Appendix A. Hurricane checklist

Keep this checklist handy for protection of family and property.

When a hurricane threatens

- Listen for official weather reports.
- Read your newspaper and listen to radio and television for official announcements.
- Note the address of the nearest emergency shelter.
- Know the official evacuation route in advance.
- Pregnant women, the ill, and the infirm should call a physician for advice.
- Be prepared to turn off gas, water, and electricity where it enters your home.
- Fill tubs and containers with water (one quart per person per day).
- Make sure your car's gas tank is full.
- Secure your boat. Use long lines to allow for rising water.
- Secure movable objects on your property:
  - doors and gates
  - outdoor furniture
  - shutters
  - garden tools
  - hoses
  - garbage cans
  - bicycles or large sports equipment
  - barbecues or grills
  - other
- Board up or tape windows and glassed areas. Draw drapes and window blinds across windows and glass doors. Remove furniture in their vicinity.
- Stock adequate supplies:
  - transistor radio
  - fresh batteries
  - canned heat
  - hammer
  - boards
  - pliers
  - hunting knife
  - tape
  - first-aid kit
  - prescribed medicines
  - water purification tablets
  - insect repellent
  - gum, candy
  - life jackets
  - charcoal bucket and charcoal
  - buckets of sand
  - flashlights
  - candles
  - matches
  - nails
  - screwdriver
  - ax*
  - rope*
  - plastic drop cloths, waterproof bags, ties
  - containers for water
  - disinfectant
  - canned food, juices, soft drinks (see below)
  - hard-top head gear
  - fire extinguisher
  - can opener and utensils

*Take an ax (to cut an emergency escape opening) if you go to the upper floors or attic of your home. Take rope for escape to ground when water subsides.
Suggested storm food stock for family of four

- Two 13-oz. cans evaporated milk
- Four 7-oz. cans fruit juice
- Two 3-oz. boxes tuna, sardines, Spam, chicken
- Three 10-oz. cans vegetable soup
- One 15-oz. box raisins or prunes
- Salt
- Pet food?
- One 14-oz. can cream of wheat or oatmeal
- One 8-oz. jar peanut butter or cheese spread
- Two 16-oz. cans pork and beans
- One 2-oz. jar instant coffee or tea bags
- Two packages of crackers
- Two pounds of sugar
- Two quarts of water per person

Special precautions for apartments/condominiums

- Make one person the building captain to supervise storm preparation.
- Know your exits.
- Count stairs on exits; you’ll be evacuating in darkness.
- Locate safest areas for occupants to congregate.
- Close, lock, and tape windows.
- Remove loose items from terraces (and from your absent neighbors’ terraces).
- Remove or tie down loose objects from balconies or porches.
- Assume other trapped people may wish to use the building for shelter.

Special precautions for mobile homes

- Pack breakables in padded cartons and place on floor.
- Remove bulbs, lamps, mirrors—put them in the bathtub.
- Tape windows.
- Turn off water, propane gas, electricity.
- Disconnect sewer and water lines.
- Remove awnings.
- Leave.

Special precautions for businesses

- Take photos of building and merchandise.
- Assemble insurance policies.
- Move merchandise away from plate glass.
- Move merchandise to as high a location as possible.
- Cover merchandise with tarps or plastic.
- Remove outside display racks and loose signs.
- Take out lower file drawers, wrap in trash bags, and store high.
- Sandbag spaces that may leak.
- Take special precautions with reactive or toxic chemicals.

If you remain at home

- Never remain in a mobile home; seek official shelter.
- Stay indoors. Remember, the first calm may be the hurricane’s...
eye. Remain indoors until an official all-clear is given.

- Stay on the “downwind” side of the house. Change your position as the wind changes.
- If your house has an “inside” room, it may be the most secure part of the structure.
- Keep continuous communications watch for official information on radio and television.
- Keep calm. Your ability to meet emergencies will help others.

