

Coastlines Georgia





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Joe D. Tanner, Commissioner

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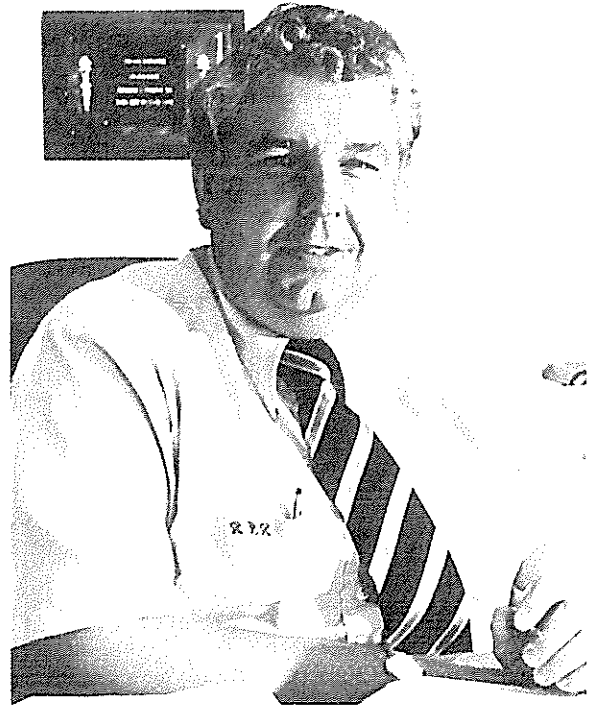
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Dr. Robert J. Reimold, Director of the Coastal Resources Division.

The Coastal Resources Update

For the first time since the Department of Natural Resources was organized in 1971, a new division has been recognized. The Coastal Resources Division, with Dr. Robert J. Reimold as its director, was formally established by the Board of Natural Resources last June.

The C.R.D. is also the first, and only division of DNR which does not have its headquarters in Atlanta. Both of these points - the creation of a new division, and away from the seat of State government - are the direct result of the importance of Georgia's coast.

"The new division means that coastal Georgians will have even more say in coastal natural resources," Bob Reimold said. The new set-up has three major sections: Coastal Protection Section, headed by Dr. Fred Marland; Coastal Fisheries Section, with Bob Mahood as section chief and Coastal Zone Management Section, directed by Rick Cothran.

"The Commissioner, the Board of Natural Resources and Governor Busbee, all have agreed that the coast is -- and will continue to

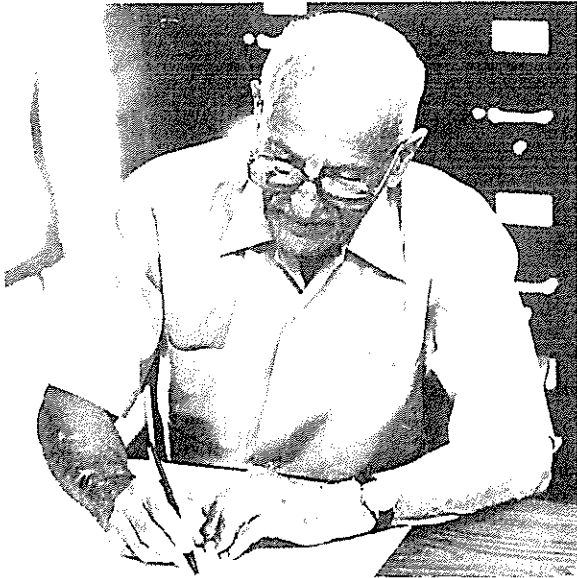
COASTLINES GEORGIA is published by the Coastal Resources Division, Department of Natural Resources, 1200 Glynn Avenue, Brunswick, Georgia 31520.

Dr. Robert J. Reimold, Director
Bill Morehead, Editor

Funds defraying partial cost of this newsletter are made available to DNR from the Office of Coastal Zone Management, National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, Washington, D.C.



Bob Reimold, Director of the new Coastal Resources Division, meeting with division members and others after the new division was established by the DNR Board.



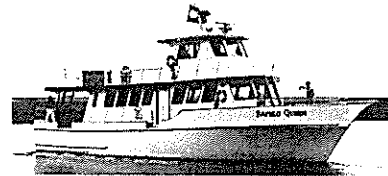
H. J. Friedman, Sr., is a remarkable human being. Besides being the driving force behind coastal Georgia's road developments in the last four decades (he was responsible for U.S. Highway 17 and the Talmadge Memorial Bridge in Savannah), he has developed several highly successful private businesses. These accomplishments are remarkable enough -- but what makes him so outstanding is his interest in other aspects of life: he provided the guidance that led to DNR's coastal exhibit/information center and the development of public marsh/dune boardwalks; he provides a lot of similar guidance for public projects all along the coast. At an age usually called "golden" -- the only thing golden about H. J. Friedman is the early sun coming up over Georgia's beaches while he is conducting daily jogging and swimming jaunts.

be -- one of the pivotal areas of conservation," Dr. Reimold said. He said the current shrimp crisis, the fast-paced growth and development of areas like Kings Bay in Camden County and Ft. Stewart in Liberty County, and potential oil exploration, all bring pressure on the State to make the wisest and most widely-supported decisions on the use of coastal resources.

Being recognized as a division means, Reimold said, that many more natural resource problems can be solved without unnecessary trips for citizens to and from Atlanta.

About The Cover Photo

Photo by Chris Nickels



The new passenger boat, Sapelo Queen, ferries passengers to and from Sapelo Island. The new boat has a much larger capacity than the old Janet, is safer and faster. The Sapelo Queen serves as school bus, grocery truck and; twice a week, tour boat for the Duplin River Estuarine Sanctuary Program operated by the Department of Natural Resources.

Coastal Fisheries

The National Marine Fisheries Council has scheduled public hearings on proposed changes in foreign shark fishing within the 200 mile limit for 1979. The changes are intended to minimize the capture of non-target shark species by foreign shark fisheries.

The proposed changes will be presented as amendments to the preliminary management plans on Atlantic Billfishes and Sharks.

The South Atlantic Fisheries Management Council, with headquarters in Charleston, S.C., will jointly conduct the meetings with NMFS. Georgia will be represented at each meeting by David Gould, of DNR's Coastal Fisheries Section, as well as by Allen Branch.

