



**Florida Department of Environmental Protection**

# **Florida Coastal Management Program**

**Becky Prado**

**May 16, 2017**



# Florida 1970s

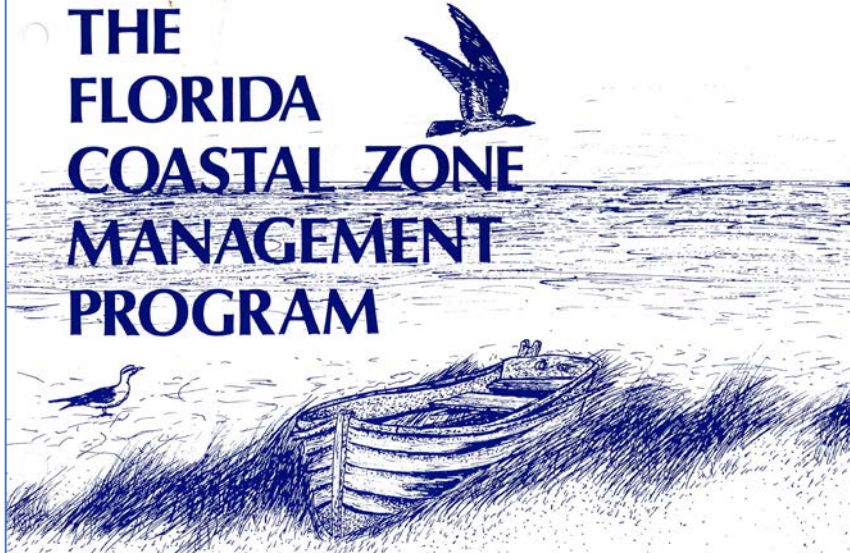




# Florida Coastal Management Program



## THE FLORIDA COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM



what  
why  
how  
who

*James L. H. [Signature]*

### WHY . . . . .

### . . . . . IS A COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM NEEDED?????

- \* To recognize that the coastal zone is a unique natural resource and that its land and water resources are finite and non-renewable.
- \* To prepare for the future needs of the coastal zone.
- \* To accomplish the goals of the coastal zone management program.
- \* To prevent the degradation of the coastal zone.

By 2000, Florida will have 10 million permanent residents.

Florida's coastal zone is its most important resource, economically, biologically, and aesthetically. The coastal zone is the choice of residence for over 75% of the state's population. The principal transportation terminals for people and goods are the majority of the commercial centers, and the major industrial centers and military bases are in the coastal zone. The coastal zone is visited by almost all of the over 25-million tourists who come to the state each year. It serves as a "recreation center" for citizens and visitors alike. By the year 2000, if current trends continue, Florida's coastal zone will contain 10-million permanent residents and will serve a yearly influx of several times that many visitors.

Florida, and especially the Florida coastal zone, has been the recipient of extremely rapid growth during the 1960's and 1970's. This growth has caused tremendous pressure on the coastal zone and has threatened the very attractions that the coast holds as a unique natural area. During the late 1960's and early 1970's, Florida's leaders began to recognize that many of the state's coastal areas were in serious trouble. Uncontrolled and unplanned, man's activities were degrading coastal resources at an unprecedented rate. Flood control measures and land development were causing water shortages and degraded water quality in the Everglades basin and in much of southeast Florida. Estuarine resources, dependent upon fresh water in the proper amount, quality, and timing were being threatened. Massive fish kills were occurring in Escambia Bay and other estuarine areas. Boca Ciega Bay was sacrificed for houses. Several coastal rivers were becoming open sewers, in danger of being destroyed completely. Many major shellfish beds were declared unsafe to utilize; some were killed outright. Once popular swimming areas could no longer be used because of pollution. Development had caused severe erosion of once beautiful beaches. The list was long and getting longer.

...stitution recognizing the... state to protect its nat... resources, declared that:

...state to conserve... sources and scenic

...this policy and to put a halt to the increasing threat to coastal resources, some excellent legislation and programs were initiated in the next several years. Much of this legislation was drafted to address specific problems at specific points in time. The results have often proven to be the treatment of symptoms without considering the total system and the natural relationships which exist among all coastal land and water resources. Fragmented projects such as industrial and port development, growth of new communities, or large scale developments have tended to focus on single goals and short-range benefits to governments and private individuals. No effective, coordinated management system designed to manage the multiple uses of coastal resources while providing as many future options as possible has been established.