If evacuation is advised

- Leave as soon as you can. Follow official instructions only.
- Follow official evacuation routes unless those in authority direct you to do otherwise.
- Take these supplies:
  - change of warm, protective clothes
  - first-aid kit
  - baby formula
  - identification tags: include name, address, and next of kin (wear them)
  - flashlight
  - food, water, gum, candy
  - rope, hunting knife
  - waterproof bags and ties
  - can opener and utensils
  - disposable diapers
  - special medicine
  - blankets and pillows in waterproof casings
  - radio
  - fresh batteries
  - bottled water
  - purse, wallet, valuables
  - life jackets
  - games and amusements for children
- Disconnect all electric appliances except refrigerator and freezer. Their controls should be turned to the coldest setting and the doors kept closed.
- Leave food and water for pets. Seeing-eye dogs are the only animals allowed in the shelters.
- Shut off water at the main valve (where it enters your home).
- Lock windows and doors.
- Keep important papers with you:
  - driver’s license and other identification
  - insurance policies
  - property inventory
  - Medic Alert or other device to convey special medical information

During the hurricane

- Stay indoors and away from windows and glassed areas.
- If you are advised to evacuate, do so at once.
- Listen for continuing weather bulletins and official reports.
- Use your telephone only in an emergency.
Follow official instructions only. Ignore rumors.

Keep open a window or door on the side of the house opposite the storm winds.

Beware of the "eye of the hurricane." A lull in the winds does not necessarily mean that the storm has passed. Remain indoors unless emergency repairs are necessary. Exercise caution. Winds may resume suddenly, in the opposite direction and with greater force than before. Remember, if wind direction does change, the open window or door must be changed accordingly.

Be alert for rising water.

If electric service is interrupted, note the time.

- Turn off major appliances, especially air conditioners.
- Do not disconnect refrigerators or freezers. Their controls should be turned to the coldest setting and doors closed to preserve food as long as possible.
- Keep away from fallen wires. Report location of such wires to the utility company.

If you detect gas:

- Do not light matches or turn on electrical equipment.
- Extinguish all flames.
- Shut off gas supply at the meter.*
- Report gas service interruptions to the gas company.

Water:

- The only safe water is the water you stored before it had a chance to come in contact with flood waters.

*Gas should be turned back on only by a gas serviceman or licensed plumber.

- Should you require an additional supply, be sure to boil water for 30 minutes before use.
- If you are unable to boil water, treat water you will need with water purification tablets.

Note: An official announcement will proclaim tap water "safe." Treat all water except stored water until you hear the announcement.

After the hurricane has passed

- Listen for official word of danger having passed.
- Watch out for loose or hanging power lines as well as gas leaks. People have survived storms only to be electrocuted or burned. Fire protection may be nil because of broken power lines.
- Walk or drive carefully through the storm-damaged area. Streets will be dangerous because of debris, undermining by washout, and weakened bridges. Watch out for poisonous snakes and insects driven out by flood waters.
- Eat nothing and drink nothing that has been touched by flood waters.
- Place spoiled food in plastic bags and tie securely.
- Dispose of all mattresses, pillows, and cushions that have been in flood waters.
- Contact relatives as soon as possible.

Note: If you are stranded, signal for help by waving a flashlight at night or white cloth during the day.
Appendix B. A guide to local, state, and federal agencies involved in coastal development

Numerous agencies at all levels of government are engaged in planning, regulating, permitting, or studying coastal development and resources in Florida. These agencies provide information on development to the homeowner, developer, or planner and issue permits for various phases of construction and information on particular topics.

Aerial photography, coastal construction control line maps, orthophoto maps, and remote-sensing imagery

State Topographic-Aerial Survey Engineer
Florida Department of Transportation
Haydon Burns Building
605 Suwannee Street
Tallahassee, FL 32301
(904) 488-2250

Division of Beaches and Shores
Florida Department of Natural Resources
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32303
(904) 488-3180

Coastal Zone Studies
Department of Political Science
University of West Florida
Pensacola, FL 32504
(904) 476-9500

U.S. Geological Survey
325 John Knox Road
Tallahassee, FL 32301
(904) 385-7145

Local county or municipal governments
Attn: planning, zoning, or building departments.