The Councils' plan will set regulations for the management of these fish stocks within the 200 mile limit of the state of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and the east coast.

One of these meetings will be held in Georgia, August 15, at the Downtowner



John Pafford, new DNR biologist in charge of the shrimp tagging program, shown here working aboard the DNR research vessel George T. Bagby.



This visitor from North Carolina, testing Georgia's salt water with his farm pond rod and reel, landed this 47 pound Black Drum after only 2½ hours of fight. Needless to say, this tarheel will return -- if his arm ever quits being sore.

Motor Inn, Oglethorpe Avenue, Savannah, Georgia, between the hours of 7:00 - 9:00 p.m.

All Georgians interested in shark fishing and the possible impact of foreign shark fishing on domestic stocks should attend this meeting.

PHOTO DISPLAY

ON FOLLOWING PAGES

Coastal Fisheries



Helen Walker working on shrimp measurements in the coastal fisheries laboratory at CRD. Helen, a native of Sapelo Island, is responsible for measurement control of raw shrimp data, which is in turn fed into computer systems for estimate of population dynamics.

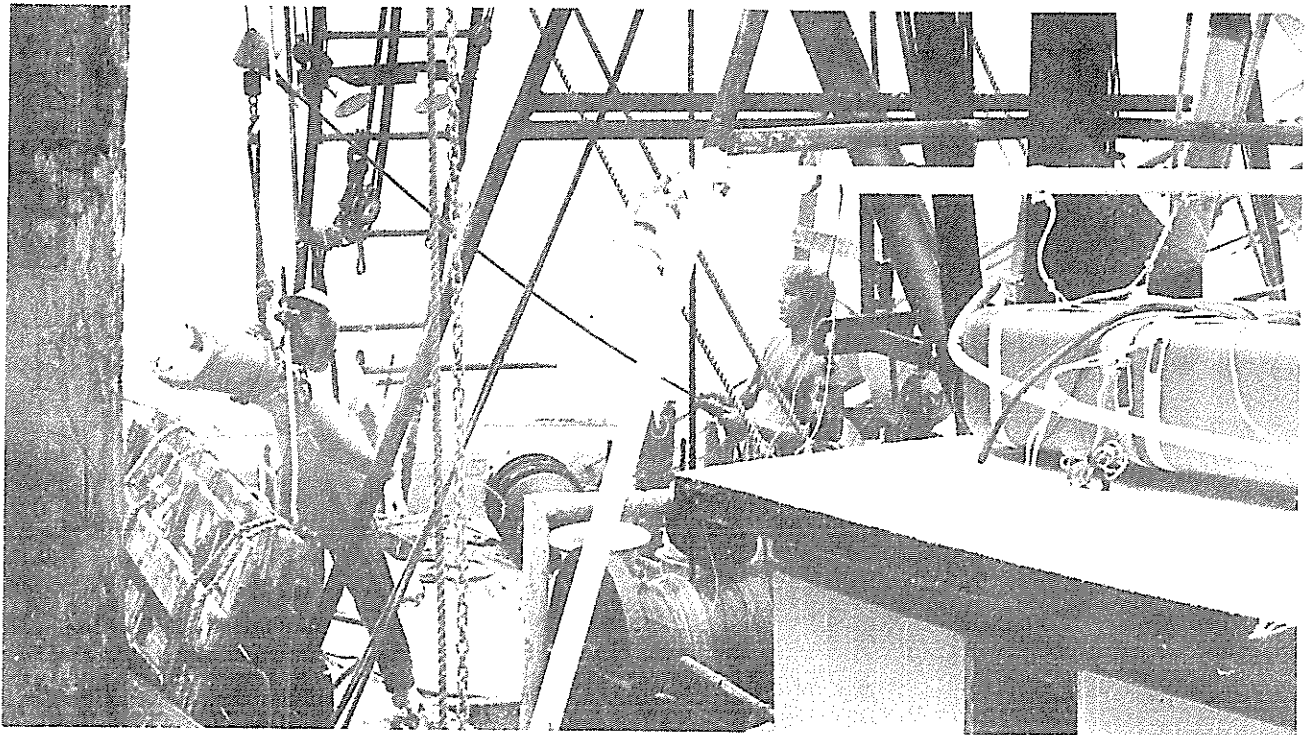
Joe Tanner, DNR Commissioner, discussing this year's shrimp situation with a Savannah television reporter during a meeting with shrimpers seeking economic aid.



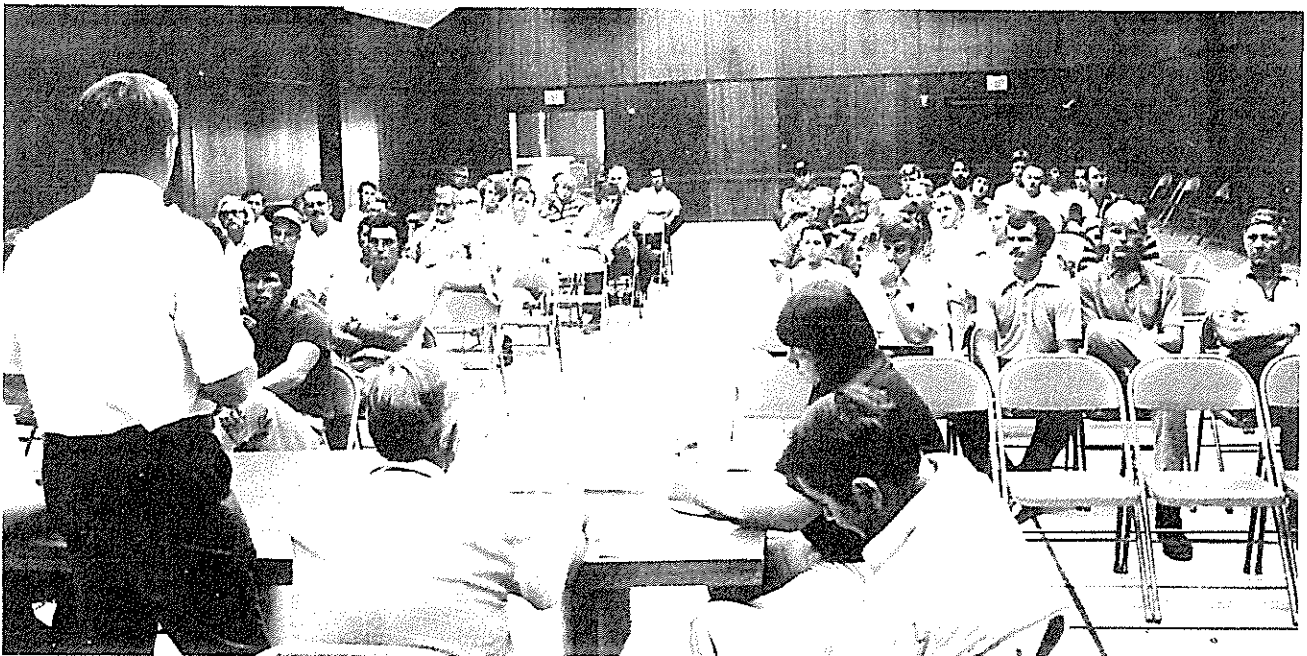
SBA's Hugh Allison discussing the details of a loan application with shrimper Audrey Lewis of Midway. Hundreds of shrimpers have taken advantage of the SBA loan program during the last two years. The SBA will close its coastal field offices in Brunswick and Thunderbolt in August. After then, shrimpers should contact the regional office in Atlanta.



