

Redington Beach Newsletter

December 2011



Redington Beach Town Hall, 105 164th Ave, Redington Beach, FL 33708

HOURS: Monday to Friday 8:00 am to 4:00 pm

www.townofredingtonbeach.com

Phone: 727-391-3875

Fax: 727-397-6911

UPCOMING EVENTS

<i>December 10th</i>	<i>Redington Beaches/Indian Shores Lighted Boat Parade</i>
<i>December 23 & 26</i>	<i>Town Hall Offices Closed for the Holiday</i>
<i>January 2, 2012</i>	<i>Town Hall Offices Closed for the Holiday</i>

A Message from the Mayor

To All Redington Beach Residents

As 2011 comes to an end, I want to wish all a joyous holiday season and a great 2012!

A note of appreciation to all who endured and were patient while we were resurfacing the streets in town.

Don't forget the holiday boat parade on Saturday the 10th of December.

Your elected officials and town staff are committed to continue making Redington Beach a great town to live.

Nick Simons

NPDES: NATIONAL POLLUTION DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM**By Mark A. Davis****Florida's Threatened Water:**

Water is everywhere in Florida! With more than 8,400 miles of tidal shoreline, 8,000 lakes, 20 major rivers and estuaries, and the largest underground aquifer in the United States, Florida has an abundance of water resources. In addition, Florida receives approximately 50 to 65 inches of rainfall from about 120 storms in an average year.

The residents and visitors of Florida depend on these water resources for agriculture, industry, and a variety of recreational activities such as fishing, boating, and swimming. Most importantly, we depend upon it for our drinking water. More than 90% of the state's drinking water is drawn from underground aquifers. With these abundant resources, it would seem that there is an unlimited supply of usable water. However, this IS NOT true. Our water supply, arguably Florida's most valuable resource, is threatened.

Today, the leading threat to Florida's water resources and quality of this resource is non-point source (NPS) pollution, often referred to as pointless personal pollution. Pointless personal pollution does not originate from a single, specific source, but is generated by a variety of activities spread over a broad area.

Everyone contributes to pointless personal pollution in many different ways. Driving an automobile, maintaining a flower garden, mowing the grass, or walking a dog are just a few of the activities that can contribute to NPS or personal pollution. Every time it rains, pollutants such as soil particles, pesticides, fertilizers, oil, grass clippings, and waste are released into our waterways from plowed fields, streets, roof tops, and neighborhood yards.

These Items are Pollutants? You Bet!

- Soil particles or sediments and other organic materials such as leaves and grass clippings can reduce water depth, smother aquatic organisms and reduce photosynthesis, which in turn decreases the amount of oxygen in the water. It basically destroys aquatic habitat.
- Chemical nutrients in fertilizers, detergents, and sewage cause excessive plant growth and algae blooms. Overgrowth of aquatic plants and algae can clog navigational waterways, impair recreational activities, block sunlight from penetrating the water column, and reduce dissolved oxygen levels resulting in fish kills. High nutrient levels in ground water can also be a principal cause for closing potable wells and for methemoglobinemia (blue baby syndrome.)
- Bacteria, waterborne viruses, and pathogens from septic systems, livestock and pets cause illnesses such as cryptosporidiosis that can result in the closure of swimming areas and shellfish beds.
- Toxins, including heavy metals, pesticides and organic chemicals from farms, lawns, city streets, driveways, and landfills can pose serious human health risks when they contaminate fish, shellfish, and drinking water wells.

Pollutants Continued

The threat of non-point source pollution is real. Everyday, thousands of pounds and millions of gallons of non-point source pollutants are entering and deteriorating our water resources in Florida and throughout the United States. It has been reported that:

- Each year, over 132 million gallons of used motor oil are poured down storm drains or disposed of in landfills nationwide.
- Approximately 1,000 pounds of lead, zinc, cadmium, and other toxic metals from streets and parking lots are introduced into receiving waters from a single rain storm.
- More than 70 million pounds of pesticides are used on lawns and golf courses annually.
- Approximately 80 million septic systems in the United States discharge 8 billion gallons of wastewater annually into soil and groundwater.