Beach erosion

Information on barrier beach erosion, inlet migration, and erosion control alternatives is available from the following agencies:

Division of Beaches and Shores
Florida Department of Natural Resources
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32303
(904) 488-3180
Coastal Archives Library
Department of Coastal and Oceanographic Engineering
Weil Hall
University of Florida
Gainesville, FL 32611
(904) 392–2710

Coastal Zone Studies
Department of Political Science
University of West Florida
Pensacola, FL 32504
(904) 476–9500

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Jacksonville District Office
P.O. Box 4970
400 East Bay Street
Jacksonville, FL 32232

Coastal Engineering Specialist
Florida Sea Grant–Marine Advisory Program
Go22 McCarty Hall
University of Florida
Gainesville, FL 32611
(904) 392–2460

Local county or municipal governments
Attn: planning or engineering departments.

**Bridges and causeways**

The U.S. Coast Guard has jurisdiction over issuing permits to build bridges or causeways that will affect navigable waters. Information for peninsular Florida from Fernandina Beach to Panama City:

Commander, 7th Coast Guard District
1018 Federal Building
51 First Avenue, S.W.
Miami, FL 33130
(305) 350–4108

For areas west of Panama City, contact:

Commander, 8th Coast Guard District
500 Camp Street
New Orleans, LA 70130
(504) 589–6298

**Building codes, planning, and zoning**

Most communities have adopted comprehensive plans and building codes under the Standard Building Code and in some cases under the improved South Florida Building Code. Check with your county or city building department for permitted uses and building codes. The existing building codes in Florida do not protect the structures from hurricane, flood, wind, and erosion damage. If you intend to build on barrier islands, we advise you to obtain an excellent guide from Texas as well as the Florida codes.
Dredging, filling, and construction in coastal waters

Florida laws require that all those who wish to dredge, fill, or otherwise alter wetlands, marshes, estuarine bottoms, or tidelands apply for a permit from the appropriate state, federal, and local governments. For information, write or call the following agencies.

For the standard state permit on dredging and filling, contact:

Florida Department of Environmental Regulation
Twin Towers Building
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32301
(904) 488-0130

For short-form dredge and fill application permits, contact appropriate district offices of the Department of Environmental Regulation.

For erosion control structures and coastal construction control line permits, write or call:

Division of Beaches and Shores
Florida Department of Natural Resources
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32303
(904) 488-3180

Easements and submerged land leases for docks, piers, etc., must be obtained from:
Bureau of State Lands Management
Florida Department of Natural Resources
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32303
(904) 488-9120

Federal law requires that any person who wishes to dredge, fill, or place any structure in navigable water (almost any body of water) apply for a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Permit Branch
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 4970
400 East Bay Street
Jacksonville, FL 32232
(904) 791-2887

The Army Corps of Engineers has 10 additional field offices in Florida. Consult your area telephone directory for the U.S. Government listing in the white pages.

Dune alteration and vegetation removal

Florida laws prohibit the destruction, damaging, or removal of sea grasses, sea oats, or sand dunes and berms. Individual counties or cities might have ordinances pertaining to dune alteration and vegetation removal. Permits for certain work and alteration may be obtained from local county or city planning and building departments. For permits to clear or alter dunes or beaches seaward of the coastal construction control lines, write or call:

Division of Beaches and Shores
Department of Natural Resources
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32303
(904) 488-3180

Health, sanitation, and water quality

County health departments are in charge of issuing on-site septic system permits for sewage treatment plants with a capacity of less than 2,000 gallons per day. For the necessary information and permit process, contact your local health department or:

Division of Environmental Services
Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services
1317 Winwood Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32301
(904) 488-4070

For sewage systems with a capacity larger than 2,000 gallons per day, the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation issues the permits. (For address, see Dredging and filling listing.)

History and archaeology

If you suspect that your property may have an archeologic or historic site, write or call:
Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties
Division of Archives, History and Records Management
Florida Department of State
R.A. Gray Building
Tallahassee, FL 32301
(904) 488–1480, 488–2333

Hurricane information and weather

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration is the best agency from which to request information on hurricanes. NOAA stormflood evacuation maps are prepared for vulnerable coastal areas and cost $2.00 each. For details, call or write:

Distribution Division (C–44)
National Ocean Survey
NOAA
Riverdale, MD 20840
(301) 463–6990

For hurricane probability charts for your area as well as weather and hurricane warning information, contact:

National Hurricane Center
1320 South Dixie Highway
Coral Gables, FL 33146
(305) 666–0413

Hurricane evacuation and disaster assistance

Contact your local county or city Civil Defense or Disaster Preparedness office for hurricane evacuation and hurricane shelter information. Local radio and TV stations provide hurricane warning and evacuation bulletins when storms threaten an area. For information on hurricane disaster response, recovery, and assistance, contact:

Disaster Response and Recovery Assistance
Bureau of Disaster Preparedness
Florida Department of Community Affairs
2571 Executive Center Circle, East
Tallahassee, FL 32301
(904) 488–1900
(904) 488–1320 (in case of emergency)
Federal Disaster Assistance Administration
Region 4 Office
Suite 750
1375 Peachtree Street, N.E.
Atlanta, GA 30309

Insurance

In coastal areas special building requirements must often be met to obtain flood or wind storm insurance. To find out the requirements in your area, check with your local building department and insurance agent. Further information is available from:
Federal Insurance Administration
National Flood Insurance Program
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Washington, DC 20472
(202) 755-5290

Division of Insurance—Consumer Services
Florida Department of Insurance and Treasurer
The Capitol
Tallahassee, FL 32301
(904) 488-2660

Land planning and land use

Local county and municipal governments have adopted comprehensive land-use plans and zoning and building codes under the state law. It is advisable to contact these agencies, preferably before you buy land on a barrier island or coastal area. For additional information, contact:

Division of Local Resources Management
Florida Department of Community Affairs
2571 Executive Center Circle, East
Tallahassee, FL 32301
(904) 488-2356

Large-scale development projects requiring Development of Regional Impact (DRI) studies must meet approvals by the following state agency:

Bureau of Land and Water Management
Florida Department of Community Affairs
2571 Executive Center Circle, East
Tallahassee, FL 32301
(904) 488-4925

Area Regional Planning Council approvals also are necessary for DRIs before state agency approvals are granted.

Land purchase and sales

When acquiring property or a condominium—whether in a subdivision or not—consider the following: (1) Owners of property next to dredged canals should make sure that the canals are designed for adequate flushing to keep waters from becoming stagnant. Requests for federal permits to connect extensive canal systems to navigable waters are frequently denied. (2) Descriptions and surveys of land in coastal areas are very complicated. Old titles granting fee-simple rights to property below the high-tide line may not be upheld in court; titles should be reviewed by a competent attorney before they are transferred. A boundary described as the high-water mark may be impossible to determine. (3) Ask about the provision of sewage disposal and utilities including water, electricity, gas, and telephone. (4) Be sure any promises of future improvements, access, utilities, additions, common property rights, etc., are in writing. (5) Be sure to visit the property and inspect it carefully before buying it.
Land preservation

Several barrier beaches are being considered by the state for public acquisition under 3 state programs: the Environmentally Endangered Lands Program, the Save Our Coast Program, and the Conservation and Recreational Lands Program. If you own large parcels of environmentally sensitive land on barrier islands or coastal areas and prefer to have it preserved for future generations to enjoy, contact the state’s Bureau of Land Acquisition (address given below).

On the other hand, if you plan to buy barrier island property, it would be advisable to contact the local government agency as well as the following state agencies to determine if there could be development and permitting problems.

Bureau of Land Acquisition
Division of State Lands
Department of Natural Resources
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32301
(904) 488-2725

Inter-Agency Management Committee
Save Our Coast Program
Office of Planning and Budgeting
Executive Office of the Governor
The Capitol
Tallahassee, FL 32301
(904) 488-5551

Land sales—subdivisions

Subdivisions containing more than 50 lots and offered in interstate commerce must be registered with the Office of Interstate Land Sales Registration (as specified by the Interstate Land Sales Full Disclosure Act). Prospective buyers must be provided with a property report. This office also produces a booklet entitled Get the Facts . . . Before Buying Land for people who wish to invest in property. Information on subdivision property and land investment is available from:

Office of Interstate Land Sales Registration
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Washington, DC 20410

Office of Interstate Land Sales Registration
Atlanta Regional Office
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
230 Peachtree Street, N.W.
Atlanta, GA 30303
(404) 526-4364