Anything unusual about this white shrimp? Look closely and you'll notice it has a barnacle on its back. Some old timers will tell you this is evidence shrimp become dormant in cold water.



One of the hedges against a poor shrimp crop is diversity. Not too long ago, a nice catch of swordfish was unloaded by a local boat in Brunswick. Offshore fisheries are being looked at by DNR to aid in the diversification of coastal fishermen.



(Left to right) DNR Commissioner Joe Tanner, DNR Board Member Sam Cofer, Coastal Fisheries Chief Bob Mahood and University of Georgia's Dave Harrington in a meeting with shrimpers to discuss the biologic data of this year's shrimp crop.

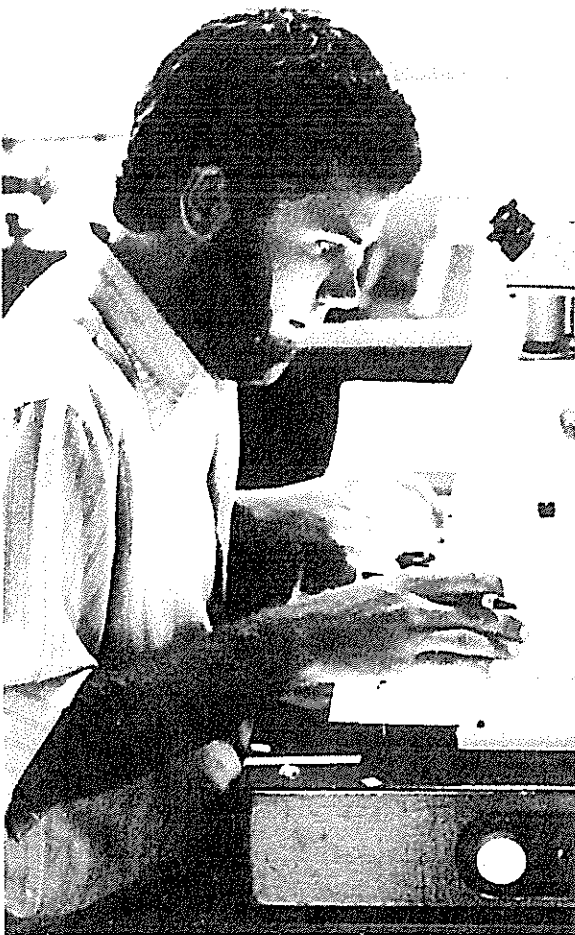
Coastal Marshlands Update



Juncus roemerianus Scheele, whose common name is black rush or needle rush, is most abundant near river mouths such as the Altamaha, Satilla and Ogeechee and as a fringe near the marsh/upland boundary. *Juncus* gives a marsh a brown-black appearance, although the needle-tip grass produces more chlorophyll per weight than the more famous *Spartina*. *Juncus*' green is masked by a brown pigment. Its roots form dense mats which are very resistant to erosion. This grass also serves as a natural trap for nitrogenous material produced in the marsh or through sewerage/industrial wastes.



Dr. Fred Marland, left, Director of CRD's Marshlands Protection, and assistant director Dr. John Bozeman, right. Georgia's hundreds of thousands of marsh acres are most important to our coast. Dr. Marland says the food energy produced by Georgia's marshes and inshore areas is greater than any other similar area on the east coast.



Rick Pariani works with Drs. Fred Marland and John Bozeman on the wetlands mapping program. Rick was educated in landscape architecture and is also very talented as an artist.

Coastal Zone Management Update

by Rick Cothran

Commissioner Tanner and members of the Coastal Resources Division recently met with officials from the Office of Coastal Zone Management in Washington, D.C., to discuss the progress of the Georgia coastal zone management program prior to granting the fourth year of planning money.

During the fourth year, the State will complete the management proposal and submit it to the Secretary of Commerce for approval. The fourth planning year began on 1 August and the State will receive approximately \$568,000 with some \$194,000 going directly to local planning agencies. The grant includes funds that will enable the Coastal Resources Division to begin work on a comprehensive fisheries management plan. This plan will be complimentary to CZM efforts and will provide guidance in marine resources policy formulation. The grant also includes two urban waterfront re-development projects.

Coastal Resources has also applied for \$13,000 from the Coastal Energy Impact Program to develop an emergency response network which will coordinate efforts of federal, state and local agencies and the private sector. This network will allow a maximum response to emergencies related to energy developments on the coast.



Rick Cothran is section chief of CRD's Coastal Zone Management Section, and is busy preparing qualification data for coastal counties for CZM.

Computer Capabilities At Coastal Resources

by Mike Hardisky

The newly formed Coastal Resources Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources has acquired a remote job entry computer terminal.