Unfortunately, most people do not understand the threat of non-point pollution to our water resources. They do not realize that everyday activities such as over fertilizing the lawn and applying fertilizer minutes before a rainstorm can contribute to water pollution. Many people do not believe that preventative actions can really make a difference, but they can. This is why implementing an effective education program on pointless personal pollution is so important. Once everyone realizes how they contribute to the problem and that they can be part of the solution, the threat of non-point source pollution will decline.

Stormwater Management

Only Rain in the Drain: If you follow this motto, you're well on your way toward successful stormwater management. Your goal should be to prevent oil, grease, antifreeze, and any other material from mixing with stormwater. Here's How:

1. **Prevent Spills & Leaks.** Visually inspect vehicles entering the facility for leaks. If you see a leak, contain it with a drip pan or absorbent material, (such as dry sweep or kitty litter) and clean up the residue from the ground. When removing vehicle fluids, always use a drain pan, drain tables, or pump or suction system to capture the fluids.
2. **Clean up Spills Immediately.** When spills and leaks happen, clean up as much of the fluid as you can, as quickly as possible. For small spills use shop rags, oil dry, or absorbent materials. For larger spills use absorbent socks, pads, and pillows. Spill kits that include absorbent materials like oil dry and/or absorbent pads, socks and pillows should be placed conveniently around the shop, and you should know where the kits are at all times. Keep brooms, shovels, or scoops near your spill kit. Place used absorbents in a designated container for proper disposal. Check with your manager before putting used absorbents in a dumpster.
3. **Handle Fluids Properly.** After you remove vehicle fluids, store the fluids in clearly marked containers. These containers should have some type of secondary containment (such as a large drum or a concrete curb) to prevent a large spill from spreading. Make sure not to mix oils with antifreeze or solvents that can create a hazardous waste, which can't be recycled and is expensive to get rid of. Also make sure to use the right size funnels when pouring fluids into a storage drum. Check the drums regularly for leaks.
4. **Drain, Cover, and Contain All Oil Parts Stored Outside.** If you store oily parts outside or in vehicles that are outside, ensure they are covered to prevent contact with rain or snow. Inspect these areas regularly for spills and leaks.

Stormwater Management Continued

Stick to these Practices! It is important to always implement these practices, and to pay special attention to these issues during wet weather. Be proud of the work you do to protect the environment. What you do in the yard matters to your business and to your community. You can Make A Difference!

NOTE: Dumping or pouring anything into storm drains other than rainwater is prohibited by Federal, State, and Local laws. As of recently, swimming pool water can no longer be drained into curb/gutter or into a catch basin leading into a storm drain without first being de-chlorinated. Please report any violations to 727.391.3875.

Fertilizer Facts:

Fertilizer is not plant food. Food for plants comes from the sugar the plant makes through photosynthesis. Fertilizer nutrients are used in this process, but a lawn or plant growing poorly in too much shade will not grow better if fertilized.

The truth about "100 percent organic" is that it often refers only to the nitrogen in the bag. Furthermore, the nitrogen can be derived from natural products, such as manure, or it can be from synthetic chemicals, such as urea. Read the label to determine where the "organic" nitrogen is coming from.

Make fertilizer selections based on need. Many fertilizers contain a number of plant nutrients, even though only one or two may be needed. What plant response do you want? Greener growth? More flowers or fruits? Decide which nutrients will give you what you want and then buy only those.

When fertilizer nutrients are in "slow-release" forms, they are available to plants over a longer period of time and less nutrients are wasted or lost as pollutants. Look for these terms on the product or fertilizer bag:

- A. Time release, slow-release, or controlled release
- B. Water insoluble nitrogen, activated sludge, sulfur coated urea (SCCU), Isobutylidendiurea (IBDU), Urea-form (UF), Nitroform, or polymer, plastic, or resin-coated urea.

