



TOWN OF REDINGTON BEACH

SPRING 2008

REDINGTON BEACH EVENTS SCHEDULE

HURRICANE WORKSHOP

MAY 28, 2008 AT 6:30 PM

HURRICANES: ARE YOU AS PREPARED AS YOU SHOULD BE?

Hurricanes are violent storms which bring intense winds, heavy rain, a storm surge, floods, coastal erosion, landslides, and tornadoes. While it is difficult to predict the exact time, place, and force of hurricanes, residents of the Gulf Coast Barrier Islands must be prepared. The season for hurricanes is June through November, with most hurricanes occurring mid August to late October.

KNOW YOUR RISK AND WHAT TO DO:

Contact your local emergency management office to learn about evacuation routes and emergency plans. Get additional information from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (www.fema.gov), Citizen's Corps (www.citizencorps.gov), the American Red Cross (www.redcross.org) and NOAA's National Hurricane Center (www.nhc.noaa.gov). Inquire about emergency plans and procedures at your child's school and at your workplace. Make a family disaster plan that includes out of town contacts and locations to reunite if you become separated. Be sure everyone knows home, work and cell phone numbers. Assemble a disaster supplies kit with food, water, medical supplies, battery powered radio and NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards, batteries, flashlights, and other items that will allow you to get by for 3 days after a hurricane hits. Gather important documents such as birth and marriage certificates, social security cards, passports, wills, deeds, and financial and insurance records. Store them in a fire and flood safe location or safe deposit box.

Prepare Your Home Before the Storm

Install permanent wooden or metal storm shutters or board up windows with 5/8" marine plywood. Install metal straps or hurricane clips to securely fasten your roof to the

frame structure. Trim trees and clear rain gutters and downspouts. Plan ahead for protection of pets and livestock.

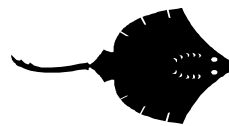
As the Storm Approaches

Remember that a Hurricane Watch means the onset of hurricane conditions is possible within 36 hours; a Hurricane Warning means the onset of hurricane conditions is likely within 24 hours. Have a full tank of gas in a vehicle, cash, and your disaster supplies kit ready to go. Make sure every family member carries or wears identification. Listen to the radio or television and NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards for current information and be prepared to act quickly. Turn refrigerator and freezer to maximum cold and keep closed. Secure your boat or move it to a safer mooring. Fill the bathtub and other large containers with water for bathing, flushing toilets, and cleaning, but do not drink this water. Secure or bring inside such outdoor items as patio furniture, kids' slides, and power mowers. Turn off propane tanks. Shut off other utilities if emergency officials advise you to do so.

Immediately After the Storm: Use extreme caution going out of doors. Be alert for downed power lines, broken glass, and damage to building foundations, streets, and bridges. Keep listening to the radio, TV, or NOAA Weather Radio Hazards. Watch for closed roads. Once home, check gas, water, electrical lines, and appliances for damage. Use a flashlight to inspect for damage. Never use candles or other open flames indoors. Do not drink tap water until you know it is safe. When using a generator, avoid electrocution hazards by following manufacturers' instructions and standard electrical code.



Sting Ray Season is here. Be sure to practice the "Sting Ray Shuffle" while in the water.



Emergency Management

By Mark Davis

Hurricane season officially starts June 1st. Be prepared for this years storm season. The Town will host a hurricane awareness seminar on May 28, 2008, at 6:30 pm at Town Hall. Guest speakers will include Corporal Armstead with the Pinellas County Sheriff's department, Sally Bishop with Pinellas County Emergency Management and H. Thomson with Madeira Beach Fire Department. Try to attend. Find out what everyone's role is during an evacuation, tropical storm, etc. Light refreshments will be served. Literature and sand bags will also be available.

If you have special needs during a hurricane or storm, make sure you are signed up for the Special Needs Assistance Program.

During an event such as an official storm/hurricane warning, sand will be available across the street from Town Hall, at Friendship Park until supply runs out. At that time, the location will be relocated to Archibald Park, Madeira Beach, across from Subway Sandwiches. Sand Bags are available at Town Hall and are limited to 20 per house.

Elevation certificates are available and may be obtained at Pinellas Building Department (727) 464-3930.

A list of repetitive loss properties may be obtained at Town Hall, 105 164th Ave, 727-391-3875. Please contact Mark Davis, DPW/Code Enforcement. All of Redington Beach is designated a flood zone area.

Evacuation Route: Redington Beach SOUTH on Gulf Blvd, Tom Stewart Causeway, Madeira Beach.

Where to go: It is recommended you make plans to stay in a home of a friend or relative, a hotel, or motel.

If you must evacuate to a shelter, the closest Shelter to Redington Beach is Bauder Elementary School, 12755 86th Avenue, Seminole. NO PETS.



RECLAIMED WATER SCHEDULE

Residential Lawn Watering Schedule

Irrigation on a voluntary watering schedule

House Number Ending in	Water on
EVEN Numbers (0,2,4,6,8)	Tues, Thurs, Sat , & Sun
ODD Numbers (1,3,5,7,9)	Mon, Wed, Fri, & Sun

Sunday is a watering day for all users

Morning Hours: 12:01 am to 10:00 am

Evening Hours: 4:00 pm to 11:50 pm

Watering is prohibited between the hours of 10:00 am and 4:00 pm.

CODE ENFORCEMENT – ISSUES AND UPDATES

For Code Enforcement Questions, contact Mark Davis, Code Enforcement Officer and/or Terry Dillon, Assistant Code Enforcement Officer at Town Hall – 727-391-3875.

Several REMINDERS:

The Town of Redington Beach prohibits the parking of boats and/or boat trailers on any right of way or easement in the limits of the Town. It shall be unlawful for any person to place or park any recreational equipment upon any residentially zoned lot, piece or parcel of land in the town, or upon any right-of-way or easement within the residentially zoned areas of the town, except that one piece of recreational equipment for the sole purpose of loading, unloading, or repairing such recreational equipment, and the one piece of recreational equipment shall be allowed to remain in place upon such property only for a period of time as is reasonably necessary to actually load, unload, or repair such piece of recreational equipment; provided, however that the time for the loading, unloading, or repair of the recreational equipment shall not in any event exceed four days, whether consecutive or not,



*From the desk of
... Mark A. Davis
DPW Director and Code
Enforcement Officer*

within any 20 day time frame. For purposes of enforcement of this section, a day shall be determined by the appropriate authorities of the town to consist of either 24 consecutive hours or any fraction thereof. The mere moving of the piece of property during a day shall not reinitiate the computation of a 24 hour period.