There is enough space in and around the coastal zone to accommodate growth if it is planned and developed properly. There is room for development, and growth is healthy, but the ways in which decisions are made need to be changed. Citizens and government agencies alike need to develop an awareness and general understanding of the relationship between the amount, kind, and location of coastal resources and the true costs of their utilization.

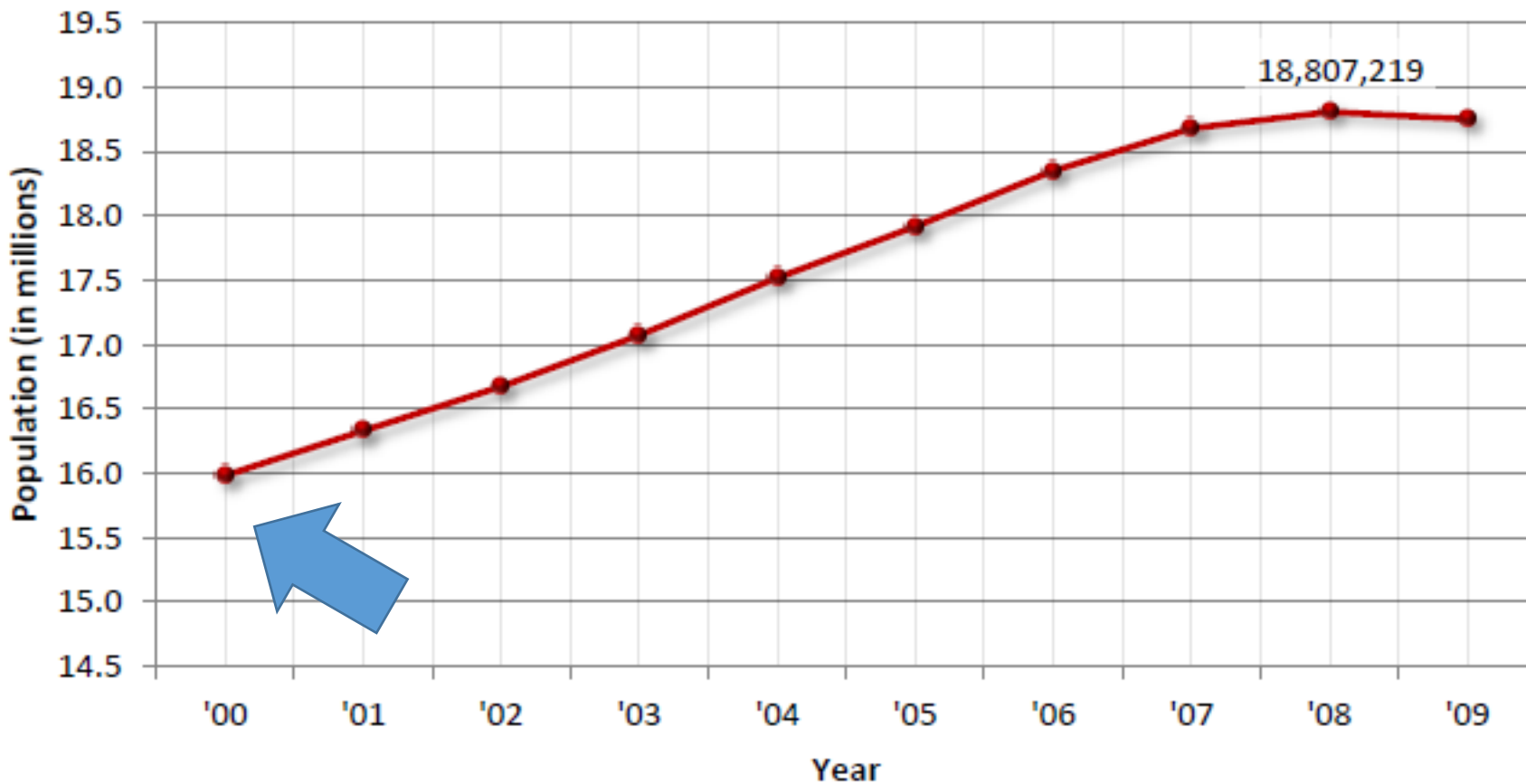
A coastal zone management program will provide a more rational system of resource commitment based on sound information analyzed in the light of the present and future needs of Florida's citizens. The complex nature of Florida's coastal zone makes a coordinated, systematic management program of utmost importance.