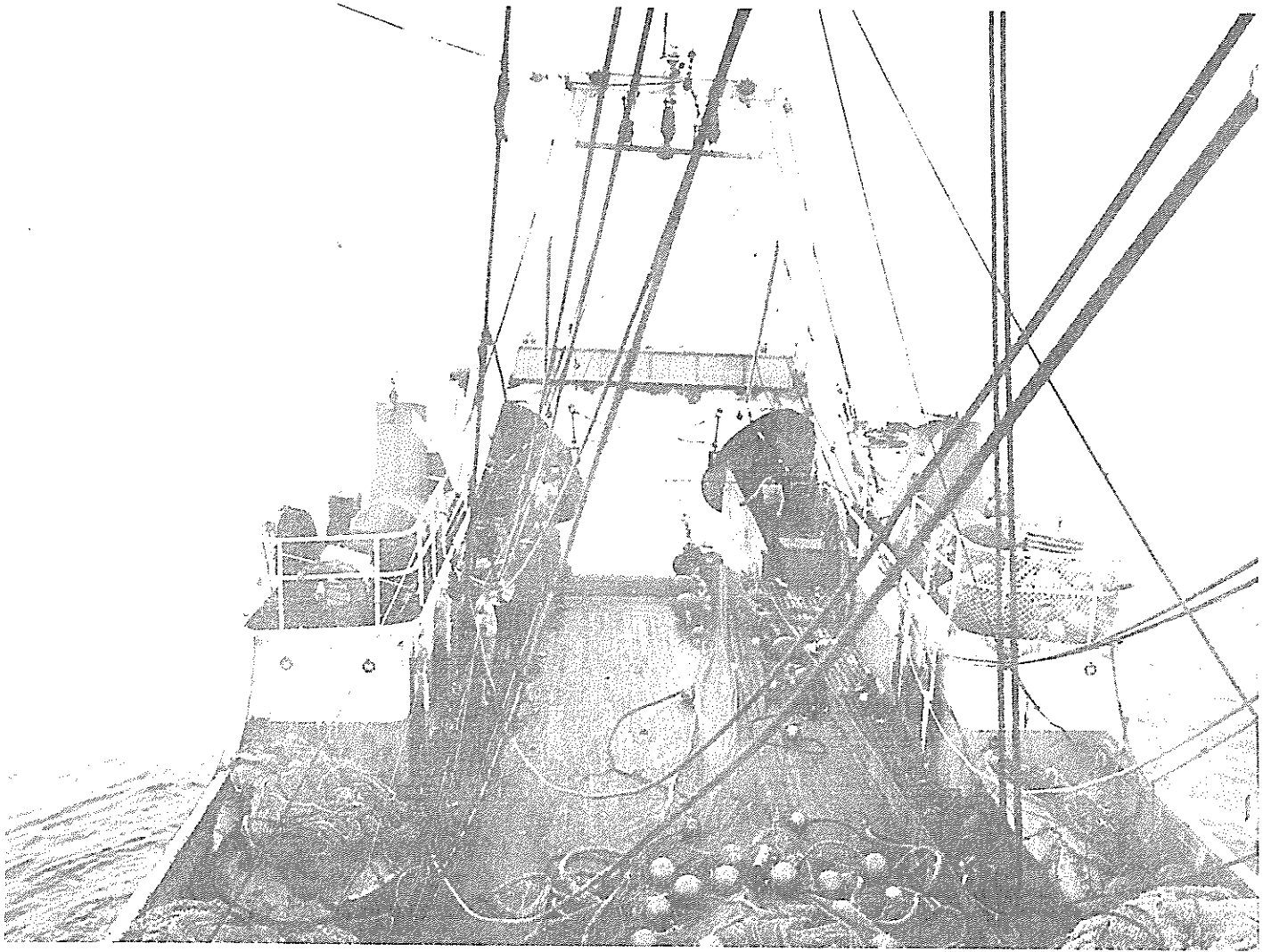
Michael A. Hardisky, section chief for data management, supervises the new equipment including a Video-100 CRT screen, a cassette taping unit, a line printer and an acoustic coupler for telephone communications with the computer center. The terminal is presently linked to the IBM 370 computer at the University of Georgia and to the Honeywell 60-680 computer in Macon, Ga. Access to the University's IBM computer will provide a variety of statistical and graphical applications utilized in data management. The Honeywell computer in Macon will provide shrimp landings statistics compiled by our office and the National Marine Fisheries Service for the four south Atlantic states. Also at Macon will be stored a vessel file documenting all trawling vessels utilizing the south Atlantic fishery.

In the past, research and management data were analyzed using many manhours with desk top calculators. The link to the two computer centers provides a more efficient and cost effective data sythesis for research and management applications. Management decisions concerning the shrimp fishery can now be based on weekly or accumulative reports of shrimp landings for all the states in the South Atlantic. This will foster a more coordinated management effort by all the states of a resource which does not observe political boundaries. Graphs, histograms and rigorous statistical analyses can now be produced on data at a fraction of the cost and time that was necessary in the past.

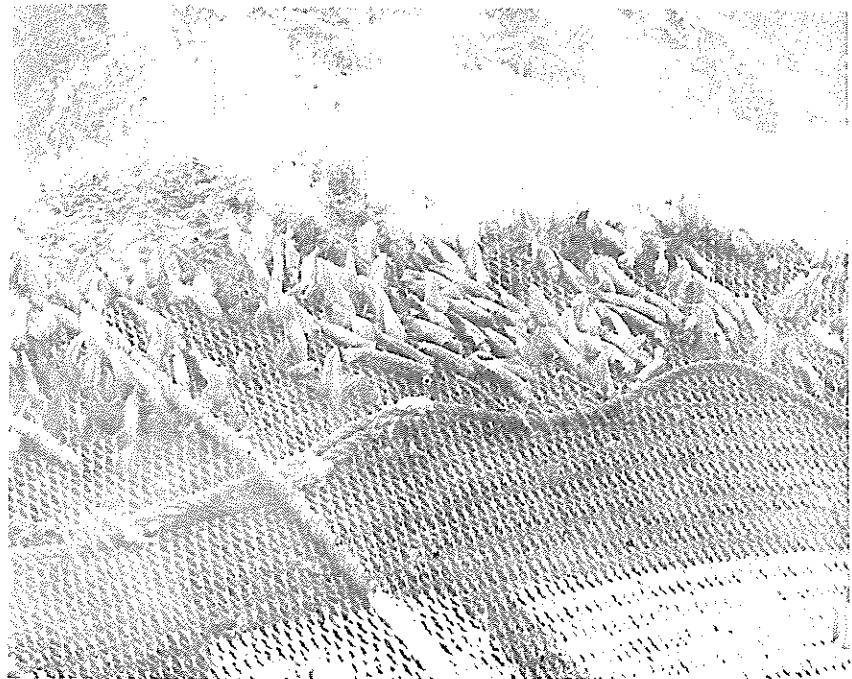
The need for an efficient and rapid data entry and data retrieval system was exemplified the winter of 1977 and again during the winter of 1978, when large portions of the shrimp resource were lost due to cold weather conditions. With immediate access of present and past shrimp standing crop data, managers can now render more intelligent and timely decisions relative to the shrimp resource. We feel these improvements in our data management capabilities enhance our decision-making process and provide the public with simplified graphs and tables documenting the state of the resource. We would like to invite interested parties to observe our new capabilities and would be glad to supply information to interested user groups.