Off Street Parking: The Town of Redington Beach adopted Ordinance 90-92 by referendum on September 4, 1990, which prohibits paving off street parking. In addition, the Federal Clean Water Act, Sec. 402, directs the EPA to establish regulations governing municipal storm water discharges to the waters of the United States. Further, the Town adopted Ordinance 93-07 on September 24, 1993, providing the Town with the legal authority to control pollution to the Town's MS4's (Storm Drainage System).

What Does this Mean? In simple terms this means that once a property owner removes any asphalt, concrete, or non pervious surface from any right of way areas, it must go back as a grassy area. Non pervious right of way surfaces are prohibited once these existing surfaces prior to September 4, 1990, have been removed, they cannot be rebuilt or replaced.

(Several Reminders Continued from Page 2)

Sec 12-61 Prohibited Trees.

(c) Due to the prolific nature, toxicity to native vegetation, imminent threat to natural communities and the propensity for causing aggravation to people from noxious plant species it shall be the intent of this article to eradicate from all areas of the town, the following plant species: Brazilian Pepper, Punk, and Australian Pine Trees. Any new growth of these species must be removed at the owner's expense or penalties will apply within one year after growth begins (Ord. No 98-02, 6-2-98)

(d) Pruning corner clearance. Every owner of any tree and/or planting overhanging any street or right of way within the town shall prune the branches so the branches shall not obstruct the light from any street lamp or obstruct the view of any street intersection so that there shall be clear space of eight feet above the surface of the street or sidewalk. Said owners shall remove all dead, diseased, or hazardous trees; and broken or decayed limbs which constitute a menace to the safety of the public or property. The town shall have the right to prune any tree or shrub on private property when it interferes with the proper spread of light along the street from a street light or interferes with the visibility of any traffic, control device or sign. (Ord. No. 98-02m 6-2-98)

Code Enforcement Mission Statement

To ensure a safe, healthful environment consistent with community needs and Town codes while striving for voluntary compliance and public awareness.

COURTESY NOTICES

Courtesy Notices are issued as a reminder to residents that a Redington Beach Code Violation has occurred or exists. On each courtesy notice you will find the nature of the violation. Generally the Town allows 72 hours to correct the violation, unless something more serious may require more time in which exceptions may be given. If more time is required, please contact Mark Davis. If appropriate, we will try our best to work with you.

Sample Courtesy Notice**Requirements:**

Property owners can use the following checklist for yard maintenance that will comply with the Town Code: Do mow the lawn so that grass is 12" or less. Do not allow weeds, vines, bushes, grass, thistles, or other rank or noxious vegetation to grow or otherwise accumulate upon your property. Do not allow or permit any stagnant water to accumulate. Do not store or keep on your property, in the open, any rubbish, old cars, or parts, building materials or anything that is unsightly or unsanitary.

By following these guidelines, property values stay constant and the community remains one of the TOP AREAS to live in the county. Our first priority is to help residents voluntarily comply with these standards, but if you receive a violation notice, we recommend that you find out how to correct the problem and do so promptly. You can ask for additional time, provided you are making progress on the violation. If you are unwilling to take prompt action to correct the problems, there are consequences. If legal action becomes necessary, you will be served a notice and must appear before the Code Enforcement Board or before a judge in the Pinellas County Court. You must explain your case and ultimately correct the violations in order to avoid fines and liens. Liens or fines can accrue on a daily basis from \$50 to \$500 for each day that the violation is not corrected. For additional information, please call Mark Davis.



**TOWN OF REDINGTON BEACH
COURTESY NOTICE OF CODE VIOLATION**

NOTICE SERVED TO:

Address: _____

NATURE OF VIOLATION:**Section #**

_____ Construction/work without visible permit

_____ Grass or Weeds Exceeding 12" in Height

_____ Parking of Boats, Trailers, or RV's

_____ Inoperable Motor Vehicle

_____ Trash Accumulated on Property

_____ Fence or Hedge Height Limit

_____ Animals – Leash Required OR Nuisance

_____ Noise Prohibited

Other: _____

NOTICE Left by: _____

Date: _____

Time: _____

Thank you for complying with the Town Codes. If you have any questions, please contact Town Hall:

TOWN OF REDINGTON BEACH
105 – 164TH Avenue, Redington Beach, FL 33708
(727) 391-3875 Fax: (727) 397-6911
Mark A. Davis, Code Enforcement Officer
Terry L. Dillon, Deputy Code Enforcement Officer

(Reminder's Continued)

Ordinance No 2004-04 requires all construction sites to have a container for construction debris and trash. All construction sites must be kept in a manner so that garbage, rubble, and construction debris does not end up on neighboring properties or in the streets. (See Chapter 6, Section 6-3, Code of Ordinances)

The posting of private/personal signs, (i.e. notices, advertisements, etc.) on utility poles is NOT allowed in the Town of Redington Beach. If you have a sign or notice that you want to have posted, please contact Town Hall personnel as the Town maintains four NOTICE BOARDS throughout the Town where such notices can be posted without violating the town codes. (See Chapter 17, Section 17-5 (4) Code of Ordinances.)

Short Term Rentals:

NOTICE: All properties zoned "single family residential" are prohibited by the Town's Code of Ordinances from being used as a short term rental properties. "Short term rental is defined as for any period of less than 181 days." Thank you for your efforts in helping to make Redington Beach a Great place to live. **See Ordinance 2008-01 on pages 10 and 11.**

Redington Beach Code of Ordinances may be viewed at Town Hall Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. The Madeira Beach Library has a copy of our ordinance book that the public can review. The Town web site also has a link to the Town's codes. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me either at my office or at 727-391-3875.



UPDATE: Unkept and unmowed lawns continue to be one of the Town's most widely violated ordinance despite articles and reminders published in the quarterly news letters. Summertime is approaching fast which means the growing season is starting to kick in. Code Enforcement will be targeting overgrown lawns town wide this coming month. Repeat offenders will be issued citations with mandatory court appearances and a minimum fine of \$180.00. Please make arrangements to have your lawn mowed if you will be out of Town for any length of time. This will help assure to having a safe, healthy environment. Thank you.

