



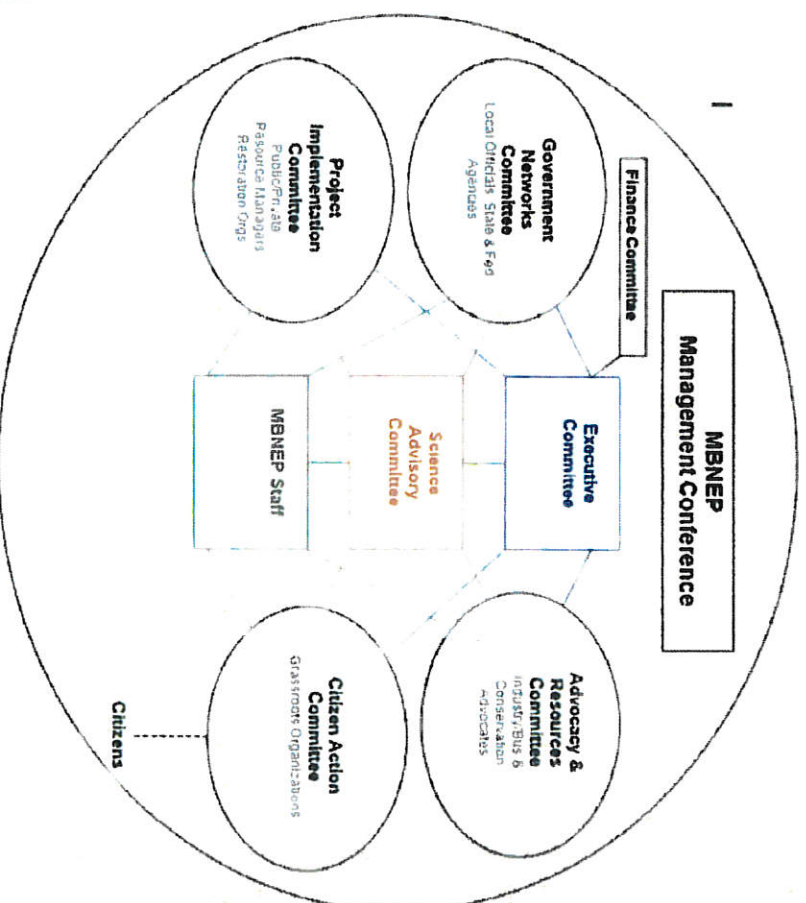
Appendix A

Public Education and Outreach

Local Partnerships



Mobile Bay National Estuary Program



A Division of the Dauphin Island Sea Lab

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News

EPA Awards Grant to Mobile Bay NEP

Lagniappe Article: Conservation Corps

Project to Stop Erosion Wrapping up on Mon Louis Island - Fox 10 News

Deepwater Horizon NRDA Trustee Council

EPA-memorandum on implementation of EXE Order seeks public input

Volunteer Water Quality Monitoring in Mobile and Baldwin Counties

Maintenance Dredging and Placement Activities Mobile Harbor Navigation Project

[read more...](#)



Comprehensive Conservation & Management Plan 2013-2018

Workplans

Maps and Data

Publications

Create A Clean Water Future



Executive Committee

Government Networks Committee

Business Resources Committee

Project Implementation Committee

Science Advisory Committee

Community Action Committee

Community Resources Committee

Finance Committee



D'Olive Watershed

Mon Louis Island/Delchamps Bayou

Fowl River Watershed

Bayou La Batre Watershed

Three Mile Creek Watershed

[more](#)



Association of National Estuary Programs

Dispatches From the Field

PBS NewsHour: The Delta

The Path Towards Coastal Restoration

Understanding your Watershed

Traci Sempier- First Place Gulf Guardian Individual Award Video

First Place Gulf Guardian Partnership Award Video

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Our Partners

Alabama Coastal Fishermen's Association	Alabama Coastal Foundation
Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources	Alabama Department of Environmental Management
Alabama Department of Public Health	Alabama Department of Transportation
Alabama Gulf Coast Convention and Visitors Bureau	Alabama Gulf Coast Restore Council
Alabama Marine Resources Division	Alabama Power
Alabama Rivers Alliance	Alabama Senate
Alabama State House of Representatives	Alabama State Lands Division
Alabama State Port Authority	Auburn University
Auburn University Marine Extension & Research Center	Audubon Society
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Commission
Baldwin County Environmental Advisory Board	Baldwin County Planning and Zoning Department
Baldwin County Soil and Water Conservation District	Barry Vittor & Associates
Bon Secour River Protection Association	City of Bay Minette
City of Bayou La Batre	City of Chickasaw
City of Citronelle	City of Creola
City of Foley	City of Gulf Shores
City of Orange Beach	City of Prichard
City of Robertsdale	City of Saraland
City of Satsuma	City of Spanish Fort
Clean Water Future	Coastal America
Congressman Bradley Byrne	Dauphin Island Bird Sanctuaries
Dauphin Island Sea Lab	Dog River Clear Water Revival
Eastern Shore Chamber of Commerce	EPA Gulf of Mexico Program
Fairhope Environmental Advisory Board	Fort Morgan Civic Association
Fowl River Area Civic Association	Friends of Perdido Bay
Friends of the Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuge	Friends of the Tensaw
Grand Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve	Grassroots, Inc.
Gulf Fisheries Management Council	Gulf of Mexico Program
Gulf Shores Convention and Visitors Bureau	Junior League of Mobile
Lake Forest Civic Association	League of Women Voters
Little Lagoon Preservation Society	Mississippi-Alabama Sea Grant Consortium
Mobile Airport Authority	Mobile Area Chamber of Commerce
Mobile Area Water & Sewer System	Mobile Bay Canoe and Kayak Club
Mobile Bay Kayak Fishing Association	Mobile Baykeeper
Mobile County	Mobile County Commission
Mobile County Soil and Water Conservation District	Mobile County Wildlife and Conservation Association
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Organized Seafood Association
Partners for Environmental Progress	Portersville Bay Revival
Senator Richard Shelby	Smart Coast, Inc.
South Alabama Regional Planning Commission	South Bay Communities Association
Southeastern Wildlife Conservation Group	State of Alabama
The City of Daphne	The City of Fairhope
The City of Mobile	The Nature Conservancy
Thompson Engineering	Town of Dauphin Island
Town of Elberta	Town of Loxley
Town of Magnolia Springs	Town of Perdido Beach
Town of Silverhill	Town of Summerdale
Toxicological & Environmental Associates, Inc.	United States Army Corps of Engineers
United States Environmental Protection Agency	United States Fish & Wildlife Services
United States House of Representatives	United States Senate

**Mobile Bay National Estuary Program
Project Implementation Committee Meeting
Tuesday, May 31, 2016
5 Rivers Delta Resource Center Blakeley Classrooms**

Minutes

Attendees:

L. G. Adams (ADCNR/WBNERR)	Sherry Allison (Allen Engineering)
Don Bates (Thompson)	Michael Barnett (Tetra Tech)
Emery Baya (Thompson)	Mark Berte (AL Coastal Foundation)
Don Blancher (Moffat & Nichols)	Denise Brown (City of Mobile)
Mary Kate Brown (TNC)	Scott Brown (ADEM)
Celena Boykin (Baldwin County)	Leah Bray (Anchor QEA)
Wade Burcham (Int. Science & Eng)	Roger Burke (Tetra Tech)
Casi Callaway (Mobile Baykeeper)	
Ashley Campbell (City of Daphne)	John Carlton (Thompson Engineering)
Ray Clifton (AL Forestry Commission)	Georganna Collins (E& E)
Mike Corporael (City of Daphne)	Evan Davis (ALDOT)
Alan Doyle (AL Coastal Foundation)	Benji Elmore (AL Forestry Commission)
Mike Eubanks (Thompson Engineering)	Carl Ferraro (ADCNR-SLD)
Richard Fields (AL Forestry Commission)	
Brett Gaar (Volkert)	Rosemary Ginn Sawyer (City of Mobile)
Meg Goecker (Moffatt & Nichols)	
Christopher Grant (Thompson)	
Judy Haner (The Nature Conservancy)	Patric Harper (US Fish & Wildlife Service)
Bob Harris (Alabama State Port Authority)	Doug Heatwole (Ecology & Environment)
Cindy Henderson (Cypress Environmental)	Phillip Hinesley (ADCNR-SLD)
Matt Hinton (City of Spanish Fort)	Rob Howell (Anchor QEA)
Scott Jackson (E & E)	Jenny Jacobson (USACOE)
Andy James (Volkert)	
Matthew Jones (Int. Science & Eng)	Cade Kistler (Mobile Baykeeper)
Dina Knight (Dewberry)	
Joey Koptis (Baldwin County SWCD)	Bethany Kraft (Volkert)
Jason Kudulis (Mobile Baykeeper)	Kara Lankford (Ocean Conservancy)
Suzanne Langley (Birmingham Audubon)	Riley Lecka (North States Environmental)
Ken Leslie (AL Forestry Commission)	Nicole Love (TNC)
Ryan Mains (ACF)	
Shannon McGlynn (ADEM)	John Menge (Moffat & Nichols)
Jaime Miller (ADCNR-MRD)	Richard Miller (AL Forestry Commission)
Eliska Morgan (ADCNR)	Chris Oberholster (Birmingham Audubon)
Coen Perrott (MS DEQ)	Larry Parson (US Army Corps of Engineers)
Ray Richardson (City of Mobile)	Justin Rigdon (ADEM)
Sam St. John (ACF & Baykeeper)	
Rosemary Ginn Sawyer (City of Mobile)	Morgan Schneider (AL Coastal Foundation)
Kari Servold (Dewberry)	Randy Shaneyfelt (ADEM)
B. J. Smith (Shorecombers)	Jerry Still (Digital Engineering)
Laura Stone (Mobile Baykeeper)	
Mary Beth Sullivan (City of Mobile)	Jason Swack (Volkert)
Lee Walters (Goodwyn Mills Cawood)	Chris Warn (Dewberry)
Bret Webb, University of South Alabama	Terry Williams (CERM)
MBNEP Staff: Roberta Swann, Rick Frederick, Christian Miller, Amy Newbold, Dixie Pomerat, Tom Herder	

Takeaways

- Watershed management planning continues with Fowl River completed, Bon Secour, Bayou Le Batre, the Weeks Bay complex, and Dog River currently in development and with consideration of NFWF-funded plans yet to be undertaken and 19 additional RESTORE-funded plans, some being incorporated into complexes with NFWF-funded projects.
- The Habitat Restoration Plan and Watershed Comparison Tool are in development by The Nature Conservancy. A survey distributed to all Management Conference participants and made available to the general population through social media has not gotten the attention that was expected, and Ms. Haner gracefully admonished PIC members for broader response. The survey queries respondents over the relative importance of various data sets to drive decisions through the Plan and Tool.
- Dynamic modeling was developed through the six-year, NOAA-funded, collaborative, Ecological Effects of Sea Level Rise in the Northern Gulf of Mexico for our region, tested here, and hopefully will be applied here. It captured many of the complexities of coastal processes and how they interact in the face of SLR. These models have high resolution outputs based on years of interdisciplinary research, and we now have the opportunity to have these data formatted in a way that we can use.

1. Call to Order

After a lunch that was kindly provided for Coastal AL Clean Water Partnership Steering Committee and PIC members by Dewberry, the meeting was called to order at 1:00 pm by Patric Harper. Attendees went through a round of Self-introductions.

2. Approval of the Minutes

Mr. Harper asked for any deletions, additions, changes to the minutes from May 31, 2016. Hearing none, he called for a motion to approve the minutes. Carl Ferraro made the motion, which Sam St. John seconded. The motion carried unanimously.

3. Old Business

A. Progress Reports/Updates on Watershed Management Planning – Christian Miller, MBNEP/AUMERC/CACWP

Christian Miller again began his report with a map showing groupings of 12-digit HUCs into complexes to provide economy of scale and ensure rapid development of watershed management plans (WMPs), including the Dog River Complex (Upper Dog River, Lower Dog River, and Halls Mill Creek with Garrows Bend) (Goodwin Mills Cawood); Bayou Le Batre with West Fowl River and Dauphin Island (Dewberry); the Weeks Bay Complex (Upper, Middle, and Lower Fish River; Perrone Branch, and the Magnolia River) (Thompson Engineering); the Wolf Bay Complex (Graham's Bayou, Mifflin Creek, and Sandy Creek) (Planner TBD); Gulf Frontal Complex (Perdido Pass-Frontal Gulf of Mexico and Little Lagoon) (Planner TBD); and the Tensaw-Apalachee Complex (Tensaw-Apalachee, Grand Bay, and the Basin) (Planner TBD).

With Goodwyn, Mills, and Cawood having completed the Fowl River WMP, Mobile County passed a resolution of support for the WMP. Installation of watershed signage is ongoing. A NFWF-Gulf Environmental Benefit Fund proposal has been submitted related to priority restoration of the four spits. Restoration of northern Mon Louis Island is in progress.

Development of the WMP for the Mississippi Sound Complex by Dewberry continues. The Bayou Le Batre portion is focusing on Safe Harbor and movement of critical infrastructure, stormwater infrastructure and sanitary sewer overflows, and possibilities of property acquisition. Community engagement has begun in

West Fowl River, where initial field visits have been undertaken. Community engagement has also begun on Dauphin Island.

Large community engagement/input sessions are complete in the Bon Secour Watershed and data has been compiled. Volkert has finalized WMP goals and objectives, is compiling recommended management measures, and is beginning a draft of the WMP.

Draft sections of the WMP for the Dog River Complex have been completed by GMC and edited. Field examination of priority areas is ongoing, and a Management Measures Working Group has been formed, met in July, and began drafting recommended management measures.

With the WMP for the Weeks Bay Complex in development by Thompson since January, a stakeholder working group is meeting regularly. Data acquisition and review is ongoing and feeding into a GIS database. Dr. Latif Kalin of Auburn is developing a SWAT (Stormwater Assessment Tool) model to assess different scenarios of future build-out within the watershed and potential water quality impacts associated with each scenario.

B. Project Implementation Reports

1) Marsh Island, Shell Belt/Coden Belt Road, and Point Aux Pines Living Shorelines Projects – Carl Ferraro, ADCNR-SLD

Mr. Ferraro reported that **Marsh Island restoration** is under way. An aerial photograph supplied by Sam St. John shows a 50-acre containment area surrounded by a side cast sediment barrier on the north side of the existing island, where dredge material is being pumped. Oyster Break rings will be installed to attenuate wave energy on the south and west sides of the project over a length of 3,200 feet (including gaps).

NRDA-funded living shorelines projects at **Shell Belt and Coden Belt Roads** and northeast **Point Aux Pines** will include 8000 feet and approximately 2,400 feet of breakwater plus marsh plantings.

2) NOAA Swift Tract Living Shoreline. Mr. Ferraro reported that the **NOAA Swift Tract Living Shoreline Project** is under construction contract with Crowder Gulf. A 1.5-mile rubble mound breakwater identical to that of the TNC living shoreline there will be installed adjacent to that project.

3) Northern Mon Louis Island – Emery Baya, Thompson.

Installation of a 1,400-foot continuous rock breakwater along the 1997 shoreline footprint of northern Mon Louis Island is nearing completion. Greystone Industries, a subcontractor to Orion Marine Construction is moving the rock by barge from the Steiner property across the mouth of Fowl River. Orion will begin dredging operations to create over four additional acres of salt marsh beginning after Labor Day.

4) D'Olive Creek Watershed Stream Restorations – Tom Herder, Mobile Bay National Estuary Program

WMP-recommended and NFWF Gulf Environmental Benefit Fund-funded stream restoration work continues in the D'Olive Watershed. Emery Baya, Lee Walters, and Tom Herder provided brief summaries of restoration efforts:

Joe's Branch – Southern Excavating is nearing substantial completion of restoration of three stream reaches (J4-2, J4-1, and JA), the J Stormwater Management Facility (Westminster Gates retention pond), and creation of the new JB Stormwater Management Facility/retention pond upstream of the step pool conveyance.

Tiawasee Creek – Substantially completed in April by North State Environmental, vegetation is filling in at the Tiawasee stream restoration, which has, thus far, performed admirably.

D'Olive Tributary D4-D6 is nearing substantial completion after only 75 days of construction by North State. With vegetation unplanted or yet to be established, significant precipitation during the week of August 8 provided nervous moments and an initial test for the restored and relocated stream, which underwent a bankfull event with nearly two inches of rain falling in an hour on August 10. A Tuesday inspection with GMC engineers revealed sound performance by the restored stream. Dirt pit stabilization is also nearing completion while waiting for delivery of a large concrete junction box.

D'Olive Tributary DA3 has reached 100% design and Volkert is involved with bid document preparation. The request for bids will be advertised for three weeks, with a pre-bid meeting planned for September 20 at Daphne City Hall and bid openings a week later at the MBNEP office.

D'Olive Tributary DAF has reached 30% design and Hatch Mott has been approved to proceed to 60% while property owners investigate possibilities of rezoning by the City of Daphne.

D'Olive Tributary DAE is undergoing subsurface analysis in preparation of conceptual design development.

4. New Business

A. Development by TNC of the Habitat Restoration Plan and Watershed Comparison Tool

2) Past Habitat Conservation Priorities – Judy Haner, The Nature Conservancy

Judy Haner led off and provided a historical perspective by reviewing priority habitat parcels and projects identified in the 2006 *Conserving Alabama's Coastal Habitats: Acquisition and Restoration Priorities of Mobile and Baldwin Counties*. She included Acquisition and Restoration Priorities in her review (see the three-slide Powerpoint presentation at [http://www.tnc.org/files/conserving-alabamas-coastal-habitats-acquisition-and-restoration-priorities-of-mobile-and-baldwin-counties.pdf](#)). Main points discussed included the West Cedar Point Sawgrass tract in the second slide. No one was able to identify this project. Among the Gulf Islands on the same slide, she mentioned the placement of sand on Sand Island (2011), and Larry Parson reported that the sand budget being developed was being done for a broader area than just Dauphin Island. On the third slide, oysters at the Weeks Bay Willams Tract were mentioned, but Phillip Hinesley corrected that these are, in fact, closed waters to oyster harvest and that reefs had been installed there, but not oysters. With regard to the Mobile Tensaw River Delta, Mr. Parson noted that wetlands are being planned but have to await RESTORE Pot 2 funds.

1) Update on Plan and Alabama Watershed Tool Development – Mary Kate Brown, The Nature Conservancy

Mary Kate Brown used priority habitat shape files created by a working group that included the MBNEP, TNC, and the NOAA Coastal Services Center in developing the MS-AL Habitat Planner Tool in 2009-2010. The Watershed Tool in development will include shape files provided by the NFWF-funded SAV mapping and high-resolution habitat maps currently being developed. Her demonstrations included SAV distribution in and around D'Olive Bay and priority habitats in the Three Mile Creek Watershed.

B. Lake Forest Mapping – Analysis of Shoaling and Pool Volumes – Dr. Bret Webb, University of South Alabama.

Dr. Webb described his background with this particular project, which he apparently contracted on the third attempt to get him to do this survey in 2016. He reported that the work is funded by the Lake Forest Property Owners Association and the City of Daphne. Its purpose was to determine how much sediment has accumulated since the 1973-74 construction of the dam.

He described historic land use/land cover from 1938 when it was a heavily wooded area, 1952, 1974 when the lake and dam were constructed, 1997 showing loss of open water in Tiawasee, and 2009 when open water had disappeared in both Tiawasee and D'Olive creeks. In the early 1980s, Isphording estimated sediment deposition at 48K tons/year. Marlon Cook determined that in 2010, sediment deposition Lake Forest had been reduced to 7.8K tons/year. Reductions are assumed to result from improved construction

best management practices. No data existed, prior to this survey, on depths, topography/bathymetry, or amounts of sediment accrued.

He described the scope of the project, problems with the Jag Ski that resulted in data collection from kayaks, walking or wading. He noted that approximately 12,000 data points were collected – 1,500 walking and 10,500 paddling. Sediment sampling was limited with three samples each from Tiawasee and D'Olive creeks and one from Tom's Cove. Aerial extent was compared against a 1858 reference survey, but no geo-reference existed.

His results indicated that approximately 20 feet of sediment had accreted generally. With regard to pool volume, in 1974, 500 acre feet existed at 19' elevation or below, of which, in 2016, only 200 acre feet remained. He described sediment character as largely ranging from fine sand to coarse sand. In general, he estimated that ~80% of lake area has shoals, with over 310,000 cubic yards of deposited sediment, reflecting possibly 90 more years of sediment storage capacity.

2) Developing potential engineering alternatives for restoring capacity of Lake Forest Lake – Matthe Jones, Integrated Science and Engineering

Mr. Jones announced a public meeting to discuss Dr. Webb's analysis and potential engineering solutions for restoring capacity to the lake, which will take place at the Daphne City Hall at 6 pm on Tuesday, August 30. He solicited PIC participation at that meeting and at the next PIC meeting tentatively scheduled for Thursday, November 17. He noted that restoration of the Lake should be driven by the D'Olive Creek Watershed Management Plan. Questions include:

Where should sediment be removed?

How should sediment be removed?

How deep should we excavate?

How can we control future sediment loads before they get into the Lake (in tributary arms)?

What do we do with the sediment?

He again encouraged PIC members to participate in the August 30 meeting.

5. Adjourn With no other new business, Mr. Harper adjourned the meeting at 3:00 pm.

**Mobile Bay National Estuary Program
Government Networks Committee Meeting
Original Oyster House, Mobile AL
February 17, 2017**



The Mobile Bay National Estuary Program Government Networks Committee was established to bring State agencies and regional government administrators together with local officials of Mobile and Baldwin counties to more effectively communicate local needs/understand State agency functions and priorities. The goal of this committee is to articulate innovative ways to improve communications and management of our coastal environment.