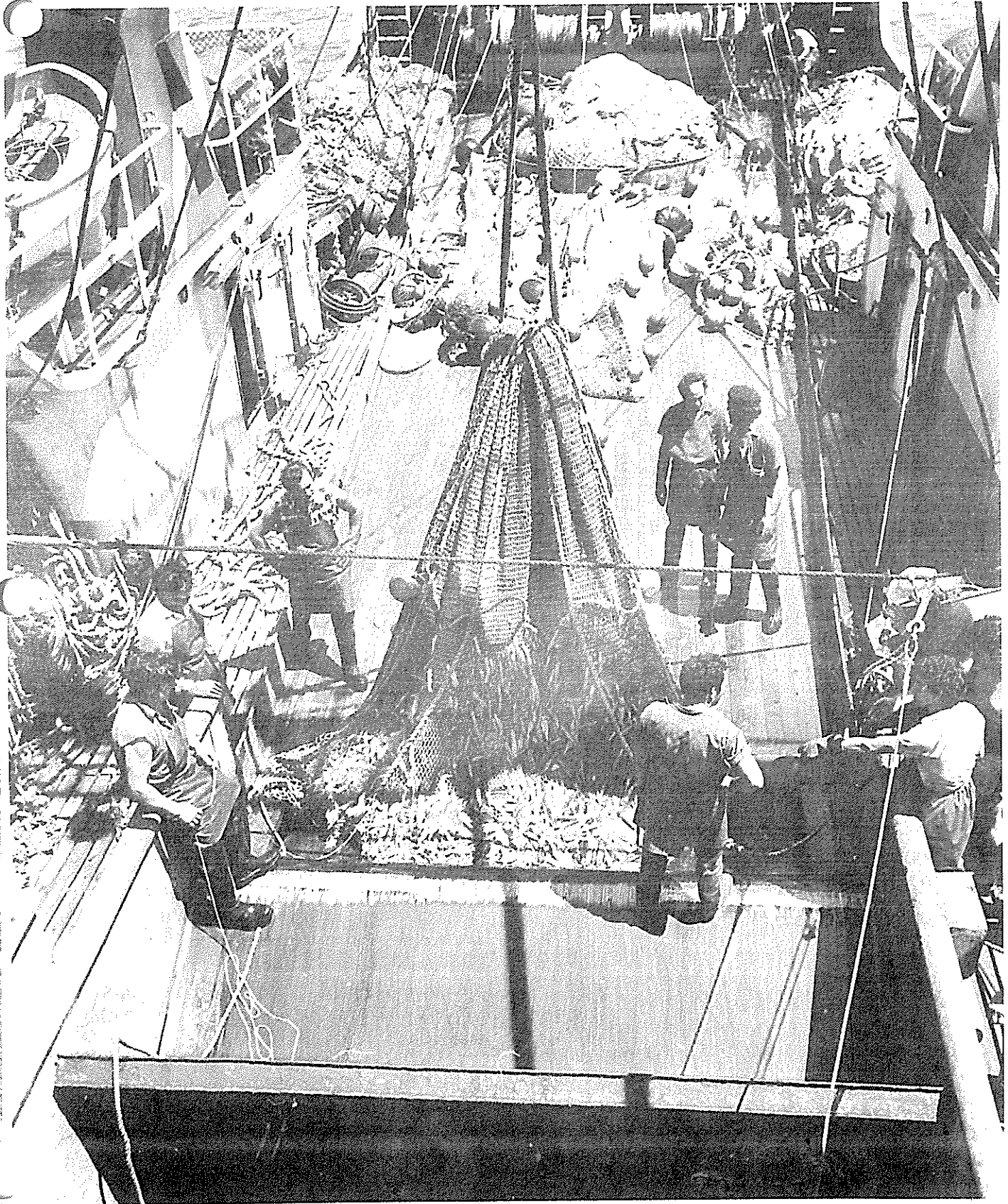


Mike Hardisky, who heads the Special Projects and Data Management activities of the Coastal Resources Division, shown here collecting a specimen of marsh grass for measurement.



Offshore Georgia, what's out there? In an effort to find out, DNR coastal ecologist Tony Reisinger recently spent several weeks at sea in the South Atlantic aboard the Spanish ship *Pescapuerta Segunda* squid fishing. Tony reported that the fishing techniques aboard the Spanish ship were very efficient and required some 300 days at sea per year for the average seaman aboard the ship. Fishing for both longfin and shortfin squid, the *Pescapuerta Segunda's* exploration results were mixed. However, they did encounter good squid populations occasionally.





Information/Education Update



Jenny Phillips, DNR's new tour guide for Sapelo Island and its Duplin River Estuarine Sanctuary, being introduced to the press by Governor George Busbee. Jenny is developing a full information/education program on the Sanctuary, as well as serving as tour guide a couple of days a week.

Sapelo Tours:

Tours to Sapelo Island, formerly conducted by the University of Georgia, have been assumed by the information office of Coastal Resources. Mrs. Jenny Phillips, a resident of McIntosh County and a graduate of Stanford University in California, is the tour guide and information officer for Sapelo.

Tours to the island are conducted on Saturday mornings. Another tour will shortly be announced for a week day. Tours, consisting of natural, historical and cultural briefings on the island's special character, are booked weeks in advance. For information/reservations concerning the tour, call: (912) 264-7330.