Repeat Violations: While voluntary compliance with the Town's Ordinance is our goal, there are times when further enforcement action must be initiated. Repeat offenders cost the Town both time AND money. While the office of Code Enforcement tries to work cooperatively with everyone, residents must do their share to ensure that our codes are diligently complied with. We now have an option to take code violators before our special master, (for quasi-judicial proceedings) or we can opt to use the Circuit Court system as an alternative enforcement arm. Repeat offenders will now be issued a citation with a mandatory court appearance. Anyone with questions concerning code enforcement should feel free to contact me.

Construction Activities: Section 12-91, The erection, including excavation, demolition, alteration or repair of any kind other than between the hours of 7 am and 6 pm on weekdays is prohibited, except in the case of urgent necessity in the interest of public health and safety, and then only with a permit from the building official, which permit may be granted for a period not to exceed three days while the emergency continues.



NPDES NATIONAL POLLUTION DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

PROPER USE, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL OF PESTICIDES

Everyone knows that pest control materials help protect our families, food, and property from destructive pests. But would you want to swim in them? Bathe in them? Or even drink them? Not likely. A recent EPA homeowner study found that over 2 billion pounds of pesticides are applied annually in the United States. But what happens to the leftovers—unused chemicals that homeowners like you store in the garage or under the sink?

The same EPA study found that one third are discarded down the sink drain. Just as serious, two thirds of all concentrated pesticides are thrown into the trash and end up in landfills. In both cases, these chemicals can soak into ground water and pollute the water supply. That's why learning how to properly use, store and dispose of household pesticides is essential to protecting the water supply for our children and our children's children.

BEFORE YOU APPLY

The first and most important step in using any pesticide is very simple: **Read the Label.** Information is printed there if the product poses a threat to the water supply. Look for the "Environmental Hazards" section on the pesticide label. It is critically important to follow the

directions exactly as listed.

When it comes to pesticides, the label will tell you exactly how much to apply and how to apply it. More is not better. In fact, by misapplying you may actually lessen the effectiveness of the treatment.

Most of all, know your limitations. If your pest problem seems to be more than you can handle or if you feel uncomfortable using the pesticide, consider leaving the pests to the professionals. A professional pest control company has technicians who are trained and licensed in pesticide application and safety.

Using Pesticides Safely and Correctly

Once you have read the pesticide label and are familiar with all precautions, your job has just begun. Here are some tips for handling pesticides.

When Mixing or Applying a Pesticide

- Follow the directions on the label carefully. Use only for the purpose listed. Use only the amount directed, at the time and under the conditions indicated. Misuse of any pesticide is illegal.
- If you have to mix or dilute the pesticide, do so outdoors away from the street drains, lakes or other bodies of water. Mix only the amount you need for the job. Don't make large amounts to store for future use. Stored pesticides can leak, spill and pollute the environment.
- If a spill occurs, clean it up quickly. Don't wash it away. Sprinkle the spill with sawdust or kitty litter, sweep it into a plastic bag, and throw it away.
- Follow the label directions so you don't apply too much. Never water your lawn after applying pesticides. Excess pesticide could run off or seep into the water supply and contaminate it.
- Never mix or apply a pesticide near a wellhead. Wellheads serve as direct links to groundwater.

STORING PESTICIDES PROPERLY

Improperly stored pesticides may leak into the water supply. They can be dangerous to people and the environment. Follow these safety recommendations:

- Follow all storage instructions on pesticide labels.
- Don't stockpile. Buy only the pesticide you will use right away or during the current season.
- Always store pesticides safely in their original containers, complete with labels that list ingredients, directions for use, and first aid steps in case of accidental poisoning.
- Keep all pesticides in a locked cabinet in a well-ventilated utility area or garden shed.
- Never store pesticides in uncovered areas, where they will be unprotected from the weather.
- Do not store pesticides in places where flooding is possible or in places where they might spill or leak into wells, drains, ground water or surface water.

SAFE DISPOSAL OF PESTICIDES

- Do not pour leftover pesticides down the sink, into the toilet, or down a sewer or street drain. Most wastewater treatment systems cannot remove pesticides, so they can pass right into the water we use for swim-

ming, bathing, and drinking.

- The best way to dispose of small amounts of excess pesticides is to use them, apply them, according to the directions on the label. If you don't need them right away, ask your neighbors whether they have a similar pest problems and can use them.
- If all of the pesticide cannot be properly used, check with your solid waste management authority, environmental agency or health department to find out when your community has "hazardous waste collection" days. Every county has some procedure for disposing of pesticides properly.
- When empty, a pesticide container should be rinsed carefully three times. The rinse water should be thoroughly drained back into the sprayer or the container previously used to mist the pesticide. Use the rinse water as a pesticide, following label directions. Replace the cap or closure securely. Dispose of the container according to label instructions. Cut or puncture empty pesticide containers made of metal or plastic to prevent someone from reusing them.
- Do not puncture or burn a pressurized container, like an aerosol can. It could explode.
- Wrap the empty container in newspaper and put it in the trash after you have rinsed it.

Follow these simple recommendations and you can use pesticides safely and protect your water supply.

CONTACT ANY OF THE FOLLOWING FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE SAFE HANDLING AND DISPOSAL OF PESTICIDES:

- Your County Cooperative Extension Service
- A professional pest control operator
- Florida Pest Control Association, 800-426-4829
- National Pesticide Telecommunications Network 800-858-7378
- Florida Bureau of Entomology & Pest Control, 904-727-6590

ARE YOUR PLANTS MISERABLE?

A healthy plant can stand up to pests. Did you pick the wrong plant for your yard? Choose plants that do well in your area. Choose disease resistant varieties (even roses). Is your plant getting the right amount of light? Does the soil drain well?

HAVE YOU KILLED YOU PESTS' ENEMIES?

Pesticides don't discriminate. They kill the good bugs and birds, as well as aquatic life in our local waters. Encourage beneficial insects with a variety of flowering plants for year round blooming. And you can buy beneficial insects.