Remember to fertilize only when needed to maintain the health of lawns and plants. Do not exceed the rate of one pound of nitrogen per 1,000 square feet per application.



All storm drains in the Town of Redington Beach flow directly into Boca Ciega Bay. It is a crime to dispose of or to dump anything other than clean water in to the Town's drainage system. If you are aware of any illicit discharges into the storm sewers, please contact Town Hall or Code Enforcement at 727-391-3875. We are all custodians of our environment, let's do our part. Please do not contaminate our Bay and surrounding waters or the Gulf of Mexico by putting chemicals, waste water, or anything else other than rain water into any of the storm drains. Illicit dumping affects marine life negatively, which in turn has a great impact on us humans as well. Any suspicious activity should be directed to Pinellas County Sheriff's office, Pinellas County Environment Department or Redington Beach Code Enforcement.

Hazardous Waste Disposal Resources, Pinellas County Utilities, Household Electronics & Chemical Collection Center, 2990 10th Avenue N, St. Petersburg, FL 33716, Phone: 727-464-7565, Fax: 727-464-7713.

To report illegal disposal of hazardous materials or chemicals, call Florida Department of Environmental Protection at 813-744-6100, Tampa 941-332-6975, For Meyers, or 407-894-7555, Orlando.

For information on local sites, for biomedical waste items, call your local county health department.

For information on local oil recycling sites, call 800-741-4337.

For information on safe handling or disposal of pesticides, call your local county cooperative extension service, Florida Pest Control Association at 800-426-4829-, Florida Bureau of Entomology and Pest Control at 904-727-6590, or the National Pesticide Telecommunications Network at 800-858-7378.

By now, anyone who has been reading the Town's quarterly newsletters should be aware of the Town's obligation to the Federal mandated NPDES permit regulations.

As a reminder, below are a few of the requirements that all residents must adhere to, to prevent enormous fines to the Town of Redington Beach that are imposed by the Federal Department of Environmental Protection Agency. Not only is the town subject to penalties for not enforcing these regulations, but is also subject to penalties for resident violations, that the Town is not aware of, if EPA discovers such. Old habits are often difficult to change, but if we all make a conscious effort for environmental safety, everyone benefits.

Proper Use, Storage, and Disposal of Pesticides

Everyone knows that pest control materials help protect our families, food, and property from destructive pests. But would you want to swim in them? Bathe in them? Or even drink them? Not likely!

Before using chemicals, PLEASE read the label! Look for the environmental hazards section on the labels and follow the directions exactly as listed. Remember, misuse of any pesticide is illegal and most of all very dangerous to our health, including our future generations health.

Do not store them in places where flooding is possible or in places where they might spill or leak into drains, ground water, or surface water. Always store pesticides and other dangerous chemicals in an area that is protected from the weather and where they are inaccessible to children.

Reminder: The breaking of ground, excavating, etc, requires the installation of sediment/erosion control fabric also known as silt fencing to be erected, preventing dirt from going into the streets, curbs, gutters, or storm drains.

Nothing except clean water is permitted to be placed in any storm drain.

Swales are intended to filter rainwater contaminants from yards and streets prior to percolating back into the water table. No person or vehicle may park, drive, stop, or alter a swale in any manner so that it will disturb its slope or impede the flow of water. Swales must remain a grassy area. (Ordinance Section 19-4)

Stormwater Education

The Basics:

What is stormwater? Stormwater is the rain that lands on our yards, streets, parking lots, and buildings, and then either enters the storm drain system or runs directly into a lake or stream.

How does storm water get polluted? As storm water flows over our lawns, driveways, and parking lots, it picks up fertilizers, oils, chemicals, grass clippings, litter, pet waste, and anything else in its path. The storm sewer system then transports these pollutants to local lakes and streams, and eventually Tampa Bay or the Gulf of Mexico. Anything that goes into a storm drain or the road, eventually ends up in our waters. Polluted storm water can also affect drinking water sources. This, in turn can affect human health and increase drinking water treatment costs.

