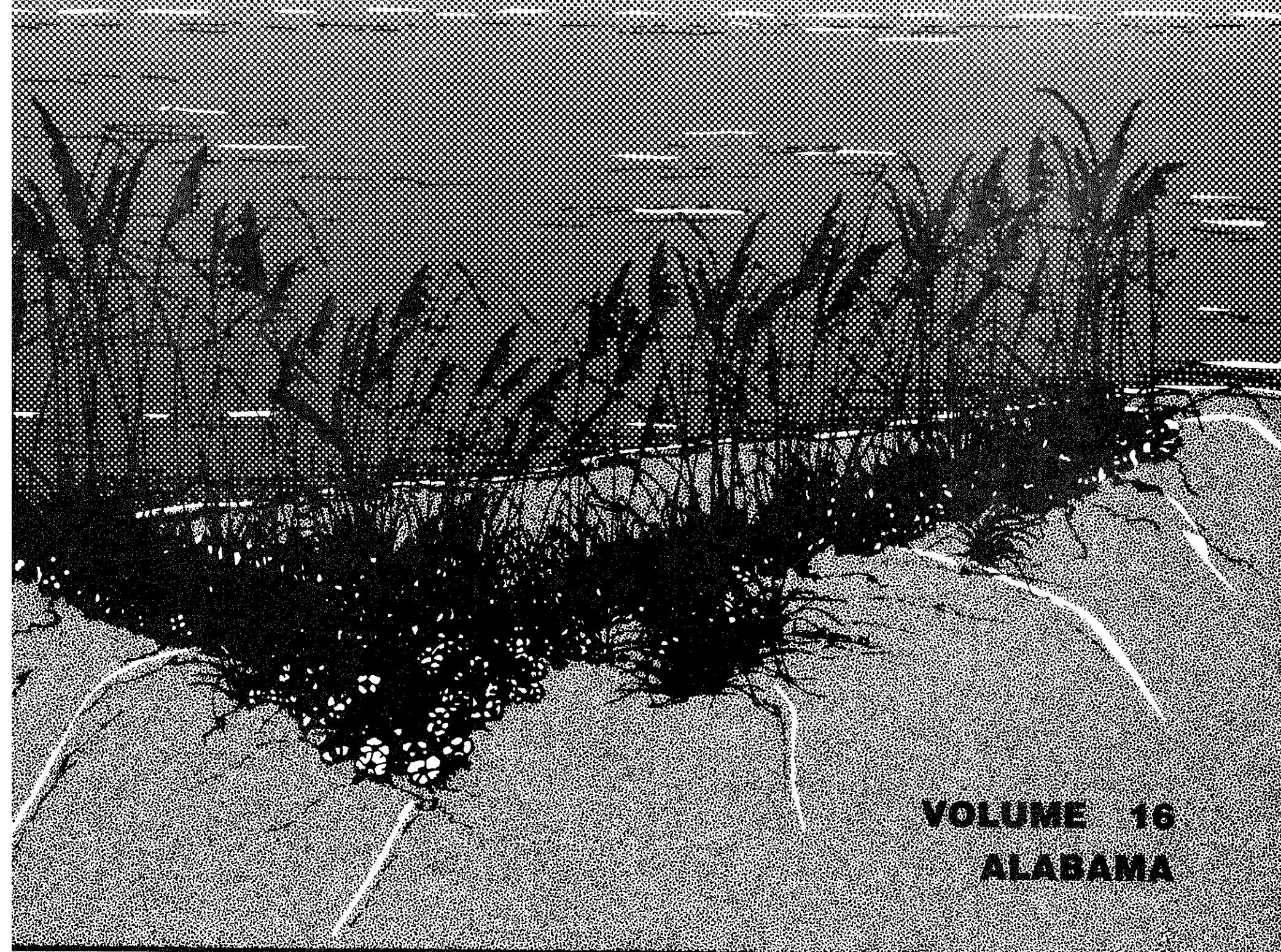


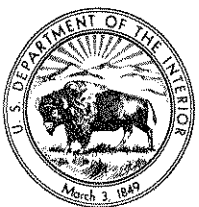
# **REPORT TO CONGRESS: COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM**

Recommendations for Additions to or Deletions from  
the Coastal Barrier Resources System



**VOLUME 16  
ALABAMA**

U.S. Department of the Interior



**REPORT TO CONGRESS: COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM**

**VOLUME 16**

**Recommendations for Additions to or Deletions from  
the Coastal Barrier Resources System**

**ALABAMA**

Mapped, edited, and published by the Coastal Barriers Study Group

United States Department of the Interior  
William P. Horn, Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks

1988

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction.....	1
Background.....	1
Coastal Resource Management.....	2
Existing CBRS Units.....	3
Table: CBRS Units Established by Congress, 1982.....	3
Recommended Additions and Modifications.....	4
Table: Summary of Recommendations.....	5
Reference.....	5
State Comment Letters.....	6
Other General Comment Letters Concerning Alabama.....	9
Index to Existing and Proposed CBRS Units.....	12
Table: Maps Depicting Existing and Proposed CBRS Units.....	13
Table: Maps Depicting Otherwise Protected, Military, and Coast Guard Lands on Undeveloped Coastal Barriers.....	13
Map Key.....	14
Individual Unit Comment Summaries, DOI Responses, and Maps.....	15

## ALABAMA

### INTRODUCTION

The Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA) of 1982 (Public Law 97-348) established the Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS), a system of undeveloped coastal barriers along the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coasts. This atlas of coastal barriers in Alabama has been prepared in accordance with Section 10 of CBRA (16 U.S.C. 3509), which states:

#### Sec. 10. Reports to Congress.

(a) In General.--Before the close of the 3-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare and submit to the Committees a report regarding the System.

(b) Consultation in Preparing Report.--The Secretary shall prepare the report required under subsection (a) in consultation with the Governors of the States in which System units are located and with the coastal zone management agencies of the States in which System units are located and after providing opportunity for, and considering, public comment.

(c) Report Content.--The report required under subsection (a) shall contain--

(1) recommendations for the conservation of fish, wildlife, and other natural resources of the System based on an evaluation and comparison of all management alternatives, and combinations thereof, such as State and local actions (including management plans approved under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1451 et seq.)), Federal actions (including acquisition for administration as part of the National Wildlife Refuge System), and initiatives by private organizations and individuals;

(2) recommendations for additions to, or deletions from, the Coastal Barrier Resources System, and for modifications to the boundaries of System units;

(3) a summary of the comments received from the Governors of the States, State coastal zone management agencies, other government officials, and the public regarding the System; and

(4) an analysis of the effects, if any, that general revenue sharing grants made under section 102 of the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Amendments of 1972 (31 U.S.C. 1221) have had on undeveloped coastal barriers.