# Population



Population in Florida, 2000 - 2009







# Florida Coastal Management Program



One of many programs in Florida that protects resources and manages human uses in the coastal zone.

## Two main goals:

1. Protect coastal resources
2. Maintain vital communities





# Administration and Management



- Guides the coordination of the Federal Consistency review process
- Maintain annual statutory changes as part of the approved program
- Pursue CZMA federal funding opportunities
  - 309 assessment and strategies
  - CELCP
  - Marine Debris
- Administers the Coastal Partnership Initiative (CPI) and state agency sub-grants allocated to the state under the CZMA
- Administers the Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program (CELCP), a federally-funded land acquisition program
- Administers the Beach Access Sign Program, the Beach Warning Flag Program and the Rip Current Awareness Program
- Maintains informational materials and procedural guidelines
- Provides education and outreach materials
- Conducts training workshops for those entities involved in the federal consistency process
- Provides, to the practicable extent, financial, technical, research, and legal assistance to effectuate the purposes of the Florida Coastal Management Act
  - Support the Deep Water Horizon efforts with GIS expertise
- Acts as a resource for the partner agencies in the Coastal Management Program



## Program Tools:

- Federal consistency
- Financial assistance



# Federal Consistency



- Authority to review certain federal activities for consistency with Florida laws
- Allows state law to influence federal actions
- Actions subject to review: all direct and indirect federal activities affecting land, water or natural resources of the coastal zone
  - Direct activities
  - License or permit activities
  - Assistance activities
  - Outer continental shelf activities





# Federal Consistency



## Network of Agencies

### Lead Agency:

- Department of Environmental Protection

### Partner Agencies:

- Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
- Department of Economic Opportunity
- Division of Emergency Management
- Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
- Department of Health
- Department of State, Division of Historical Resources
- Department of Transportation
- Florida Building Commission, (Department of Business and Professional Regulation)
- Northwest Florida Water Management District
- St. Johns River Water Management District
- South Florida Water Management District
- Southwest Florida Water Management District
- Suwannee River Water Management District



# Federal Consistency



## Enforceable Policies Network of 24 Florida Statutes\*

- Chapter 161** Beach and Shore Preservation
- Chapter 163, Part II** Growth Policy; County and Municipal Planning; Land Development Regulation
- Chapter 186** State and Regional Planning
- Chapter 252** Emergency Management
- Chapter 253** State Lands
- Chapter 258** State Parks and Preserves
- Chapter 259** Land Acquisitions for Conservation or Recreation
- Chapter 260** Florida Greenways and Trails Act
- Chapter 267** Historical Resources
- Chapter 288** Commercial Development and Capital Improvements
- Chapter 334** Transportation Administration
- Chapter 339** Transportation Finance and Planning
- Chapter 373** Water Resources
- Chapter 375** Outdoor Recreation and Conservation Lands
- Chapter 376** Pollutant Discharge Prevention and Removal
- Chapter 377** Energy Resources
- Chapter 379** Fish and Wildlife Conservation
- Chapter 380** Land and Water Management
- Chapter 381** Public Health: General Provisions
- Chapter 388** Mosquito Control
- Chapter 403** Environmental Control
- Chapter 553** Building and Construction Standards
- Chapter 582** Soil and Water Conservation
- Chapter 597** Aquaculture

\*Only portions of these chapters constitute enforceable policies for the purposes of federal consistency review.  
Check [http://www.dep.state.fl.us/cmp/federal/24\\_statutes.htm](http://www.dep.state.fl.us/cmp/federal/24_statutes.htm) for most current information.