Exhibit Center:

The information/exhibit center recently established (see *Coastlines*, June-July, 1978) has been quite a busy place this summer. Tourists and other visitors from as far away as

California and Canada have visited the center since it opened in June.

Also on display is a geometric illustration of shell growth, designed and drawn by Mr. Dudley Moore Blakely, a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts of Great Britain, who has done similar projects for the Boston Museum of Science, Cranbrook Institute of Science and the American Museum of Natural History.

Work is continuing on the marsh boardwalk at Overlook Park just north of the DNR offices in Brunswick. Work is scheduled on dune and marsh boardwalks on Sapelo Island as part of Coastal Resources information and education programs.

Photographs of coastal activities were recently displayed at the center and also in the Coastal Resources hallways. The public is invited to visit the center any time between 8 and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday. School groups can arrange for tours by calling the information office: (912) 264-7330.

* * * *



CRD's new exhibit center has "feeling" aquaria for youngsters, as well as something for everyone. As these youngsters illustrate, the exhibits are eagerly enjoyed.

Young Adult Conservation Corps

by Susan Gallagher

A cooperative federal/state program, funded through the federal departments of Interior and Agriculture, the Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC) provides employment for youngsters between the ages of 16-23 years.

Based partly on the highly successful Youth Conservation Corps (YCC), this program differs by being a year-long program, instead of a summer job, and by utilizing young adults as well as teen-agers.

Four YACC workers are now employed by the Coastal Resources Division, in labor intensive positions designed to better the conservation programs of the division.

Susan Gallagher, YACC student leader, works with YACC director Bill Morehead in the information/education office. Her work entails public relations, including maintenance and supervision of CRD's marine aquaria which house creek, sound and offshore animal communities. Susan also provides tourists and other visitors pamphlets and other information about parks, fishing, camping, etc.



Susan Gallagher, a member of the Coastal Resources Young Adult Conservation Corps, works with Bill Morehead in the information office, guiding visitors through the exhibit center, booking tours for Sapelo and maintaining the displays in the aquaria.

Chris Nickels, another YACC worker, does maintenance work on CRD's vessels, aids in coastal fisheries surveys and provides photographs for **Coastlines Georgia** and news articles.

Barbara Harrington works primarily with Mike Hardisky in marsh productivity studies, and also aids in data management. Ervin Davis works primarily with coastal fisheries personnel with the shrimp sampling and tagging programs.

All YACC workers also work on cooperative projects, such as the marsh boardwalk now under construction. The workers in the YACC program may work 40 hours per week and are paid through federal funds.



Barbara Harrington, a member of the Coastal Resources Young Adult Conservation Corps, works with Mike Hardisky in marsh restoration and data management.

Parks & Historic Sites Update

by Bruce Beerbower

We now have a full complement of seasonal interpreters in the coastal area.

At **Fort McAllister**, **Marc Brewster** is presenting living history demonstrations of the Civil War Era. In full dress, wool Confederate uniform, he gives programs dealing with musket demonstrations, cooking over an open fire and tours of the fort.

At **Skidaway Island**, **Laura Jelks** is taking special "Rumper Bumper Buggy Rides" (a fancy-type hay wagon) on back roads on the island to help people learn about the natural history of maritime forest and salt marsh. Other programs deal with the human history. Her specialty is astronomy which will be of great help during "Sky Watch Week" in Georgia, August 6-12.

At **Crooked River**, **Dian Barggron** worked with Superintendent George Sargent and Bruce Beerbower on plans for "The Great Getaway" weekend on August 4-6. During that weekend we had walks in the maritime forest, salt marsh, and at the tabby ruins of McIntosh's Sugar Mill. On Saturday afternoon, there were demonstrations of cast net making and throwing, crabbing and other local industries. Some coastal archaeologists, representatives from Kings Bay and Gilman Paper Co. attended.

* * * *

Ft. McAllister: by Gordon Harn, Curator

Ft. McAllister maintains a comprehensive program of living history. The program includes rifled musket demonstrations and various camp activities such as cooking, setting up tents, and certain leisure activities.

The massive earthen fort provides a fascinating backdrop for this camp interpretation. The presentation gives a general idea of how a garrisoned Confederate soldier lived in the war years of the 1860's.

The demonstrations are designed to be as true to the period as possible and also to be as historically accurate as is possible. A uniform clad soldier, along with other period items, adds color to the interpretive oration.

* * * *

Historian Interprets

Environmental Resources

When visitors go to a state park, they probably expect to be exposed to environmental or natural interpretation. But how many people expect to learn about the environment on a state historic site? Visit Fort King George Historic Site and you will not only learn the history of this small fort on the bank of the Altamaha River, you will also learn about the natural resources which supported man on Georgia's coast 4000 years ago, and which support him today.

As a historian and interpreter, I believe it is adequate to interpret the historic and prehistoric resources of Fort King George Historic Site without an introductory interpretation of the site's environmental resources. It is often difficult for today's visitors to understand why Fort King George was built; they look out the museum's glass doors at the Altamaha Delta, all green marshgrass waving in the wind, and ask, "Why was a fort built here?" I have to explain that until the early part of this century the north branch of the Altamaha ran beside the bluff, and that today it has filled in until only a small creek hugs the foot of the bluff.

Once the visitor can visualize a major river flowing past, instead of marshgrass, I then go on to tell him of the geographic and strategic significance of the Altamaha in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. The Altamaha is the largest river system east of the Mississippi. Its two branches (the Oconee and the Ocmulgee) reach deep into the interior of Georgia, and man has used the river for transportation ever since he first came to its banks.

It is even more difficult for the visitor to visualize that the well-tended bluff in front of the museum was once the Guale Indian village of Tolomato, which from 1565 contained one of the oldest Spanish missions in North America. To help them picture the aboriginal Guale living here, I must interpret the natural resources which the Indians exploited to survive. To interpret the mission era, I must explain how the Spanish changed the ways in which Guale society used the resources the

coastal environment offered. To understand Fort King George, the visitor needs more than the history of Spanish, British and French facing each other on the Altamaha. He needs to know the geographical features of the South to know the geographical features of the Southeast. The site's history is built upon the environment, and the visitors can not fully understand one without the other.