In attendance:

Joseph Abston, Washington County Commission; Howard Smith, City of Semmes; Chris Blankenship, ADCNR Marine Resources Division; Guy Busby, Baldwin County Legislative Delegation; Jeff Collier, Town of Dauphin Island; Susan Dingman, ADEM; Charles 'Skip' Gruber, Baldwin County Commission; Kae Hamilton, Town of Perdido Beach; Scott Hughes, ADEM; Merceria Ludgood, Mobile County Commission; Shannon McGlynn, ADEM; Eliska Morgan, Alabama Gulf Coast Restore Council; Patty Powell, ADCNR State Lands Division; William Puckett, Alabama Soil & Water Conservation Committee; Elizabeth Roney, Bradley Byrne's Office; Barry Tierce, Stantec; Josh Running, Stantec; Mike Burton, Stantec; Newton Cromer, City of Saraland; Casey Rains, City of Spanish Fort; Chris Plymale, US EPA Region 4; Joshua Gilman, Stantec

MBNEP Staff: Roberta Swann, Christian Miller, Paul Lammers, and Bethany Dickey

Takeaways

- NFWF-GEBF funding is entering its 5th funding cycle.
- Many communities are having issues with illegal dumping. ADEM has a Solid Waste & Recyclable Material Management Act that has a funding mechanism to help aid clean-ups.
- The State Revolving Fund, administered by ADEM, provides a low-interest loan funding source for improving infrastructure. These funds can be used on a variety of projects including waste water, drinking water, and stormwater (including LID).

Commissioners Merceria Ludgood and Charles 'Skip' Gruber welcomed participants. The meeting was called to order at 7:44 a.m. and Commissioner Gruber moved to approve the minutes from the previous meeting, a move to approve the minutes was made by Commissioner Gruber, seconded by Jeff Collier, and the minutes were approved.

Next on the agenda, Patty Powell gave an update on Federal Restore Council funding. She met with the acting director this week to speak about foreseeable problems. Eliska Morgan gave an update on the status of RESTORE & NFWF-GEBF funding. Funding is in its 5th phase. The deadline for entering projects is February 24, 2017. Projects should be in the project portal. The deadline for Alabama RESTORE projects was in January and projects are going through the RFE (request for evaluations) process. It takes four RFEs to move a project into the next phase. Please go to www.alabamacoastalrestoration.org to sign up for e-mail updates. Deadlines, release of a plan, meetings, and information on funding are all on the website.

Christian started the presentation with an overview of the results from last meeting's assessment of community priorities and how much regulatory barriers there are for each. Access and Heritage received over 90% of votes as a community priority. Following are: Habitat and Shorelines with over 80%, Stormwater with about 80%, Waste water with over 70%, and Resilience with under 70%. The regulatory hurdles for each are as follows: Access and Heritage – under 70%, Habitat and Shorelines – under 60%, Stormwater – over 40%, Waste water – about 50%, and Resilience – over 50%.

<http://www.cleanwaterfuture.com/>

Floor was opened for communicating ways that the GNC could help each community with the major issues they have been having. Illegal dumping is a problem in most communities. The Town of Dauphin Island provides dumpsters 2 days a week for people to come dump their trash to minimize the illegal dumping in that area. The City of Spanish Fort is in the process of passing a Clean Water Ordinance. Scott Hughes let the committee know that there is a Solid Waste & Recyclable Material Management Act that has a funding mechanism to help clean up illegal dumping. The Town of Perdido Beach has an issue with maintaining their shorelines.

Scott Hughes provided the following information related to ADEM's program for cleaning up illegal dumping:

- The Department has a robust program of working with innocent landowners to cleanup illegal solid waste dumps that have been established on their property. The program is funded by a \$1.00/ton fee that is assessed on materials that are disposed of in permitted landfills.
- A similar program is designed to work with innocent landowners on the removal of illegal scrap tire dumps that have been established on their property. This program is funded by a \$1.00/tire disposal fee that is assessed when individuals purchase new tires.
- Both programs have been tremendous successes in ridding Alabama's landscape of illegal solid waste dumps and illegal scrap tire dumps both of which can cause significant environmental impacts and serve as vectors for mosquitoes and rats.
- Both programs are administered by the ADEM Land Division and Otis Todd (334/371-7767) is a good point of contact.

Next, Susan Dingman gave a presentation on ADEM's State Revolving Fund (SRF) Program. The Clean Water SRF and Drinking Water SRF are low interest loan programs intended to finance public waste water and drinking water infrastructure improvements in Alabama. They are funded with a blend of state and federal funds. To be eligible you must be a local government unit, have an ability to repay, project must be ranked on the priority list, and projects must clear environmental review. Pre-application starts October 1st for the next fiscal year.

www.adem.alabama.gov

Josh Running with Stantec gave a presentation on Cost/Benefit Analysis of Stream Restoration as a Nutrient and Sediment Offset. Degraded and eroding urban streams can be a significant source of sediments and nutrients. Their case studies and monitoring show that the most cost effective way to reduce pollution is stream restoration on a dollar/pound basis.

Meeting adjourned at 9:06 AM

A Division of the Mobile Bay National Estuary Program

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Wolf Bay Watershed



Latest News

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About

A Watershed Management Plan is an essential first step in preserving water quality in a relatively pristine, tidally-influenced watershed and mitigating the impacts of future development pressures. The watershed planning process utilizes a stakeholder led process to characterize existing conditions, identify and prioritize problems, define management objectives, and develop and implement protection or remediation strategies as necessary.

Contact

For more information please contact the Mobile Bay National Estuary Program.

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251-431-6409

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Our mission is to help protect and preserve Alabama's coastal environment through cooperation, education, and participation.

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Join the Coastal Alabama Livable Communities Coalition's campaign to promote bicycle safety! [Click here to watch our bicycle safety public service announcements.](#) If you are interested in joining or learning more about the Coastal Alabama LCC, [please click here.](#)

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Pictured is the after math of concerts at Hangout Fest. A much needed, and strong force was necessary to pick up as much as we could to ensure litter free beaches. This could not have been achieved without such strong, and inspirational people from #ZeroHero and all the amazing volunteers and workers!

[Osprey Live Video Camera](#)

[Save Our Seagrass Campaign](#)

[Sea Level Rise Project Page](#)

[Calendar of Events](#)

May 1: Check out the [May edition](#) of the Osprey Outlook Newsletter!

May 26: [Green Coast Council](#) Members Only: The next GCC Meeting is from 11:30AM-1:00PM at the Original Oyster House on the Causeway. Speaker: Christina McInnis of Bon Secour Valley Ingredients.

May 30: Alabama Oyster Shell Recycling Ribbon Cutting at Cobalt Restaurant in Orange Beach @ 4:00PM. [RSVP to Ryan Mains.](#)

June 2-8: Mobile Bay Estuary Corps Program for Middle School Students.

June 8: Coastal Seafood Craze at the Hank Aaron Stadium. Doors open @ 5:00PM; First pitch @ 7:05PM. [Click here to purchase tickets.](#)

June 9: South Alabama Non-Profit Summit at the University of South Alabama. [Click here for details.](#)

August 24: Livable Communities Coalition meeting at 5 Rivers @ 11:30AM.

September 28: Free [Connect To Your Coast Gadsden](#) outreach event at Back Forty Beer Company from 11:00AM - 9:00PM.

Alabama Coastal Foundation

Since 1991, the Alabama Coastal Foundation (ACF) has worked to create a healthy balance between the conservation needs of our priceless coastal resources and the inevitable pressures of economic growth. We encourage responsible citizen action and offer opportunities for individuals to play a vital role in preserving the environment and our coastal way of life.



Telephone: 251-990-6002
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However you connect to your world, you can connect to your coast. Keep updated on events, milestones, and opportunities for YOU to get involved in protecting our coast.



Share Your Thoughts!

All ACF programs exist through the generous support of our members and donors. By fostering trust in both business and environmental communities, ACF has gained support that allows us to have a positive, long-term impact on our environmental health. If you have questions, comments, or concerns about our organization, please contact us by clicking [here](#).

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Partnerships

We are dedicated to partnering with businesses, governments, and other non-profits to maximize our results. Here are just a few of our partners:

Non-Profit Groups and Governmental Agencies

- AARP of Alabama
- Alabama Coastal Heritage Trust
- Alabama Cooperative Extension Service
- Alabama Department of Conservation & Natural Resources
- Alabama Department of Enviro. Management
- Alabama Marine Mammal Sighting Network
- Alabama River Alliance & Partner Organizations including Cahaba Riverkeeper, Coosa Riverkeeper, Black Warrior Riverkeeper, & Friends of Locust Fork River.
- Alabama Water Watch
- AmeriCorps VISTA
- Back Country Trail
- Baldwin County Trailblazers
- Boat People SOS
- Boy Scouts of America
- City Governments: Bayou La Batre, Daphne, Dauphin Island, Fairhope, Foley, Gulf Shores, Magnolia Springs, Mobile, Orange Beach, Prichard, & Spanish Fort
- Coastal Alabama Partnership
- Coastal Conservation Association of Alabama
- Coastal Land Trust
- Conservation Alabama
- **County Governments: Mobile and Baldwin**
- Delta Bike Project
- Dauphin Island Sea Lab
- Dog River Clearwater Revival
- Downtown Mobile Alliance
- Environmental Education Association of Alabama
- Environmental Law Institute
- Friends of Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuge
- Friends of the Mobile Tensaw Delta
- Girl Scouts of the USA
- Islands of Perdido Foundation
- Keep Mobile Beautiful
- League of Women's Voters
- Legacy, Partners for Environmental Education
- Mississippi-Alabama Sea Grant Consortium
- Mobilians on Bikes
- Mobile Bay Audubon Society

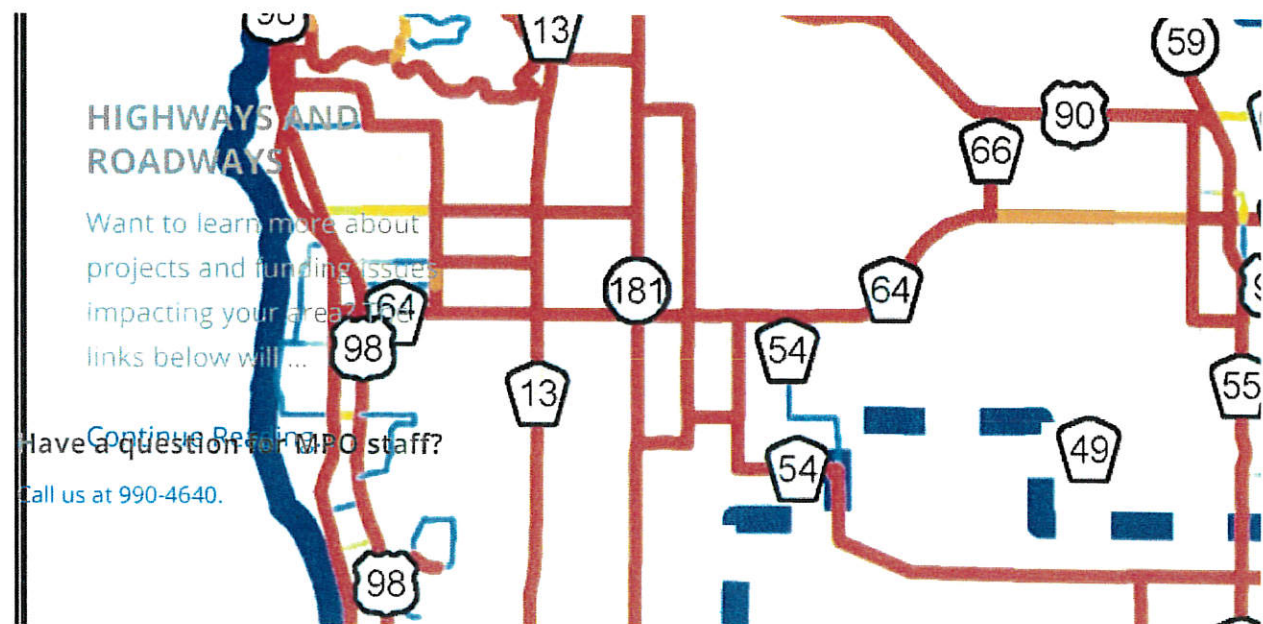
Business, Industry, and Higher Education

- A & M Peanut Shop
- Accents For Windows
- Adams IP
- Aerostar
- Alabama Gulf Seafood
- Allen, Allen & Foster
- American Sign & Advertising Company
- Bay Gourmet Catering Company
- Bay Radiology
- Bender Realty
- Bluegill Restaurant
- Bon Secour Fisheries
- Burns, Cunningham & Mackey
- Cabo Coastal Cantina
- Catherine Hall Designs
- Cooper Restaurants/Felix's Fish Camp
- Crowder Gulf
- Easter Shore Cycle
- EcoSolutions
- Ed's Seafood Shed
- Daphne Family Practice
- Georgia Roussos Catering
- Goodwyn Mills Cawood
- Gulf Adventure Center
- Gulf Chrysler
- Gwin's Printing
- Hand Arendall
- Hargrove Engineers
- Higher Ed: Auburn University; Columbia Southern University; Spring Hill College; University of Birmingham in Alabama; University of Alabama; & University of South Alabama
- Holcim, Inc.
- Laps on the Causeway
- Logical Computer Solutions
- Louis Berger Group
- Maynard Cooper and Gale
- McCarron Insurance
- Naman's Catering
- Panini Pete's
- Pro Cycle and Triathlon
- Regions Bank
- Schlinkert Sports Associates
- Sun Plans
- Thames Batre
- The Hampton Inn- Fairhope
- The Hangout
- The Lighthouse Restaurant
- Thompson Engineering
- Tonsmeire Properties

- Mobile Bay National Estuary Program
- Mobile Bay Sierra Club
- Mobile Baykeeper
- Mobile Botanical Gardens
- Mobile Co. Wildlife & Conservation Association
- National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
- Ocean Conservancy
- Ocean Foundation
- Partners for Environmental Progress
- Project CATE Foundation
- Team Share the Road
- The Good Life Foundation
- The Nature Conservancy
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Green Building Council
- Weeks Bay Foundation
- Weeks Bay Research Reserve
- Wolf Bay Watershed Watch
- Youth Leadership Mobile
- Utilities: Alabama Power Company; Baldwin County Sewer; Daphne Utilities; Mobile Alabama Water and Sewage Systems; Mobile Gas; & Riviera Utilities
- Watershed
- White-Spunner Construction
- World Omni Financial Corporation

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LONG RANGE PLAN



The Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) is the instrument for coordinating the metropolitan long range transportation planning for the ...

SHORT RANGE PLAN



The Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) is a document which provides a list of projects to be initiated within a four year period. The ...

OTHER PLANNING DOCUMENTS



The MPO is charged with preparing numerous other planning documents including, but not limited to, the

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documents listed below.
Completed ...

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Is public transit available in your neighborhood? In 2012, the Eastern Shore MPO designated the Baldwin Rural Area Transit System (BRATS) as ...

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Click here to view the 2014 Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation Concept. Traditionally, bicycle and pedestrian planning has catered ...

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(251) 990-4640

Email:

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mpo.org

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Policy Board

The **Policy Board** is the decision-making body, which includes voting and non-voting members. Policy Board members are elected officials (Mayors and County Commissioners) of the local government jurisdictions, but also includes the Division Engineer, Southwest Region (formerly 9th Division) of the Alabama Department of Transportation. **Have a question for MPO staff?** The Policy Board proposes, adopts, and submits MPO projects to the Alabama Department of Transportation (ALDOT), and discusses or endorses ALDOT projects. [Call us at 990-4640.](#)

Policy Board decisions are augmented by input from three (3) Advisory Committees: Technical Advisory Committee, the Citizens Advisory Committee and the Bicycle and Pedestrian Advisory Committee. Committee members serve at the pleasure of the Policy Board and provide informed and valuable input into Policy Board decisions. Committee inquiries, findings, and recommendations are conveyed to the Board by the MPO Coordinator or may be presented directly to the Board by the Committee Chairmen.

[Contact members of the Policy Board](#)

Board Members

Mayor Tim Kant, Chairman (City of Fairhope)

Councilman Jack Burrell (City of Fairhope)

Mayor Mike McMillan (City of Spanish Fort)

Mayor Dane Haygood, Vice Chairman (City of Daphne)

Councilman Ron Scott (City of Daphne)

Commissioner Chris Elliott (Baldwin County)

Commissioner Tucker Dorsey (Baldwin County)

Mayor Billy Middleton (Town of Loxley)

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CONTACT US:

Address:

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Have a question for MPO staff?

1100 Fairhope Ave
Call us at 990-4640.
Fairhope, AL 36532

Phone:

(251) 990-4640

Email:

coordinator@easternshor
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The **Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)** provides technical support to the Policy Board. TAC members are non-elected officials, typically city and county department heads, professional staff supporting local government operations, community leaders, as Chamber of Commerce presidents/CEOs, school superintendents, police chiefs, and hospital administrators. Based on their affiliation, they may have a hand in developing transportation infrastructure or operating transportation dependent businesses. The Chair of the TAC is a non-voting member of the Policy Board.

[Contact members of the Technical Advisory Committee](#)

The **Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC)** provides input as part of the public involvement process. Usually, CAC members are active members within their respective communities including interest in transportation projects and infrastructure concerns in general. Member local governments are charged with encouraging their citizens to be active in transportation activities in their respective areas and to participate in the planning

through membership on the committee. The chair of the CAC is a non-voting member of the Policy Board.

[Contact members of the Citizens Advisory Committee](#)

The **Bicycle and Pedestrian Advisory Committee (BPAC)** provides input and recommendations to the Policy Board, CAC, and TAC regarding bicycle and pedestrian issues. BPAC members are leaders and members of the community who are knowledgeable and passionate regarding bicycle and pedestrian issues. Members provide insight and a perspective on potential bicycle and pedestrian projects and programs within the MPO area.

[Contact members of the Bicycle and Pedestrian Advisory Committee](#)

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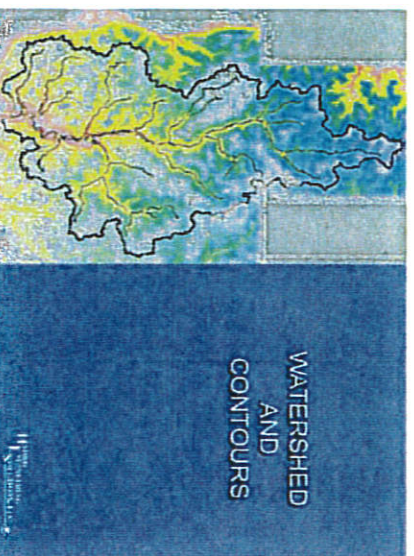
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Local Partnerships



Local Partnerships

- City of Foley
- City of Robertsdale
- Town of Magnolia Springs



BALDWIN COUNTY
HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT
P.O. Box 770
SILVERHILL, ALABAMA 36581

J. G. McALISTER, P. C.
J. G. McALISTER, P. C.

December 3, 2013

The Honorable Charles H. Murphy
Mayor
Attention: Mr. Craig Smith
City of Robertsdale
P.O. Box 470
Robertsdale, AL 36567

Re: Fish River & Mngweni River Watershed Study

Dear Mayor Murphy

A study on the Rhin River and the Elbe River watersheds was performed to gain an understanding of each watershed and determine their suitability to land use changes in terms of agricultural growth in the near future. You are receiving this notice along with a copy of the report because your jurisdiction overlaps areas that are located in one or both of the above mentioned watersheds; a map showing the watershed boundaries is attached.

This is to request that the city use the attached information for post stormwater regulations. The information on the attached survey can be used for future stormwater planning and management and was incorporated into the first edition of the *Roberts County Stormwater Regulations*. Figure 5-11 of the study shows that the Fish River watershed had less than two rain events, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 per year and the Fish River watershed had less than two rain events, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 per storm events. With the rain that the Fish River watershed is required to catch (2, 5, 10, and 25 year storm events). The catch *Magnolia River* watershed is required to catch the 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 year storm events.

We hope that this study will be beneficial to you when considering future development in your jurisdiction. If you or any of your staff have questions and would like more information about the study and how we can work together to help manage the watershed, please let me know.

If you need further assistance, please feel free to contact me at (251) 807-0371.

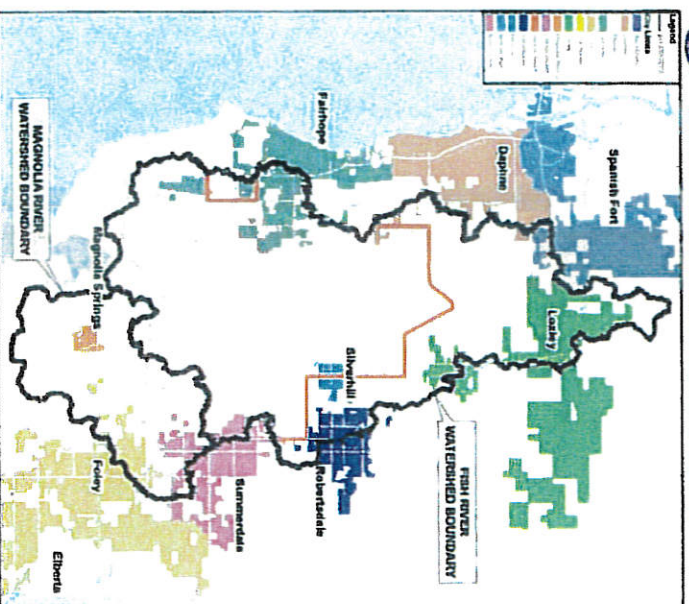
Sincerely,

CAL MAINTERT, P.E.
COUNTY ENGINEER

Co-Editors: Frank Earl, Jr.
Committee: Tucker Derry
Contributors: Charles F. "Bud" Gauder
Contributors: Robert E. "Bob" Jerns
Joy Turney, Pre-Construction Manager
Sara Patrick, Administrative Manager

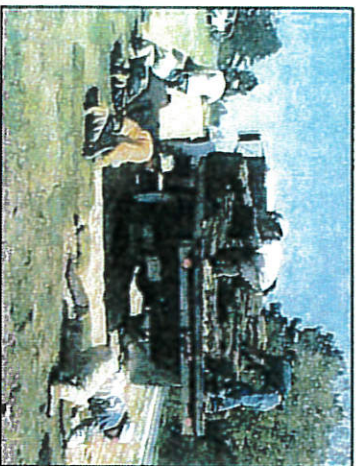
FISH RIVER & MAGNOLIA RIVER
WATERSHED BOUNDARIES

- Town of Silverhill
- Town of Summerdale
- Town of Loxley



- ◆ **Materials Management:** Protect stockpiles of soil and paving materials from wind and water erosion. Have a spill prevention and control plan for hazardous materials such as fuel, paints, and solvents.

