Fort Myers Beach Management & Planning Session

Council Chambers
2525 Estero Blvd.
Fort Myers Beach, FL 33931

Agenda **Thursday, April 7, 2022** **9:00 AM**

ORDER OF BUSINESS

I. CALL TO ORDER

II. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

III. ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION

A. Beach Renourishment Update
Update on the beach renourishment project

B. Structural Inspections
A discussion on multi-story/condominium structural inspections as requested by Town Council.

C. Code Enforcement Philosophies
A discussion of the Code Enforcement Philosophies as requested by Town Council.

IV. AGENDA MANAGEMENT

A. April 2022

V. ADJOURNMENT

NOTE: THIS MEETING IS TELEVISED LIVE ON COMCAST CHANNEL 98.

IF A PERSON DECIDES TO APPEAL A DECISION MADE BY THE COUNCIL IN ANY MATTER CONSIDERED AT THIS MEETING/HEARING, SUCH PERSONS MAY NEED TO ENSURE THAT A VERBATIM RECORD OF THE PROCEEDING IS MADE, TO INCLUDE THE TESTIMONY AND EVIDENCE UPON WHICH ANY SUCH APPEAL IS TO BE BASED.

	For special accommodations, please notify the Town Clerk's Office at least 72 hours in advance. (239) 765-0202		**Help for the hearing impaired is available through the Assistive Listening System. Receivers can be obtained from the Town Clerk's Office.**

In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), persons needing a special accommodation to participate in the Board's proceedings should contact the Town Clerk's Office not later than three days prior to the proceedings.

Town of Fort Myers Beach
Agenda Item Summary

Green Sheet Number:**2022-608**

1. **Requested Motion:**

Meeting Date: April 7, 2022

Update on the beach renourishment project

Why the action is necessary:

What the action accomplishes:

2. **Agenda:**

ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION

3. **Requirement/Purpose:**

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5. **Background:**

There has been public concern regarding the implications of the Estero Island Beach Renourishment Project on proprietary rights, specifically the implications of establishing an Erosion Control Line (ECL) along a segment of shoreline vs. designating a segment of shoreline as "Critically Eroded."

Please see the attached ECL information sheet. The ECL is the Record of the Mean High Water Line (MHW) established to legally document and fix the boundary between upland riparian property ownership and submerged lands of the State. The MHW survey must be performed within 6 months of completion of a shoreline nourishment project. The Town is only proposing the establishment of the ECL on the southern segment of the project, which is located between R-203 (Creciente) to R-207 (Sun Caper).

On the other hand, the "Critically Eroded Shoreline" designation does NOT affect property rights. Pursuant to Rule 62B-36.002(5), Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), "critically eroded shoreline" is defined as "a segment of the shoreline where natural processes or human activity have caused or contributed to erosion and recession of the beach or dune system to such a degree that upland development, recreational interests, wildlife habitat, or important cultural resources are threatened or lost. Critically eroded shorelines may also include peripheral segments or gaps between identified critically eroded areas which, although they may be stable or slightly erosional now, their inclusion is necessary for continuity of management of the coastal system or for the design integrity of adjacent beach management projects."

The Town proposed designating the shoreline between R-200 (Carousel) to R-203 (Creciente) as Critically Eroded for the purpose of continuity of management. Most of Estero Island is already designated as "Critically Eroded," which is R-175 (-.4) (Bowditch Point) to R-200 (Carousel) and R-203 (Creciente) to R-207 (Sun Caper). The designation satisfies one of the state's criteria for state cost share funding.

To reiterate, the "Critically Eroded Shoreline" designation does NOT have proprietary rights implications. The statement that the state owns any beach where sand is placed is NOT correct.

Attachments:

1. FDEP_Erosion Control Line_ general information_01-2020
2. labins ecl
3. FDEP-Critically-Eroded-Beaches-2019

Financial Impact:

6. **Alternative Action**

7. **Staff Recommendations:**

The approach to the Town's beach renourishment permit application to the State & Feds is to develop a comprehensive beach design for Estero Island with the intent to give property owners options…

- The option to place beach quality sand on their property at a subsidized cost to the Town
- The option to maintain the positive slope of the beach design to counter pooling
- The option to apply for FEMA funding should, God forbid, a hurricane wipe the beach away

Staff recommends continuing to request the State to designate R-200 to R-203 as critically eroded, because it 1) solves the ponding issue, 2) expands sea turtle nesting habitat, 3) enables the Town to maintain a positive slope to drain the beach for the life of the permit, 4) categorizes the beach as an "engineered beach" which then qualifies the shoreline for FEMA funding should a hurricane wash the beach away, 5) satisfies one of the State and TDC's requirement for cost share funding.

8. **Recommended Approval:**

_____ Date: March 31, 2022
Daphnie Bercher, Community Services Administrator

_____ Date: March 31, 2022
John R Herin Jr, Town Attorney

_____ Date: April 01, 2022
Amy Baker, Town Clerk

_____ Date: April 01, 2022
Roger Hernstadt, Town Manager

Erosion Control Line Information

Prior to beach erosion control projects in the State of Florida, an Erosion Control Line (ECL) must be established along the shoreline to define the property boundary between sovereign submerged land and upland ownership. In discharging its statutory duties to establish these boundary lines, coordination activities must occur with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Water Resource Management (DWRM), Division of State Lands (DSL) - Bureau of Survey & Mapping (BSM), Office of General Counsel (OGC), local sponsors, consultants and surveyors. There are several steps one must follow to establish an erosion control line that can be found in the ECL checklist document. To view existing operative erosion control lines, please see the OCULUS electronic document management system, a FDEP database. To learn about beach restoration project information, see the Strategic Beach Management Plan (SBMP).

The Statutory and Rule Authority for Erosion Control Lines are the following:

- 161.141 F.S., Beach Restoration Projects *
- 161.151 F. S., Definitions
- 161.161 F.S., Procedure for Approval of Beach Restoration Projects
- 161.181 F.S., Recording procedures for ECL's
- 161.191 F.S., Vesting of Title to Lands
- 161.201 F.S., Preservation of Common-Law Rights
- 161.211 F.S., Cancellation of Resolution for Nonperformance
- 177 F.S., Land Boundaries and Coastal Mapping *
- 253.12-5(B) F.S., Sovereign Submerged Lands
- 18-21 F.A.C., Sovereign Submerged Lands Management

- 5J-17 F.A.C., Standards of Practice / Minimum Technical Standards (MTS) for Surveyors and Mappers
- 62B-41.008 F.A.C., Joint Coastal Permit Application Requirements and Procedures

*Actual Florida Statute language for 161 and 177 are written below.

Acronyms:

- FDEP – Florida Department of Environmental Protection
- CE – Critical Erosion
- BIPP – Beaches, Inlets and Ports Program
- BSM – Bureau of Survey and Mapping
- CCCL – Coastal Construction Control Line
- DSL – Division of State Lands
- DWRM – Division of Water Resource Management
- ECL – Erosion Control Line
- JCP – Joint Coastal Permit
- LABINS – Land Boundary Information System
- MHWL – Mean High Water Line
- OGC – Office of General Counsel
- PSM – Professional Surveyor and Mapper
- SBMP – Strategic Beach Management Plan
- TIITF – Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund
- USACE - United States Army Corps of Engineers - Jacksonville
- USACE - United States Army Corps of Engineers - Mobile

You need an erosion control line (ECL), when the following applies:

- The project is authorized and defined by Congress/US Army Corps (USACE) or State as a beach restoration project.
- The project advances the mean high water line (immediately or over time).
- The project has a signed and dated local resolution; and
- To establish an ECL, the project must be located along FDEP designated "critically eroded beach".
- Projects facing an inlet shoreline or locally/ privately funded projects will be examined by the Department on a case by case basis to determine the classification of the ECL as a standard ECL or just a MHWL survey and possible "Boundary Line Agreement" (BLA).
- A MHWL survey (required) and a possible BLA accomplishes the same objective as an ECL, but does not require a public workshop and hearing, since no state monies would be used to construct the beach restoration project.

You don't need an erosion control line (ECL) when the following applies:

- The dune project is seeking a coastal construction control line (CCCL) permit.
- The construction plans for the dune project have demonstrated that the mean high water line (MHWL) will not be advanced nor has an adverse impact on offshore resources through the equilibration process post construction.
- The beach project is the result of an inlet or navigation channel maintenance dredging disposal and has not been defined as an authorized beach project by Congress/ USACE or State, see Section 161.141 F.S. This applies even if the project is being permitted through a joint coastal permit (JCP); or
- If the project is constructed along a "non-critically eroded beach" and advances the MHWL seaward or is affecting offshore resources, then a MHWL survey is required & a BLA may be required.

Timeline:

The ECL should represent the current conditions of the Mean High Water Line (MHWL) before construction is initiated:

- The MHWL survey should not be more than approximately 6 months old at the time of the ECL hearing. If the MHWL survey is several months beyond six months old at the time of the hearing, the DSL/ BSM or the DWRM may not accept the survey and if necessary, request that the MHWL survey be resurveyed and resubmitted to the Department so it will be reflective of current coastal conditions before construction of the beach restoration project.
- Department staff, local government officials and the consultant should consider the risk of recording an ECL, if the project is not ready to be constructed within a two-year time period after the workshop/ hearing. Therefore, it is recommended that the MHWL survey not be recorded in the County's Clerk of Court as an ECL, if it is known that the beach restoration project's permit will be petitioned and/or construction will be delayed for longer than a two-year time period. Therefore, the project should be planned for construction within two years of the recorded ECL. If the project is not constructed within two years of the ECL recording, the ECL may need to be cancelled and vacated; re-established and resubmitted based on a current MHWL survey. ECL's need to be consistent with 161.211 F.S.
- The MHWL Survey, ECL process and the recording of the new ECL takes approximately 6 months to perform all of the listed tasks described in the ECL checklist. Best case scenario, the process will take approximately 4 months, however many items can potentially develop that may delay the process and the final recording of the ECL may take 1 year or in some cases 2 years. Just as you have delays in a construction schedule, similar delays could potentially develop with the ECL process.

Florida Statutes
(2018)

Chapter 161

BEACH AND SHORE PRESERVATION

Erosion Control Lines:

161.141 Property rights of state and private upland owners in beach restoration project areas.— The Legislature declares that it is the public policy of the state to cause to be fixed and determined, pursuant to beach restoration, beach nourishment, and erosion control projects, the boundary line between sovereignty lands of the state bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico, or the Straits of Florida, and the bays, lagoons, and other tidal reaches thereof, and the upland properties adjacent thereto; except that such boundary line shall not be fixed for beach restoration projects that result from inlet or navigation channel maintenance dredging projects unless such projects involve the construction of authorized beach restoration projects. However, prior to construction of such a beach restoration project, the board of trustees must establish the line of mean high water for the area to be restored; and any additions to the upland property landward of the established line of mean high water which result from the restoration project remain the property of the upland owner subject to all governmental regulations and are not to be used to justify increased density or the relocation of the coastal construction control line as may be in effect for such upland property. The resulting additions to upland property are also subject to a public easement for traditional uses of the sandy beach consistent with uses that would have been allowed prior to the need for the restoration project. It is further declared that there is no intention on the part of the state to extend its claims to lands not already held by it or to deprive any upland or submerged land owner of the legitimate and constitutional use and enjoyment of his or her property. If an authorized beach restoration, beach nourishment, and erosion control project cannot reasonably be accomplished without the taking of private property, the taking must be made by the requesting authority by eminent domain proceedings. In any action alleging a taking of all or part of a property or property right as a result of a beach restoration project, in determining whether such taking has occurred or the value of any damage alleged with respect to the owner's remaining upland property adjoining the beach restoration project, the enhancement, if any, in value of the owner's remaining adjoining property of the

upland property owner by reason of the beach restoration project shall be considered. If a taking is judicially determined to have occurred as a result of a beach restoration project, the enhancement in value to the owner's remaining adjoining property by reason of the beach restoration project shall be offset against the value of the damage, if any, resulting to such remaining adjoining property of the upland property owner by reason of the beach restoration project, but such enhancement in the value shall not be offset against the value of the property or property right alleged to have been taken. If the enhancement in value shall exceed the value of the damage, if any, to the remaining adjoining property, there shall be no recovery over against the property owner for such excess.
History.—s. 1, ch. 70-276; s. 1, ch. 79-233; s. 1, ch. 82-144; s. 7, ch. 86-138; s. 18, ch. 87-97; ss. 28, 487, ch. 94-356; s. 1439, ch. 95-147; s. 11, ch. 2000-346; s. 3, ch. 2007-99.

161.151 Definitions; ss. 161.141-161.211.—As used in ss. 161.141-161.211:
(1) "Board of trustees" means the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund.
(2) "Requesting authority" means any coastal county, municipality, or beach erosion control district which requests a survey by the board of trustees under the provisions of ss. 161.141-161.211.
(3) "Erosion control line" means the line determined in accordance with the provisions of ss. 161.141-161.211 which represents the landward extent of the claims of the state in its capacity as sovereign titleholder of the submerged bottoms and shores of the Atlantic Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico, and the bays, lagoons and other tidal reaches thereof on the date of the recording of the survey as authorized in s. 161.181.
(4) "Authorized beach restoration project" means a beach project authorized by the United States Congress or the department which involves a specific project engineering design and a project maintenance program for a period of not less than 10 years.

History.—s. 2, ch. 70-276; s. 1, ch. 70-439; s. 2, ch. 82-144.

161.161 Procedure for approval of projects.-
(1) The department shall develop and maintain a comprehensive long-term management plan for the restoration and maintenance of the state's critically eroded

beaches fronting the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and Straits of Florida. The beach management plan shall:

(a) Address long-term solutions to the problem of critically eroded beaches in this state.

(b) Evaluate each improved, modified, or altered inlet and determine whether the inlet is a significant cause of beach erosion. With respect to each inlet determined to be a significant cause of beach erosion, the plan shall include:

1. The extent to which such inlet causes beach erosion and recommendations to mitigate the erosive impact of the inlet, including, but not limited to, recommendations regarding inlet sediment bypassing; modifications to channel dredging, jetty design, and disposal of spoil material; establishment of feeder beaches; and beach restoration and beach nourishment; and

2. Cost estimates necessary to take inlet corrective measures and recommendations regarding cost sharing among the beneficiaries of such inlet.

(c) Design criteria for beach restoration and beach nourishment projects, including, but not limited to:

1. Dune elevation and width and revegetation and stabilization requirements; and

2. Beach profile.

(d) Evaluate the establishment of feeder beaches as an alternative to direct beach restoration and recommend the location of such feeder beaches and the source of beach-compatible sand.

(e) Identify causes of shoreline erosion and change, calculate erosion rates, and project long-term erosion for all major beach and dune systems by surveys and profiles.

(f) Identify shoreline development and degree of density and assess impacts of development and shoreline protective structures on shoreline change and erosion.

(g) Identify short-term and long-term economic costs and benefits of beaches, including recreational value to user groups, tax base, revenues generated, and beach acquisition and maintenance costs.

(h) Study dune and vegetation conditions.

(i) Identify beach areas used by marine turtles and develop strategies for protection of the turtles and their nests and nesting locations.

(j) Identify alternative management responses to preserve undeveloped beach and dune systems, to restore damaged beach and dune systems, and to prevent inappropriate development and redevelopment on migrating beaches, and consider

beach restoration and nourishment, armoring, relocation and abandonment, dune and vegetation restoration, and acquisition.

(k) Establish criteria, including costs and specific implementation actions, for alternative management techniques.

(l) Select and recommend appropriate management measures for all of the state's sandy beaches in a beach management program.

(m) Establish a list of beach restoration and beach nourishment projects, arranged in order of priority, and the funding levels needed for such projects.

The beach management plan may be prepared at the regional level based upon areas of greatest need and probable federal funding. Such regional plans shall be components of the statewide beach management plan and shall serve as the basis for state funding decisions upon approval in accordance with chapter 86-138, Laws of Florida. In accordance with a schedule established for the submission of regional plans by the department, any completed plan must be submitted to the secretary of the department for approval no later than March 1 of each year. These regional plans shall include, but shall not be limited to, recommendations of appropriate funding mechanisms for implementing projects in the beach management plan, giving consideration to the use of single-county and multicounty taxing districts or other revenue generation measures by state and local governments and the private sector. Prior to presenting the plan to the secretary of the department, the department shall hold a public meeting in the areas for which the plan is prepared. The plan submission schedule shall be submitted to the secretary for approval. Any revisions to such schedule must be approved in like manner.

(2) Annually, the secretary shall present to the Legislature recommendations for funding beach erosion control projects prioritized according to the criteria established in s. 161.101(14).

(3) Once a project is determined to be undertaken, a survey of all or part of the shoreline within the jurisdiction of the local government in which the beach is located shall be conducted in order to establish the area of beach to be protected by the project and locate an erosion control line. No provision of ss. 161.141-161.211 shall be construed as preventing a local government from participating in the funding of erosion control projects or surveys undertaken in accordance with the provisions of ss. 161.141-161.211. In lieu of conducting a survey, the board of trustees may accept and approve a survey as initiated, conducted, and submitted by the

appropriate local government if said survey is made in conformity with the appropriate principles set forth in ss. 161.141-161.211.

(4) Upon completion of the survey depicting the area of the beach erosion control project and the proposed location of the erosion control line, the board of trustees shall give notice of the survey and the date on which the board of trustees will hold a public hearing for the purpose of receiving evidence on the merits of the proposed erosion control line and, if approval is granted, of locating and establishing such requested erosion control line. Such notice shall be by publication in a newspaper of general circulation published in the county or counties in which the proposed beach erosion control project shall be located not less than once a week for 3 consecutive weeks and by mailing copies of such notice by certified or registered mail to each riparian owner of record of upland property lying within 1,000 feet (radial distance) of the shoreline to be extended through construction of the proposed beach erosion control project, as his or her name and address appear upon the latest tax assessment roll, in order that any persons who have an interest in the location of such requested erosion control line can be present at such hearing to submit their views concerning the precise location of the proposed erosion control line. Such notice shall be in addition to any notice requirement in chapter 120.

(5) The board of trustees shall approve or disapprove the erosion control line for a beach restoration project. In locating said line, the board of trustees shall be guided by the existing line of mean high water, bearing in mind the requirements of proper engineering in the beach restoration project, the extent to which erosion or avulsion has occurred, and the need to protect existing ownership of as much upland as is reasonably possible.

(6) In no event shall the department undertake a beach restoration or beach nourishment project where a local share is required without the approval of the local government or governments responsible for that local share.

(7) The department may adopt rules to administer this section.

History.—s. 3, ch. 70-276; s. 1, ch. 70-439; s. 23, ch. 78-95; s. 2, ch. 79-233; s. 9, ch. 86-138; s. 20, ch. 87-97; s. 29, ch. 94-356; s. 1440, ch. 95-147; s. 6, ch. 96-321; s. 3, ch. 96-371; s. 4, ch. 98-311; s. 12, ch. 2000-346; s. 40, ch. 2010-102.

161.181 Recording of resolution and survey of board of trustees.— If no review is taken within the time prescribed from the decision of the board of trustees or, if review be timely taken, in the absence of a final decision of a court of

competent jurisdiction preventing the implementation of a beach erosion control project or invalidating, abolishing, or otherwise preventing the establishment and recordation of the erosion control line as provided herein, the board of trustees shall file in the public records of the county or counties in which the erosion control line lies, a copy of its resolution approving the beach erosion control project and locating the erosion control line and shall also file and cause to be recorded in the book of plats of said county or counties a survey showing the area of beach to be protected and the location of the erosion control line.
History.—s. 5, ch. 70-276; s. 1, ch. 70-439; s. 3, ch. 79-233.

161.191 Vesting of title to lands.—
(1) Upon the filing of a copy of the board of trustees' resolution and the recording of the survey showing the location of the erosion control line and the area of beach to be protected as provided in s. 161.181, title to all lands seaward of the erosion control line shall be deemed to be vested in the state by right of its sovereignty, and title to all lands landward of such line shall be vested in the riparian upland owners whose lands either abut the erosion control line or would have abutted the line if it had been located directly on the line of mean high water on the date the board of trustees' survey was recorded.
(2) Once the erosion control line along any segment of the shoreline has been established in accordance with the provisions of ss. 161.141-161.211, the common law shall no longer operate to increase or decrease the proportions of any upland property lying landward of such line, either by accretion or erosion or by any other natural or artificial process, except as provided in s. 161.211(2) and (3). However, the state shall not extend, or permit to be extended through artificial means, that portion of the protected beach lying seaward of the erosion control line beyond the limits set forth in the survey recorded by the board of trustees unless the state first obtains the written consent of all riparian upland owners whose view or access to the water's edge would be altered or impaired.
History.—s. 6, ch. 70-276; s. 1, ch. 70-439; s. 3, ch. 79-233.

161.201 Preservation of common-law rights.— Any upland owner or lessee who by operation of ss. 161.141-161.211 ceases to be a holder of title to the mean high-water line shall, nonetheless, continue to be entitled to all common-law riparian rights except as otherwise provided in s. 161.191(2), including but not limited to

rights of ingress, egress, view, boating, bathing, and fishing. In addition the state shall not allow any structure to be erected upon lands created, either naturally or artificially, seaward of any erosion control line fixed in accordance with the provisions of ss. 161.141-161.211, except such structures required for the prevention of erosion. Neither shall such use be permitted by the state as may be injurious to the person, business, or property of the upland owner or lessee; and the several municipalities, counties and special districts are authorized and directed to enforce this provision through the exercise of their respective police powers.
History.—s. 7, ch. 70-276.

161.211 Cancellation of resolution for nonperformance by board of trustees.—

(1) If for any reason construction of the beach erosion control project authorized by the board of trustees is not commenced within 2 years from the date of the recording of the board of trustees' survey, as provided in s. 161.181, or in the event construction is commenced but halted for a period exceeding 6 months from commencement, then, upon receipt of a written petition signed by those owners or lessees of a majority of the lineal feet of riparian property which either abuts or would have abutted the erosion control line if the same had been located at the line of mean high water on the date the board of trustees' survey was recorded, the board of trustees shall forthwith cause to be canceled and vacated of record the resolution authorizing the beach erosion control project and the survey locating the erosion control line, and the erosion control line shall be null and void and of no further force or effect.

(2) If the state, county, municipality, erosion control district, or other governmental agency charged with the responsibility of maintaining the protected beach fails to maintain the same and as a result thereof the shoreline gradually recedes to a point or points landward of the erosion control line as established herein, the provisions of s. 161.191(2) shall cease to be operative as to the affected upland.

(3) In the event a substantial portion of the shoreline encompassed within the erosion control project recedes landward of the erosion control line, the board of trustees, on its own initiative, may direct or request, or, upon receipt of a written petition signed by the owners or lessees of a majority of the lineal feet of riparian property lying within the erosion control project, shall direct or request, the agency charged with the responsibility of maintaining the beach to restore the same to the

extent provided for in the board of trustees' recorded survey. If the beach is not restored as directed or requested by the board of trustees within a period of 1 year from the date of the directive or request, the board of trustees shall forthwith cause to be canceled and vacated of record the resolution authorizing the beach erosion control project and the survey locating the erosion control line, and the erosion control line shall be null and void and of no further force or effect.
History.—s. 8, ch. 70-276; s. 1, ch. 70-439; s. 3, ch. 79-233.

Chapter 177

LAND BOUNDARIES – Part II -- Coastal Mapping

177.25 Short title.— This part shall be cited as the "Florida Coastal Mapping Act of 1974."
History.—s. 1, ch. 74-56.

177.26 Declaration of policy.— The Legislature recognizes the desirability of confirmation of the mean high-water line, as recognized in the State Constitution and defined in s. 177.27(15) as the boundary between state sovereignty land and uplands subject to private ownership, as well as the necessity for uniform standards and procedures with respect to the establishment of local tidal datums and the determination of the mean high-water and mean low-water lines, and therefore directs that uniform standards and procedures be developed.
History.—s. 2, ch. 74-56; s. 2, ch. 91-56.

177.27 Definitions.— The following words, phrases, or terms used herein, unless the context otherwise indicates, shall have the following meanings:

(14) "Mean high water" means the average height of the high waters over a 19-year period. For shorter periods of observation, "mean high water" means the average height of the high waters after corrections are applied to eliminate known variations and to reduce the result to the equivalent of a mean 19-year value.

(15) "Mean high-water line" means the intersection of the tidal plane of mean high water with the shore.

177.28 Legal significance of the mean high-water line.—

(1) Mean high-water line along the shores of land immediately bordering on navigable waters is recognized and declared to be the boundary between the foreshore owned by the state in its sovereign capacity and upland subject to private ownership. However, no provision of this part shall be deemed to constitute a waiver of state ownership of sovereignty submerged lands, nor shall any provision of this part be deemed to impair the title to privately owned submerged lands validly alienated by the State of Florida or its legal predecessors.

(2) No provision of this part shall be deemed to modify the common law of this state with respect to the legal effects of accretion, reliction, erosion, or avulsion.

History.—s. 4, ch. 74-56.

177.29 Powers and duties of the department.—

(1) The provisions of this part shall be administered by the department.

(2) In addition to such powers as may be specifically delegated to it under the provisions of this part, the department is authorized to perform the following functions:

(a) To coordinate the efforts of all public and private agencies and organizations engaged in the making of tidal surveys and maps of the coastal areas of this state, with the object of avoiding unnecessary duplication and overlapping;

(b) To serve as a coordinating state agency for any program of tidal surveying and mapping conducted by the Federal Government;

(c) To assist any court, tribunal, administrative agency, or political subdivision, and to make available to them information, regarding tidal surveying and coastal boundary determinations;

(d) To contract with federal, state, or local agencies or with private parties for the performance of any surveys, studies, investigations, or mapping activities, for preparation and publication of the results thereof, or for other authorized functions relating to the objectives of this part;

(e) To develop permanent records of tidal surveys and maps of the state's coastal areas;

(f) To develop uniform specifications and regulations for tidal surveying and mapping coastal areas of the state;

(g) To collect and preserve appropriate survey data from coastal areas; and
(h) To act as a public repository for copies of coastal area maps and to establish a library of such maps and charts.
History.—s. 5, ch. 74-56; s. 36, ch. 94-356.

177.35 Standards and procedures; applicability.—The establishment of local tidal datums and the determination of the location of the mean high-water line or the mean low-water line, whether by federal, state, or local agencies or private parties, shall be made in accordance with the standards and procedures set forth in ss. 177.37-177.39 and in accordance with supplementary regulations promulgated by the department.
History.—s. 11, ch. 74-56.

177.36 Work to be performed only by authorized personnel.— The establishment of local tidal datums and the determination of the location of the mean high-water line or the mean low-water line must be performed by qualified personnel licensed by the Board of Professional Surveyors and Mappers or by representatives of the United States Government when approved by the department.
History.—s. 12, ch. 74-56; s. 50, ch. 83-217; s. 21, ch. 85-80; s. 107, ch. 94-119.

177.37 Notification to department.— Any surveyor undertaking to establish a local tidal datum and to determine the location of the mean high-water line or the mean low-water line shall submit a copy of the results thereof to the department within 90 days after the completion of such work, if the same is to be recorded or submitted to any court or agency of state or local government.
History.—s. 13, ch. 74-56.

177.38 Standards for establishment of local tidal datums.—
(1) Unless otherwise allowed by this part or regulations promulgated hereunder, a local tidal datum shall be established from a series of tide observations taken at a tide station established in accordance with procedures approved by the department. In establishing such procedures, full consideration will be given to the national standards and procedures established by the National Ocean Service.
(2) Records acquired at control tide stations, which are based on mean 19-year values, comprise the basic data from which tidal datums are determined.

(3) Observations at a tide station other than a control tide station shall be reduced to mean 19-year values through comparison with simultaneous observations at the appropriate control tide stations. The observations shall be made continuously and shall extend over such period as shall be provided for in departmental regulations.
(4) When a local tidal datum has been established, it shall be preserved by referring it to tidal bench marks in the manner prescribed by the department.
(5) A local tidal datum may be established between two tide stations by interpolation when the time and mean range differences of the tide between the two tide stations are within acceptable standards as determined by the department. The methods for establishing the local tidal datum by interpolation shall be prescribed by regulations of the department. Local tidal datums established in this manner shall be recorded with the department.
(6) A local tidal datum properly established through the use of continuous tide observations meeting the standards described in this section shall be presumptively correct when it differs from a local tidal datum established by interpolation.
(7) The department may approve the use of tide observations made prior to July 1, 1974, for use in establishing local tidal datums.
History.—s. 14, ch. 74-56; s. 16, ch. 98-20.

177.39 Determination of mean high-water line or mean low-water line.— The location of the mean high-water line or the mean low-water line shall be determined by methods which are approved by the department for the area concerned. Geodetic bench marks shall not be used unless approved by the department.
History.—s. 15, ch. 74-56.

177.40 Admissibility of maps and surveys.— No map or survey prepared after July 1, 1974, and purporting to establish local tidal datums or to determine the location of the mean high-water line or the mean low-water line shall be admissible as evidence in any court, administrative agency, political subdivision, or tribunal in this state unless made in accordance with the provisions of this part by persons described in s. 177.36.

History.—s. 16, ch. 74-56.

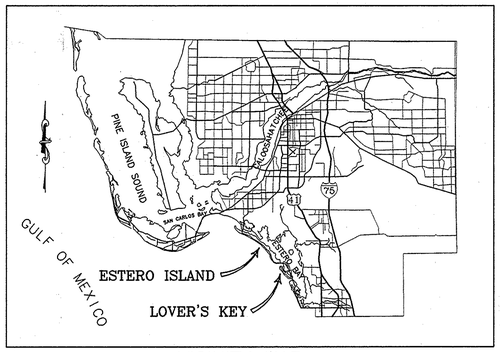
MEAN HIGH WATER LINE SURVEY
AND PROPOSED EROSION CONTROL LINE

FOR PORTIONS OF ESTERO ISLAND AND LOVER'S KEY
LEE COUNTY, FLORIDA

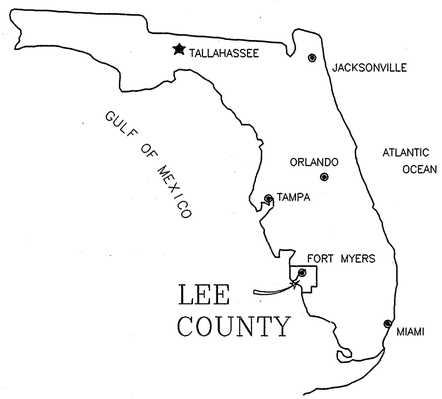
LENGTH OF SEGMENT A (NORTH SECTION): 4.57 MILES
LENGTH OF SEGMENT B (MIDDLE SECTION): 0.46 MILES
LENGTH OF SEGMENT C (SOUTH SECTION): 1.12 MILES
TOTAL LENGTH: 6.15 MILES

SECTIONS 23 AND 24, TOWNSHIP 46 SOUTH, RANGE 23 EAST
SECTIONS 19, 28, 29, 30 AND 33, TOWNSHIP 46 SOUTH, RANGE 24 EAST
SECTIONS 2, 3, 11 AND 14, TOWNSHIP 47 SOUTH, RANGE 24 EAST
LEE COUNTY, FLORIDA

PLAT BOOK _____,
PAGES _____ THROUGH _____



VICINITY MAP
NOT TO SCALE



LEGEND/ABBREVIATIONS

N = NORTH; S = SOUTH; W = WEST; E = EAST
I.D. = IDENTIFICATION
NO. = NUMBER
TYP. = TYPICAL
EL = ELEVATION
P.O.C. = POINT OF COMMENCEMENT
P.O.B. = POINT OF BEGINNING
P.O.T. = POINT OF TERMINATION
(C) = CALCULATED
NGVD = NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM
MHWL = MEAN HIGH WATER LINE
ECL = EROSION CONTROL LINE
CPE = COASTAL PLANNING AND ENGINEERING
DNR = DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
T-46-S = TOWNSHIP 46 SOUTH
R-23-E = RANGE 23 EAST
W1 = AREA NUMBER ASSIGNED BY PROPERTY APPRAISER
⊡ = FOUND 4"x4" CONCRETE MONUMENT, STAMPED AS NOTED ON SURVEY MAP

SURVEYOR'S REPORT/NOTES

1. LINES ON THIS MAP LABELED "LANDWARD LIMIT OF FILL, "BERM CREST" AND "CONSTRUCTION TOE OF FILL" WERE PROVIDED BY COASTAL PLANNING AND ENGINEERING, INC. AND REPRESENT PROPOSED CONDITIONS.

2. LOCATION OF SECTION LINES, PARCEL LINES AND LOT LINES ON THIS MAP **ARE APPROXIMATE** AND WERE OBTAINED FROM THE LEE COUNTY PROPERTY APPRAISER'S OFFICE. EXTENSION AND/OR SHORTENING OF LOT LINES TO THE MHWL WAS DONE AS A GENERAL EXAMPLE. ANY SPECIFIC PARCEL OR LOT'S BOUNDARY LINES CAN ONLY BE DETERMINED BY HAVING A BOUNDARY SURVEY OF THAT SPECIFIC PARCEL OR LOT PERFORMED.

3. PARCEL I.D. NUMBERS AND OWNER'S NAMES WERE PROVIDED BY THE LEE COUNTY PROPERTY APPRAISER'S OFFICE.

4 THE AERIAL IMAGERY SHOWN ON THIS MAP WAS PROVIDED BY AERIAL CARTOGRAPHICS OF AMERICA, INC. AND WAS FLOWN ON OCTOBER 26, 2000.

5. THE BEARINGS AND COORDINATES SHOWN HEREON ARE REFERENCED TO THE FLORIDA STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, WEST ZONE, NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983, NGS ADJUSTMENT OF 1990 (NAD83/90) AND ARE IN U.S. SURVEY FEET. THE COMBINED AVERAGE SCALE FACTOR IS 0.99994245 FEET. DISTANCES SHOWN HEREON ARE GRID.

6. THIS SURVEY WAS PERFORMED USING FOUND PERMANENT REFERENCE MONUMENTS SET BY THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND FOUND RANGE MONUMENTS SET BY THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES. COORDINATES AND ELEVATIONS FOR THESE MONUMENTS WERE PROVIDED BY THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, BUREAU OF BEACHES AND COASTAL SYSTEMS AND ARE SHOWN BELOW IN THE HORIZONTAL/VERTICAL CONTROL TABLE. THE VALUES SHOWN ON THE MAPS BESIDE THE MONUMENT SYMBOL REFLECT FIELD VALUES.

7. THE MEAN HIGH WATER LINE LOCATION WAS ESTABLISHED VERTICALLY USING CONVENTIONAL LEVELING TECHNIQUES. THE HORIZONTAL LOCATION WAS OBTAINED USING BOTH GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEMS AND CONVENTIONAL TRAVERSING METHODS.

8. ELEVATIONS SHOWN HEREON ARE REFERENCED TO THE NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929 (NGVD 29), AND ARE IN FEET AND DECIMALS THEREOF AND ARE BASED ON MONUMENTATION SHOWN BELOW IN THE HORIZONTAL/VERTICAL CONTROL TABLE.

9. THE MONUMENTATION INFORMATION SHOWN HEREON IS INTENDED TO BE USED SOLELY FOR THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EROSION CONTROL LINE AND IS NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE.

10. THE MEAN HIGH WATER LINE AND PROPOSED EROSION CONTROL LINE ARE ONE IN THE SAME LINE. THIS LINE WAS LOCATED BETWEEN AUGUST 10 AND SEPTEMBER 22, 2000 AND CAN ONLY BE CONSIDERED TO REPRESENT THE CONDITIONS AT THE TIME OF THE SURVEY.

11. THE VALUES FOR THE MEAN HIGH WATER ELEVATIONS FOR SEGMENT "A" (1.50'), SEGMENT "B" (1.42') AND SEGMENT "C" (1.50') WERE PROVIDED BY THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, BUREAU OF SURVEYING AND MAPPING.

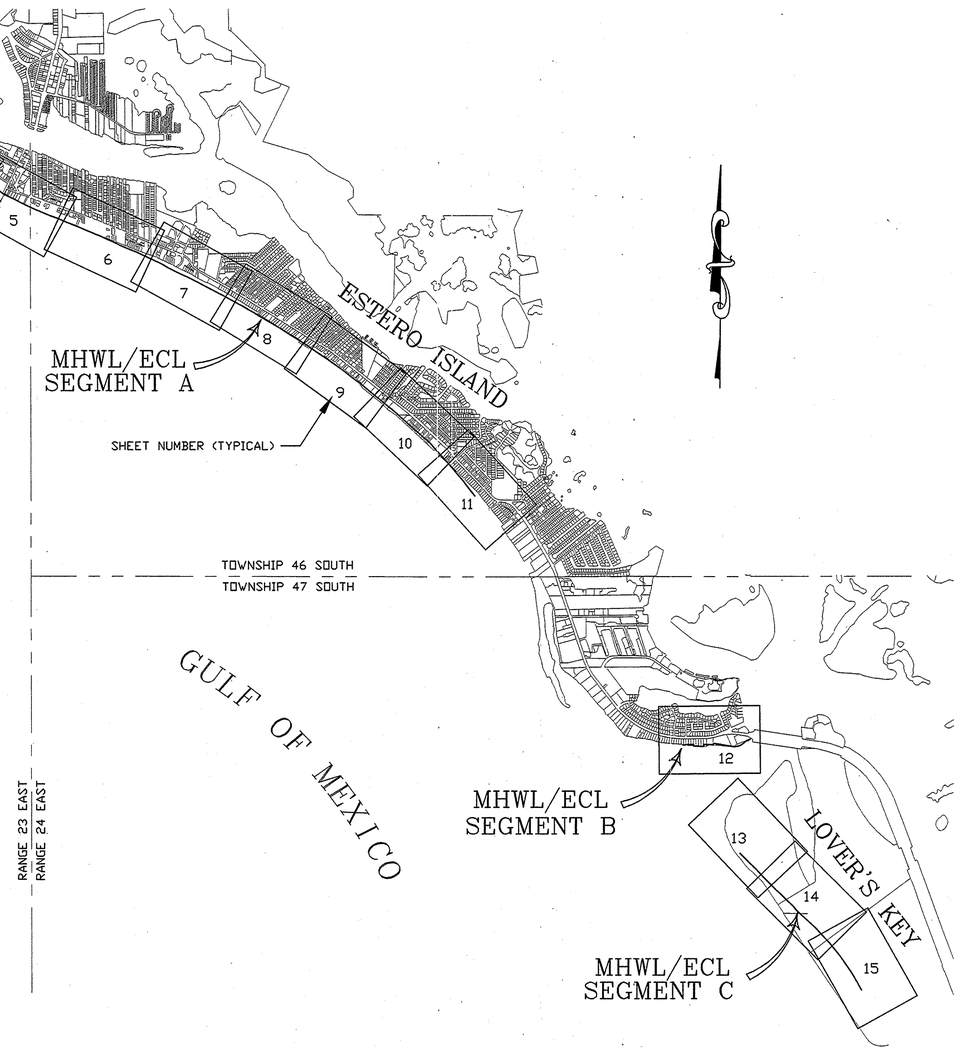
12. THE MEAN HIGH WATER SURVEY DEPICTED HEREON COMPLIES WITH CHAPTER 177, PART II, FLORIDA STATUTES AND IS RECORDED IN THE PUBLIC REPOSITORY OF THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, BUREAU OF SURVEYING AND MAPPING AS MEAN HIGH WATER SURVEY FILE NO. 2505.

HORIZONTAL/VERTICAL CONTROL TABLE

THE FOLLOWING VALUES WERE PROVIDED BY THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

THE HORIZONTAL COORDINATES WERE PART OF A DIGITAL FILE ENTITLED "LE830.OUT" (PROJECT NAME 27spcto8390spc; CREATED 7/6/98 4:07 PM). THE VERTICAL VALUES WERE PART OF DIGITAL FILES ENTITLED "CSORTLEV.LEE" AND "RSORTLEV.LEE". SEE NOTE NO. 6. FILES PROVIDED ON 9/12/00.

MONUMENT DESCRIPTION	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEVATION
12-83-A24	669350.97340,	771378.83633	4.4497'
12-83-A34-2-1988	686080.06898,	760448.78582	-
12-83-A38-2-1988	691703.76490,	752740.61242	7.3961'
12-83-A39	693244.25150,	752685.96700	5.5548'
12-83-A43-RM1	698567.60811,	744054.71102	5.0385'
BOOB-2-1955-RM1	690177.53717,	753581.00702	4.9100'
R176-RESET-1982	667337.35517,	773672.15512	3.9197'
R179-RESET-1982	669181.61747,	771547.10131	4.1447'
R180-RESET-1982	669932.71659,	770721.39358	5.8349'
R187-LEE-CO-1974	676628.10019,	767773.64242	5.7349'



SHEET INDEX MAP
NOT TO SCALE

APPROVALS

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

KNOW ALL THESE PERSONS: THAT THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF SURVEYING AND MAPPING OF THE DIVISION OF STATE LANDS, DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA HEREBY APPROVES THIS PLAT.

ON THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 2001

_____
TERRY E. WILKINSON, CHIEF
BUREAU OF SURVEYING AND MAPPING

CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL OF BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

THIS EROSION CONTROL LINE PLAT WAS APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF LEE COUNTY, FLORIDA AT ITS MEETING ON _____, 2001, PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 161.161, FLORIDA STATUTES.

ATTEST:

_____ _____ DEPUTY
CHAIRPERSON CLERK
LEE COUNTY COMMISSION

_____
BY

CERTIFICATE OF ACCEPTANCE AND RECORDING OF COUNTY CLERK

ACCEPTED FOR FILES AND RECORDED IN THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF LEE COUNTY, FLORIDA THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 2001, PLAT BOOK _____, PAGES _____ PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 161.181 FLORIDA STATUTES.

ATTEST

_____, CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT

_____
BY

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATION

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ATTACHED MEAN HIGH WATER LINE/EROSION CONTROL LINE SURVEY IS AN ACCURATE REPRESENTATION OF SAID LINE AS RECENTLY SURVEYED UNDER MY PERSONAL DIRECTION BETWEEN AUGUST 10 AND SEPTEMBER 22, 2000, AND IS TRUE AND CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF AND MEETS THE MINIMUM TECHNICAL STANDARDS SET FORTH IN CHAPTER 61G17-6 ADOPTED BY THE FLORIDA BOARD OF SURVEYORS AND MAPPERS PURSUANT TO SECTION 472.027 OF THE FLORIDA STATUTES AND THE MEAN HIGH WATER SURVEY DEPICTED HEREON COMPLIES WITH CHAPTER 177, PART II OF THE FLORIDA STATUTES, AND IS RECORDED IN THE PUBLIC REPOSITORY OF THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION MEAN HIGH WATER SURVEY FILE NUMBER 2505.