PEST CONTROL REQUIRES COMMON SENSE

HOW YOU CAN CONTROL COMMON PESTS

ANTS:

Inside:



- Remove and clean up whatever ants are after.
- Follow the ant line and find out how they're getting in
- Wipe up the ants and their trail with soap and water to destroy the ant scent
- Caulk openings where the ants enter the house. Petroleum jelly in the cracks or duct tape is a quick, temporary fix.
- Apply diatomaceous earth or silica gel into cracks. Apply a fine dusting of these powders to entry points that can't be caulked.
- Apply boric acid powder in cracks and crevices (e.g. Roach Prufe), find in hardware and drug stores. It is a poison so be sure it is inaccessible to pets and children.
- Apply a pyrethrum product or a pyrethrin based insecticide to entry points as a repellent. Pyrethrin has low toxicity to mammals. Be aware that pyrethrin is often combined with other, more toxic pesticides. If possible, buy pyrethrin alone. But you will frequently find it mixed with piperonyl butoxide, a chemical that makes pyrethrin more toxic and longer lasting. Direct application to insects causes paralysis. Insects may or may not recover, depending on concentration and additives.
- Avoid the use of aerosol pesticides. It is more likely that you will breathe a pesticide if it is airborne.

Outside:

- Ants are generally beneficial in the garden, (they attack termites and eat the eggs of many pests, including fleas), so limit your ant control efforts to problem areas only.
- Apply a sticky coating several inches wide around the tree trunks and bush stalks to prevent climbing.
- Place ant baits in problem areas; Look for boric acid baits (e.g. Antrol Ant Killer or Drax) or Hydramethylnon baits. Both are insect stomach poisons, which have relatively low toxicity to mammals, but keep out of reach of children and pets. Less-toxic than arsenic baits.
- Destroy a nest that becomes a problem because it is located near your house, by drenching it with boiling water, insecticidal soap (potassium salts of fatty acids, e.g. Safer, Inc. or a pyrethrin solution, or dust the nest with diatomaceous earth.

Mosquitoes

- Screen all windows and doors.
- Remove all standing water near your house, (in tires, vases, barrels, wading pools). Critical step.
- Stock ornamental ponds with mosquito fish (about 2 1/2" available free from County Vector Control; they have a program to control mosquitoes.)



- Use *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis* in ponds. Safe to mammals and most other insects. (Available as spray or briquettes, Ringer Mosquito Attach Rings, find in hardware or garden supply stores.)
- Repellents: Use citronella oil (burn during outdoor parties; find in import stores or hardware stores). Try herbal repellents. Other, more toxic mosquito repellents, if used, should be applied to clothing, not to skin; test fabric first to avoid staining. Tuck pant legs into socks. Wear long sleeves.
- Mosquito predators: praying mantis, birds, frogs, turtles, ants, spiders, dragonflies and bats.

Roaches:



- Do not leave any food (even pet food) out at night. Vacuum to remove any food in carpet and in cracks. Cleanliness is critical.
- Caulk cracks. Close off all gaps around pipes and electrical lines. Screen vents. Install weather stripping on doors. Keep them out.
- Apply boric acid powder, found in most hardware stores, in places where roaches hide, in cracks and under the refrigerator. It's a poison, so be sure the powder is inaccessible to pets and children.

Silverfish



- Follow guidelines in Roaches
- Silverfish feed on paper, glue, starch, and some fabrics. They like warm and damp areas. Their presence can be an early indication of wood rot.
- Reduce the humidity in the house; dry out the damp areas where silverfish are spotted.
- Place traps in affected areas: use empty small glass jars with adhesive tape wrapped around the outside (to provide easy footing). They can't climb out of the jar.
- Use silverfish boric acid baits.

ARE PESTS TAKING OVER?

There might be a good reason. You may need to make some changes at home to get that long term solution you're looking for.

Are you giving the bugs a great place to live? Outside: A moist, cool, protected environment. Bugs love: ivy, standing water, wood-piles, mulch. Animal waste, rotting fruit, and debris provide the perfect breeding grounds for bugs. Inside: Easy access into your house and easy access to food and water.

The "chemicals only" approach to pest control is typically only a temporary fix. A more common sense approach is needed for a longer term solution. Its called:

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

Plan your "IPM" battle strategy in this order:

1st Physical Controls: Start by using simple physical controls: * hand picking, * barriers, * vacuuming, * cleanliness, * caulking holes, and * traps.

2nd Physical Controls: Predatory insects, e.g. green lacewings eat aphids, bacterial insecticides, e.g. B.T. kills caterpillars.

3rd Chemical Controls: (Last resort) Use these least toxic products: dehydrating dusts, insecticidal soaps, boric acid powder, horticultural oils, pyrethrin based insecticides, insect growth regulators (interrupt with the reproductive cycle of insects without affecting their enemies).

Use a pesticide that is specifically designed to control your pest. You should see the insect listed on the label. Use chemicals sparingly and according to label instructions. Avoid over watering.

Know Your Enemy!

If you don't know what the pest is, bring a sample of the pest and the damage it is causing, in a closed jar, to:

- A reputable nursery
- County Agricultural Commissioner 510-670-5232
- U.C. Cooperative Extension Office 510-670-5200

How Safe Is This Pesticide?

For information on pesticide safety, contact:

Poison Control Center: 1-800-523-2222

National Pesticide Telecommunications Network 1-800-858-7378.

Citizen's Guide to Pesticides, P.O. Box 100, Pueblo, Co 81002 (\$0.50)

Request # 426X



NPDES NATIONAL POLLUTION DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

Due to Federal regulations, swales have been installed throughout the Town of Redington Beach. Since we discharge storm waters directly into a federal body of water, (Boca Ciega Bay) the Town is required to implement best management practices in regards to reducing surface contaminants and pollution to our drinking water supply in general. Please familiarize yourself with the attached information on swales. Remember, our efforts to reduce pollution today, affects the world in which our children will live.

Each quarterly newsletter you receive contains helpful hints and educational information that I feel will help keep you as residents, of our unique community well informed and up to date with the ever changing federal laws and regulations that we as a municipality are required to comply with. I hope everyone will take a few moments of your time to familiarize yourselves with these helpful facts.