Under the direction of the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, this report has been prepared by the Coastal Barriers Study Group, a task force of professionals representing the National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Geological Survey, and other Departmental offices.

This volume of the report contains delineations of the existing CBRS units in Alabama and delineations of additions to and modifications of the CBRS in this State which the Department of the Interior recommends to the Congress for its consideration.

### BACKGROUND

The State of Alabama has one of the most scenic coastlines along the Gulf of Mexico. Along the coastline are wide marshlands; Dauphin Island, an 18-mile long and partly forested barrier island; and the Fort Morgan peninsula, which is attached to the mainland at the community of Gulf Shores, Baldwin County. At the center of the coastline is a large estuary--Mobile Bay--a drowned valley of the Mobile River. In the head of the bay, the Mobile River has built a delta system. In spite of some growth in recent history, the Mobile Delta today experiences land loss (Hardin et al. 1976), probably because of sediment impoundments by dams in the drainage basin.

Recreation in coastal Alabama revolves around sports fishing and beach use. The primary issue perceived by the State regarding these resources is improved access to accommodate the State's numerous pleasure boats. About 9,200 acres in Baldwin County and 1,700 acres of Mobile County are publically owned for recreation. The western, undeveloped part of Dauphin Island (CBRS unit Q02) had for some time been leased by Mobile County, but the lease has now expired. The State legislature has tried unsuccessfully to appropriate funds to purchase the land. Major commercial recreational facilities are available at Gulf Shores and eastern Dauphin Island.

Hurricanes and tropical storms dramatically affect the environment along the Alabama coast. The coastal erosion problem is severe in Alabama. Of 504 miles of estuarine and gulf shoreline, 220 miles are eroding. More than 90 percent of the gulf shoreline is eroding. The rate of erosion typically averages 10 feet per year but increased in some areas to 120 feet in a day during Hurricane Frederic. The State advocates nonstructural remedies for this erosion problem.

## COASTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

### Alabama Coastal Resource Management

Alabama Coastal Management Act (Act No. 534). The State's efforts in regulating coastal zone activities began with the establishment of the Coastal Area Board (CAB) by the 9-7-14 Code of Alabama in 1975 and with the board's reconstitution by the Alabama legislature in 1976, through the Alabama Coastal Management Act. The CAB's stated purpose was to "promote, improve and safeguard the lands and waters located in the coastal areas of this State . . . ." To help accomplish this, the CAB was directed to provide for the development of a comprehensive Coastal Area Management Program (Act 534, Section 6). This program, or any rule or regulation proposed by the board, required approval by the Governor before going into effect. In 1979, CAB's Alabama Coastal Area Management Program was approved by the Governor, and the CAB was designated as the State agency responsible for its coordination. The program was designed under the guidance of both Act 534 of the Alabama legislature and the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-583).

Act No. 82-612 (known as the "Alabama Environmental Management Act"). Passed by the Alabama legislature in 1982, this Act created the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (DEM) which assumed many of CAB's former duties. It also created a seven-member Environmental Management Commission with the following duties:

- (a) to appoint a Director of DEM and to advise him on matters within the department's scope and authority;
- (b) to establish or adopt rules, regulations, or environmental standards;
- (c) to develop an environmental policy for the State; and
- (d) to hear and determine appeals of DEM administrative actions.

In general, to be consistent with the Alabama Coastal Area Management Program, all coastal actions must be performed in such a way as to minimize detrimental effects on all wildlife, wildlife habitats, and fishery and cultural resources.

Acting through the Environmental Management Commission, DEM was authorized to develop an environmental policy for the State. DEM is also the State agency responsible for

administering federally approved and federally delegated environmental programs.

To deal specifically with coastal issues within this new broad State environmental framework, Act 82-612 also created a Coastal Resources Advisory Committee to advise both the Department of Environmental Management and the Office of State Planning and Federal Programs on all matters concerning the coastal area. The old CAB was repealed by the same act. To provide continuity the initial members of the Coastal Resources Advisory Committee were the members of the old CAB. The new coastal board, however, is purely advisory.

Permit, regulatory, and enforcement functions of the Coastal Area Board were transferred to the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (Act 82-612, Sect. 4j). Other functions of the CAB, as well as its personnel, equipment, and the like, were transferred to the Office of State Planning and Federal Programs, which has subsequently been incorporated into the new Department of Economic and Community Affairs. This department now handles Alabama's grant applications and duties related to the Federal Coastal Zone Management Program.

Summary of State policy. Alabama statutes and regulations have been formulated in accordance with Federal statutes (e.g., Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899) and the Alabama Code of 1975. According to State law:

No uses determined by DEM to degrade the coastal area will be permitted unless the department determines that there is a compelling public interest.

No new dead end canals are permitted in the coastal area unless DEM determines them to be nondegrading to the environment.

Dredge spoil should preferably be deposited in uplands.

Mitigation of shoreline erosion should, to the extent possible, use nonstructural erosion control methods including preservation and restoration of dunes, beaches, wetlands, and submerged grass beds, as well as shoreline nourishment.

Emplacement of "hard" structures is permissible only when there is no technically feasible alternative.

Developments should be designed and constructed in ways that avoid increasing the potential for flooding and storm damage. Public projects should not facilitate or encourage development in the 100-year floodplains mapped by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Solid waste disposal is prohibited on beaches, in wetlands, or on dunes.

No degradation of wetlands or submerged grass beds is permitted, although DEM may accept the replacement or creation of an equivalent amount of wetland or grassbed as compensation for the loss resulting from an approved project.

No degradation of oyster reefs is permissible.

For building on beaches and dunes, a permit must be obtained from DEM, or the local government, if that body has developed an ordinance or plan (a local code) approved by the State. Construction is not permitted seaward of a "set back" line originally established at 40 feet behind the crest of the primary dune line. The builder may apply for a variance if the application of the set-back line leads to a reduction in lot building area below the minimum practicable.

A new set-back line permanently tied to existing bench marks was surveyed in 1984.

The alteration of the primary dune system through any action is prohibited.