Soils and septic systems

Soil type is important in terms of (1) the type of vegetation it can support, (2) the type of construction technique it can withstand, (3) its drainage characteristics, and (4) its ability to accommodate septic systems. For detailed information on soil characteristics and limitations and permitting rules for septic systems, contact:
Local county Soil Conservation Service office, U.S. Department of Agriculture (listing in the telephone book)

Soil Conservation Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
University of Florida
Gainesville, FL 32611

Local county health department

Environmental Services
Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services
1323 Winewood Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32301
(904) 488-4070

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Department of the Interior
P.O. Box 2676
Vero Beach, FL 32960
(904) 562-3909

Water supply and pollution control

If your plan involves draining of land or a large water supply system, contact the appropriate area water management district for rules and permit process. Construction of any sewage or solid waste disposal facilities requires permits from the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation. Contact appropriate district office of the DER. (See Dredging and Filling listing for addresses.)

Wildlife species and habitat protection

For the conservation and protection of fish and wildlife species and their habitat, contact the office of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission in your area. Also contact:
Appendix C. Useful references

The following list of references, most of which are annotated, will suffice to get any interested individual into the literature. A major source of publications, information, dates, and advice for all Floridians interested in the marine environment is the Sea Grant Program in Gainesville, Florida. Write or call the Marine Advisory Program, Florida Cooperative Extension Service, G022 McCarty Hall, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611 (904–392–1837), and ask for catalogues and brochures. The extension service may even be able to furnish an expert to advise your community on your particular shoreline problem.

Florida also is blessed with the nation’s foremost library of coastal engineering and related subjects in the Department of Coastal Engineering, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida. For other sources of publications and information see appendix B.

Books by the same authors

1. Living with the Shore series, Orrin H. Pilkey, Jr., and William J. Neal, eds. The series addresses problems and concerns of coastal living and management for all Atlantic Coast, Gulf Coast, and Pacific Coast states, as well as the Great Lakes. Books for North Carolina, Texas, South Carolina, New York, and Louisiana are now available to the public. This text (East Florida) is the sixth book of the series. The series is being published by Duke University Press, 6697 College Station, Durham, NC 27708, and may be ordered from the Press. Cost $9.75 paper; $22.75 cloth.

2. The Beaches Are Moving: The Drowning of America’s Shoreline, by Wallace Kaufman and Orrin H. Pilkey, Jr., 1979. 1983. This highly readable account of the state of America’s coastline explains natural processes at work at the beach, provides a historical perspective of man’s relation to the shore, and offers practical advice on how to live in harmony with coastal environments. Originally published by Anchor Press/Double-day, it is now available in paperback from Duke University Press, 6697 College Station, Durham, NC 27708 ($9.75).


General references for the nonspecialist

5. *At the Sea's Edge*, by William T. Fox, 1983. This text is billed as an introduction to coastal oceanography for the amateur naturalist, but it is not easy reading for the nonscientist. Nonetheless, this is the best, most complete, most up-to-date volume available for those who want to learn about the shoreline and are starting from scratch. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632, 317 pp.

6. *Barrier Island Handbook*, by Steve Leatherman, 1982. A nontechnical, easy-to-read paperback about barrier island dynamics and coastal hazards. Many of the examples are from the Maryland and New England coasts but are applicable to East Florida as well. Available from Coastal Publications, 5201 Burke Drive, Charlotte, NC 28208 ($5.75).

7. *Sea Islands of the South*, by Diana and Bill Gleasner, 1980. An excellent visitor's guide to the southeastern coast of the United States, including both naturalist information and descriptions of developed barrier islands. You will find descriptions, explanations, and identifications of everything from dunes to tides to birds to shells, guides to visitor information centers, accommodations, activities, and sightseeing points of interest. This guide is especially handy to the first-time traveler through North Carolina to Florida, but may be of interest to natives, too. Available in most coastal bookstores. Published by the East Woods Press.


9. *Florida Sea Grant Publications Catalog*. An annual publication listing a wide variety of useful publications for the coastal dweller. Many of these publications are free and can be obtained from the Sea Grant Marine Advisory Program, G022 McCarty Hall, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611.