What is a storm drain? Storm drains are the openings you see along curbs and in streets and parking lots. Rainwater enters the storm drain and is transported through the storm sewer system to nearby ponds, lakes, and streams and ultimately to Tampa Bay or the Gulf of Mexico. Water that enters storm drains does not go to a treatment facility.

What is a sanitary sewer? A sanitary sewer takes household water and waste from toilets, sinks and showers, and transports it to a wastewater treatment facility. There the water is treated and can be reused for reclaimed water. Here in Florida, the sanitary sewers are separate from storm sewers.

The Law. According to Federal, State, and Local regulations, no pollutants can be allowed to enter the surface waters, the storm sewer system, or even be disposed of in the roadways as roads also lead to storm drains. Pollutants that enter the water illegally are called illicit discharges. The rule of thumb is, if it isn't clean water it shouldn't make it to the storm drain, street, or into any body of water. To learn more about local storm water regulations, click on "Pinellas County Stormwater Ordinance". Any illicit discharge is punishable by fines up to \$10,000.00 per day. Fines range in the amount based on the severity of the violation.

Examples of Pollutants: Sediment can cloud the water and make it difficult or impossible for aquatic plants to grow. Sediment can also destroy aquatic habitats. Principal Sources: Construction (dirt, gravel, grout, cement, etc.)

Excess nutrients can cause algae blooms. When algae dies, they sink to the bottom and decompose and in a process that removes oxygen from the water. Fish and other aquatic organisms can't exist in water with low dissolved oxygen levels. Principal sources, fertilizers, yard debris, pet waste from residential areas, agricultural run off.

Bacteria and other pathogens can wash into swimming areas and create health hazards, often making beach closures necessary. Principal source: pet waste.

Trash & Debris: plastic bags, six pack rings, bottles, and cigarette butts washed into water bodies can choke, suffocate, or disable aquatic life like ducks, fish, turtles, and birds.

Hazardous waste like insecticides, pesticides, paint, solvents, used motor oil, and other auto fluids can poison aquatic life. Land animals and people can become sick from eating diseased fish and shellfish, or ingesting polluted waters. Potential sources: residential, commercial, or industrial dumping or run off; automotive leaks.

Exceptions to the rule: Discharges from potable water sources, fire fighting waters, non-chlorinated pool discharges, (though we recommend using the water to water your lawn, it saves money and water)

Illicit connections: No connection can be made to the storm sewer system to drain pools, plumbing, septic tanks, washing machines, etc. If you think you might have a potential illicit connection on your property, please contact your local stormwater department who will help you determine if the connection is legal.

NPDES: NATIONAL POLLUTION DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PEST CONTROL REQUIRES COMMON SENSE

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

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM)

Plan your "IPM" battle strategy in this order:

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

Continued on Next Page

Integrated Pest Management Continued from Page 7

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

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

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

Know Your Enemy!

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

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

How Safe Is This Pesticide?

For information on pesticide safety, contact: Poison Control Center: 1-800-523-2222,

National Pesticide Telecommunications Network 1-800-858-7378

Citizen's Guide to Pesticides

P.O. Box 100

Pueblo, CO 81002 (\$0.50), Request # 426x

**NPDES: NATIONAL POLLUTION DISCHARGE
ELIMINATION SYSTEM****"ADOPT-A-STREET" Registration Form**

Volunteer's Name: _____
Address: _____
Home Phone: _____
Cell Phone: _____
E-mail Address: _____

HELP KEEP YOUR COMMUNITY BEAUTIFUL

If you would like to participate in the Adopt a Street Program, gloves and trash bags will be provided. Drop off locations will be assigned where to leave the removed litter.