Elizabeth F. Gaines — 5/25/01

ELIZABETH F. GAINES, P.S.M.
FLORIDA LICENSE NUMBER #4576

DATE

ELIZABETH F. GAINES, P.S.M.
PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR & MAPPER
P.O. Box 61293, Fort Myers, Florida 33906-1293
Phone: (941) 418-0126 Fax: (941) 418-0127 EMAIL: efgaines@peganet.com

DATE	REVISION

DWG. DATE: 12/15/00
FIELD DATE: 9/22/00
FLIGHT DATE: 9/6/00

SCALE: NONE
DRAWN BY: EFG
CHECKED BY: EFG
DWG. NAME: 00-021-01.DWG

MEAN HIGH WATER LINE SURVEY
AND PROPOSED EROSION CONTROL LINE
FOR PORTIONS OF ESTERO ISLAND AND LOVER'S KEY
LEE COUNTY, FLORIDA

SHEET NO.
1 OF 15

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF MEAN HIGH WATER LINE / EROSION CONTROL LINE

SEGMENT "A"

A Line located in Sections 23 and 24, Township 46 South, Range 23 East, and Sections 19, 28, 29, 30 and 33 Township 46 South, Range 24 East, Lee County, Florida being more particularly described as follows:

COMMENCING at Florida Department of Natural Resources Monument stamped "R-176 1982" having for its coordinates N 773672.25 feet and E 667337.30 feet referenced to the Florida State Plane Coordinate System, West Zone, North American Datum of 1983, 1990 Adjustment (expressed in U.S. Survey Feet); thence N 47°08'35" W, a distance of 1177.46 feet to the Mean High Water Line of the Gulf of Mexico (elevation 1.50 feet, National Geodetic Vertical Datum 1929) and the POINT OF BEGINNING of the Line herein described; thence along said Mean High Water Line in the following courses: S 25°45'24" E, a distance of 67.68 feet to a point; thence S 23°46'45" E, a distance of 190.59 feet to a point; thence S 24°07'09" E, a distance of 180.26 feet to a point; thence S 23°51'15" E, a distance of 178.69 feet to a point; thence S 26°19'19" E, a distance of 285.10 feet to a point; thence S 28°26'01" E, a distance of 192.33 feet to a point; thence S 29°01'56" E, a distance of 184.96 feet to a point; thence S 30°21'51" E, a distance of 175.04 feet to a point; thence S 32°06'02" E, a distance of 176.05 feet to a point; thence S 34°00'53" E, a distance of 176.27 feet to a point; thence S 34°47'44" E, a distance of 251.68 feet to a point; thence S 37°25'53" E, a distance of 191.06 feet to a point; thence S 41°24'50" E, a distance of 185.88 feet to a point; thence S 46°09'35" E, a distance of 171.95 feet to a point; thence S 44°54'46" E, a distance of 179.27 feet to a point; thence S 45°11'44" E, a distance of 177.66 feet to a point; thence S 48°32'36" E, a distance of 179.45 feet to a point; thence S 46°05'34" E, a distance of 172.23 feet to a point; thence S 50°57'16" E, a distance of 177.80 feet to a point; thence S 50°31'26" E, a distance of 176.92 feet to a point; thence S 52°33'12" E, a distance of 177.62 feet to a point; thence S 52°45'25" E, a distance of 164.11 feet to a point;

said point being 367.84 feet from a Florida Department of Natural Resources Monument stamped "R-179 1982" along a bearing of N 55°21'08" E;

thence S 50°24'38" E, a distance of 181.40 feet to a point; thence S 53°29'51" E, a distance of 208.40 feet to a point; thence S 52°52'16" E, a distance of 180.67 feet to a point; thence S 49°24'54" E, a distance of 179.67 feet to a point; thence S 54°26'49" E, a distance of 164.29 feet to a point; thence S 55°13'10" E, a distance of 197.16 feet to a point; thence S 56°37'19" E, a distance of 188.21 feet to a point; thence S 54°28'50" E, a distance of 193.92 feet to a point; thence S 52°54'27" E, a distance of 185.34 feet to a point; thence S 52°03'06" E, a distance of 100.28 feet to a point; thence S 52°37'58" E, a distance of 47.20 feet to a point; thence S 54°08'21" E, a distance of 20.59 feet to a point; thence S 55°17'14" E, a distance of 20.32 feet to a point; thence S 56°48'39" E, a distance of 19.94 feet to a point; thence S 65°20'52" E, a distance of 20.19 feet to a point; thence S 68°13'45" E, a distance of 20.87 feet to a point; thence S 65°09'14" E, a distance of 28.50 feet to a point; thence S 62°14'28" E, a distance of 94.24 feet to a point; thence S 64°40'59" E, a distance of 184.71 feet to a point;

said point being 154.97 feet from a Florida Department of Natural Resources Monument stamped "R-181 1982" along a bearing of N 26°12'39" E;

thence S 61°47'03"E, a distance of 196.40 feet to a point; thence S 63°02'51" E, a distance of 199.22 feet to a point; thence S 64°56'44" E, a distance of 177.83 feet to a point; thence S 66°00'42" E, a distance of 183.39 feet to a point; thence S 66°52'19" E, a distance of 183.05 feet to a point; thence S 67°11'23" E, a distance of 196.50 feet to a point; thence S 67°37'56" E, a distance of 176.68 feet to a point; thence S 69°41'31" E, a distance of 205.69 feet to a point; thence S 68°22'26" E, a distance of 202.73 feet to a point; thence S 67°51'53" E, a distance of 188.63 feet to a point; thence S 67°27'43" E, a distance of 190.53 feet to a point; thence S 68°26'11" E, a distance of 187.59 feet to a point; thence S 67°06'49" E, a distance of 188.66 feet to a point; thence S 67°17'54" E, a distance of 166.01 feet to a point; thence S 67°13'51" E, a distance of 188.51 feet to a point; thence S 67°49'14" E, a distance of 193.21 feet to a point; thence S 65°55'30" E, a distance of 189.44 feet to a point; thence S 66°49'18" E, a distance of 182.88 feet to a point; thence S 65°10'24" E, a distance of 178.25 feet to a point;

said point being 141.83 feet from a monument stamped "CPE C-184.5" along a bearing of N 20°53'59" W;

thence S 63°22'48" E, a distance of 194.68 feet to a point; thence S 66°25'16" E, a distance of 188.20 feet to a point; thence S 68°42'53" E, a distance of 191.97 feet to a point; thence S 68°01'48" E, a distance of 186.44 feet to a point; thence S 65°19'57" E, a distance of 170.02 feet to a point; thence S 64°31'57" E, a distance of 197.02 feet to a point; thence S 64°55'23" E, a distance of 186.22 feet to a point; thence S 65°50'50" E, a distance of 181.59 feet to a point; thence S 62°25'19" E, a distance of 183.94 feet to a point; thence S 59°28'01" E, a distance of 180.87 feet to a point; thence S 63°02'25" E, a distance of 185.63 feet to a point; thence S 64°51'15" E, a distance of 187.07 feet to a point; thence S 64°48'28" E, a distance of 183.38 feet to a point; thence S 64°21'03" E, a distance of 181.39 feet to a point; thence S 64°02'21" E, a distance of 182.16 feet to a point;

said point being 343.72 feet from a Corps of Engineers Monument stamped "R-187 1996" along a bearing of N 21°30'58" E;

thence S 62°13'19" E, a distance of 143.76 feet to a point; thence S 62°45'09" E, a distance of 195.57 feet to a point; thence S 62°32'44" E, a distance of 275.16 feet to a point; thence S 62°34'02" E, a distance of 195.26 feet to a point; thence S 62°21'16" E, a distance of 224.52 feet to a point; thence S 62°28'04" E, a distance of 202.42 feet to a point; thence S 61°01'07" E, a distance of 195.61 feet to a point; thence S 60°59'59" E, a distance of 185.67 feet to a point; thence S 60°51'51" E, a distance of 196.06 feet to a point; thence S 60°35'57" E, a distance of 191.98 feet to a point;

said point being 155.38 feet from a monument stamped "CPE 188.5" along a bearing of S 87°15'45" E;

thence S 60°13'40"E, a distance of 207.44 feet to a point; thence S 57°44'57" E, a distance of 221.30 feet to a point; thence S 60°16'12" E, a distance of 198.21 feet to a point; thence S 59°21'49" E, a distance of 195.74 feet to a point; thence S 59°15'48" E, a distance of 195.17 feet to a point; thence S 59°12'08" E, a distance of 198.68 feet to a point; thence S 57°15'10" E, a distance of 197.16 feet to a point; thence S 57°33'59" E, a distance of 197.49 feet to a point; thence S 58°04'06" E, a distance of 215.50 feet to a point; thence S 56°33'52" E, a distance of 199.02 feet to a point; thence S 57°47'32" E, a distance of 199.83 feet to a point; thence S 55°22'07" E, a distance of 195.75 feet to a point; thence S 54°20'12" E, a distance of 187.76 feet to a point; thence S 56°56'41" E, a distance of 191.93 feet to a point; thence S 55°20'22" E, a distance of 190.85 feet to a point; thence S 54°30'00" E, a distance of 186.51 feet to a point; thence S 54°23'12" E, a distance of 191.04 feet to a point; thence S 53°41'11" E, a distance of 189.51 feet to a point; thence S 52°40'56" E, a distance of 189.01 feet to a point; thence S 51°58'58" E, a distance of 190.24 feet to a point;

said point being 91.90 feet from a monument stamped "CPE C-192.5" along a bearing of S 76°37'49" E;

thence S 53°11'52" E, a distance of 193.15 feet to a point; thence S 52°12'55" E, a distance of 182.39 feet to a point; thence S 51°41'44" E, a distance of 202.42 feet to a point; thence S 50°30'14" E, a distance of 180.97 feet to a point; thence S 49°59'42" E, a distance of 198.01 feet to a point; thence S 49°57'24" E, a distance of 184.62 feet to a point; thence S 50°57'15" E, a distance of 191.50 feet to a point; thence S 50°51'07" E, a distance of 189.28 feet to a point; thence S 51°04'09" E, a distance of 191.38 feet to a point; thence S 50°22'38" E, a distance of 194.88 feet to a point; thence S 46°16'42" E, a distance of 184.92 feet to a point; thence S 47°35'54" E, a distance of 185.33 feet to a point; thence S 47°52'30" E, a distance of 175.83 feet to a point; thence S 48°04'48" E, a distance of 176.79 feet to a point;

said point being 99.17 feet from a Corps of Engineers Monument stamped "R-195 1995" along a bearing of S 65°23'39" E;

thence S 48°36'05" E, a distance of 190.01 feet to a point; thence S 49°02'49"E, a distance of 198.80 feet to a point; thence S 51°08'07" E, a distance of 171.22 feet to a point; thence S 45°50'22" E, a distance of 171.27 feet to a point; thence S 41°43'03" E, a distance of 193.94 feet to a point; thence S 41°56'57"E, a distance of 217.76 feet to a point; thence S 42°51'48" E, a distance of 192.42 feet to a point; thence S 41°38'28" E, a distance of 196.46 feet to a point; thence S 41°19'50" E, a distance of 195.26 feet to a point; thence S 40°17'14" E, a distance of 193.39 feet to a point; thence S 39°54'11" E, a distance of 190.66 feet to a point; thence S 39°49'39" E, a distance of 194.48 feet to a point; thence S 38°22'18" E, a distance of 185.29 feet to a point; thence S 37°58'52" E, a distance of 186.46 feet to a point; thence S 37°19'08" E, a distance of 187.00 feet to a point; thence S 37°30'07" E, a distance of 77.88 feet to the POINT OF TERMINATION of the Line herein described, said Point of Termination being 532.26 feet from a Florida Department of Natural Resources Monument stamped "DNR 12-83-A34-2 1988" (having for its coordinates N 760448.79 feet and E 686080.07 feet) along a bearing of S 85°06'57" E.

Bearings are based on the Florida State Plane Coordinate System, West Zone, North American Datum of 1983, 1990 Adjustment; Distances are GRID. To determine ground distances multiply the GRID distances herein by 1.00005755. This note is integral to the foregoing description and should be included in any document of which it becomes a part.

SEGMENT "B"

A Line located in Sections 2 and 3, Township 47 South, Range 24 East, Lee County, Florida being more particularly described as follows:

COMMENCING at Florida Department of Natural Resources Monument stamped "12-83-A38-2 1988" having for its coordinates N 752740.49 feet and E 691703.76 feet referenced to the Florida State Plane Coordinate System, West Zone, North American Datum of 1983, 1990 Adjustment; thence S 63°11'32" E, a distance of 614.57 feet to the Mean High Water Line of the Gulf of Mexico (elevation 1.42 feet, National Geodetic Vertical Datum 1929) and the POINT OF BEGINNING of the Line herein described; thence along said Mean High Water Line in the following courses: N 84°18'30" E, a distance of 181.69 feet to a point; thence N 89°56'39" E, a distance of 168.27 feet to a point; thence S 00°23'40" E, a distance of 45.45 feet to a point; thence S 86°37'35" E, a distance of 80.24 feet to a point; thence S 86°38'05" E, a distance of 82.77 feet to a point; thence S 86°39'35" E, a distance of 75.42 feet to a point; thence S 86°54'25" E, a distance of 80.21 feet to a point; thence N 00°31'49" E, a distance of 62.36 feet to a point; thence N 83°07'44" E, a distance of 50.62 feet to a point; thence S 88°27'33" E, a distance of 55.40 feet to a point; thence S 02°18'25" W, a distance of 2.80 feet to a point; thence S 87°41'35" E, a distance of 68.36 feet to a point; thence S 85°57'29" E, a distance of 100.16 feet to a point; thence S 86°45'59" E, a distance of 33.26 feet to a point; thence N 02°38'09" E, a distance of 10.63 feet to a point; thence N 01°36'29" W, a distance of 18.87 feet to a point; thence N 52°24'54" E, a distance of 15.82 feet to a point; thence N 74°24'22" E, a distance of 28.22 feet to a point; thence S 80°21'01" E, a distance of 193.70 feet to a point; thence S 80°51'20" E, a distance of 193.03 feet to a point; thence S 80°37'40" E, a distance of 186.32 feet to a point; thence S 86°27'52" E, a distance of 92.75 feet to a point; thence N 80°13'37" E, a distance of 93.28 feet to a point; thence N 71°02'54" E, a distance of 101.04 feet to a point; thence N 54°11'59"E, a distance of 100.82 feet to a point; thence N 47°42'04" E, a distance of 97.55 feet to a point; thence N 62°36'45" E, a distance of 94.66 feet to a point; thence N 69°33'17" E, a distance of 93.37 feet to the POINT OF TERMINATION of the Line herein described, said Point of Termination being 477.84 feet from a Florida Department of Natural Resources Monument (disc set in curb) stamped "DNR R-210" (having for its coordinates N 752748.93 feet and E 693967.08 feet) along a bearing of N 80°08'37" W.

Bearings are based on the Florida State Plane Coordinate System, West Zone, North American Datum of 1983, 1990 Adjustment; Distances are GRID. To determine ground distances multiply the GRID distances herein by 1.00005755. This note is integral to the foregoing description and should be included in any document of which it becomes a part.

SEGMENT "C"

A Line located in Sections 11, 13 and 14, Township 47 South, Range 24 East, Lee County, Florida being more particularly described as follows:

COMMENCING at Florida Department of Natural Resources Monument stamped "DNR R214" having for its coordinates N 749367.37 feet and E 693912.78 feet referenced to the Florida State Plane Coordinate System, West Zone, North American Datum of 1983, 1990 Adjustment; thence S 26°30'13" E, a distance of 428.67 feet to the Mean High Water Line of the Gulf of Mexico (elevation 1.50 feet, National Geodetic Vertical Datum 1929) and the POINT OF BEGINNING of the Line herein described;

thence along said Mean High Water Line in the following courses: S 43°05'21" E, a distance of 229.57 feet to a point; thence S 45°29'22" E, a distance of 205.35 feet to a point; thence S 47°09'53" E, a distance of 138.29 feet to a point; thence S 44°44'44" E, a distance of 221.06 feet to a point; thence S 41°40'44"E, a distance of 214.56 feet to a point; thence S 42°52'50" E, a distance of 125.41 feet to a point; thence S 46°22'47" E, a distance of 212.31 feet to a point; thence S 44°18'37" E, a distance of 303.52 feet to a point; thence S 46°44'29"E, a distance of 204.18 feet to a point; thence S 46°44'03" E, a distance of 187.58 feet to a point; thence S 45°18'32" E, a distance of 182.73 feet to a point; thence S 45°56'11" E, a distance of 190.94 feet to a point; thence S 43°48'35"E, a distance of 57.07 feet to a point;

said point being 72.90 feet from a monument stamped "CPE" along a bearing of N 71°49'43" E;

thence S 36°59'11" E, a distance of 98.79 feet to a point; thence S 40°04'16" E, a distance of 44.93 feet to a point; thence S 45°32'56" E, a distance of 27.16 feet to a point; thence S 46°58'06" E, a distance of 203.55 feet to a point; thence S 48°18'02" E, a distance of 210.81 feet to a point; thence S 47°49'52" E, a distance of 195.54 feet to a point; thence S 47°03'10" E, a distance of 189.69 feet to a point; thence S 41°47'52"E, a distance of 239.54 feet to a point; thence S 43°29'05" E, a distance of 125.59 feet to a point; thence S 43°15'14" E, a distance of 176.68 feet to a point; thence S 42°04'28" E, a distance of 70.65 feet to a point; thence S 40°29'07" E, a distance of 218.61 feet to a point; thence S 38°17'52" E, a distance of 181.52 feet to a point; thence S 36°11'58" E, a distance of 203.53 feet to a point; thence S 35°27'49" E, a distance of 188.75 feet to a point; thence S 35°24'45"E, a distance of 190.60 feet to a point; thence S 34°45'02" E, a distance of 223.24 feet to a point; thence S 31°20'28" E, a distance of 206.06 feet to a point; thence S 29°42'21" E, a distance of 226.04 feet to a point; thence S 29°35'49"E, a distance of 204.26 feet to a point; thence S 32°33'05" E, a distance of 40.79 feet to the POINT OF TERMINATION of the Line herein described, said Point of Termination being 742.00 feet from a Florida Department of Natural Resources Monument stamped "DNR 12-83-A43-1" (having for its coordinates N 744054.32 feet and E 698567.47 feet) along a bearing of S 46°51'14" E.

Bearings are based on the Florida State Plane Coordinate System, West Zone, North American Datum of 1983, 1990 Adjustment; Distances are GRID. To determine ground distances multiply the GRID distances herein by 1.00005755. This note is integral to the foregoing description and should be included in any document of which it becomes a part.

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Phone: (941) 418-0126 Fax: (941) 418-0127 EMAIL: efgaines@pegonet.com

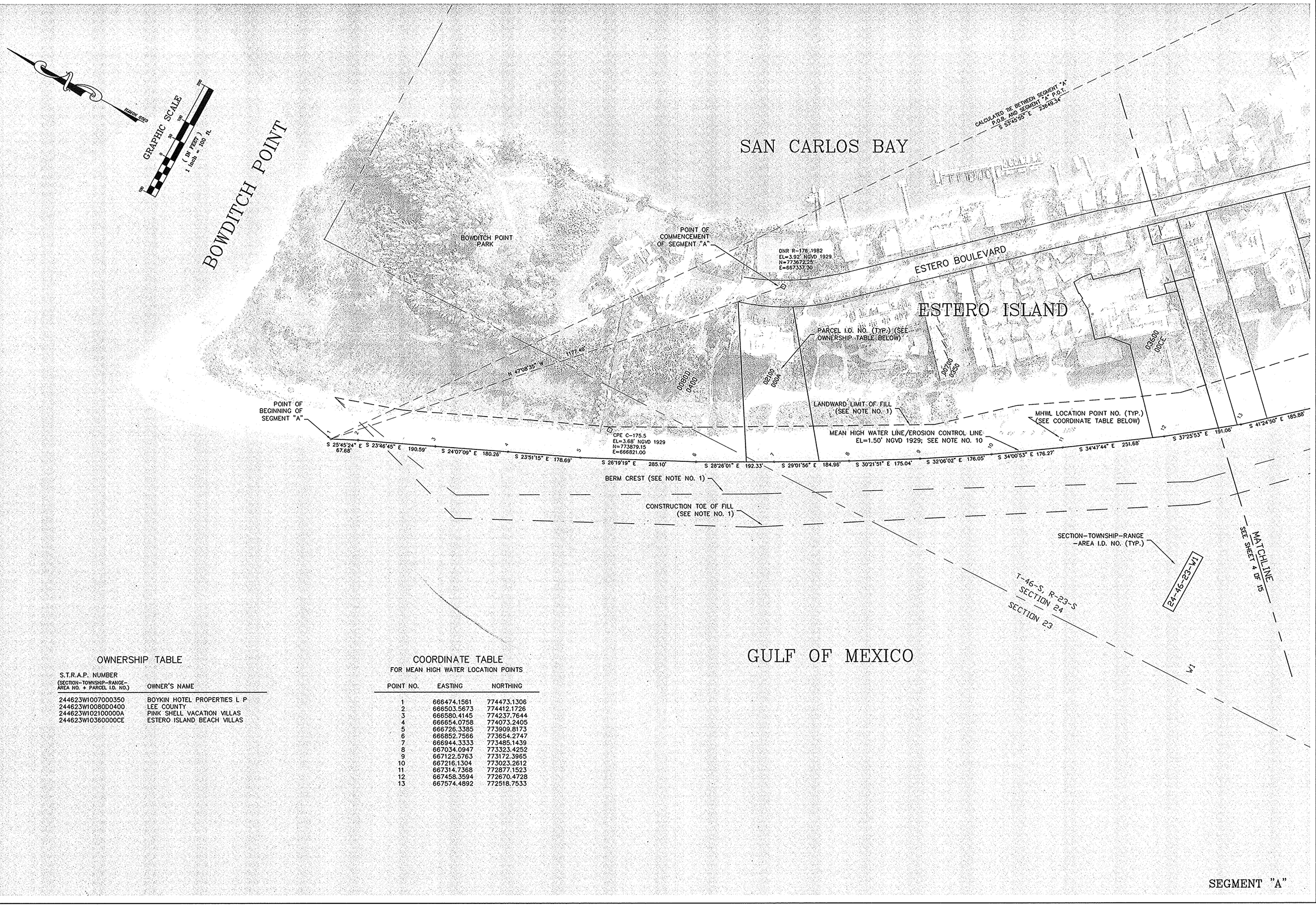
	REVISION	DATE

SCALE: 1" = 100'
DRAWN BY: EFG
CHECKED BY: EFG
DWG. NAME: 00-021-02.DWG

DWG. DATE: 12/15/00
FIELD DATE: 9/22/00
FLIGHT DATE: 9/8/00

MEAN HIGH WATER LINE SURVEY
AND PROPOSED EROSION CONTROL LINE
FOR PORTIONS OF ESTERO ISLAND AND LOVER'S KEY
LEE COUNTY, FLORIDA

SHEET NO.
2 OF 15



OWNERSHIP TABLE

S.T.R.A.P. NUMBER (SECTION-TOWNSHIP-RANGE-AREA NO. + PARCEL I.D. NO.)	OWNER'S NAME
244623W1007000350	BOYKIN HOTEL PROPERTIES L P
244623W1008000400	LEE COUNTY
244623W102100000A	PINK SHELL VACATION VILLAS
244623W10360000CE	ESTERO ISLAND BEACH VILLAS

COORDINATE TABLE

FOR MEAN HIGH WATER LOCATION POINTS

POINT NO.	EASTING	NORTHING
1	666474.1561	774473.1306
2	666503.5673	774412.1726
3	666580.4145	774237.7644
4	666654.0758	774073.2405
5	666726.3385	773909.8173
6	666852.7566	773654.2747
7	666944.3333	773485.1439
8	667034.0947	773323.4252
9	667122.5763	773172.3965
10	667216.1304	773023.2612
11	667314.7368	772877.1523
12	667458.3594	772670.4728
13	667574.4892	772518.7533

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DATE	REVISION

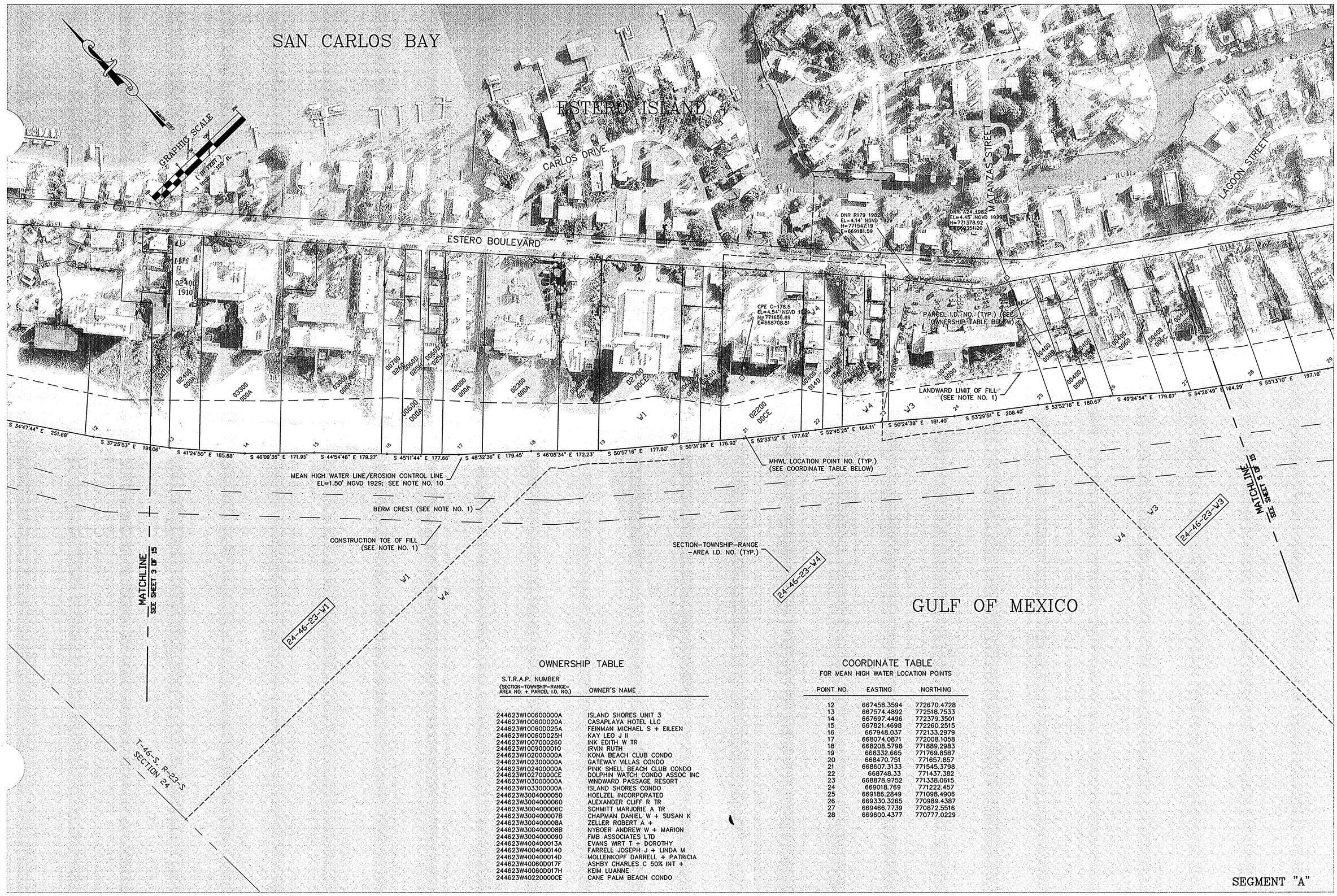
DWG. DATE: 12/15/00
FIELD DATE: 9/22/00
FLIGHT DATE: 9/8/00

SCALE: 1" = 100'
DRAWN BY: EFG
CHECKED BY: EFG
DWG. NAME: 00-021-03.DWG

MEAN HIGH WATER LINE SURVEY AND PROPOSED EROSION CONTROL LINE

FOR PORTIONS OF ESTERO ISLAND AND LOVER'S KEY
LEE COUNTY, FLORIDA

SHEET NO. 3 OF 15



OWNERSHIP TABLE

S.T.R.A.P. NUMBER (SECTION-TOWNSHIP-RANGE-AREA NO. + PARCEL I.D. NO.)	OWNER'S NAME
244623W100600000A	ISLAND SHORES UNIT 3
244623W10060D020A	CASAPLAYA HOTEL LLC
244623W10060D025A	FEINMAN MICHAEL S + EILEEN
244623W10060D025H	KAY LEO J II
244623W1007000260	INK EDITH W TR
244623W1009000010	IRVIN RUTH
244623W102000000A	KONA BEACH CLUB CONDO
244623W102300000A	GATEWAY VILLAS CONDO
244623W102400000A	PINK SHELL BEACH CLUB CONDO
244623W10270000CE	DOLPHIN WATCH CONDO ASSOC INC
244623W103000000A	WINDWARD PASSAGE RESORT
244623W103300000A	ISLAND SHORES CONDO
244623W3004000050	HOELZEL INCORPORATED
244623W3004000060	ALEXANDER CLIFF R TR
244623W300400006C	SCHMITT MARJORIE A TR
244623W300400007B	CHAPMAN DANIEL W + SUSAN K
244623W300400008A	ZELLER ROBERT A +
244623W300400008B	NYBOER ANDREW W + MARION
244623W3004000090	FMB ASSOCIATES LTD
244623W400400013A	EVANS MRT T + DOROTHY
244623W4004000140	FARRELL JOSEPH J + LINDA M
244623W400400014D	MOLLENKOPF DARRELL + PATRICIA
244623W40060D017F	ASHBY CHARLES C 50% INT +
244623W40080D017H	KEIM LUANNE
244623W402200000CE	CANE PALM BEACH CONDO

COORDINATE TABLE

FOR MEAN HIGH WATER LOCATION POINTS

POINT NO.	EASTING	NORTHING
12	667458.3594	772670.4728
13	667574.4892	772518.7533
14	667697.4496	772379.3501
15	667821.4698	772260.2515
16	667948.037	772133.2979
17	668074.0871	772008.1058
18	668208.5798	771889.2983
19	668332.665	771769.8587
20	668470.751	771657.857
21	668607.3133	771545.3798
22	668748.33	771437.382
23	668878.9752	771338.0615
24	669018.769	771222.457
25	669186.2849	771088.4906
26	669330.3265	770989.4387
27	669466.7739	770872.5516
28	669600.4377	770777.0229

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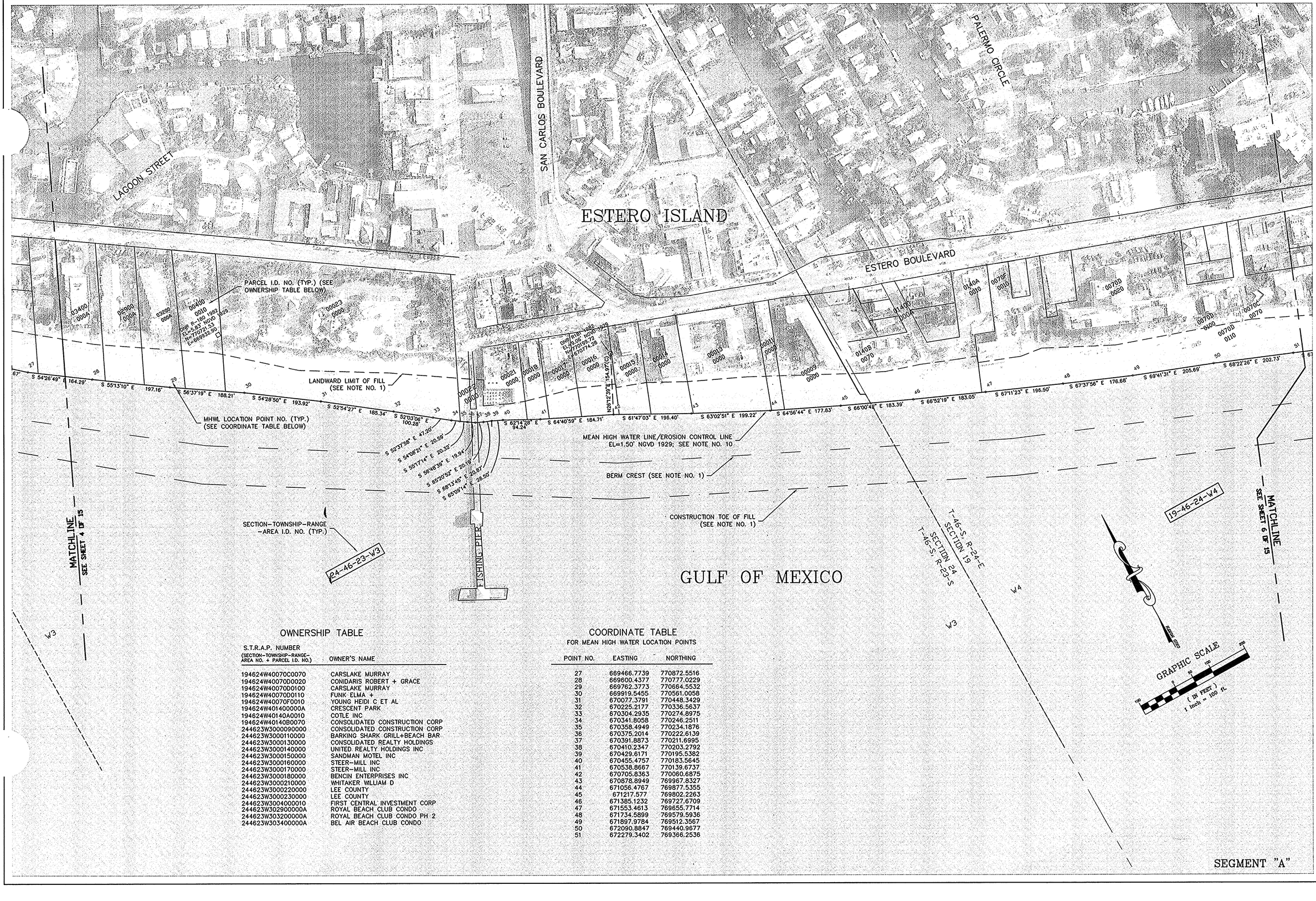
REVISION	DATE

SCALE: 1" = 100'	DWG. DATE: 12/15/00
DRAWN BY: EFG	FIELD DATE: 9/22/00
CHECKED BY: EFG	FLIGHT DATE: 9/6/00
DWG. NAME: 00-021-04.DWG	

MEAN HIGH WATER LINE SURVEY
AND PROPOSED EROSION CONTROL LINE
FOR PORTIONS OF ESTERO ISLAND AND LOVER'S KEY
LEE COUNTY, FLORIDA

SHEET NO. 4 OF 15



OWNERSHIP TABLE

S.T.R.A.P. NUMBER (SECTION-TOWNSHIP-RANGE-AREA NO. + PARCEL I.D. NO.)	OWNER'S NAME
194624W40070C0070	CARSLAKE MURRAY
194624W40070D0020	CONIDARIS ROBERT + GRACE
194624W40070D0100	CARSLAKE MURRAY
194624W40070D0110	FUNK ELMA +
194624W40070F0010	YOUNG HEIDI C ET AL
194624W40140D000A	CRESCENT PARK
194624W40140A0010	COTLE INC
194624W40140B0070	CONSOLIDATED CONSTRUCTION CORP
244623W3000090000	CONSOLIDATED CONSTRUCTION CORP
244623W3000110000	BARKING SHARK GRILL+BEACH BAR
244623W3000130000	CONSOLIDATED REALTY HOLDINGS
244623W3000140000	UNITED REALTY HOLDINGS INC
244623W3000150000	SANDMAN MOTEL INC
244623W3000160000	STEER-MILL INC
244623W3000170000	STEER-MILL INC
244623W3000180000	BENCIN ENTERPRISES INC
244623W3000210000	WHITAKER WILLIAM D
244623W3000220000	LEE COUNTY
244623W3000230000	LEE COUNTY
244623W3004000010	FIRST CENTRAL INVESTMENT CORP
244623W3029000000A	ROYAL BEACH CLUB CONDO
244623W3032000000A	ROYAL BEACH CLUB CONDO PH 2
244623W3034000000A	BEL AIR BEACH CLUB CONDO

COORDINATE TABLE

FOR MEAN HIGH WATER LOCATION POINTS

POINT NO.	EASTING	NORTHING
27	669466.7739	770872.5516
28	669600.4377	770777.0229
29	669762.3773	770664.5532
30	669919.5455	770561.0058
31	670077.3791	770448.3429
32	670225.2177	770336.5637
33	670304.2935	770274.8975
34	670341.8058	770246.2511
35	670358.4949	770234.1876
36	670375.2014	770222.6139
37	670391.8873	770211.6995
38	670410.2347	770203.2792
39	670429.6171	770195.5382
40	670455.4757	770183.5645
41	670538.8667	770139.6737
42	670705.8363	770060.6875
43	670878.8949	769967.8327
44	671056.4767	769877.5355
45	671217.577	769802.2263
46	671385.1232	769727.6709
47	671553.4613	769655.7714
48	671734.5899	769579.5936
49	671897.9784	769512.3567
50	672090.8847	769440.9677
51	672279.3402	769366.2536

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DATE	REVISION

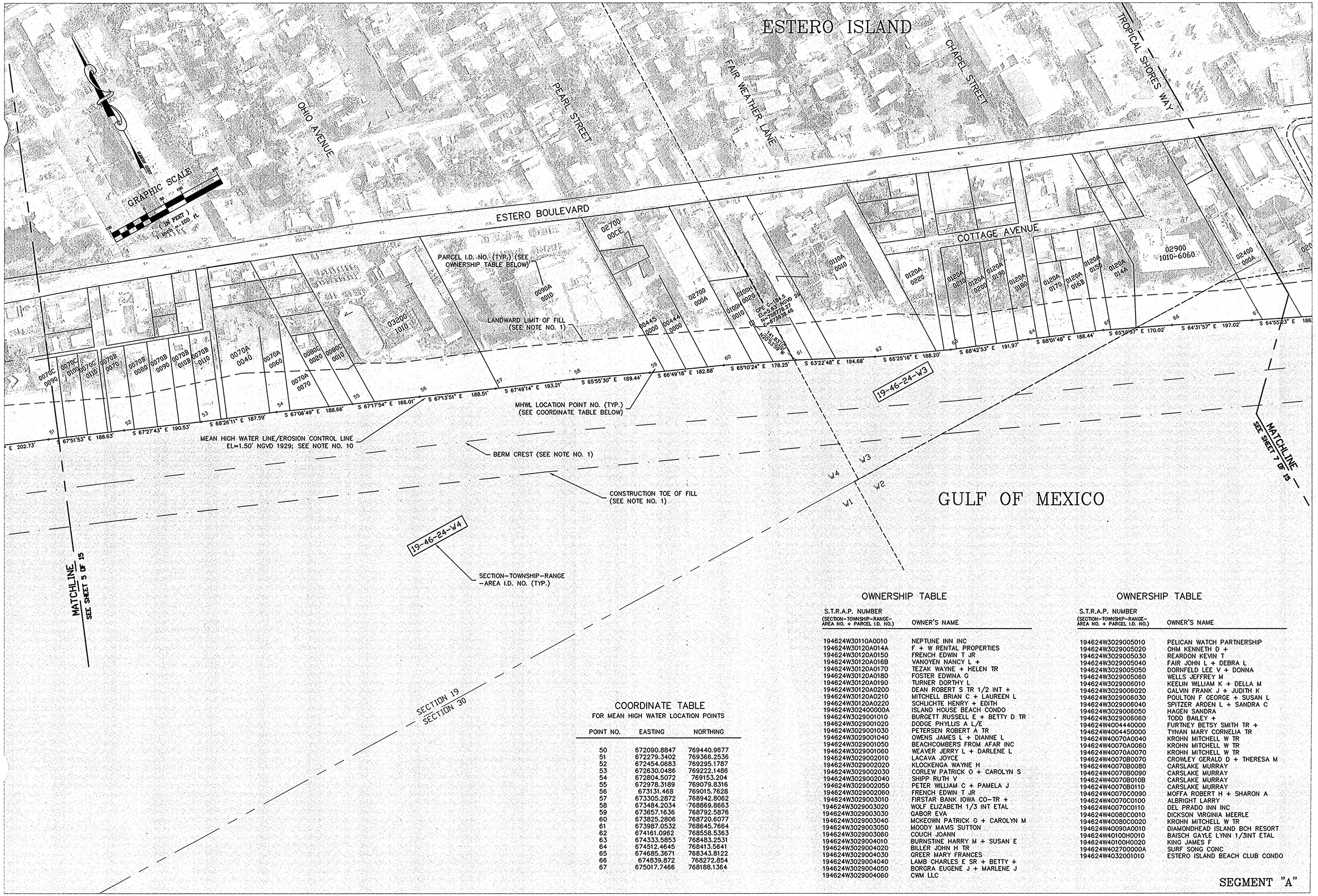
DWG. DATE: 12/15/00
FIELD DATE: 9/22/00
FLIGHT DATE: 9/8/00

SCALE: 1" = 100'
DRAWN BY: EFG
CHECKED BY: EFG
DWG. NAME: 00-021-05.DWG

MEAN HIGH WATER LINE SURVEY AND PROPOSED EROSION CONTROL LINE

FOR PORTIONS OF ESTERO ISLAND AND LOVER'S KEY
LEE COUNTY, FLORIDA

SHEET NO. 5 OF 15



COORDINATE TABLE

FOR MEAN HIGH WATER LOCATION POINTS

POINT NO.	EASTING	NORTHING
50	672090.8847	769440.9677
51	672279.3402	769366.2536
52	672454.0683	769295.1787
53	672630.0486	769222.1486
54	672804.5072	769153.204
55	672978.3189	769079.8316
56	673131.468	769015.7628
57	673305.2872	768942.8062
58	673484.2034	768869.8663
59	673657.1636	768792.5876
60	673825.2806	768720.6077
61	673987.0532	768645.7664
62	674161.0982	768558.5363
63	674333.5853	768483.2531
64	674512.4645	768413.5641
65	674685.3671	768343.8122
66	674839.872	768272.854
67	675017.7466	768188.1364

OWNERSHIP TABLE

S.T.R.A.P. NUMBER (SECTION-TOWNSHIP-RANGE-AREA NO. + PARCEL I.D. NO.)	OWNER'S NAME
194624W30110A0010	NEPTUNE INN INC
194624W30120A014A	F + W RENTAL PROPERTIES
194624W30120A0150	FRENCH EDWIN T JR
194624W30120A016B	VANOYEN NANCY L +
194624W30120A0170	TEZAK WAYNE + HELEN TR
194624W30120A0180	FOSTER EDWINA G
194624W30120A0190	TURNER DORTHY L
194624W30120A0200	DEAN ROBERT S TR 1/2 INT +
194624W30120A0210	MITCHELL BRIAN C + LAUREEN L
194624W30120A0220	SCHLICHTE HENRY + EDITH
194624W302400000A	ISLAND HOUSE BEACH CONDO
194624W3029001010	BURGETT RUSSELL E + BETTY D TR
194624W3029001020	DODGE PHYLLIS A L/E
194624W3029001030	PETERSEN ROBERT A TR
194624W3029001040	OWENS JAMES L + DIANNE L
194624W3029001050	BEACHCOMBERS FROM AFAR INC
194624W3029001060	WEAVER JERRY L + DARLENE L
194624W3029002010	LACAVA JOYCE
194624W3029002020	KLOCKENGA WAYNE H
194624W3029002030	CORLEW PATRICK O + CAROLYN S
194624W3029002040	SHIPP RUTH V
194624W3029002050	PETER WILLIAM C + PAMELA J
194624W3029002060	FRENCH EDWIN T JR
194624W3029003010	FIRSTAR BANK IOWA CO-TR +
194624W3029003020	WOLF ELIZABETH 1/3 INT ETAL
194624W3029003030	GABOR EVA
194624W3029003040	MCKEOWN PATRICK G + CAROLYN M
194624W3029003050	MOODY MAVIS SUTTON
194624W3029003060	COUCH JOANN
194624W3029004010	BURNSTINE HARRY M + SUSAN E
194624W3029004020	BILLER JOHN H TR
194624W3029004030	GREER MARY FRANCES
194624W3029004040	LAMB CHARLES E SR + BETTY +
194624W3029004050	BORGRA EUGENE J + MARLENE J
194624W3029004060	CWM LLC

OWNERSHIP TABLE

S.T.R.A.P. NUMBER (SECTION-TOWNSHIP-RANGE-AREA NO. + PARCEL I.D. NO.)	OWNER'S NAME
194624W3029005010	PELICAN WATCH PARTNERSHIP
194624W3029005020	OHM KENNETH D +
194624W3029005030	REARDON KEVIN T
194624W3029005040	FAIR JOHN L + DEBRA L
194624W3029005050	DORNFELD LEE V + DONNA
194624W3029005060	WELLS JEFFREY M
194624W3029006010	KEELIN WILLIAM K + DELLA M
194624W3029006020	GALVIN FRANK J + JUDITH K
194624W3029006030	POULTON F GEORGE + SUSAN L
194624W3029006040	SPITZER ARDEN L + SANDRA C
194624W3029006050	HAGEN SANDRA
194624W3029006060	TODD BAILEY +
194624W4004440000	FURTNEY BETSY SMITH TR +
194624W4004450000	TYNAN MARY CORNELIA TR
194624W40070A0040	KROHN MITCHELL W TR
194624W40070A0060	KROHN MITCHELL W TR
194624W40070A0070	KROHN MITCHELL W TR
194624W40070B0070	CROWLEY GERALD D + THERESA M
194624W40070B0080	CARSLAKE MURRAY
194624W40070B0090	CARSLAKE MURRAY
194624W40070B010B	CARSLAKE MURRAY
194624W40070B0110	CARSLAKE MURRAY
194624W40070C0090	MOFFA ROBERT H + SHARON A
194624W40070C0100	ALBRIGHT LARRY
194624W40070C0110	DEL PRADO INN INC
194624W40080C0010	DICKSON VIRGINIA MEERLE
194624W40080C0020	KROHN MITCHELL W TR
194624W40090A0010	DIAMONDHEAD ISLAND BCH RESORT
194624W40100H0010	BAISCH GAYLE LYNN 1/3INT ETAL
194624W40100H0020	KING JAMES F
194624W402700000A	SURF SONG CONC
194624W4032001010	ESTERO ISLAND BEACH CLUB CONDO

SEGMENT "A"

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REVISION	DATE

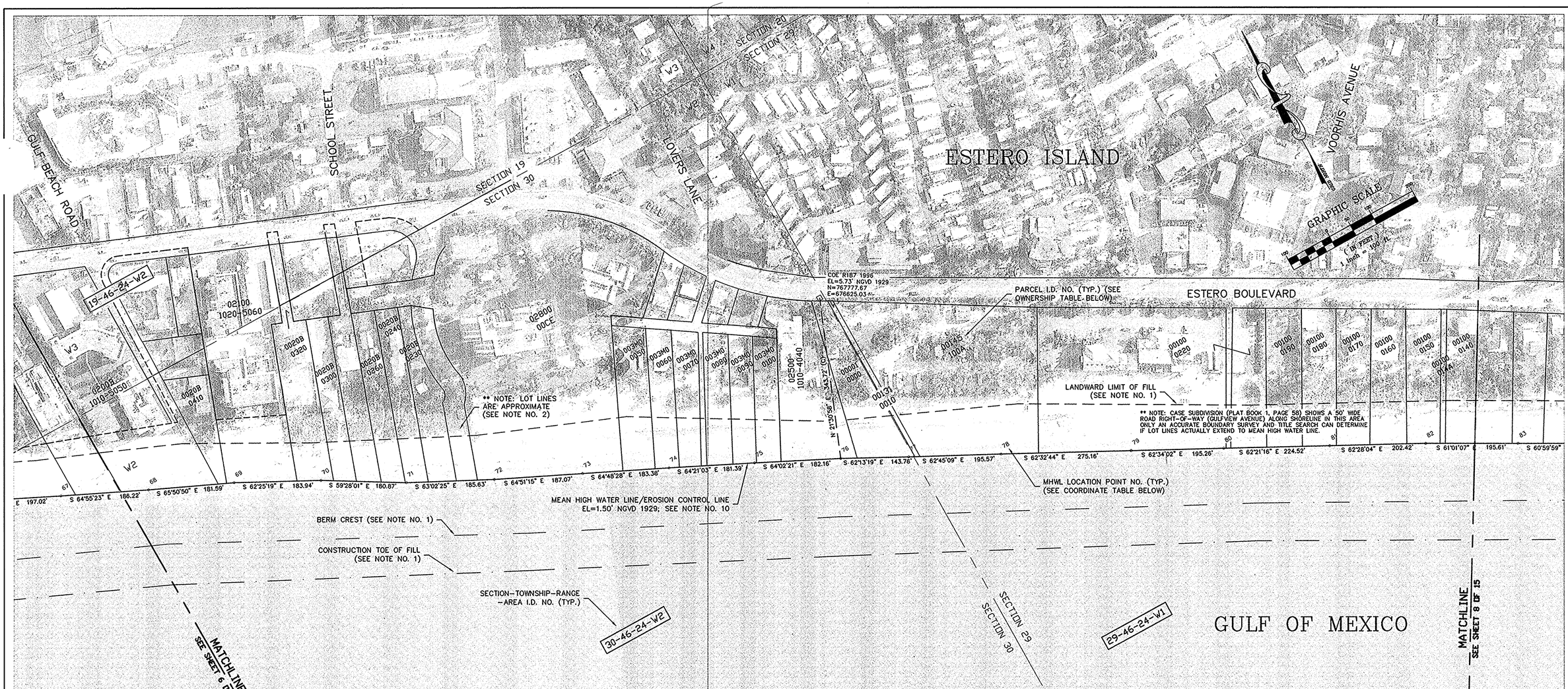
DWG. DATE: 12/15/00
FIELD DATE: 9/22/00
FLIGHT DATE: 9/6/00