12. *Appraisal Report on Beach Conditions in Florida*, by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville District, 1965. A summary of beach/island characteristics, which is out of date


**Books for the specialist or hardworking non-specialist**


18. *Terrigenous Clastic Depositional Environments*, by Miles Hayes and Tim Kana, 1976. Although compiled for a professional field course, this text provides an excellent, detailed treatment on various coastal sedimentary environments that makes good reading for the interested non-scientist. The numerous photographs and diagrams support the text description of depositional systems in rivers, dunes, deltas, tidal flats and inlets, salt marshes, barrier islands, and beaches. Most of the examples are from South Carolina. Technical Report No. 11–CRD (184 pp.) of the Coastal Research Division, Department of Geology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208. Probably easiest to obtain through a college or university library.

19. *Barrier Islands from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of
Mexico, edited by Steve Leatherman, 1979. This collection of technical papers presents some of the current geological research on barrier islands. Of particular interest to students of East Florida barrier islands is the lead paper by Miles Hayes entitled "Barrier Island Morphology as a Function of Tidal and Wave Regime." Published by Academic Press and available through most college and university libraries.


22. Geological Highway Map of the Southeastern Region, compiled by A. P. Bennison and others. Although this map is not aimed specifically at the coast, it provides the layman with a semitechnical treatment of the regional geology of Florida and adjacent states. In addition to the map, there is a discussion of the geological development of the region and its rock and mineral resources, a description of the Everglades, a photographic map, subsurface cross sections, descriptions of gemstones and fossils, and a list of points of geologic interest. Available from the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, P.O. Box 979, Tulsa, OK 74101.

23. Florida, Satellite Image Mosaic (scale 1:500,000), by the U.S. Geological Survey, 1973. This large composite was compiled from NASA ERTS-1 satellite images and shows the entire state of Florida. Because the image is produced in false-color infrared, vegetation appears red, giving the illustration an overall dominant color of pink to red. Coastal features such as barrier islands, keys, bays, marshes, and swamps stand out clearly, and distinct inland ridges mark old shoreline positions from former high stands of sea level. Published by the U.S. Geological Survey, Reston, VA 22092.

24. The Florida Coastal Management Program, Draft Environmental Impact Statement, prepared by the Office of Coastal Zone Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the Florida Office of Coastal Management, Department of Environmental Regulation, 1981. This massive document provides the background to the Florida Coastal Management Program (FCMP) and includes discussions of Florida coastal management legislation, programs, goals, and initiatives. A wealth of information is incorporated into the report, including descriptions of important natural environments such as barrier islands, why they are hazardous for development and difficult to maintain artificially. Students of coastal land-use regulation will find this report to be a good example of the wide spectrum of land-use demands, often conflicting, that are placed on the coastal zone. One can sym-
pathize with the "regulators" who must walk a thin line to meet the wide range of objectives from preservation of the environment to encouragement of economic growth as set forth in the document. Although the volume was not published for sale, it was widely distributed to public and private agencies concerned with coastal issues. You may find a copy in your community's planning office or through various state departments that deal with coastal issues.

**Films**


26. *Portrait of a Coast*. A spectacular 29-minute film showing among other things a major storm on the Massachusetts coast. It addresses the interrelated problems of rising sea level, coastal erosion, and shoreline stabilization. This film is very pertinent to the Florida situation. Available from Circle Oak Productions, 73 Girdle Ridge Drive, Katonah, NJ 10536.

27. *Tornadoes*, NOAA. This 15-minute film shows how the tornado warning system works, plus scenes of tornado damage. Available from the Marine Advisory Program, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611.


**Shoreline engineering**


30. *Help Yourself*, by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Brochure addressing the erosion problems in the Great Lakes region. May be of interest to barrier island residents; it outlines shoreline processes and illustrates a variety of shoreline engineering devices used to combat erosion. Free from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, North Central Division, 219 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Il 60604.

31. *Publications List, Coastal Engineering Research Center (CERC) and Beach Erosion Board (BEB)*, by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. A list of published research by the Corps. Free from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Coastal Engineering Research Center, Kingman Building, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060.