- ◆ **Seeding and Sodding:** Establish vegetative cover on disturbed areas to reduce erosion and provide soil stabilization.



- ◆ **Dust Control:** Control wind-borne particles during construction to minimize onsite and offsite damages and hazards.

- ◆ **Sediment Perimeter Protection:** Install silt fencing, straw rolls or a gravel bag barrier to prevent sediment discharges.



ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:

- ◆ Baldwin County's Planning and Zoning Department Natural Resource Division:
<http://www.planning.co.baldwin.al.us>

- ◆ The Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) offers information at its website.
<http://www.adem.state.al.us>

- ◆ The Alabama Soil and Water Conservation Committee published the Alabama Handbook for Erosion Control, Sediment Control, and Stormwater Management on Construction Sites and Urban Areas. It is available at:
http://swcc.state.al.us/erosion_handbook.htm

- ◆ The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) website on the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) provides information on erosion and sediment control during construction.
<http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes>

- ◆ International Stormwater Best Management Practices (BMP) Database:
<http://www.bmpdatabase.org>



www.planning.co.baldwin.al.us

Main Office

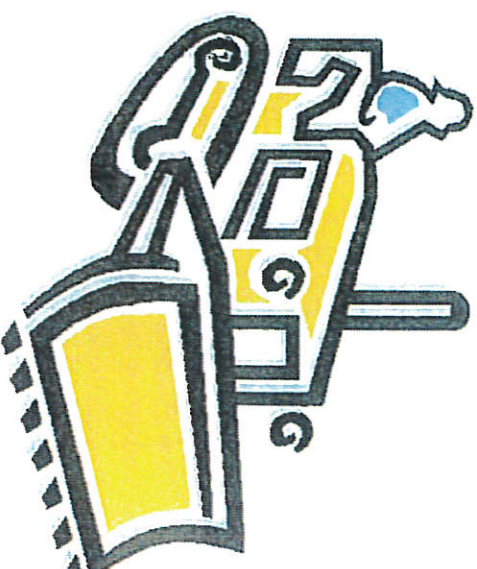
312 Courthouse Square, Suite 18

Bay Minette, AL 36507

Phone (251) 580-1655

Fax (251) 580-1656

STORMWATER BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)



A SUPPLEMENT FOR THE EROSION CONTROL ORDINANCE



STORMWATER POLLUTION

If sedimentation or other pollutants from a construction site enters a watercourse, it can have negative effects on fish and aquatic life, their spawning grounds, and the overall turbidity, or clarity, of the watercourse. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) identifies the following as examples of pollutants: pesticides, petroleum products, construction chemicals, solvents, asphalts and acids.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)

In an effort to reduce or eliminate sediment and pollutant discharges into Baldwin County's watercourses, owners and operators in unincorporated and zoned areas of the county are required to submit an erosion control plan and implement best management practices (BMPs). BMPs are "structural or non-structural measures, practices, techniques or devices employed to avoid or minimize soil, sediment or pollutants carried in runoff to waters of the state."

PERMIT & REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

The following permits and ordinances must be considered before construction activity commences:

- ◆ **Alabama Environmental Permit:** The Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) requires a notice of registration for all projects within the county which disturb 1 or more acres of land.

Information on this process and applications are available at: www.adem.state.al.us

- ◆ **Land Use Certificate:** The Baldwin County Planning and Zoning Department requires that a land use certificate be obtained prior to any construction commencing in zoned areas of the county. An erosion control plan showing the type and location of BMPs to be used must be submitted with the application. For sites less than 1 acre, the plan may be prepared by a qualified credentialed professional (QCP); a qualified credentialed inspector (QCI); a certified erosion control specialist; a licensed home builder or a licensed contractor. A qualified credentialed professional (QCP) must prepare plans for sites that are greater than 1 acre in size or those that fall under ADEM's authority.
- ◆ **Right-of-Way and Access Permits:** A permit is needed when working in the public right-of-way. Contact the Maintenance Engineer with the Baldwin County Highway Department at (251) 972-8533.
- ◆ **Building Permits:** Contact the Building Department to determine what building permits may be needed at (251) 580-2548.

INSPECTION PROGRAM

County staff monitors construction sites for proper erosion and sediment controls. They will ensure that BMPs are in place and providing adequate protection. If sediment and erosion are not being adequately controlled, the owner or operator may be subject to a stop work order or fines until the problem is corrected.

POLLUTION PREVENTION PRINCIPLES

The Alabama Handbook for Erosion and Sediment Control published by the Alabama Soil and Water Conservation Committee provides information to assist with the development of plans and the design of best management practices.

Multiple BMPs may need to be implemented to provide adequate erosion and sediment control protection.

The following are brief examples of BMPs that can be implemented on project sites:

- ◆ **Planning and Scheduling:** Minimize land disturbance by clearing only the area to be worked, rather than the entire site.

- ◆ **Slope Stabilization:** Preserve existing vegetation and stabilize slopes with hydraulic mulch or erosion control blankets.



- ◆ **Sediment Tracking:** Construct a stabilized construction entrance and conduct frequent street sweeping to keep sediment off of roadways.



WETLAND FACTS

There are an estimated 300,000 acres of wetlands in Baldwin County. 260,000 acres are freshwater and 40,000 have saltwater influence.

In the southeast, 96% of the commercial catch and over 50% of the recreational seafood harvest are fish and shellfish that depend of the estuarine and coastal wetland system.

Wetlands provide habitats for many waterfowl game species and for endangered and threatened species, such as Alabama red-bellied turtles, wood storks, and bald eagles.



1 acre of wetlands can store 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 gallons of floodwater.

Nearly half of the wetlands in the U.S. are located in the southeast.

May is American Wetland Month.

February is World Wetlands Month.



WETLAND RESOURCES

The internet is an excellent source of wetland information. Many agencies, such as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Environmental Protection Agency, the United States Geological Survey, local experts, colleges and universities, and a numerous non-profit organizations have countless resources on wetlands. You may also want to contact these agencies directly for specific questions.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands

EPA Wetlands Hotline
(800) 832-7828

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

www.usace.army.mil/cw/cecawo/reg/rw-bro.htm

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

www.fws.gov/rwi

U.S. Geological Survey National Wetlands Resource Center www.nwrc.usgs.gov

AL Department of Environmental Management

www.adem.state.al.us/FieldOps/Coastal/Coastal.htm

Baldwin County Zoning Ordinance -Article X Section 10.4-

www.planning.co.baldwin.al.us

Baldwin County Subdivision Regulations -Article 5 Section 2.2-

www.planning.co.baldwin.al.us

Baldwin County Planning and Zoning Department

Natural Resource Division

312 Courthouse Square, Suite 18

Bay Minette, AL 36507

Phone (251) 580-1655

Fax (251) 580-1656

www.planning.co.baldwin.al.us

WETLANDS



Frequently Asked Questions and Wetland Resources



WHAT ARE WETLANDS?

The term wetland refers to lowlands covered with shallow and sometimes temporary intermittent waters. Wetlands are sometimes referred to as swamps, marshes, or bogs. Wetlands are transitional areas between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems where the water table is typically at or near the surface.

Three criteria must be present for an area to be categorized as a wetland:



1) **Hydrology** - How the water enters and leaves the area. Indicators, such as visible inundation, water marks, and sediment deposits may be indicators of hydrology.

2) **Hydrophytic vegetation** - "Water-loving" plants that live in wetlands.

3) **Hydric Soils** - Often dark in color, these soils are formed when conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding are present long enough to develop oxygen-depleted conditions.



Wetlands may be found in low-lying areas that have a high water table, or are located near rivers, lakes, streams or the beach. They can be areas of shallow open water with underwater plants; can look like a meadow; can occur on slopes or can surround a larger lake or stream.

Remember, an area does not have to be visibly wet to be considered a wetland.



WHY ARE WETLANDS IMPORTANT?

Wetlands were once considered wastelands and a hindrance to agricultural productivity and development. Today, wetlands are recognized as important and valuable ecosystems. They are home to many beautiful and rare species of plants and wildlife. The biodiversity of wetlands makes them comparable to tropical rain forests and coral reefs.



Wetlands perform many important functions.

- They act as natural "sponges" that absorb flood waters.
- Wetlands also act as a filter for our drinking water.
- Wetlands are home to many fish and wildlife species. Many of these species are threatened or endangered.
- Wetlands serve as a "stop over" for migratory birds.
- Wetlands provide food and offer breeding/spawning grounds for many fish and wildlife species.
- Wetlands also provide numerous recreational opportunities.



WHAT IF I HAVE WETLANDS ON MY PROPERTY?

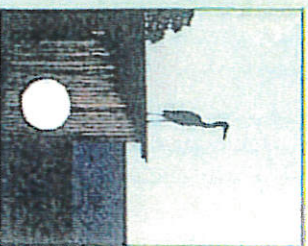
The presence of wetlands does not mean that a landowner cannot develop their property. If you suspect you have wetlands on your property, contact the Baldwin County Planning and Zoning Department. Our staff can offer assistance by researching the property for potential wetlands and the presence of hydric soils using GIS technology.

If our staff determines that wetlands may be impacted by the proposed development we can provide a listing of local environmental consultants who can make a site visit and perform a wetland delineation if necessary. The delineation will show the boundary of the wetlands.

If the consultant determines that the property contains wetlands that may be impacted by the development, then the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers must be contacted. The Corps of Engineers is the regulating body for all wetland activities. You may contact the Mobile office of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for additional information.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Regulatory/Permitting Department
P.O. Box 2288
Mobile, AL 36628
(251) 690-2658

Additional wetland requirements are laid out in the Zoning Ordinances of Baldwin County and the Baldwin County Subdivision Regulations. These documents require a 30' setback for any type of development.



Community Rating System (CRS) Program

Baldwin County began its participation in the NFIP, Community Rating System Program in 1994. The CRS Program was developed by the Federal Insurance Administration to provide incentives for the NFIP communities to implement more stringent floodplain standards that the minimum NFIP requirements. The CRS rewards these efforts with discounts on flood insurance premiums.

Baldwin County has been successful in achieving the Class 6 rating, reducing flood insurance premiums by 20% resulting in a savings to the citizens of the unincorporated areas of Baldwin County. A 10% discount is provided for non-SFHAs. Instead of paying higher premiums, the money saved hopefully stays in the community.

As of 2011 Baldwin County had 9,783 flood insurance policies in force which estimates to \$2,126,335,400 respectively. Since inception into the NFIP, there have been 6,985 losses paid totaling approximately \$204,410,128.

For more information about flood insurance, property owners and potential buyers should contact their local insurance agent or call the toll-free information line for the National Flood Insurance Program at 1-800-427-4661.

Baldwin County Commission Community Rating System (CRS) Program

Administered by the

Baldwin County Planning & Zoning Department

Foley Satellite Courthouse
201 East Section Street
Foley, Alabama 36535
Telephone: 251.972.8523
Fax: 251.972.8520

www.planning.co.baldwin.al.us

Direct Contact:

dhart@baldwincounty.al.us

in conjunction with the

Baldwin County Highway Department

22070 Highway 59
Robertsdale AL 36567
Telephone: 251.937.0278

Emergency Management Agency

23100 McAuliffe Drive
Robertsdale AL 36567
Telephone: 251.972.6807

Building Inspection Department

201 East Section Street
Foley, Alabama 36535
Telephone: 251.972.6837

For Additional Information visit FEMA's
website at:

<http://www.fema.gov>

Baldwin County Commission



**Don't Delay
Buy Now!**

**FLOOD
INSURANCE
FOR
FINANCIAL
PROTECTION**

*For Real Estate Agents, Mortgage
Companies, Insurance Agencies,
Potential Buyers, Sellers, Property
Owners and the General Public*

April 2015

Floodplain Regulations and Local Flood Hazard Area & Flood Insurance Rate Maps

Baldwin County regulates construction and development in the floodplain to ensure that buildings will be protected from flood damage. Filling and similar projects are prohibited in certain areas. Houses substantially damaged by fire, flood, or any other cause must be elevated to or above the flood level when they are repaired.

Check for the Flood Hazard: Before you commit yourself to buying property, do the following:

- Ask the local building, zoning, or engineering department if the property is in a floodplain; if it has ever been flooded; what the flood depth, velocity, and warning time are; if it is subject to any other hazards; and what building and zoning regulations are in effect.
- Ask the real estate agent if the property is in a floodplain; if it has ever been flooded and if it is subject to any hazards, such as sewer backup or subsidence.
- Ask the seller and the neighbors if the property is in a floodplain, how long they have lived there, if the property has ever been flooded, and if it is subject to any other hazards.

The Baldwin County Inspection Department maintains FIRM maps. These maps are available for public inspection during normal business hours. They may also be viewed at your local library, also.

Upon written request, you may obtain a map of your property as it relates to a local flood hazard area. Contact the Baldwin County Planning & Zoning Department or visit their website at www.planning.co.baldwin.al.us.

Hurricane season officially begins on June 1. Property owners and renters are encouraged to purchase flood insurance policies as soon as possible to provide financial protection from floodwaters and storm surge.

The National Flood Insurance Program, administered by FEMA makes federally backed flood insurance available in communities that adopt and enforce floodplain management ordinances to reduce future flood losses. Flood damage, unlike wind damage, is not covered by a homeowner's policies. This coverage must be purchased separately and is available only in communities that participate in the NFIP.

Since Baldwin County is an NFIP community, federally backed flood insurance is available, with the exception of Coastal Barrier Resources Act (COBRA) areas along the Fort Morgan peninsula.

There is a 30-day waiting period before a new flood insurance policy becomes effective. There are two exceptions to the 30-day waiting period. First, there is no waiting period following the initial purchase of flood insurance when that purchase is in connection with making, increasing, extending or renewing a mortgage or construction loan; the policy will become effective upon loan closing. Secondly, there is no waiting period if the initial purchase occurs during the 13-month period following the revision or updating of a flood insurance rate map and in this case, the policy will go into effect at 12:01 a.m. the day after purchase.

All properties secured by a federally backed mortgage (FHA, VA, FNMA, etc.) must carry flood insurance. Within the COBRA area, the use of direct or indirect federal funding sources is prohibited. Private flood insurance may be available.

Flood Protection: A building can be protected from most flood hazards, sometimes at a relatively low cost. New buildings and additions can be elevated above flood levels. Existing buildings can be protected from shallow floodwaters by regarding, berms, or floodwalls. There are other retrofitting techniques that can protect a building from surface or subsurface water.

SAVE DOLLARS



BE SURE TO PURCHASE A FLOOD INSURANCE POLICY

Many people think they don't need flood insurance because the federal disaster assistance will bail them out. HOWEVER, floods are not always declared a federal disaster area. Even when they are, aid is usually in the form of a loan, which must be paid back with interest.

Flood insurance on the other hand, pays for all covered losses, and unlike loans, that money doesn't have to be paid back.

You can cover your home's structure for up to \$250,000, and its contents for up to \$100,000. For businesses, structural coverage is available up to \$500,000 and up to \$600,000 for contents.

Programa Sistema de Clasificación de la comunidad (CRS)

Condado de Baldwin comenzó su participación en el NFIP, Programa Sistema de Clasificación de la Comunidad en 1994. El Programa de CRS fue desarrollado por la Administración Federal de Seguros. Para ofrecer incentivos para las comunidades NFIP a aplicar las normas de inundación más estrictas que los requisitos mínimos del NFIP. El CRS premia a estos esfuerzos con descuentos en las Pólizas de seguro contra inundaciones.

Condado de Baldwin ha tenido éxito en lograr la clasificación de Clase 6, reduciendo las Pólizas de seguros de inundación en un 20%, resultando en un ahorro para los ciudadanos de las áreas no incorporadas del condado de Baldwin. Se ofrece un descuento del 10% para los no SFHA. En lugar de pagar Pólizas más altas, el dinero ahorrado con suerte se queda en la comunidad.

A partir del 2011 el condado de Baldwin tenía 9.783 pólizas de seguro contra inundaciones en vigor que estima a 212635400 EE.UU. dólares respectivamente. Desde su creación en el NFIP, se han producido 6.985 siniestros pagados por un total de aproximadamente \$ 204.410.128.

Para obtener más información sobre el seguro contra inundaciones, los propietarios y los compradores potenciales deben contactar a su agente de seguros local o llame a la línea de información gratuita para el Programa Nacional de Seguros contra Inundaciones al 1-800-427-4661.

Comisión del Condado de Baldwin Programa Sistema de Clasificación de la comunidad (CRS)

Administrado por la

Baldwin Departamento de Planificación y

Zonificación del Condado

Courthouse Foley Satellite

201 East Sección Calle

Foley, Alabama 36535

Teléfono: 251.972.8523

Fax: 251.972.8520

www.planning.co.baldwin.al.us

Contacto Directo:

dhart@baldwincounty.al.us

en conjunción con el

Baldwin Condado Departamento de

Carreteras

22070 Highway 59

Robertsdale AL 36567

Teléfono: 251.937.0278

Agencia de Manejo de Emergencias

23100 McAuliffe unidad

Robertsdale AL 36567

Teléfono: 251.972.6807

Edificio del Departamento de Inspección

201 East Sección Calle

Foley, Alabama 36535

Teléfono: 251.972.6837

Para información adicional visite el sitio
web en www.fema.gov



Comisión del Condado de Baldwin

No Espere

Comprar Ahora!

SEGURO DE

INUNDACIÓN

PARA

PROTECCIÓN

FINANCIERA

Para los agentes inmobiliarios,
compañías hipotecarias,
agencias de seguros,
potenciales compradores,
vendedores, propietarios y el
público en general

Temporada de huracanes comienza oficialmente en junio 1. Los propietarios y se anima a los inquilinos para comprar pólizas de seguro tan pronto como sea posible para proporcionar una protección financiera de las inundaciones y las mareas de tempestad.

El Programa Nacional de Seguro de Inundación, administrado por FEMA fue respaldado por el gobierno federal de seguro contra inundaciones en comunidades que adoptan y cumplen con las ordenes de manejo de llanuras de inundación para reducir futuras pérdidas por inundaciones. Los daños por inundaciones, a diferencia de los daños del viento, no está cubierta por una Póliza políticas TM € s. Esta cobertura debe adquirirse por separado y está disponible sólo en las comunidades que participan en el NFIP.

Como el condado de Baldwin es una comunidad NFIP, seguro contra inundaciones respaldada por el gobierno federal está disponible, con la excepción Ley de Costas Barrera de Recursos (COBRA) áreas a lo largo de la península de Fort Morgan

Hay un periodo de espera de 30 días antes de una nueva póliza de seguro contra inundaciones entre en vigencia. Hay dos excepciones al periodo de espera de 30 días. En primer lugar, no hay periodo de espera tras la compra inicial de seguro contra inundaciones cuando esa compra es en relación con la fabricación, el aumento, la ampliación o renovación de un préstamo hipotecario o construcción; la política entrará en vigencia al momento del cierre del préstamo. En segundo lugar, no hay periodo de espera si se produce la compra inicial durante el periodo de 13 meses después de la revisión o actualización de un mapa tipo de seguro contra inundaciones y en este caso, la política ha entrado en vigor a las 12:01 am el día después de la compra.

Todas las propiedades garantizados por una hipoteca con respaldo federal (FHA, VA, FNMA, etc.) deben tener un seguro contra inundaciones. Dentro del área de COBRA, está prohibido el uso de fuentes directas o indirectas de financiamiento federal. Seguro contra inundaciones privado puede estar disponible.

Inundaciones Protección de. Un edificio puede ser protegido de la mayoría de los riesgos de inundación, a veces a un costo relativamente bajo. Nuevos edificios y adiciones pueden ser elevados por encima de los niveles de inundación. Los edificios existentes se pueden proteger de las inundaciones de poca profundidad por respecto, bermas, o muros de contención. Hay otras técnicas de reforzamiento que pueden proteger un edificio de la superficie o el agua del subsuelo.

DÓLARES AHORRE

\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$

Asegurese de comprar una póliza de seguro INUNDACIONES

Muchas personas piensan que no necesitan seguro contra inundaciones porque la asistencia federal por desastre los puede ayudar. SIN EMBARGO, las inundaciones no siempre son declarados zona de desastre federal. Incluso cuando lo son, la ayuda es por lo general en forma de un préstamo, que debe ser pagado con intereses.

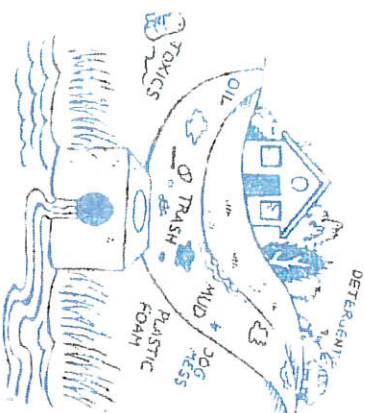
El seguro de inundación por el contrario, paga por todas las pérdidas cubiertas, a diferencia de los préstamos, este dinero no tiene que ser devuelto.

Puede cubrir su casa estructura para un máximo de \$ 250,000, y su contenido de hasta \$ 100,000. Para las empresas, la cobertura estructural está disponible hasta \$ 500,000 y hasta \$ 500,000 para el contenido.

What is the purpose of Stormwater Management?