Recently, land owned by the State of Alabama at Plash Island, near Gulf Shores in Baldwin County, was sold to private interests for development purposes.

#### Local Actions

The Alabama Coastal Area Management Program encourages individual local governments to become actively involved in planning, zoning, and permit issues. Each governmental entity is encouraged to submit to DEM any rule, regulation, or plan (local code) it uses to grant local action permits. If approved by DEM, the local government is then authorized to administer the code. The State approval remains valid unless DEM determines that the local government is failing to enforce the code or that the code is no longer in compliance with the evolving State coastal management program.

The following State acts of local significance pertain to barrier island preservation.

Baldwin County Wild Sea Oats Act (Act 971 Regular Session, Alabama Legislature 1973). This Act makes it a misdemeanor to pick wild sea oats on the beaches of Baldwin County. For the purpose of this Act, the term "beach" means land between low water mark and established inland vegetation.

Mobile County Island Beaches and Dune Preservation Act (Acts of Alabama, 1975, Act 1096). This Act prohibits use of vehicles on any beaches and dunes in the county without specific written approval by the landowner.

Baldwin County Island Beaches and Dune Preservation Act (Acts of Alabama, 1977, Act 728). This Act authorizes Baldwin County to regulate vehicular traffic on its beaches; it does not specifically prohibit such traffic.

Counties serve as local administrative units for State functions. Their primary responsibilities lie in the issuance of permits and licenses for such activities as construction and sewage disposal in unincorporated areas.

Local municipal governments exercise a broad spectrum of responsibilities. Municipalities within the Alabama coastal zone regulate building and infrastructure development activities through the issuance of zoning ordinances and building permits. Within the coastal municipalities of Alabama, permitting requirements range from several to none.

#### Private Sector Initiatives

The State of Alabama, in its Coastal Area Management Program, encourages private donation of land for public purposes. The advantage to the landowner lies in tax savings. Additionally, the landowner may include restrictions on the future use of the land in the deed of transfer. The Purdue Property, a 1,297-acre tract at the west end of Little Lagoon in Baldwin County, was recently transferred to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The Audubon Society leases a 170-acre tract on Dauphin Island from the County of Mobile. The tract is administered as a wildlife refuge.

#### EXISTING CBRS UNITS

A brief description of each existing CBRS unit in Alabama is provided below. Each unit is identified by its ID code and name (established by Congress in 1982) and the county in which it is located.

Q01-Mobile Point (Baldwin). The several parcels of this unit are all on Fort Morgan peninsula. This spit is characterized by wide, relatively stable beaches backed by primary and secondary dunes and older beach ridges. The primary dunes are vegetated by sea oats, the secondary dunes by live oaks and shrubs. A pine palmetto community covers the interior of the spit.

Q01A-Pelican Island (Mobile). This unit contains Pelican Island and Sand Island, both sand shoals that have grown into emergent

#### CBRS UNITS IN ALABAMA ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS, 1982

Unit Name	Unit ID Code	County	Shoreline Length (miles)	Total Area (acres)	Fastland Area (acres)
Mobile Point	Q01	Baldwin	2.5	6,368.7	1,905.2
Pelican Island	Q01A	Mobile	6.1	1,498.1	121.3
Dauphin Islands	Q02	Mobile	9.0	2,811.2	913.9
Totals:			17.6	10,678.0	2,940.4

bars. Pelican Island lies southwest of the entrance to Mobile Bay, and south of the developed end of Dauphin Island. Between 1929 and 1973, Pelican Island grew from a subaqueous shoal to an emergent island 1.7 miles long. Despite the complete submersion of the island by Hurricane Camille in 1969, small patches of vegetation were established on its southwestern end by 1973 (Hardin et al. 1976). The island was again leveled to a subaqueous shoal by Hurricane Frederic (1979) but has since rebuilt and is now covered with sea oats and related primary vegetation. Reorientation of Pelican Island by hurricane waves is not an unusual result; such reworking of the shoal/island has been observed frequently in recorded history. Sand Island, the eastern extent of this unit, is a small shoal that has alternated between intertidal and subtidal throughout its history. After Hurricane Camille the subtidal area of Sand Island increased, but by less than 1 percent.

Q02-Dauphin Islands (Mobile). This unit includes the entire length of Dauphin island west of the limit of Bienville Boulevard. This street marks the westward extent of development on the island. A small, protected area of this unit extends from the north side of Pass Drury (Little Dauphin Island) southeastward to the harbor entrance. The rest of Little Dauphin Island north of Pass Drury is protected by the Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuge.

Dauphin Island is about 15 miles long; its eastern 8 miles have been developed. The island varies in width between 1,800 and 1,500 feet, narrowing towards its western end. The island separates the Gulf of Mexico from the Mississippi Sound and lies about 4 miles from the mainland. Its average elevation ranges between 5 and 10 feet with exceptions on the eastern and gulf side of the island where sand dunes attain heights of 45 feet.

Dauphin Island has a well-developed beach running the length of its gulf side. Landward, the bay shores are marked by beach alternating with marsh. The higher elevations on the eastern side of the island are forested. Significant erosion on the bayside of the island has left marsh outcrops and exposed tree stumps in the surf zone.

The part of the western side of the island included in the unit is largely a low lying, narrow spit. The western tip of Dauphin Island has historically been accreting at the expense of eastern and central island beaches (Hardin et al. 1976). The amount of sediment entering the system east of the island is less than that transported by longshore currents.

Dauphin Island is extremely vulnerable to hurricane winds and attendant storm waves, especially in the lower lying sections included in the unit. According to the Army Corps of Engineers' report (1970) concerning Hurricane Camille, about 70 percent of Dauphin Island was inundated. The development on the extreme eastern portion of the island was spared flood damage because of its higher elevation.

The small, narrow subunit that extends from the Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuge to the harbor entrance is low in elevation, and often flooded.

#### RECOMMENDED ADDITIONS AND MODIFICATIONS

The Department of the Interior recommends that all undeveloped, unprotected coastal barriers and associated aquatic habitats identified in Alabama be added to the Coastal Barrier Resources System. The DOI also recommends that otherwise protected, undeveloped coastal barriers be excluded from the CBRS. Because the segment of Mobile Point (Q01) in Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuge is federally protected, the Department recommends that it be deleted from the unit. However, if any otherwise protected, undeveloped coastal barrier is ever made available for development that is inconsistent with the purposes of the CBRA, the DOI recommends that it then be automatically included in the CBRS. A complete discussion of DOI's recommendations concerning otherwise protected, undeveloped coastal barriers, including suggested guidelines for acceptable development, appears in Volume 1. Maps of all otherwise protected, undeveloped coastal barriers in Alabama appear in the following section.