Norman C. Edwards

Law Enforcement Update



Conservation Ranger Ron Wilson, shown here aiding Federal officials during a search of a shrimp boat for marijuana, recently was promoted to corporal. Ron and other DNR law enforcement personnel along the coast are often asked to aid in law enforcement activities such as this.



Bob Brown changed stripes and jobs recently. He was promoted to Sergeant and assigned to DNR's law enforcement office in Demeris Creek. Sgt. Brown was also recognized as Ranger of the Year for 1978.

Game Management

Update



C. V. Waters, Regional Supervisor for Game Management along the coast, is responsible for Sapelo, Butler Island and Ossabaw wildlife management (and others) areas along the coast.



Jerry McCollum is the wildlife biologist assigned to manage the new Ossabaw Island Heritage Preserve. Jerry previously worked with DNR in river planning and with the state's endangered species program.

EPD Update

Carol Robinson

Carol Robinson of Nahunta, Georgia, has recently joined the Southeastern Region, Environmental Protection Division as an Environmental Specialist.

She is a native of Brantley County and graduated as valedictorian from Brantley County High School in 1969. Carol attended Valdosta State College in Valdosta, Georgia from which she graduated magna cum laude with a B.S. in biology in 1973. Carol was an Arts and Science Fellow at the University of Florida and graduated in 1975 with an M.S. in Zoology.

Carol has been employed as a science and math teacher at Southwood School in Waycross and as a biology instructor at Waycross Junior College. She is an avid outdoors person and is a member of the Florida Academy of Sciences.



Tony Mandracchia

Tony Mandracchia, a recent addition to our organization, began working for the Environmental Protection Division, Department of Natural Resources, in March 1978. He is originally from Manhasset, New York. He graduated with a bachelor's degree in physics from Holy Cross College in Worcester, Massachusetts in 1969. He also holds a master's degree in Environmental Management from Duke University in Durham, North Carolina from which he

graduated in 1975.

He has previously tutored mathematics and science in the suburban New York area. He has also taught earth science and general science at the Villa School, a private boarding school for underachievers, in Eloy, Arizona. A prior teaching position took him to Aberfeldy, Scotland where he taught mathematics (trigonometry, geometry, algebra, general mathematics) at Taymouth Castle School, a boarding school for Americans.



Water Pollution Control Program - FY 79

A draft copy of the State of Georgia Water Pollution Control Program Plan for fiscal year 1979 is available for public inspection and review at the Environmental Protection Division, Southeastern Regional office, 1200 Glynn Avenue, Brunswick, Georgia. The office will be open during the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

The plan includes the bases for the State's authority, and the means for obtaining compliance. Also, included are permitting procedures, management activities, and the standards for water quality planning. Priority ranking for project funding, and opportunities for public participation for the fiscal year 1979 are also in the plan draft.

The final program plan will be submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency on September 1, 1978. Public participation, review and comments will be appreciated, and all written comments received by EPD by

August 11, 1978 will be considered for the final program plan. These should be addressed to EPD, 270 Washington Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30334. For further information, contact the "Clean Water Strategy" at 404/262-1967 (Atlanta) or 1-800-282-7328 (toll-free outside Atlanta).

Solid Waste Management

In 1972, the Georgia State legislature acknowledged the growing problem of solid waste disposal and responded with the Georgia Solid Waste Management Act. This act, and subsequent rules and regulations, marked the first official efforts of the state to control the handling of refuse. While most municipalities had collection systems of some sort prior to the passage of this act, the general consensus about "what to do with the stuff now that we've got it" was either to allow it to be around in great piles, or dumps, or to burn it. Neither was satisfactory - dumps bred flies, odors, vermin, and disease, and burning caused tremendous air pollution problems.

The Georgia Solid Waste Management Act prohibits open dumping, scavenging, and burning, and established the State's authority to regulate solid waste management. To this end, the Georgia Environmental Protection Division has developed stringent requirements for solid waste disposal. EPD specialists, engineers, and managers are charged with the responsibility for administering grants, inspecting local systems and facilities, reviewing permits, and assisting in the development of local solid waste management plans.



A sanitary landfill with proper cover as well as grading and drainage to prevent contamination of the water table.

The Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 requires that all existing open dumps must be closed, and all wastes at the site must be covered or adequately disposed of. This is probably the most difficult aspect of obtaining solid waste compliance. People like to have a handy area in which to dispose of trash, just as long as it is not on their land, and they are not bothered by it.



An open dump with refuse causing possible contamination of the water table, as well as fly and vermin problems.

Disposal must be limited to permitted methods. These may be controlled incineration, shredding, baling or compacting, reclamation or recycling, composting, landfilling, or a combination of these methods. While the state and federal governments endorse and encourage the use of any of these methods, particularly recycling, most municipal governments choose landfills for solid waste disposal. Since landfilling is simply a method of disposal of solid wastes on land by placing an earth cover thereon, the advantages are many. Less initial capital outlay is required, operating costs are lower, landfilling is relatively simple and foolproof, and we have basically been doing it all along anyway.

For proper operation, a sanitary landfill (one that allows food and animal wastes to be unloaded) has certain basic requirements. The unloading must be restricted to one area, the working face, where the waste can be easily compacted and covered daily with clean earth. Grading of the landfill should be such that wastes are not deposited in the water table, and erosion is minimized. The site should have

responsible supervision at all times during working hours, and access to the sanitary landfill should be limited to those times. The landfill should be operable at all times during working hours, that is to say, there should be all weather access, and provisions for prompt equipment repair. Hazardous wastes such as pesticide residues, flammable wastes, or sewage sludges, require special handling in accordance with approved written procedure and must be placed only in designated sites. And there must be special provisions made for fire and litter control.

Development and operation of a permitted waste disposal site is not inexpensive. The geological surveys, technical design, and operational planning required, before even preliminary approval can be given, are time consuming and expensive. Desirable acreage for a landfill is scarce and costly. The cost of the large equipment required for site preparation and daily operating of a landfill - bulldozers, compactors, scrapers, and/or draglines often far exceeds the entire solid waste disposal budget for a small county. Realizing that small, unindustrialized counties simply cannot afford to properly operate solid waste disposal sites, the Georgia General Assembly has appropriated State funds for subsidizing, upgrading, or establishing sound disposal systems. These funds are usually granted to match local funds, and their appropriation is based on a priority system.