Thank you, Mark A. Davis, D.P.W. Code Enforcement

The Town is required yearly to obtain a permit from the State of Florida to further its efforts to reduce the amount of pollutants entering the public waterways and endangering the environment. To work toward that goal the Town is requesting your help in the following ways:

Please don't dump or throw anything (including concrete, grass clippings, etc.) into the gutters, swales on Intracoastal Waterway. These areas must be free of debris to function as they have been designed.

It is especially important that no one disposes of or dumps or causes the disposal of any hazardous waste within the municipal limits of the town. Hazardous waste is defined as any solid waste, or combination of solid wastes, which because of its quality, concentration, or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics may cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness or pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly transported, disposed of, stored, treated or otherwise managed. These materials can be disposed of in conjunction with established amnesty days of the county and the state, and at properly authorized locations or sites.

If you observe any illegal disposition of materials into drainage facilities that could obstruct the flow of Stormwater or if you see dumping of hazardous waste or debris in gutters, manholes, swales or the Intracoastal Waterway, please notify the Public Works Department at 727-391-3875.

Also, if you are contemplating construction, please check with the P.C. Building Department before you build onto, alter, regrade or fill your property. A permit may be needed to ensure projects do not cause drainage problems on other properties, increase chemical pollutants, (pesticides, fertilizers, etc.) entering the waterways.

Find plants and gardening methods that require fewer fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides for your landscaping plan in order to reduce the possibility of chemicals polluting the bay.

As an ongoing program to keep our Town pollution free and to comply with Florida Dept. of Environmental Protection regulations the Town of Redington Beach offers the Adopt a Street Program.

NPDES: NATIONAL POLLUTION DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

"ADOPT-A-STREET" Registration Form

Volunteer's Name: _____

Address: _____

Home Phone: _____

Cell Phone: _____

E-mail Address: _____

If you would like to Adopt-A-Street, contact Town Hall. The Town will supply you with trash bags and gloves and will remove trash filled bags from a designated pick up area. Drop off the completed registration form and give us a call when you're ready.

HEALTHY LAWN, HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT

Caring for your Lawn in an Environmentally Friendly Way:

Picture a healthy lawn: perfect for lounging, great for ball games and cookouts, a real asset to your home. But did you know that your lawn and how you take care of it can also help the environment? Healthy grass provides feeding ground for birds, who find it a rich source of insects, worms, and other food. Thick grass prevents soil erosion, filters contaminants from rainwater, and absorbs many types of airborne pollutants, like dust and soot. Grass is also highly efficient at converting carbon dioxide to oxygen, a process that helps clean the air. Caring for your lawn properly can both enhance its appearance and contribute to its environmental benefits. You don't have to be an expert to grow a healthy lawn. Just keep in mind that the secret is to work with nature. This means creating conditions for grass to thrive and resist damage from weeds, disease, and insect pests. It means setting realistic goals for your lawn, whether you or a professional lawn care service will be doing the work. And if you choose to use pesticides, it means using them with care so as to get the most benefit and reduce any risks. Caring for your lawn in an environmentally sensible way can have a bigger impact than you might think. Your lawn is only a small piece of land, but all the lawns across the country cover a lot of ground. That means you and your lawn care activities, along with everyone else's, can make a difference to the environment. And that's why taking care of the environment begins in our own backyards.

WORKING WITH NATURE: A PREVENTATIVE HEALTH CARE PROGRAM FOR YOUR LAWN

To start, think about lawn care as a **preventative** health care program, like one you would use to keep up your own health. The idea is to prevent problems from occurring so you don't have to

treat them. As they say, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. A healthy lawn can out compete most weeds, survive most insect attacks, and fend off most diseases before these problems ever get the upper hand. Your lawn care program should be tailored to local conditions, the amount of rainfall you get, for example, and the type of soil you have. The sources listed in this newsletter can help you design a lawn care program that suits both local conditions and your own particular needs. But no matter where you live, you can use the program outlined here as a general guide to growing a healthy lawn.

Develop Healthy Soil. Good soil is the foundation of a healthy lawn. To grow well, your lawn needs soil with good texture, some key nutrients, and the right pH, or acidity/alkalinity balance. Start by checking the texture of your soil to see whether it's heavy with clay, light and sandy, or somewhere in between. Lawns grow best in soil with intermediate or "loamy" soils that have a mix of clay, silt, and sand. Whatever soil type you have, you can probably improve it by periodically adding organic matter like compost, manure, or grass clippings. Organic matter helps to lighten a predominately clay soil and it helps sandy soil retain water and nutrients.

Also check to see if your soil is packed down from lots of use or heavy clay content. This makes it harder for air and water to penetrate, and for grass roots to grow. To loosen compacted soil, some lawns may need to be aerated several times a year. This process involves pulling out plugs of soil to create air spaces, so water and nutrients can again penetrate to the grass roots.

Most lawns need to be fertilized every year, because they need more nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium than soils usually contain. These three elements are the primary ingredients found in most lawn fertilizers. It's important not to over fertilize, you could do more harm to your lawn than good and it's best to use a slow release fertilizer that feeds the lawn slowly. It's also important to check the soil's pH. Grass is best able to absorb nutrients in a slightly acidic soil, with a pH of 6.5 to 7.0. Soil that is too acidic can be "sweetened" with lime; soil that's not acid enough can be made more "sour" by adding sulfur. Have your soil tested periodically to see whether it needs more organic matter or the pH needs adjusting. Your county extension agent (listed in your phone book under county government) or local nursery should be able to tell you how to do this. These experts can also help you choose the right fertilizer, compost, and other "soil amendments", and they can advise you about aerating if your soil is compacted. If a professional service takes care of your lawn, make sure it takes these same steps to develop good soil. There's no getting around it: your lawn's health is only as good as the soil it grows in.

CHOOSE A GRASS TYPE THAT THRIVES IN YOUR CLIMATE:

The right type of grass, one that suits your needs and likes the local weather, will always give better results. Grasses vary in the type of climate they prefer, the amount of water and nutrients they need, their resistance to pests, their tolerance for shade, and the degree of wear they can withstand.

If you are putting in a new lawn, it will be worth your while to do some research to identify the best grass type for your needs.

If you're working with an established lawn that fails to thrive despite proper care, you might consider replanting with a different type of grass. Why struggle to grow grass that's susceptible to fungal disease if you live in a humid climate? Or a water loving species if you live in an area with water shortages? Grass that is well adapted to your new area will grow better and resist local pests and diseases better.