32. *Low-Cost Shore Protection*, by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1982. A set of 4 reports written for the layman under this title includes the introductory report, a property owner's
guide, a guide for local government officials, and a guide for engineers and contractors. The reports are a summary of the Shoreline Erosion Control Demonstration Program and suggest a wide range of engineering devices and techniques to stabilize shorelines, including beach nourishment and vegetation. In adopting these approaches, one should keep in mind that they are short-term measures and may have unwanted side effects. The reports are available from John G. Housley, Section 54 Program, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, USACE (DAEN-CWP-F), Washington, DC 20314.

33. Shore Management Guidelines and Shore Protection Guidelines, by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1972. These publications are designed to instruct the public on the use of the shore and the use of structural solutions in solving erosion problems. Both are available from the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Washington, DC 20314.

34. Shoreline Stabilization with Salt Marsh Vegetation, by Paul L. Knutson and W. W. Woodhouse, Jr., 1983. Use of salt marsh as an erosion buffer on the lagoon sides of islands is discussed. This is a much preferable alternative to bulkheading. Coastal Engineering Research Center Special Report #9, Kingman Building, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060.


Hurricanes


41. *Post-Disaster Reports*. Available from both the Jacksonville and Mobile district offices of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. These posthurricane reports provide valuable documentation of storm damage and are particularly useful for those who wish to prevent disaster recurrences.

42. *Lower Southeast Florida Hurricane Evacuation Study Technical Data Report*, 1983. This is a report prepared for Monroe, Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach counties by a private contractor and the Corps of Engineers. This report gives a lot of numbers, such as evacuation time estimates, tables of numbers of endangered people, etc.; a somewhat distressing report. Available from county governmental offices and the Corps of Engineers.


**Site selection**

46. *Ecological Determinants of Coastal Area Management* (two volumes), by Francis Parker, David Brower, and others, 1976. Volume 1 defines the barrier island and related lagoon-estuary systems and the natural processes that operate within them. Outlines man’s disturbing influences on island environments and suggests management tools and techniques. Volume 2 is a set of appendixes that include information on coastal ecological systems, man’s impact on barrier islands, and tools and techniques for coastal area management. Also contains a good barrier island bibliography. Available from the Center for Urban and Regional Studies, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 108 Battle Lane, Chapel Hill, NC 27514.


48. *Coastal Environment Management*, prepared by the Conservation Foundation, 1980. Guidelines for conservation of resources and protection against storm hazards, including ecological descriptions and management suggestions for coastal

49. Natural Hazard Management in Coastal Areas, by G. F. White and others, 1976. The most recent summary of coastal hazards along the entire U.S. coast. Discusses adjustments to such hazards and hazard-related federal policy and programs. Summarizes hazard management and coastal land-planning programs in each state. Appendixes include a directory of agencies, an annotated bibliography, and information on hurricanes. An invaluable reference, recommended to developers, planners, and managers. Available from the Office of Coastal Zone Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 3300 Whitehaven Street, NW, Washington DC 20235.

50. Guidelines for Identifying Coastal High Hazard Zones, by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1975. Report outlining such zones with emphasis on "coastal special flood-hazard areas" (coastal floodplains subject to inundation by hurricane surge with a 1 percent chance of occurring in any given year). Provides technical guidelines for conducting uniform flood insurance studies and outlines methods of obtaining 100-year storm-surge elevations. Recommended to island planners. Available from the Galveston District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Galveston, TX 77553.


Water

53. Your Home Septic System, Success or Failure. Brochure providing answers to commonly asked questions on home septic systems. Lists agencies that supply information on septic tank installation and operation. Available from UNC Sea Grant, North Carolina State University, Box 8065, Raleigh, NC 27695.

Vegetation


59. *Building and Stabilizing Coastal Dunes with Vegetation* (UNC-SG-82-05) and *Planting Marsh Grasses for Erosion Control* (UNC-SG-81-09), by S. W. Broome, W. W. Woodhouse, Jr., and E. D. Seneca, 1982. These publications on using vegetation as stabilizers are available from UNC Sea Grant, North Carolina State University, Box 8650, Raleigh, NC 27695. State publication number with your request.