The DOI also recommends that all existing Federal navigation channels be excluded from the CBRS to allow maintenance and deepening of these channels (see Volume 1). Existing CBRS unit Q01A contains a portion of the Mobile Bay Ship Channel. The DOI recommends adjusting the boundary of this unit to exclude this channel. A table presenting the Department's position on each unit or proposed unit identified in Alabama follows this discussion.

The Department of the Interior's recommendations were developed after full consideration of the many public, State and Federal agency, and Congressional comments on the delineations in the Draft Report released in March 1987. The State of Alabama reviewed the 1987 Draft Report and is opposed to further CBRS expansion on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts without the inclusion of the other U.S. coastlines (Pacific and Great Lakes) in the System. The State also made many comments on specific existing and proposed units in the Alabama. These are discussed in the following section, interspersed with the appropriate maps. The State's positions on the DOI's general recommendations are discussed in Volume 1.

The Department received 51 other comment letters concerning Alabama. All but four of these related, at least in part, to the DOI's proposed recommendation on existing CBRS unit Q01, Mobile Point. These comments are discussed in the following section. Six commenters requested that DOI consider several areas at the mouth of Perdido Bay for inclusion in the CBRS, especially Walker and Robinson Islands. Walker and Robinson Islands, however, are marsh islands and do not qualify as coastal barriers under DOI criteria. Also, a barrier must have a minimum of 0.25 mi of undeveloped shoreline

to be recommended for the CBRS under DOI criteria. There is no such shoreline at Perdido Pass.

Substantive comments concerning individual existing or proposed CBRS units are discussed and reprinted in the following section, interspersed with the appropriate maps.

REFERENCE

Hardin, J.D., C.D. Sapp, J.L. Emplaincourt, and K.E. Richter. 1976. Shoreline and bathymetric changes in the coastal area of Alabama, a remote sensing approach. Geological Survey of Alabama, Inf. Ser. No. 50. 125 pp.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COASTAL BARRIERS IN ALABAMA

Unit ID Code <sup>a</sup>	Unit Name <sup>b</sup>	County	Congress. Dist. <sup>c</sup>	Shoreline Length (miles) <sup>d</sup>	Total Area (acres) <sup>e</sup>	Fast-land Area (acres) <sup>f</sup>	Recommendation <sup>g</sup>
Q01	Mobile Point	Baldwin	1	1.1	5,853	1,605	Delete Bon Secour NWR, which is Federally protected (FWS); consider deleting U.S. Capitol Corp. property if it was mistakenly included in CBRS in 1982
Q01A	Pelican Island	Mobile	1	6.1	1,480	121	Delete Mobile Bay Ship Channel from existing CBRS unit
Q02	Dauphin Islands	Mobile	1	9.0	2,811	914	No change to existing CBRS unit
AL-03	Skunk Bayou	Baldwin	1	2.8	914	82	Add to CBRS
Total - CBRS as Recommended				19.0	11,058	2,722	
Existing CBRS				17.6	10,678	2,940	
Net Change in CBRS				+1.4	+380	-218	

<sup>a</sup>UNIT ID CODE - State initials (AL) plus a number identify a proposed new unit. An existing unit is identified by the legal code letter (Q) and number established by Congress in 1982.

<sup>b</sup>UNIT NAME - For proposed new units, this is a provisional name based on a prominent local feature. For existing CBRS units, this is the legal name.

<sup>c</sup>CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT - U.S. Congressional District in which unit is located.

<sup>d</sup>SHORELINE LENGTH - For existing units with additions or deletions, this length is for the entire unit, as modified.

<sup>e</sup>TOTAL AREA - For existing units with additions or deletions, this area is for the entire unit, as modified. For Q01, this is the acreage after deletion of the U.S. Capitol Corporation property.

<sup>f</sup>FASTLAND AREA - This acreage is a rough estimate of the portion of the total area that is above the mean high tide line (i.e., the non-wetland area). It is a very general representation of the potentially developable land. For Q01, this is the acreage after deletion of the U.S. Capitol Corporation property.

<sup>g</sup>RECOMMENDATION - A brief explanation of the Department's recommendations to Congress. For more detailed explanations, see the following section. Abbreviations: FWS = Fish and Wildlife Service, NPS = National Park Service, CBRS = Coastal Barrier Resources System.

STATE COMMENT LETTERS

1270



STATE OF ALABAMA  
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE  
MONTGOMERY 36130

GUY HUNT  
GOVERNOR

June 22, 1987

Coastal Barriers Study Group  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service - 498  
Post Office Box 37127  
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

Gentlemen:

I am writing in reference to the draft Report to Congress: Coastal Barrier Resources System, Volume 16 - Alabama, and specifically in reference to the proposal by the Coastal Barrier Resources Study Group to delete a parcel of land from the System. This parcel is identified as being a portion of Unit Q01 (Mobile Point), "U.S. Capitol Corp. development, which was mistakenly included in CBRS in 1982" page 5, Summary of Proposed Recommendations for Coastal Barriers in Alabama. I concur in the Study Groups recommendation to delete this parcel from the Coastal Barrier Resource System.

Sincerely,

*Guy Hunt*  
GUY HUNT  
GOVERNOR

GH/js

cc: Alabama Congressional Delegation



STATE OF ALABAMA  
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE  
MONTGOMERY 36130

GUY HUNT  
GOVERNOR

June 22, 1987

Coastal Barriers Study Group  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service - 498  
P. O. Box 37127  
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

Gentlemen:

The U.S. Department of the Interior has recently published a preliminary report to Congress setting forth certain proposed recommendations for additions to or deletions from the Coastal Barrier Resources System ("CBRS"), including segments in Alabama. The Department of Interior has requested that I respond to the proposed recommendations as they affect the State of Alabama. Specifically, I am writing this letter regarding property owned by Mr. Frank B. Merrill, Jr., located in the St. Andrews Bay Quadrangle (Q01), Gulf Shores, Alabama.