MOW HIGH, OFTEN AND WITH SHARP BLADES

Mowing high that is, keeping your lawn a bit long will produce stronger, healthier grass with fewer pest problems. Longer grass has more leaf surface to take in sunlight. This enables it to grow thicker and develop a deeper root system, which in turn helps the grass survive drought, tolerate insect damage, and fend off diseases. Longer grass also shades the soil surface keeping it cooler, helping it retain moisture, and making it difficult for weeds to germinate and grow. A lawn's ideal length will vary with the type of grass, but many turf grass species are healthiest when kept between 2 1/2 and 3 1/2 inches. You may have to readjust your mower, most are set too low.

It's also important to mow with sharp blades to prevent tearing and injuring the grass. And it's best to mow often, because grass adjusts better to frequent than infrequent mowing. The rule of thumb is to mow often enough that you never cut more than one third of the height of the grass blades. Save some time and help your lawn and the environment by leaving short clippings on the grass, where they recycle nitrogen, rather than sending them in bags to the landfill.

WATER DEEPLY BUT NOT TOO OFTEN

Watering properly will help your lawn grow deep roots that make it stronger and less vulnerable to drought. Most lawns are watered too often but with too little water. It's best to water only when the lawn really needs it, and then to water slowly and deeply. This trains the grass roots down. Frequent shallow watering trains the roots to stay near the surface, making the lawn less able to find moisture during dry periods.

Every lawn's watering needs are unique: they depend on local rainfall, the grass and soil type, and the general health of the lawn. But even in very dry areas, no established home lawn should require daily watering.

Try to water your lawn in a way that imitates a slow, soaking rain, by using trickle irrigation, soaker hoses, or other water conserving methods. It's also best to water in the early morning, especially during hot summer months, to reduce evaporation. Apply about an inch of water, enough that it soaks six to eight inches into the soil. Then let the lawn dry out thoroughly before watering it again.

CORRECT THATCH BUILD UP

All grass forms a layer of dead plant material, known as thatch, between the grass blades and the soil. When thatch gets too thick, deeper than one half inch, it prevents water and nutrients from penetrating to the soil and grass roots. Some grasses tend to form a thick layer of thatch. Overuse of fertilizer can also create a heavy layer of thatch.

You can reduce thatch by raking the lawn or using a machine that slices through the thatch layer to break it up. Sprinkling a thin layer of topsoil or compost over the lawn will also help. In a healthy lawn, micro-organisms and earthworms help keep the thatch layer in balance by decomposing it and releasing the nutrients into the soil.

SET REALISTIC GOALS

Setting realistic goals will allow you to conduct an environmentally sensible lawn care program. It's probably not necessary to aim for putting green perfection. Did you know that a lawn with 15 percent weeds can look practically weed free to the average observer? Even a healthy lawn is likely to have some weeds or insect pests. But it will also have beneficial insects and other organisms that help keep pests under control. Also

Realize that grass just can't grow well in certain spots. Why fight a losing battle with your lawn, when you have other options? At the base of a tree, for example, you might have better luck with wood chips or shade loving ornamental plants like ivy, periwinkle, or pachysandra. If your climate is very dry, consider converting some of your lawn to dry garden landscaping. It could save time, money, and water resources.

WHAT IS IPM?

Integrated Pest Management is essentially common sense pest control. IPM is not a new concept; some forms of it have been practiced for centuries.

IPM involves the carefully managed use of three different pest control tactics, biological, cultural, and chemical to get the best long term results with the least disruption of the environment. Biological control means using natural enemies of the pest, like lady bugs to control aphids. Cultural or horticultural control involves the use of gardening methods, like mowing high to shade out weeds. Chemical control involves the judicious use of pesticides.

IPM is a highly effective approach that minimizes the use of pesticides and maximizes the use of natural processes. Lawn care professionals who use IPM should have a sophisticated understanding of the ecosystem of your turf and the available pest control tactics.

TIPS FOR USING PESTICIDES

Sometimes, even with good lawn care practices, weather conditions, or other factors can cause pest problems to develop. Pesticides can help control many lawn pests. But pesticides have risks as well as benefits, and it's important to use them properly.

The chemicals we call pesticides include insecticides, herbicides, and fungicides. These products are designed to kill or control pest insects, weeds, and fungal diseases. Pesticides can be very effective. But don't be tempted to rely solely on pesticides as a quick fix solution to any lawn problem. Serious, ongoing pest problems are often a sign that your lawn is not getting everything it needs. In other words, the pests may be a symptom of an underlying problem. You need to correct the underlying problem to reduce the chance that the pest will reappear.

All pesticides are toxic to some degree. This means they can pose some risk to you, to your children, and pets, and to any wildlife that venture onto your lawn, especially if these chemicals are overused or carelessly applied. Pesticides can also kill earthworms and other beneficial organisms, disrupting the ecological balance of your lawn.

REVIEW BASIC RULES OF PESTICIDES

Take safety precautions. Never assume a pesticide is harmless. Read the entire label and follow its instructions. Use only the amount directed, at the time and under the conditions specified, and for the purpose listed.

Be sure to wear any protective clothing like gloves, long sleeves, and long pants, indicated on the label. Wash this clothing separately before using it again.

Keep children and pets away from pesticides, and make sure no one goes on a treated lawn for at least the time prescribed by the pesticide label.

Remember to follow any state or local requirements for posting your treated lawn or notify your neighbors that a pesticide has been applied.