# Federal Consistency





# Federal Consistency



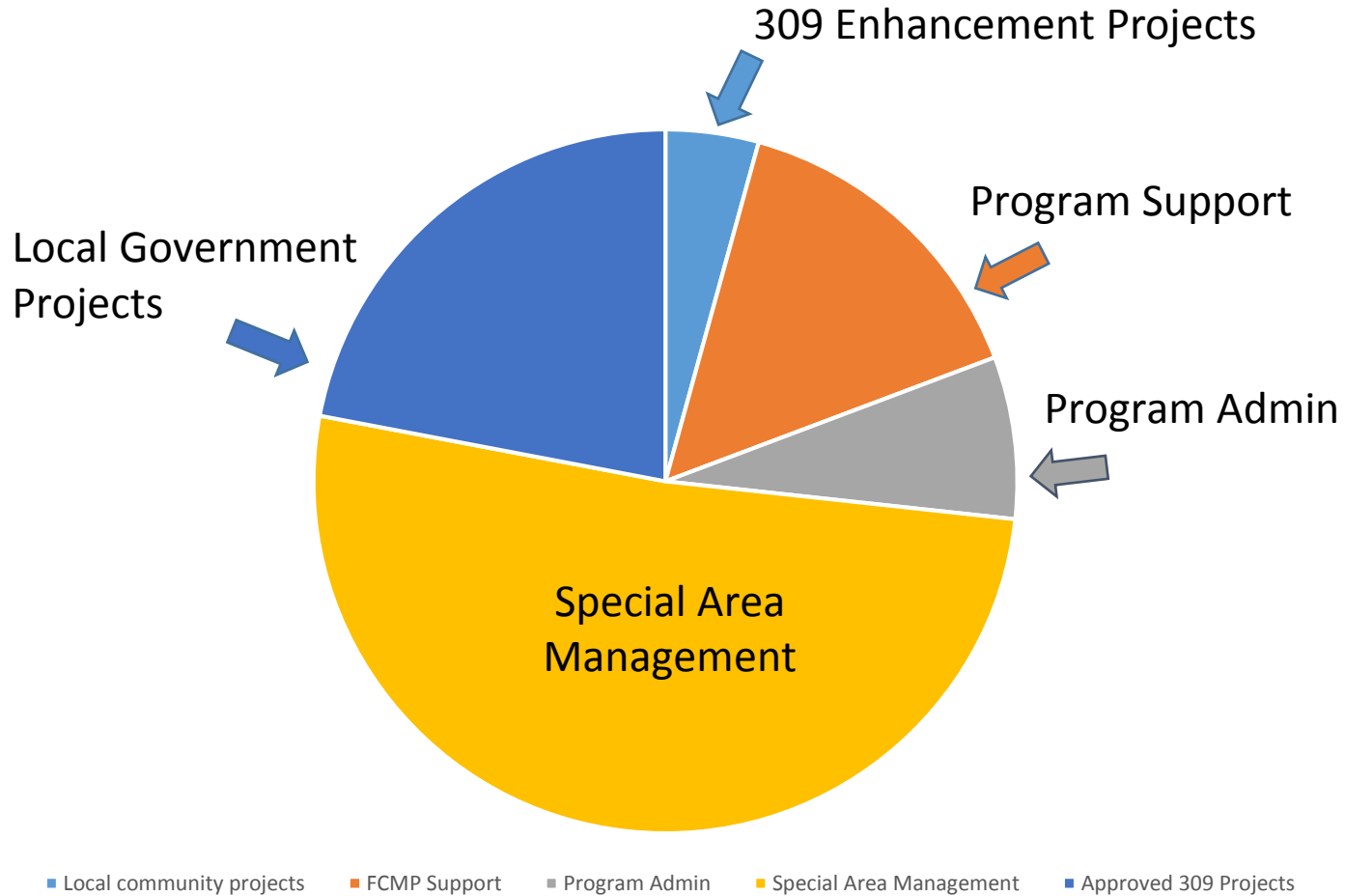
## Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Program

- Oil and gas leasing, exploration and development
- Offshore pipelines
- Military use
- Dredge material disposal
- Alternative energy projects (*e.g.*, wind and current)
- Geological and geophysical activities
- Artificial reefs