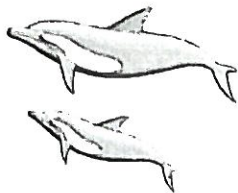
Please contact town hall for more information.
727-391-3875

You can make a positive environmental impact. If you or your group would like to adopt a shore, gloves and trash bags will be provided. Drop off locations will be assigned where to leave the removed litter so that it may be picked up and disposed of.

Adopt a Shore



Please Don't Pour



That's Our
Front Door

NPDES: NATIONAL POLLUTION DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

"ADOPT-A-SHORE" Registration Form

Volunteer's Name: _____
Address: _____
Home Phone: _____
Cell Phone: _____
E-mail Address: _____

HELP KEEP YOUR COMMUNITY BEAUTIFUL

Storm Water Runoff

Direct downspouts and gutters to drain onto the lawn, plant beds, or containment areas.

Plant ground covers or use mulch on thinly vegetated areas to decrease erosion.

Use mulch, bricks, flagstone, gravel, or other porous surfaces on walkways, patios, or drives.

Collect and use rainwater to irrigate plants.

Create swales or terracing to catch and filter stormwater.

Pick up after pets to reduce bacterial and nutrient pollution in storm drain systems.

Clean up oil spills and leaks using cat litter on driveways.

Sweep grass clippings, fertilizer, and soil from driveway onto lawn. Remove trash from street gutters.

On the Waterfront

Remove invasive exotic aquatic plants by cutting, pulling, or raking. Remove dead plant material from water after using herbicides to reduce pollution.

Protect your mangroves. All pruning must be in compliance with existing laws.

Establish a border of low maintenance plants between your lawn and shoreline/seawall to absorb nutrients and to provide wildlife habitat.

Establish a 10 to 30 foot "No Fertilizer" zone along your shoreline.

Where feasible, plant native vegetation in the littoral zone in front of your seawall or along the shoreline.

Decrease wave action and increase habitat by placing clean, native limestone rock in front of your seawall.

A Few Words of Caution

Around your Home: If you leave pet waste to decay in your yard, be sure it does not become a problem. To prevent water pollution, clean up areas near wells, storm drains, ditches, and waterways. Always remove waste from areas where children play. They are the most frequent victims of diseases from pet waste. Of course the best protection for children and adults is washing hands with soap and water.

In your Community: Many communities have "pooper scooper" laws that govern pet waste cleanup. Some of these laws specifically require anyone who takes an animal off their property to carry a bag, shovel, or pooper scooper. Any waste left by the animal must be cleaned up immediately. Call your city or town clerk to find out more about local pet waste laws.

Pet Waste & Water Quality

Pet owners, take heed... when you clean up after your pet, do you dump the waste in the street or storm sewer? Do you leave it to decay on the sidewalk or the grass near the street? If so, you may be causing pollution or health problems.

Are you polluting our lakes and streams? Pollutants from improperly disposed pet waste may be washed into storm sewers by rain or melting snow. Storm sewers usually drain directly into our lakes and streams, carrying many pollutants along with the water. Pollutants commonly found in urban lakes, streams and ponds include: pet waste, sediment, oil and antifreeze, toxic chemicals, and pesticides and fertilizers.

Are you risking your health? When pet waste is disposed of improperly, not only water quality suffers, your health may be at risk too. Pets, children who play outside, and adults who garden are most at risk for infection from some of the bacteria and parasites found in pet waste. Flies may also spread diseases from animal waste. Diseases or parasites that can be transmitted from pet waste to humans include:

Campylobacteriosis: A bacterial infection carried by dogs and cats that frequently causes diarrhea in humans.

Cryptosporidium: A protozoan parasite carried by dogs, cats, mice, calves, and many other mammals. Common symptoms include diarrhea, stomach cramps, nausea, and dehydration. May be fatal to people with depressed immune systems.

Toxocariasis: Roundworms usually transmitted from dogs to humans, often without noticeable symptoms, but may cause vision loss, a rash, fever, or cough.