SCALE: 1" = 100'
DRAWN BY: EFG
CHECKED BY: EFG
DWG. NAME: 00-021-06.DWG

MEAN HIGH WATER LINE SURVEY AND PROPOSED EROSION CONTROL LINE

FOR PORTIONS OF ESTERO ISLAND AND LOVER'S KEY
LEE COUNTY, FLORIDA

SHEET NO. 6 OF 15



OWNERSHIP TABLE

S.T.R.A.P. NUMBER (SECTION-TOWNSHIP-RANGE-AREA NO. + PARCEL I.D. NO.)	OWNER'S NAME
194624W30200B1010	HAY HOWARD L + PHYLLIS A
194624W30200B1020	HAY PHYLLIS A
194624W30200B1030	FORESMAN JAMES C +
194624W30200B1040	SCHERER RUTH KAISER
194624W30200B1050	ESTERO BCH CLB COND ASSOC
194624W30200B2010	THOMPSON O B EST
194624W30200B2020	CHRONISTER THOMAS C + MARY LOU
194624W30200B2030	KINZEL TERRY L + LINDA S
194624W30200B2040	PISCHERA ANN M TR
194624W30200B2050	ALEXANDER G R & LEE ANN
194624W30200B3010	CLENDENIN MARGARET +
194624W30200B3020	SANDRIK KENNETH J + EVELYN M
194624W30200B3030	BEDRA GARY M
194624W30200B3040	BUNN GEORGE III + JOANN
194624W30200B3050	ROY EDWARD C TR FOR
194624W30200B4010	BROGREN NEIL + SANDRA J
194624W30200B4020	ROY EDWARD C TR
194624W30200B4030	HAWK MARTHA J TR
194624W30200B4040	HIGGINS LERRIA K TR
194624W30200B4050	CHRISTENSEN DENNIS + DOLORES
194624W30200B5010	MORRISON STEVEN L + TERESA L
194624W30200B5020	KAGAN LOUIS L + JUDITH B
194624W30200B5030	TAYLOR DELL W + LISELA M
194624W30200B5040	ROTH RUTH JOAN TR
194624W30200B5050	SANDRIK DEXTER + KAREN +
194624W3021001020	DANIELSON PEGGY J
194624W3021001030	WEIDENKOPF ROGER O + LINDA J
194624W3021001040	HUFFORD NOEL B TR
194624W3021001050	STRAUSBAUGH J D 70% INT +
194624W3021001060	CARLIN G A AND PATRICIA L
194624W3021002020	GRANDGEORGE ROBERT E + GLADYS
194624W3021002030	ROEPER GERD H +
194624W3021002040	HONKALA ERIC E + DEBRA S
194624W3021002050	JOHNSON ROBERT LEE + JEAN E

OWNERSHIP TABLE

S.T.R.A.P. NUMBER (SECTION-TOWNSHIP-RANGE-AREA NO. + PARCEL I.D. NO.)	OWNER'S NAME
194624W3021002060	MADER P K + JEANNE R
194624W3021003020	MILLINGTON H J + BARBARA
194624W3021003030	VONREIS MELINDA TR
194624W3021003040	GORDON RALPH A
194624W3021003050	KAMERER WILLIAM R COTR +
194624W3021003060	JENSEN G A + PHYLLIS C
194624W3021004020	GROVE J F JR + TERESA I +
194624W3021004030	VOSS ROBERT W TR
194624W3021004040	LAKEVIEW REAL EST INC
194624W3021004050	SNIDER JANE A
194624W3021004060	KITCHEN LARRY G + JANICE K J/T
194624W3021005020	LEONARD RODERICK A
194624W3021005030	HAHL CHARLES W + CAROL C
194624W3021005040	DIETRICH DONALD B
194624W3021005050	JOHNSON BERNICE F
194624W3021005060	STEUERNAGEL JERRY G
294624W1001000140	HOFFMAN ELIOT B + VALARIE PELZ
294624W100100014A	EUCALYPTUS PARK
294624W1001000150	HOOD CHARLES E
294624W1001000160	GREENAWAY R F TR
294624W1001000170	KEISER W B SR + REESE F

OWNERSHIP TABLE

S.T.R.A.P. NUMBER (SECTION-TOWNSHIP-RANGE-AREA NO. + PARCEL I.D. NO.)	OWNER'S NAME
294624W1001000180	HALLBERG DIANNE K
294624W1001000190	DESALVO A P + CATHY
294624W1001000220	EAST COAST RESTAURANTS INC
294624W1001310010	GULF VIEW COLONY INC
294624W1001451000	RED COCONUT RV PARK
304624W2000010000	RED COCONUT RV PARK
304624W20020B0230	HEESE MAX + VICKI
304624W20020B0240	BABO CORPORATION
304624W20020B0260	MOODY JAMES W + DEBORAH H/W
304624W20020B0300	CORCELLI DONALD N + MARY E
304624W20020B0320	TOY JAMES N
304624W20020B0410	RECKWERDT T A + JOELLYN
304624W2003M00050	LEWIS PARKE R JR + ETALS
304624W2003M00060	SCHMIDT SHARON A TR
304624W2003M00070	MOSES JAMES B + ELAINE K
304624W2003M00080	WHIPPY DENNIS L + NORA G
304624W2003M00090	PELL JOHN R ETAL
304624W2003M00100	WURSTER HERBERT C 1/3 INT J/T
304624W2025001010	R + R PROPERTIES
304624W2025001020	EMIGH GERALDINE TR
304624W2025001030	MANTEL EDWIN J + BERNADETTE
304624W2025001040	SUPPLE JOHN F JR + DOLORES M
304624W2025002010	PELL BROS LTD
304624W2025002020	SHERWOOD DALE R + DONNA +
304624W2025002030	THUMA JOHN J
304624W2025002040	PLUTO SHIRLEY A 1/2 INT +
304624W2025003010	BRECHT PAUL N + SANDRA L
304624W2025003020	FINNEY JAMES A + EDITH A
304624W2025003030	SHERWOOD DALE R + DONNA
304624W2025003040	GLAWE JOHN +
304624W2025004010	J P J PROPERTIES
304624W2025004020	BARNES MARTIN J + LYNN A
304624W2025004030	WELDY DONALD D II + JACQUELYN
304624W2025004040	REILLY JOHN P
304624W202800000CE	CAPER BEACH CLUB CONDO ASSOC

COORDINATE TABLE

FOR MEAN HIGH WATER LOCATION POINTS

POINT NO.	EASTING	NORTHING
67	675017.7466	768188.1364
68	675186.4133	768109.2095
69	675352.1028	768034.9096
70	675515.1468	767949.7517
71	675670.9327	767857.866
72	675836.3912	767773.7077
73	676005.7328	767694.2166
74	676171.6895	767616.1597
75	676335.1821	767537.6453
76	676498.9641	767457.9021
77	676626.1561	767390.9036
78	676800.023	767301.3658
79	677044.1973	767174.5029
80	677217.4975	767084.5468
81	677416.3829	766980.37
82	677595.8777	766886.8029
83	677766.9915	766792.0258

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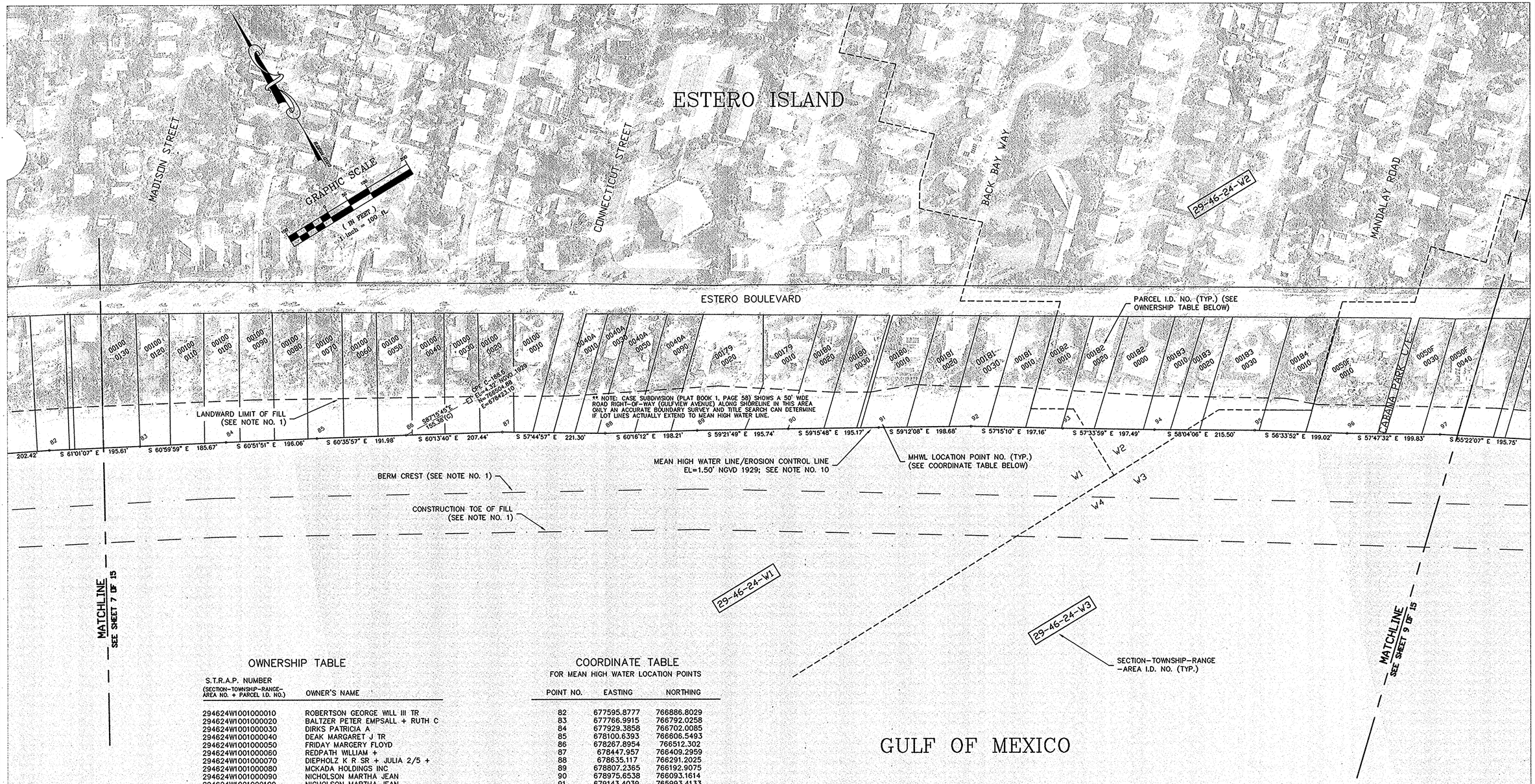
DATE	REVISION

DWG. DATE: 12/15/00
FIELD DATE: 9/22/00
FLIGHT DATE: 9/8/00

SCALE: 1" = 100'
DRAWN BY: EFG
CHECKED BY: EFG
DWG. NAME: 00-021-07.DWG

MEAN HIGH WATER LINE SURVEY
AND PROPOSED EROSION CONTROL LINE
FOR PORTIONS OF ESTERO ISLAND AND LOVER'S KEY
LEE COUNTY, FLORIDA

SHEET NO.
7 OF 15



OWNERSHIP TABLE

S.T.R.A.P. NUMBER (SECTION-TOWNSHIP-RANGE-AREA NO. + PARCEL I.D. NO.)	OWNER'S NAME
294624W1001000010	ROBERTSON GEORGE WILL III TR
294624W1001000020	BALTZER PETER EMPSALL + RUTH C
294624W1001000030	DIRKS PATRICIA A
294624W1001000040	DEAK MARGARET J TR
294624W1001000050	FRIDAY MARGERY FLOYD
294624W1001000060	REDPATH WILLIAM +
294624W1001000070	DIEPHOLZ K R SR + JULIA 2/5 +
294624W1001000080	MCKADA HOLDINGS INC
294624W1001000090	NICHOLSON MARTHA JEAN
294624W1001000100	NICHOLSON MARTHA JEAN
294624W1001000110	COMPARETTO SALVADORE D TR 1/2
294624W1001000120	WILHELM LANNY L + GLETA E
294624W1001000130	MORRIS LESLIE W II
294624W1001790010	GROSS WILLIAM P + DORIS L
294624W1001790020	SURFUS JOHN
294624W1001800010	ALBRIGHT LARRY + MADALINE TR
294624W1001800020	NIESSEL CHESTER A + NANCY +
294624W1001800030	LINDSAY H BERT
294624W1001810010	SANDVILLE INC
294624W1001810020	DEBONO GERALD M
294624W1001810030	KOPIDLANSKY VICTOR R + DIANA M
294624W10040A0010	GEORGE JANE E
294624W10040A0030	FLINTOFF W MARK + DIANA F
294624W10040A0050	DAHL ROBERT
294624W10040A0090	DWYER JAMES A + NANCY L
294624W2001820000	ANDERLANG GUDRUN
294624W2001820010	SMITH RONALD
294624W2001820020	HOUSTON J D + BETTY R
294624W2001830010	CONSTABLE DAN H + JAMIE L TR
294624W2001830020	MCGEE GORDON TR EST
294624W2001830030	SURFUS JOHN
294624W2001840010	REITZ L A + CAROL
294624W30050F0010	RUBRIGHT MARY LOU
294624W30050F0030	PROSNICK JERRY J
294624W30050F0040	CHOPP ELIZABETH S

COORDINATE TABLE

FOR MEAN HIGH WATER LOCATION POINTS

POINT NO.	EASTING	NORTHING
82	677595.8777	766886.8029
83	677766.9915	766792.0258
84	677929.3858	766702.0085
85	678100.6393	766606.5493
86	678267.8954	766512.302
87	678447.957	766409.2959
88	678635.117	766291.2025
89	678807.2365	766192.9075
90	678975.6538	766093.1614
91	679143.4039	765993.4133
92	679314.069	765891.685
93	679479.8939	765785.0339
94	679646.5785	765679.1153
95	679829.4665	765565.1379
96	679995.5484	765455.4789
97	680164.6328	765348.9691

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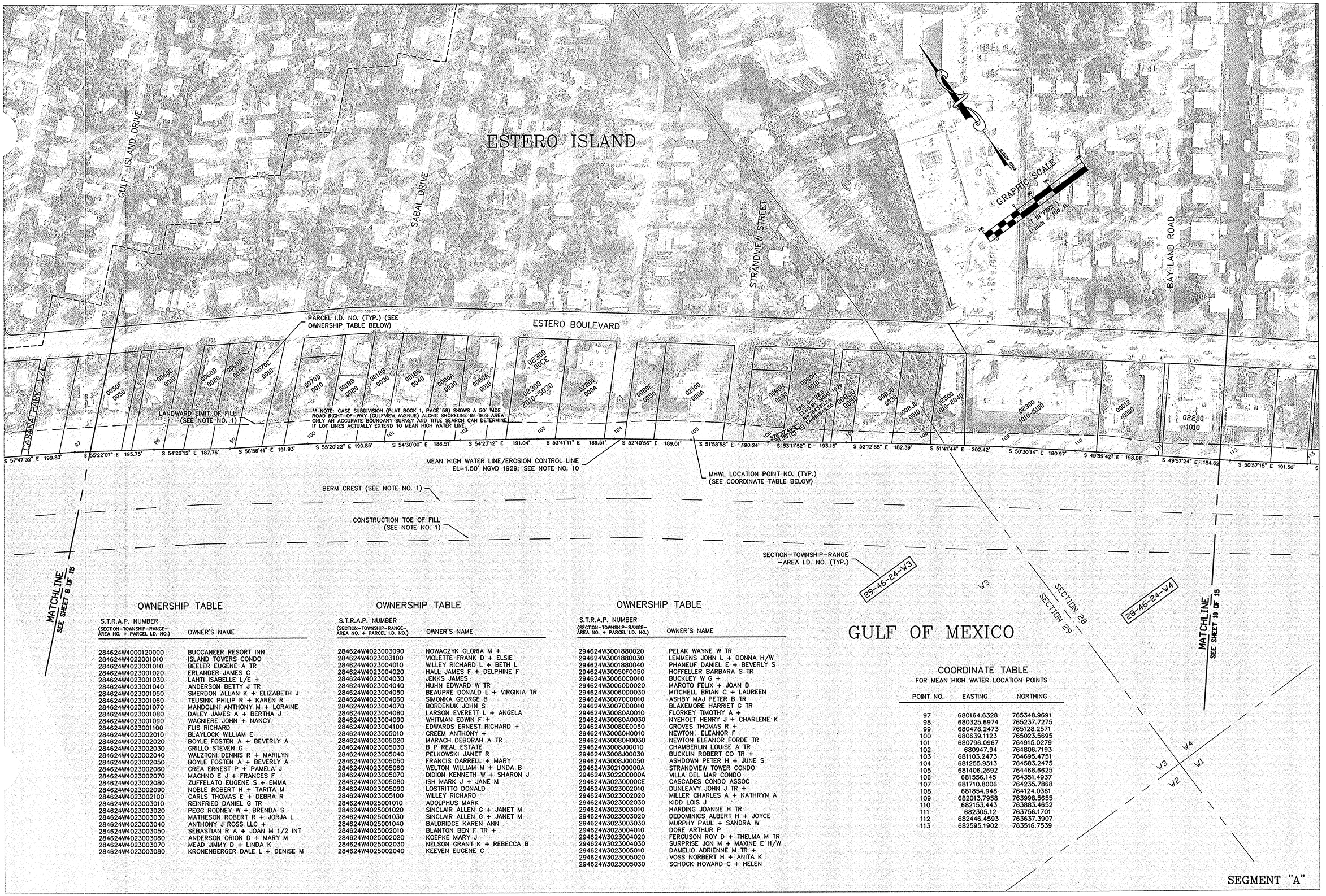
DATE	REVISION

SCALE:	1" = 100'
DRAWN BY:	EFG
CHECKED BY:	EFG
DWG. NAME:	00-021-08.DWG
DWG. DATE:	12/15/00
FIELD DATE:	9/22/00
FLIGHT DATE:	9/8/00

MEAN HIGH WATER LINE SURVEY
AND PROPOSED EROSION CONTROL LINE
FOR PORTIONS OF ESTERO ISLAND AND LOVER'S KEY
LEE COUNTY, FLORIDA

SHEET NO. 8 OF 15



OWNERSHIP TABLE

S.T.R.A.P. NUMBER (SECTION-TOWNSHIP-RANGE-AREA NO. + PARCEL I.D. NO.)	OWNER'S NAME
284624W4000120000	BUCCANEER RESORT INN
284624W4022001010	ISLAND TOWERS CONDO
284624W4023001010	BEELER EUGENE A TR
284624W4023001020	ERLANDER JAMES C
284624W4023001030	LAHTI ISABELLE L/E +
284624W4023001040	ANDERSON BETTY J TR
284624W4023001050	SMERDON ALLAN K + ELIZABETH J
284624W4023001060	TEUSINK PHILIP R + KAREN R
284624W4023001070	MANDOLINI ANTHONY M + LORAINE
284624W4023001080	DALEY JAMES A + BERTHA J
284624W4023001090	WAGNIERE JOHN + NANCY
284624W4023001100	FLIS RICHARD
284624W4023002010	BLAYLOCK WILLIAM E
284624W4023002020	BOYLE FOSTEN A + BEVERLY A
284624W4023002030	GRILLO STEVEN G
284624W4023002040	WALZTONI DENNIS R + MARILYN
284624W4023002050	BOYLE FOSTEN A + BEVERLY A
284624W4023002060	CREA ERNEST P + PAMELA J
284624W4023002070	MACHNO E J + FRANCES F
284624W4023002080	ZUFFELATO EUGENE S + EMMA
284624W4023002090	NOBLE ROBERT H + TARITA M
284624W4023002100	CARLS THOMAS E + DEBRA R
284624W4023003010	REINFRIED DANIEL G TR
284624W4023003020	PEGG RODNEY W + BRENDA S
284624W4023003030	MATHESON ROBERT R + JORJA L
284624W4023003040	ANTHONY J ROSS LLC +
284624W4023003050	SEBASTIAN R A + JOAN M 1/2 INT
284624W4023003060	ANDERSON ORION D + MARY M
284624W4023003070	MEAD JIMMY D + LINDA K
284624W4023003080	KRONENBERGER DALE L + DENISE M

OWNERSHIP TABLE

S.T.R.A.P. NUMBER (SECTION-TOWNSHIP-RANGE-AREA NO. + PARCEL I.D. NO.)	OWNER'S NAME
284624W4023003090	NOWACZYK GLORIA M +
284624W4023003100	VIOLETTE FRANK D + ELSIE
284624W4023004010	WILLEY RICHARD L + BETH L
284624W4023004020	HALL JAMES F + DELPHINE F
284624W4023004030	JENKS JAMES
284624W4023004040	HUHN EDWARD W TR
284624W4023004050	BEAUPRE DONALD L + VIRGINIA TR
284624W4023004060	SIMONKA GEORGE B
284624W4023004070	BORDENUK JOHN S
284624W4023004080	LARSON EVERETT L + ANGELA
284624W4023004090	WHITMAN EDWIN F +
284624W4023004100	EDWARDS ERNEST RICHARD +
284624W4023005010	CREEM ANTHONY +
284624W4023005020	MARACH DEBORAH A TR
284624W4023005030	B P REAL ESTATE
284624W4023005040	PELKOWSKI JANET R
284624W4023005050	FRANCIS DARRELL + MARY
284624W4023005060	WELTON WILLIAM M + LINDA B
284624W4023005070	DIDION KENNETH W + SHARON J
284624W4023005080	ISH MARK J + JANE M
284624W4023005090	LOSTRITTO DONALD
284624W4023005100	WILLEY RICHARD
284624W4025001010	ADOLPHUS MARK
284624W4025001020	SINCLAIR ALLEN G + JANET M
284624W4025001030	SINCLAIR ALLEN G + JANET M
284624W4025001040	BALDRIDGE KAREN ANN
284624W4025002010	BLANTON BEN F TR +
284624W4025002020	KOEPKE MARY J
284624W4025002030	NELSON GRANT K + REBECCA B
284624W4025002040	KEEVEN EUGENE C

OWNERSHIP TABLE

S.T.R.A.P. NUMBER (SECTION-TOWNSHIP-RANGE-AREA NO. + PARCEL I.D. NO.)	OWNER'S NAME
294624W3001880020	PELAK WAYNE W TR
294624W3001880030	LEMMENS JOHN L + DONNA H/W
294624W3001880040	PHANEUF DANIEL E + BEVERLY S
294624W30050F0050	HOFFELLER BARBARA S TR
294624W30060C0010	BUCKLEY W G +
294624W30060D0020	MAROTO FELIX + JOAN B
294624W30060D0030	MITCHELL BRIAN C + LAUREEN
294624W30070C0010	ASHBY MAJ PETER B TR
294624W30070D0010	BLAKEMORE HARRIET G TR
294624W30080A0010	FLORKEY TIMOTHY A +
294624W30080A0030	NYEHOLT HENRY J + CHARLENE K
294624W30080E0050	GROVES THOMAS R +
294624W30080H0010	NEWTON, ELEANOR F
294624W30080H0030	NEWTON ELEANOR FORDE TR
294624W3008J00010	CHAMBERLIN LOUISE A TR
294624W3008J00030	BUCKLIN ROBERT CO TR +
294624W3008J00050	ASHDOWN PETER H + JUNE S
294624W302100000A	STRANDVIEW TOWER CONDO
294624W302200000A	VILLA DEL MAR CONDO
294624W302300000CE	CASCADES CONDO ASSOC
294624W3023002010	DUNLEAVY JOHN J TR +
294624W3023002020	MILLER CHARLES A + KATHRYN A
294624W3023002030	KIDD LOIS J
294624W3023003010	HARDING JOANNE H TR
294624W3023003020	DEDOMINICS ALBERT H + JOYCE
294624W3023003030	MURPHY PAUL + SANDRA W
294624W3023004010	DORE ARTHUR P
294624W3023004020	FERGUSON ROY D + THELMA M TR
294624W3023004030	SURPRISE JON M + MAXINE E H/W
294624W3023005010	DAMELIO ADRIENNE M TR +
294624W3023005020	VOSS NORBERT H + ANITA K
294624W3023005030	SCHOCK HOWARD C + HELEN

COORDINATE TABLE

FOR MEAN HIGH WATER LOCATION POINTS

POINT NO.	EASTING	NORTHING
97	680164.6328	765348.9691
98	680325.6974	765237.7275
99	680478.2473	765128.2571
100	680639.1123	765023.5695
101	680796.0967	764915.0279
102	680947.94	764806.7193
103	681103.2473	764695.4751
104	681255.9513	764583.2475
105	681406.2692	764468.6625
106	681556.145	764351.4937
107	681710.8006	764235.7868
108	681854.948	764124.0361
109	682013.7958	763998.5655
110	682153.443	763883.4652
111	682305.12	763756.1701
112	682446.4593	763637.3907
113	682595.1902	763516.7539

SEGMENT "A"

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REVISION	DATE

DWG. DATE: 12/15/00
FIELD DATE: 9/22/00
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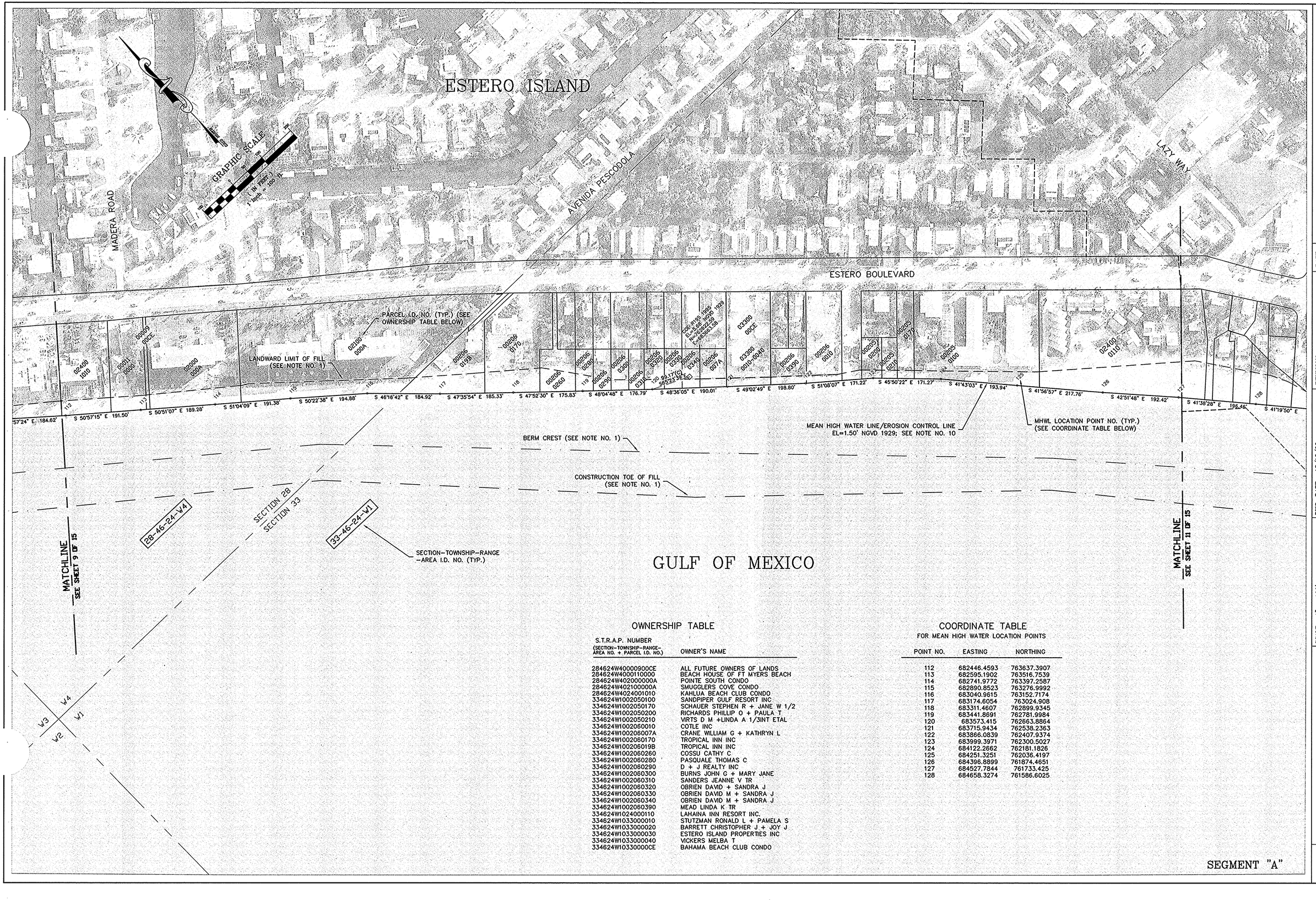
LEE COUNTY, FLORIDA

SHEET NO. 9 OF 15



OWNERSHIP TABLE

S.T.R.A.P. NUMBER (SECTION-TOWNSHIP-RANGE-AREA NO. + PARCEL I.D. NO.)	OWNER'S NAME
284624W40000900CE	ALL FUTURE OWNERS OF LANDS
284624W4000110000	BEACH HOUSE OF FT MYERS BEACH
284624W402000000A	POINTE SOUTH CONDO
284624W402100000A	SMUGGLERS COVE CONDO
284624W4024001010	KAHLUA BEACH CLUB CONDO
334624W1002050100	SANDPIPER GULF RESORT INC
334624W1002050170	SCHAUER STEPHEN R + JANE W 1/2
334624W1002050200	RICHARDS PHILLIP O + PAULA T
334624W1002050210	VIRTS D M +LINDA A 1/3INT ETAL
334624W1002060010	COTLE INC
334624W100206007A	CRANE WILLIAM G + KATHRYN L
334624W1002060170	TROPICAL INN INC
334624W100206019B	TROPICAL INN INC
334624W1002060260	COSSU CATHY C
334624W1002060280	PASQUALE THOMAS C
334624W1002060290	D + J REALTY INC
334624W1002060300	BURNS JOHN G + MARY JANE
334624W1002060310	SANDERS JEANNE V TR
334624W1002060320	OBRIEN DAVID + SANDRA J
334624W1002060330	OBRIEN DAVID M + SANDRA J
334624W1002060340	OBRIEN DAVID M + SANDRA J
334624W1002060390	MEAD LINDA K TR
334624W1024000110	LAHAINA INN RESORT INC.
334624W1033000010	STUTZMAN RONALD L + PAMELA S
334624W1033000020	BARRETT CHRISTOPHER J + JOY J
334624W1033000030	ESTERO ISLAND PROPERTIES INC
334624W1033000040	VICKERS MELBA T
334624W10330000CE	BAHAMA BEACH CLUB CONDO

COORDINATE TABLE

FOR MEAN HIGH WATER LOCATION POINTS

POINT NO.	EASTING	NORTHING
112	682446.4593	763637.3907
113	682595.1902	763516.7539
114	682741.9772	763397.2587
115	682890.8523	763276.9992
116	683040.9615	763152.7174
117	683174.6054	763024.908
118	683311.4607	762899.9345
119	683441.8691	762781.9984
120	683573.415	762663.8864
121	683715.9434	762538.2363
122	683866.0839	762407.9374
123	683999.3971	762300.5027
124	684122.2662	762181.1826
125	684251.3251	762036.4197
126	684396.8899	761874.4651
127	684527.7844	761733.425
128	684658.3274	761586.6025

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DATE	REVISION

SCALE: 1" = 100'	DWG. DATE: 12/15/00
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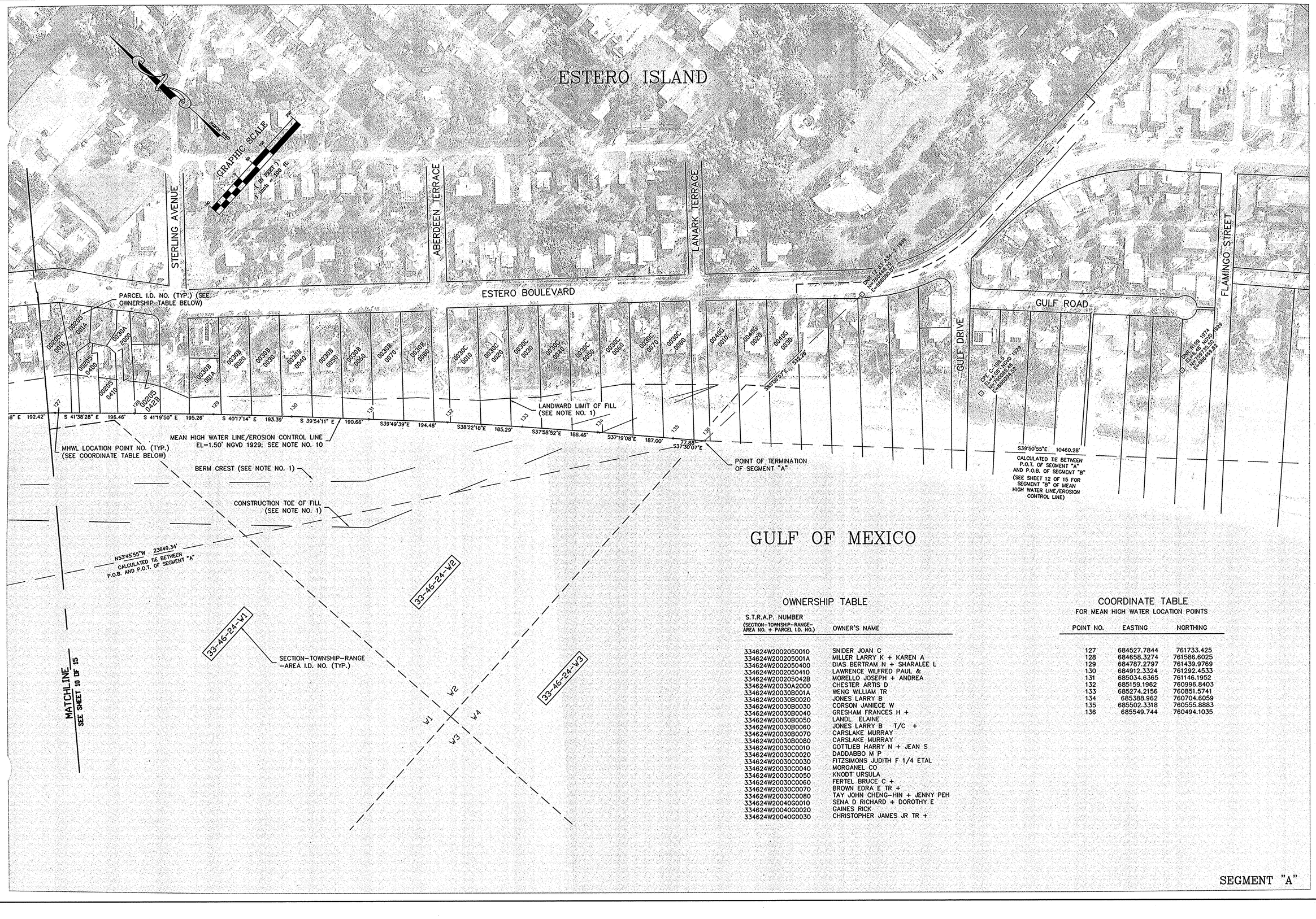
CHECKED BY: EFG	FLIGHT DATE: 9/8/00
DWG. NAME: 00-021-10.DWG	

MEAN HIGH WATER LINE SURVEY AND PROPOSED EROSION CONTROL LINE

FOR PORTIONS OF ESTERO ISLAND AND LOVER'S KEY
LEE COUNTY, FLORIDA

SHEET NO. 10 OF 15



OWNERSHIP TABLE

S.T.R.A.P. NUMBER (SECTION-TOWNSHIP-RANGE-AREA NO. + PARCEL I.D. NO.)	OWNER'S NAME
334624W2002050010	SNIDER JOAN C
334624W2002050010A	MILLER LARRY K + KAREN A
334624W2002050400	DIAS BERTRAM N + SHARALEE L
334624W2002050410	LAWRENCE WILFRED PAUL &
334624W2002050420	MORELLO JOSEPH + ANDREA
334624W20030A2000	CHESTER ARTIS D
334624W20030B001A	WENG WILLIAM TR
334624W20030B0020	JONES LARRY B
334624W20030B0030	CORSON JANIECE W
334624W20030B0040	GRESHAM FRANCES H +
334624W20030B0050	LANDL ELAINE
334624W20030B0060	JONES LARRY B T/C +
334624W20030B0070	CARSLAKE MURRAY
334624W20030B0080	CARSLAKE MURRAY
334624W20030C0010	GOTTLIEB HARRY N + JEAN S
334624W20030C0020	DADDABBO M P
334624W20030C0030	FITZSIMONS JUDITH F 1/4 ETAL
334624W20030C0040	MORGANEL CO
334624W20030C0050	KNODT URSULA
334624W20030C0060	FERTEL BRUCE C +
334624W20030C0070	BROWN EDRA E TR +
334624W20030C0080	TAY JOHN CHENG-HIN + JENNY PEH
334624W20040G0010	SENA D RICHARD + DOROTHY E
334624W20040G0020	GAINES RICK
334624W20040G0030	CHRISTOPHER JAMES JR TR +

COORDINATE TABLE
FOR MEAN HIGH WATER LOCATION POINTS

POINT NO.	EASTING	NORTHING
127	684527.7844	761733.425
128	684658.3274	761586.6025
129	684787.2797	761439.9769
130	684912.3324	761292.4533
131	685034.6365	761146.1952
132	685159.1962	760996.8403
133	685274.2156	760851.5741
134	685388.962	760704.6059
135	685502.3318	760555.8883
136	685549.744	760494.1035

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	REVISION	DATE

DWG. DATE: 12/15/00
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DWG. NAME: 00-021-11.DWG

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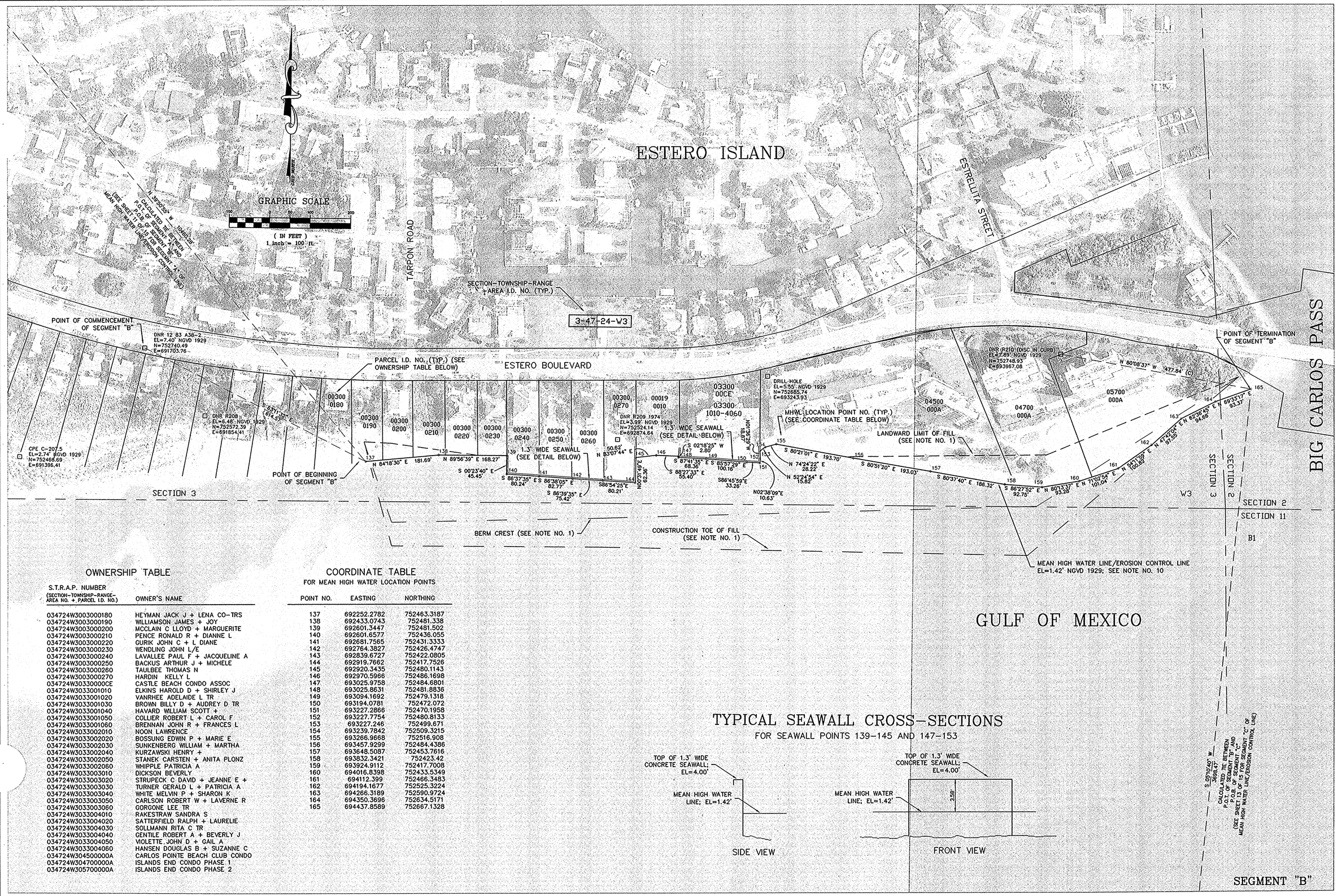
LEE COUNTY, FLORIDA

SHEET NO.
11 OF 15



OWNERSHIP TABLE

S.T.R.A.P. NUMBER (SECTION-TOWNSHIP-RANGE-AREA NO. + PARCEL I.D. NO.)	OWNER'S NAME
034724W3003000180	HEYMAN JACK J + LENA CO-TRS
034724W3003000190	WILLIAMSON JAMES + JOY
034724W3003000200	MCCLAIN C LLOYD + MARGUERITE
034724W3003000210	PENCE RONALD R + DIANNE L
034724W3003000220	GURIK JOHN C + L DIANE
034724W3003000230	WENDLING JOHN L/E
034724W3003000240	LAVALLEE PAUL F + JACQUELINE A
034724W3003000250	BACKUS ARTHUR J + MICHELE
034724W3003000260	TAULBEE THOMAS N
034724W3003000270	HARDIN KELLY L
034724W303300000CE	CASTLE BEACH CONDO ASSOC
034724W3033001010	ELKINS HAROLD D + SHIRLEY J
034724W3033001020	VANRHEE ADELAIDE L TR
034724W3033001030	BROWN BILLY D + AUDREY D TR
034724W3033001040	HAVARD WILLIAM SCOTT +
034724W3033001050	COLLIER ROBERT L + CAROL F
034724W3033001060	BRENNAN JOHN R + FRANCES L
034724W3033002010	NOON LAWRENCE
034724W3033002020	BOSSUNG EDWIN P + MARIE E
034724W3033002030	SUNKENBERG WILLIAM + MARTHA
034724W3033002040	KURZAWSKI HENRY +
034724W3033002050	STANEK CARSTEN + ANITA PLONZ
034724W3033002060	WHIPPLE PATRICIA A
034724W3033003010	DICKSON BEVERLY
034724W3033003020	STRUPECK C DAVID + JEANNE E +
034724W3033003030	TURNER GERALD L + PATRICIA A
034724W3033003040	WHITE MELVIN P + SHARON K
034724W3033003050	CARLSON ROBERT W + LAVERNE R
034724W3033003060	GORGONE LEE TR
034724W3033004010	RAKESTRAW SANDRA S
034724W3033004020	SATTERFIELD RALPH + LAURELIE
034724W3033004030	SOLLMANN RITA C TR
034724W3033004040	GENTILE ROBERT A + BEVERLY J
034724W3033004050	VIOLETTE JOHN D + GAIL A
034724W3033004060	HANSEN DOUGLAS B + SUZANNE C
034724W304500000A	CARLOS POINTE BEACH CLUB CONDO
034724W304700000A	ISLANDS END CONDO PHASE 1
034724W305700000A	ISLANDS END CONDO PHASE 2

COORDINATE TABLE

FOR MEAN HIGH WATER LOCATION POINTS

POINT NO.	EASTING	NORTHING
137	692252.2782	752463.3187
138	692433.0743	752481.338
139	692601.3447	752481.502
140	692601.6577	752436.055
141	692681.7565	752431.3333
142	692764.3827	752426.4747
143	692839.6727	752422.0805
144	692919.7662	752417.7526
145	692920.3435	752480.1143
146	692970.5968	752486.1698
147	693025.9758	752484.6801
148	693025.8631	752481.8836
149	693094.1692	752479.1318
150	693194.0781	752472.072
151	693227.2866	752470.1958
152	693227.7754	752480.8133
153	693227.246	752499.671
154	693238.7842	752509.3215
155	693266.9668	752516.908
156	693457.9299	752484.4386
157	693648.5087	752453.7616
158	693832.3421	752423.42
159	693924.9112	752417.7008
160	694016.8398	752433.5349
161	694112.399	752466.3483
162	694194.1677	752525.3224
163	694266.3189	752590.9724
164	694350.3696	752634.5171
165	694437.8589	752667.1328

TYPICAL SEAWALL CROSS-SECTIONS

FOR SEAWALL POINTS 139-145 AND 147-153

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DATE	REVISION

DWG. DATE: 12/15/00
FIELD DATE: 9/22/00
FLIGHT DATE: 9/8/00

SCALE: 1" = 100'
DRAWN BY: EFG
CHECKED BY: EFG
DWG. NAME: 00-021-12.DWG

MEAN HIGH WATER LINE SURVEY AND PROPOSED EROSION CONTROL LINE

FOR PORTIONS OF ESTERO ISLAND AND LOVER'S KEY
LEE COUNTY, FLORIDA

SHEET NO. 12 OF 15

BIG CARLOS PASS

SECTION 11

SECTION 13

11-47-24-B1

B1

B4

13-47-24-

11-47-24-B4

0010A
000A

0010A
0000

SECTION-TOWNSHIP-RANGE
-AREA I.D. NO. (TYP.)