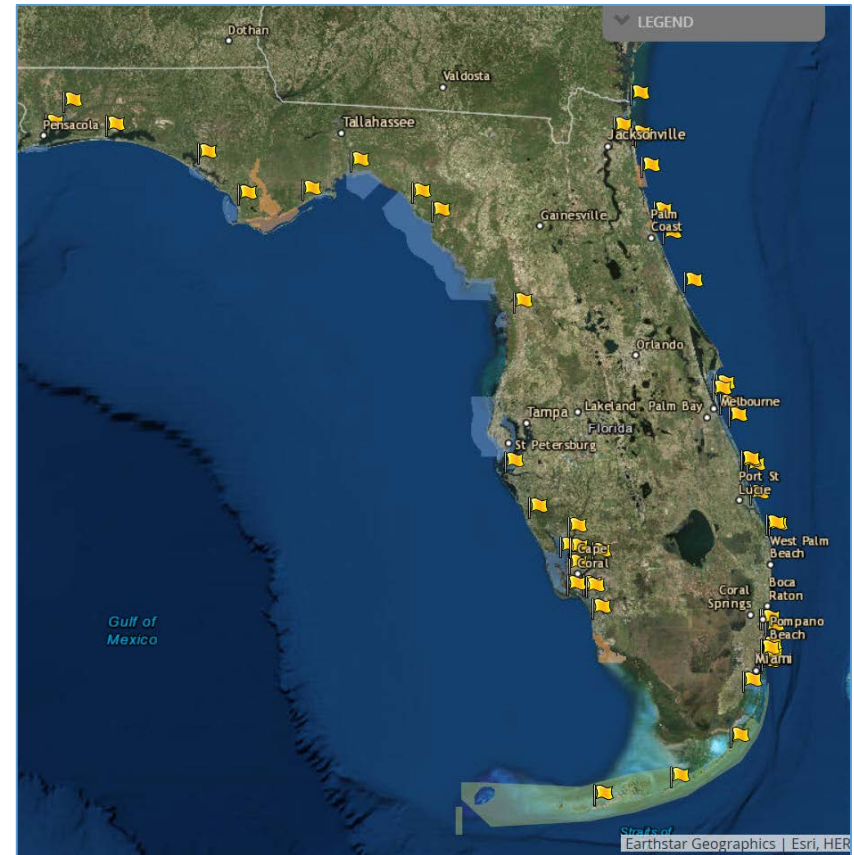
# Financial Assistance





## Coastal Partnership Initiative (CPI)

- Resilient Communities
- Access to Coastal Resources
- Coastal Resources Stewardship
- Working Waterfronts





# Regional CPI projects

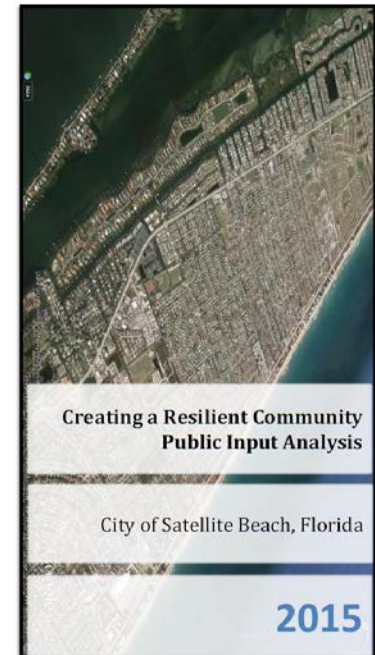


## Resiliency

- **City of Satellite Beach** – Sea Level Rise Education and development of a draft Adaptation Action Area (AAA) policy

## Public Access

- **City of Neptune Beach** – dune crossover repairs
- **City of Jacksonville** – Greater Jacksonville Paddling Guide
- **City of Melbourne** – Pineapple Park improvements including gazebo and lighting
- **City of Fernandina Beach** – beach access signage
- **City of Atlantic Beach** – construction of boardwalk at Tideview Preserves Park