The local governments in our communities have programs for the prevention and control of nonpoint pollution caused by stormwater runoff. Our area. The goals of stormwater management programs are to:

1. Slow down water, decreasing its ability to cause erosion and carry pollutants.
2. Prevent pollution of our rivers, streams, and bays by promoting proper use and disposal of toxic chemicals, oil, and litter.
3. Reduce the amount of runoff by encouraging water to soak into the ground.



What is the Mobile-Baldwin Stormwater Consortium?

The Mobile-Baldwin Stormwater Consortium was formed to coordinate, on a regional basis, the development of a stormwater management program. This program meets the requirements of the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit issued to the Consortium by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management.

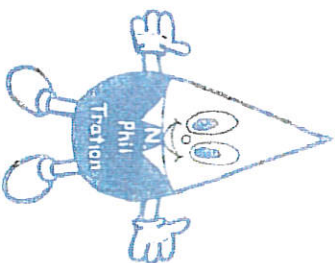
Local governments and agencies participating in the Mobile-Baldwin Stormwater Consortium include:

Mobile	Chickasaw
Creola	Daphne
Saraland	Fairhope
Satsuma	Mobile County
Prichard	Baldwin County

Alabama Dept. of Environmental Management
Alabama Department of Transportation
South Alabama Regional Planning Commission

For more information and/or to report violations contact:
Your building department, public works department, or city/county engineer.

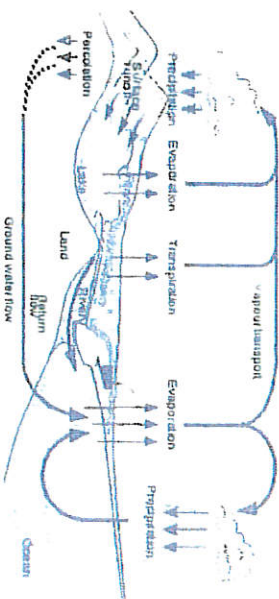
Alabama Dept. of Environmental Management,
Mobile Field Office, 450-3400
Baldwin County Commission, 937-0264
City of Chickasaw, 452-6463
City of Creola, 675-8142
City of Daphne, 626-9000
City of Fairhope, 928-2136
City of Mobile, 434-7177
City of Prichard, 457-3381
City of Saraland, 675-5103
City of Satsuma, 675-1440
Mobile County Commission, 690-8620
South Alabama Regional Planning Commission,
433-6541



Mobile-Baldwin Stormwater Consortium

What is Stormwater Pollution?

Rain falling on an area results in both benefits and problems. The benefits are watering vegetation and area cleansing. The problem is that when rain flows over streets and other surfaces, it picks up pollutants and carries them into the stormwater conveyance ("storm drain") system. The storm drain is designed to prevent flooding by transporting water away from urban areas. Unfortunately, this water, and all the contaminants it contains eventually flows to our streams, lakes, and the ocean where we swim and fish. Once there, polluted runoff can harm wildlife and their habitats. In some cases, it can even cause beach closures or make fish and shellfish unsafe to eat. Since these pollutants are washed from a wide area and cannot be traced to a single source, they are called nonpoint source pollutants.



Some Causes for the Problem!

Nonpoint source pollution comes from everyday activities, such as driving to work, cleaning with household chemicals, and applying fertilizer and pesticides to lawns and fields. These chemicals and fertilizers may be carried into our water bodies when it rains. Contaminated runoff may also filter through the soil and pollute the groundwater. Water entering storm drains is not treated in a sewage treatment plant.

What are the problems?

Sediments - Unprotected development sites, some agricultural practices, and natural erosion produce large volumes of sediment. These soil particles along with other debris wash into our streams and bays making the water cloudy and turbid. Sediment in the water prevents sunlight from reaching aquatic plants preventing them from producing the necessary oxygen levels for fish to survive. Sediment may also fill streams and ditches causing increased flooding in and along the drainage ways.

Nutrients - Phosphorus and Nitrogen from fertilizers and septic tanks often attach to soil particles and accelerate the growth of algae. Rapid and excessive growth of algae and aquatic plants can contribute to oxygen depletion in area waters. It may also interfere with recreational activities including swimming, boating and fishing.

Microorganisms - Bacteria, viruses and other disease causing organisms from animal and human waste may enter water bodies making them unsafe for fishing and swimming. It is possible for these organisms to be carried into our public water supply causing hepatitis, cholera and dysentery.

Toxic Chemicals - Motor oil and gasoline from parking lots, lead from gasoline and exhaust, zinc from tires, and pesticides in stormwater runoff may kill aquatic organisms or impair their health, growth or ability to reproduce.

Litter - Litter is not only unsightly, but may kill animals that live in our bays and streams that mistake plastic bags and cigarette butts for food.



How You Can Help! Practices that will help prevent stormwater pollution

Around the House

Many products used around the house contain petroleum based chemicals and/or other non-biodegradable ingredients. Pouring chemicals down the drain, flushing them down the toilet, and dumping them on the ground can be dangerous to our surface and ground water. Cans and containers with residual chemicals could potentially leach toxins into the air, soil or groundwater, eventually making its way into the food chain.

- ⇒ Landscape with native and drought resistant plants, thus reducing the need for water, fertilizer and pesticide use.
- ⇒ Compost leaves and grass clippings to prevent the clogging of storm drains and ditches.
- ⇒ Conserve water. By saving water you can help minimize stormwater overflows at your wastewater treatment plant.

Under the Hood

Proper maintenance of your vehicle can protect your own safety as well as plants and animals that live in our area waters.

- ⇒ Properly maintain your vehicle to protect your safety as well as plants and animals that live in our area waters.
- ⇒ Recycle oil. Take used oil to an oil recycling center, or a service center. Never pour your used oil down a storm drain or on the ground.
- ⇒ Maintain your vehicle. Correct fuel and oil leaks as soon as they are noticed.
- ⇒ Wash cars on grass or sandy areas. This waters the lawn and allows the water to infiltrate into the ground and reduces runoff.

At the Tank

Septic systems, if properly maintained, are efficient waste treatment systems. However, when a septic system is not maintained, it loses the ability to remove pollutants and disease-carrying microorganisms from wastewater. This untreated wastewater may pollute the water we utilize for drinking water and household needs.

- ⇒ Maintain your septic tank. When a septic tank is not maintained it loses the ability to remove pollutants and disease-carrying microorganisms from wastewater. This untreated wastewater may pollute the water we utilize for domestic supplies.
- ⇒ Have the septic tank pumped ever three to five years.
- ⇒ Don't dispose of grease, cooking oil, or car oil down the drain
- ⇒ Keep heavy equipment off field lines
- ⇒ Don't install a garbage disposal.
- ⇒ Don't place plants with large root systems near field lines.

Look for and report Violations!

It is currently against the law to impair the water quality of a creek, stream, or bay through the introduction of soil, chemicals, or litter. It is also against the law to connect a storm drain to a sewer line or a sewer line to a storm drain. If you have knowledge of this type of violation, call the Alabama Department of Environmental Management or your local government officials.

Baldwin County Special Flood Hazard Areas Map

Baldwin County is comprised of approximately 1,596.3 square miles (1,067,231 acres) of which 188,628 acres is in the A, AE and VE flood zones.

The Baldwin County Inspection Department maintains "FIRM" maps. These maps are available for public inspection during normal business hours. They may also be viewed at your local library. Elevation Certificates for the past few years may also be obtained at the Baldwin County Inspection Department. Staff is available to assist you with the following information.

* Whether a property is located within an NFIP or County mapped flood zone.

* FEMA flood zone and regulatory base flood elevation.

* FEMA Elevation Certificate, if available. The Elevation Certificate is an essential tool used to accurately rate flood insurance policies.

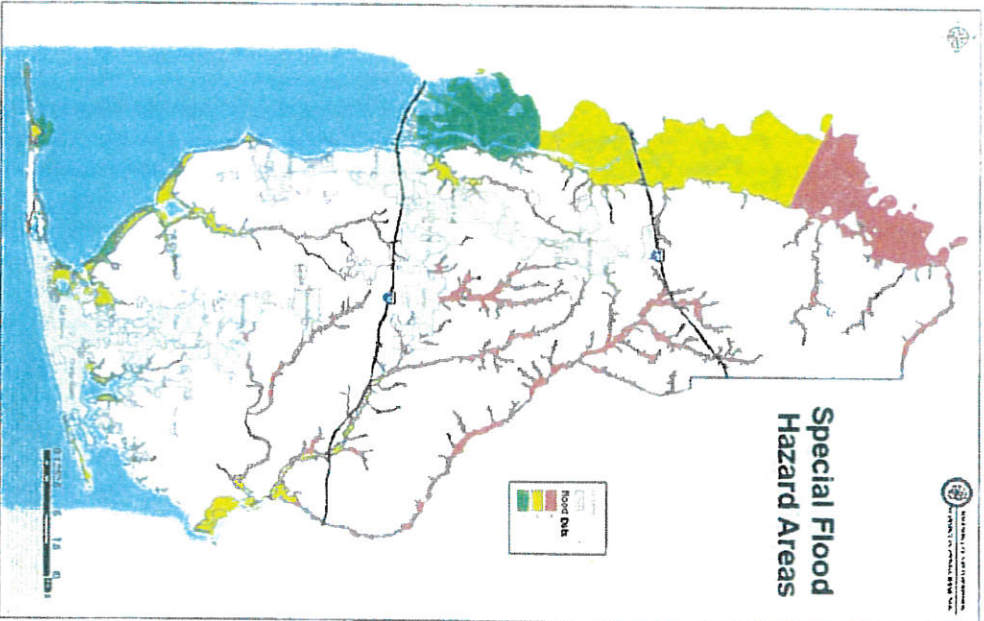
* Information on mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements.

* Regulatory provisions that may apply to your property.

* If available, whether or not the property has ever suffered any flood damage.

Upon written request, you may obtain a map of your property as it relates to a local flood hazard area. Contact the Baldwin County Planning & Zoning Department or visit their website at www.baldwinba.com.

Baldwin Maps



These courtesy of ALC.com and Alabama Media Group



Photos courtesy of AL.com and Alabama Media Group

Baldwin County is an active participant in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), which provides federally backed flood insurance to communities that enact and enforce floodplain regulations. Since its inception in 1968, the program has been successful in helping flood victims get back on their feet. This is important since property owners who hold a federally backed mortgage must purchase flood insurance if the property is located within a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA).

Baldwin County began its participation in the NFIP Community Rating System (CRS) Program in 1994. The CRS Program was developed by the Federal Insurance Administration to provide incentives for NFIP communities to implement more stringent floodplain standards than the minimum NFIP requirements. The CRS rewards these efforts with discounts on flood insurance premiums. The CRS uses a rating system to determine the amount of discount - the better the rating, the more the discount will be. Baldwin County currently holds a Class 6 CRS rating, which equates to a 20% discount on new or renewing flood insurance policies for all SFHA properties.

Since flooding is the most common natural disaster, it is important that you obtain the maximum protection. You can purchase flood insurance irrespective of where you reside in high, moderate, or low risk areas, and there is no exclusion as to what type of ownership you represent (i.e., homeowner, renter or business owner).

To help protect property and reduce potential losses due to flooding, please refer to this fact sheet in the event of an impending hurricane, tropical storm or notification of projected heavy rainfall. During extended periods of heavy rainfall, low-lying areas within the County are at risk for flooding. Visit the FEMA website (www.fema.gov) for more information on the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).



Baldwin County's Storm Ready Flood Warning System

Baldwin County has been designated as a StormReady Community by the National Weather Service. Storm-Ready communities are better prepared to save lives from the onslaught of severe weather through advanced planning, education and awareness. No community is storm proof, but StormReady can help communities save lives.

Baldwin County's Emergency Management Agency uses several warning devices to warn residents and visitors of storms and potential rising water hazards.

A REVERSE 911 system was purchased in 2004 and allows Emergency Management to link its 911 telephone databases and existing GIS Mapping Systems to target a precise geographic area

and quickly notify individuals in the event of a disaster or threat. Reverse 911 messages are prerecorded messages sent to home phones that are nonrestrictive and call phones that are registered with the Emergency 911 Agency. The system has the capability to send messages via text and TTY/TDD calling for the hearing impaired.

Flood warnings are disseminated by the Emergency Alert System through local radio and television stations and by NOAA Weather Radio at 162.400 or 162.350 MHz depending on your location.

In the event of flood hazards, tune into local Radio and TV Stations for information. (See back page for complete listing of local station identification numbers)

bers)

The County provides real-time information regarding high water, road closures, and evacuation routes through Changeable Message Signs. Warnings may also be issued to affected businesses and residences by mobile public address systems on emergency vehicles. When you hear these messages you should follow the instructions and tune to your radio and TV stations for more information.

For additional information regarding Baldwin County's flood warning program, contact Baldwin County Emergency Management Agency at 251.972.6807.

Flood Monitoring Stations Aid in Early Detection of Rising Waters

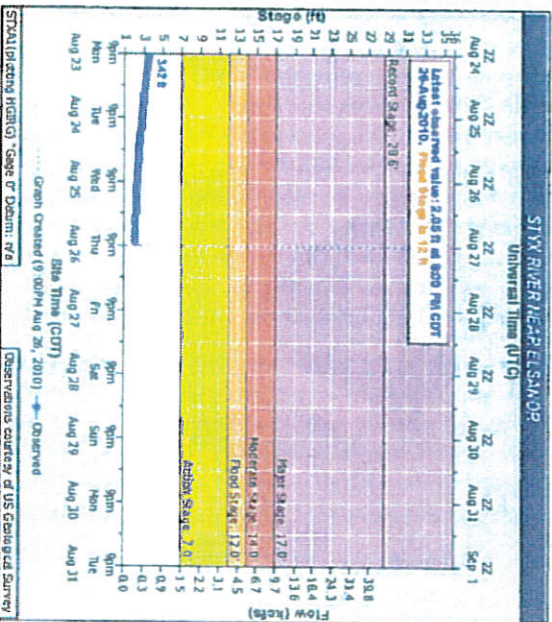
Flood monitoring stations are located on the Fish, Magnolia, Syc, Mobile and Perdido Rivers. These stations are monitored by the National Weather Service and Baldwin County Emergency Management Agency. This information is used to monitor stream flow and stream height for early detection of rising water. This monitoring allows emergency personnel to make better decisions about warning people in flood prone areas.

You can access forecasts online as well as weather discussions, radar information, and satellite pictures through the National Weather Service flood forecast site which can be viewed at:

<http://www.nws.gov>

Additional USGS stream gauges are located on the Fish River at US Highway 98, Wolf Creek below Foley, and the Syc River near Loaley. Data from these sites can be found on the USGS website at:

<http://waterwatch.usgs.gov/>



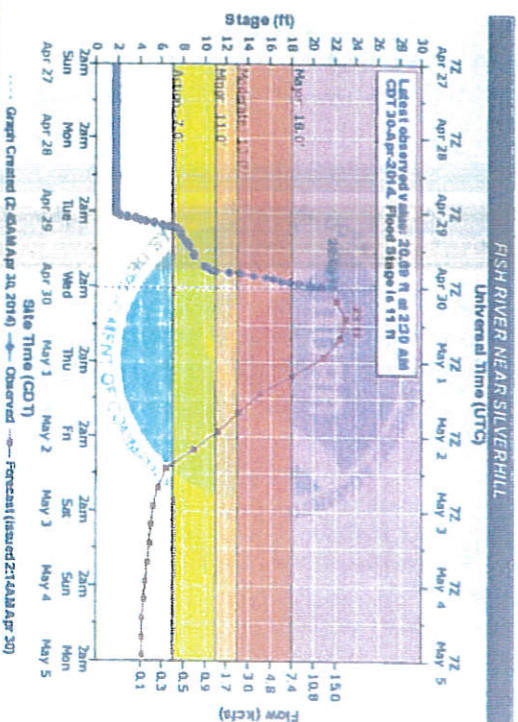
Flood Terms to Know!

FLOOD WATCH: Flash flooding is possible within the watch area.

FLASH FLOOD WARNING: Flash flooding is imminent or has been reported in the warning area and evacuation is advisable.

* A flash flood is caused by excessive rainfall in a short period of time, generally less than 6 hours.

* When a flash flood warning is issued you may have 30 minutes or less to act. Therefore, you should prepare the actions you will take when a flood warning is issued.



[Fish River near Silverhill will rise to 23 feet, creating ABOVE the highest historical crest of 22.76' in 1997]

Fish River near Silverhill will rise to 23 feet, creating ABOVE the highest historical crest of 22.76' in 1997
#fishriver pic.twitter.com/YmPV4PooRf

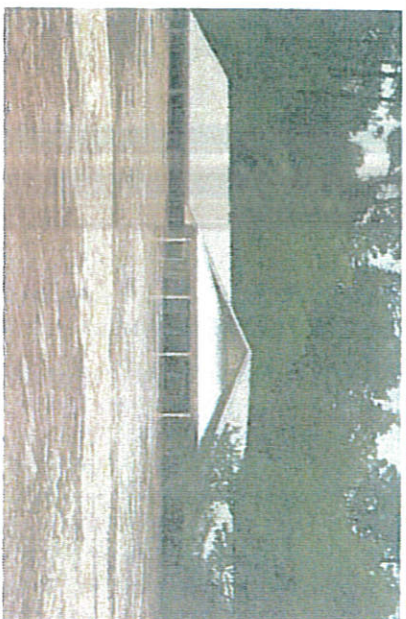


Photo courtesy of AL.com and Alabama Media Group



A car submerged in Elberta, Alabama April 30, 2014



Home on Magnolia River April 30, 2014



County Road 49 at the Magnolia River April 30, 2014

Photos courtesy of Al.com and Alabama Media Group

Baldwin County Flood Hazard Facts



Some of the more prominent water bodies internal to the county include: Bay Minette Creek, Sycamore River, Blackwater River, Fish River, Magnolia River, Weeks Bay, Bon Secour River, the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Oyster Bay, Wolf Bay, Soldier's Creek and Palmetto Creek. Approximately 22 percent of the land in Baldwin County is considered wetland.

Baldwin County has suffered from numerous major flood events brought on by intense or prolonged rainfall and resulting in loss of life and millions of dollars in property damage. Based on historical information, the county can expect an average of 2.5 flood events per year.

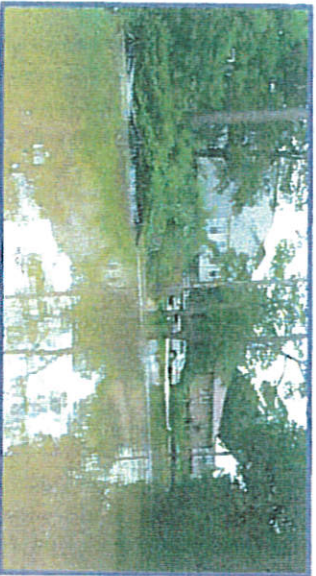
Most flooding occurs along the Fish River located in the southwestern portion of the county and Sycamore River in the central eastern portion of the county. Other rivers and creeks in the county include the Mobile River, Perdido River, Bay Minette Creek, Holtzinger Creek and their tributaries. The cities of Gulf Shores and Orange Beach and the Fort Morgan Peninsula are at the greatest risk for coastal flooding.

- It is surrounded by Mobile Bay, the Tensaw River, and Mobile River to the west; Little River to the north; Perdido River and Perdido Bay to the east; and the Gulf of Mexico to the south.
- There are approximately 1,800 miles of streams and rivers in Baldwin County identified in the United States Census Bureau (USCB) TIGER files.

Historical Flooding

Hurricane Ivan - 2004
Hurricane Katrina - 2005
Hurricane Gustav - 2008
Tropical Storm Ida - 2009
Heavy Rain - March 15-27, 2012
Historic Flooding - April 25-30, 2014

Flood Insurance Is For Your Financial Protection It's Never Too Early to Purchase A Flood Insurance Policy



Being prepared for a flood includes having flood insurance. With floods, there is usually some resulting loss or damage of property. Unfortunately, homeowners' insurance policies do not cover flood damage. However, flood insurance coverage is available under the NFIP for participating communities with the exception of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (COBRA) areas along the Fort Morgan Peninsula. In these areas, private flood insurance may be available.

Many people think they don't need flood insurance because federal disaster assistance will bail them out. But floods are not always declared a federal disaster area. Even when they are, and it is usually in the form of a loan, which must be paid back with interest. Flood insurance on the other hand, pays for all covered losses, and unlike loans, that money doesn't have to be paid back. You can cover your home's structure for up to \$250,000, and its contents for up to \$100,000. For businesses, structural coverage is available up to \$500,000, and up to \$500,000 for contents.

As a result of participating in the Community Rating System Program (CRS), Baldwin County has successfully reduced flood insurance premiums by 20% resulting in a savings to the citizens of Baldwin County. A 10% discount is provided for non-SIFIA. Instead of paying higher premiums, the money saved hopefully stays in the community.

Currently Baldwin County has 9,783 flood insurance policies in force which estimates to \$2,126,335,400 respectively. Since inception into the NFIP, there have been 6,985 losses paid totaling approximately \$204,410,128.

There are 6,080 policies in force in the SIFIA, with an average premium (after 15% discount) of \$621 which is a savings of \$110 and a savings to the citizens of Baldwin County of \$666,617. There are 1929 policies in force in the Non-SIFIA, with an average premium (after 2% discount) of \$334 which is a savings of \$33,548.

For more information about flood insurance, property owners and potential buyers should contact their local insurance agent or call the toll-free information line for the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) at 1-800-427-4661.



Storm Surge Can Cause Sweeping Damage

Wave and current action associated with the tide cause extensive damage. Water weighs approximately 1,700 pounds per cubic yard; extended pounding by frequent waves can demolish any structure not specifically designed to withstand such forces.

The current created by the tide combine with the action of the waves to severely erode beaches and coastal highways. Many buildings withstand hurricane force winds until their foundations, undermined by erosion, are weakened and fail.