PARCEL I.D. NO. (TYP.) (SEE OWNERSHIP TABLE BELOW)

N 05°10'40" E
3698.47'

CALCULATED TIE BETWEEN
POT OF SEGMENT "B" AND
POT OF SEGMENT "C"

(SEE SHEET 12 OF 15 FOR SEGMENT "B" OF MEAN HIGH WATER LINE/EROSION CONTROL LINE)

LOVER'S KEY
(CARL JOHNSON STATE PARK)

DNR #214 NGVD 1929
E=694587.27
N=749389.78

POINT OF COMMENCEMENT
OF SEGMENT "C"

S 28°30'13" E 428.67' (C)

LANDWARD LIMIT OF FILL
(SEE NOTE NO. 1)

CPF C-215
E=694732.28
N=748779.86

MHWL LOCATION POINT NO. (TYP.)
(SEE COORDINATE TABLE BELOW)

CPF C-215.5
E=747267.93
N=748812.93

CPF C-215.5
E=695218.52
N=748812.93

166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173

S 43°05'21" E 229.57'

S 45°29'22" E 205.35'

S 47°09'53" E
138.29'

S 44°44'44" E 221.06'

S 41°40'44" E 214.56'

S 42°52'50" E
125.41'

S 46°22'47" E 212.31'

S 44°18'

POINT OF BEGINNING
OF SEGMENT "C"

MEAN HIGH WATER LINE/EROSION CONTROL LINE
EL=1.50' NGVD 1929; SEE NOTE NO. 10

BERM CREST (SEE NOTE NO. 1)

CONSTRUCTION TOE OF FILL
(SEE NOTE NO. 1)

GULF OF MEXICO

SECTION 11

MATCHLINE
SEE SHEET 14 OF 15

SEGMENT "C"

GRAPHIC SCALE
(IN FEET)
1 inch = 100 ft.
0 100 200

MAGNETIC NORTH

OWNERSHIP TABLE

S.T.R.A.P. NUMBER (SECTION-TOWNSHIP-RANGE-AREA NO. + PARCEL I.D. NO.)	OWNER'S NAME
114724B40010A0000	T.I.I.T.F., STATE OF FLORIDA
114724B400100000A	LOVERS KEY

COORDINATE TABLE

FOR MEAN HIGH WATER LOCATION POINTS

POINT NO.	EASTING	NORTHING
166	694104.0807	748983.753
167	694260.9052	748816.1029
168	694407.3454	748672.1437
169	694508.7567	748578.1199
170	694664.3754	748421.113
171	694807.0497	748260.8607
172	694892.389	748168.9618
173	695046.0882	748022.4918

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REVISION	DATE

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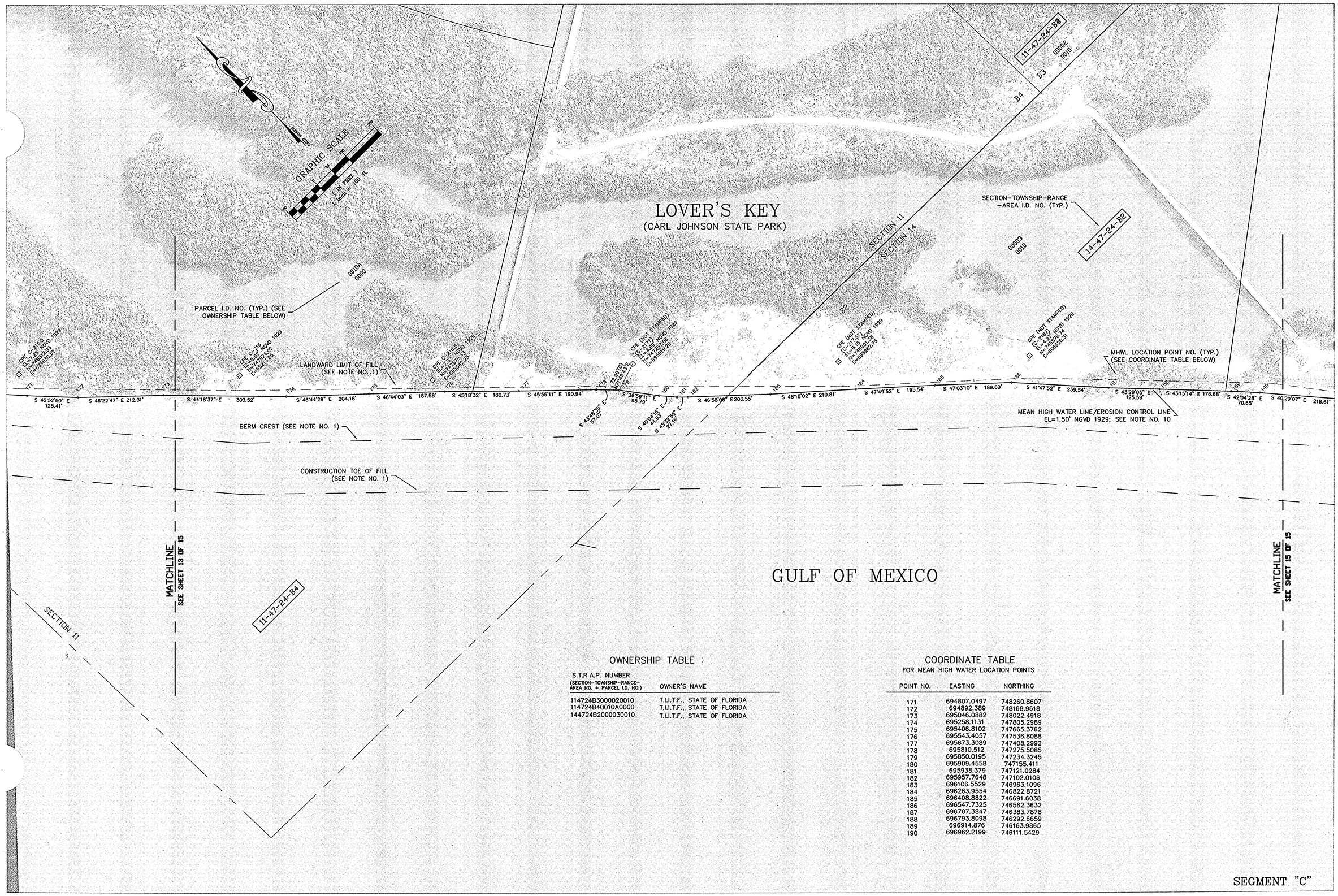
FLIGHT DATE: 9/8/00

SCALE: 1" = 100'
DRAWN BY: EFG
CHECKED BY: EFG
DWG. NAME: 00-021-13.DWG

MEAN HIGH WATER LINE SURVEY AND PROPOSED EROSION CONTROL LINE FOR PORTIONS OF ESTERO ISLAND AND LOVER'S KEY LEE COUNTY, FLORIDA

SHEET NO. 13 OF 15



OWNERSHIP TABLE

S.T.R.A.P. NUMBER (SECTION-TOWNSHIP-RANGE-AREA NO. + PARCEL I.D. NO.)	OWNER'S NAME
114724B3000020010	T.I.I.T.F., STATE OF FLORIDA
114724B40010A0000	T.I.I.T.F., STATE OF FLORIDA
144724B2000030010	T.I.I.T.F., STATE OF FLORIDA

COORDINATE TABLE

FOR MEAN HIGH WATER LOCATION POINTS

POINT NO.	EASTING	NORTHING
171	694807.0497	748260.8607
172	694892.389	748168.9618
173	695046.0882	748022.4918
174	695258.1131	747805.2989
175	695406.8102	747665.3762
176	695543.4057	747536.8088
177	695673.3089	747408.2992
178	695810.512	747275.5085
179	695850.0195	747234.3245
180	695909.4558	747155.411
181	695938.379	747121.0284
182	695957.7648	747102.0106
183	696106.5529	746963.1096
184	696263.9554	746822.8721
185	696408.8822	746691.6038
186	696547.7325	746562.3632
187	696707.3847	746383.7878
188	696793.8098	746292.6659
189	696914.876	746163.9865
190	696962.2199	746111.5429

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REVISION	DATE

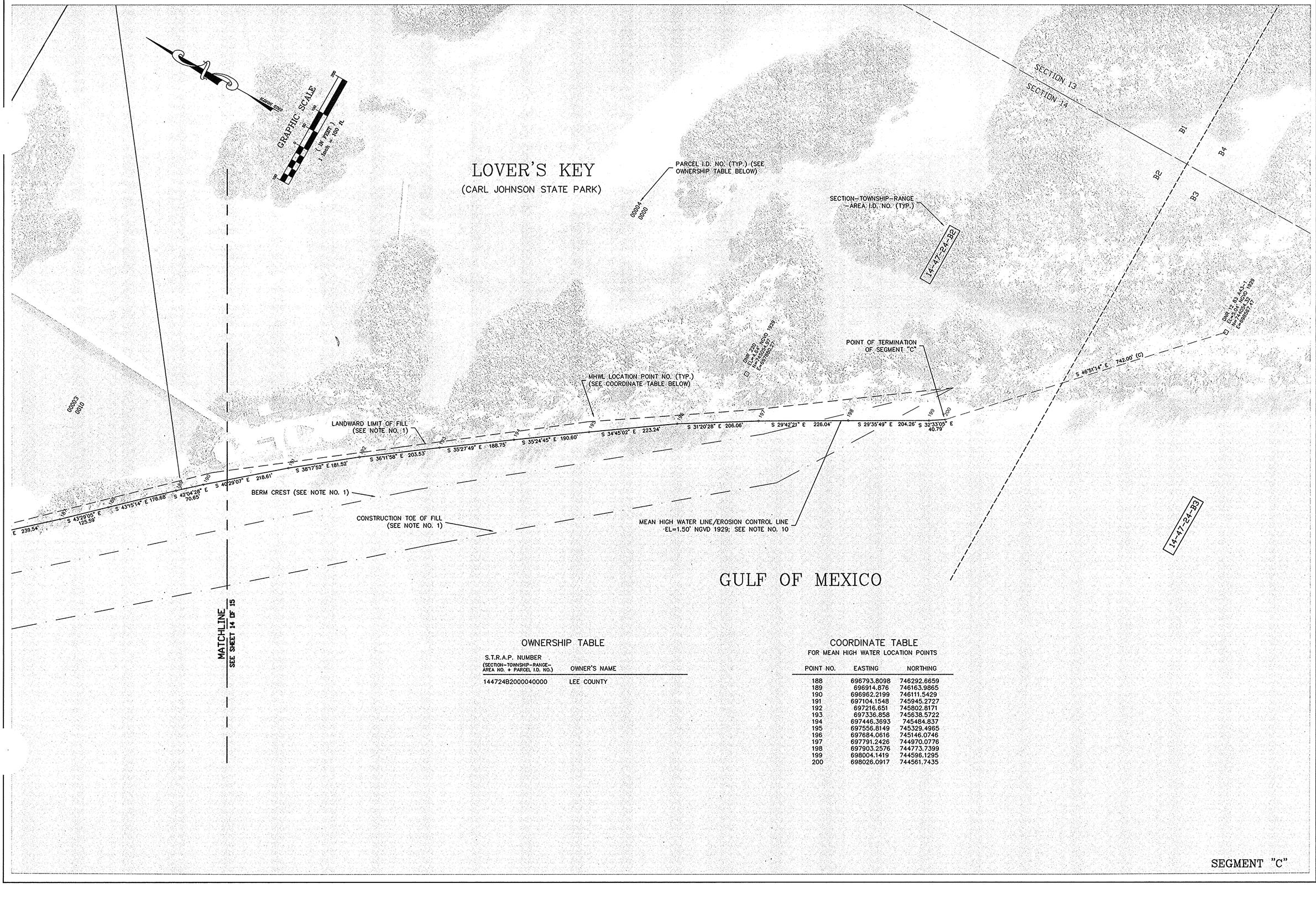
SCALE: 1" = 100'
DRAWN BY: EFG
CHECKED BY: EFG
DWG. NAME: 00-021-14.DWG

DWG. DATE: 12/15/00
FIELD DATE: 9/22/00
FLIGHT DATE: 9/8/00

MEAN HIGH WATER LINE SURVEY AND PROPOSED EROSION CONTROL LINE

FOR PORTIONS OF ESTERO ISLAND AND LOVER'S KEY
LEE COUNTY, FLORIDA

SHEET NO. 14 OF 15



OWNERSHIP TABLE

S.T.R.A.P. NUMBER (SECTION-TOWNSHIP-RANGE-AREA NO. + PARCEL I.D. NO.)	OWNER'S NAME
144724B2000040000	LEE COUNTY

COORDINATE TABLE

FOR MEAN HIGH WATER LOCATION POINTS

POINT NO.	EASTING	NORTHING
188	696793.8098	746292.6659
189	696914.876	746163.9865
190	696962.2199	746111.5429
191	697104.1548	745945.2727
192	697216.651	745802.8171
193	697336.858	745638.5722
194	697446.3693	745484.837
195	697556.8149	745329.4965
196	697684.0616	745146.0746
197	697791.2426	744970.0776
198	697903.2576	744773.7399
199	698004.1419	744596.1295
200	698026.0917	744561.7435

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MEAN HIGH WATER LINE SURVEY AND PROPOSED EROSION CONTROL LINE FOR PORTIONS OF ESTERO ISLAND AND LOVER'S KEY LEE COUNTY, FLORIDA

SHEET NO. 15 OF 15

Critically Eroded Beaches in Florida

Division of Water Resource Management

Florida Department of Environmental Protection

June 2019

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Introduction

In 1986, pursuant to Sections 161.101 and 161.161, Florida Statutes (F.S.), the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (Department) was charged with the responsibility to identify those beaches of the state which are critically eroding and to develop and maintain a comprehensive long-term management plan for their restoration. The long-term management plan has several components that the Department implements including the *Critically Eroded Beaches Report* and the *Strategic Beach Management Plan*.

The Department, pursuant to rule 62B-36.002(5), Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), defines "critically eroded shoreline" as, "*a segment of the shoreline where natural processes or human activity have caused or contributed to erosion and recession of the beach or dune system to such a degree that upland development, recreational interests, wildlife habitat, or important cultural resources are threatened or lost. Critically eroded shorelines may also include peripheral segments or gaps between identified critically eroded areas which, although they may be stable or slightly erosional now, their inclusion is necessary for continuity of management of the coastal system or for the design integrity of adjacent beach management projects.*"

This critical erosion report provides an inventory of Florida's erosion areas on the 825 miles of sandy beaches fronting the Atlantic Ocean, Straits of Florida, Gulf of Mexico, and the roughly 66 coastal barrier tidal inlets. This report is periodically updated to include additions and deletions. When planning for future initiatives beyond the date of this report's publication, readers may wish to visit the Department's webpage to ensure use of the most up-to-date information.

Many of the designated critically eroded beaches have been restored through the placement of beach and dune fill material. The shorelines where these beach restoration projects have taken place have improved compared to their pre-project condition when they were designated as being critically eroded. Although these beach management projects and their subsequent maintenance have mitigated the original critical erosion conditions, these shorelines retain their critical erosion designation in order to retain their State of Florida funding eligibility for long term management and beach project maintenance and monitoring. Roughly half of the designated critically eroded beaches are currently managed. Many areas have significant historic or contemporary erosion conditions, yet the erosion processes do not currently threaten public or private interests. These areas are therefore designated as non-critically eroded beaches and require close monitoring in case the conditions become critical.

Historical Critical Erosion Designations

In 1989, the first list of erosion areas was developed based upon an abbreviated definition of "critical erosion." That list included 217.6 miles of critical erosion and another 114.8 miles of non-critical erosion statewide. The erosion areas list was revised in 1990 to include minor changes for Nassau, Martin, and Gulf counties, plus more significant changes for Monroe County as a result of a more detailed study of the Florida Keys beaches conducted during 1989.

A 1991 revision included minor changes in Nassau, Brevard, Sarasota, Charlotte, Lee, and Collier counties, and more significant changes in Pinellas County as a result of new studies conducted during 1990 and 1991. Notably, Anclote Key was divided between Pinellas and Pasco counties, and the recent barrier islands of Three Rooker Bar, North Bunces Key, and South Bunces Key were included. In addition, an eastern portion of Escambia County was transferred to Santa Rosa County. The 1991 list included 227.5 miles of critical erosion and 122.1 miles of non-critical erosion statewide.

The erosion areas list was revised in 1992 to include beaches that had been authorized for restoration. This change had the effect of adding some peripheral segments and gaps between identified problem areas which, although they were stable or slightly erosional, required nourishment for the design integrity of an authorized beach restoration project. The major changes included the Manatee County projects on Anna Maria Island and Longboat Key. A peripheral erosion area in Martin County and an erosion gap segment in St. Lucie County were also added to the 1992 revision. The 1993 revision included minor changes in Wakulla, Taylor, Hernando, Levy, and Sarasota counties as a result of new studies in 1993. The 1993 list included 232.9 miles of critical erosion and 122.6 miles of non-critical erosion statewide.

Major storms in 1994, 1995, and 1998 caused significant changes in Florida's shoreline. Three tropical storms and a tropical depression impacted Florida in 1994; three hurricanes and a tropical storm caused more impacts in 1995. Following Hurricane Opal on October 4, 1995, an updated list was compiled for northwest Florida that specifically identified areas that not only had critical erosion but also a high degree of post-storm vulnerability.

As a result of new investigations conducted in 1997 and 1998, an updated critical erosion list was finalized in October 1998. Subsequently, a post-Hurricane Earl and Georges Recovery Plan was prepared in January 1999. The March 1999 critical erosion list included changes resulting from the impacts of Hurricanes Opal, Earl, and Georges, and other storms with less impact in Florida. The 2000

critical erosion list was the result of continued investigations in 1999, including the significant effects from Hurricanes Floyd and Irene, and Tropical Storm Harvey. Two small additions were made in Palm Beach County in 2001; however, Tropical Storm Gabrielle caused erosion in the fall of 2001, which prompted the addition of critical areas in Flagler and Charlotte counties in 2002. Due to recovery in the Panhandle following the hurricanes of 1995 and 1998, a few areas in Okaloosa, Bay, and Gulf counties were removed from the critical list in 2002. Continued recovery resulted in further removals in St. Lucie, Okaloosa, Walton, and Franklin counties in 2003. An updated investigation of Dr. Julian G. Bruce St. George Island State Park during 2002 and 2003 resulted in significant changes in that portion of Franklin County. A study of south St. Lucie County resulted in the addition of a critical erosion area along Hutchinson Island. Following Tropical Storm Isidore in 2002, small segments of critical erosion were added in Walton, Gulf, and Sarasota counties in 2003.

The 2004 hurricane season was the most active storm season in Florida since weather records began in 1851. Hurricanes Charley, Frances, Ivan, and Jeanne, along with Tropical Storm Bonnie, damaged the beach and dune system, upland structures and properties, and infrastructure in the majority of Florida's coastal counties. The cumulative impact of these storms exacerbated erosion conditions throughout the state. The 2005 updated list added 42.6 miles (roughly a 13.2 percent increase) to the statewide total of critically eroded beaches. In southwest Florida, 1.1 miles of critically eroded beach were added to Lee County due to the impact of Hurricane Charley. On the Atlantic coast, the combined impact of Hurricanes Frances and Jeanne resulted in significant increases in the amount of critically eroded beach in Flagler (2.3 miles), Volusia (5.4 miles), Brevard (11.5 miles), Indian River (6.6 miles), St. Lucie (3.7 miles) and Martin (1.6 miles) counties, along with minor increases in St. Johns (0.2 mile) and Palm Beach (0.3 mile) counties. On the northern Gulf of Mexico coast, Hurricane Ivan resulted in the addition of critically eroded beach segments in Escambia (1.2 miles), Santa Rosa (0.7 mile), Okaloosa (2.8 miles), Walton (5.1 miles) and Gulf (0.5 mile) counties. A public beach in Citrus County was also added (0.2 mile).

The 2005 hurricane season was a record-breaking season with 27 named storms. Florida was impacted by Hurricanes Dennis, Katrina, Ophelia, Rita, and Wilma, and Tropical Storms Arlene and Tammy. The cumulative impact of these storms exacerbated erosion conditions in south and northwest Florida. The 2006 updated list added 20.2 miles (roughly a 5.5 percent increase) to the statewide total of critically eroded beaches, and 0.2 mile (2.4 percent increase) to the total of critically eroded inlet shorelines. In south Florida, 2.5 miles were added in Monroe County and 3.1 miles were added in Collier County due to the impacts of Hurricanes Rita and Wilma. In Northwest Florida, following the impacts of Hurricanes

Dennis, Katrina, and Rita, critically eroded segments were added in Okaloosa (1.6 miles), Walton (2.4 miles), Gulf (2.4 miles) and Franklin (7.4 miles) counties. Continued investigations in southwest Florida resulted in the addition of 0.8 mile of critically eroded beach in Pinellas County and 0.2 mile of critically eroded inlet shoreline in Manatee County.

A mild tropical storm season in 2006 led to few additions for the 2007 updated listing. An eroded segment of South Ponte Vedra (2.0 miles) was added in St. Johns County, as well as small beach and inlet segments in Lee County at Boca Grande. Another segment was added to Escambia County on Perdido Key (0.9 mile).

Although there was another relatively mild tropical storm season in 2007, with only Tropical Storms Andrea, Barry, and Noel affecting Florida beaches, persistent northeasters cumulatively exacerbated erosion conditions at a few hotspots along the Atlantic coast. Due to these storm effects, small shoreline segments at Painters Hill in Flagler County (0.3 mile) and Lantana Municipal Beach in Palm Beach County (0.1 mile) were added to the 2008 updated listing. At the north end of Manatee County, the shoreline of Passage Key (0.3 mile) was also added to the 2008 updated listing. Segments on Perdido Key in Escambia County (4.0 miles), St. Joseph Peninsula in Gulf County (1.7 miles) and Alligator Point in Franklin County (0.8 mile) were added for the design integrity of adjacent beach management projects. An updated study of Manasota Key resulted in the addition of a 1.5-mile segment in Sarasota County. Another updated study in Lee County included a non-critically eroded segment on North Captiva Island and a 0.8-mile critically eroded segment on Big Hickory Island.

In 2008, Tropical Storm Fay affected predominantly the Atlantic shoreline, and the Gulf coast received the fringe impacts of Hurricanes Gustav and Ike. Small critical erosion areas were added for Nassau and Palm Beach counties. Small segments of Walton County were designated as critical for the design integrity of adjacent beach management projects. Because the Alligator Point to Lighthouse Point beach restoration project did not go forward in Franklin County, small segments were removed from the critically eroded list. The designation for the critically eroded north end of Anna Maria Island changed from an inlet shoreline to a gulf beach. Studies in 2010 identified minor segments of critically eroded areas in Sarasota County (0.8 mile) and Collier County (0.4 mile). Due to another quiet tropical storm season for Florida's beaches in 2010, no changes were made in the 2011 report.

Updated east coast surveys in 2011 permitted the investigation of long-term beach recovery over the seven years since Hurricanes Frances and Jeanne inflicted severe erosion along the east coast. A shoreline can be removed from the critical erosion list if there is total recovery or partial recovery such

that the upland interests are no longer threatened by high frequency storm conditions. The 2012 report delisted beach segments in Flagler County (0.9 mile), Volusia County (2.7 miles) and St. Lucie County (1.8 miles). A small non-critical segment was removed with the disappearance of Coconut Island in Collier County (0.1 mile). A 4.7-mile segment of Kennedy Space Center was listed as critical after a new study conducted on Cape Canaveral, and a 0.6-mile segment at the north end of Conch Island in St. Johns County was added as non-critical.

Effects of Hurricane Sandy (2012) resulted in the addition of beaches in Manalapan (1.4 miles) in Palm Beach County to the critically eroded list. Also added were a southern segment in the Town of Palm Beach (0.9 mile), an extended segment of South Ponte Vedra in St. Johns County (0.7 mile), a segment of southern Estero Island in Lee County (0.8 mile), an extended segment in Collier County (1.1 miles), and the northern 2,000 feet of Deer Island in Levy County (0.4 mile). Another 3.1 miles of non-threatened shoreline was added for continuity of management of the coastal system following federal project authorization in Walton County. A non-critical segment of eastern Santa Rosa Island was delisted (1.1 miles).

The 2015 update designated the beach between the critical segments of South Ponte Vedra and Vilano Beach in St. Johns County (2.2 miles) as critically eroded, and added a minor extension to Hutchinson Island in Martin County (0.4 mile) for design integrity of a beach restoration project. The 2016 update designated beach segments on Manasota Key and Knight Island for the design integrity of beach restoration projects in Charlotte County (1.3 miles).

In 2016, Hurricanes Hermine and Matthew impacted Florida's Gulf and Atlantic beaches resulting in additional areas being designated as critically eroded, including a northward extension of South Ponte Vedra in St. Johns County (1.6 miles), Painters Hill, and southern Flagler Beach in Flagler County (1.7 miles), a northern segment of Volusia County fronting State Road A1A (1.6 miles), and a segment of Manasota Key in Sarasota County (0.3 mile). In 2017, Hurricane Irma caused statewide erosion impacts resulting in additional critical erosion areas being designated for Ponte Vedra in St. Johns County (0.9 mile), Delnor-Wiggins Pass State Park in Collier County (0.1 mile), and segments of Sea Oats Beach, Long Key, Little Crawl Key, Coco Plum Beach and Big Pine Key in Monroe County (3.5 miles). In 2018, Hurricane Michael caused severe erosion in northwest Florida resulting in a new critical erosion designation on St. George Island in Franklin County (1.7 miles). Along with minor additions in St. Johns and Flagler Counties, a 3.5-mile segment of western Perdido Key in Escambia County was de-listed due to dune recovery since Hurricane Ivan in 2004. The 2019 list includes 419.6

miles of critically eroded beach, 8.7 miles of critically eroded inlet shoreline, 90.9 miles of non-critically eroded beach and 3.2 miles of non-critically eroded inlet shoreline statewide, as shown in *Figure 1.*

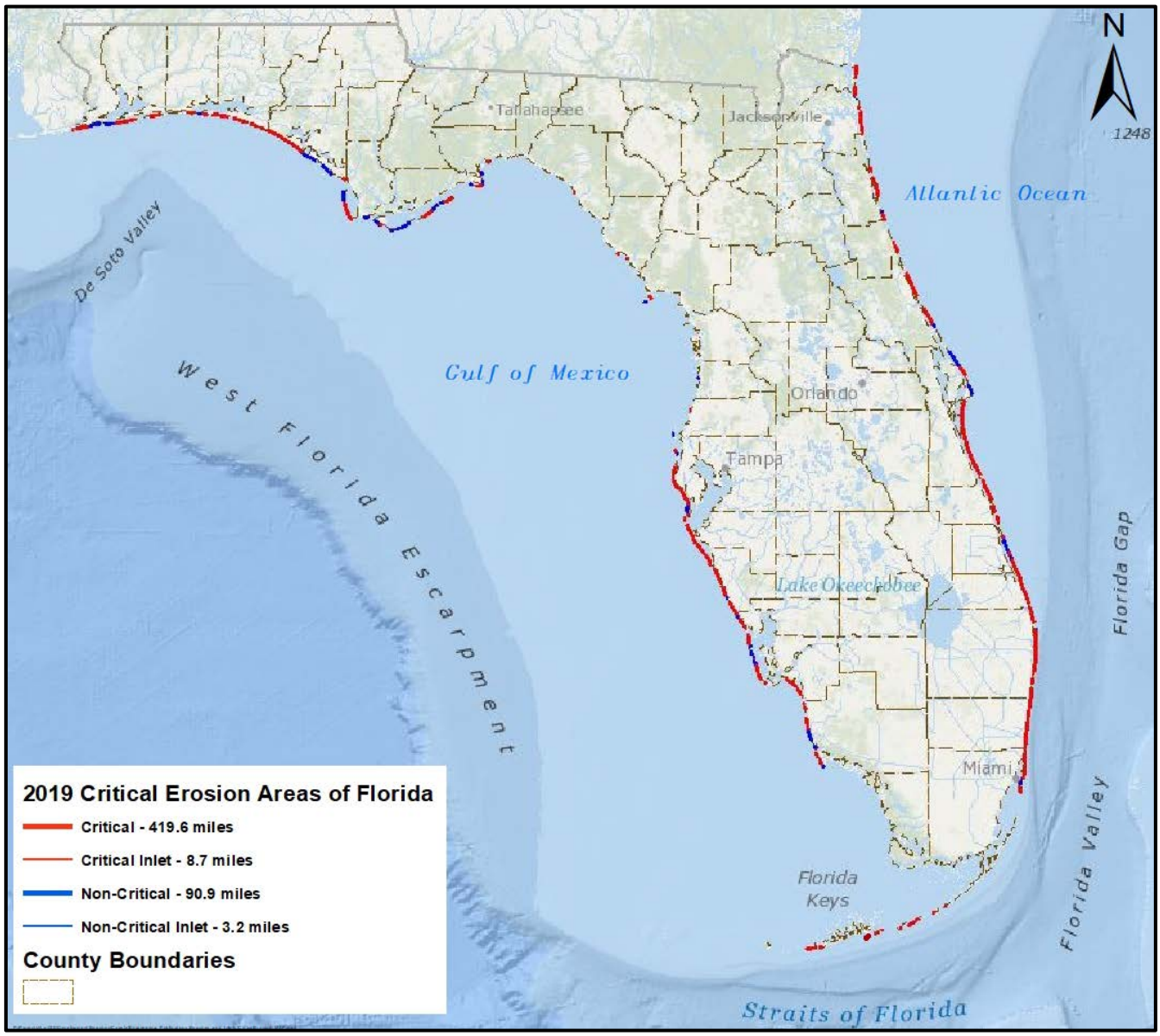


Figure 1. *Statewide areas of critically and non-critically eroded shoreline [Graphic from ROSSI database]. View an interactive map with aerial imagery showing R monuments and the critical erosion areas.*

Discussion

To determine whether a segment of shoreline is critically eroded, the Department's coastal engineering staff investigates an area of concern and employs both qualitative assessments and quantitative data and analyses. When data are limited at the time of an investigation, staff utilizes professional engineering judgment based upon reasonably accepted standards and practices in evaluating the erosion condition of a shoreline. Subsequently, when pertinent new data is obtained, the Department updates the analysis. The type of quantitative data and analyses considered includes, but is not limited to: beach and offshore profiles, upland topography, nearshore and offshore bathymetry, historical shoreline position changes, storm tide frequency, beach and dune erosion, recent storm damage, design adequacy of upland development, and proximity of development, infrastructure, wildlife habitat, and important cultural resources to the effects of a 25-year frequency storm event.

Only beaches that are exposed to the open water of the Gulf of Mexico, Atlantic Ocean, or Straits of Florida, and are not sheltered by a coastal barrier or island shoal, were considered for inclusion in this report. The Gulf fronting beaches of Monroe County, including the Cape Sable region and the distal sand keys west of Key West (e.g., Marquesas Keys, Tortugas Keys), have insufficient data to identify erosion problems areas at this time; however, the Department has documented substantial erosion in these areas due to hurricanes in 2005.

The listings of critically and non-critically eroded areas in this report are identified by the Department's reference monument system (R numbers) or by virtual stations (V numbers). A few areas are not identified by either the R or V numbers because they are not included in the coastal construction control line program nor have virtual stations been designated. These areas without R or V numbers are usually inlet shoreline areas, Florida Keys erosion areas and Big Bend erosion areas.

Tables are provided with listings of the beach and inlet erosion areas for each coastal county on the east coast (*Table 1*), west coast (*Table 2*) and Florida Keys (*Table 3*), with all values provided in miles of shoreline to the nearest one-tenth mile.

Table 4 summarizes all beach and inlet erosion areas in the state. The following chapters discuss the erosion areas in each coastal county and maps are provided for 34 coastal counties.

Table 1. *Locations of critically eroded beach and inlet shoreline, and non-critically eroded beach and inlet shoreline, in Florida east coast counties, as of June 2019.*

County	Eroding Shoreline Location (by R monument or inlet name)	Erosion Condition	Critically Eroded Beach (miles)	Non-Critically Eroded Beach (miles)	Critically Eroded Inlet (miles)	Non-Critically Eroded Inlet (miles)
Nassau	St. Marys River	Critical Inlet Shoreline	0	0	2.5	0
Nassau	R9 – R33	Critical	4.4	0	0	0
Nassau	R60 – R80	Critical	3.3	0	0	0
Nassau	***Total Eroding Shoreline***		***7.7***	***0***	***2.5***	***0***
Duval	Big Talbot Island, Nassau Sound	Non-Critical Inlet Shoreline	0	0	0	2.0
Duval	R21 – R23	Critical	0.3	0	0	0
Duval	R23 – A1A	Critical Inlet Shoreline	0	0	0.7	0
Duval	V501 – R80	Critical	10.1	0	0	0
Duval	***Total Eroding Shoreline***		***10.4***	***0***	***0.7***	***2.0***
St. Johns	R26 – R31	Critical	0.9	0	0	0
St. Johns	R76 – R117.5	Critical	8.2	0	0	0
St. Johns	R123 – R128	Critical	1.0	0	0	0
St. Johns	R132 – R152	Critical	3.8	0	0	0
St. Johns	R193.5 – R196	Non-Critical	0	0.5	0	0
St. Johns	R197 – R209	Critical	2.4	0	0	0
St. Johns	***Total Eroding Shoreline***		***16.3***	***0.5***	***0***	***0***
Flagler	R1 – R4	Critical	0.6	0	0	0
Flagler	R50 – R57	Critical	1.1	0	0	0
Flagler	R65.2 – R72	Critical	1.2	0	0	0

County	Eroding Shoreline Location (by R monument or inlet name)	Erosion Condition	Critically Eroded Beach (miles)	Non-Critically Eroded Beach (miles)	Critically Eroded Inlet (miles)	Non-Critically Eroded Inlet (miles)
Flagler	R76 – R94.8	Critical	3.3	0	0	0
Flagler	R98 – South County Line	Critical	0.6	0	0	0
Flagler	***Total Eroding Shoreline***		***6.8***	***0***	***0***	***0***
Volusia	R24 – R33	Critical	1.6	0	0	0
Volusia	R57 – R118	Critical	11.0	0	0	0
Volusia	North Shore, Ponce Inlet	Critical Inlet Shoreline	0	0	0.6	0
Volusia	R160.8 – R207.8	Critical	8.4	0	0	0
Volusia	R207.8 – R214	Non-Critical	0	1.1	0	0
Volusia	***Total Eroding Shoreline***		***21.0***	***1.1***	***0.6***	***0***
Brevard	V320 – V365	Non-Critical	0	8.5	0	0
Brevard	V365 – V390	Critical	4.7	0	0	0
Brevard	V417 – V436	Non-Critical	0	3.6	0	0
Brevard	R1 – R202	Critical	36.5	0	0	0
Brevard	***Total Eroding Shoreline***		***41.2***	***12.1***	***0***	***0***
Indian River	R1 – R51.3	Critical	9.5	0	0	0
Indian River	R70 – R86	Critical	3.1	0	0	0
Indian River	R99 – R115.7	Critical	3.1	0	0	0
Indian River	***Total Eroding Shoreline***		***15.7***	***0***	***0***	***0***
St. Lucie	R34 – R46	Critical	2.3	0	0	0
St. Lucie	R46 – R80	Non-Critical	0	6.4	0	0

County	Eroding Shoreline Location (by R monument or inlet name)	Erosion Condition	Critically Eroded Beach (miles)	Non-Critically Eroded Beach (miles)	Critically Eroded Inlet (miles)	Non-Critically Eroded Inlet (miles)
St. Lucie	R80 – R90.3	Critical	1.9	0	0	0
St. Lucie	R90.3 – R98	Non-Critical	0	1.5	0	0
St. Lucie	R98 – R115+1000	Critical	3.4	0	0	0
St. Lucie	***Total Eroding Shoreline***		***7.6***	***7.9***	***0***	***0***
Martin	R1 – R40	Critical	6.7	0	0	0
Martin	R45 – R111	Critical	11.5	0	0	0
Martin	R126 – R127.4	Critical	0.2	0	0	0
Martin	***Total Eroding Shoreline***		***18.4***	***0***	***0***	***0***
Palm Beach	R1 – R10	Critical	1.5	0	0	0
Palm Beach	North and South Shore, Jupiter Inlet	Critical Inlet Shoreline	0	0	0.8	0
Palm Beach	R12 – R38	Critical	5.0	0	0	0
Palm Beach	R38 – R40	Non-Critical	0	0.4	0	0
Palm Beach	R58 – R60.5	Non-Critical	0	0.5	0	0
Palm Beach	R60.5 – R69	Critical	1.7	0	0	0
Palm Beach	R76 – R128	Critical	10.9	0	0	0
Palm Beach	R128.8 – R145.8	Critical	3.3	0	0	0
Palm Beach	R152 – R168	Critical	3.3	0	0	0
Palm Beach	R176 – R190	Critical	2.9	0	0	0
Palm Beach	R204 – R227.9	Critical	5.0	0	0	0
Palm Beach	***Total Eroding Shoreline***		***33.6***	***0.9***	***0.8***	***0***

County	Eroding Shoreline Location (by R monument or inlet name)	Erosion Condition	Critically Eroded Beach (miles)	Non-Critically Eroded Beach (miles)	Critically Eroded Inlet (miles)	Non-Critically Eroded Inlet (miles)
Broward	R6 – R23	Critical	3.2	0	0	0
Broward	R25 – R77	Critical	10.0	0	0	0
Broward	R86 – R128	Critical	8.1	0	0	0
Broward	***Total Eroding Shoreline***		***21.3***	***0***	***0***	***0***
Dade	R1 – R26.7	Critical	5.1	0	0	0
Dade	R27 – R74.4	Critical	9.4	0	0	0
Dade	South Shore, Norris Cut	Non-Critical Inlet Shoreline	0	0	0	0.3
Dade	R84 – R88	Non-Critical	0	0.8	0	0
Dade	R89 – R92	Non-Critical	0	0.6	0	0
Dade	R101 – R113	Critical	2.5	0	0	0
Dade	***Total Eroding Shoreline***		***17.0***	***1.4***	***0***	***0.3***
Total	***Total East Coast Eroding Shoreline***		***217.0***	***23.9***	***4.6***	***2.3***

Table 2. *Locations of critically eroded beach and inlet shoreline, and non-critically eroded beach and inlet shoreline, in Florida counties on the west coast, as of June 2019.*

County	Eroding Shoreline Location (by R monument or inlet name)	Erosion Condition	Critically Eroded Beach (miles)	Non-Critically Eroded Beach (miles)	Critically Eroded Inlet (miles)	Non-Critically Eroded Inlet (miles)
Escambia	R19 – R34	Critical	3.0	0	0	0
Escambia	R34 – R65	Non-Critical	0	5.9	0	0
Escambia	R79 – R107	Non-Critical	0	5.3	0	0
Escambia	R107 – R151	Critical	8.2	0	0	0
Escambia	***Total Eroding Shoreline***		***11.2***	***11.2***	***0***	***0***
Santa Rosa	R192.5 – R213.5	Critical	4.1	0	0	0
Santa Rosa	***Total Eroding Shoreline***		***4.1***	***0***	***0***	***0***
Okaloosa	R1 – R15	Critical	2.8	0	0	0
Okaloosa	Norriego Point	Critical Inlet Shoreline	0	0	0.8	0
Okaloosa	R17 – R25.5	Critical	1.6	0	0	0
Okaloosa	R39 – R50	Critical	2.1	0	0	0
Okaloosa	***Total Eroding Shoreline***		***6.5***	***0***	***0.8***	***0***
Walton	R1 – R23.6	Critical	5.2	0	0	0
Walton	R41 – R64	Critical	4.5	0	0	0
Walton	R67 – R72	Critical	1.0	0	0	0
Walton	R78 – R98	Critical	3.9	0	0	0
Walton	R105.5 – R127.4	Critical	4.2	0	0	0

County	Eroding Shoreline Location (by R monument or inlet name)	Erosion Condition	Critically Eroded Beach (miles)	Non-Critically Eroded Beach (miles)	Critically Eroded Inlet (miles)	Non-Critically Eroded Inlet (miles)
Walton	***Total Eroding Shoreline***		***18.8***	***0***	***0***	***0***
Bay	R1 – R97	Critical	18.6	0	0	0
Bay	Gator Lake	Critical Inlet Shoreline	0	0	0.2	0
Bay	R98 – V309	Non-Critical	0	6.1	0	0
Bay	V316 – V330+2000	Non-Critical	0	2.8	0	0
Bay	V336 – V341	Non-Critical	0	1.2	0	0
Bay	R132 – R137.8	Critical	0.9	0	0	0
Bay	***Total Eroding Shoreline***		***19.5***	***10.1***	***0.2***	***0***
Gulf	R41 – R69	Non-Critical	0	5.5	0	0
Gulf	R69 – R106	Critical	7.2	0	0	0
Gulf	R106 – R111.5	Critical	1.1	0	0	0
Gulf	R111.5 – R114	Non-Critical	0	0.5	0	0
Gulf	R150 – R162	Non-Critical	0	2.6	0	0
Gulf	***Total Eroding Shoreline***		***8.3***	***8.6***	***0***	***0***
Franklin	V317 – V334	Non-Critical	0	3.2	0	0
Franklin	V334 – V339	Critical	0.9	0	0	0
Franklin	R15 – R18.5	Non-Critical	0	0.7	0	0
Franklin	R18.5 – R22.5	Critical	0.6	0	0	0
Franklin	R22.5 – R24	Non-Critical	0	0.3	0	0
Franklin	R34 – R51	Non-Critical	0	3.3	0	0

County	Eroding Shoreline Location (by R monument or inlet name)	Erosion Condition	Critically Eroded Beach (miles)	Non-Critically Eroded Beach (miles)	Critically Eroded Inlet (miles)	Non-Critically Eroded Inlet (miles)
Franklin	Sikes Cut, East and West Shores	Non-Critical Inlet Shoreline	0	0	0	0.5
Franklin	R52 – R59.6	Critical	1.7	0	0	0
Franklin	R59.6 – R69	Non-Critical	0	2.0	0	0
Franklin	R106 – R128.5	Critical	4.5	0	0	0
Franklin	R128.5 – R147	Non-Critical	0	3.8	0	0
Franklin	R154 – R168	Non-Critical	0	2.6	0	0
Franklin	R168 – R187.2	Critical	3.6	0	0	0
Franklin	R194 – R196	Non-Critical	0	0.4	0	0
Franklin	R210 – R216	Critical	1.1	0	0	0
Franklin	R220 – R222	Critical	0.4	0	0	0
Franklin	R222 – R232	Non-Critical	0	2.1	0	0
Franklin	***Total Eroding Shoreline***		***12.8***	***18.4***	***0***	***0.5***
Wakulla	Mashes Sands, South	Critical	0.3	0	0	0
Wakulla	Mashes Sands, North	Non-Critical	0	0.4	0	0
Wakulla	Shell Point	Critical	1.0	0	0	0
Wakulla	***Total Eroding Shoreline***		***1.3***	***0.4***	***0***	***0***
Taylor	Dekle Beach	Critical	0.2	0	0	0
Taylor	***Total Eroding Shoreline***		***0.2***	***0***	***0***	***0***
Dixie	Shired Island	Critical	0.2	0	0	0
Dixie	Bird Island	Critical	0.2	0	0	0

County	Eroding Shoreline Location (by R monument or inlet name)	Erosion Condition	Critically Eroded Beach (miles)	Non-Critically Eroded Beach (miles)	Critically Eroded Inlet (miles)	Non-Critically Eroded Inlet (miles)
Dixie	Cotton Island	Critical	0.2	0	0	0
Dixie	***Total Eroding Shoreline***		***0.6***	***0***	***0***	***0***
Levy	Deer Island	Critical	0.4	0	0	0
Levy	Cedar Key	Critical	0.5	0	0	0
Levy	Atsena Otie Key	Critical	0.2	0	0	0
Levy	Seahorse Key	Non-Critical	0	1.2	0	0
Levy	***Total Eroding Shoreline***		***1.1***	***1.2***	***0***	***0***
Citrus	Fort Island Beach	Critical	0.2	0	0	0
Citrus	***Total Eroding Shoreline***		***0.2***	***0***	***0***	***0***
Hernando	Pine Island	Non-Critical	0	0.5	0	0
Hernando	***Total Eroding Shoreline***		***0***	***0.5***	***0***	***0***
Pasco	Hudson Beach	Critical	0.2	0	0	0
Pasco	Anclote Key	Non-Critical	0	1.1	0	0
Pasco	***Total Eroding Shoreline***		***0.2***	***1.1***	***0***	***0***
Pinellas	South Anclote Key	Non-Critical	0	0.3	0	0
Pinellas	R6 – R12	Critical	1.4	0	0	0
Pinellas	R17 – R20	Non-Critical	0	0.5	0	0
Pinellas	R47 – R49	Critical Inlet Shoreline	0	0	0.5	0
Pinellas	R56 – R115.4	Critical	11.3	0	0	0