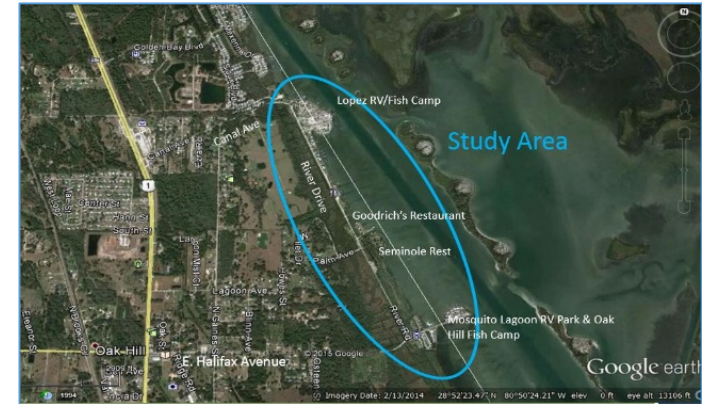




# Regional CPI projects

## Working Waterfronts

- **City of Oak Hill** – development of a Waterfront Revitalization Master Plan
- **City of Sebastian** – Fisherman’s Landing Historic exhibit planning



## Coastal Stewardship

- **Brevard County** – conduct shoreline survey of approx. 175 miles of Indian River Lagoon
- **Brevard County and Sea Turtle Conservancy** – educational programs and turtle trackers
- **Keep Brevard Beautiful** – supporting coastal cleanup
- **City of Jacksonville** – wetland restoration
- **City of Flagler Beach** – solar-powered recycling bins





# Federal Support



## 309 Enhancement Grants



**Statewide Ecosystem Assessment of Coastal and Aquatic Resources (SEACAR)**



**Visitor Use Monitoring Protocol**



**Aquatic Preserve Management Plan Updates**



**Adaptation Action Initiative**



**Florida Keys Vessel Turn-In Program**





# 309 Feedback Table



## Florida Coastal Management Program

Do you have an idea that would strengthen the way we manage our coasts?

Ask us how you can get innovative projects funded. Match free.

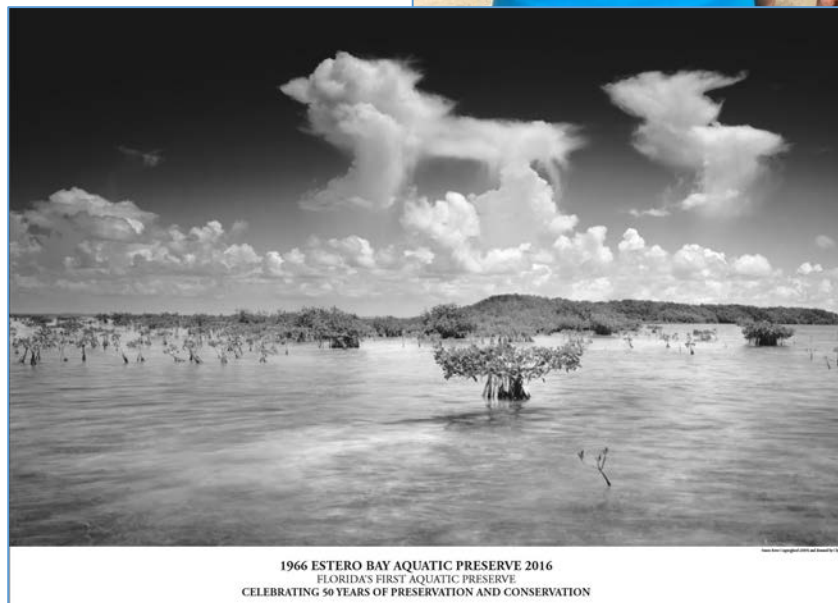


### Areas of opportunity for 309 grant funding

- » Wetlands
- » Coastal hazards
- » Public access
- » Marine debris
- » Cumulative and secondary impacts



- » Special area management plan
- » Ocean resources
- » Energy and government facilities siting
- » Aquaculture



1966 ESTERO BAY AQUATIC PRESERVE 2016  
FLORIDA'S FIRST AQUATIC PRESERVE  
CELEBRATING 50 YEARS OF PRESERVATION AND CONSERVATION