Storm surge is a large dome of water, often 50 to 100 miles wide, that sweeps across the coastline where a hurricane makes landfall. The storm tide is the combination of the storm surge and the astronomical tide.

The level of surge in a particular area is also determined by the slope of the continental shelf. A shallow slope off the coast will allow a greater surge to inundate coastal communities. Communities with a steeper continental shelf will not see as much surge inundation although large breaking waves can still present major problems. Storm tides, waves, and currents in confined harbors severely damage ships, marinas, and pleasure boats.

In general, the more intense the storm, and the closer a community is to the right-front quadrant, the larger the area that must evacuate. The problem is always the uncertainty about how intense the storm will be when it finally makes landfall. Emergency managers and local officials balance the uncertainty with the human and economic risks to their community. This is why a rule of thumb for emergency managers is to plan for a storm one category higher than what is forecast. This is a reasonable precaution to help minimize the loss of life from hurricanes.



Top 10

Everyone Lives in a Flood Zone

You don't need to live near water to be flooded. Floods are caused by storms, melting snow, hurricanes and winter backing due to inadequate or overloaded drainage systems, dam or levee failure etc.

Flood Damage Is Not Covered by Homeowner's Policies

You can protect your home, business, and belongings with flood insurance from the National Flood Insurance Program. You can insure your home with flood insurance for up to \$250,000 for the building and \$100,000 for your contents.

You Can Buy Flood Insurance No Matter If Your Flood Risk Is High, Medium or Low

It doesn't matter whether your flood risk is high, medium or low, you can buy flood insurance as long as your community participates in the National Flood Insurance Program. And, it is a good idea to buy for low or moderate risks—almost 25 percent of all flood insurance claims come from low and moderate risk areas.

Flood Insurance Is Easy To Get

The average flood insurance policy costs a little more than \$100 a year for about \$100,000 of coverage. In comparison, a disaster home loan can cost you more than \$300 a month for \$50,000 over 20 years.

Contents Coverage Is Separate, So Renters Can Insure Their Belongings Too

Up to \$100,000 contents coverage is available for homeowners and renters. Whether you rent or own your home or business, make sure to ask your insurance agent about contents coverage since it is not automatically included with building coverage policies.

Facts Everyone Should Know About The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

Flood Insurance Is Affordable

The average flood insurance policy costs a little more than \$300 a year for about \$100,000 of coverage. In comparison, a disaster home loan can cost you more than \$300 a month for \$50,000 over 20 years.

There Is a Low-Cost Policy for Homes in Low to Moderate Risk Areas

The Preferred Risk Policy is available for just over \$100 a year. You can buy up to \$250,000 of coverage for your home and \$50,000 of coverage for your contents.

There Is Usually a 30-Day Waiting Period Before Coverage Is Effective

Plan ahead so you're not caught without flood insurance when a flood threatens your home or business.

Federal Disaster Assistance Is Not the Answer

Federal disaster assistance is only available if the President of the United States declares a disaster. More than 90 percent of all disasters in the United States are not presidentially declared. Flood insurance pays even if a disaster is not declared.

Up To \$1 Million of Flood Insurance Coverage Is Available for Non-Residential Buildings and The Contents

Up to \$500,000 of coverage is available for non-residential buildings and up to \$500,000 of coverage is available for the contents of non-residential buildings.

For more information about flood insurance, property owners should contact their local insurance agent or call the toll-free information line for the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) at: 1-800-427-4661.

The Four Stages of Flood Safety

Flood safety protection measures should be taken in four stages: Preparatory Flood Warning, Flood Warning, During the Flood and After the Flood.

Preparatory Flood Warning

- ◆ Have a stock of food that requires no cooking.
- ◆ Have a first aid kit available.
- ◆ Have your vehicle fueled.
- ◆ Consider purchasing flood insurance for your home and belongings. Homeowner's insurance does NOT cover flooding.
- ◆ Tune in to a radio, television or NOAA Weather Radio for flood warnings.
- ◆ Obey warnings from officials - evacuate when a notice is issued.
- ◆ Know your evacuation zone and route to a place of safety.
- ◆ Know what supplies to take with you.
- ◆ Be cautious and avoid flood-prone areas when leaving.
- ◆ Steps should be taken to reduce property losses.
- ◆ Move outdoor furniture and carry downstair furniture to upper floors or higher locations.
- ◆ Sandbags can help slow down floodwaters to keep them from reaching your possessions.
- ◆ Know what your current insurance policy does and does not cover. By retrofitting, you can minimize loss prior to floods by building flood walls, elevating a structure, etc.

Flood Warning

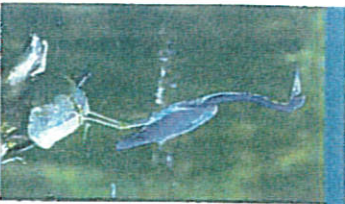
- ◆ Store drinking water in sterile, covered containers.
- ◆ Move valuable objects higher. Place them on shelves, tables and countertops.
- ◆ Shut off electricity, gas and water to your home prior to leaving.
- ◆ Leave early enough to avoid traffic congestion.

During the Flood

- ◆ Stay on higher ground.
- ◆ Do not drive on a flooded road - more people drown in their cars than anywhere else. Do not drive around road barriers; the road or bridge may be washed out.
- ◆ If your vehicle stalls, abandon it immediately and seek higher ground.
- ◆ Do not attempt to wade across a flowing stream that is above your knees. Drowning is the number one cause of flood deaths, mostly during flash floods. Currents can be deceptive; if you walk in standing water, use a pole or stick to ensure the ground is still there.
- ◆ Stay away from power lines and electrical wires. Electrical current can travel through water.
- ◆ Look out for Animals. Consider shelters where animals are allowed.

After the Flood

- ◆ Do not eat food that has come into contact with floodwater.
- ◆ Drink only bottled water or previously stored water.
- ◆ Look before you step. The grounds and floors may be covered with debris including broken bottles and nails. Floors and stairs that have been covered with mud can be slippery.
- ◆ Stay away from disaster areas. You may hamper rescue or recovery operations.
- ◆ Do not handle live electrical equipment.
- ◆ Do not allow children to play in standing water. It may be contaminated with chemicals or sewage.
- ◆ Use a flashlight to inspect for damage. Don't smoke or use candles, lanterns or open flames unless you know the gas has been turned off and the area has been ventilated.
- ◆ Report downed power lines to the local power company, Emergency Management Agency or local law enforcement authorities.
- ◆ Keep tuned in to local radio and television stations for instructions on how to obtain medical care and emergency assistance, such as water, food, clothing, shelter and further weather reports and conditions.

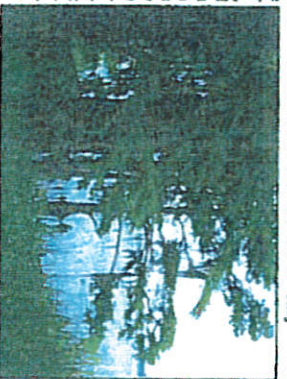


The Natural & Beneficial Functions of Wetlands and Storm water



The wetlands within Baldwin County are indispensable and fragile natural resources with significant development constraints due to flooding, erosion and soil limitations. When portions of floodplains are preserved or restored to their natural state, they provide many benefits to both human and natural systems. Open space resources adjacent to floodplain areas increase aesthetics and recreational opportunities; reduce the number and severity of floods; help handle storm water run-off, and minimize non-point water pollution.

Protecting freshwater and coastal wetlands is a critical goal of Baldwin County. Not only do wetlands add significant fish and wildlife habitat to the shore land area, but wetlands play an essential role in preserving water quality by functioning as a buffer for associated water bodies. According to the Southeast Watershed Forum, one acre of fresh water wetlands are valued at \$650 each year for water quality, \$594 for flood retention, \$539 for recreational fishing and \$1,832 for bird watching. Baldwin County has a wetland protection overlay district in all zoned areas that covers approximately 280,831 acres. The purpose of the wetland protection overlay districts is to promote wetland protection, while taking into account varying ecological, economic development, recreational and aesthetic values.



Wetlands also mitigate flood damage by serving as flood storage areas, minimizing erosion damage to shorelines by slowing the velocity of runoff and replenishing groundwater supplies. American Rivers, a non-profit conservation organization, found that one wetland acre saturated to a depth of one foot holds 333,000 gallons of water, which can flood thirteen average homes high-deep. This wetland function protects downstream property owners from flood damage. The velocity of floodwaters decreases when met with resistance from the wetland vegetation, this decrease reduces the water's erosive potential and results in smaller, less severe flooding events.

Wetlands within Baldwin County are indispensable and fragile natural resources with significant development constraints due to flooding, erosion and soil limitations. In their natural state, wetlands serve man and nature. They

provide habitat areas for fish, wildlife and vegetation; water quality maintenance and pollution control; flood control; erosion control; natural resource education; and many other causes. Damaging or destroying wetlands threaten public safety and the general welfare. It is therefore necessary for Baldwin County to ensure maximum protection for wetlands by discouraging development activities that may adversely affect wetlands.

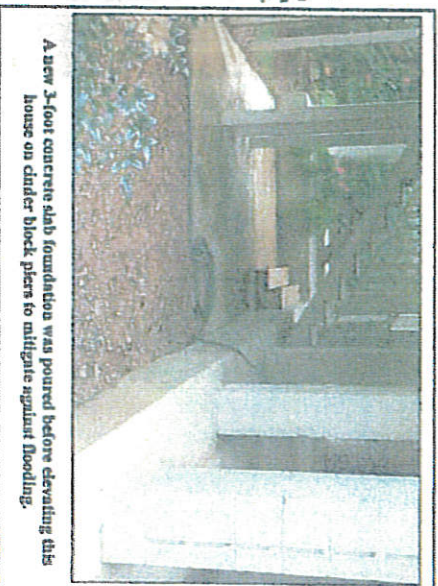
Baldwin County regulates Storm water Management policies through the Subdivision Regulations for all new developments. Developments that increase storm water runoff are required to construct storm water management facilities. Baldwin County has provisions that impose requirements for land disturbing activities that require planning and implementation of effective sedimentation controls for individual lots and subdivision development sites. For more information on Erosion, Sedimentation or Storm water Management requirements for new developments, contact the Baldwin County Planning & Zoning Department at 251.580.1655 or the Subdivision Permitting Department at 251.937.0278. Both the Baldwin County Subdivision Regulations and Baldwin County Zoning Ordinances are available online at www.baldwinco.net/baldwininfo.

Help Reduce Your Risk Of Damage

* Keep watercourses free of fill/debris. Many people fail to recognize how regarding their yard, filling a wetland, or discarding debris in a watercourse can cause a problem to themselves and others.

There are publications and assistance in property protection available at the offices of the Baldwin County Inspection Departments and local libraries. To learn more about property protection measures, visit FEMA's website at www.fema.gov/ready/buildingstrong and Baldwin County's website under www.baldwinco.net/subdivision.

FEMA provides grants, in certain situations, for property protection measures that reduce disaster losses and protect life and property from future disaster damages. Projects must provide a long-term solution to a problem. These grants are made to the state or local government rather than to the homeowner directly and often have a cost-share requirement. To learn more about these programs, contact the Baldwin County Inspection Department or visit FEMA's website at <http://www.fema.gov> or www.baldwinco.net/subdivision.



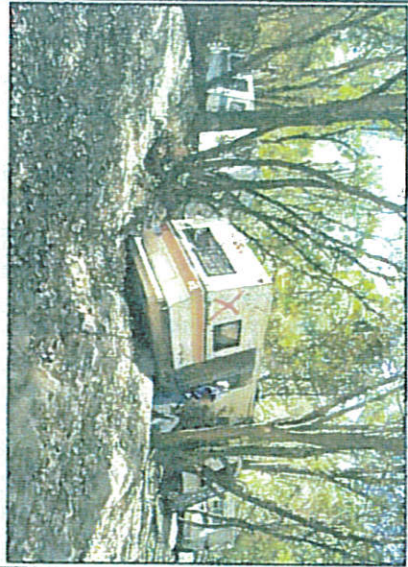
A new 3-foot concrete slab foundation was poured before elevating this house on cinder block piers to mitigate against flooding.

Flood Safety

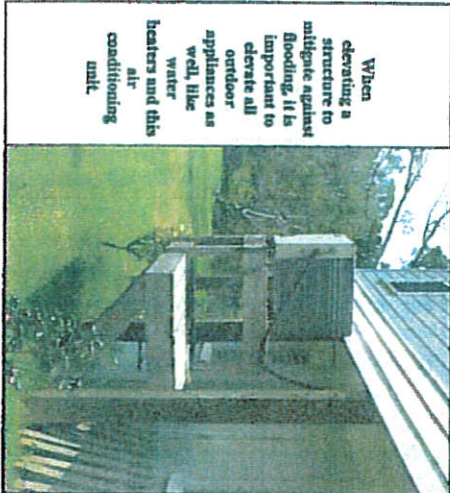
To reduce your risk of injury during a flood:

- Do not attempt to cross a fast flowing stream where water is above your ankles.
- Keep children away from rivers, ditches, culverts and storm drains.
- Do not travel on flooded roads or through dip sections.
- Never drive past a "Road Closed" barrier.
- If your home will be affected by flood waters, turn off all electric circuits at the fuse panel or disconnect switch.
- Evacuate the flood hazard area in times of impending flood or when advised to do so by the Sheriff, Police or Fire Departments.
- Prepare a family plan that covers activities before, during and after flood emergencies.

Flood Protection Measures Can



A man looks through a travel trailer after it has been damaged and moved during a flood event.



- Every year, flooding causes more property damage in the United States than any other type of natural disaster. While construction practices and regulations have made new homes less prone to flooding, many existing structures remain susceptible. You can protect your property through a variety of measures that can vary in complexity and cost. Raising a house above the flood level is the best property protection method short of moving the building entirely out of the floodplain. If a building cannot be removed from harm's way, it can be protected on site. In areas of low flood threat, such as infrequent shallow flooding, barriers, and dry and wet flood proofing, can be effective approaches. Other property protection measures you can take include:
- * Annually inspect your hurricane straps for corrosion and replace them if necessary.
 - * Annually inspect your pilings and floor system for splitting, rotting, termite damage, or rusted connecting bolts if your home is on pilings.
 - * Raise your furnace, water heater, and electric panel to higher floors or the attic if they are in areas of your home that may be flooded. Raising this equipment will prevent damage. An undamaged water heater may be your best source of fresh water after a flood.
 - * Avoid backflow of sewer lines by closing off all sewer line entries into the house. As a last resort, when floods threaten, use large coils or stoppers to plug showers, tubs, or bathtubs.
 - * Seal walls in basement with waterproofing compounds to avoid seepage through cracks.
 - * Move furniture and any other valuables to higher floors.
 - * Keep materials like sawdust, plywood, plastic sheeting, and lumber handy for emergency waterproofing.
 - * Keep insurance policies, documents, and other valuables in a safe-deposit box.

Floodplain Regulations Help Protect Property & Encourage Responsible Development



The unique natural water resources that distinguish Baldwin County as a top choice for living, recreation and employment, also require unique land use measures to protect and maintain them for future generations. Baldwin County's floodplain regulations are intended to protect private and public property, protect the environment, encourage responsible development and prevent the degradation and deterioration that results from unrestricted use and development.

Always check with the County Planning and Building Inspection Departments before you build, fill, alter, or grade on your property. All new developments, or any alterations, additions, or modifications to your building or land require a permit. Before you begin construction find out which permits and building standards apply by contacting the Baldwin County Building Inspection Department, Planning and Zoning Department, or the Highway Department to determine if you will be required to obtain a permit or to report any possible unauthorized development within the floodplain.

In addition to regular building permits, special regulations apply to construction in the floodplain and in floodways. No construction, including filling, is allowed in the mapped floodway without an engineering analysis that shows the project will not increase flood damage elsewhere. Any activity outside the floodplain but within a natural or man-made watercourse also requires a permit.

Elevation or flood-proofing may be required if you plan to substantially improve your existing structure located within a FEMA flood zone (the cost of the improvement or addition is 50 percent of the value of the existing structure). If your property is substantially damaged, Federal regulations may require you to elevate or flood-proof as you rebuild. The document titled - "Answers to Questions about Substantially Damaged Buildings" (FEMA-213, May 1991) will help answer questions on this topic and can be obtained free by calling 1-800-480-2520 or by online access at <http://www.fema.gov/floodplain>.

If you suspect suspicious activity on whether or not a site obtained a permit, or was required to obtain a permit, contact the Baldwin County Planning & Zoning Department Building Inspection Office or the Highway Department.



Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) Coverage an Important Part

After a flood event, flood insurance policyholders are assured their claim will be paid and they will have additional options to fund rebuilding.

Flood insurance policyholders also may be eligible for increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) coverage benefits. ICC coverage is an important part of most flood insurance policies. ICC coverage provides:

- * Up to \$30,000 to help property owners who have been substantially damaged to reduce the risk of damage from future floods by elevating, flood proofing (for nonresidential structures), demolishing or relocating their building or home
- * ICC coverage in addition to the building coverage for the repair of the actual physical damages from flooding. However, the total payout on a policy may not exceed \$250,000 for residential buildings and \$500,000 for non-residential buildings.

To be eligible for ICC funds, a building must be insured under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and must also either (1) be determined by a local building official to be substantially damaged or (2) qualify as a repetitive loss structure.

Substantial damage is flood-related damage that equals or exceeds 50 percent of the value of the building. When repaired, the structure must comply with local floodplain management ordinances. If the local damage from flooding is less than 50 percent of the market value of the building, ICC coverage is not available under the substantial damage provision.

Repetitive loss is flood-related damage that occurs twice over a period of 10 years, with the cost of each repair averaging 25 percent or more of the pre-flood market value of the building. Because the 25 percent cost is an average, it need not be equally distributed.



A FEMA/State Disaster Recovery center set up in Bay Minette

For example, if the damage was 35 percent of the value of the building in the first event and 15 percent of the value in the second event, the policyholder would qualify for ICC coverage. A flood insurance claim must have been paid in both cases, and it applies only if the community has adopted a repetitive loss

- * provision in its floodplain management ordinance.

ICC coverage can help pay for four different types of mitigation activities to bring a building into compliance with the community's floodplain management regulations. These activities include elevation, flood proofing, relocation and demolition.

Elevation is the most common means of reducing a building's flood risk. The process consists of raising the building to or above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE). While NFIP policy requires only the lowest floor of the building to be raised to the BFE, some states and communities enforce a "Floodproofing" requirement, which mandates that the building be raised above the BFE to meet the community's flood protection level.

- * For example, if the BFE for a structure is 4 feet, and the community adopts a 3-foot freeboard requirement, ICC coverage would help pay the cost of elevating the building to meet the 7 foot requirement.

Flood proofing applies only to nonresidential buildings. For a building to be certified as flood proof, it must be watertight to a level 1 foot above the BFE, or to the level of the freeboard requirement (if the community enforces one). Flood proof means that the walls must be substantially impermeable to water and designed to resist the stresses imposed by flood. Flood proofing techniques include installation of watertight shields for doors and windows, drainage collection systems, sump pumps

Baldwin County's drainage system is used to carry water away from homes and businesses into rivers and streams. It is important to consistently maintain this system so it can be used to full capacity. Proper drainage helps to reduce the risk of flooding and maintain the integrity of the road system. Baldwin County maintains all drainage ways and structures located on the County rights of way and County owned property.

Baldwin County prohibits any dumping of trash or yard debris in these areas, which could result in increased flooding or damages in areas that would otherwise be protected. Owners whose property is located within an identified flood area must ensure that their drainage infrastructure is kept in working order and free from any obstruction that could impede the free flow of water. If you experience problems in any of the County rights of way or wish to report any violations, you are encouraged to contact the County Engineering Department at 251.972.6897, 251.937.0371 or 251.990.4635.

Please help Baldwin County to ensure the capacity of this system. Keep streams and other conveyances that carry rainfall runoff through your property free of obstructions and debris such as trees, tall bushes, and trash.

Drainage System Maintenance Crucial To Reduce Flooding and Protect Road Systems



Drainage systems obstructed with trash or other debris can cause an increased risk of flooding since the floodwaters have no place to drain. The increased flooding caused by those obstructed drains can severely undermine the local roadway infrastructure structure, leading to potential health and safety hazards.

Never dump or throw anything into the streets or storm drainage system. To do so is a violation of the Baldwin County Storm Water Quality Management Ordinance. If you see trash or debris in the storm drainage system, contact the Baldwin County Engineering Department immediately.

ICC Coverage Continued From Page 10

and check valves; reinforcement of walls to withstand floodwater pressures; use of sealants to reduce seepage through and around walls; and anchoring the building to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement.

Relocation involves moving the entire building to another location on the same lot or to another lot, usually outside the floodplain.

Demolition may be necessary in cases where damage is too severe to warrant elevation, flood proofing or relocation; or the building is in such a poor condition

- * that it is not worth the investment to undertake a combination of the above activities.
- * All applicable permits must be obtained prior to demolishing the building.

The property may be redeveloped after demolition is complete, subject to all applicable federal, state and community laws and requirements.