60. *The Dune Book: How to Plant Grasses for Dune Stabilization*, by Johanna Seltz, 1976. Brochure outlining the importance of sand dunes and means of stabilizing them through grass plantings. Available from UNC Sea Grant, North Carolina State University, Box 8605, Raleigh NC 27695.

Flood Insurance


62. *Coastal Flood Hazards and the National Flood Insurance Program*, by H. Crane Miller, 1977. This publication describes in detail the nature of flood hazards in the coastal zone and the basic features of the flood insurance program. The third and most interesting portion of this article is the attempt to assess the impact that this program has had on those interested in building in the coastal zone. Available from National Flood Insurance Program, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington, DC 20472, 50 pp.
63. *Entering the Regular Program, No. 3*. Intended for use by community officials during the period when a community enters the regular Federal Insurance Administration program. Explains the responsibilities of FEMA and the local community that must be met to enter the regular program. It includes a timetable that should be followed. Available from Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington, DC 20472.

64. *Guide for Ordinance Development, No. 1e*. A guidebook designed for use by community officials in preparing floodplain management measures that satisfy the minimum standards of the national flood insurance program. It organizes the program’s standards into a simple ordinance and provides an explanatory narrative. Available from Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington, DC 20472.

**Building, home improvement, and repair**


69. *Wind-Resistant Design Concepts for Residences*, by Delbart B. Ward. Displays with vivid sketches and illustrations construction problems and methods tying structures down to the ground. Considerable text and excellent illustrations devoted to methods of strengthening residences. Offers recommendations for relatively inexpensive modifications that will increase the safety of residences subject to severe winds. Chapter 8, "How to Calculate Wind Forces and Design Wind-Resistant Structures," should be of particular interest to the designer. Available as TR83 from the Civil Defense Preparedness Agency, Department of Defense, the Pentagon, Washington DC 20301; or from the Civil Defense Preparedness Agency, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21220.


73. *Pole House Construction and Pole Building Design*. Available from the American Wood Preservers Institute, 1651 Old Meadows Road, McLean, VA 22101.

74. *Standard Details for One-Story Concrete Block Residences*, by the Masonry Institute of America. Contains 9 foldout drawings that illustrate the details of constructing a concrete block house. Principles of reinforcement and good connections aimed at design for seismic zones but apply to design in hurricane zones as well. Written for both the layman and designer. Available as Publication 701 from Masonry Institute of America, 2550 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90057. Price $3.00.
75. *Masonry Design Manual*, by the Masonry Institute of America. A 384-page manual that covers all types of masonry including brick, concrete block, glazed structural units, stone, and veneer. Very comprehensive and well presented. Probably of more interest to the designer than to the layman. Available as publication 601 from the Masonry Institute of America, 2550 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90057.


79. *Guidelines for Beachfront Construction with Special Reference to the Coastal Construction Setback Line*, by Courtland Collier and others, 1977. The Sea Grant catalog says this publication illustrates criteria for evaluating variances that will uphold the purpose and philosophy of the Coastal Construction Setback Law wherever construction seaward of this line is justified. We find this approach distressing because a setback line can have no exceptions if it is to succeed. At any rate, this publication can be obtained from the Marine Advisory Program, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611.


### Building codes

81. *Coastal Construction Building Code Guidelines*, edited by R. R. Clark, 1980. This excellent volume is designed to serve as a supplement to the 2 building codes listed below. The guidelines from Clark's volume are intended to strengthen the 2 codes to meet structural design considerations required by Section 161.053, Florida Statutes: *Standard Building Code*, 1979 edition, available from the Southern Building Code Congress, 1116 Brown Marx Building, Birmingham, AL 35203; and *South Florida Building Code (Broward County Edition)*, 1979, available from Broward County governmental offices. The guidelines are available as Technical Report No. 80–1, Division of Beaches and Shores, Florida Department of Natural Resources, 3900 Commonwealth Blvd., Tallahassee, FL 32303. A must for the conscientious builder.
82. *Model Minimum Hurricane Resistant Building Standards for the Texas Gulf Coast*, by the Texas Coastal and Marine Council, P.O. Box 13407, Austin, TX 78711. The problems encountered on the coast of east Florida are similar to those on the Gulf Coast of Texas, making this splendid book appropriate.