Attached to this letter is a map of the Ft. Morgan area designating the actual location of Mr. Merrill's property along with the legal descriptions of Mr. Merrill's property. Mr. Merrill's property includes three (3) parcels designated on the attached map as Three Rivers Marina Property, Surfside Shores Subdivision, and Ft. Morgan Heights Subdivision. Mr. Merrill's property includes such infrastructures as two (2) miles of first quality state and county approved roads, approximately fifteen (15) culverts, a bridge, and placement of underground sewer, water, electrical and telephone lines. You will note that Mr. Merrill's property is surrounded by property which is either currently excluded from the CBRS or is being proposed by the Department of Interior for exclusion.

Mr. Merrill has presented maps, data, and other documentation to this office and to the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs in support of his request that his property be deleted from the CBRS. The documentation submitted by Mr. Merrill to this office is indicative of long range ongoing plans of development consistent with the enhancement of tourism in coastal Alabama. Based upon such evidence, I unequivocally urge support for Mr. Merrill's request that his property be deleted from the provision of CBRS.

Coastal Barriers Study Group  
Page Two  
June 22, 1987

Coastal Alabama is a significant economic resource with tourism expansion in the Ft. Morgan and Gulf Shores area constituting a dynamic growth industry in this state. This administration is dedicated to the maintenance of continued growth of tourism in coastal Alabama, without degradation of physical, geological, and ecological resources. Moreover, this proposal is consistent with the spirit and letter of the criteria enunciated in the CBRS.

Several contiguous tracts have been previously deleted from the provisions of CBRS. It would therefore seem inequitable as well as inconsistent with the purposes of CBRS to perpetuate a "checker boarding" effect. Additionally, there are no natural or ecological resources to be significantly disturbed if Mr. Merrill is allowed to pursue systematic development of his properties.

Accordingly, the State of Alabama requests that the Department of Interior propose the deletion of the aforesaid properties from the CBRS. This administration stands ready to assist you and the Department of Interior in any manner which would be consistent with this request.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Sincerely,

*Guy Hunt*  
GUY HUNT  
GOVERNOR

GH/js

cc: The Honorable Donald Hodel  
Alabama Congressional Delegation



STATE OF ALABAMA  
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE  
MONTGOMERY 36130

GUY HUNT  
GOVERNOR

June 22, 1987

Coastal Barriers Study Group  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service - 498  
Post Office Box 37127  
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

Gentlemen:

We have been contacted in recent weeks by several individuals representing private land holding in reference to the Coastal Barrier Resources System. They feel their land was inappropriately included in the Coastal Barrier Resources System. As indicated by the attached letters, we have referred the individuals and/or their representatives to your office. It is my sincere hope and request they be given careful consideration in this very important matter. I also request similar consideration be provided to any other individuals with land holding in Alabama.

Sincerely,

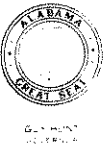
*Guy Hunt*  
GUY HUNT  
GOVERNOR

GH/js

Attachments

cc: Alabama Congressional Delegation





STATE OF ALABAMA

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE  
MONTGOMERY 36130

June 23, 1987

1427

The Coastal Barriers Group Study  
Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
Post Office Box 37127  
Washington, D. C. 20013-7127

Dear Sir:

In accordance with the provisions of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act as adopted by the U. S. Congress on October 18, 1982, and with the suggested additions and/or deletions as proposed by the Coastal Barriers Study Group, U. S. Department of Interior in March 1987, the State of Alabama has reviewed the proposal and is providing its response. Our response addresses those portions of the Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS) in Alabama which were included in the original System and the proposed additions and/or deletions as contained in the March 1987 draft report. We request that the Secretary of the Interior and the Congress of the United States give consideration to the recommendations of the State of Alabama.

During our review of the proposed report to add and/or delete properties in the State of Alabama to the CBRS we found that, while not necessarily agreeing in principle with the purposes and effects of the Act, we are in agreement with the proposed deletions to the CBRS. In addition:

- The draft report, and the original CBRS contain properties that have been and/or are being recommended to be added to the system which do not fit the criterion under which the Secretary of the Interior is required to use to identify land areas under the provisions of this Act; and,
- Adequate notice was not provided to the general public and property owners affected by this Act, especially since many property owners may incur substantial financial losses on their investments.

In regard to the proposed draft Report to Congress-  
Executive Summary we offer the following comments:

Proposed Policy Changes - The proposed policy changes in the draft report contain several recommendations that are of concern and interest. As a result, we are providing comments

The Coastal Barriers Group Study  
Page 2  
June 23, 1987

and/or recommendations on the following subcategories and the Department of Interior's recommendations thereto.

- Geographic Scope - The thrust of this Act has been focused entirely on the Gulf and Atlantic States while the Great Lakes and Pacific Coasts have not been included and are being allowed to do business as usual. If we are to comprehensively address the problem of losses due to flood, hurricane, and other coastal hazards, the CBRS should be applied to all coastal states or none at all. Therefore, we disagree with your recommendation.
- Associated Aquatic Habitat - It may be practical to add aquatic habitats to the CBRS but the habitats should not be used in any way, form, or fashion to determine eligibility for additions and/or deletions to the system.
- Secondary Barriers - Contrary to your recommendation, secondary barriers should not be added, the term "well-defined" could lead to endless confusion and attempts for new designations.

Our comments and/or recommendations under the policy section entitled "Proposed Conservation Recommendations" are below:

- Federal Stewardship: The Acquisition Alternative - We are in general agreement with this proposal and support approval.
- Regulatory Consistency - We strongly support the recommendation for no additional regulatory controls.
- Conservation of Atlantic and Gulf Coast Barriers: The Next Step - Additional research is needed to improve our understanding of environmental processes. We support this proposed recommendation only if extensive state, local, and private input is included in the study.

In regard to Volume 16, Alabama, of the draft report, we are requesting that two properties of the State of Alabama be deleted from the System. They are protected by the State of Alabama and are, therefore, not consistent with the Federal Act. These are discussed below.

Mobile Point - Q01: Dixie Graves Parkway linking Gulf State Park to the Fort Morgan historic area (State Highway 180).

The Coastal Barriers Group Study  
Page 3  
June 23, 1987

Dixie Graves Parkway is a 330 foot wide scenic parkway which is the property of the State of Alabama and is maintained and controlled by the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (ADCNR), as part of the State Park System (see Attachment A). Throughout its length of approximately 20 miles, the Parkway passes through or along the boundary of CBRS Unit Q01, identified on Attachment B. This scenic Parkway was included in the CBRS as adopted by the U. S. Congress in 1982. When the designation was made in 1982, this property had been a Parkway for many years. We believe the designation, as part of the CBRS was in error, the Parkway does not fit within the published criteria used by the U. S. Department of Interior for designation.