Continued on Page 11

**PUBLICATIONS
FROM THE
BALDWIN COUNTY
PLANNING & ZONING
(COMMUNITY RATING SYSTEM PROGRAM)**

- 1. Baldwin County Zoning Ordinance (February 18, 2015)**
- 2. Baldwin County Subdivision Regulations (May 19, 2015)**
- 3. Keeping Water Out: Solutions for Fortifying Your Home**
- 4. Baldwin County Hurricane Surge Atlas (Baldwin County EMA)- *Booklet***
- 5. Openings in Foundation Walls and Walls of Enclosures (FEMA) - *Booklet***
- 6. In The Eye, 2015 Hurricane Preparedness Publication (Gulf Coast Newspaper)- *Booklet***
- 7. Increased Cost of Compliance Coverage (FEMA)- *Pamphlet***
- 8. Flood Insurance for Financial Protection (Baldwin County Planning & Zoning)-*Pamphlet*
(English and Spanish)**
- 9. Avoiding Flood Damage: A Checklist for Homeowners (FEMA)- *Booklet***
- 10. Avoiding Hurricane Damage: A Checklist for Homeowners (FEMA) – *Booklet***
- 11. Against the Wind-Protecting Your Home from Hurricane Wind Damage (FEMA,
1993)-*Booklet***
- 12. Baldwin County Flood Hazard Protection Newsletter- Dated April 2015**
- 13. Baldwin County Hurricane Evacuation Zones, Evacuation Routes and Map**

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Welcome to Baldwin County, Alabama

Welcome to the official website for Baldwin County. Our county seat is located in Bay Minette, Alabama. We strive to make this website helpful to you, the citizens and businesses that live and work in Baldwin County. Read more [About Baldwin County](#)...

Baldwin County, ten years older than the State of Alabama, remains Alabama's largest county, more on our [History](#)...

Most Visited

- Revenue
- Probate
- Search Records
- Recording
- Personal Property
- Maps
- Online Payments
- Mapping
- Solid Waste
- Services

**** Live Chat ****

Contact Baldwin County Citizen Service Center

251.937.9561
251.928.3002
251.943.5061

[Email Citizen Services](#)
[Holidays and Operating Hours](#)
[Email Webmaster for Web Inquiry](#)

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Announcements

- Alabama Announces Bicentennial Celebration
- CDC Responds to Zika
- View the Baldwin County FY 2016-2017 Budget Here
- Changes In Baldwin County Voting Precincts

Public Notices

- **20170530 - Public Notice - BOA 1 Agenda for May 31, 2017, Meeting**

PDF, 6.68 KB

[View All ...](#)

Calendars

- Baldwin County Meetings
- Baldwin County Public Hearings
- Events / County Parks
- Baldwin County Holidays
- Emergency Management Agency (EMA)

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[- Contact Us](#)[Staff](#)[Building Codes](#)[Coastal AE Zone](#)[Coastal VE Zone](#)[Elevation Certificates \(FY 2009-2010\)](#)[Fortified Homes](#)[-NEW Residential Homes](#)[-EXISTING Residential Homes](#)[Flood Map Risk \(Public Outreach\)](#)[Commercial Permit Requirements](#)
[- Commercial Application](#)[Residential Permit Requirements](#)
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Building Inspection Department

We are responsible for administering and enforcing all applicable building codes with regard to residential and commercial construction in the permitting jurisdiction of the unincorporated areas of Baldwin County, as well as providing assistance to our customers so that they may understand and meet the code requirements for their project. In order to protect the health, safety and welfare of the citizens in the permitting jurisdiction of the unincorporated areas of Baldwin County, all construction must meet a series of requirements set forth by specific building codes. This includes new construction, additions to existing structures and remodeling. Both residential and commercial construction must meet these codes, and it is our job to enforce them.

The current codes adopted by Baldwin County Commission as of January 17, 2012 and will be enforced beginning January 17, 2012 are as follows:

International Building Code, 2012
International Gas Code, 2012
International Mechanical Code, 2012
International Plumbing Code, 2012
International Residential Code, 2012
International Energy Conservation Code, 2012
National Electric Code, 2011 for Commercial Buildings & residential Buildings containing more than two (2) dwelling units.
Baldwin County Supplemental Code for Residential Building in addition to the [IRC 2012 code](#).

Local Wind Load code - 3 second gust winds: applicable to the 2012 IRC only

130 mph - South of I-10
120 mph - I-10 North to I-65
110 mph - I-65 North to County line

Contact Us

Physical & Mailing Addresses

Foley
Satellite Courthouse ([map](#))
201 East Section Avenue
Foley, AL 36535

251.943.5061, Ext. 2810
251.972.6837
Fax: 251.972.6820

Fairhope
Satellite Courthouse ([map](#))
1100 Fairhope Avenue
Fairhope, AL 36532

251.928.3002, Ext. 2610
251.990.4641
Fax: 251.990.4642

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Welcome to the Baldwin County Highway Department



The Baldwin County Highway Department is committed to constructing and maintaining the infrastructure under our control in a reasonably safe condition for travel.

This department is responsible for the administration, maintenance, and construction of over 1,600 miles of dirt, gravel, and paved roads.

The County is divided up into three (3) maintenance areas. Each area has a supervisor, assistant supervisor, clerk, and crews that are responsible for the day-to-day maintenance of the County maintained roadways in their respective areas. This includes the grading of dirt and gravel roads, pothole repairs, and removal of limbs and vegetation to maintain adequate sight distances.

[View a larger detailed PDF map of the maintenance areas.](#)

AREA 100

Area 100 Maintenance covers the northern part of the County. This includes the areas north of I-10 (west of State Highway 59) and north of Truck Trail 17 (east of State Highway 59).

[Contact Area 100 Maintenance](#)

AREA 200

Area 200 Maintenance covers the central and western part of the County. It includes the area south of I-10 (west of State Highway 59) down to County Road 36, the west side of County Road 36, the west side of Fish River, and south of Truck Trail 17 (east side of State Highway 59) down to County Road 36/Blackwater River.

[Contact Area 200 Maintenance](#)

AREA 300

Area 300 Maintenance covers the southern part of the County including the Fort Morgan peninsula.

[Contact Area 300 Maintenance](#)

Contact Us

Physical Address:
Baldwin County
Highway Department
Central Annex II
(3rd & 4th Floors)
22070 Highway 59
Robertsdale, AL 36567

Mailing Address:
Baldwin County
Highway Department
Post Office Box 220
Silverhill, AL 36576

North Baldwin
Phone: 251.937.0371
Fax: 251.937.0201

Central Baldwin
Phone: 251.972.6897
Fax: 251.937.0201

South Baldwin
Phone: 251.990.4635
Fax: 251.937.0201

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The Baldwin County Planning & Zoning Department was established in 1996 to oversee the County's growth management activities. This includes administration of the County's land development regulations and management and implementation of various community development and economic development policies and programs. In addition, the department provides staff support for the Baldwin County Planning and Zoning Commission and the various Boards of Adjustment in the zoned areas.

[Baldwin County Master Plan – 2013 Approved and Adopted](#)[Online Submittal of Zoning Verification Requests](#)[2015 Flood Hazard Protection Newsletter](#)[FloodSmart.gov](#)[Current Planning Programs](#)**Contact Us****Physical Addresses:**

22070 Highway 59
Robertsdale, AL 36567
([view map](#))
Phone: 251.580.1655
Fax: 251.580.1656

Foley Satellite Office

201 East Section Avenue
Foley, AL 36535
([view map](#))
Phone: 251.972.8523
Fax: 251.972.8520

Mailing Address:

Planning & Zoning
22251 Palmer Street
Robertsdale, AL 36567

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- Staff

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Solid Waste Department

***To ensure all items placed at the curb for garbage pickup are collected, please only**

PAY YOUR GARBAGE / TRASH BILL HERE

We accept Visa, MasterCard & Discover
(Sorry, we do not take American Express Cards)

COLLECTION SERVICES

Participation in the solid waste residential collection program, provided by Baldwin County Commission, is mandatory for residents of the unincorporated areas of Baldwin County, Alabama. This is part of an effort to reduce and prevent illegal dumping and littering. To report illegal dumping or littering, contact Solid Waste, and ask for Litter Patrol. Garbage Collection maintains a normal schedule on all holidays, except Thanksgiving and Christmas.

RESIDENTIAL GARBAGE SERVICE APPLICATION

LANDFILL CREDIT APPLICATION

LANDFILLS

Magnolia and MacBride Landfills, and Bay Minette Transfer Station's information.

RECYCLE

Baldwin County cares about the environment and has several container locations throughout the county where you can place items for recycling. The county does not have a curbside recycling program at this time.

FAQ

Solid Waste's Frequently Asked Questions.

Contact Us

BILLING OFFICE

Physical & Mailing Address:
22251 Palmer Street
Robertsdale, AL 36567
([view map](#))

M - F, 8:00 AM to 4:30 PM
except on [County Approved Holidays](#)

Phones & Fax:
251.972.6878
251.990.4621
251.937.0249

Fax: 251.970.4013

Email:
bcswbilling@baldwincountyal.gov

Contact the Landfills

Mobile

Fourteen months after the devastating downpour, Baldwin County moving forward with permanent road fixes



By John Sharp | jsharp@al.com

Email the author | Follow on Twitter

on July 07, 2015 at 1:27 PM, updated July 07, 2015 at 3:42 PM

It's been more than 14 months, but the lingering issues of the late April 2014 downpours in South Alabama has had its effect on Baldwin County officials and in the taxpayer's wallet.

More than 120 roads were washed out during a spring storm that swamped Mobile and Baldwin counties, and it's been a time consuming process in getting them fixed.

The first of the restoration contracts going before the Baldwin County Commission was approved Tuesday. Commissioners voted unanimously to endorse a \$560,568 contract with Gillis Construction Inc. to repair four different sections of heavily damaged Baldwin County 99 south of Lillian.

"It's one of the biggest storms we had to deal with," Baldwin County Engineer Cal Markert said Tuesday. "We had well over 100 roads that washed out.

He added, "When a hurricane comes, you clean up debris. You know what that is. This time, we had a hundred different places in which we had to do something different with design and getting it repairs."

The lengthy delay in getting the projects prepared and ready for construction is related to the bureaucratic requirements through the federal grant process.

Markert said since federal aid became available about a year ago, project designs needed approval and environmental assessments need to be completed before construction could commence.

The Gillis contract, which requires the Baldwin County 99 repairs completed within 110 days, is the first of what Markert said will be a handful coming before the commission in the coming months. The total amount of projects is expected to cost \$16 million.

Next week, he said he'll pitch three more contracts to Baldwin County officials to address damaged roads within the central part of the county, just south of Interstate 10.

The projects are a "permanent repair," Markert said, to areas that received a "temporary" fix following the storm that washed out roads, culverts and ditches.

"Some of them are dangerous hazards out there," Commissioner Chairman Charles "Skip" Gruber said.

The rain event swamped Baldwin County with between **20-26 inches of rain during a two-day period from April 29-30, 2014.**

Damage was widespread and pronounced. A federal disaster declaration was declared statewide for storms that lingered through May 5, 2014, affecting northern areas of the state.

The total declaration was around \$43 million.

Overall, the federal grants going to Alabama covered sites in unincorporated Baldwin County and five of its municipalities -- Daphne, Fairhope, Magnolia Springs, Spanish Fort and Robertsedale to repair flood damage.

Some cities have already addressed their projects, including Daphne, where the popular Gator Alley required \$150,000 in repairs that were paid for primarily through federal assistance.

Richard Johnson, director of public works in Daphne, said of the city's 24-25 storm-related projects, only a few remain to be completed including a drainage repair along Main Street that just recently started.

Commissioner Tucker Dorsey called the FEMA process "burdensome," while acknowledging that the federal assistance significantly lessens the impact on the county's budget.

"This is a very beneficial to the county citizens because this is (mostly) being reimbursed by FEMA and the Federal Highway Department," Markert said.

Most of the projects will be paid for through 80 percent coverage via the Federal Highway Department or the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The county will pay for the balance.

Markert said the county's appropriations will bump back other projects that were slated to be resurfaced this summer. He said the forthcoming road repairs will lead to "a lot" of temporary road closures for construction in the coming months.

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Storm recovery in Baldwin County starts with road repairs



Saving the tree tunnel near Elberta will cost Baldwin County taxpayers

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Mobile

Goodbye to the tin can? Baldwin County explores mandatory cart program for garbage pick-up



By John Sharp | jsharp@al.com

[Email the author](#) | [Follow on Twitter](#)

on July 30, 2015 at 2:21 PM, updated July 30, 2015 at 3:44 PM

The days of hauling out the tin trash can could be coming to an end for rural and unincorporated Baldwin County residents as county officials explore a mandatory cart program to cut down on work place injuries and to save costs.

The program, introduced during a Baldwin County Commission work session Tuesday, calls for an approximately \$900,000 purchase of 15,000 to 20,000 green-colored, 96-gallon garbage carts that can be picked up by a mechanical device attached to a garbage truck for easy disposal.

"We're trying to provide more service to the citizens keeping it the lowest rate we can possibly keep it and to keep our workforce safe at the same time," Terri Graham, Development and Environmental Director with Baldwin County, said.

Assessing costs

The carts wouldn't cost residents anything – currently, the county allows residents to rent one for \$3.75 a month – and would be distributed to those who do not have one.

Graham said about half of the county's 40,000 customers currently rent a cart from the county. Under the new program, the monthly rent would be waived, she said.

It's unclear exactly how much residential rates would be affected. The county's base residential garbage rate is \$14.95 a month, which could go up slightly under the new program, Graham said. For those who lease a garbage cart from the county, the cost is \$18.70 a month and that figure is likely to go down.

Graham said the average garbage collection rates among cities in Baldwin County are \$15.60 a month with the city of Gulf Shores charging the highest at \$18.40 a month.

Nearby Escambia County, Fla., charges residences \$19.26 a month for garbage pick-up, while Pensacola's fee is \$24.30 monthly. The city of Mobile does not charge residents for garbage pick-up.

Concerns

There are some concerns about the proposed program. Commissioner Tucker Dorsey said he believes there will be an increased work load for existing employees, and more communications needed. He also said there might be a need to add extra employees to handle the new operation.

"You're talking about thousands of cans and wheels that need servicing," Dorsey said. "It will cost more."

Dorsey said he supports the concept, but that he wants to see firm numbers on how much the program will cost. Graham said she will discuss it in more detail during a budget session on Aug. 6. The county's budget runs from October to September.

For now, Graham said she doesn't believe the new program would require increasing personnel.

"I feel like we got the staff right now to handle it," she said. "If in the future, we needed a new cart delivery truck, I think that might be the only (new) thing."

The county has 16 garbage trucks that handle 64 routes every week.

"We have to purchase garbage trucks every year anyway," Graham said. "That's part of the normal business procedure."

Workman's compensation claims also are an issue, although no figures were immediately available on how much the county has paid in the last year since 23 new employees were added onto the county's payroll last year. Previously, those workers were contracted employees through the South Alabama Regional Planning Commission, Graham said.

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New internship opportunities for criminal justice students at USA Baldwin County



First Friday Family Night planned for April 1 in Bay Minette

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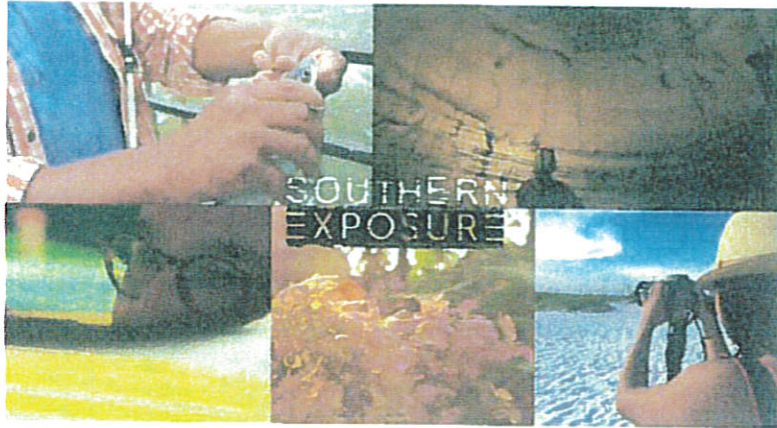
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Mobile

Southern Exposure film series on environmental issues in Alabama announces screening dates



The 2015 Southern Exposure short film series highlighting environmental issues in Alabama will screen in Birmingham on Sept. 10, in Mobile on Sept. 23, and in Fairhope on Sept. 24.



By **Dennis Pillion** | dpillion@al.com

[Email the author](#) | [Follow on Twitter](#)

on August 26, 2015 at 11:44 AM, updated August 26, 2015 at 1:51 PM

The Southern Exposure short films series highlighting environmental issues in Alabama has announced September screening dates in Birmingham, Mobile and Fairhope.

Each year, the series brings undergraduate and graduate film students from across the country to Birmingham for the summer months as they work to produce 8-minute documentary films about environmental issues in Alabama. This is the fourth year of the Southern Exposure film program, which is sponsored by the Southern Environmental Law Center.

The 2015 films explore a variety of issues Alabama currently faces, including the lingering environmental and economic impacts on the Gulf Coast's oyster industry five years after the BP oil spill, the policy barriers preventing Alabama from realizing its solar potential, and the ongoing conservation work to preserve more than 4,000 breathtaking caves in the state.

"We've learned that the old adage that 'a picture is worth a thousand words' is so true, and a well-done film is worth many thousands of words," said David Pope, director of the Southern Environmental Law Center's Alabama and Georgia offices in a news release. "Through these films, the fellows are able to bring life, real people and authentic stories of what's at stake into what might seem like a wonky, scientific subject on paper."

The films from previous fellowship years have spanned a variety of topics, from uplifting success stories like the **movement to reinstate the Forever Wild Land Trust**, to depicting the deep frustrations felt by the **Colbert County community up against industry interests in mining tar sands**.

"The opportunity to be immersed in the culture of Alabama, to go out and meet the people in these communities, and film in some of the most beautiful places on earth is an incredibly unique experience," said Katherine Gorringer, a former fellow and current program director for Southern Exposure. "Along with the guidance and expertise from our Alabama partner groups, the fellows collaborate and help each other throughout the filmmaking process, and having that robust support system is so important."

Numerous films from past fellowship years have been selected for screening in juried film festivals around the country.

Southern Exposure's new website includes more information about the films, the filmmakers, and action alerts for those seeking to get more hands-on with conservation work in Alabama.

"As the program has grown over the years, there continues to be more and more interest from people wanting to know how they can get involved in the issues they've just seen onscreen," Pope said. "Using this platform to share new knowledge, to raise awareness about what's happening throughout Alabama, and to inspire meaningful action as result is our ultimate mission."

The 2015 Southern Exposure films will premiere in Birmingham on Thursday, Sept. 10 at 7 p.m. at the **Altamont School's Cabaniss-Kaul Center for the Arts**.

On Wednesday, Sept. 23 at 7 p.m., the films will screen at the Gulf Coast Exploreum Theater in Mobile, and a screening will also be hosted by USA-Baldwin County in Fairhope on Thursday, Sept. 24 at 7 p.m. at the USA-Baldwin County Performance Center. All events are free and open to the public, and **an RSVP is required for the Fairhope screening**.

The 2015 Southern Exposure films are as follows:

The Storm Downstream: Directed by Jesseca Simmons

After Dr. Peter DeFranco began noticing that stormwater pollution was streaming from a nearby development into a neighborhood lake, he decided to take action by collecting water samples and documenting the visible environmental effects. This is the story of an individual trying to make a change in his own backyard, and the important role of citizen enforcement in reporting stormwater violations in the absence of action by state and local agencies.

Fishermen's Right to Know: Directed by Natasha Raheja

Just below the H. Neely Henry Dam on the Coosa River, Mr. Woods catches catfish to fry and eat. Like many lakes and rivers in Alabama, this spot has a fish consumption advisory, indicating that the fish may contain dangerous levels of mercury and other contaminants. The Alabama Department of Public Health suggests limiting or avoiding consumption of some fish species in certain locations--information found on the agency's website--but there is no legal requirement to post signs for fishermen. Where does that leave Mr. Woods and others who depend on fishing for sustenance?

Oysterman: Directed by Sami Chan

After 40 years of working in the oyster industry in Bayou La Batre, Alabama, the lasting environmental and economic impacts from the BP oil spill have put one man officially out of business, and have wreaked havoc on coastal communities whose livelihoods have been changed irreparably. Through his story, trace the effects of overfishing and environmental disaster on a once-prized industry in Alabama, as many questions remain for the next generation of commercial fishermen, shrimpers and oystermen.

On the Horizon: Directed by Lauren Musgrove

With an abundance of hot, sunny days, Alabama has an incredible solar resource. Yet most of Alabama remains in the dark, as neighboring states like Georgia surge ahead with investments in solar energy--and the job creation and environmental benefits that follow. Closer to home, the difference between solar-friendly TVA territory in northern Alabama and the rest of the state limits Alabamians' access to this fuel-free, cost-effective energy source. Learn about Alabama's vast solar potential, and the impediments and policy barriers that are holding back its solar success.

Sharing the Secrets: Directed by Drew Perlmutter

After millions of years in the making, Alabama has over 4,000 caves that are explored and beloved by spelunkers from all over. With a diverse array of underground plants, animals and other organisms, conserving these massive underground formations and their delicate ecosystems is crucial. Follow some of the most enthusiastic and daring cavers into the breathtaking hidden treasures of northeast Alabama, an area that boasts one of the highest concentrations of caves in the U.S. and supports incredible cave biodiversity.

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Alabama Coastal Cleanup is this weekend

Posted: Sep 16, 2016 4:13 AM CDT

Updated: Sep 16, 2016 7:10 AM CDT

By Steve Alexander, FOX10 News Reporter [CONNECT](#)

MOBILE, AL (WALA) - Saturday is the day to support Alabama's waterways.

The 29th Annual Alabama Coastal Cleanup <http://www.alabamacoastalcleanup.com/> is scheduled for from 8:00 a.m. until noon.

Volunteers are encouraged.

Organizers say in the 28year effort to clean up the coast, over 83,000 volunteers have removed more than 1.5 million pounds of trash from Alabama's coastline and waterways.

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Weeks Bay Watershed



Latest News

[Fish River Watershed Assessment, Pre-Restoration Report-Marlon Cook, 2016](#)

[Community Input Survey](#)

This survey is intended to allow people who work, live, play, and care about the Weeks Bay Watershed to have their voices heard during the planning process. We want to know what you care about most. Your input is important. Please use the link above to take the survey.

The Weeks Bay Watershed Management Plan is currently in development. The next Steering Committee meeting date to be announced.