County	Eroding Shoreline Location (by R monument or inlet name)	Erosion Condition	Critically Eroded Beach (miles)	Non-Critically Eroded Beach (miles)	Critically Eroded Inlet (miles)	Non-Critically Eroded Inlet (miles)
Pinellas	R126 – R143	Critical	3.5	0	0	0
Pinellas	R144 – R166	Critical	4.1	0	0	0
Pinellas	North Bounces Key	Non-Critical	0	1.4	0	0
Pinellas	South Bounces Key	Non-Critical	0	2.2	0	0
Pinellas	R176 – R182	Critical	1.1	4.4	0.5	0
Pinellas	***Total Eroding Shoreline***		***21.4***	***8.8***	***0.5***	***0***
Hillsborough	Egmont Key	Critical	1.6	0	0	0
Hillsborough	***Total Eroding Shoreline***		***1.6***	***0***	***0***	***0***
Manatee	V1 – V2	Critical	0.3	0	0	0
Manatee	Pier – R41.3	Critical	7.9	0	0	0
Manatee	R42 – R67.3	Critical	4.8	0	0	0
Manatee	***Total Eroding Shoreline***		***13.0***	***0***	***0***	***0***
Sarasota	R1 – R29	Critical	5.4	0	0	0
Sarasota	R31, east 1500’	Critical	0	0	0.3	0
Sarasota	R31 – R44.5	Critical	2.4	0	0	0
Sarasota	R44A – R45	Critical	0	0	0.8	0
Sarasota	R46 – R48.4	Critical	0.4	0	0	0
Sarasota	R64 - R77	Critical	2.4	0	0	0
Sarasota	R81 – R100.3	Critical	3.7	0	0	0
Sarasota	R116 – R143	Critical	5.1	0	0	0

County	Eroding Shoreline Location (by R monument or inlet name)	Erosion Condition	Critically Eroded Beach (miles)	Non-Critically Eroded Beach (miles)	Critically Eroded Inlet (miles)	Non-Critically Eroded Inlet (miles)
Sarasota	R143 – R146.5	Non-Critical	0	0.7	0	0
Sarasota	R146.5 – R148.3	Critical	0.3	0	0	0
Sarasota	R160 – R183.7	Critical	4.5	0	0	0
Sarasota	***Total Eroding Shoreline***		***24.2***	***0.7***	***1.1***	***0***
Charlotte	R1 – R21.2	Critical	3.8	0	0	0
Charlotte	Stump Pass South Shore	Critical Inlet Shoreline	0	0	0.1	0
Charlotte	R28 – R40.5	Critical	2.3	0	0	0
Charlotte	R47.5 – R49.5	Critical	0.4	0	0	0
Charlotte	***Total Eroding Shoreline***		***6.5***	***0.0***	***0.1***	***0***
Lee	R7 – R26.7	Critical	4.0	0	0	0
Lee	Boca Grande North Shore	Critical Inlet Shoreline	0	0	0.2	0
Lee	R27 – R33	Non-Critical	0	1.1	0	0
Lee	R46 – R52	Non-Critical	0	1.2	0	0
Lee	R60 - R65	Non-Critical	0	1.0	0	0
Lee	R66, east 1000’	Critical Inlet Shoreline	0	0	0.2	0
Lee	R66 - R71	Critical	1.0	0	0	0
Lee	R71 – R78	Non-Critical	0	2.0	0	0
Lee	R79 – R82.3	Critical	0.8	0	0	0
Lee	R83 – R84	Critical Inlet Shoreline	0	0	0.2	0
Lee	R84 – R109	Critical	5.0	0	0	0

County	Eroding Shoreline Location (by R monument or inlet name)	Erosion Condition	Critically Eroded Beach (miles)	Non-Critically Eroded Beach (miles)	Critically Eroded Inlet (miles)	Non-Critically Eroded Inlet (miles)
Lee	R109 – R118	Critical	1.7	0	0	0
Lee	R129 – R133	Critical	0.9	0	0	0
Lee	R175(-.4) – R200	Critical	5.0	0	0	0
Lee	R203 – R207	Critical	0.8	0	0	0
Lee	R211 – R213	Non-Critical Inlet Shoreline	0	0	0	0.3
Lee	R214 – R222	Critical	1.5	0	0	0
Lee	R222	Non-Critical Inlet Shoreline	0	0	0	0.1
Lee	R222.7 – R225.9	Critical	0.8	0	0	0
Lee	R226 – R230.4	Critical	0.9	0	0	0
Lee	***Total Eroding Shoreline***		***22.4***	***5.3***	***0.6***	***0.4***
Collier	R14 – R16.3	Critical	0.4	0	0	0
Collier	R16.8 – R17.3	Critical	0.1	0	0	0
Collier	R22.3 – R30.5	Critical	1.6	0	0	0
Collier	R45 – R57.5	Critical	2.4	0	0	0
Collier	R57.8 – R89	Critical	5.6	0	0	0
Collier	R90 – R111	Non-Critical	0	3.9	0	0
Collier	Sea Oat Island	Non-Critical	0	0.9	0	0
Collier	H3 – H11	Critical Inlet Shoreline	0	0	0.8	0
Collier	R134.5 – R139	Critical	0.8	0	0	0
Collier	R143 – R148	Critical	0.9	0	0	0

County	Eroding Shoreline Location (by R monument or inlet name)	Erosion Condition	Critically Eroded Beach (miles)	Non-Critically Eroded Beach (miles)	Critically Eroded Inlet (miles)	Non-Critically Eroded Inlet (miles)
Collier	V323 – V331.4	Critical	1.6	0	0	0
Collier	V333.8 – V341.8	Critical	1.5	0	0	0
Collier	V341.8 – V343.5	Non-Critical	0	0.3	0	0
Collier	***Total Eroding Shoreline***		***14.9***	***5.1***	***0.8***	***0***
Total	***Total West Coast Eroding Shoreline***		***188.8***	***67.0***	***4.1***	***0.9***

Table 3. *Locations of critically eroded beach and non-critically eroded beach in the Florida Keys, as of June 2019.*

County	Eroding Shoreline Location (by R monument)	Erosion Condition	Critically Eroded Beach (miles)	Non-Critically Eroded Beach (miles)
Monroe	Sea Oats Beach, Lower Matecumbe Key	Critical	1.3	0
Monroe	Long Key	Critical	1.6	0
Monroe	Curry Hammock, Little Crawl Key	Critical	0.3	0
Monroe	Coco Plum Beach	Critical	1.4	0
Monroe	Key Colony Beach	Critical	0.9	0
Monroe	Sunset Beach	Critical	0.2	0
Monroe	Sombrero Beach, Vaca Key	Critical	0.3	0
Monroe	Little Duck Key	Critical	0.2	0
Monroe	Bahia Honda Key	Critical	2.0	0
Monroe	Long Beach, Big Pine Key	Critical	1.1	0
Monroe	Boca Chica Key	Critical	1.3	0

County	Eroding Shoreline Location (by R monument)	Erosion Condition	Critically Eroded Beach (miles)	Non-Critically Eroded Beach (miles)
Monroe	Key West	Critical	2.8	0
Monroe	Simonton Beach	Critical	0.1	0
Monroe	Fort Zachary Taylor	Critical	0.3	0
Monroe	***Total Florida Keys Eroding Shoreline***		***13.8***	***0***

Table 4. *Summary of Statewide critically eroded beach and inlet shoreline, and non-critically eroded beach and inlet shoreline, in Florida counties on the east coast, west coast and Florida Keys, as of June 2019.*

Coastal Erosion Location (by R monument)	Critically Eroded Beach (miles)	Non-Critically Eroded Beach (miles)	Critically Eroded Inlet (miles)	Non-Critically Eroded Inlet (miles)
East Coast	217.0	23.9	4.6	2.3
West Coast	188.8	67.0	4.1	0.9
Florida Keys	13.8	0	N/A	N/A
Total Coastal Erosion	***419.6***	***90.9***	***8.7***	***3.2***

Nassau County

There are two critically eroded beach areas (7.7 miles) and one critically eroded inlet shoreline area (2.5 miles) in Nassau County (*Figure **2***).

The inlet shoreline erosion area (2,500 feet west of R1 – R9) extends 2.5 miles along the south shoreline of the St. Marys River entrance on Amelia Island. Threatened are the historic Fort Clinch and recreational beaches of Fort Clinch State Park.

The northern 4.4 miles of Atlantic Ocean fronting beaches of Amelia Island (R9 – R33) are critically eroded. This area has an ongoing beach management project involving the transfer of sand dredged from the St. Marys River Entrance to the eroded beaches. Development and recreational interests along Fernandina Beach and Fort Clinch State Park are threatened.

The southern 3.3 miles of Atlantic Ocean fronting beaches of Amelia Island (R60 – R80) are critically eroded, threatening development and recreational interests. A beach restoration project has been constructed along much of this area. A terminal groin has been constructed at R80 and a nearshore breakwater has been constructed south of R75.

Last updated June 2009.

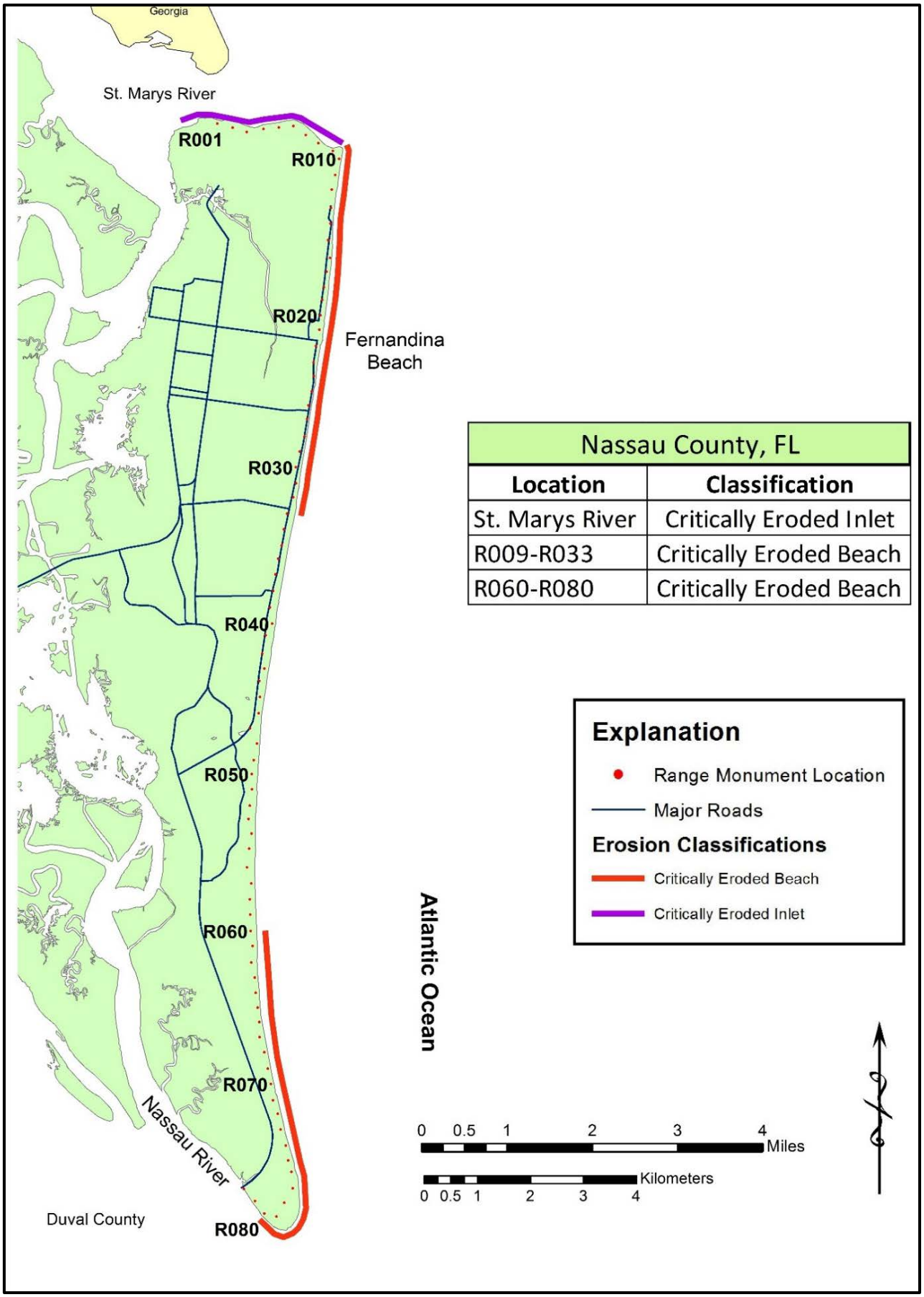


Figure 2. *Critically eroded shoreline within Nassau County.*

Duval County

There are two critically eroded beach areas (10.4 miles), one critically eroded inlet shoreline area (0.7 mile) and one non-critically eroded inlet shoreline area (2.0 miles) in Duval County (*Figure **3***).

The non-critically eroded inlet shoreline area extends 2.0 miles along the Big Talbot Island shoreline of Nassau Sound. Although significantly eroding a portion of Big Talbot Island State Park, this area is still considered non-critical.

The southern 0.3 mile of Atlantic Ocean fronting beach on Little Talbot Island (R21 – R23) is critically eroded, as is the 0.7 mile along Ft. George Inlet (R23 – AIA Bridge). These critically eroded beach and inlet shoreline areas, resulting from the northward migration of Fort George Inlet, are experiencing a threat to recreational interests at Little Talbot Island State Park and State Road AIA.

The southern 10.1 miles of Atlantic Ocean fronting beaches in Duval County (V501 – R80) are designated as critically eroded due to past threats to development and recreational interests. This area is part of a beach restoration project, which is continually maintained.

Last updated January 2000.

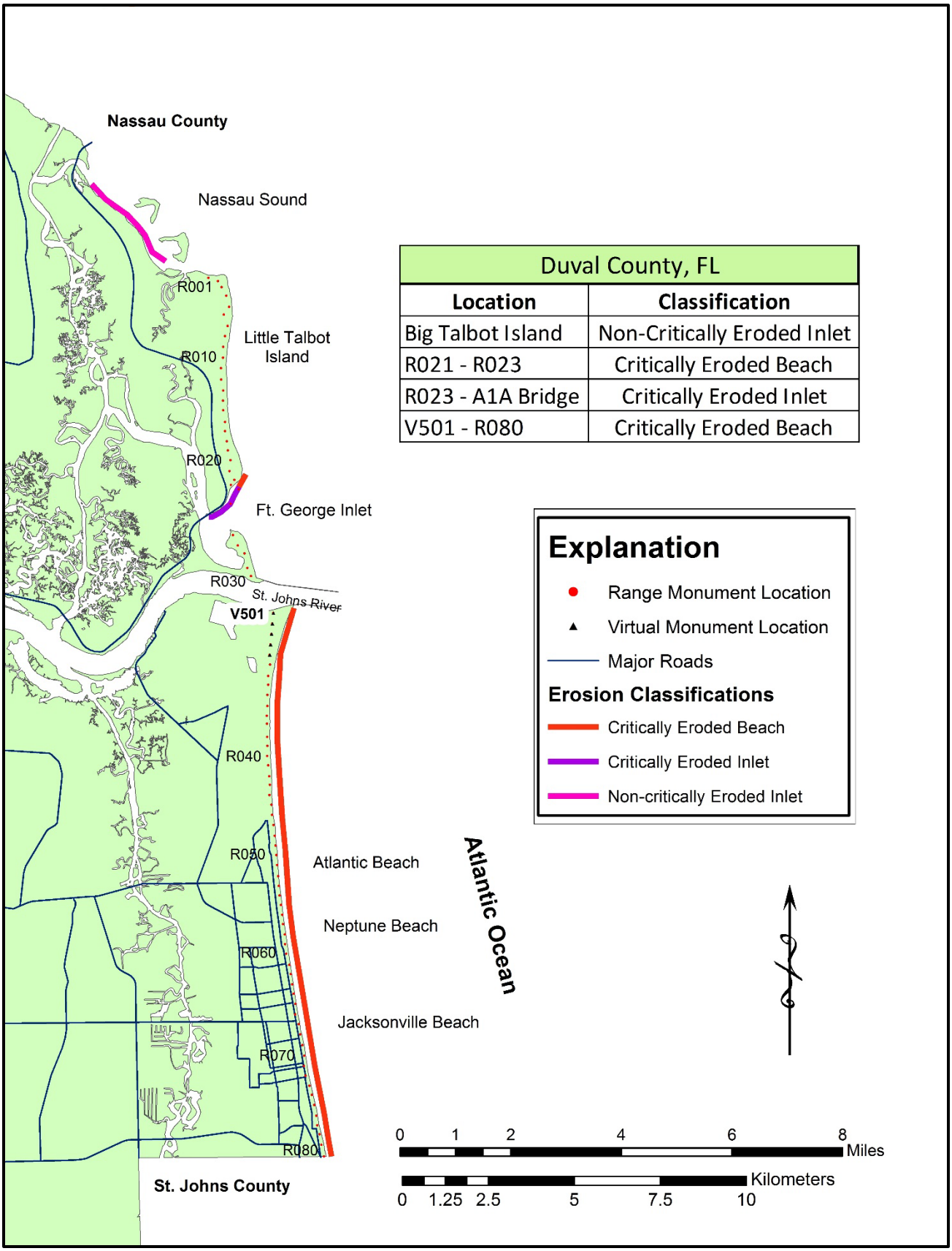


Figure 3. *Critically eroded shoreline within Duval County.*

St. Johns County

There are five critically eroded areas (16.3 miles) and one non-critically eroded area (0.5 mile) in St. Johns County (*Figure 4*).

Following the impacts of Hurricanes Matthew (2016) and Irma (2017), a 0.9-mile segment of Ponte Vedra (R26 – R31) in northern St. Johns County is critically eroded, threatening private development. Near the center of the county north of St. Augustine Inlet is a critically eroded beach segment along South Ponte Vedra Beach and Vilano Beach (R76 – R117.5; 8.2 miles) that is threatening private development as well as State Road AIA.

South of St. Augustine Inlet, the northern 1.0 mile of Conch Island (R123 – R128) is critically eroded, threatening beach mouse and shorebird nesting habitats. To the south, 3.8 miles of beach (R132 – R152) along Conch Island and Anastasia Island through St. Augustine Beach are critically eroded, threatening development and recreational interests. Some wildlife habitats in the Anastasia State Park are also threatened. Much of this area has a rock revetment, and inlet channel maintenance dredging disposal is completed periodically. Beach restoration has been conducted in this area.

The southern tip of Anastasia Island (R193.5 – R196) has 0.5 mile of non-critical erosion north of Matanzas Inlet within the Fort Matanzas National Monument.

The southern 2.4 miles of St. Johns County beaches (R197 – R209) are critically eroded between Matanzas Inlet and the Flagler County line. The northern portion threatens State Road AIA and private development. Although the State Road AIA roadbed has been abandoned along the southern segment, wildlife habitat within the Matanzas River lagoon is being threatened. This area has been nourished from Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway dredge disposal and the river restoration at Summer Haven.

Last updated June 2019.

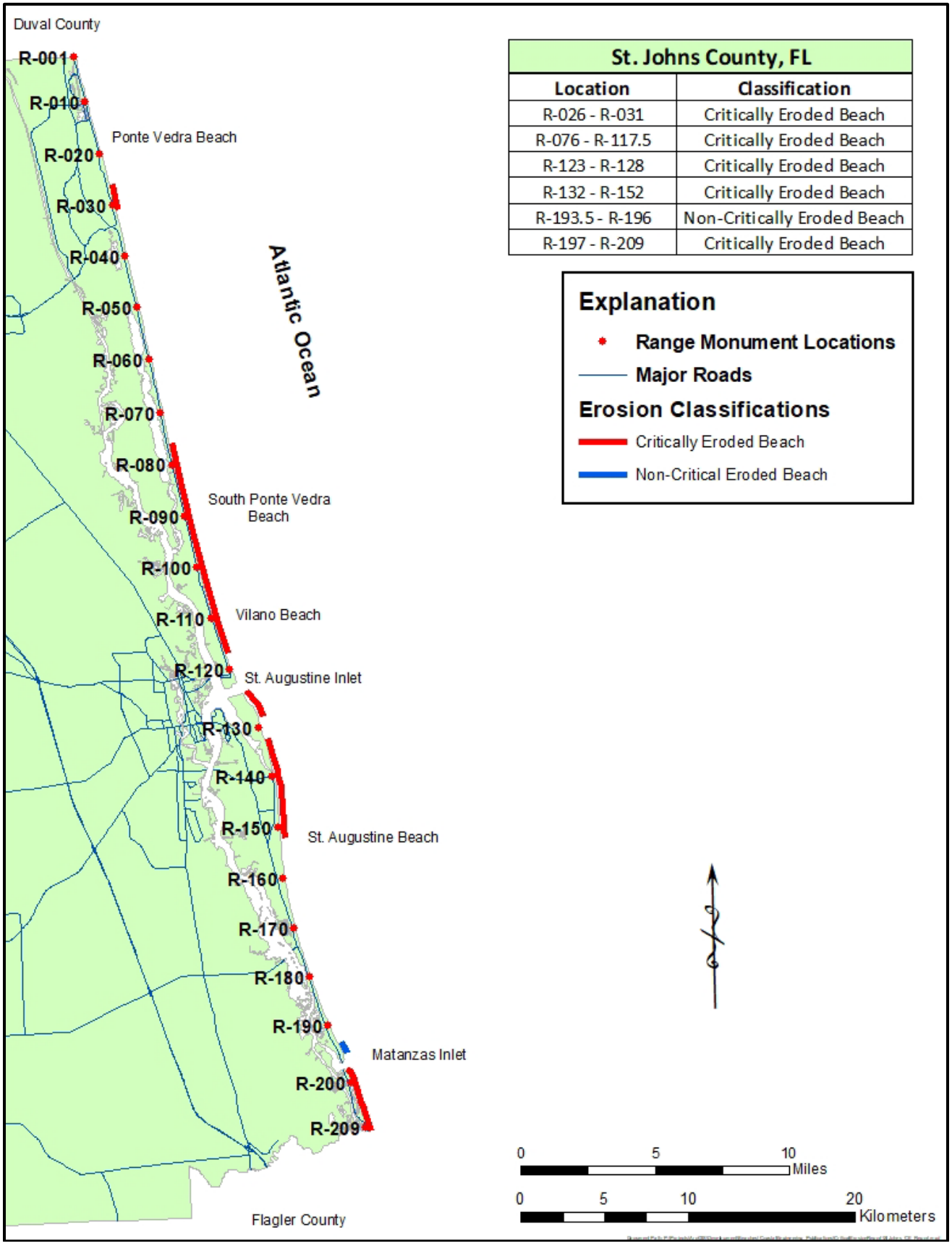


Figure 4. *Critically eroded shoreline within St. Johns County.*

Flagler County

There are five critically eroded areas (6.8 miles) in Flagler County (*Figure 5*).

Erosion at the northern 0.6 mile of beach (R1 – R4) is threatening development and recreational interests at Marineland. This area has a rock revetment and coquina rock groins. Following storm damage by Hurricane Floyd in 1999, the revetment was restored, and a new revetment constructed to the south at a more landward alignment with dune restoration.

Following the impact of Hurricane Matthew in 2016, a 1.1-mile segment of Painters Hill (R50 – R57) is critically eroded, threatening development.

A 1.2-mile segment of erosion at the north Flagler Beach city limits (R65.2 – R72) and 3.3 miles of erosion along southern Flagler Beach (R76 – R94.8) threatens State Road AIA. A buried concrete secant wall has been constructed along the northern segment, and much of the southern area has a rock revetment.

Following the impact of Hurricane Matthew in 2016, the southernmost 0.6 mile of Flagler Beach is critically eroded, threatening State Road A1A between R98 and the south county line.

Last updated June 2019.

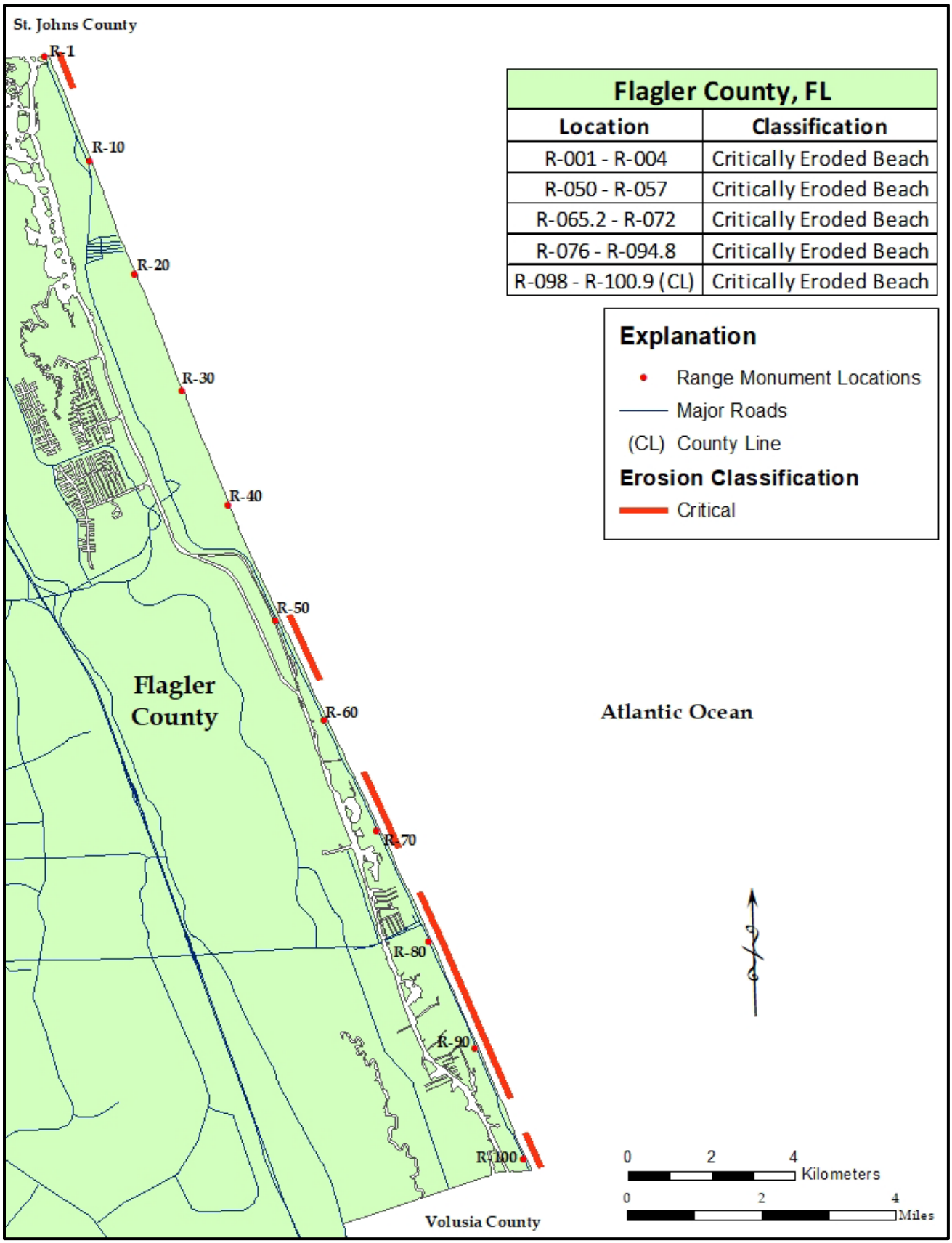


Figure 5. *Critically eroded shoreline within Flagler County.*

Volusia County

There are three critically eroded beach areas (21.0 miles), one non-critically eroded beach area (1.1 miles) and one critically eroded inlet shoreline area (0.6 mile) in Volusia County (*Figure **6***).

Following the impact of Hurricane Matthew in 2016, a 1.6-mile segment (R24 – R33) of northern Volusia County is critically eroded, threatening State Road A1A.

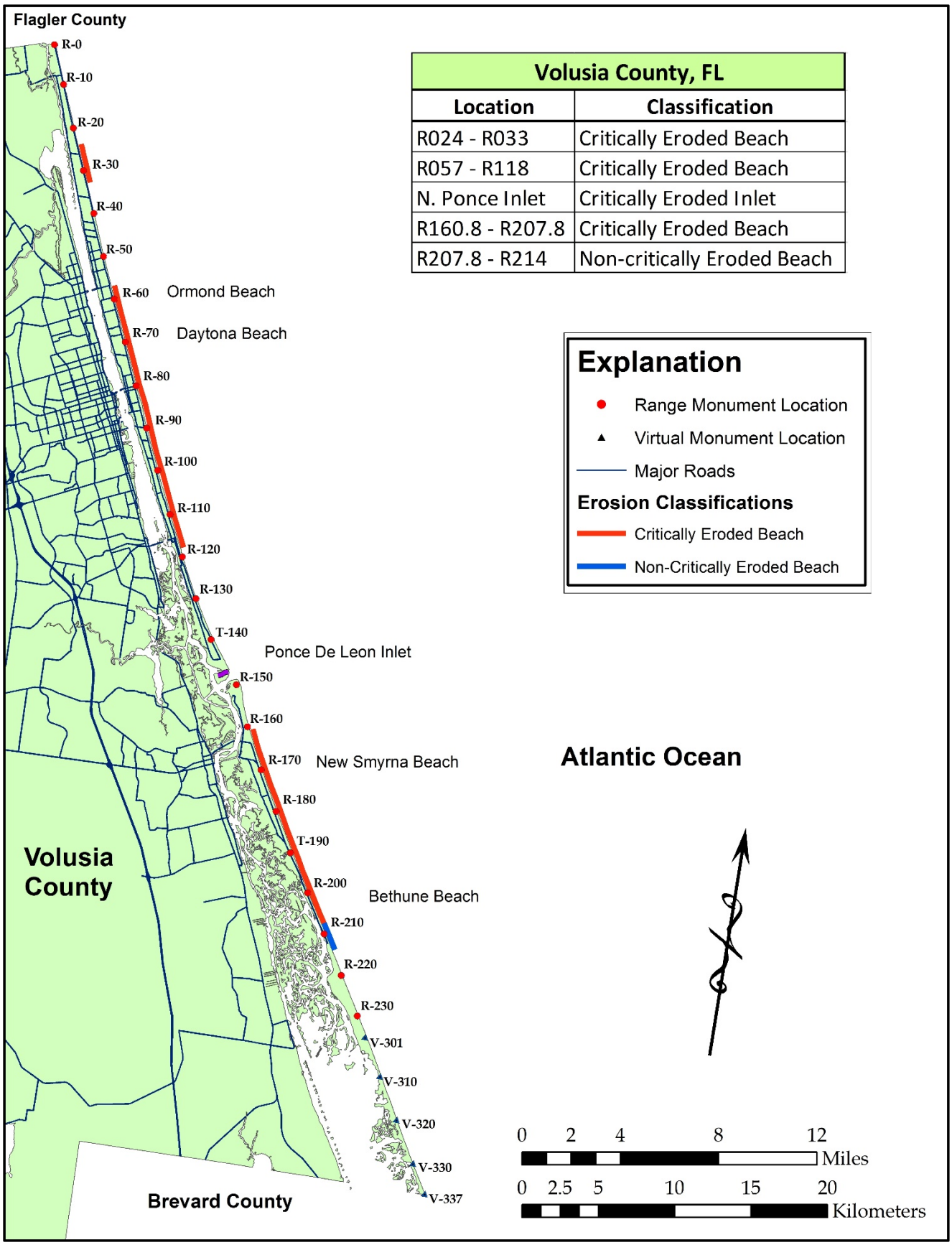
An 11.0-mile segment of beach (R57 – R118) along Ormond Beach, Daytona Beach, and Daytona Beach Shores is critically eroded, threatening development and recreational interests, as well as sea turtle nesting areas where the dry sand beach has become very narrow. Most of this segment is armored with seawalls.

The north shoreline (0.6-mile) of Ponce de Leon Inlet is critically eroded and threatens recreational interests at the county park.

The 8.4 miles of beaches (R160.8 – R207.8) south of Ponce de Leon Inlet within New Smyrna Beach and Bethune Beach are critically eroded. Private development and recreational interests, as well as sea turtle nesting habitats, are threatened. Much of New Smyrna Beach is armored with seawalls, with Bethune Beach protected by a boulder rock revetment. The New Smyrna Beach area has received inlet sand transfer material from dredging within Ponce de Leon Inlet and additional material from dredging the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway.

A 1.1-mile segment of the Canaveral National Seashore (R207.8 – R214) south of Bethune Beach is also non-critically eroded without any threatened interests at this time.

Last updated June 2017.



Volusia County, FL	
Location	**Classification**
R024 - R033	Critically Eroded Beach
R057 - R118	Critically Eroded Beach
N. Ponce Inlet	Critically Eroded Inlet
R160.8 - R207.8	Critically Eroded Beach
R207.8 - R214	Non-critically Eroded Beach

Figure 6. *Critically eroded shoreline within Volusia County.*

Brevard County

There are two critically eroded areas (41.2 miles) and two non-critically eroded areas (12.1 miles) in Brevard County (*Figure 7*).

Two areas along the Canaveral National Seashore (V320 – V365 and V417 – V436) are non-critically eroded. Both areas are located north of Cape Canaveral and are not monitored. A 4.7-mile segment along Kennedy Space Center (V365 – V390) is critically eroded, threatening manned spacecraft facilities, launch pads, Phillips Parkway, and buried infrastructure. Beach and dune restoration is being investigated.

From Canaveral Inlet extending 36.5 miles to the south is a long coastal segment (R1 – R202) designated as critically eroded. With the impact of Hurricanes Frances and Jeanne in 2004, the southerly 11.5 miles of this segment became critically eroded. Threatened are development, recreational interests, and wildlife habitats. Beach restoration projects have been conducted in Canaveral, Cocoa Beach, Patrick Air Force Base, Indialantic, and Melbourne Beach.

Last updated June 2012.

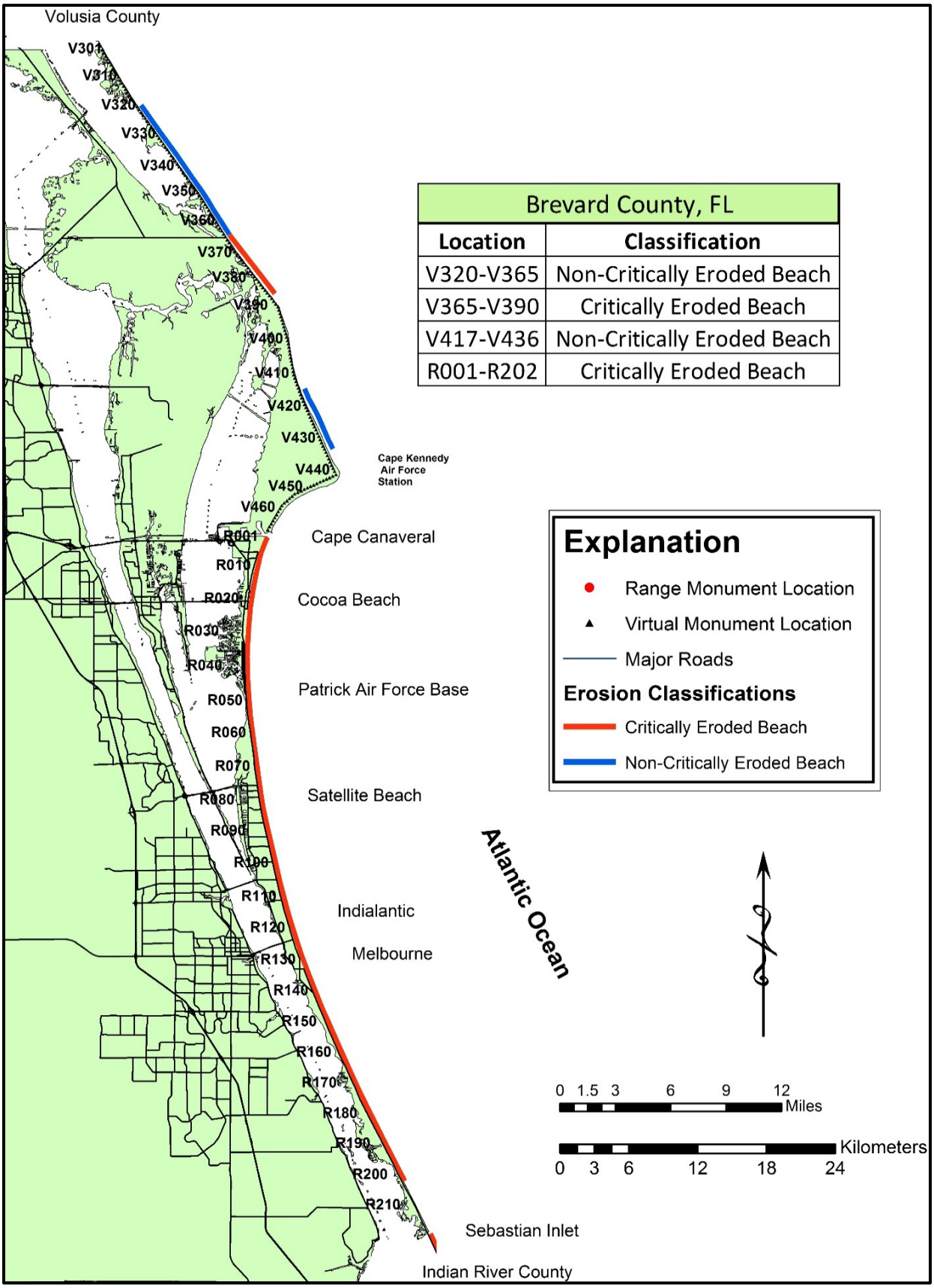


Figure 7. *Critically eroded shoreline within Brevard County.*

Indian River County

There are three critically eroded areas (15.7 miles) in Indian River County (*Figure 8*).

The northern 9.5 miles (R1 – R51.3) south of Sebastian Inlet is critically eroded, threatening State Road AIA, Sebastian Inlet State Park, McLarty Treasure Museum, and private development along Ambersand Beach, Sanderling, Summerplace and Wabasso Beach. The museum has a rock revetment, and inlet sand transfer is conducted south of the inlet. A beach restoration project has been constructed at Ambersand Beach.

The northern 3.1 miles of Vero Beach (R70 – R86) is critically eroded with development and recreational interests being threatened. Much of this area has seawalls, dune restoration, and small dune nourishment projects, although a major beach restoration has not yet been designed.

In southern Indian River County, a 3.1-mile segment (R99 – R115.7) is critically eroded, threatening development interests. A beach restoration project has been constructed along a portion of this area.

Last updated June 2005.

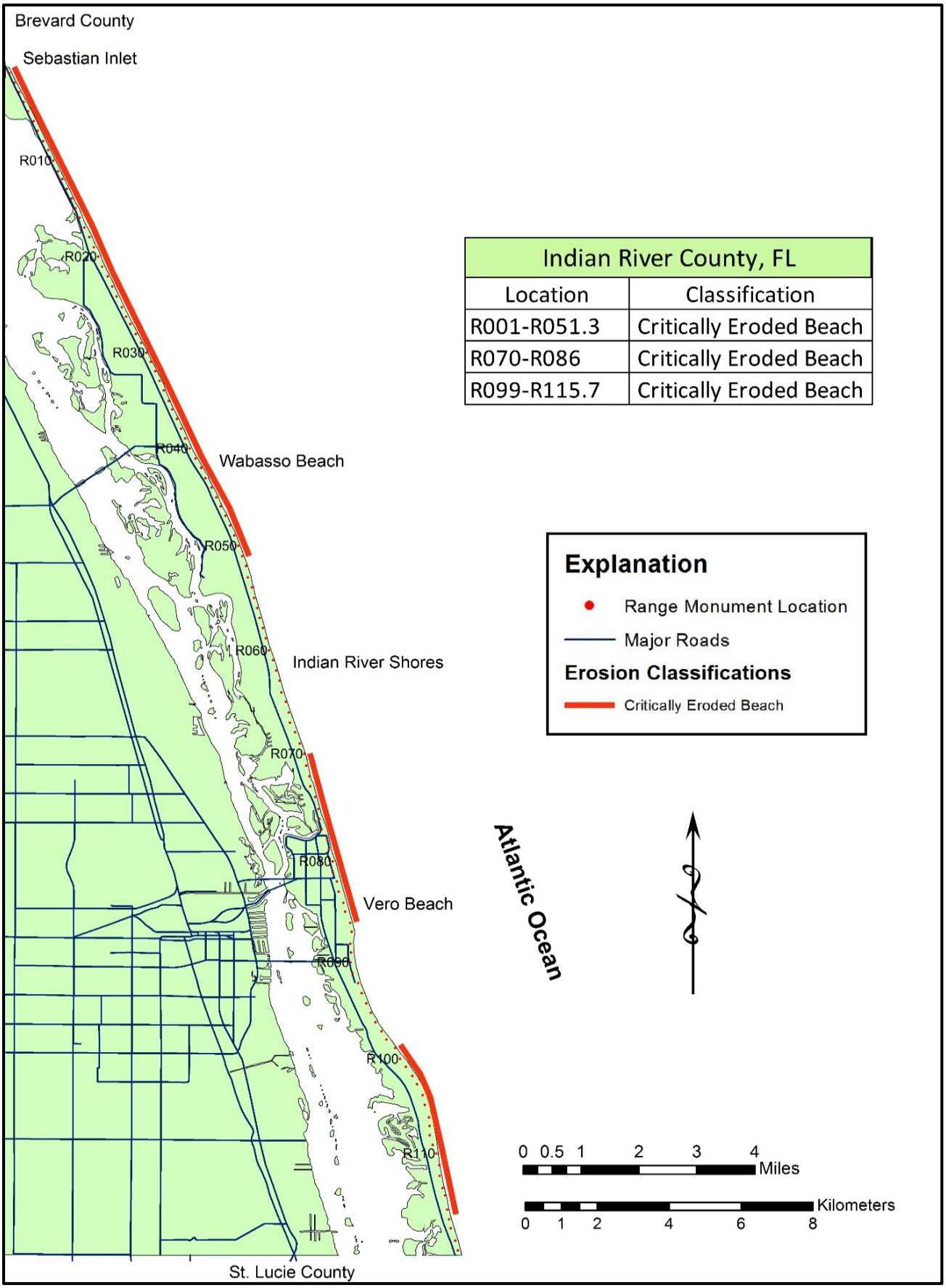


Figure 8. *Critically eroded shoreline within Indian River County.*

St. Lucie County

There are three critically eroded areas (7.6 miles) and two non-critically eroded areas (7.9 miles) in St. Lucie County (*Figure 9*).

The 2.3 miles of Fort Pierce Beach (R34 – R46) extending south from Fort Pierce Inlet is critically eroded, threatening recreation and development interests. Most of this area is a beach restoration project.

Along central Hutchinson Island is a 6.4-mile segment of non-critically eroded shoreline (R46 – R80), which lacks any current threat. Immediately to the south is a 1.9-mile eroded segment (R80 – R90.3) that threatens the St. Lucie Nuclear Power Plant facilities, limited development, and recreation interests at the Walton Rocks Park. Continuing to the south from this location is another 1.5-mile eroded segment (R90.3 – R98) with no current threat.

The southern 3.4 miles of the county shoreline (R98 – R115+1000) is critically eroded with development interests threatened.

Last updated June 2012.