The Code of Alabama, 1975 as amended, (9-2-9), "Powers and duties as to state parks" gives the Commissioner of ADCNR the following powers and duties:

- (1) To acquire in the name of the state of Alabama by purchase, lease, agreement, license, condemnation or otherwise land deemed necessary or desirable to be preserved, improved, protected and maintained as a part of the state park system and to accept in his discretion, in fee or otherwise, . . . to be used or expended for the benefit of the state park system;
- (3) To construct and operate suitable public service privileges and conveniences on any land embraced within the state park system . . . ;
- (4) To establish and promulgate and from time to time alter, amend, or repeal rules and regulations governing the preservation, protection, and use of the state park system and the property thereon and to preserve the peace therein. Any person who violates any rule or regulation so established and promulgated shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500.00 or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both, and may be adjudged to pay all costs of the proceedings. The director of the division of parks shall have and he is hereby vested with full police power to prefer charges against and to make arrests of any person or persons violating any such rule or regulation. The commissioner of conservation and natural resources shall have full authority to designate any other employee or employees of the said

The Coastal Barriers Group Study  
Page 4  
June 23, 1987

division of parks as deputy police officers, who shall have full authority to prefer charges against or to make arrests of any person or persons violating any rule or regulation established or promulgated by the commissioner of conservation and natural resources;

- (5) To initiate and conduct a public program of recreational activities;

The Code of Alabama, 1975 as amended, (9-14-2), "Designation and uses of parks, parkways, monuments, and historic sites in state park system," further states:

All parks, parkways, monuments and historic sites now owned or hereafter established or acquired by the state shall constitute the state park system . . . and are hereby reserved for the enjoyment and benefit of the people; provided, that nothing contained in this section shall be construed as restricting or limiting in any manner the power and authority now granted by law to the commissioner of conservation and natural resources to sell, lease or exchange any park, parkway, monument or historic site now owned or hereafter established or acquired by the state."

The Coastal Barrier Resources Act, Section (3) (B) (iii) specifically excludes areas established under "federal, state, or local law, or held by a qualified organization" primarily for "wildlife, refuge, sanctuary, recreational, or natural resource conservation purposes." In accordance with the provision of this section and the Code of Alabama, as discussed above, we request that the Dixie Graves Parkway (Alabama Highway 180) be deleted from the CBRS.

Weeks Bay Estuarine Reserve A1-03/04: Bon Secour Bay Waterfront Property

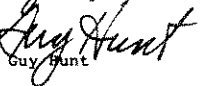
In January 1985, the State of Alabama acquired as part of the Weeks Bay National Estuarine Reserve the northwest end of proposed CBRS Unit A1-03/04 of the Bon Secour Bay Quadrangle. The property acquired is identified on Attachment "C" as WBNR. A copy of the deed is enclosed herewith as Attachment "D".

On February 19, 1986, this area was designated by the U. S. Department of Commerce as part of the Weeks Bay National Estuarine Reserve and is protected by both federal and state status. It is maintained by the State of Alabama for research

The Coastal Barriers Group Study  
Page 5  
June 23, 1987

and educational purposes. Therefore, in accordance with the provisions of Section (3)(B)(ii) of the CBRS regulations, we request that this area be deleted from the CBRS.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on this issue.

Sincerely,  
  
Guy Hunt

Attachments

cc: ADECA  
ADCNR  
Congressional Delegation

OTHER GENERAL COMMENT LETTERS CONCERNING ALABAMA

367

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
OF BALDWIN COUNTY  
P.O. BOX 857  
FAIRHOPE, ALABAMA 36525

May 8, 1987

The Coastal Barriers Study Group  
Department of Interior  
National Park Service  
P.O. Box 37127  
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

Dear Sirs:

The Baldwin County League of Women Voters has received your notice stating that we now have another opportunity to nominate additional undeveloped coastal lands to be added to the inventory of the Coastal Barrier Resource System.

The islands that we believe should be added to the inventory of the Coastal Barrier Resource System lie in the floodplain and are unsuitable for development. These islands have special conservation values. Robinson Island is a Heron Rookery. The islands are washed over during hurricanes and badly eroded during winter storms.

There are several such islands: Walker Island and Robinson Island which lie in bayou St. John, Bucks Bayou and Terry Cove. Also there are two small islands that lie at the east end of One Island in Old River and Intercoastal Canal; Rabbit Island and the small island just east of Rabbit Island that seems to be nameless.

We believe these nominations for inclusion in the Coastal Barrier Resource System are consistent with good coastal zone management and will minimize loss of property and lives when hurricanes or storms strike.

Very truly yours,

*Doris C. Taylor*  
Doris C. Taylor, Environmental Ch.  
Baldwin County League of Women  
Voters  
H. C. 77 Box 6166  
Orange Beach, Al. 36561

c.c. The Hon. Sonny Callahan  
Mr. Alton White, Baldwin Cty.  
Commission

1282



Working for the Nature of Tomorrow  
NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION  
1412 Sixteenth Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036-2266 (202) 797-6800

Coastal Barriers Study Group  
Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
P.O. Box 37127  
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

RE: Comments on the Coastal Barrier Resources Act--Section 10 Draft Report to Congress, 52 Federal Register 9618-9619

Dear Sir or Madam:

The National Wildlife Federation, the Natural Resources Defense Council, the Coast Alliance, and the Oceanic Society are writing in response to the Department of the Interior's Federal Register Notice of March 23, 1987 soliciting comments on the Draft Report to Congress: Coastal Barrier Resources System--Executive Summary.

Our organizations have a longtime interest in the conservation of coastal barriers. The Natural Resources Defense Council was the founding organization of the Barrier Islands Coalition in 1978. Likewise, the National Wildlife Federation, the Coast Alliance, and the Oceanic Society became members of that coalition in 1979 to help seek protection of coastal barriers.

Our organizations have led efforts to pass legislation which would conserve the natural resources of coastal barriers--first, the flood insurance prohibition in the Omnibus Reconciliation Act in 1981 and then, the Federal financial prohibition in the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA) in 1982. We continue to support the goals of CBRA and expansion of the Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS) throughout the United States and its territories. The federal government should not be subsidizing development in hazardous areas which destroys productive coastal ecosystems, endangers the lives and properties of shoreline residents, and costs federal taxpayers millions of dollars each year in flood insurance claims and disaster relief.