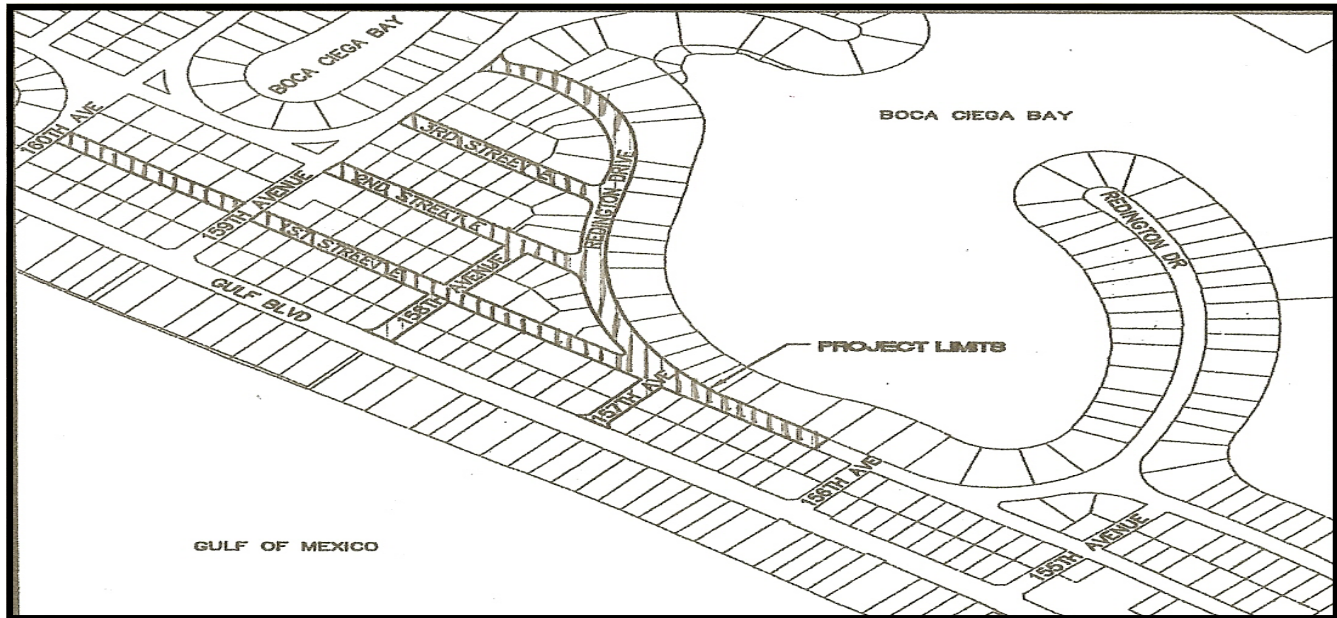
Store and dispose of pesticides properly, according to the label directions and any state and local regulations.

PUBLIC WORKS:

by Mark Davis, DPW/Code Enforcement

STORM WATER PROJECT UPDATE:

Phase II of the watershed management improvement project has been completed and Phase III construction began on February 13, 2008. Keystone Construction was awarded the bid. The total time frame of Phase III is 270 days. The area below shows where this phase will take place and will consist of under drains and some storm drain conveyance pipes from the streets to the bay. If you should have any special concerns regarding this project, please let us know. This project has been designed to alleviate standing water and to help filter contaminants.



PEDESTRIAN CROSSWALK UPDATE:

The pedestrian crosswalk is now up and running at 158th Avenue and Gulf Boulevard. The town now has a total of three crosswalks with beacons located at 158th Avenue, 161st Avenue and 164th Avenue. The remainder of the Gulf Boulevard avenues have crosswalks also, but have no beacons, just markings. Please keep in mind, these areas are marked with the appropriate signage but are merely warnings to motorists to caution and yield to pedestrians. Pedestrians should use extreme caution prior to crossing Gulf Boulevard.

PARK BEAUTIFICATION UPDATE:

The Park Board has been hard at work with the improvement and design of the 161st Avenue causeway and the 160th Avenue and 2nd Street Triangle. Irrigation systems are in and they will soon have new plantings installed. Native plants and landscaping is the theme as they are pleasing to look at, are drought tolerant, and require less maintenance to keep maintained. Being native to Flor-

The Town of Redington has passed two ordinances in the first quarter of 2008. The first one deals with Short Term Rentals and the second with Boats, Docks & Waterways. They were passed on February 5, 2008 and March 18, 2008, respectively.

ORDINANCE NO. 08-01

AN ORDINANCE OF THE TOWN OF REDINGTON BEACH, FLORIDA AMENDING APPENDIX A OF THE TOWN CODE OF REDINGTON BEACH, FLORIDA BY AMENDING SECTION 3, PERMITTED BUILDING AND USES, BY ADDING SUBSECTION (2d) PROHIBITING SHORT-TERM RENTALS; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the Town Commission of the Town of Redington Beach recognizes that short-term or transient uses affect the character and stability of residential districts; and

WHEREAS, the Town Commission of the Town of Redington Beach has determined that it is in the best interest of its residents' health and safety to prohibit short-term rentals and/or transient uses in the residential districts; and

WHEREAS, the Town Commission of the Town of Redington Beach desires to define the Town Code for short-term rentals and/or transient uses in residential districts.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE TOWN COMMISSION OF THE TOWN OF REDINGTON BEACH, FLORIDA IN SESSION DULY AND REGULARLY ASSEMBLED THAT:

Section 1: The Town of Redington Beach Code of Ordinances, Appendix A, Zoning, Section 3, Permitted Buildings and Uses, Section 2(b), District 2, Other Standards, by adding the following: (continued on page 11)

Any use which is not specifically identified as a permitted use, accessory use, or special exception use is a prohibited use. Prohibited uses shall include, but are not limited to, short-term rentals, subletting, and transient uses of a housing unit in this District. As used in this section, the term "short-term rental" shall mean any rental of a dwelling unit, or portion thereof, of less than a six month period. For purposes of this section, "transient uses" shall mean uses generally known as hotel, motel, or rooming houses. For the purposes of this section "subletting" shall mean the use of real property for overnight housing purposes, whether or not said overnight housing purposes involves renumeration.

Section 2: The Town of Redington Beach Code of Ordinances is hereby amended by creating subsection 2(d) which shall provide as follows:

- (2d) Short-Term Rentals in District 2 and District 3 (excluding exceptions noted in code section 3(a)) are hereby prohibited and shall be subject to the following:
- (A) Short-term rentals of single family dwellings of less than 181 days constitutes a transient use and shall be prohibited in District 2 and District 3 (excluding exceptions noted in code section 3)(Property owners who rent their properties (located in District 2 and District 3) for less than 181 days shall be subject to penalties as set out in section 1-14 of Appendix A, and the Town of Redington Beach shall have authority to impose such penalty.
- (B) Property owners who rent their properties (located in District 2 and District 3) for less than 181 days shall be subject to penalties as set out
In Section 1-14 of Appendix A, and the Town of Redington Beach shall have the Authority to impose such penalty.
- (C) If such properties are receiving the Homestead Exemption, the Town is instructed to notify the Pinellas County Property Appraiser's Office and appropriate state agencies to report the violation.
- (D) The Town shall notify the Pinellas County Tax Collector to ensure the owner is remitting the appropriate county and or state 4% Tourist Development Tax during the pendency of the prohibited use.