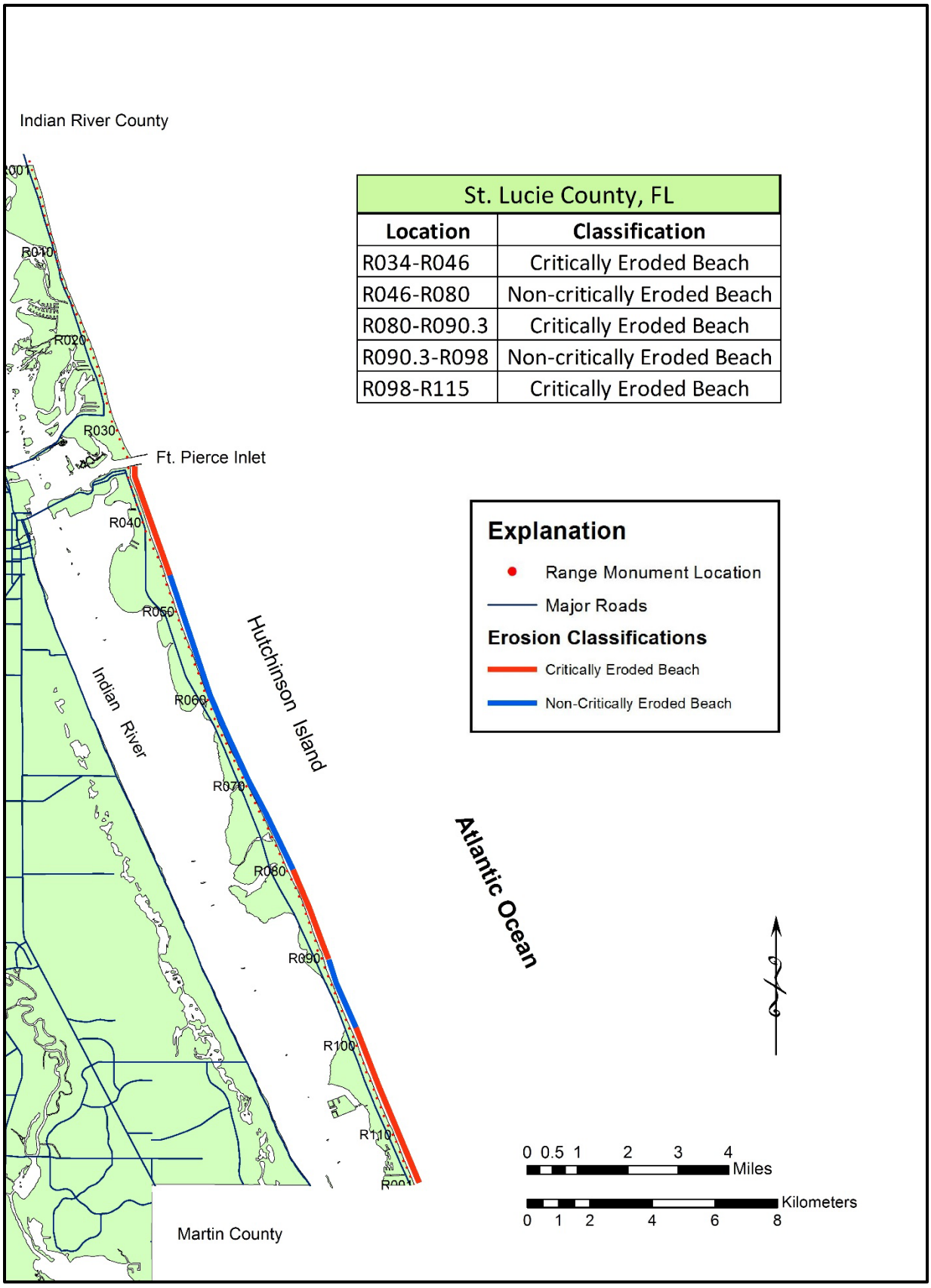


Figure 9. *Critically eroded shoreline within St. Lucie County.*

Martin County

There are three critically eroded areas (18.4 miles) in Martin County (*Figure 10*).

The northern 6.7 miles of Martin County on Hutchinson Island (R1 – R40) is critically eroded, threatening development and recreation interests. The northern 4.5 miles of this segment is a beach restoration project. Near the House of Refuge, MacArthur Boulevard continues to be threatened. A beach restoration project is proposed for the segment between R34.5 – R40.

Most of Jupiter Island (R45 – R111) south of the St. Lucie Inlet is considered critically eroded for 11.5 miles. The northern half of this eroded area extends along St. Lucie Inlet Preserve State Park and Hobe Sound National Wildlife Refuge. The erosion along this shoreline segment threatens wildlife habitat, including the potential to break through Jupiter Island at Pecks Lake. Also threatened and already half destroyed is the Joseph Reed Mound archeological site which appears to have been constructed during the late archaic period (2250 B.C. – 1000 B.C.). The entire Town of Jupiter Island is also within this long critically eroded area where development and recreational interests are threatened. Inlet sand transfer is being conducted along northern Jupiter Island and a beach restoration project exists at the Town of Jupiter Island.

South of Blowing Rocks Preserve is another critically eroded area (R126 – R127.4) extending 0.2 mile to the Palm Beach County line and threatening private development.

Last updated June 2015.

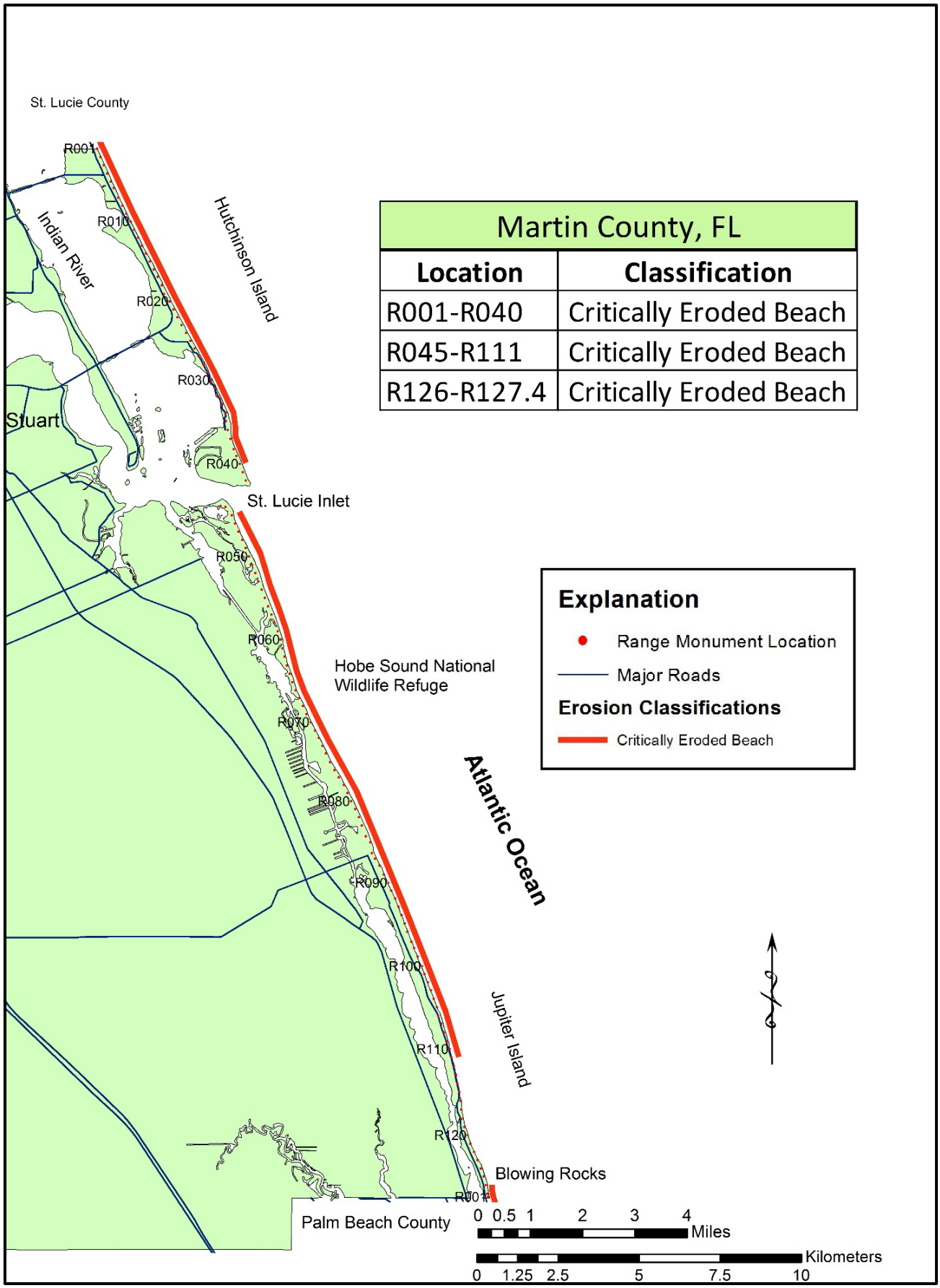


Figure 10. *Critically eroded shoreline within Martin County.*

Palm Beach County

There are eight critically eroded areas (33.6 miles), two non-critically eroded areas (0.9 mile), and one critically eroded inlet shoreline area (0.8 mile) in Palm Beach County (*Figure 11*).

At the north end of Palm Beach County, a 1.5-mile segment of Tequesta and Jupiter Inlet Colony (R1 – R10) is critically eroded, threatening private development in those communities as well as recreational interests at Coral Cove Park. A dune restoration project exists at Coral Cove Park and seawalls have been constructed along private development in Tequesta.

The north and south shorelines inside Jupiter Inlet have experienced critical erosion threatening development to the north and recreational interests to the south.

The 5.0 miles south of Jupiter Inlet is a critically eroded area (R12 – R38) that threatens Jupiter Beach County Park, Carlin Park, State Road AIA and development in the communities of Jupiter and Juno Beach. Inlet sand transfer has been conducted immediately south of Jupiter Inlet and beach restoration has been conducted at Carlin Park and Juno Beach.

At the south end of Juno Beach (R38 – R40) the erosion area continues south for 0.4 mile with no current threat. Another non-critically eroded segment (R58 – R60.5) extends 0.5 mile along John D. MacArthur Beach State Park.

Along northern Riviera Beach on Singer Island (R60.5 – R69) south of John D. MacArthur Beach State Park is 1.7 miles of critical erosion threatening private development and recreational interests at a county park.

Extending south of Lake Worth Inlet along the Town of Palm Beach (R76 – R128) are 10.9 miles of critical erosion threatening private development, local parks, and State Road AIA. Most of this segment of coast has seawalls, bulkheads and revetments. There are also numerous groins, a 2.5-mile beach restoration project referred to as the Mid-Town project, and an inlet sand transfer project south of Lake Worth Inlet.

A 0.9-mile southern segment of the Town of Palm Beach (R128. – -R133.5) south of Lake Worth has been designated critically eroded for continuity of management of the coastal system. The Town of South Palm Beach and Lantana Municipal Beach (R133.5 – R138.4) comprises 1.0 mile of critical erosion threatening private development and recreational interests at the public park. The South Palm Beach portion of this critically eroded area has nearly continuous seawalls. Due to the severe impact of

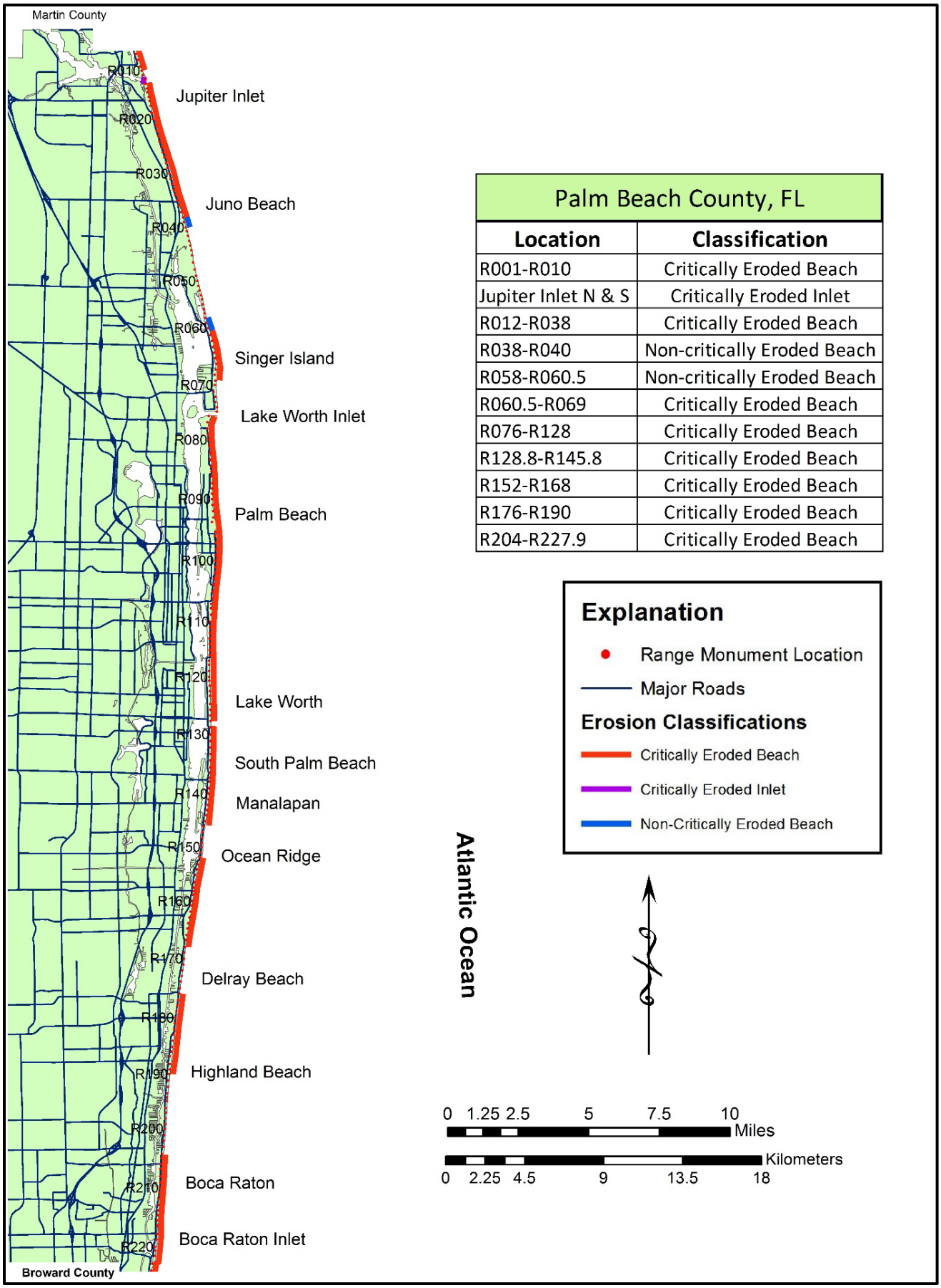
Hurricane Sandy in 2012, much of the Town of Manalapan (R138.4 – R145.8) was added as critically eroded. At least 20 seawalls were destroyed by the storm along this 1.4-mile stretch.

Extending south of South Lake Worth Inlet for 3.3 miles is a critically eroded area (R152 – R168) that threatens development along the communities of Ocean Ridge, Briny Breezes, Boynton Beach, and Gulf Stream. Inlet sand transfer is being conducted immediately south of South Lake Worth Inlet and beach restoration has been conducted at Ocean Ridge.

Along the City of Delray Beach (R176 – R190) is a 2.9-mile critically eroded area that threatened development and recreational interests as well as State Road AIA. This area is a beach restoration project.

The City of Boca Raton at the south end of Palm Beach County has critical erosion (R204 – R227.9) extending 5.0 miles to the Broward County line, which threatens recreation interests at Spanish River Park, Red Reef Park, and South Inlet Park, as well as State Road AIA and private development. Beach restoration has been constructed throughout Boca Raton, and inlet sand transfer and seawalls exist south of Boca Raton Inlet.

Last updated June 2014.



Palm Beach County, FL	
Location	**Classification**
R001-R010	Critically Eroded Beach
Jupiter Inlet N & S	Critically Eroded Inlet
R012-R038	Critically Eroded Beach
R038-R040	Non-critically Eroded Beach
R058-R060.5	Non-critically Eroded Beach
R060.5-R069	Critically Eroded Beach
R076-R128	Critically Eroded Beach
R128.8-R145.8	Critically Eroded Beach
R152-R168	Critically Eroded Beach
R176-R190	Critically Eroded Beach
R204-R227.9	Critically Eroded Beach

Figure 11. *Critically eroded shoreline within Palm Beach County.*

Broward County

Nearly all of Broward County is critically eroded (*Figure 12*). Three critical erosion areas (21.3 miles) are specifically identified.

The south end of Deerfield Beach and the entire Town of Hillsboro Beach along northern Broward County is a 3.2-mile long critically eroded area (R6 – R23). Private development is threatened throughout this area. Some seawalls exist in Hillsboro Beach, and a boulder mound and groin project exists in Deerfield Beach. A beach restoration project extends from R6 in Deerfield Beach to R12 in Hillsboro Beach.

South of Hillsboro Inlet and extending for 10.0 miles along Pompano Beach, Sea Ranch Lakes, Lauderdale-by-the-Sea, and Fort Lauderdale, is a continuous critically eroded area (R25 – R77) that threatens development and recreational interests including State Road AIA. A beach restoration project has been constructed at Pompano Beach and inlet sand transfer is ongoing immediately south of Hillsboro Inlet. Numerous bulkheads and retaining walls also exist along this stretch of coast. Beach restoration is being conducted throughout this area.

Along the southern 8.1 miles of Broward County south of the entrance to Port Everglades is a critically eroded area (R86 – R128) that threatens recreational interests at John U. Lloyd Beach State Park and development and recreational interests along the communities of Dania, Hollywood, and Hallandale. Beach restoration projects are ongoing at John U. Lloyd Beach State Park, Hollywood and Hallandale. Seawalls also exist along the private development.

Last updated March 1999.

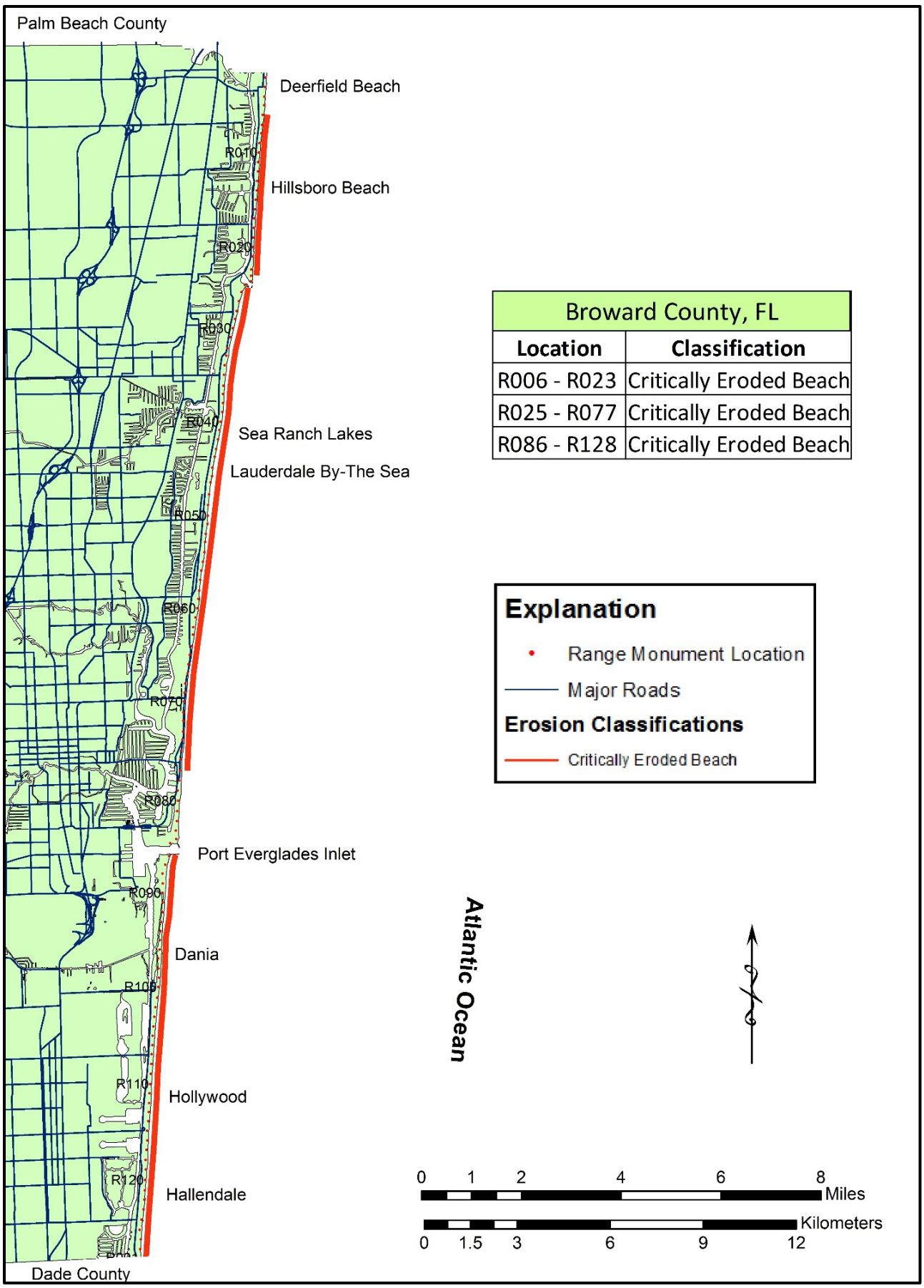


Figure 12. *Critically eroded shoreline within Broward County.*

Miami-Dade County

Most of Miami-Dade County's barrier island coast north of Cape Florida is critically eroded (*Figure 13*). The erosion is identified by three critically eroded areas (17.0 miles), two non-critically eroded areas (1.4 miles) and one non-critically eroded inlet shoreline area (0.3 mile).

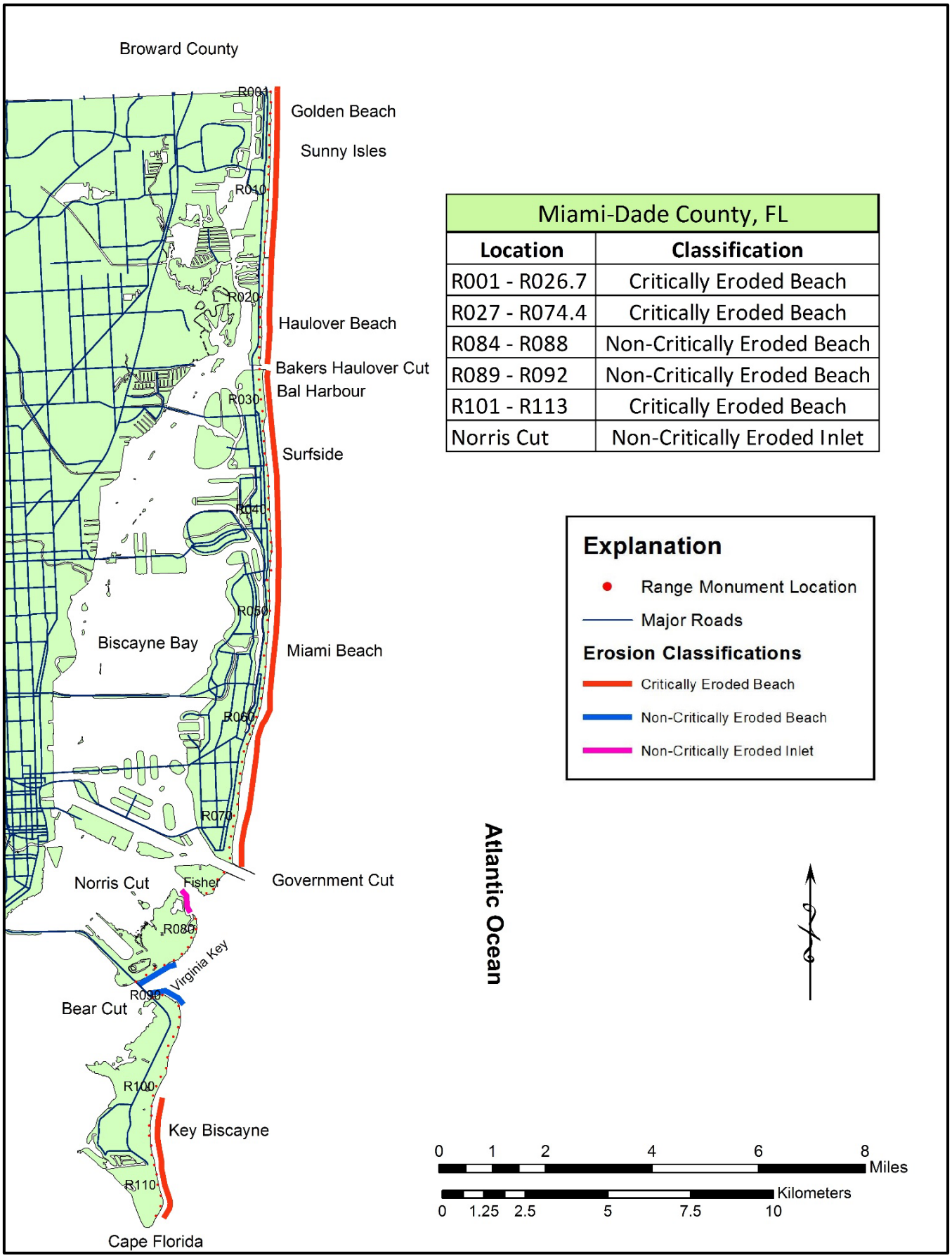
The northern 5.1 miles of Miami-Dade County (R1 – R26.7) has critical erosion threatening development along Golden Beach, Sunny Isles, and recreational interests at Haulover Park. This stretch of coast has a beach restoration project along Sunny Isles and Haulover Park.

Between Bakers Haulover Inlet and Government Cut (R27 – R74.4) are 9.4 miles of critical erosion, which threaten development and recreational interests along Bal Harbour, Surfside, and Miami Beach. This reach is a beach restoration project.

The northern end of Virginia Key along the south shoreline of Norris Cut (0.3 mile) has non-critical inlet shoreline erosion. The southern 0.8-mile of beach on Virginia Key (R84 – R88) is also non-critically eroded.

The northern end of Key Biscayne (R89 – R92) has 0.6 mile of non-critical erosion, and the southern half of Key Biscayne (R101 – R113) has 2.5 miles of critical erosion. The critically eroded area threatens development in the Village of Key Biscayne and recreational interests at Bill Baggs Cape Florida State Park. This segment is a beach restoration project.

Last updated March 1999.



Miami-Dade County, FL	
Location	**Classification**
R001 - R026.7	Critically Eroded Beach
R027 - R074.4	Critically Eroded Beach
R084 - R088	Non-Critically Eroded Beach
R089 - R092	Non-Critically Eroded Beach
R101 - R113	Critically Eroded Beach
Norris Cut	Non-Critically Eroded Inlet

Figure 13. *Critically eroded shoreline within Miami-Dade County.*

Monroe County

There are 14 critically eroded beach areas (13.7 miles) along the Florida Keys fronting on the Straits of Florida and Gulf of Mexico between Key Largo and Key West (*Figure **14***). The distal sand keys west of Key West including Woman Key, Boca Grande Key, Marquesas Keys, and Tortugas Keys also have beach erosion conditions that have not been adequately studied for inclusion in this report. Also not included at this time are the mainland beaches of Key McLaughlin and Cape Sable that front on the Gulf of Mexico. These beaches sustained severe erosion conditions due to Hurricane Wilma in 2005.

There are no identified erosion problem areas in the upper keys, but there are eight in the middle keys. A 1.3-mile segment of Lower Matecumbe Key (Islamorada) is critically eroded, threatening recreational interests, private development, and U.S. Highway 1 along Sea Oats Beach. A 1.6-mile segment of Long Key is critically eroded, threatening recreational interests at the Long Key State Park and private development. Another 0.3-mile segment on Little Crawl Key is critically eroded, threatening recreation interests at Curry Hammock State Park. The Curry Hammock segment is a beach restoration project.

All 1.4 miles of Coco Plum Beach is critically eroded, threatening private development, wildlife habitats, and recreation interests along a Monroe County park. The 0.9-mile segment along the south shoreline of Key Colony Beach is critically eroded, threatening private development, and the 0.2-mile segment along the west shoreline of Key Colony Beach is critically eroded, threatening public recreational interests at Sunset Beach. At Sombrero Beach on Vaca Key, a 0.3-mile segment of beach at Monroe County's public park is critically eroded. This segment is a beach restoration project.

The lower keys have significantly more erosion than the upper or middle keys as calcium carbonate sand beaches become more frequent, although are still limited. Little Duck Key (0.2 mile) is a critically eroded Monroe County park. The sandy island of Bahia Honda Key has three erosion areas. Within Bahia Honda State Park, Calusa Beach (between the bridges), Loggerhead Beach (a western segment) fronting on the Straits of Florida and a stretch of Sandspur Beach at the east end of Bahia Honda Key have 2.0 miles of critically eroded shoreline, threatening recreational interests as well as the park road and park development. A terminal groin and nourishment have been constructed at Calusa Beach, and a revetment has been constructed along much of the threatened section of park road.

Following the impact of Hurricane Irma, Long Beach on Big Pine Key is a 1.1-mile segment of critically eroded beach. Further west is a 1.3-mile segment of critically eroded public beach on Boca Chica Key.

Boca Chica Beach is a Monroe County park where recreational beach and the park road were lost during Hurricanes Rita and Wilma in 2005.

Nearly the entire south coast of the island of Key West is critically eroded extending for 2.8 miles. Erosion along the eastern portion of Key West completely eliminated the recreational beach. A beach restoration project has been constructed at Smathers Beach and minor nourishment projects have been constructed at other public and private beaches to the west including Rest Beach, Higgs Beach and South Beach. A seawall has been constructed along most of South Roosevelt Boulevard and several walls and revetments are constructed adjacent several private properties.

At the west end of Key West, the 0.3-mile beach along Fort Zachary Taylor Historic State Park is critically eroded, threatening recreational interests. A terminal groin and breakwater project has been constructed and periodic nourishment has been conducted at this site. On the north shoreline of Key West fronting the Gulf of Mexico, the 0.1-mile segment of Simonton Beach, a city park, was critically eroded by Hurricane Wilma in 2005, threatening recreational interests.

The distal sand keys west of Key West are known to have erosion areas; however, insufficient data is currently available. Particularly susceptible to erosion conditions are Woman Key, Boca Grande Key, Marquesas Keys and Tortugas Keys. Cape Sable and Key McLaughlin on the mainland coast of Monroe County fronting the Gulf of Mexico were severely impacted by Hurricane Wilma in 2005.

Last updated June 2019

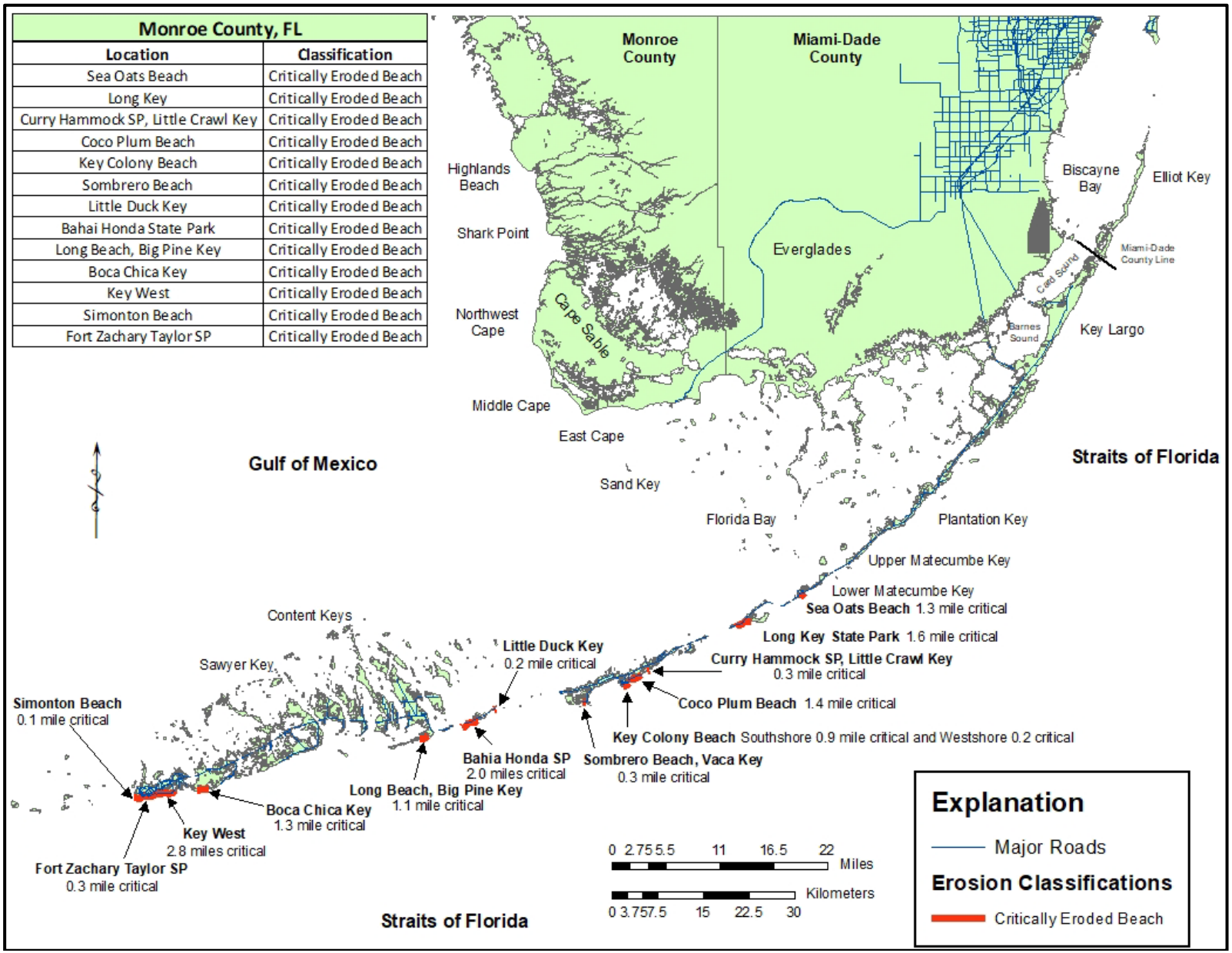


Figure 14. *Critically eroded shoreline within Monroe County – Florida Keys.*

Escambia County

There are two critically eroded areas (11.2 miles) and two non-critically eroded areas (11.2 miles) in Escambia County (*Figure **15***).

A 3.0-mile segment of Perdido Key in Escambia County are critically eroded (R19 – R34), threatening development and recreational interests. A beach and dune restoration project is planned for this area. The eastern 5.9 miles (R34 – R65) of Perdido Key are non-critically eroded along the Gulf Islands National Seashore. Inlet sand transfer is being conducted in this area using Pensacola Bay Entrance dredge material from the federal navigation channel.

Along western Santa Rosa Island (R79 – R107), between Fort Pickens and Pensacola Beach, 5.3 miles of the Gulf Islands National Seashore are eroded but not a current threat.

The entire 8.2-mile length of Pensacola Beach (R107 – R151) is critically eroded, threatening development and recreational interests. Dune restoration was conducted after the storms of 1995, 1998, 2002, and 2004. Beach restoration was completed in 2003.

Last updated June 2019.

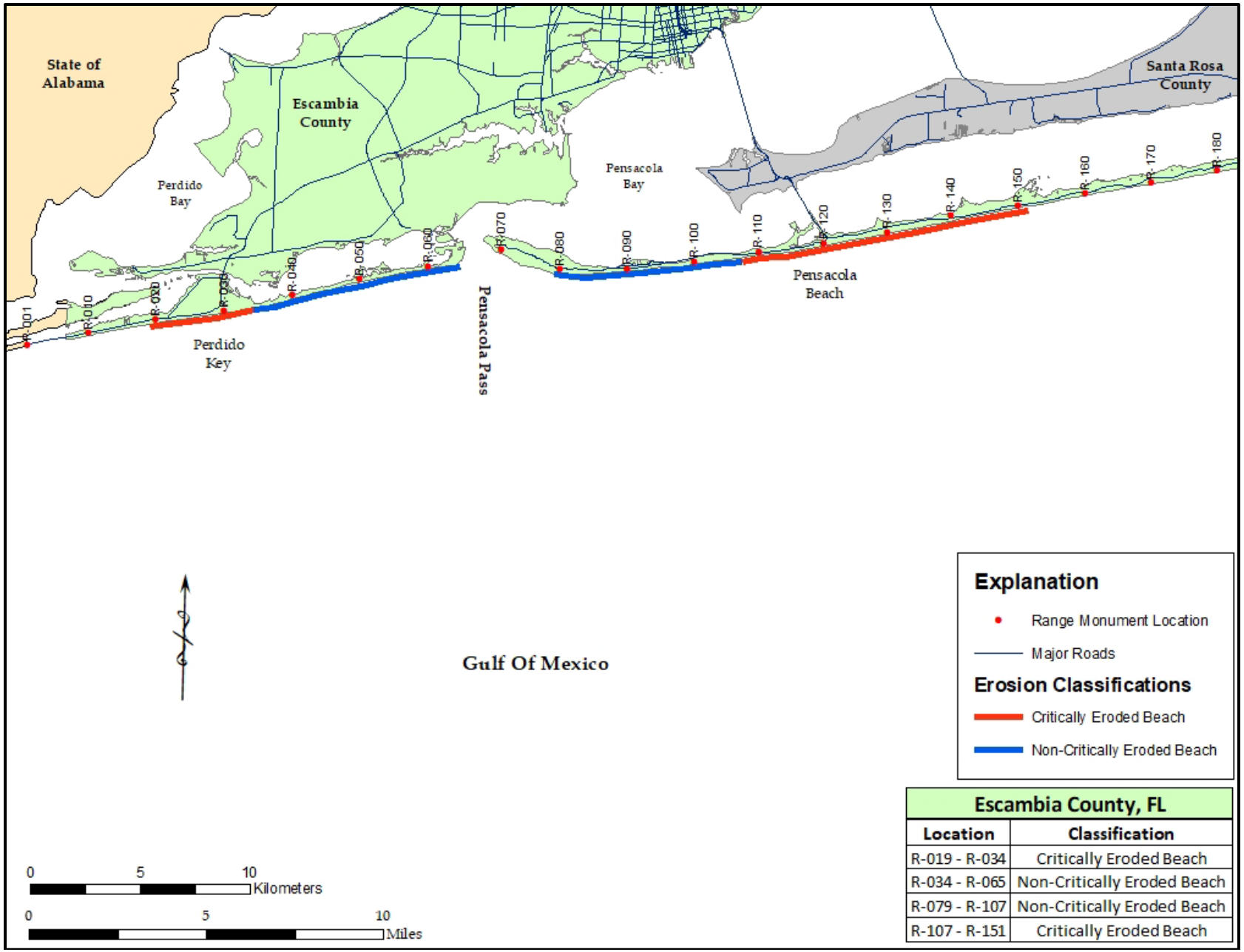


Figure 15. *Critically eroded shoreline within Escambia County.*

Santa Rosa County

There is one critically eroded area (4.1 miles) in Santa Rosa County (*Figure 16*). The critically eroded area along Navarre Beach (R192.5 – R213.5) threatens development and recreational interests. Following hurricanes in 1995 and 1998, dune restoration projects were constructed. A beach restoration project was completed in 2006.

Last updated June 2005.

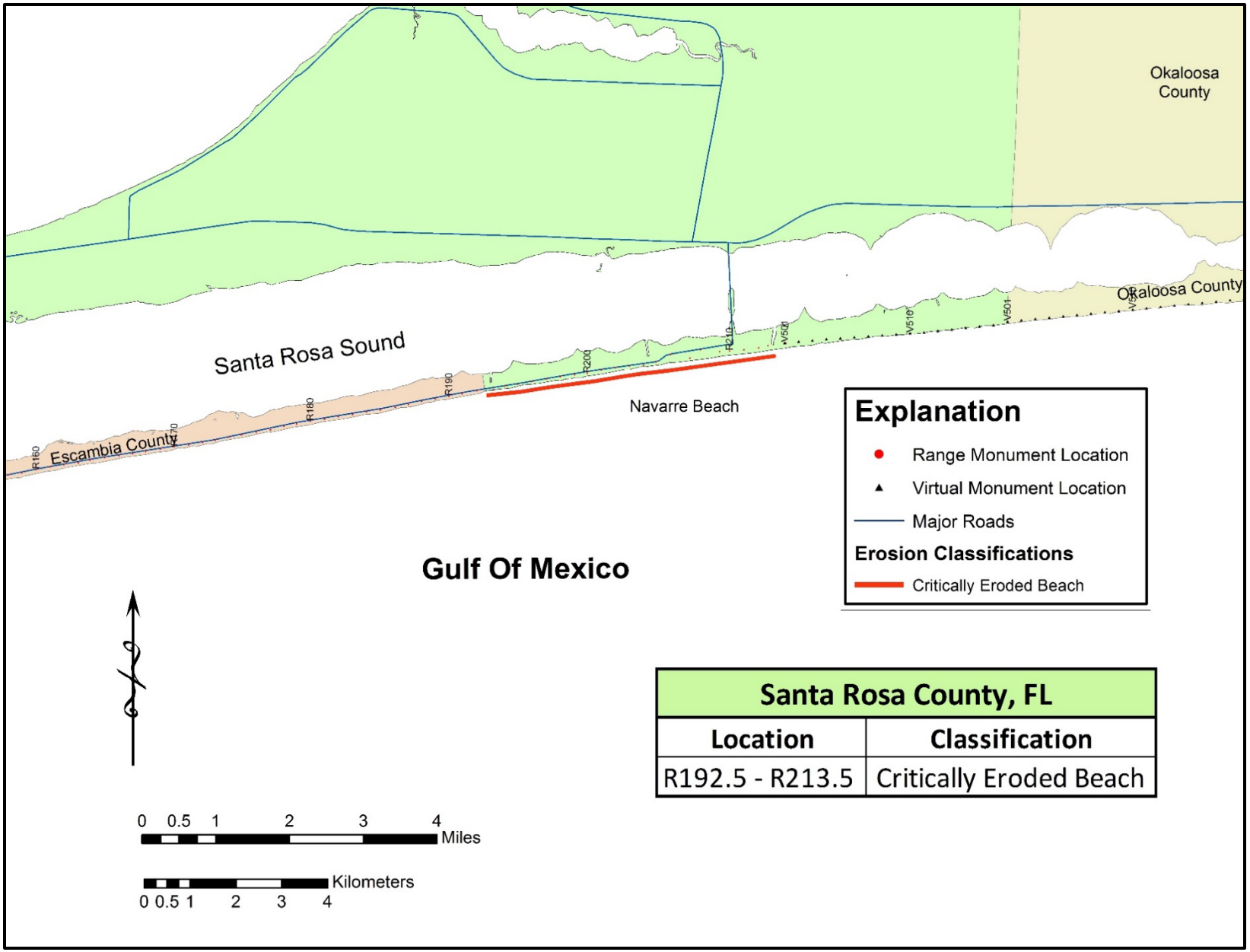


Figure 16. *Critically eroded shoreline within Santa Rosa County.*

Okaloosa County

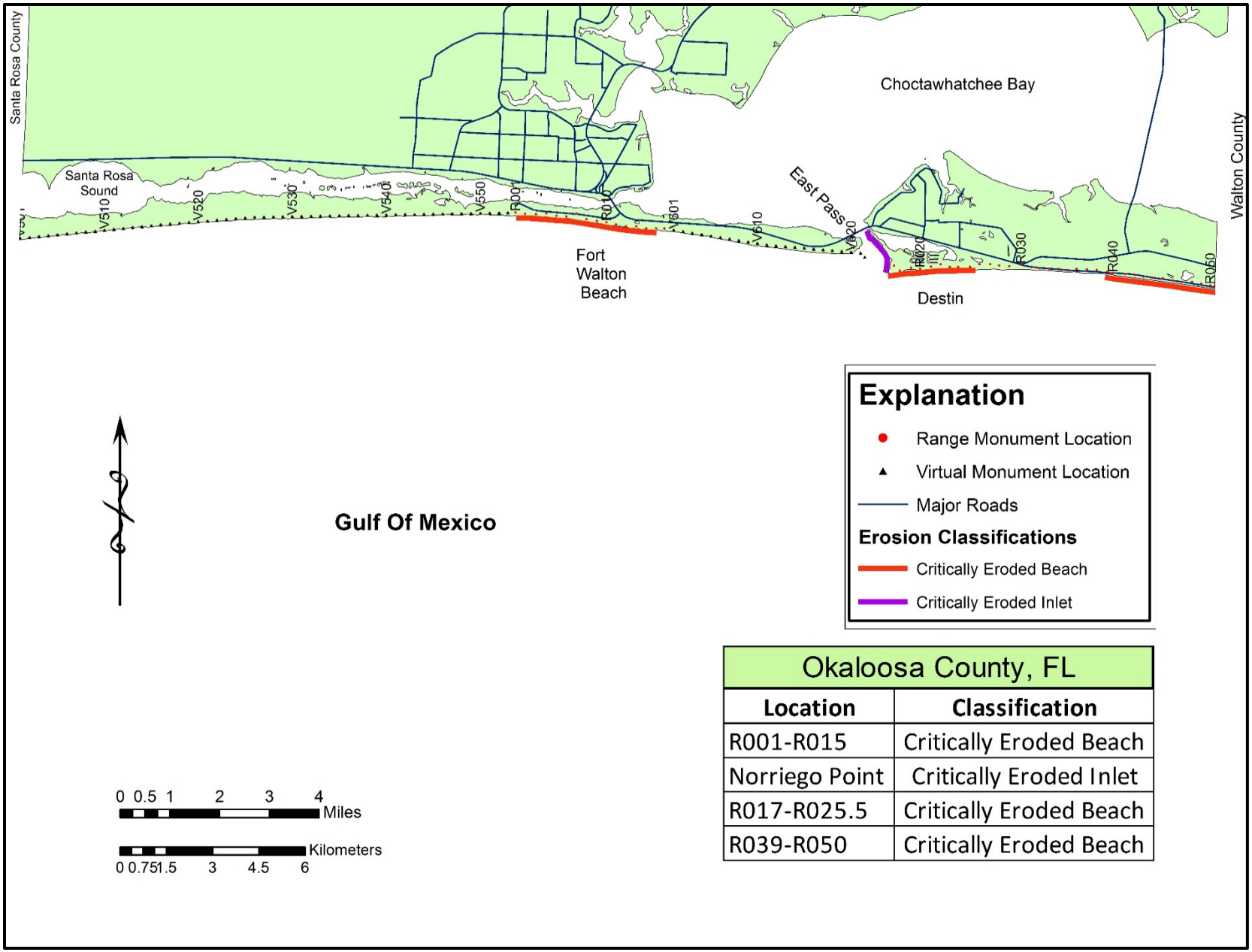
There are three critically eroded beach areas (6.5 miles) and one critically eroded inlet shoreline area (0.8 mile) in Okaloosa County (*Figure 17*).

The 2.8 miles of developed Santa Rosa Island, known as Okaloosa Island (R1 – R15) near Fort Walton Beach, is critically eroded. Dune restoration projects were constructed after the hurricanes of 1995, 1998, 2004, and 2012.