The need for an expanded Coastal Barrier Resources System in which federal development subsidies are prohibited is becoming increasingly critical in light of the projected rise in sea levels due to global warming. As water levels rise, so will the costs of protecting existing structures, the damages from erosion and flooding, and the risk to human life and property. Unfortunately, however, development in these unstable coastal areas continues to grow at a frightening pace. We feel strongly, therefore, that it is essential that the Department recommend maximum expansion of the System to include the eligible areas on all of America's coasts.

before these sites are irrevocably committed to development. An appendix of specific comments on additions to and deletions from the System follow our general comments.

PROPOSED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADDITIONS TO OR DELETIONS FROM THE CBRS

We support the Department's recommendation to expand the definition of a "coastal barrier" to include landforms which function as coastal barriers in protecting the mainland and adjacent aquatic habitats, even if they are not composed of unconsolidated sediments as are barriers in the traditional definition. Use of this expanded definition in delineating CBRS units is consistent with the conservation goals of CBRA and would allow for the inclusion of such new geological formations as undeveloped beach rock, cemented dunes, fringing mangroves and associated coral reefs, cheniers, discontinuous outcrops of bedrock, and coarse glacial deposits. Since these areas serve the same function as coastal barriers and are as vulnerable to development pressure, sea level rise, and storm damage as traditionally-defined coastal barriers, it is appropriate that they also be protected within the System.

A. Geographic Scope

We commend the Department on the excellent job of inventorying potential units and recommending additions to the System, and are very pleased with its recommendations to expand the area of the System by 3234 on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. We also strongly support the Department's recommendation to include, for the first time, the undeveloped coastal barriers of the Florida Keys, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. As these areas all boast valuable and unique environmental resources and, at the same time, are subject to intense development pressure, protection of their undeveloped barriers within the System is essential.

We believe the Department has erred, however, in deciding not to recommend the inclusion of Great Lakes and Pacific coastal barriers within the System. The barriers of these coasts, like those protected in the System along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, are primarily composed of unconsolidated sedimentary materials, provide protection to the mainland and adjacent coastal wetlands, and are vulnerable to erosion, water level rise, flooding, and storm damage. Inclusion of the Great Lakes and Pacific coasts would be consistent with the Act's goal of preventing the destruction of fragile coastal ecosystems, as well as the Interior's proposed expanded definition of a "coastal barrier" to include landforms that function as coastal barriers. If landforms as different from a traditionally-defined Atlantic or Gulf coastal barrier as a coral reef is to be included within the System, then the minor geological differences between the coastal barriers of the Great Lakes or Pacific coasts and those of the Atlantic or Gulf coasts should not be an obstacle to including the Great Lakes and Pacific coasts within the System.

APPENDIX

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC COASTAL BARRIER AREAS

The National Wildlife Federation, the Natural Resources Defense Council, the Coast Alliance, and the Oceanic Society endorse the inclusion of all undeveloped coastal barriers identified by the Department of Interior in the March 1985 inventory, as well as some additional areas mentioned below. Following are our comments on some of the specific areas.

Alabama

Alabama has only a limited coastline, but it is in the direct pathway of hurricanes and other tropical storms. Consequently, it is important to protect what little shoreline and coastal resources Alabama does have from damaging development. We support the Department's recommended additions to the System in this state.

O-01 Mobile Point

Fort Morgan Peninsula should receive continued designation in CBRS. This twin strip of land possesses significant floral and faunal assets. It also serves as a migratory pathway for many trans-Gulf migrant birds, including the endangered peregrine falcon. Development in this unit occurred after the 1982 designations so deletion is unwarranted. If development of a unit insures its deletion from the System, then there is no incentive to leave fragile coastal lands undeveloped, and the act serves little purpose. We are adamantly opposed to the deletion of this unit from the System.

We also recommend the inclusion of Perdido Pass at the mouth of the Perdido River in Baldwin County and the undeveloped portions of Dauphin Island in Mobile County.

372

May 12, 1987

Coastal Barrier Study Group  
U. S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
Box 37127  
Washington, D.C. 20013

Dear Sirs:

I should like to nominate several undeveloped coastal islands to be added to the inventory of the Coastal Barrier Resource System. These islands lie in the floodplain and are not suitable for development. They are washed over during hurricanes and badly eroded during winter storms. These islands have special conservation values.

Robinson Island and Walker Island lie in Perdido Bay in Bayou St. John, Bucks Bayou and Perry Cove. There are many Blue Heron nests in the tall trees on these islands. Hurricane Frederick destroyed most of the Blue Heron nests; however, the birds have returned and are nesting again. There are two small islands that lie at the eastern end of Oro Island: Rabbit Island and one just east that seems to be nameless.

I believe these nominations for

inclusion in the Coastal Barrier Resource System are consistent with good Coastal Zone management, and will protect the nesting sites of our native birds, as well as minimize loss of lives and property when hurricanes strike.

Yours truly,

Allen R. Peters  
PO Box 155  
Orange Beach, AL 36561

Copy to:  
Hon. Sonny Callahan, U. S. House of Representatives  
Tom Altam White, Baldwin County Commission

607

Coastal Barrier Study Group  
Dept. of Interior Natl Park Service  
P.O. Box 37127 Washington, D.C.  
20013-7127

May 22, 1987

To whom it may concern:

I am delighted to learn that the Interior Department is planning to increase the amount of land in the Coastal Barrier Resource System. Please include in the inventory Walker Island and Rabbit Island, near Perdido Pass, and Robinson Island, near Oro Island. It is surprising to me that these 3 Baldwin County, Alabama islands were not included in the system here to date.

In my mind, providing federal flood insurance to coastal developers and their customers is simply giving welfare to the rich. Is it not

true that federal flood insurance pays out over double what it takes in?

The great blue herons cannot speak for themselves. May I ask you, on their behalf, not to lend assistance to those who would destroy heron habitat.

Thank-you.