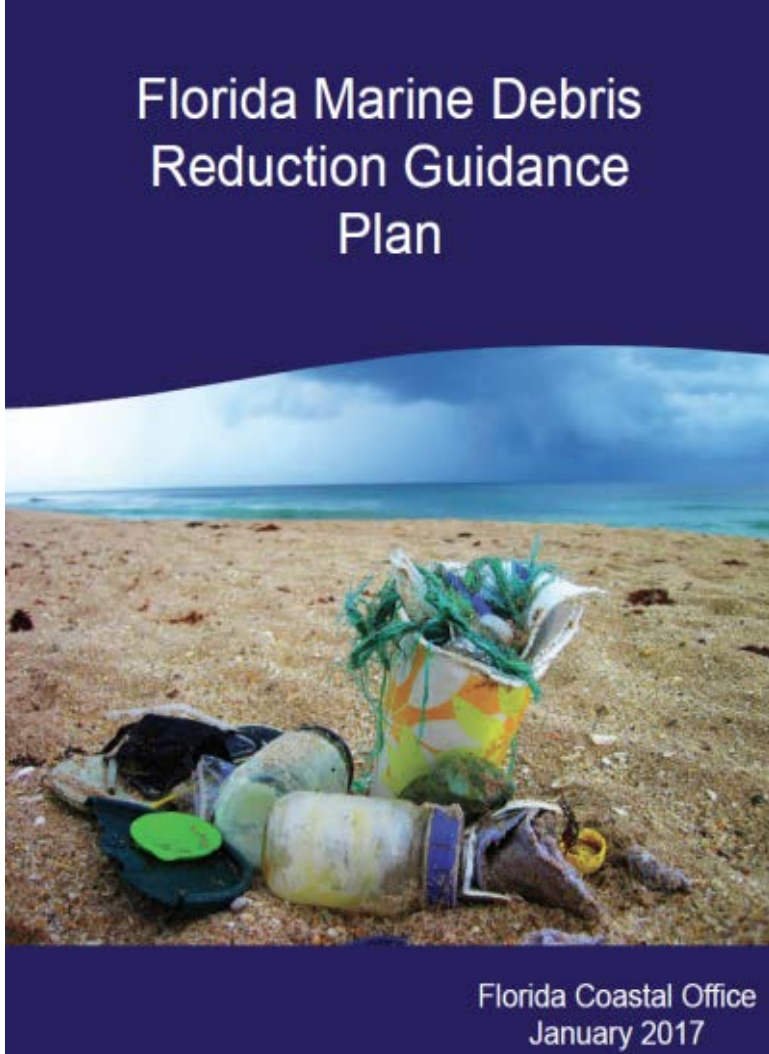




# Florida Marine Debris



## Florida Marine Debris Reduction Guidance Plan



- Recommends strategies and actions towards reducing the amount and impacts of marine debris throughout Florida

### Top 5 Items Collected in Florida



- Special thanks and acknowledgment to our partners:
  - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
  - Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

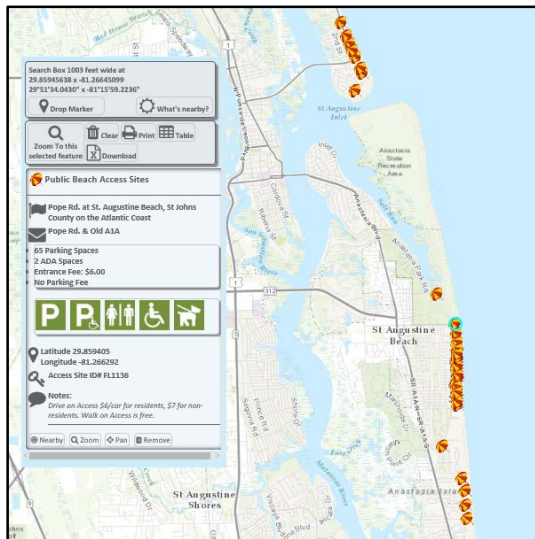


# The Florida Coastal Access Guide



- The Coastal Access Guide gives locations and information to over 2,000 coastal accesses points along Florida's coast
- Interactive maps are accessed online through MapDirect
- Free mobile applications are available in the AppStore and Google Play