Technical Task Forces

The Hydrologic Modification NPS Technical Task Force was organized on March 2, 1978. The Environmental Protection Division (EPD) of DNR organized this task force as a part of the State of Georgia's efforts to comply with Section 208 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendment of 1972. The Act, which is known as Public Law 92-500, requires that water quality management planning activities be carried out in order to restore and maintain the integrity of the nation's stream and rivers. This task force has focused its efforts on those instream hydrologic modifications which affect water quality, which include impoundments, channelization, flow diversions and dredge and fill activities. "In-stream" is defined to be

that area within the 100-year flood plain. The primary purpose of this task force is to determine the existing or potential problem areas as they relate to hydrologic modifications impact on Georgia's water resources.

Within the task force, five subcommittees have been established and have been working toward collecting information and formulating recommendations on their specific subjects to be addressed. The subcommittee subjects are: (1) inventory of significant sources of water pollution as they relate to hydrologic modifications; (2) assessment of existing and future potential degradation of Georgia's water resources by hydrologic modifications; (3) develop Best Management Practices (BMP's) available for the prevention and alleviation of hydrologic modifications related problems; (4) develop report concerning institutional mechanisms to control effects of hydrologic modifications; and (5) develop report concerning future research considerations.

Subcommittee 1 has completed its inventory of major hydrologic modifications within Georgia. This inventory is presently being put into report form. Subcommittee 2 has completed a draft report on its State-wide assessment of existing and potential problems as they relate to hydrologic modifications. Subcommittee 3 has completed several draft documents which include BMP's for water intakes, dredging activities, dams and channelization. Subcommittee 4 has completed a draft report on "The Analysis of Existing Legislation and Institutional Mechanisms as they Relate to Hydrologic Modification." Presently, this draft report is being reviewed and an implementation strategy is being developed. Subcommittee 5 report on future research considerations is being prepared. All of the above information will be finalized by August 1, 1978. Chairman Harold Reheis and the Technical Task Force members are making good progress toward completion of their tasks.

The Department of Natural Resources is an equal opportunity employer and makes all employment decisions without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, physical or mental handicap, or other non-merit factors

Sea Turtle Protection Plan Announced

A comprehensive program under the Endangered Species Act to prevent the extinction of the oceans' largest turtles -- some weighing over a thousand pounds -- was unveiled by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) of the Department of Commerce and the Department of the Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service on July 26, 1978.

The program, announced by Richard A. Frank, Administrator of NOAA, will protect green, olive (Pacific) ridley, and loggerhead turtles by largely banning the intentional killing of these animals, prohibiting trade in turtle meat and products, and preserving habitat.

The elements of the new program include the following: (a) designation of green turtles with breeding grounds in Florida and the Pacific Coast of Mexico as endangered, and all other green turtles as threatened; (b) designation of olive ridley turtles breeding on the Pacific Coast of Mexico as endangered and all other olive ridleys as threatened; (c) designation of loggerhead turtles throughout the world as threatened; (d) a stepped-up effort to develop excluder trawls that will permit fishermen to continue to catch shrimp while reducing the number of turtles accidentally caught in nets; (e) upcoming proposals to designate portions of the Cape Canaveral Ship Canal in Florida and near shore areas of St. Croix, Virgin Islands, as critical habitats; (f) an expanded monitoring program with a view to designation of additional areas for habitat protection; (g) a ban on the importation of turtles products from mariculture operations; (h) a ban on subsistence taking of sea turtles except for limited taking in the Trust Territory of the Western Pacific.

The effect of the action is to prohibit trade in and the intentional taking of the three species of sea turtles, except for scientific research, public display, and the limited subsistence take in the Trust Territory. While some incidental taking of the sea turtles may continue in fishing operations, such operations are to be strictly regulated to preserve the species. Commercial interests that will be affected by the regulation

include leather goods, food, cosmetics, curio and jewelry concerns. A one-year grace period will be allowed for interstate commerce to enable dealers, shopkeepers and others to clear their shelves.

OCS Pipeline Georgia CEIP Intra-State Allocation Process Approved

Georgia's Coastal Energy Impact Program (CEIP) has received final approval by the federal Office of Coastal Zone Management. Approval was granted following submission of Georgia's intrastate allocation process, a method devised by State and local representatives to distribute available CEIP funds to those areas hardest hit by coastal energy development.

The State Office of Planning and Budget is responsible for coordinating CEIP activities and is currently processing the first set of CEIP funding applications which were submitted July 10, 1978. Eligible applicants for CEIP may be either local governments or State agencies.

Applicants are vying for \$99,140 in planning and environmental grants and \$2.7 million in construction loans during the current funding cycle. State project selection was completed by the end of July and federal approval is expected early in September. Projects submitted range from oil spill clean up studies to a proposal for construction of a new dock for the City of Brunswick. All of the projects are directly related to energy development within the coastal area.

For more information on CEIP projects or the intrastate allocation process contact Gordon Carruth, Office of Planning and Budget, 270 Washington Street, S.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30334; (404) 656-3819.

New OCS Referral Center

The U.S. Department of the Interior has established an Outer Continental Shelf Referral Center. Its purpose is to provide state and local coastal planners and managers with improved access to federal OCS information.

The Center will house a collection of basic materials, but its function will be as its name

implies -- to refer inquiries to the appropriate agencies.

In addition, the staff will work with the U.S. Geological Survey and Bureau of Land Management to develop specific information related to OCS leasing, exploration and development.

Head of the new center is Michele Tetley, who formerly was in charge of the Office of Coastal Zone Management's Coastal Zone Information Center.

For further information, write the OCS Referral Center, Room 4126, Office of OCS Program Coordination, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240. The phone number is (202) 343-9314.

U. S. Geological Survey Office To Locate In Brunswick

The U.S.G.S. has announced that official approval has been given to establish a regional OCS office in Brunswick at the former Glynco Naval Air Station. Word from the Eastern Geological Regional Office indicates the office will be operational sometime in early September. Staff will consist of a District Supervisor, a petroleum engineer and technical support staff with a maximum of 9 people for the foreseeable future. All U.S.G.S. responsibilities related to OCS development off Georgia's coast will be handled by the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office until the Brunswick office is established.

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