The east shoreline of East Pass along Norriego Point is experiencing critical inlet shoreline erosion threatening development and recreational interests. This area has bulkheads and retaining walls in front of private development, and a seawall and boulder mound T-groins along the undeveloped segment to the north.

The western 1.6 miles of Destin (R17 – R25.5) is designated critically eroded following the severe impact of the 2005 hurricane season and on-going erosion conditions. The western portion on Holiday Isles (R17.2 – R19.8) received emergency nourishment in 2010, and the entire beach restoration project was completed in 2013. The eastern 2.1 miles of Destin (R39 – R50) is designated critically eroded, threatening development and the coastal road. This area is a beach restoration project constructed in 2007.

Last updated June 2014.



Okaloosa County, FL	
Location	**Classification**
R001-R015	Critically Eroded Beach
Norriego Point	Critically Eroded Inlet
R017-R025.5	Critically Eroded Beach
R039-R050	Critically Eroded Beach

Figure 17. *Critically eroded shoreline within Okaloosa County.*

Walton County

There are five critically eroded areas (18.8 miles) designated in Walton County (*Figure **18***). Within these areas, 3.1 miles were added following Congressional authorization of the Walton County Hurricane and Storm Damage Reduction Project.

The western 5.2 miles (R1 – R23.6) is designated critically eroded. A 5.0-mile segment (R1 – R22.8) had erosion that threatened development, recreational interests and the coastal road. This area has a beach restoration project that was completed in 2007. An additional 800 feet has been added to the east for continuity of management of the coastal system following federal project authorization.

A 4.5-mile critically eroded segment at Dune Allen and Blue Mountain Beach (R41 – R64) threatens development, Fort Panic Road and County Road 30A. The segment between R54.5 – R58 is designated critical for the design integrity of the County's proposed beach restoration project. The east end of this segment, between R63 – R64, is designated critical for the construction of a dune taper for the design integrity of the beach restoration project.

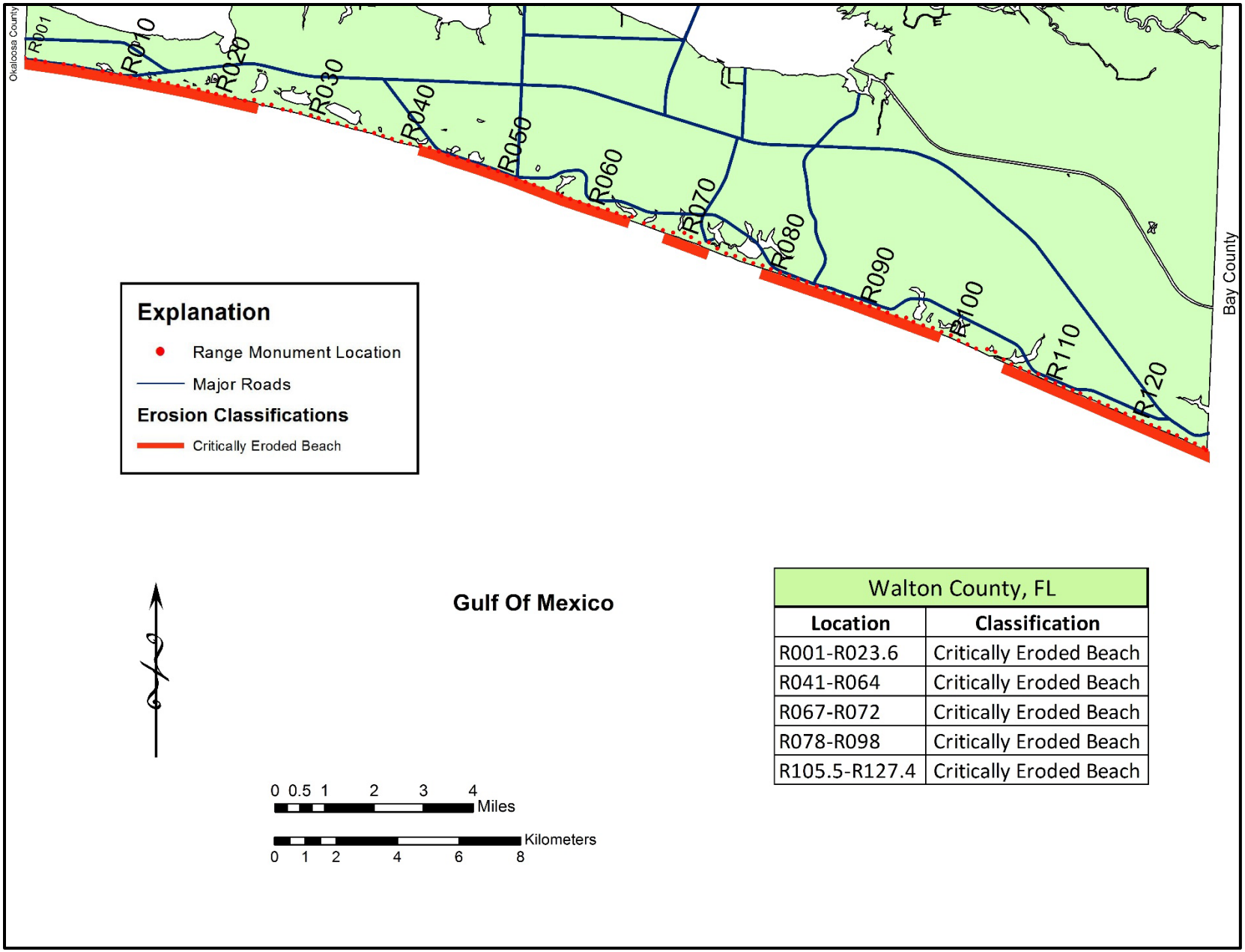
At the center of the County's shoreline, a 1.0-mile segment (R67 – R72) is designated critically eroded. Erosion of a 0.2-mile segment of Gulf Trace (R67.3 – R68.3) and a 0.1-mile segment of Grayton Beach (R70.95 – R71.4) threatens development. An additional 1,900-foot gap between the threatened areas, which contains undeveloped park lands, has been added for continuity of management of the coastal system following federal project authorization. Additionally, two segments (300 feet to the west and 500 feet to the east), where no development exists seaward of the Coastal Construction Control Line (CCCL), has been added for continuity of management of the coastal system following federal project authorization.

A 3.9-mile segment (R78 – R98) is designated critically eroded. Critical erosion along 3.1 miles of Seagrove Beach (R82 – R98) threatens development. Along the western 4,000 feet, the developments of WaterColor, with its development landward the CCCL, and Seaside, with most of its development landward the CCCL, have been added to the Seagrove Beach segment for continuity of management of the coastal system following federal project authorization.

The eastern 4.2 miles of Walton County (R105.5 – R127.4) is designated critically eroded. Along Seacrest Beach is a 1.8-mile segment (R105.5 – R114.7) where development is threatened by erosion of the bluff. To the east at Inlet Beach, a 1.0-mile segment (R122 – R127) was previously designated critically eroded. The portion between R122 – R124 was designated critical due to its post-storm

vulnerability threatening development interests. The portion between R124 – R127 was designated critical for the design integrity of the beach restoration project. Between R114.7 – R122 is a 1.4-mile gap between threatened areas where nearly all of the development is completely landward of the CCCL. This area, along with a 400-foot segment at the east end where there is currently no development seaward of the CCCL, were added for continuity of management of the coastal system following federal project authorization.

Last updated June 2014.



Walton County, FL	
Location	**Classification**
R001-R023.6	Critically Eroded Beach
R041-R064	Critically Eroded Beach
R067-R072	Critically Eroded Beach
R078-R098	Critically Eroded Beach
R105.5-R127.4	Critically Eroded Beach

Figure 18. *Critically eroded shoreline within Walton County.*

Bay County

There are two critically eroded beach areas (19.5 miles), three non-critically eroded beach areas (10.1 miles) and one critically eroded inlet shoreline (0.2 mile) in Bay County (*Figure 19*).

The entire western half of Bay County extending 18.6 miles between Phillips Inlet and St. Andrews Inlet (R1 – R97) is critically eroded, threatening development and recreational interests. Inlet sand transfer has been initiated at St. Andrews State Park, and a beach restoration project has been constructed for the entire critically eroded area. Numerous concrete and wood bulkheads and retaining walls also exist throughout the area of private development.

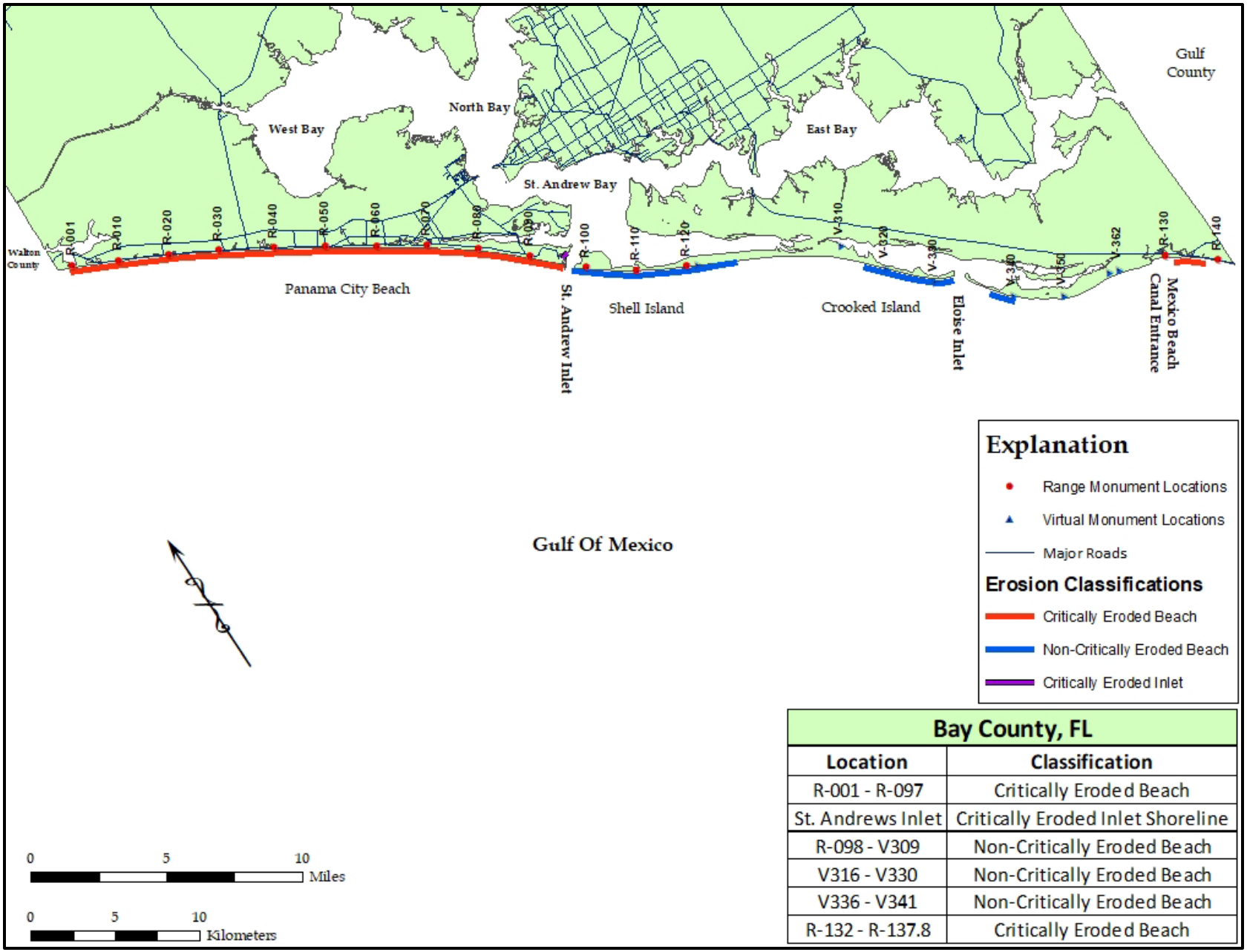
The western shoreline of St. Andrews Inlet adjacent to Gator Lake is critically eroded, requiring periodic fill placement to protect wildlife habitats in St. Andrews State Park. A shoreline stabilization project to construct nearshore detached breakwaters is to be constructed.

Along the western 6.1 miles of Shell Island (R98 – V309) east of St. Andrew's Inlet, the beach is non-critically eroded without any threatened interests.

On Crooked Island, there are two non-critically eroded areas split by Eloise Inlet. The western segment (V316 – V330+2000) extends 2.8 miles to the west and the eastern segment (V336 – V341) extends 1.2 miles to the east.

The eastern 0.9 mile of Bay County (R132 – R137.8) along the City of Mexico Beach is critically eroded. Inlet sand transfer is periodically conducted at Mexico Beach Inlet and dune restoration has been conducted following Hurricanes Opal (1995) and Dennis (2005).

Last updated April 2007.



Bay County, FL

Location	Classification
R-001 - R-097	Critically Eroded Beach
St. Andrews Inlet	Critically Eroded Inlet Shoreline
R-098 - V309	Non-Critically Eroded Beach
V316 - V330	Non-Critically Eroded Beach
V336 - V341	Non-Critically Eroded Beach
R-132 - R-137.8	Critically Eroded Beach

Figure 19. *Critically eroded shoreline within Bay County.*

Gulf County

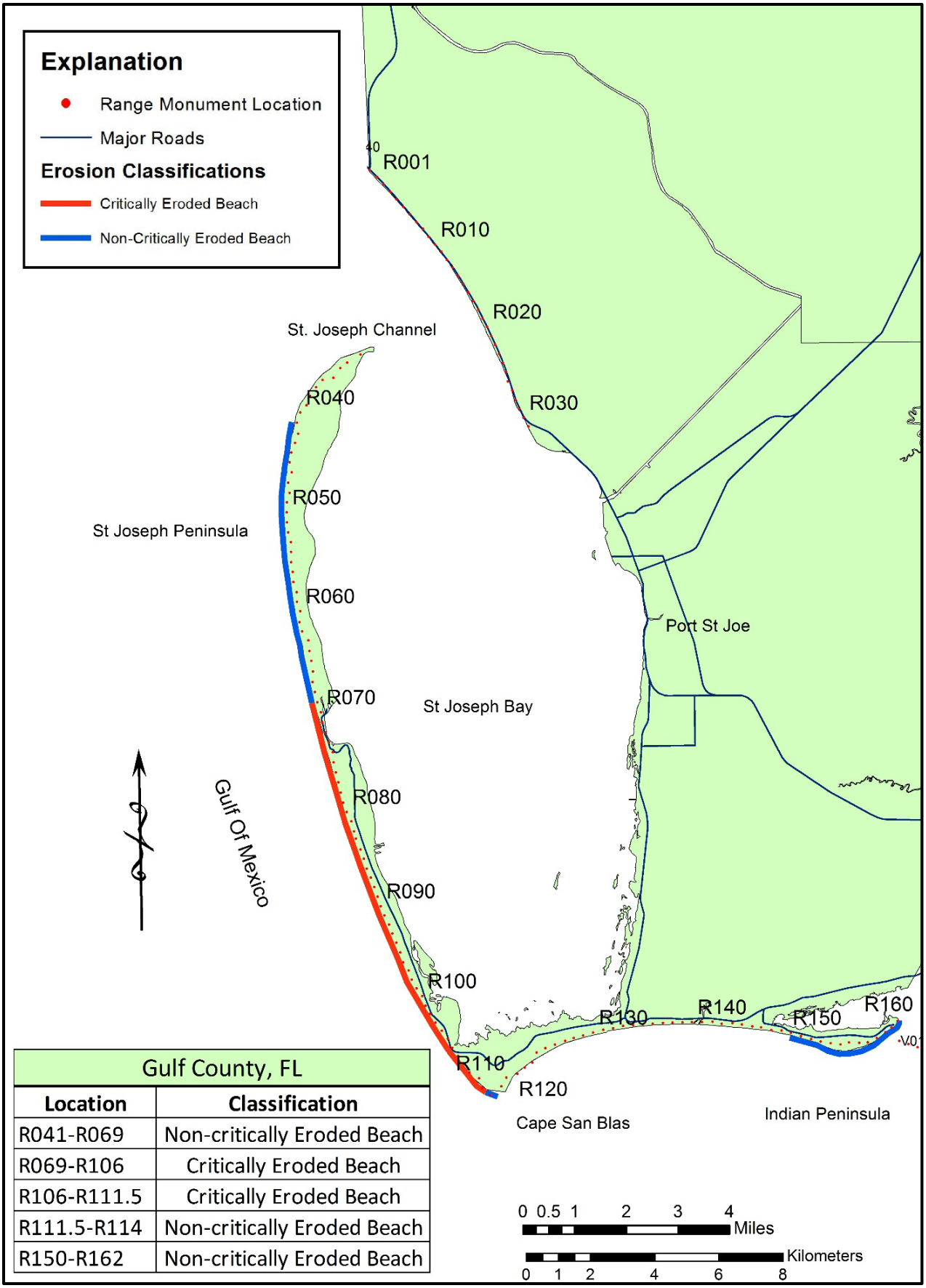
There are two critically eroded areas (8.3 miles) and three non-critically eroded areas (8.6 miles) in Gulf County (*Figure 20*).

Most of St. Joseph Peninsula is eroded between R41 – R106. A segment of T.H. Stone Memorial St. Joseph Peninsula State Park (R41 – R69) is non-critically eroded for 5.5 miles and a segment of the peninsula (R69 – R106) is critically eroded for 7.2 miles due to threatened development and recreational interests. Two segments within the designated critically eroded area (R85.5 – R90.1 and R91.3 – R95.5) are included for continuity of management of the coastal system and for the design integrity of a beach management project. The St. Joseph Peninsula Beach Restoration project was completed in the winter of 2009.

The west shoreline of Cape San Blas is severely eroded and is considered to have the highest erosion rate along the coast of Florida. The segment between R106 – R111.5 (1.1 mile) is designated critically eroded from Stump Hole to the threatened and damaged U.S. Air Force facilities because the erosion has destroyed nesting sea turtle habitats along Cape San Blas. After Hurricane Opal (1995), a rock mound structure was constructed to protect the County road at Stump Hole. Likewise, the U.S. Air Force constructed a rock mound structure in front of their road to the rocket launch site after Hurricane Kate (1985), but both the road and the rock mound structure were destroyed by Hurricane Opal (1995). The rock mound at Stump Hole was extended and subsequently damaged by Hurricanes Ivan (2004) and Dennis (2005). An engineered boulder mound structure was constructed in 2009 to replace the earlier rock mound to provide major storm protection to the County road. South of the U.S. Air Force facilities, Cape San Blas (111.5 – R114) has sustained severe but non-critical erosion for an additional 0.5 mile.

Indian Peninsula (R150 – R162) at the east end of the county is also eroded for 2.6 miles with no threatened interests at this time.

Last updated June 2008.



Gulf County, FL	
Location	**Classification**
R041-R069	Non-critically Eroded Beach
R069-R106	Critically Eroded Beach
R106-R111.5	Critically Eroded Beach
R111.5-R114	Non-critically Eroded Beach
R150-R162	Non-critically Eroded Beach

Figure 20. *Critically eroded shoreline within Gulf County.*

Franklin County

There are seven critically eroded beach areas (12.8 miles), nine non-critically eroded beach areas (18.4 miles) and one non-critically eroded inlet shoreline area (0.5 mile) in Franklin County (*Figure 21*).

St. Vincent Island has a 3.2-mile long non-critically eroded area along its most gulfward protruding midsection (V317 – V334). Resources on the St. Vincent National Wildlife Refuge do not currently appear threatened by this ongoing erosion condition. To the east, a 0.9-mile segment of St. Vincent Island (V334 – V339) is critically eroded into the maritime forest resulting in the loss of beach wildlife habitat.

Severe erosion exists at Cape St. George on Little St. George Island, resulting in the loss of the historic pre-Civil War lighthouse. Also, a sea turtle nesting habitat to the west of the lighthouse has been lost as the shoreline has eroded into the maritime forest and the beach has virtually disappeared. This critically eroded area (R18.5 – R22.5) extends along a 0.6-mile length of shoreline and is adjoined at both ends by a 0.7-mile non-critically eroded segment to the west (R15 – R18.5) and a 0.3-mile non-critically eroded segment to the east (R22.5 – R24).

The west end of the historical length of St. George Island west of Sikes Cut (R34 – R51) is non-critically eroded for 3.3 miles. Both interior shorelines of Sikes Cut also have non-critical erosion for 0.5 mile. Some inlet sand transfer of Sikes Cut dredge material has taken place west of the inlet and some material has been placed along the inlet shorelines.

To the east of Sikes Cut, the St. George Island Plantation has sustained historic erosion and subsequent impacts during Hurricane Michael (2018), resulting in 1.7 miles (R52 – R59.6) becoming critically eroded. An additional 2.0 miles (R59.6 – R69) remains non-critically eroded.

Hurricane Dennis (2005) severely impacted Dr. Julian G. Bruce St. George Island State Park. The entire developed stretch of the park (R106 – R128.5) is designated critically eroded for 4.5 miles due to the impact to recreational interests and park infrastructure. The undeveloped eastern 3.8 miles (R128.5 – R147) is considered non-critically eroded.

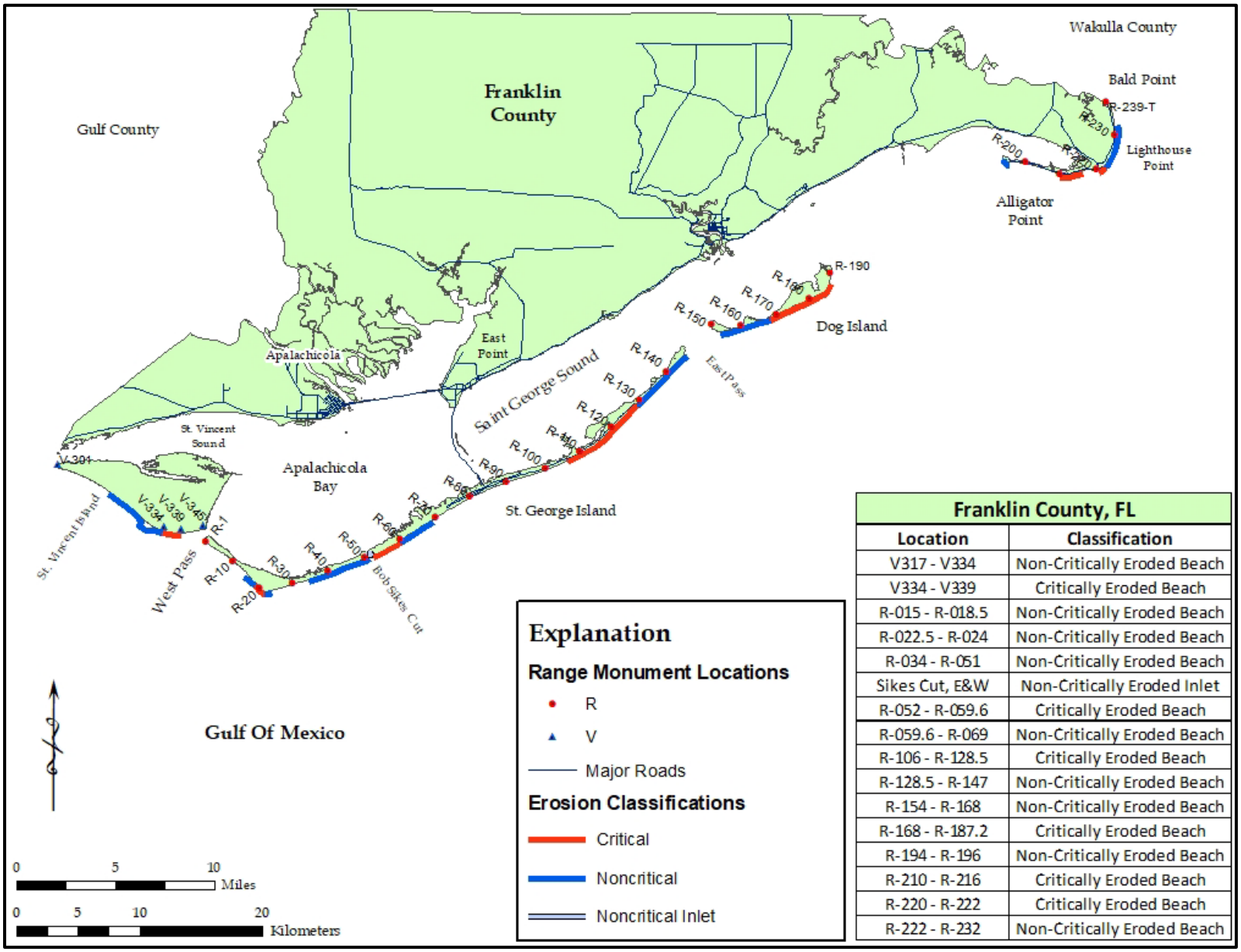
Most of Dog Island is eroded, including the western 2.6 miles (R154 – R168) which is non-critically eroded. To the east, a 3.6-mile segment (R168 – R187.2) is critically eroded where private development has been destroyed and continues to be threatened following Hurricane Dennis (2005).

The historic west end of Alligator Point (R194 – R196) is severely eroded for 0.4 mile; however, this erosion into Phipps Preserve is not considered a threat to any interests at this time.

The east end of Alligator Point (R210 – R216) between the Southwest Cape and Lighthouse Point is critically eroded for 1.1 miles. Erosion at the Southwest Cape has destroyed and continues to threaten private development and a County road.

The southeast end of St. James Island is critically eroded extending north from Lighthouse Point (R220 – R222) for 0.4 mile threatening residential development. Further north from Lighthouse Point (R222 – R232), a non-critically eroded area extends for 2.1 miles.

Last updated June 2019.



Franklin County, FL	
Location	**Classification**
V317 - V334	Non-Critically Eroded Beach
V334 - V339	Critically Eroded Beach
R-015 - R-018.5	Non-Critically Eroded Beach
R-022.5 - R-024	Non-Critically Eroded Beach
R-034 - R-051	Non-Critically Eroded Beach
Sikes Cut, E&W	Non-Critically Eroded Inlet
R-052 - R-059.6	Critically Eroded Beach
R-059.6 - R-069	Non-Critically Eroded Beach
R-106 - R-128.5	Critically Eroded Beach
R-128.5 - R-147	Non-Critically Eroded Beach
R-154 - R-168	Non-Critically Eroded Beach
R-168 - R-187.2	Critically Eroded Beach
R-194 - R-196	Non-Critically Eroded Beach
R-210 - R-216	Critically Eroded Beach
R-220 - R-222	Critically Eroded Beach
R-222 - R-232	Non-Critically Eroded Beach

Figure 21. *Critically eroded shoreline within Franklin County.*

Wakulla County

There are two critically eroded beach areas (1.3 miles) and one non-critically eroded beach area (0.4 mile) in Wakulla County (*Figure 22*).

Mashes Sands extending north from Ochlockonee Bay Entrance is critically eroded along its southern end for 0.3 mile threatening recreational interests at the County park. Non-critical erosion extends another 0.4 mile to the north.

Shell Point has 1.0 mile of critical erosion threatening development and a county park. Most of the private properties have bulkheads, retaining walls and one rock revetment.

Last updated March 1999.

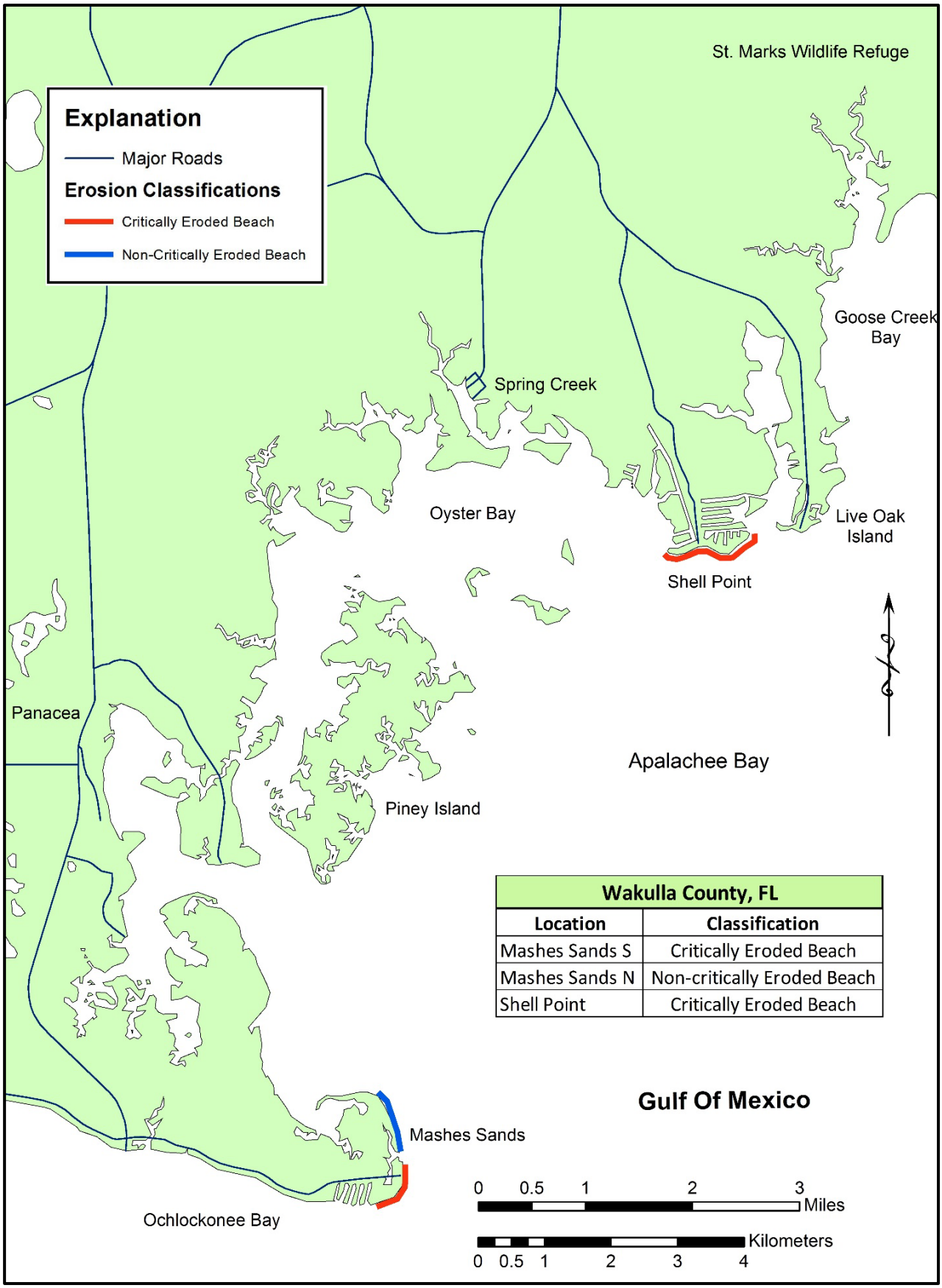


Figure 22. *Critically eroded shoreline within Wakulla County.*

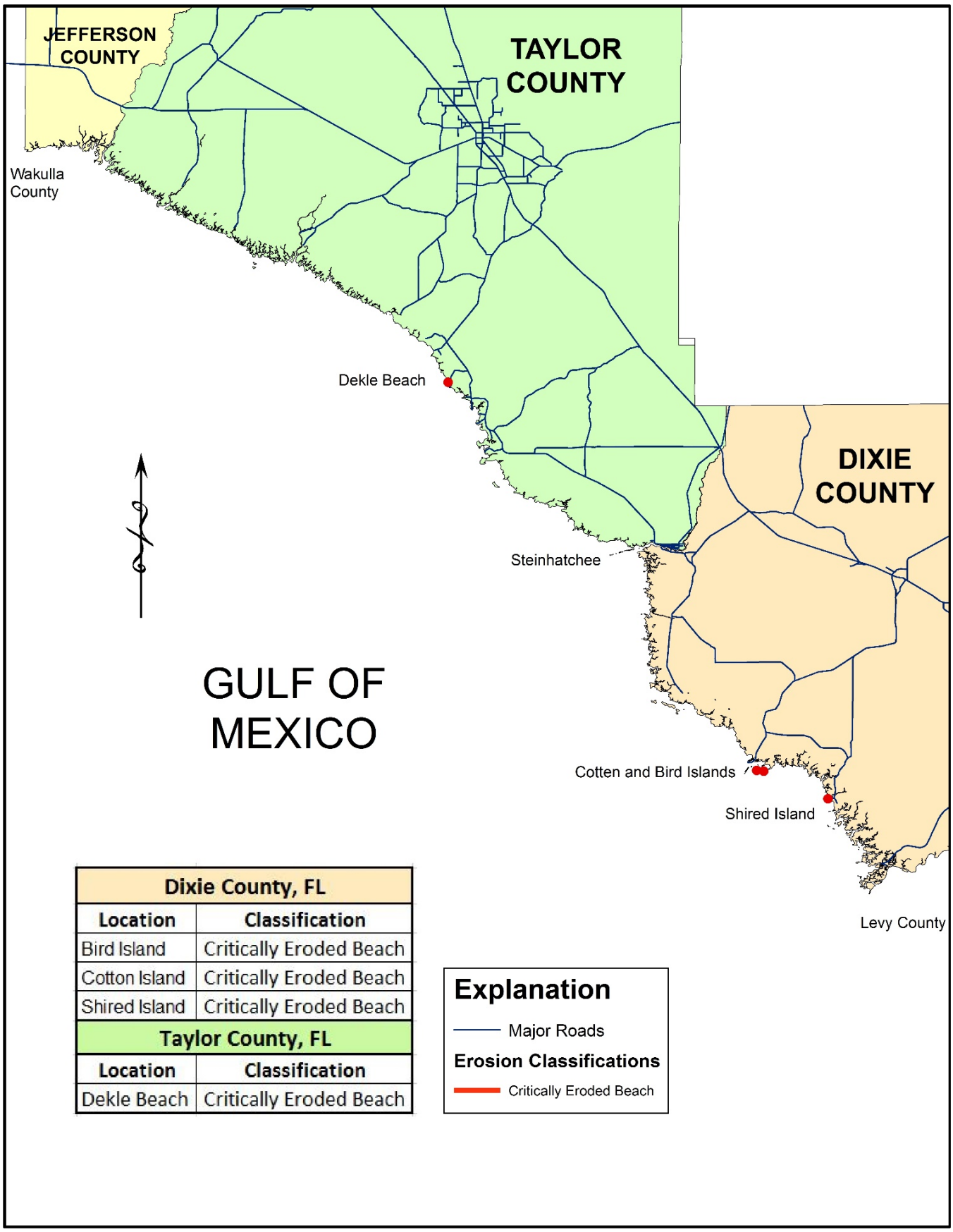
Jefferson, Taylor and Dixie Counties

There are no identified erosion areas in Jefferson County.

Taylor County has a 0.2-mile segment of critical erosion threatening private development at Dekle Beach (*Figure 23*).

There are three critically eroded areas in Dixie County (0.6 mile) identified at this time. Each area extends for 0.2 mile on the three separate islands of Shired Island, Bird Island, and Cotton Island. The erosion of these islands threatens ancient pre-Columbian shell middens and burial sites dating as far back as the late archaic period (2250 B.C. – 1500 B.C.).

Last updated March 1999.



Dixie County, FL	
Location	**Classification**
Bird Island	Critically Eroded Beach
Cotton Island	Critically Eroded Beach
Shired Island	Critically Eroded Beach
Taylor County, FL	
Location	**Classification**
Dekle Beach	Critically Eroded Beach

Figure 23. *Critically eroded shoreline within Dixie and Taylor Counties.*

Levy County

There are three critically eroded beach areas (1.1 mile) and one non-critically eroded beach area (1.2 miles) in Levy County (*Figure 24*).

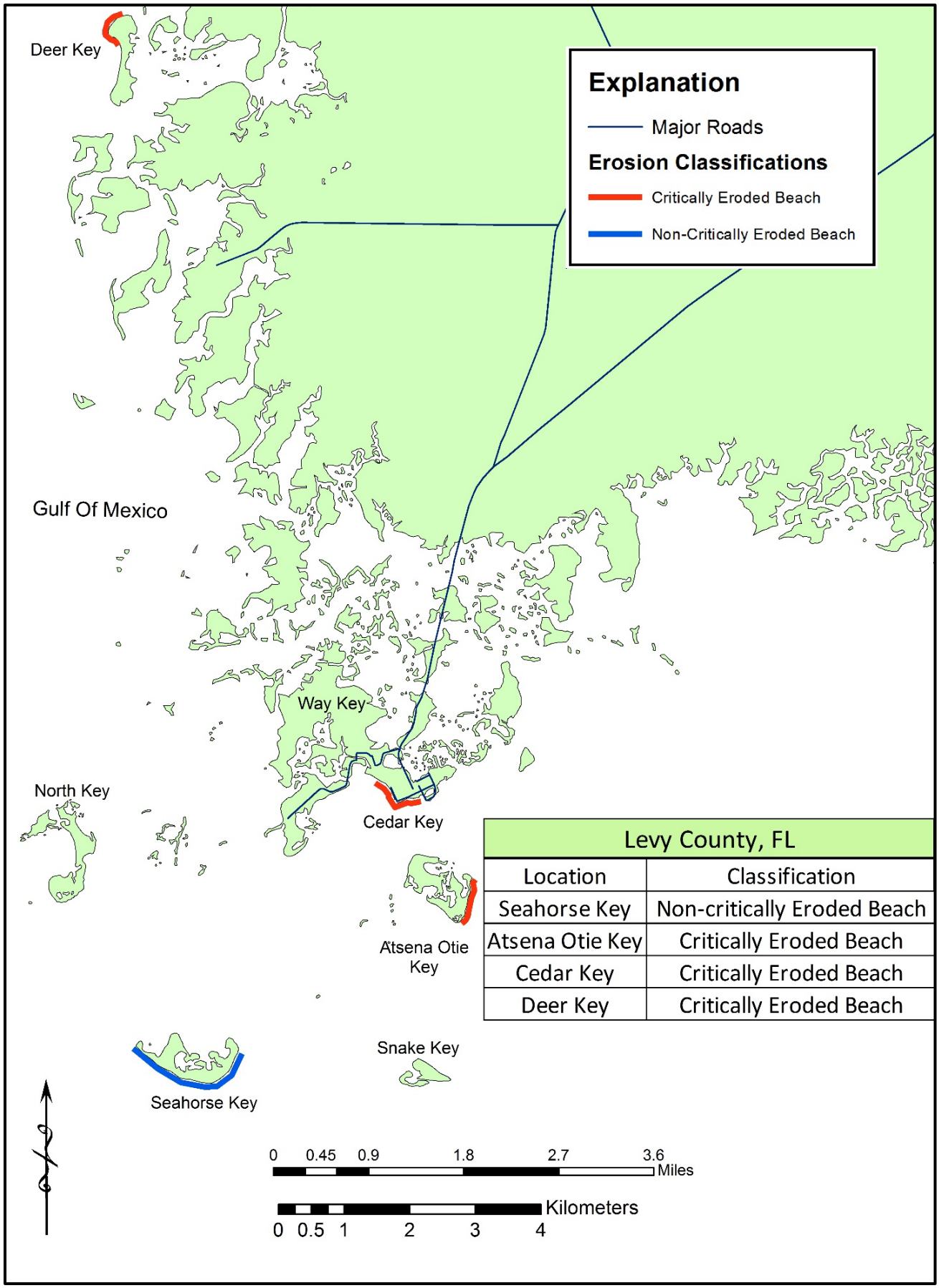
As a result of studies completed in 2012 by the University of Florida's Laboratory of Southeastern Archaeology, the northern 2,000 feet (0.4 mile) of the gulf fronting beach along Deer Island is designated critically eroded, threatening ancient pre-Columbian shell middens and burial sites dating to the late archaic period (2250 B.C. – 1500 B.C.).

Critical erosion extends for 0.5 mile along the Town of Cedar Key threatening development interests and the public roads.

Erosion along 1.2 miles of Seahorse Key in the Cedar Keys National Wildlife Refuge is considered non-critical at this time.

On the state-owned Atsena Otie Key, 0.2 mile of the east shoreline is critically eroded, threatening the Seminole holding area and its grave sites of the Second Seminole War, as well as other pre-Columbian graves from ancient occupation of the island.

Last updated June 2014.



Levy County, FL	
Location	Classification
Seahorse Key	Non-critically Eroded Beach
Atsena Otie Key	Critically Eroded Beach
Cedar Key	Critically Eroded Beach
Deer Key	Critically Eroded Beach

Figure 24. *Critically eroded shoreline within Levy County.*

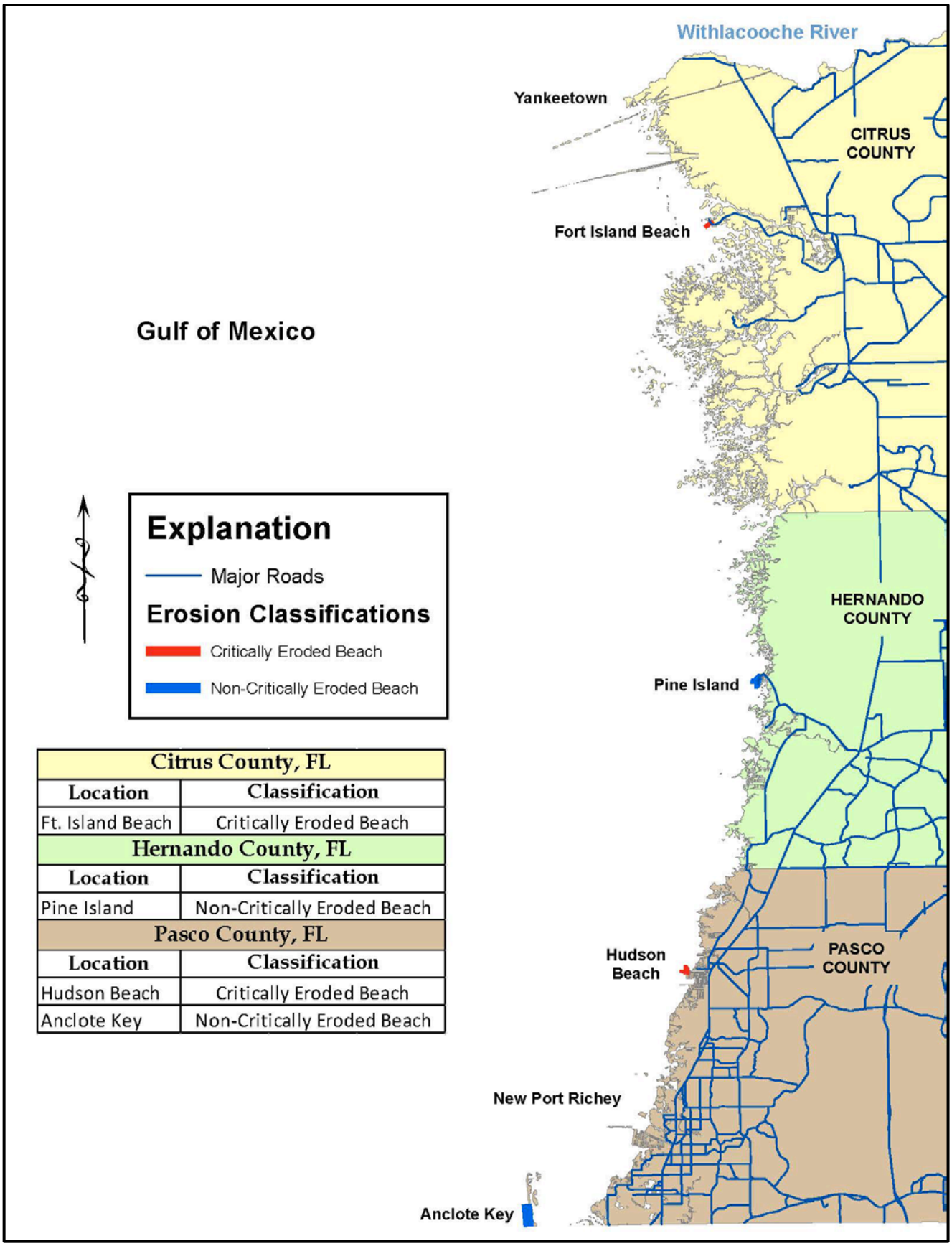
Citrus, Hernando and Pasco Counties

Citrus County has 0.2 mile of Fort Island Beach that is critically eroded, threatening recreation interests at the County park (*Figure 25*). Beach nourishment was conducted to mitigate erosion losses sustained during 2004.

Hernando County has 0.5 mile of non-critically eroded shoreline along Pine Island.

There is one critically eroded beach area (0.2 mile) and one non-critically eroded beach area (1.1 miles) in Pasco County. A small segment of public beach at Hudson Beach is critically eroded, threatening recreational interests. Anclote Key has 1.1 miles of non-critically eroded beach.

Last updated June 2005.



Citrus County, FL	
Location	**Classification**
Ft. Island Beach	Critically Eroded Beach
Hernando County, FL	
Location	**Classification**
Pine Island	Non-Critically Eroded Beach
Pasco County, FL	
Location	**Classification**
Hudson Beach	Critically Eroded Beach
Anclote Key	Non-Critically Eroded Beach

Figure 25. *Critically eroded shoreline within Citrus, Hernando and Pasco Counties.*

Pinellas County

There are five critically eroded beach areas (21.4 miles), two non-critically eroded beach areas (4.4 miles), and one critically eroded inlet shoreline area (0.5 mile) in Pinellas County (*Figure 26*).

The southern end of Anclote Key (most of which is in Pasco County to the north) is non-critically eroded extending for 0.3 mile.

Honeymoon Island has 1.4 miles of beach that is critically eroded along its south end (R6 – R12) threatening recreational interests at Honeymoon Island State Park. Beach restoration and nourishment projects have been constructed in this area.

The north end of Caladesi Island (R17 – R20) south of Hurricane Pass, has a 0.5-mile segment of non-critical erosion.