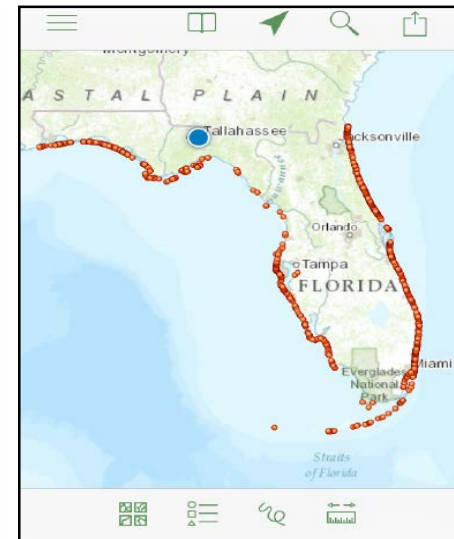
*We invite you to explore Florida's coast!*



Web map Screenshot



Coastal Access at Grayton Beach State Park



Mobile app Screenshot

## RIP CURRENTS

### Break the Grip of the Rip!

Rip currents are powerful currents of water moving away from shore. They can sweep even the strongest swimmer out to sea.

#### IF CAUGHT IN A RIP CURRENT

- ◆ Don't fight the current
- ◆ Swim out of the current, then to shore
- ◆ If you can't escape, float or tread water
- ◆ If you need help, call or wave for assistance

#### SAFETY

- ◆ Know how to swim
- ◆ Never swim alone
- ◆ If in doubt, don't go out

More information about rip currents can be found at the following web sites:  
[www.ripcurrents.noaa.gov](http://www.ripcurrents.noaa.gov)  
[www.usda.org](http://www.usda.org)



## BEACH WARNING FLAGS

BANDERAS DE ADVERTENCIA EN LA PLAYA

**Water Closed to Public**

Agua Cerrada al Publico

**High Hazard**

High Surf and/or Strong Currents  
Peligro Alto, Resaca Alta y/o Corrientes Fuertes

**Medium Hazard**

Moderate Surf and/or Currents  
Peligro Medio, Resaca Moderada y/o Corrientes Fuertes

**Low Hazard**

Calm Conditions, Exercise Caution  
Peligro Bajo, Condiciones Calmas, Tenga Cuidado

**Stinging Marine Life**

Man o' War, Jellyfish, Stingrays  
Animal Marino que causa picaduras Fragata Portuguesa, Medusas, Rayas

Absence of Flags Does Not Assure Safe Waters  
La Ausencia de Banderas No Asegura Aguas Seguras





# Fellowships



## Florida Coastal Office- Florida Sea Grant Fellow

- Lindsay Guthrie
- FCMP Meeting & USCRTF Meeting Coordinator
- January 2017 - December 2017





# Partnerships and Successes



- **Gulf of Mexico Alliance (GOMA)**

- Funding to FL via Data & Monitoring Team and NOAA RCRG



- **Coastal States Organization (CSO)**

- Support for state coastal management programs



- **Florida Institute of Oceanography (FIO)**

- Education coordination



- **Florida Sea Grant**

- Funding to support for CPI grants



- **MOTE Marine Laboratory**

- Potential research collaboration



- **U.S. Coral Reef Task Force**

- Coral reef conservation collaboration



- **Governors' South Atlantic Alliance (GSAA)**

- *Funding to FL for disaster recovery planning via NOAA RCRG*



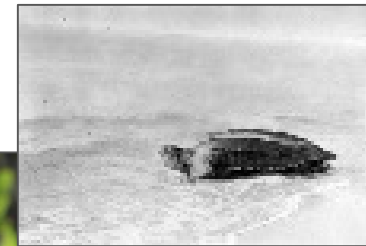




# Florida Coastal Management Program



“The Legislature finds that the coastal zone is rich in a variety of natural, commercial, recreational, ecological, industrial, and aesthetic resources of immediate and potential value to the present and future well-being of the residents of this state...and management of the state’s coastal zone requires a highly coordinated effort among state, regional, and local officials and agencies.”





# Florida Department of Environmental Protection

# Thank You!

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