Toxoplasmosis: A protozoan parasite carried by cats that can cause birth defects such as mental retardation and blindness if a woman becomes infected during pregnancy; also a problem for people with depressed immune systems. Symptoms include headache, muscle aches, lymph node enlargement.

Pet waste may not be the largest or most toxic pollutants in urban waterways, but it is one of the many little sources of pollution that add up to a big problem. Fortunately, there are some simple things we can all do to help keep our water clean. See the following ways to keep pet waste out of local waterways.

YOU can make a difference! The job of cleaning up after your pet can be as simple as taking a plastic bag or pooper scooper along on your next walk. What should you do with the waste you pick up? No solution is perfect, but here are the choices:

1. Flush it down the toilet..... The water from your toilet goes to a septic system or sewage treatment plant that removes most pollutants before the water reaches a lake or stream. To prevent plumbing problems, don't try to flush debris such as rocks, sticks, or cat litter. Cat feces may be scooped out and flushed down the toilet, but used litter should be put in a securely closed bag in the trash.
2. Bury it in the yard..... Dig a hole or trench that is about 5 inches deep; away from vegetable gardens; and away from any lake, stream, ditch, or well. Microorganisms in the top layer of soil will break down the waste and release nutrients to fertilize nearby plants. Be cautious. Keep pet waste away from vegetable gardens and water supplies to prevent disease. Don't add pet waste to your compost pile. The pile won't get hot enough to kill disease organisms in pet waste.
3. Put it in the trash..... Check local ordinances first. Putting pet waste in the trash is against the law in some communities. Even if legal and easy, it is not the best solution. Waste taken to a landfill or incinerator can still cause pollution problems. Another good option is to install an underground pet waste digester that works like a small septic tank. Before buying one, check local laws that may restrict their use, design, or location.

Elected & Appointed Town Officials

Mayor.....	Nick Simons
Vice Mayor/Parks & Rec Commissioner.....	Fred Steiermann
Finance Commissioner.....	Mark Deighton
Building Commissioner.....	Dave Will
Public Safety Commissioner.....	Tom Dorgan

Basic Services:

Electric: Progress Energy	727-443-2641
Water/Sewer.....	727-464-4000
Brighthouse.....	727-329-5020
Waste Services:.....	727-572.6800
Clearwater Gas:.....	727-699-1958
Pinellas County Sheriff Non Emergency.....	727-582-6200
Fire, Non Emergency.....	727-391-3400

E-Mail Addresses

townclerk@townofredingtonbeach.com
deputyclerk@townofredingtonbeach.com
mark.davis@townofredingtonbeach.com

General:

Info@townofredingtonbeach.com

Town Hall office hours are Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Both the town clerk and deputy town clerk are notaries. Notary services are provided FREE of charge to town residents.

The Town Commission meets on the first and third Tuesdays of the month at 7:00 p.m. in the Commission Chambers at town hall.

Trash Collection is provided on Tuesday and Friday and recycling on Thursdays.

Beach Parking Permits: Parking at town beaches is restricted. Free beach parking permits for town residents are available at town hall. Temporary visitors permits for guests of residents are also available.

REMINDER:

A County Alarm Ordinance came into effect on July 1, 2009. The ordinance requires that home and business owners "shall" register their alarm systems with the Pinellas County Sheriff's Office or face the possibility of being fined for any false alarms which may occur at that home or business. If a home or business owner is NOT registered the fines are as follows: for 1 to 3 alarms \$175.00, 4th,-\$200.00, 5th- \$250.00, 6th -\$400.00 and 7 or more \$600.00. Registration forms are available at Town Hall or by going to the Pinellas County Sheriff's Office website at www.pscoweb.com and click on the SHARP icon to fill out the registration form. Registration is free. For more information on SHARP or for answers to questions about registration, please call 727.582.2870 or email sharp@pcsonet.com.