The south end of Clearwater Beach Island is critically eroded, extending 0.5 mile along the north shore of Clearwater Pass (R47 – R49). Private development is threatened in this area which is mostly armored with concrete bulkheads.

Almost all of Sand Key, with the exception of the north and south ends of the island, has been critically eroded. This critically eroded area (R56 – R115.4) extends 11.3 miles and has threatened development and recreational interests in the communities of Belleair Beach, Belleair Shore, Indian Rocks Beach, Indian Shores, Redington Shores, North Redington Beach, Redington Beach, and the north end of Madeira Beach. A federal beach restoration project, as well as concrete and wooden bulkheads, extend throughout this erosion area.

All of Treasure Island (R126 – R143) is designated critically eroded. Development and recreational interests were threatened along this 3.5-mile barrier island, which is a federal beach restoration project.

All of Long Key (R144 – R166) is designated critically eroded. Development and recreational interests were threatened along this 4.1-mile barrier island, which is a federal beach restoration project. At the north end of the island at Upham Beach, material from Blind Pass is used for nourishment and a sand fill container groin field was constructed.

Between Pass-a-Grille and Bunces Pass, Shell Key has 1.4 miles of non-critical erosion. South of Bunces Pass, Mullet Key has 2.2 miles of non-critical erosion. A 1.1-mile southern portion of Mullet Key (R176 – R182) is critically eroded, threatening recreational interests and important cultural

resources. Beach fill has been placed in the past (most recently in 2007) using Egmont Channel maintenance dredge material.

Last updated April 2006.

Pinellas County, FL	
Location	**Classification**
Anclote Key	Non-critically Eroded Beach
R006 - R012	Critically Eroded Beach
R017 - R020	Non-critically Eroded Beach
R047 - R049	Critically Eroded Beach
R056 - R115.4	Critically Eroded Beach
R126 - R143	Critically Eroded Beach
R144 - R166	Critically Eroded Beach
Shell Key	Non-critically Eroded Beach
R168 - R176	Non-critically Eroded Beach
R176 - R182	Critically Eroded Beach

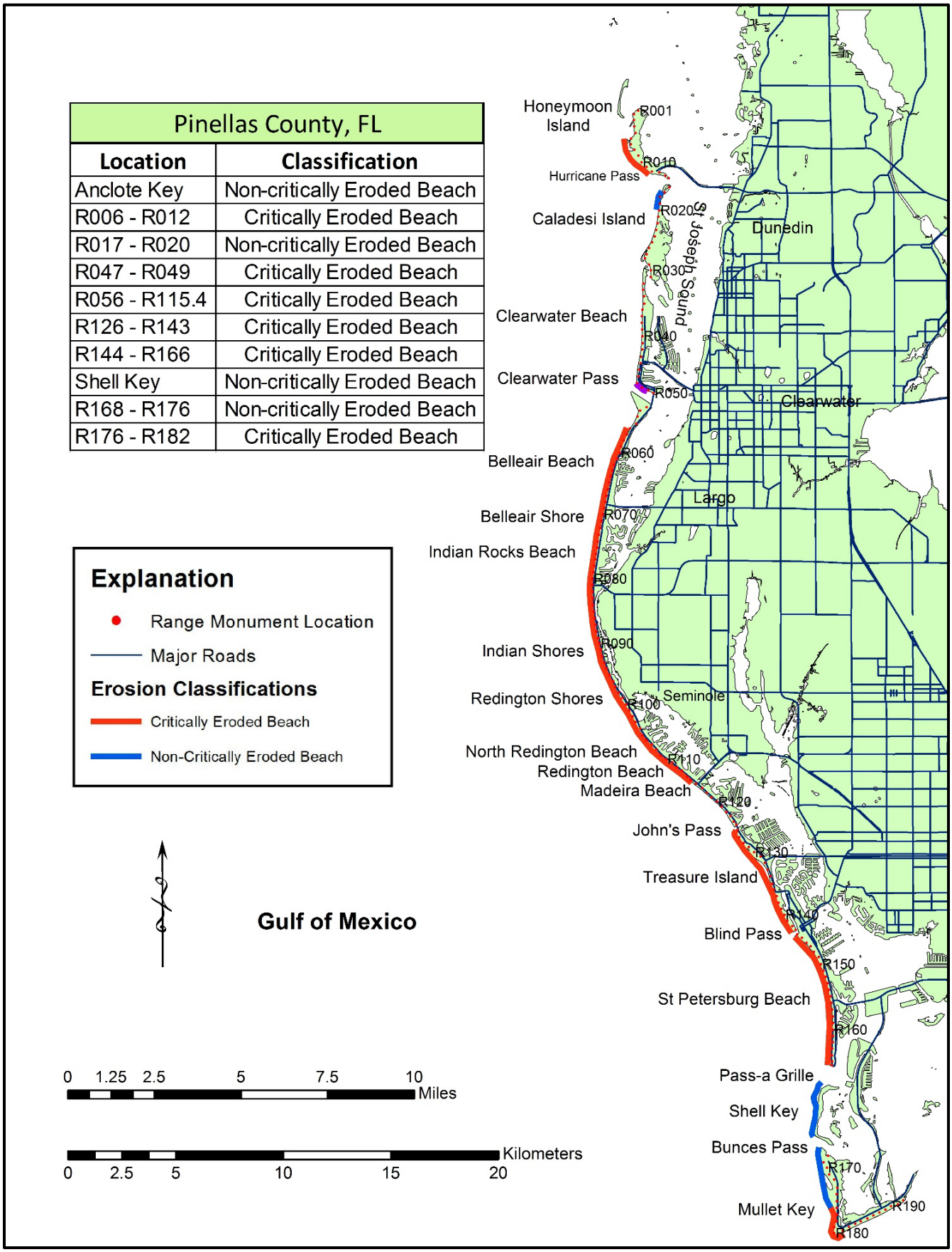


Figure 26. *Critically eroded shoreline within Pinellas County.*

Hillsborough County

Hillsborough County has one coastal island, Egmont Key, at the entrance to Tampa Bay. Most of the length of Egmont Key (1.6 miles) is critically eroded, threatening recreational interests and important cultural resources (*Figure 27*). A St. Petersburg harbor maintenance dredging project in December 2000, provided the material for nourishment of the north end of Egmont Key for the protection of three Spanish-American War era batteries. Nourishment projects using Egmont Channel maintenance dredging material were also conducted in 2006 and 2015.

Last updated March 1999.

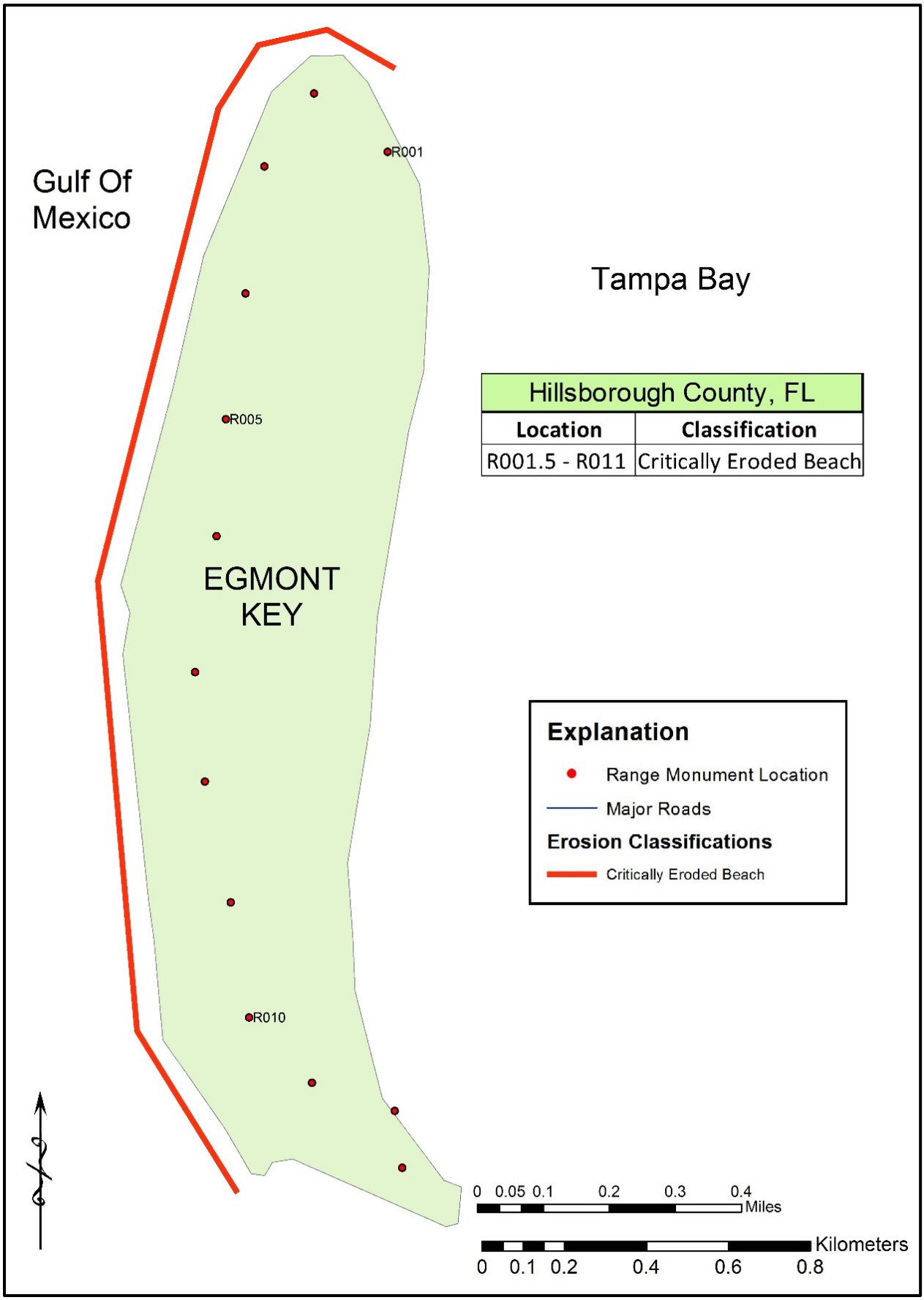


Figure 27. *Critically eroded shoreline within Hillsborough County.*

Manatee County

All of Manatee County (*Figure 28*) is critically eroded (13.0 miles). Passage Key (0.3 mile) is a national wildlife refuge, which has been reduced to an intertidal shoal due to erosion that has threatened a major sea bird rookery. The full-length of Anna Maria Island between the Rod and Reel Pier and Longboat Pass (R41.3) has 7.9 miles of critically eroded beach that has threatened development and recreational interests. This barrier island has a federal beach restoration project, and numerous bulkheads and revetments exist along the road and in front of private development. A groin field and terminal groin exist at the island's south end.

Between Longboat Pass and Sarasota County, the northern half of Longboat Key (R42 – R67.3) has 4.8 miles of critically eroded beach that has threatened development and recreational interests. This barrier island has a beach restoration project, and numerous concrete bulkheads exist along the north end fronting the private development.

Last updated June 2009.

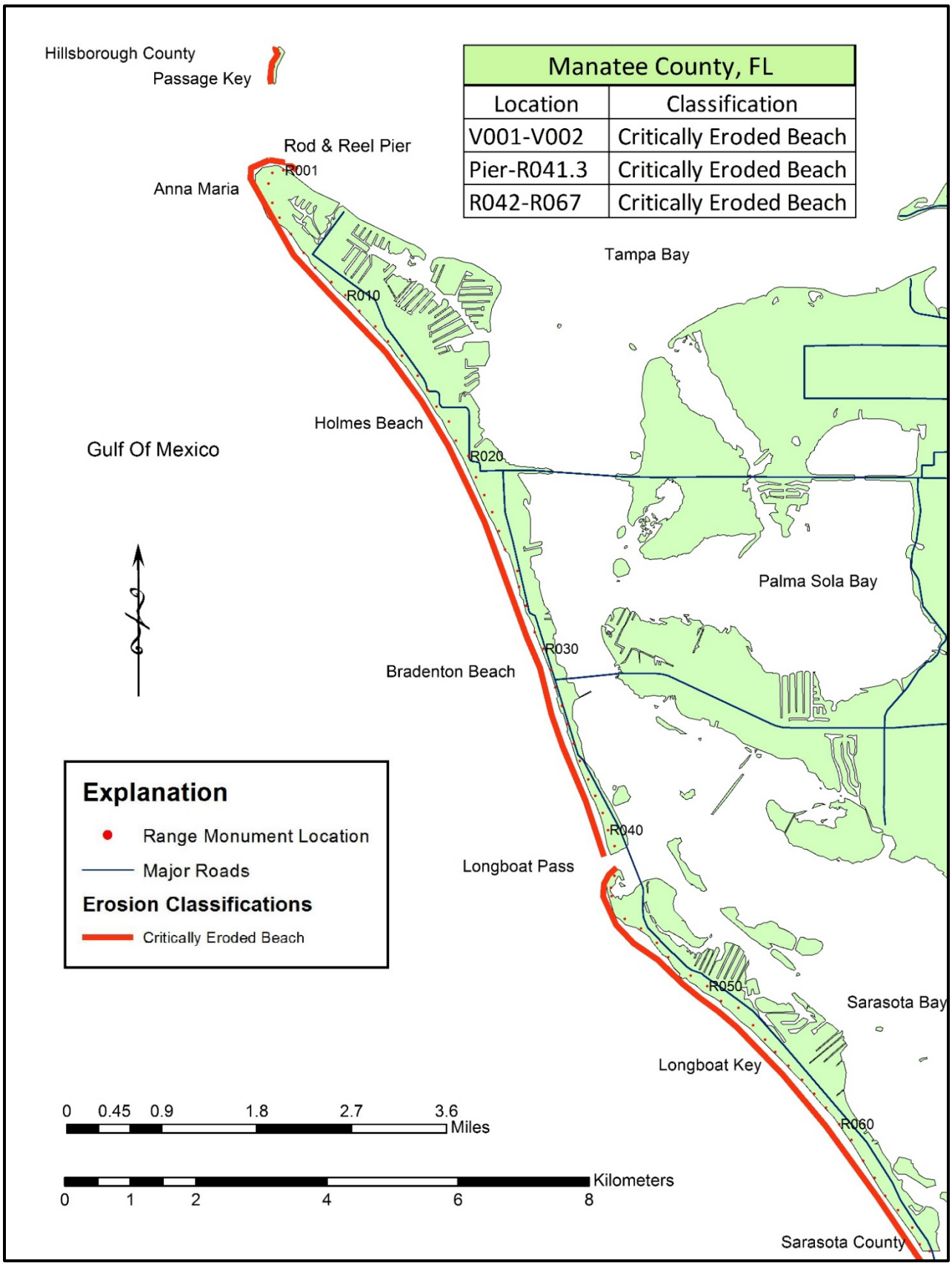


Figure 28. *Critically eroded shoreline within Manatee County.*

Sarasota County

There are eight designated critically eroded beach areas (24.2 miles), one non-critically eroded beach area (0.7 mile) and two critically eroded inlet shoreline areas (1.1 miles) in Sarasota County (*Figure 29*).

The southern half of Longboat Key (R1 – R29) between Manatee County and New Pass has 5.4 miles of critically eroded beach that has threatened development interests in the Town of Longboat Key. This area has a beach restoration project, and terminal groins exist at New Pass.

The north end of Lido Key fronting on New Pass is a critically eroded inlet shoreline area (R31, east 1,500 feet) for 0.3 mile. Nearly all of Lido Key (R31 – R44.5) has critically eroded beach that has threatened private development and recreational interests along 2.4 miles. Beach restoration has been conducted along the island and maintenance dredging material has been obtained from the federal navigation channel at New Pass.

The south shoreline of Big Sarasota Pass (R44A – R45) is critically eroded along 0.8 mile of Siesta Key. The threatened private properties along this inlet shoreline have bulkheads and rock revetments.

At the north end of Siesta Key, south of Sarasota Point (R46 – R48.4), is a critically eroded beach area that threatens private development and Beach Road. This 0.4-mile erosion area has rock revetments.

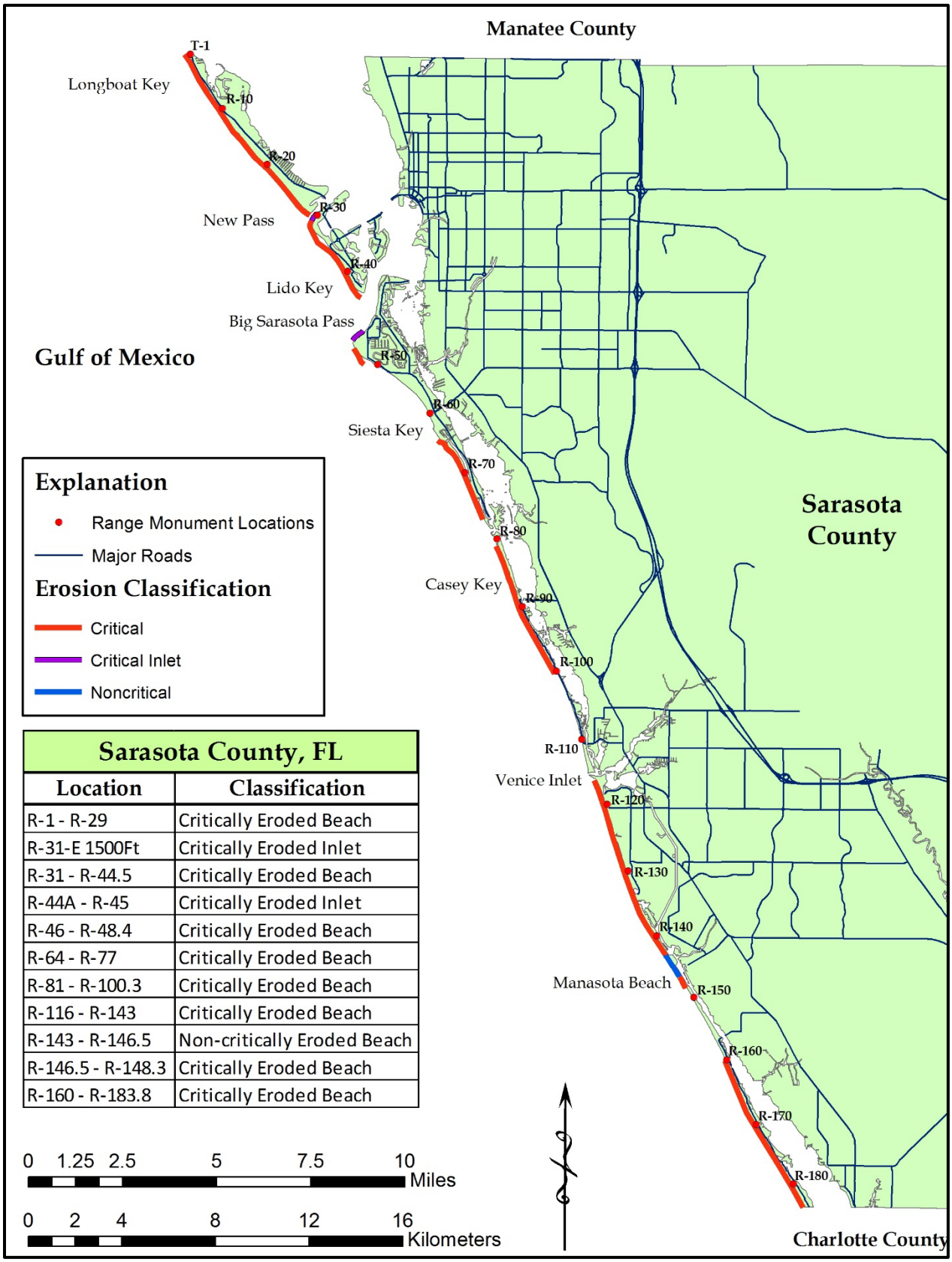
Along the southern half of Siesta Key south of the Point of Rocks headland is a 2.4-mile long critically eroded beach area (R64 – R77) that threatens private development. Some rock revetments exist in this area and a beach restoration project has been constructed.

Along the northern half of Casey Key (R81 – R100.3) is a 3.7-mile long critically eroded beach area that threatens private development and Casey Key Road. Much of this erosion area has rock revetments.

Extending 5.1 miles south of Venice Inlet is a critically eroded beach segment (R116 – R143) that has threatened development and recreational interests along the City of Venice, and to the south along a sewage treatment plant, Harbor Drive and Caspersen Beach. This area has a beach restoration project, and numerous concrete bulkheads exist at the north end of the City of Venice. To the south is a 0.7-mile segment of non-critical erosion (R143 – R146.5) and a 0.3-mile segment of critical erosion (R146.5 – R148.3) threatening private development.

The south end of Sarasota County (R160 – R183.7) is critically eroded for 4.5 miles along Manasota Key, threatening private development as well as Manasota Key Road. Some rock revetments have been constructed in this area.

Last updated June 2017.



Sarasota County, FL	
Location	**Classification**
R-1 - R-29	Critically Eroded Beach
R-31-E 1500Ft	Critically Eroded Inlet
R-31 - R-44.5	Critically Eroded Beach
R-44A - R-45	Critically Eroded Inlet
R-46 - R-48.4	Critically Eroded Beach
R-64 - R-77	Critically Eroded Beach
R-81 - R-100.3	Critically Eroded Beach
R-116 - R-143	Critically Eroded Beach
R-143 - R-146.5	Non-critically Eroded Beach
R-146.5 - R-148.3	Critically Eroded Beach
R-160 - R-183.8	Critically Eroded Beach

Figure 29. *Critically eroded shoreline within Sarasota County.*

Charlotte County

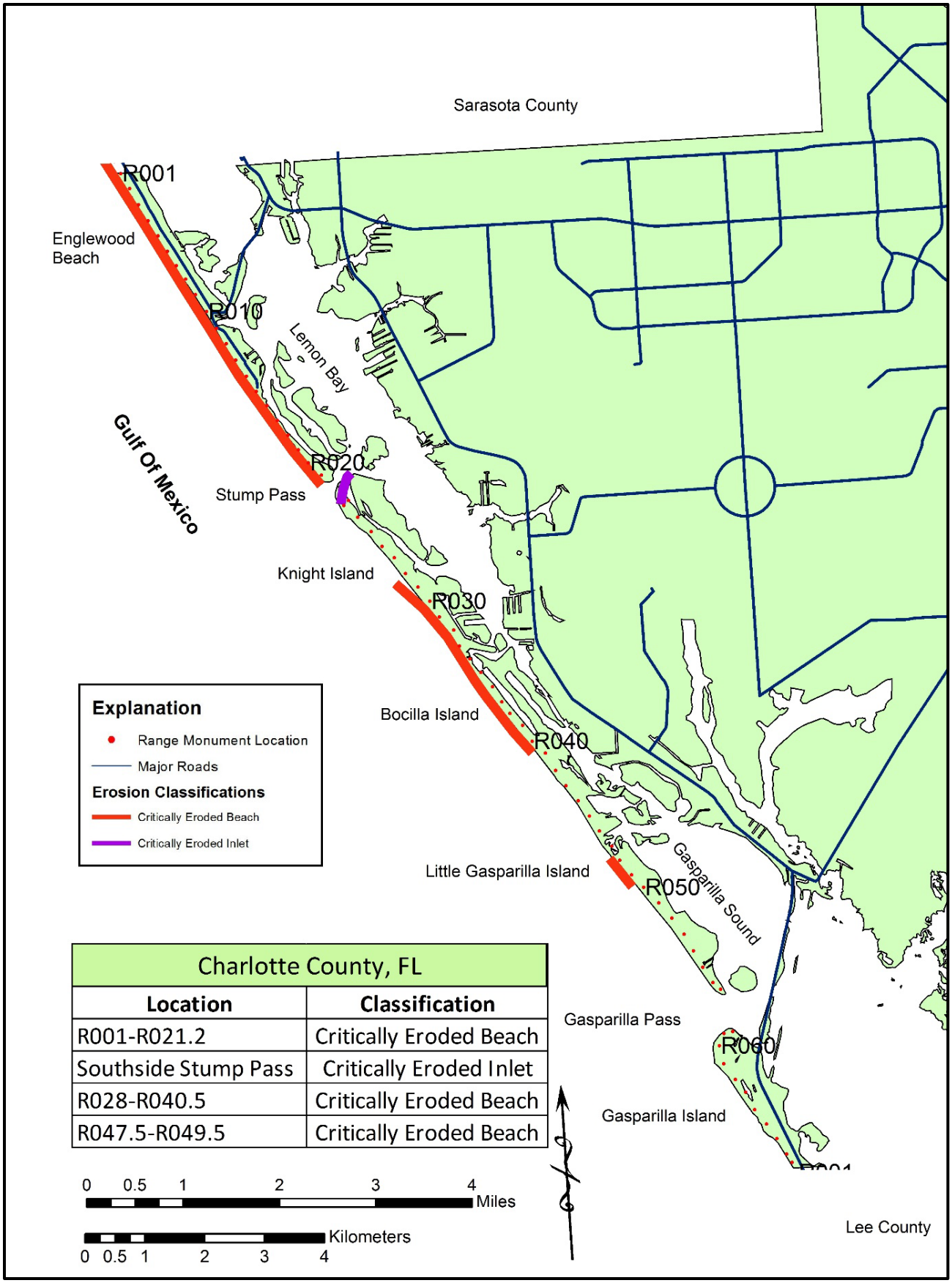
There are three critically eroded areas (6.5 miles) and one critically eroded inlet shoreline (0.1 mile) in Charlotte County (*Figure 30*).

The northern 3.8 miles of Charlotte County (R1 – R21.2) along southern Manasota Key including Englewood Beach and Stump Pass State Park are critically eroded, threatening private development and public recreational interests. A few retaining walls and bulkheads exist north of Stump Pass Beach State Park. The park has been nourished with Stump Pass maintenance dredge material. Additional material was placed along Englewood Beach and the state park during the Stump Pass relocation project.

The south inlet shoreline of Stump Pass (0.1 mile) is critically eroded, threatening residential development on Knight Island. Along Knight Island and Bocilla Island (R28 – R40.5) are 2.3 miles of critically eroded beach threatening private development. Beach restoration of this area has been conducted with Stump Pass dredge material.

South of Little Gasparilla Pass, which is closed, is a 0.4-mile segment of critically eroded beach on Little Gasparilla Island threatening private development.

Last updated August 2016.



Charlotte County, FL	
Location	**Classification**
R001-R021.2	Critically Eroded Beach
Southside Stump Pass	Critically Eroded Inlet
R028-R040.5	Critically Eroded Beach
R047.5-R049.5	Critically Eroded Beach

Figure 30. *Critically eroded shoreline within Charlotte County.*

Lee County

There are 11 critically eroded beach areas (22.4 miles), four non-critically eroded beach areas (5.3 miles), three critically eroded inlet shoreline areas (0.6 mile) and two non-critically eroded inlet shoreline areas (0.4 mile) in Lee County (*Figure 31*).

The southern 4.0 miles of Gasparilla Island (R7 – R26.7) is critically eroded, threatening development and recreational interests in the town of Boca Grande and the Gasparilla Island State Park. Much of this area has bulkheads, and inlet sand transfer has been conducted using Boca Grande Pass dredge material. The north shoreline of Boca Grande Pass within the Gasparilla Island State Park (0.2 mile) is also critically eroded.

Three areas on Cayo Costa Island are non-critically eroded. The northern segment (R27 – R33) extends for 1.1 miles, the central segment (R46 – R52) extends for 1.2 miles and the southern segment (R60 – R65) extends for 1.0 mile.

All of North Captiva Island is eroded. The north shore fronting on Captiva Pass (R66, east 1,000 feet) has critical inlet shoreline erosion threatening development interests. The northern 1.0 mile of gulf beach (R66 – R71) is critically eroded, threatening development interests and from R71 – R78 is 2.0 miles of non-critical erosion. The island was breached between R78 – R79 during Hurricane Charley (2004). The truncated southern 0.8 mile of North Captiva Island extending into Redfish Pass (R79 – R82.3) is critically eroded, threatening development and losing wildlife habitats.

All of Captiva Island is critically eroded. The south shore of Redfish Pass (R83 – R84) has 0.2 mile of critically eroded inlet shoreline. This shoreline has a rock revetment with a terminal groin. The gulf beach from R84 – R109 has 5.0 miles that is critically eroded. This entire island segment is a beach restoration project.

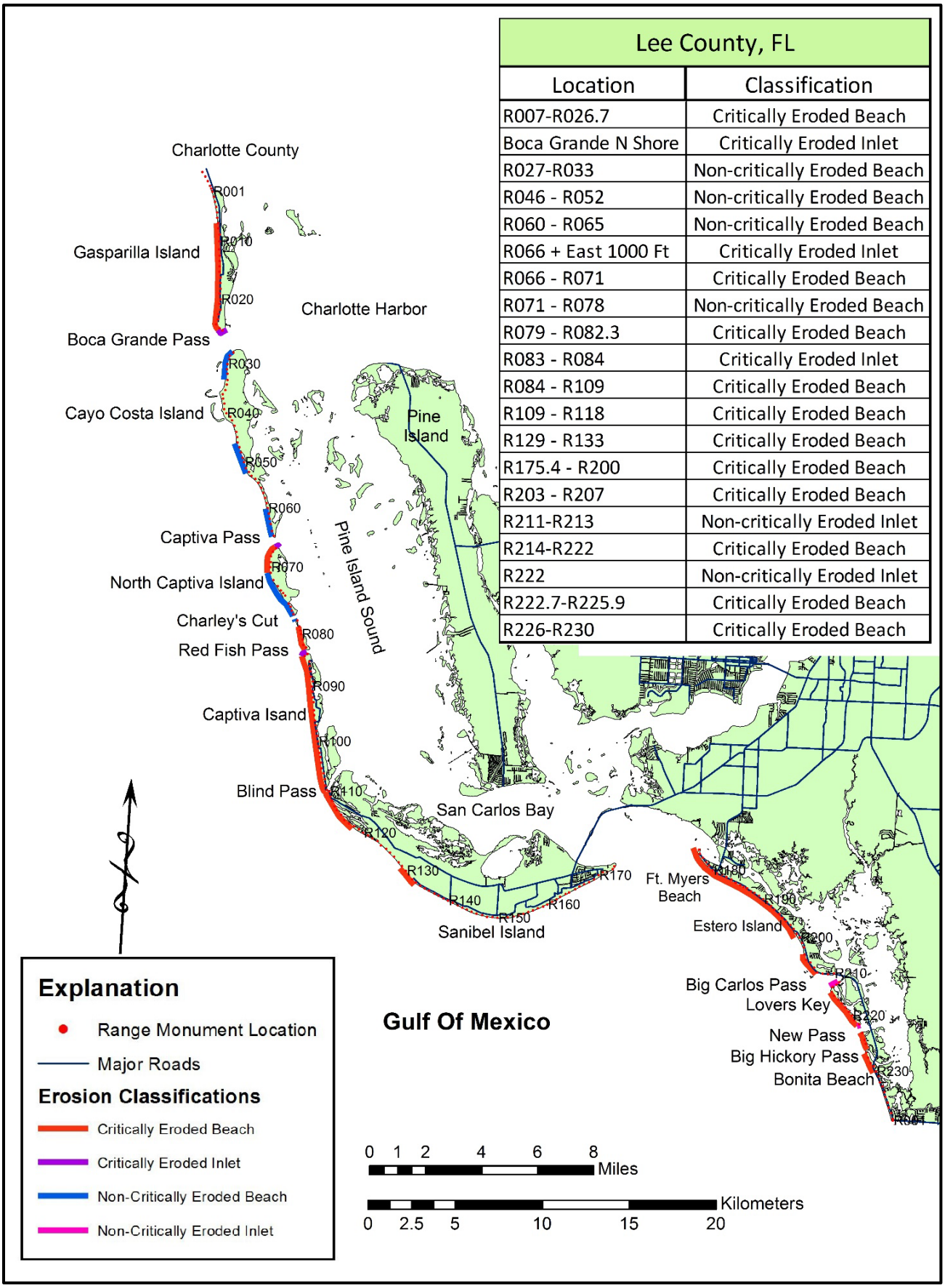
Northern Sanibel Island is eroded. From R109 – R118 the beach is critically eroded, extending 1.7 miles south of Blind Pass where the road, development, recreation and wildlife habitat are threatened. Part of this segment received nourishment from the Captiva Island beach restoration project. Another segment (R129 – R133) on northern Sanibel Island has 0.9 mile that is critically eroded, threatening development interests. This segment in the neighborhoods of Gulf Shores and Gulf Pines has a beach restoration project.

Most of Estero Island is eroded. From R175 (-.4) – R200, Fort Myers Beach has 5.0 miles that is critically eroded, threatening development and recreational interests. This entire segment is a beach restoration project. Matanzas Pass channel dredge material has been previously placed at the north end on Bowditch Point. A 0.8-mile southern segment of Estero Island (R203 – R207) is also critically eroded along the Little Estero Island Critical Wildlife Area. During the 1970s, a subaerial portion of the Big Carlos Pass ebb tidal shoal migrated landward and attached to southern Estero Island entrapping an alongshore lagoon. This barrier continued to migrate landward through storm tide overtopping events and has gradually disintegrated through erosion, which threatens development, infrastructure, and wildlife habitats.

Most of Lovers Key is eroded. The north shore of Lovers Key (R211 – R213) fronting on Big Carlos Pass has 0.3 mile that is non-critically eroded. Most of the gulf beach extending from R214 – R222 has 1.5 miles that is critically eroded, threatening recreational interests and wildlife habitat in Lovers Key State Park. A beach restoration project was constructed in 2004. The south shore of Lovers Key (R222) fronting on New Pass also has 0.1 mile of non-critically eroded inlet shoreline.

Between New Pass and Big Hickory Pass, Big Hickory Island (R222.7 – R225.9) has 0.8 mile that is critically eroded where wildlife habitat and recreation has been lost. South of Big Hickory Pass, Little Hickory Island (R226 – R230) has 0.9 mile of critically eroded beach threatening development interests in Bonita Beach. This area has a beach restoration project with bulkheads and two terminal groins at the north end.

Last updated June 2014.



Lee County, FL	
Location	Classification
R007-R026.7	Critically Eroded Beach
Boca Grande N Shore	Critically Eroded Inlet
R027-R033	Non-critically Eroded Beach
R046 - R052	Non-critically Eroded Beach
R060 - R065	Non-critically Eroded Beach
R066 + East 1000 Ft	Critically Eroded Inlet
R066 - R071	Critically Eroded Beach
R071 - R078	Non-critically Eroded Beach
R079 - R082.3	Critically Eroded Beach
R083 - R084	Critically Eroded Inlet
R084 - R109	Critically Eroded Beach
R109 - R118	Critically Eroded Beach
R129 - R133	Critically Eroded Beach
R175.4 - R200	Critically Eroded Beach
R203 - R207	Critically Eroded Beach
R211-R213	Non-critically Eroded Inlet
R214-R222	Critically Eroded Beach
R222	Non-critically Eroded Inlet
R222.7-R225.9	Critically Eroded Beach
R226-R230	Critically Eroded Beach

Figure 31. *Critically eroded shoreline within Lee County.*

Collier County

There are nine critically eroded beach areas (14.9 miles), three non-critically eroded beach areas (5.1 miles) and one critically eroded inlet shoreline area (0.8 mile) in Collier County (*Figure 32*).

In northern Collier County, a 0.4-mile beach segment north of Wiggins Pass (R14 – R16.3) is critically eroded, threatening sea turtle and gopher tortoise habitats. A 0.1-mile segment south of Wiggins Pass (R16.8 – R17.3) is critically eroded, threatening recreation interests and sea turtle nesting habitats. A 1.6-mile beach segment (R22.3 – R30.5) is critically eroded, threatening development interests in Vanderbilt Beach. This area has a beach restoration project and numerous bulkheads.

The City of Naples has two segments that are critically eroded, threatening development interests north and south of Doctors Pass. North of Doctors Pass (R45 – R57.5) is a 2.4-mile critically eroded segment with the northern 1.1 mile included for the design integrity of the beach restoration project. Between Doctors Pass and Gordon Pass (R57.8 – R89) is a 5.6-mile critically eroded segment. These areas of Naples have continuous beach restoration projects. Numerous bulkheads and revetments also exist throughout Naples. Groins exist north of Gordon Pass.

South of Gordon Pass (R90 – R111) is a 3.9-mile stretch that is non-critically eroded along the northern half of Keewaydin Island. Between Little Marco Pass and Capri Pass, Sea Oat Island has 0.9 mile of beach that is non-critically eroded.

Marco Island has three areas that are critically eroded, threatening development interests. Along Hideaway Beach, the north shore of Marco Island (H3 – H11) fronting on Big Marco Pass has 0.8 mile of inlet shoreline that is critically eroded. The central gulf beach of Marco Island (R134.5 – R139) has 0.8 mile that is critically eroded and the southern stretch of beach (R143 – R148) has 0.9 mile that is critically eroded. All three critically eroded areas on Marco Island have beach restoration projects, and the northern segment also has a rock groin field along Hideaway Beach.

Erosion on the two southern barrier islands in Collier County has progressed into the backshore mangrove forest, resulting in the loss of beach wildlife habitat. Following Hurricane Wilma (2005), a 1.6-mile segment of Kice Island (V323 – V331.4) is critically eroded. South of Morgan Pass, Morgan Island has a 1.5-mile segment (V333.8 – V341.8) that is critically eroded and a 0.3-mile segment (V341.8 – V343.5) that is non-critically eroded.

Last updated December 2017.

Collier County, FL	
Location	Classification
R014 - R16.3	Critically Eroded Beach
R016.8 - R017.3	Critically Eroded Beach
R022.3 - R030.5	Critically Eroded Beach
R045 - R057.5	Critically Eroded Beach
R057.8 - R089	Critically Eroded Beach
R090 - R111	Non-Critically Eroded Beach
V303 - V308	Non-Critically Eroded Beach
V311 - V316	Critically Eroded Inlet
R134.5 - R139	Critically Eroded Beach
R143 - R148	Critically Eroded Beach
V323 - V331.4	Critically Eroded Beach
V333.8 - V341.8	Critically Eroded Beach
V341.9 - V343.5	Non-Critically Eroded Beach

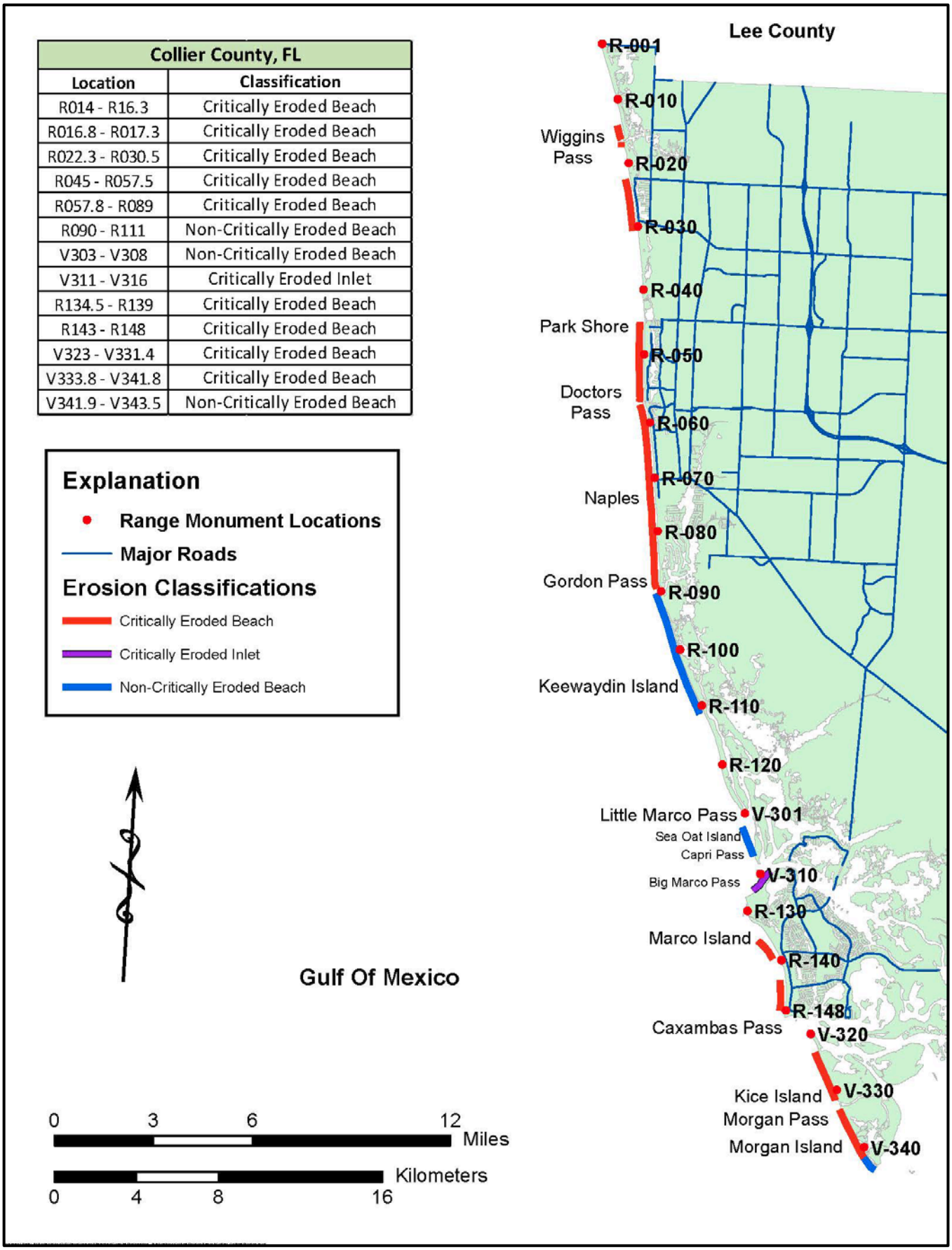


Figure 32. *Critically eroded shoreline within Collier County.*

Town of Fort Myers Beach
Agenda Item Summary

Green Sheet Number:**2022-607**

1. **Requested Motion:**

Meeting Date: April 7, 2022

A discussion on multi-story/condominium structural inspections as requested by Town Council.

Why the action is necessary:

What the action accomplishes:

2. **Agenda:**

ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION

3. **Requirement/Purpose:**

---

5. **Background:**

Attachments:

Financial Impact:

6. **Alternative Action**

7. **Staff Recommendations:**

8. **Recommended Approval:**

_____ Date: April 01, 2022

Daphnie Bercher, Community Services Administrator

_____ Date: April 01, 2022

John R Herin Jr, Town Attorney

_____ Date: April 01, 2022

Amy Baker, Town Clerk

_____ Date: April 01, 2022

Roger Hernstadt, Town Manager

Town of Fort Myers Beach
Agenda Item Summary

Green Sheet Number:**2022-605**

1. **Requested Motion:**

Meeting Date: April 7, 2022

A discussion of the Code Enforcement Philosophies as requested by Town Council.

Why the action is necessary:

What the action accomplishes:

2. **Agenda:**

ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION

3. **Requirement/Purpose:**

---

5. **Background:**

Attachments:

Financial Impact:

6. **Alternative Action**

7. **Staff Recommendations:**

8. **Recommended Approval:**

Daphnie Bercher, Community Services Administrator	Date: March 31, 2022
John R Herin Jr, Town Attorney	Date: April 01, 2022
Amy Baker, Town Clerk	Date: April 01, 2022
Roger Hernstadt, Town Manager	Date: April 01, 2022

AGENDA MANAGEMENT

318	Presentation: Lee County Housing Authority	Admin.	added 01.25.2022	04.18.2022
343	Presentation: FPL / Lighting costs / tariff lighting	PW	added 03.10.2022	04.18.2022
339	Presentation: Draft Audit	Finance	added 03.01.2022	04.18.2022
332	4th of July Fireworks - Piggyback agreement	C, P&R	added 03.01.2022	04.18.2022
323	Ordinance: 1st reading, Advisory Committees Ordinance (18-06)	Attorney	added 02.07.2022	04.18.2022
337	Ordinance: 2nd reading, CPD-Tuckaway Café	PL&Z	added 03.01.2022	04.18.2022
338	Ordinance: 2nd reading, Minimum Setbacks-Dimensional Regulations	PL&Z	added 03.01.2022	04.18.2022
346	Ordinance: 2nd reading PWVL/PAL's	PL&Z	added 03.18.2022	04.18.2022
301	Local Mitigation Strategy adoption	PW	added 12.10.2021	04.18.2022
332	AC Replacement @ Bay Oaks bid recommendation	C, P&R	added 03.01.2022	05.02.2022
324	Corner lot zoning discussion (BV)	TC	added 02.07.2022	05.05.2022 M&P
314	Ordinance: Trees / Vegetation (MRTF working on)	Environ.	added 01.13.2022	05.05.2022 M&P
342	Review Ord. 21-03; Sea Turtle Conservation (window tint) (Apr MRTF Mtg)	TC	added 03.07.2022	05.05.2022 M&P
349	Mooring Field Expansion bid acceptance	PW	added 03.29.2022	06.06.2022
292	Ordinance 22-02: 1st Reading, Repeal Sec. 2-50 (Personnel Manual)	Attorney	added 12.01.2021	TBD TC mtg
294	Greenwire Agreement	Admin.	added 12.08.2021	TBD TC mtg
325	FMB Waterways Group discussion-Island-wide dredging program (DA)	TC	added 02.07.2022	TBD M&P
341	Sec. 34-676, Parking Garage Liners (DA)	TC	added 03.07.2022	May LPA
205	Memorial Naming Options (Dan Hughes) (JA)	TC	added 06.07.2021	TBD M&P

Monthly: Aging Report 90 days / 6 months: Magistrate Imposed Fines

** Town Manager evaluation (Feb 1 - May 31)*

*** Town Attorney evaluation (September)*