Latest Uploads

[Meeting Information](#)

[Monitoring & Research Studies](#)

[Steering Committee List](#)

About

A Watershed Management Plan is an essential first step in preserving water quality in a relatively pristine, tidally-influenced watershed and mitigating the impacts of future development pressures. The watershed planning process utilizes a stakeholder led process to characterize existing conditions, identify and prioritize problems, define management objectives, and develop and implement protection or remediation strategies as necessary.

Contact

For more information please contact the Mobile Bay National Estuary Program.

Mobile Bay National Estuary Program
118 N. Royal St. Suite 601
Mobile, AL 36602
251-431-6409

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What are your suggestions for the Weeks Bay Watershed?
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400 Division of the Dauphin Island Sea Lab

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The Plan

Contractor

- Thompson Engineering has been awarded the contract to develop a Watershed Management Plan for the Weeks Bay watershed. This includes both the Fish River and Magnolia River watersheds. The Thompson Team has tremendous experience in the watershed, watershed planning, modeling, stakeholder consensus building, and realistic and scalable financing options. Bob Higgins (bob@rhiggins.com) of Higgins & Associates is a consultant to Thompson for the Outreach portion of the project.

Project Timeline

1. Project Management Plan
2. Literature/Data Review and Gap Analysis
3. Data Gathering and Inventory
4. Watershed Characterization
5. Alternatives and Management Opportunities Development
6. Examination of Regulatory Framework
7. Evaluation of Financing Alternatives
8. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan Development
9. Draft Management Plan
10. Final Management Plan

Project Status

Meeting Information

Schedule

- January 18, 2017 Stakeholder Work Group Meeting #3
- November 16, 2016 Stakeholder Work Group Minutes
 - Wetlands in the Weeks Bay Watershed
 - Shoreline Assessment & Potential Effect of Climate Change
- September 14, 2016 Stakeholder Work Group
- July 20, 2016 Stakeholder Work Group
- May 18, 2016 - Stakeholder Work Group - Dr. Kalin Modeling presentation
- March 16, 2016 - Stakeholder Workshop
- March 2, 2016 - Stakeholder Workshop
- February 17, 2016 - Stakeholder Work Group
- February 3, 2016 - Stakeholder Work Group

Request for Qualifications

- Request for Qualifications Revised 9-15-2015
- Fish River Sign-in Sheet 9-15-2015

Watershed Management Plan

- currently in development

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The Restoration

Monitoring and Research Studies

- [Fish River Watershed Assessment, Pre-Restoration-Marlon Cook, 2016](#)
- [Fish River Pathogen Source Tracking](#)
- [Fish River Pathogen Source Tracking Addendum](#)
- [Fish River Land Use Impacts Study](#)
- [Fish River Shoreline Assessment Final Report 2010](#)
- [Fish River & Magnolia River Watershed Study](#)
- [Fish River & Magnolia River Watershed Study Presentation ~revised](#)
- [Fish River Flood Stages with Proposed Retention Ponds](#)

Recommended Projects - *will be announced once plan is finalized*

Completed Projects - *currently not in implementation phase*

Current Projects - *currently not in implementation phase*

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A Viewpoint of the Dauphin Island Sea Lab

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The Community

Survey

This survey is intended to allow people who work, live, play, and care about the Weeks Bay Watershed to have their voices heard during the planning process. We want to know what you care about most. Your input is important. Please use the link below to take the survey.

[Community Input Survey](#)

[Survey Press Release](#)

Information

Project Description

- The product to be developed is the Weeks Bay Watershed Management Plan (WBWMP). The watershed includes the Fish River and Magnolia River drainage basins, encompassing an area approximately 27 miles long and 12 miles wide, approximately 150,000 acres. Portions of nine municipalities lie within the Weeks Bay Watershed – Fairhope, Daphne, Spanish Fort, Loxley, Silverhill, Robertsdale, Summerdale, Foley, and Magnolia Springs.

The MBNEP has secured funding to develop the WBWMP and has partnered with the Baldwin County Soil and Water Conservation District (BCSWCD) to develop this plan. This plan will provide a roadmap for restoring or conserving the watershed and improving water and habitat quality. This plan will chart a conceptual course for improving/protecting the things people value most about living along the Alabama coast, as identified in the MBNEP's 2013 – 2018 Comprehensive Conservation Management Plan (CCMP), **Water Quality, Fish, Environmental Health and Resiliency, Access, Culture and Heritage, and Beaches and Shorelines.**

- In addition to the six values identified above, the plan will provide a strategy for conserving and restoring coastal habitat types providing critical ecosystem services and identified by the MBNEP's Science Advisory Committee as most threatened by anthropogenic stressors. These habitat types- freshwater wetlands; streams, rivers and riparian buffers; and intertidal marshes and flats, were classified as most stressed from dredging and filling, fragmentation, and sedimentation, all related to land use change. These habitats and the ecosystem services they provide are related to many, if not each, of the six identified values.

Outreach Plan

January 2016: Identify and recruit approximately 25 members of the WMP Stakeholder Working Group (SWG) to represent various constituency groups such as city/county government, mayors/elected officials, state/federal government, agriculture/forestry, business and developers, environmental, and homeowners.

February 2016: Hold WMP Stakeholder Working Group (SWG) planning meetings on February 3rd and 17th for a major watershed planning stakeholder engagement workshop. SWG members each personally invite 5-15 participants to assure attendance in each stakeholder constituency group.

March 2, 2016: Stakeholder engagement and visioning workshop (85 people). Breakout groups with facilitators and note-takers for small groups with similar goals, e.g., farmers, environmental group leaders, developers, businesses, elected officials, homeowners, scientists, engineers, and city/county staff members. Each group identified the Strengths-Weaknesses-Opportunities-Threats (SWOT) of the watershed plus developed an action plan for next steps (what, when, who). Each stakeholder group then shared key issues and action plans with the entire workshop group.

March 2016: WMP Stakeholder Working Group (SWG) meeting on March 16th discussed what we learned from the workshop. Following this, the Thompson consultant team and BCSWCD/MBNEP considers the input, decides if and how the watershed planning process should be adjusted to include the vision.

April 2016 – March 2017:

- a. SWG meets bimonthly for updates from members and the project team

Weeks Bay Watershed

[The Landscape](#)

[The Community](#)

[The Plan](#)

[The Restoration](#)

Other Watersheds

[Bayou La Batre Watershed](#)

[Bon Secour Watershed](#)

[Dauphin Island Watershed](#)

[Dog River Watershed](#)

[D'Olive Watershed](#)

[Eight Mile Creek Watershed](#)

[Fowl River Watershed](#)

[Mon Louis Island/Delchamps Bayou](#)

[Three Mile Creek Watershed](#)

[Tensaw Apalachee Watershed](#)

[Weeks Bay Watershed](#)

[West Fowl River Watershed](#)

[Wolf Bay Watershed](#)

Contact Us

Name
Email Address
Phone Number
What are your suggestions for the Weeks Bay Watershed?
Submit

b. Public input is collected via the MBNEP website

c. Present Draft WMP and solicit community input in public meetings. Edit plan based on community input received.

d. Present Final WMP, implementation schedule, milestones, monitoring, and opportunities for continued community engagement, including discussion of the regulatory framework governing the plan.

After March 2017: Permanent Leadership Team continues to meet quarterly to monitor/help the implementation process

Fact Sheet

[Steering Committee](#)

Fish River & Magnolia River Watersheds Information Sheet

Photo Gallery

[Subscribe to our mailing list](#)

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Weeks Bay Watershed Management Plan Stakeholder Working Group

Constituency/Entity	Representative
Government/Mobile Bay National Estuary Program	Roberta Swann
Government/Auburn University Extension Service	Christian Miller
Government/Baldwin County Soil and Water Conservation District	Larry Morris
Government/Baldwin County Soil and Water Conservation District	Ronnie Northcutt
Government/USDA-NRCS, District Conservationist	Joey Koptis
Government/Alabama Department of Environmental Management	Shannon McGlynn
Government/Alabama Department of Transportation	Vince Calametti
Government/Baldwin County	Matthew Brown
Government/Baldwin County Mayors Association	Dane Haygood
Government/Department of Public Works Representative (Fairhope)	Jennifer Fidler
Government/Loxley Public Utilities Department	Brandon Allen
Government/US Fish and Wildlife Service	Bruce Porter
Health/Baldwin County Health Department	Camilla English
Environmental-Science/Weeks Bay National Estuary Research Reserve	Mike Shelton
Environmental-Science/Weeks Bay Foundation	Rick Wallace
Business/Eastern Shore Chamber of Commerce	Heiko Einfeld
Business/ Baldwin County Sewer Service	Gerry McManus
Agriculture	Michael Mullek
Agriculture	Joel Sirmon
Development/DR Horton	Tom Poulas
Homeowner Interest – Fish River	Sam Covert
Homeowner Interest—Fish River	J.R. "Dick" Sute
Homeowner Interest—Fish River	Steve Heath
Homeowner Interest—Magnolia River	Ken Underwood
Homeowner Interest -- Magnolia River	Teddy King
<i>Stakeholder Outreach Coordinator</i>	<i>Bob Higgins</i> bob@rjhiggins.com 251-752-2274

Thompson Engineering Team

Thompson Engineering/Project Manager	Michael Eubanks
Thompson Engineering	Emery Baya
Thompson Engineering	Steve O'Hearn
Thompson Engineering	John Carlton
Auburn University	Latif Kalin
Barry A Vittor & Associates	Barry Vittor
Barry A Vittor & Associates	Tim Thibaut
Higgins & Associates	Bob Higgins
Ecology & Environment	Scott Jackson
Hand Arendall LLC	Neil Johnston



MEMORANDUM
Weeks Bay Watershed Management Plan

TO: File

FROM: Mike Eubanks

DATE: September 14, 2016

SUBJECT: Stakeholders Working Group Meeting #6

DISTRIBUTION: MBNEP, BCSWCD, Thompson Team, Stakeholders Working Group

1. The meeting was conducted on September 14, 2016, at the Baldwin County Central Annex (on Palmer Street) between 8:30 and 10:15 AM. Copies of the agenda and attendees present are attached. Bob Higgins initiated the meeting with opening remarks and had everyone introduce themselves. He reminded the group about the action list of items to implement from March stakeholders workshop. Today's assignment is to figure out where we stand from a science standpoint and what we can do moving forward.
2. Mike Eubanks reported the overall project status, discussing that we are at month 9 of the 15 month effort. He summarized a number of tasks that have been completed, several that are underway, and a few that will be completed by the end of the effort. He next demonstrated a number of the GIS mapping layers (Google Earth KMZ file layers) that have been developed for the study, e.g., natural resources, land use practices, land cover, sewage disposal systems, erosion sites, demographic data, etc. He summarized the critical path action items underway including completion of the regulatory matrix (regulations for the municipalities and county), development of future growth projection scenarios (high, intermediate, low), and compilation of implementation measures, e.g., agricultural and urban BMPs.
 - a. John Carlton explained what the NPDES permits layer consisted of. Dick Sute asked if all the dirt pits showed up on the permits, and John Carlton assured him the ADEM permitted pits are included.
 - b. Bob Higgins asked about a layer for stormwater detention ponds. Mike Eubanks agreed to work on developing this GIS layer, with help needed from the cities/county.
 - c. Sam Covert asked who would be the owner of the data, GIS layers, and models after the project is completed. The majority of work products developed as part of the watershed management plan will be the property of MBNEP, but technical components like the SWAT models will be retained by Dr. Kalin, developer of the model. Bob stated this matter would be further addressed as the management plan is completed and topics such as monitoring are addressed.
 - d. Tom Poulos added that addition of data for new home monthly sales for the last 10 years would provide good information on projection of future growth areas. He will provide that information to Bob Higgins.



3. Mike Eubanks then gave an overview of Latif Kalin's SWAT Models. Both the Fish River and Magnolia River models have been constructed and calibrated. Graphs were presented that show good calibration for water flow, total suspended sediment, and nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus).
 - a. Dick Sute asked if the model could predict flood elevations along the river. Mike Eubanks and Emery Baya discussed that the SWAT model focus is on water quality and uses a daily time step, which does not really depict subdaily flood peaks experienced along these streams. Emery brought up the work done by Hydro Engineering Solutions which better portrays smaller time steps more appropriate for local flooding evaluations.
 - b. One of the main purposes of the model is to help locate hot spots in the watershed for sediment and nutrients. Those areas can be further evaluated to identify sources, and find ways to address them. The model will also look long term to see projected growth areas and compare what happens to sediment and nutrients.
 - c. Bob Higgins reminded everyone that they need to provide what we think land cover will be.
 - d. Mike Shelton asked about the E.coli status for the model. Mike Eubanks – even though SWAT models it, there was not enough data to calibrate bacteria accurately since we do not know a definite source for the bacteria, e.g., human, livestock, wildlife.
4. John Carlton provided a status of the Regulatory Matrix.
 - a. The matrix was sent to the 9 municipalities and county about a month ago, but have gotten responses back from only three. He will continue contacting the remaining folks in order to complete this regulatory review.
 - b. The matrix will let us review what everyone is doing, what consistencies are, and what needs to be developed or changed.
 - c. Michael Mullek asked if there is regulatory enforcement that makes sure things are done properly regarding stormwater ponds. Jennifer Fidler stated that Fairhope does have monitoring and enforcement personnel, as do a number of the other cities. Tom Poulos pointed out that it is the homeowner association responsibility to maintain subdivision stormwater ponds and not the developer.
5. Tim Thibaut presented a project update from Vittor and Associates on wetlands and streams.
 - a. He summarized that the 2005 ADID Wetlands Map by Baldwin County was updated with MBNEP's 2015 aerial photography, 1-foot contour LiDAR data, soils data and miscellaneous field wetland delineations.
 - b. Stream and catchment locations were based on the USGS National Hydrology Dataset, with minor updating from the 2015 aerial imagery.
 - c. Landscape assessments of streams and wetlands are being performed to identify the quality of these resources (good, fair, poor).
6. Scott Jackson, from Ecology and Environment, explained where they stand on the shoreline vulnerability assessment and climate change analysis.
 - a. Looking at changes in shoreline and comparing aerial photography (1955 to current).



- b. Trying to determine if changes are from erosion or sea level rise (approximately 7 inches since 1955).
 - c. Still analyzing data before making conclusions.
 - d. Using SLAMM to look at different scenarios for anticipated change in habitat and trends of what's going on.
 - e. Sam Covert asked if the information is available online. Scott Jackson – not available yet but will be.
7. Mike Eubanks gave review of Christopher Grant's progress for future growth land cover model status.
- a. Christopher has reviewed municipal and county comprehensive plans to help determine future growth scenarios, annexation areas, etc.
 - b. Christopher is reviewing planning documents such as the Horizon 2025 county plan and the Long Range Transportation Plan (by the Metropolitan Planning Organization) to evaluate the growth projections in those evaluations.
 - c. Thompson team members are reviewing existing zoning codes and maps, subdivision regulations, land use maps, extraterritorial planning jurisdictions to help define the limits of growth.
 - d. Christopher is in the process of meeting with municipality and county staff to review/identify future growth areas. In addition he will follow up with other stakeholders knowledgeable about growth projections in the watershed.
8. Bob Higgins talked about potential recommendations for action and funding (provided on handout). He asked the group to look over the handout and think of potential ideas regarding funding, implementation of LID practices, and places for strategic land acquisition and protection. Have a discussion prepared for the next meeting.
9. The next meeting of the SWG is scheduled for November 16, 2016 in the Baldwin County Central Annex (on Palmer Street), Robertsdale, AL, from 8:30 to 10:00 AM. The frequency of meetings will continue to be once every two months on the 3rd Wednesday of each month.

Prepared by
Courtney Harkness and Mike Eubanks

Attachments:

- a. Meeting Agenda/Recommendations for Action and Funding Development
- b. List of Attendees



Weeks Bay Stakeholder Work Group

Baldwin County Central Annex

8:30 – 10:00 am September 14, 2016

AGENDA

1. Welcome/Opening Remarks/Approval of Minutes
2. Overall project status – Mike Eubanks
3. SWAT Model status – Mike Eubanks
4. Regulatory Matrix Review status – John Carlton
5. Growth forecast status – Christopher Grant
6. Potential recommendations for action and funding
7. Roundtable discussion
8. Next steps

Next meeting: Wednesday, November 16th, 8:30 – 10 am,
Baldwin County Central Annex, Robertsdale

Draft recommendations for action and funding development

Develop a baseline scenario:

Projected water quality and flooding if we continue the current trends for the next 25 - 50 years. This would represent our baseline projection if no new corrective actions or rulemaking.

Data needed:

1. County and municipal growth projections including likely geographic locations.
2. Is the county willing to rerun the flood study with updated growth projections & alternatives?

Develop potential action plans

At this stage, recommendations for action and funding should:

1. Describe what could be done & expected benefit.
2. Identify data or research needed to run model or models.
3. Implementation costs or funding sources do not need to be identified.

Potential action plans (evaluate impact using simulation modelling):

1. Joint county/municipal flood management plans and associated rulemaking
 - a. How to organize for this? MBNEP: Discuss with mayors/commissioners on 9/16.
 - b. Model ordinances?
 - c. Use the baseline growth forecast for guidance?
 - d. Is this an organizational model: Choctawhatchee, Pea and Yellow Rivers Watershed Management Authority. MBNEP: Discuss on 9/16
2. Consistent implementation of certain LID practices:
 - a. Which ones are most effective sensitive locations? In high growth locations?
3. Strategic land acquisition:
 - a. Where is this most beneficial?
 - b. Where is it planned?
4. Agriculture:
 - a. Livestock exclusion from wetlands/streams
 - b. Other best practices? Which ones are most effective?
5. Repair failed septic systems or replace with sewers
 - a. Impact of 100% repair?
6. Repair HOA managed retention ponds
 - a. How many and where are they? How many need repair?
 - b. How to incentivize maintenance?
7. Mitigate current sources of pollution; minimize future sources.
8. Continue public outreach and education

Weeks Bay Watershed Management Plan, Stakeholders Working Group

Meeting, September 14, 2016, List of Attendees

1. Larry Morris, Baldwin County Soil and Water Conservation District
2. Joey Koptis, USDA-NRCS, District Conservationist
3. Seth Peterson, Baldwin County Highway Department
4. Mike Shelton, Weeks Bay Reserve
5. Tom Poulas, DR Horton
6. Joel Coleman, DR Horton
7. Duane Miller, DR Horton
8. Kenny Pfeiffer, DR Horton
9. Jennifer Fidler, Fairhope Department of Public Works
10. Dick Sute, Homeowner Interest, Fish River
11. Sam Covert, Homeowner Interest, Fish River
12. Michael Mullek, Farmer
13. Teddy King, Homeowner Interest, Magnolia River
14. Camilla English, Alabama Department of Public Health
15. Rick Wallace, Weeks Bay Foundation
16. Steve Heath, Homeowner Interest, Fish River
17. Mike Eubanks, Thompson Engineering
18. Courtney Harkness, Thompson Engineering
19. John Carlton, Thompson Engineering
20. Emery Baya, Thompson Engineering
21. Bob Higgins, Higgins and Associates
22. Scott Jackson, Ecology and Environment
23. Tim Thibaut, Vittor and Associates
24. Neil Johnston, Hand Arendall LLC



MEMORANDUM
Weeks Bay Watershed Management Plan

TO: File

FROM: Mike Eubanks

DATE: January 18, 2017

SUBJECT: Stakeholders Working Group Meeting #8

DISTRIBUTION: MBNEP, BCSWCD, Thompson Team, Stakeholders Working Group

1. The meeting was conducted on January 18, 2017, at the Baldwin County Central Annex (on Palmer Street) between 8:30 and 10:30 AM. Copies of the agenda and attendees present are attached. Bob Higgins initiated the meeting with opening remarks and had everyone introduce themselves. He asked if there were any comments or changes to the last meeting minutes (November 16, 2016). There were no responses so the previous minutes were approved.
 - a. Bob stated that the project is coming to an end. There will be at least two more SWG meetings (February 23rd and March 15th), and another public meeting to present the draft results of the Watershed Management Plan.
 - b. As the project starts to come to an end, the team hopes to have a list of “to-do’s” to help the planning community for the municipalities and the county with attaining the long term goals of the Plan.
2. Mike Eubanks reported the overall project status. He emphasized all the data available relating to the Weeks Bay watershed and the time it is taking to analyze it all. The team is in the 13th month out of a 15 month timeline. Things are coming down to an end, and the importance of the SWG is to ensure the Thompson Team “hits the target” for all goals discussed.
3. Mike Eubanks then introduced Mary Mekkers who discussed the population growth forecast and land use changes.
 - a. Mary discussed the methodology used to develop the population growth for the watershed area, which was based in large part on the Eastern Shore Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) 2040 population estimates for the majority of the Weeks Bay Watershed (does not include portion of the lower Fish River Watershed and the Magnolia River Watershed). Thompson Engineering staff estimated population growth in the census blocks to 2040 based on a similar growth rate used by the MPO and spatially located the growth areas based on aerial imagery identification of undeveloped and underdeveloped subdivisions in this area. The future growth estimates excluded wetland areas. New housing units were assumed for each 2.5 persons and lot size based on an average of 1/3rd acre per lot. The population growth map was then converted into two scenarios for 2040 land cover classifications: 1) population based conservative land use change (does not include business/industrial land use changes), and 2) a more aggressive land use change based on population and zoning estimates for 2040. The two 2040 land use scenarios were compared on posters to the 2011 National Land Cover Dataset (NLCD). While there is noted some incremental growth of developed areas within the water near the existing developed municipalities, the most obvious large area of change is in the Upper Fish River Watershed, particularly the “Golden Triangle” area north of Interstate 10, much of which is within the



- corporate limits of Loxley (large PUD in this area). The future land cover projection datasets are used to feed the SWAT model in order to compare existing water quality conditions with future estimated water quality conditions.
- b. Dick Sute – how do you assume development in unzoned areas? Mary responded by stating how challenging it was but analyzed the information that was available and used parcel data to assume future development. As an example he cited the recently rejuvenated Fairhope Fall Subdivision development on the west bank of Fish River just south of Highway 104.
 - c. Bob stated that previous population projections in certain counties were used to predict future growth rates as well. We realize that population and land use projections are not completely accurate but as close an approximation as possible. He stated that the county had agreed early in our study to rerun the flood model of the watershed if we had additional information and asked Seth Peterson to check and see if rerun of the model with either or both of the 2040 land use projections would be possible.
 - d. Christopher Grant pointed out the potential impact on the headwaters, “Golden Triangle” area. This large proposed development should have a key interest in implementation of the “levers” to reduce impacts at the downstream portions of the watershed.
 - e. Miriam Boutwell – emphasized the importance of everyone using the same methodology for future projections. Currently there is no coordination mechanism for the cities and county regarding future developments. If standardized methods are used, it is easier to combine and implement data for future use.
4. John Carlton provided a status of the SWAT model and also gave an overview of the Fish River Water Quality Study by Marlon Cook.
- a. The SWAT model is mainly an agriculture surface water assessment tool.
 - b. Dr. Latif Kalin recently ran the model based on the 2011 land use for sediment yield, phosphorus yield, and nitrogen yield to deliver rates for each based on land use, and compared the results to model runs for the two 2040 future land use scenarios for the watershed. The model run comparisons were visually displayed on color-coded watershed maps for the approximate 200 subwatersheds in Fish River and approximate 50 subwatersheds in Magnolia River. He reiterated that these model results are considered preliminary and additional data analysis is needed, especially since there are no ADEM standards for these surface water parameters.
 - c. Each 2040 scenario shows relatively high sediment, nitrogen, and phosphorus yields in the watershed. Additional discussions on the model outputs are planned with Latif as we prepare summary information for the WMP report.
 - d. Marlon Cook’s water quality data for Fish River (2016) and Magnolia River (2009) were displayed on a map highlighting areas above where high levels of sediment, nitrogen, and phosphorus were found.
 - e. John is working with Joey and Larry regarding agricultural BMPs being implemented within the watershed, and ways to decrease water quality degradation.
 - f. If anyone has thoughts or ideas about the sources of nitrogen/coliform, particularly regarding land application of biosolids please send to John Carlton. Biosolids are an under-regulated material and getting information on application sites within the watershed has proven very difficult. Application rates are typically based on nitrogen level, which may cause excessive application of phosphorus.
5. Mike Shelton explained the Weeks Bay Reserve Draft Management Plan.