Section 3: In the event of a conflict with any other ordinances or parts of ordinances, the provisions of this ordinance shall control.

Section 4: If any section, sentence, clause, part, or provision of this Ordinance is held to be invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder Of this ordinance shall not be affected thereby, but shall remain in full force and effect.

Section 5: This Ordinance shall take effect on February 6, 2008.

ORDINANCE 08-02

AN ORDINANCE OF THE TOWN OF REDINGTON BEACH, FLORIDA, AMENDING CHAPTER 5, BOATS, DOCKS, AND WATERWAYS OF THE TOWN OF REDINGTON BEACH CODE OF ORDINANCES, ARTICLE III, BULKHEADS, DOCKS, ETC., IN BOCA CIEGA BAY, SECTION 5-57, SPECIFICATIONS FOR DOCKS; BY REMOVING MINIMUM SPECIFICATIONS TO MEET COUNTY WATER AND NAVIGATION CONTROL AUTHORITY; BY PROVIDING FOR THE REPEAL OF ORDINANCES OR PARTS OF ORDINANCES IN CONFLICT HEREWITH; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the Town Commission of the Town of Redington Beach has determined it is in the best interest of the residents of the Town of Redington Beach to have specific requirements as to dock location, number and width; and

WHEREAS, the Town Commission of the Town of Redington Beach has determined that minimum and maximum specifications should be contain in the Town Ordinances.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1: Chapter 5, Article III, Section 5-57, Specifications for Docks, of the Town of Redington Beach Code of Ordinances is hereby amended to read as follows:

5-57(a)(5) In all other respects, construction of docks within the Town shall conform to the minimum specifications enforced at the time, or better, the County Water and Navigation Control Authority.

The dock facility shall consist of the slips, boatlifts, dock, catwalks, platforms, lower landings, tie poles and personal watercraft lifts. All Dock facilities shall originate within the center one-third (1/3) of the property along the waterfront. One dock per single-family property is permitted. A maximum of two slips with or without boat lifts are permitted. The maximum allowable dock facility shall be within a 30 ft. length from the seawall. The total amount of decking including dock and catwalks shall be not greater than 400 square feet. All non-conforming dock facility permit request shall be handled as a special exception. All special exception shall require waterfront property owners within 150 foot radius to be notified of the request for the special exception. No portion of the dock facility and/or boat or personal watercraft shall be any closer than 7½ feet to the side property line as extended into the water unless the facilities a shared property line dock. Two property owners may choose to abut their dock facilities among their common property line.

Two property owners sharing a common side property line as extended into the water can choose to have a common dock in lieu of two individual private docks. Shared property line docks on a common property line shall be allowed and shall require an agreement between the property owners that includes a provision that the property owners shall be responsible for the removal of the dock should that agreement be terminated. The agreement shall be recorded with Pinellas County, with a copy of the recorded agreement provided to the Town. The shared property line dock facility shall conform to all requirements of this section. Only one shared property line dock is allowed per lot.

Dock facility owners shall be allowed to repair their docks which have been damaged by a natural disaster (act of God, heavy winds and/or seas), in the same configuration of the original permitted dock. This subsection shall not apply in instances where the destroyed or damaged dock was not originally permitted by the Town. If a permit has not been applied for within ninety (90) days from the date of destruction, the dock shall conform with all the provisions of this chapter.

Any dock facility existing at the time of the adoption of this Ordinance, although such dock facility does not conform with the provisions hereof, may be continued. No alterations may be made to said dock which will increase its degree of non-conformity but shall not prohibit maintenance and repair work necessary to keep the dock facility in sound condition.

Section 2: In the event of a conflict with any other ordinances or parts of ordinances, the provisions of this ordinance shall control.

Section 3: If any section, sentence, clause, part, or provision of this Ordinance is held be invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of this ordinances shall not be affected thereby, but shall remain in full force and effect.

Section 4: This Ordinance shall take effect on March 18, 2008.

REMINDER: SPECIAL ASSISTANCE MUST BE SUBMITTED ANNUALLY**Redington Beach EMERGENCY REQUEST FOR SPECIAL ASSISTANCE/TRANSPORTATION**

Date: _____

Name: _____ Age: _____

Street Address: _____

Apt: _____ Complex Name: _____

Bldg: Floor: _____ Phone: _____

In case of emergency contact: _____

Contact phone # Relationship: _____

Citizen need (be specific): _____

Hearing impaired (Y/N): _____ Oxygen Required (Y/N): _____ Liters per minute: _____

Dependent on Life Support System (Y/N): _____

Can walk w/o assistance (Y/N): _____ with assistance (Y/N): _____

Require a wheelchair (Y/N): _____ (must have your own) Bedridden (Y/N): _____

Can be moved via wheelchair (Y/N): _____ has wheelchair (Y/N): _____

People to accompany: _____

Relationship: _____

Request submitted by (print): _____

Phone: _____ Relationship: _____

TOWN AND BASIC SERVICES CONTACT INFORMATION

105 164TH Ave, Redington Beach, 33708

www.townofredingtonbeach.com**HOURS:** Monday to Friday, 8:00 am to 4:00 pm

All Board of Commission Meetings are held in the Town Assembly Hall the first and third Tuesdays beginning at 7:00 pm, unless otherwise posted.

All Board of Adjustment: Third Thursday of each month at 7:00 pm

Planning Board: Second and Fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:30 pm

Park & Recreation Board: First Monday of each month at 10:00 am

Police: Non Emergency	727-582-6200
Emergency	911
Fire: Non Emergency	727-391-3400
Emergency	911
Electric: Progress Energy	727-443-2641
Water/Sewer:	727-464-4000
Cable: Brighthouse	727-329-5020
Trash: Waste Services	727-572-6800
Gas: Clearwater Gas	727-669-1958
Town Hall:	727-391-3875
Town Hall Fax:	727-397-6911