- a. An information sheet was passed out explaining where a copy can be obtained (www.weeksbayreserve.com). The plan is still out for public comment until the end of February.
 - b. The plan explains what has been done and what the Reserve hope to get done. The Weeks Bay Reserve Management Plan is updated every five years.
 - c. There is a timeline laid out for actions they hope to implement. There are lots of opportunities to identify research needs.
 - d. The Weeks Bay Reserve Management Plan is an operational plan for the Reserve over the next five years as opposed to the Weeks Bay Watershed Management Plan, which is an effort to assess watershed conditions and recommend implementation measures to help improve and protect the Alabama's coast.
6. Once the presentations were finished, Bob Higgins asked for any final comments.
- a. Ken Underwood stated his concern about the increased sediment loads into Magnolia River. Over the past few years, areas have been getting shallower due to more discharge from upstream developed areas.
 - b. Roberta Swann stated her general agreement with the information/approach being taken for the WMP, but asked what the members of the SWG thought about the progress of the effort and the potential outcomes being discussed. Joey Koptis stated that he liked the approach being taken, especially thanking the contractor team for providing him with the livestock survey of the watershed. Also he discussed the value of the plan to implement fencing to keep cattle out of wetland and riparian areas, use of cover crops, and use of no-till agriculture. He then summarized a common practice that has been implemented in Baldwin County is advanced soil testing to manage fertilizer application rates. Larry added that there are opportunities for conservation stewardship projects in the watershed and how funding can be directed to "hot spots" identified in the Cook sampling and/or SWAT modeling. Roberta mentioned that NFWF funding can be available for partnering with NRCS conservation programs.
 - c. Dick Sute mentioned that he fears that agriculture is rapidly being replaced in the watershed by residential developments. He recommended discussing in the WMP the rate of sale of farmland within the watershed and conversion to non-agricultural use.
7. The next meeting of the SWG is scheduled for February 23, 2017 in the Baldwin County Central Annex (on Palmer Street), Robertsedale, AL, from 8:30 to 10:30 AM. The probable last meeting will occur March 15th.

Prepared by
Courtney Harkness and Mike Eubanks

Attachments:

- a. Meeting Agenda/Recommendations for Action and Funding Development
- b. List of Attendees



Weeks Bay Stakeholder Work Group

Baldwin County Central Annex

8:30 – 10:30 am January 18, 2017

AGENDA

1. Welcome/Opening Remarks/Approval of Minutes
2. Overall project status – Mike Eubanks
 - a. Growth forecast baseline – Mary Mekkers
 - b. Draft SWAT model projections thru 2040 – John Carlton
 - c. Fish River Water Quality Study by Marlon Cook – John Carlton
3. Weeks Bay Reserve Draft Management Plan – Mike Shelton
4. Roundtable discussion
5. Next steps

Next meetings:

Thursday, February 23rd, 8:30 – 10:30

Wednesday, March 15th, 8:30 – 10:30

Baldwin County Central Annex, Robertsdale

Draft recommendations for action and funding development

Develop a baseline scenario:

Projected water quality and flooding if we continue the current trends for the next 25 - 50 years. This would represent our baseline projection if no new corrective actions or rulemaking.

Develop potential action plans

At this stage, recommendations for action and funding should:

1. Describe what could be done & expected benefit.
2. Identify data or research needed to run model or models.
3. Implementation costs or funding sources do not need to be identified.

Potential action plans (evaluate impact using simulation modelling):

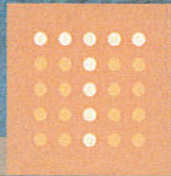
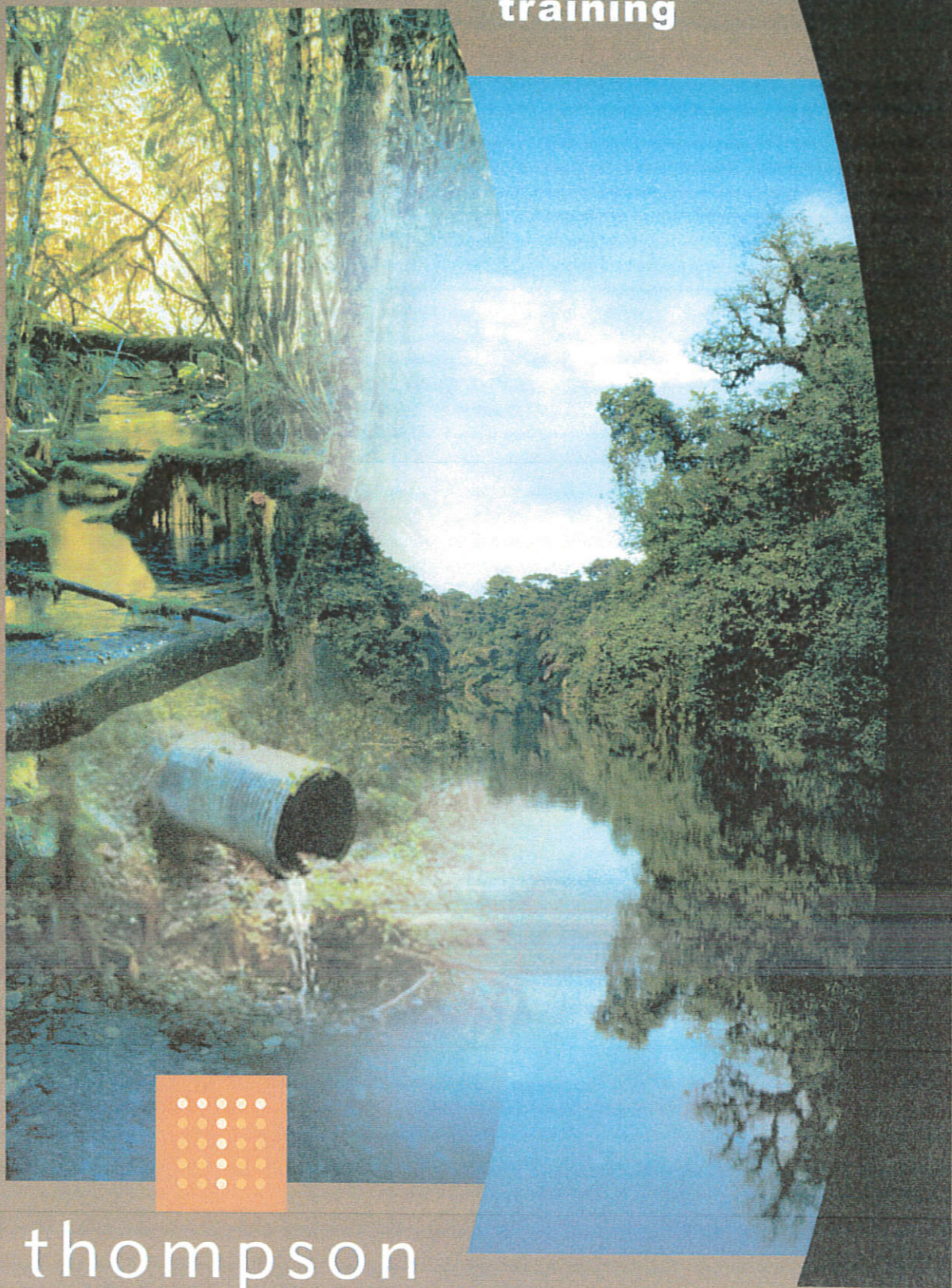
1. Joint county/municipal stormwater management plans and associated rulemaking
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6. Repair HOA managed stormwater detention ponds
 - a. How many and where are they? How many need repair?
 - b. How to incentivize maintenance?
7. Mitigate current sources of pollution; minimize future sources.
8. Continue public outreach and education
9. Establish an implementation team

Weeks Bay Watershed Management Plan, Stakeholders Working Group

Meeting, January 18, 2017, List of Attendees

1. Larry Morris, Baldwin County Soil and Water Conservation District
2. Seth Peterson, Baldwin County Highway Department
3. Mike Shelton, Weeks Bay Reserve
4. Kenny Pfeiffer, DR Horton
5. Rick Wallace, Weeks Bay Foundation
6. Steve Heath, Homeowner Interest, Fish River
7. Shannon McGlynn, ADEM
8. Randy Shaneyfelt, ADEM
9. Roberta Swann, MBNEP
10. Christian Miller, MBNEP
11. Joey Koptis, USDA
12. Miriam Boutwell, City of Foley
13. Ken Underwood, Homeowner Interest, Magnolia River
14. Dick Sute, Homeowner Interest, Fish River
15. Mike Eubanks, Thompson Engineering
16. Courtney Harkness, Thompson Engineering
17. John Carlton, Thompson Engineering
18. Christopher Grant, Thompson Engineering
19. Mary Mekkers, Thompson Engineering
20. Bob Higgins, Higgins and Associates
21. Scott Jackson, Ecology and Environment
22. Tim Thibaut, Vittor and Associates
23. Neil Johnston, Hand Arendall LLC

**storm water management
training**



thompson
ENGINEERING

Qualified Credentialed Inspector Program storm water management training

Objectives

The objectives of the Thompson Engineering Qualified Credentialed Inspector (QCI) Program are to provide training in storm water pollution prevention regulations and requirements, and to provide practical instruction in performance-oriented best management practice (BMP) inspection and maintenance. Thompson Engineering is approved by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) as a provider of this training program.



Company Overview

Thompson Engineering develops and delivers erosion and sediment control training classes to engineers, planners, inspectors, and contractors in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi. We create customized training workshops, seminars, and field exercises that help protect the environment

and ensure compliance with regulatory requirements. Thompson personnel also make presentations to civic and community groups on storm water pollution prevention, best management practices, and other issues related to water quality.

Established in 1953, Thompson Engineering is a multi-disciplined engineering design, environmental consulting, construction management, construction inspection and materials testing firm. Our 300+ personnel offer seamless, responsive, and cost-effective engineering and architectural services to clients throughout the country.





storm water management training courses

Training Team

John Carlton, CPESC
Former Chief, Mobile Branch – ADEM (Retired)

Joel Seawell, CPESC
Erosion Pros, LLC

Suzanne Sweetser
Thompson Engineering

David Upton, PE
Thompson Engineering

Cindy Roton
Thompson Engineering

Cora Neely
Thompson Engineering

What Our Students Are Saying . . .

"Comprehensive training given in layman's terms with good visual examples."

"Excellent course! I've learned a lot about BMPs. I will definitely be sharing my notes with my contractors."

"Representation of topics was great; the trainers knew the material very well."

"Excellent workshop! Very well organized. Consistent material from start to finish."

"Tells you exactly what has to be done to prevent erosion and reduce pollution."

About our courses

Thompson Engineering offers a one-day (8-hour) initial course, a half-day (4-hour) refresher course, and an online refresher. Each course features a virtual tour highlighting both functioning and non-functioning BMPs on construction sites.

Initial Training (8-hour)

- Introduction and Overview
- NPDES Regulations
- Erosion and Sedimentation
- Basics Pollution Prevention
- Principles Erosion Control
- BMPs Sediment Control BMPs
- Permanent BMPs
- Product Demonstrations
- Construction Site Inspection
- BMPs Gone Bad
- Summary and Conclusion

Refresher Training (4-hour)

- NPDES Regulations - Review and update BMP Review
- New-and-Improved BMPs
- Construction Site Inspection Review

For a schedule of courses, fee schedule, and registration form please visit our storm water training website at www.thompsonengineering.com or call us at 251.666.2443.

CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS

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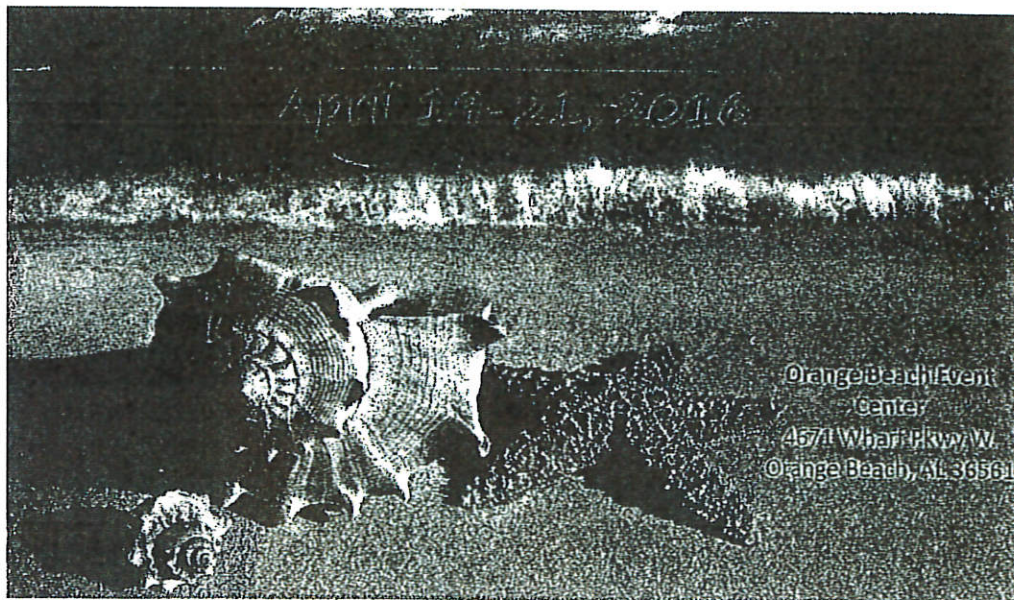
www.thompsonengineering.com

Baldwin County Employees with QCI Certification

April 2016 – March 2017

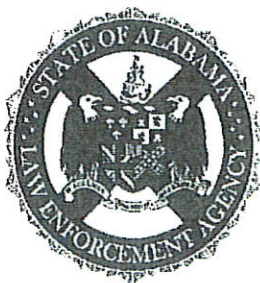
- Allen, James	T5069
- Harville, Adam	T4152
- Holston, Michael	T4153
- Howell, Rodney	T4154
- Matthews, Jason	T4155
- Skipper, Hunter	T4156
- Warren, Charles	T4157
- White, Robert	T4158
- Younce, Joshua	T4159
- Thompson, Robert	T3268
- Gentry, Robert	T3264
- McWaters, Gabriel	T3265
- Meyer, William G.	T5070
- Propst, Douglas	T3266
- Nunnally, Joey	T4404
- King, Orie	T4581
- Lundy, Frank	31300
- Sharp, Mike	29814
- Mackey, Walter	40126

2016 GIS OF ALABAMA CONFERENCE



This conference is designed to inform and update the Alabama GIS Community on new trends, technologies, and best practices, as well as to offer opportunities for networking with other GIS professionals.

This Conference is supported by



2016 Agenda at a Glance

Monday, April 18, 2016

3:00-5:00 PM Vendor Display Set-up and Early Registration

Tuesday, April 19, 2016

7:30-8:30 AM Registration / Vendor Area Open
Orange Beach Event Center

7:30-8:30 AM Breakfast Buffet – Activity Center
Sponsored by TSA/Hewlett Packard

8:30-9:00 AM Welcoming Remarks/Introductions

9:00-10:00 AM Keynote Address

10:00-10:30 AM SESSION: Alabama Broadband

10:30-11:00 AM Networking Break – Activity Center
Sponsored by The Atlantic Group

11:00-11:30 AM SESSION: The Future of GIS Management

11:30-12:00 AM SESSION: U.S. Census Bureau

12:00-1:00 PM Lunch – Activity Center
Sponsored by Hexagon

1:00-1:30 PM SESSION: ALDOT 3D GIS

1:30-2:00 PM SESSION: ESRI ArcGIS Online

2:00-2:30 PM Networking Break – Activity Center
Sponsored by AGIO

2:30-3:00 PM SESSION: Aerial Services (ASI)

3:00-3:30 PM SESSION: Remote Sensing

3:30-4:00 PM SESSION: Deploying ArcGIS for Citizens

6:00 PM Social Event @ Gulf Shores Beach Pavilion

Cookout Co-Sponsored by:



Wednesday, April 20, 2016

7:30-8:30 AM Breakfast Buffett – Activity Center
Sponsored by Surdex

7:30-8:30 AM Vendor Area Open – Activity Center

8:25-8:30 AM Welcome/Opening Remarks

8:30-9:00 AM Keynote Address

9:00-9:30 AM SESSION: Geospatial Platform

9:30-10:00 AM SESSION: Virtual Alabama and 9-1-1 Dispatch

10:00-10:30 AM Networking Break- Activity Center
Sponsored by AGIO

10:30-11:00 AM SESSION: Virtual Alabama 2.0

11:00-11:30 AM SESSION: AEgis Technologies

11:30-12:00 AM Alabama GIS Executive Council Meeting

12:00-1:00 PM Lunch – Activity Center
Sponsored by AGIO

1:00-1:30 PM SESSION: Alabama Data Fusion Center

1:30-2:00 PM SESSION: First Responder Network

2:00-2:30 PM Networking Break- Activity Center
Sponsored by AGIO

2:30-3:00 PM SESSION: Disaster Response Collector

3:00-3:30 PM SESSION: National Weather Service

3:30-4:00 PM SESSION: GIS and Public Land Surveying

Thursday, April 21, 2016

NOTE: ALL MEALS ON YOUR OWN TODAY!

8:30- 11:30 AM ESRI Workshop
Bob Rike, John Miller, Kevin Armstrong

8:30-11:30 AM URISA Workshop
Tripp Corbin, President Elect of URISA

8:30-11:30 AM Virtual Alabama Hands-on Training
Sarah Jones, AGIO

10:00-11:30 AM Alabama 9-1-1 Quarterly Board Meeting

Preparing for Change: Building Resilient Coastal Communities

"Making the Case for Nature-based Solutions"

October 20, 2016

8:30am Registration, coffee and treats

9:00am - 3:00pm Training Workshop

City of Spanish Fort City Hall

7361 Spanish Fort Blvd (US31)

Spanish Fort, Alabama

Communities can enhance their resilience to flooding, storm damage and a changing climate by combining effective management of both natural areas and built infrastructure. Natural areas that are preserved, restored and protected help reduce risk from a number of coastal hazards. Tools exist to help communities raise awareness about and assess their risk to hazards. Informed community leaders, staff and citizens can make more effective decisions to identify solutions and take actions.

Coastal Resilience 2.0 developed by The Nature Conservancy is a suite of applications incorporating data and tools to assist communities visualize exposure to potential hazards and effects of future decision-making. Using the Coastal Resilience 2.0 approach enables coastal communities to focus on reducing vulnerability, adapting to change and identifying effective solutions.

The Nature Conservancy and the Training Program at Weeks Bay Reserve are excited to bring *Preparing for Change: Building Resilient Coastal Communities "Making the Case for Nature-based Solutions"* to Spanish Fort City Hall. The workshop includes interactive exercises using the online resources of Coastal Resilience 2.0. Participants should bring their wireless-enabled laptop computer or tablet so that they can take full advantage of the training for these powerful online tools.

There is no fee for this high quality training event and lunch is provided. To register, go to www.gulfcoastaltraining.org and find *Preparing for Change: Building Resilient Coastal Communities "Making the Case for Nature-based Solutions"* under the UPCOMING WORKSHOPS menu. Select the workshop and follow the online registration instructions. For more information about the course, contact Mike Shelton at 251-490-8968 or mike.shelton@dcnr.alabama.gov.

The course is sponsored by the Training Program at Weeks Bay Reserve, the Baldwin County Soil and Water Conservation District and The Nature Conservancy. The organizers acknowledge and appreciate the contribution of the City of Spanish Fort for providing the venue and the wireless access.