Sincerely,  
Margaret R. Weiner  
Rt. 1, Box 158  
Elberta, AL 36530

430

Louis W Cole Jr  
5-15-1987  
1000 1/2 (over) A 1/2  
ORANGE BEACH  
MOBILE ALA  
HC 77-Box 6007

1048

2616 Mountain Brook Parkway  
Birmingham, Alabama 35223  
June 18, 1987

Coastal Barriers Study Group  
U. S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service -- 498  
P. O. Box 37127  
Washington, D. C. 20013

Gentlemen:

We write regarding the additions and amendments to the Coastal Barrier Resources Act that are being proposed by the Department of the Interior ("DOI") for recommendation to Congress this year. We appreciate very much support of the Barrier Islands Resource System by DOI. This is certainly a worthwhile program and deserves the support of all citizens, especially in these times when we are trying to deal with large budgetary deficits. Reiterating our earlier comments under date of July 11, 1985, the program certainly has "multiple advantages to the public, including (1) protection of the public from personal injury and extensive property damage due to unwise use of the barriers, (2) preservation of significant estuarine and other coastal areas that are so important to the marine food chain, for wildlife habitat and for tourist attractions, and (3), perhaps most importantly, the curtailing of unwise and uneconomic governmental expenditures, particularly subsidized flood insurance that is an expensive, losing proposition the costs of which the taxpayers should not have to bear," (emphasis supplied for reference).

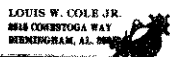
Our experience in Alabama with Hurricane Frederic and its attendant damage and expense to Dauphin Island and Coastal Baldwin County emphasizes the need to protect these barrier resources and the great expense of not doing so. We, therefore, strongly support the additions to the system. Our more specific comments are:

(1) Mobile Point Unit (Q01) -- This unit, situated at the base of the narrow Fort Morgan Peninsula, has been recommended for deletion. However, this area is easily subject to storm damage. In addition, the peninsula possesses significant floral and faunal assets that are being destroyed elsewhere by too intensive developments and serves as a migration pathway for many species, including the endangered Peregrine Falcon. The portion in this unit was developed by a private company after it was placed in the barrier system. Thus, there is no reason to delete it now and subject the public to losses from subsidized expenditures that should not be made. Further, if development after a unit is in the barrier system were to be considered a ground for deletion from it, then the entire statutory structure would be flouted; this cannot be permitted if the integrity of the system is to be preserved.

(2) Other Alabama Units -- Alabama has only 14 miles of coastline, yet is in the pathway of hurricanes and other tropical storms. Consequently, it is most desirable that as much of its barrier resources be preserved as possible. Therefore, we strongly recommend inclusion of Perdido Pass at the mouth of the Perdido River in Baldwin County and the undeveloped portions of Dauphin Island in Mobile County. Both these areas were subjected to severe damage and beach erosion from Hurricane Frederic,

Gentlemen Please Stop Construction  
ON THREE Coastal Barrier Islands.  
Namely Perdido Pass situated ON RABBIT Island  
Robinson Island and White Island  
The Inconvenience of Construction  
on these three locations would be  
in the best interest of the people

THANKS  
Louis W Cole Jr  
HC 77-Box 6007  
ORANGE BEACH AL  
36561



thus making their inclusion in the system very important from both state and national perspectives.

(3) Barriers in Large Embayments -- We strongly endorse your recommendation of including the secondary coastal barrier resources in large embayments, such as Chesapeake and Delaware Bays and Long Island Sound, under protection of the system. They are also subject to the destructive effects of winds and waves, protect the coastlines behind them, and support important commercial and recreational fishing and tourist industries just as do the primary coastal barrier resources.

(4) Extension of definition of "coastal barriers" -- We also strongly support inclusion in the system of coral reefs, mangrove forests or fringes, cheniers, estuaries and wetlands. The mainland can be protected from the forces of winds and tides as much by those other natural formations as by sands and rocks, i.e. barriers can be of different types. Hence, it is very desirable for the statutory system to recognize those facts. In addition, these areas are highly inappropriate for development, particularly through taxpayer-subsidized programs.

Especially notable in this area are the Florida Keys, which have a long history of vulnerability to hurricanes and tropical storms. The same would be true for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. All these areas are subject to great developmental pressure and, thus, greatly need the protection that the act can provide. Wetlands, marshes and estuaries all need protection because they are basically unsuited for development, protect mainland resources and contribute to our commercial and recreational fishery industries, yet are a rapidly diminishing and substantially irreplaceable resource of the country. Taxpayer-subsidized programs that would destroy these assets should, consequently, be prohibited, especially in these times of large budgetary deficits.

(5) Other extensions -- It is also very appropriate to include private in-holdings in already protected areas in order to achieve consistency in treatment of lands in the barrier system, so we strongly commend DOI for proposing to include them in the system.

As to additions (or retentions) in other states, we have visited such barriers as the Bolivar Peninsula and undeveloped parts of Galveston Island in Texas, Santa Rosa Island and Cape Canaveral in Florida, and Cape Hatteras and the Outer Banks in North Carolina. They are certainly appropriate barrier units and should be retained in or added to the system.

(6) Great Lakes and Pacific Coasts -- The barriers in these states are, like those on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, composed primarily of sand or other sediments and erode easily, protect the mainland behind them, and are costly and inappropriate for development. We understand it was originally proposed in these amendments to add them, but now their addition has been dropped, possibly because of past lack of support from public officials in those states. However, we understand that now all the Governors of the Great Lakes States, because of the above reasons as well as the increased erosion rates due to the rise in water levels of the Great Lakes, support their inclusion. There seems no good reason why those states should not be given the protection other coastal states have. Further, their inclusion would be of great benefit to the taxpayers since there is certainly no more reason to waste money on subsidizing development in those areas that it is to waste it on the existing barrier units. Thus, we strongly urge your reconsideration and inclusion of these areas in the system.

(7) Certification Requirement -- We understand that there is now a requirement that federal agencies dispensing taxpayer funds certify to OMB that they are in compliance with the act but that it is proposed to drop this requirement because OMB has no resources to audit the reports. However, rather than drop the requirement, we recommend that it merely be transferred to the GAO or the Office of the Inspector General since they would be in a position to make some such audit and since they review agency expenditures in any event. The certification requirement itself seems most desirable since there are so many federal departments and agencies dispensing funds and it is, therefore, desirable to provide some mechanism for assuring consistent enforcement of the act.

While this letter is being written by the undersigned as an interested citizen and taxpayer, I am familiar with the views of conservation organizations who are concerned with the preservation of our natural assets and our fishery and tourist resources and know that their approximate 4000 members, being familiar with Alabama's limited coastline and many having visited other barriers in other states, share the views expressed in this letter. We, therefore, strongly commend DOI for its proposed additions to the barrier system and strongly urge that the deletions from it, particularly the Mobile Point Unit discussed above, not be made.

Sincerely yours,

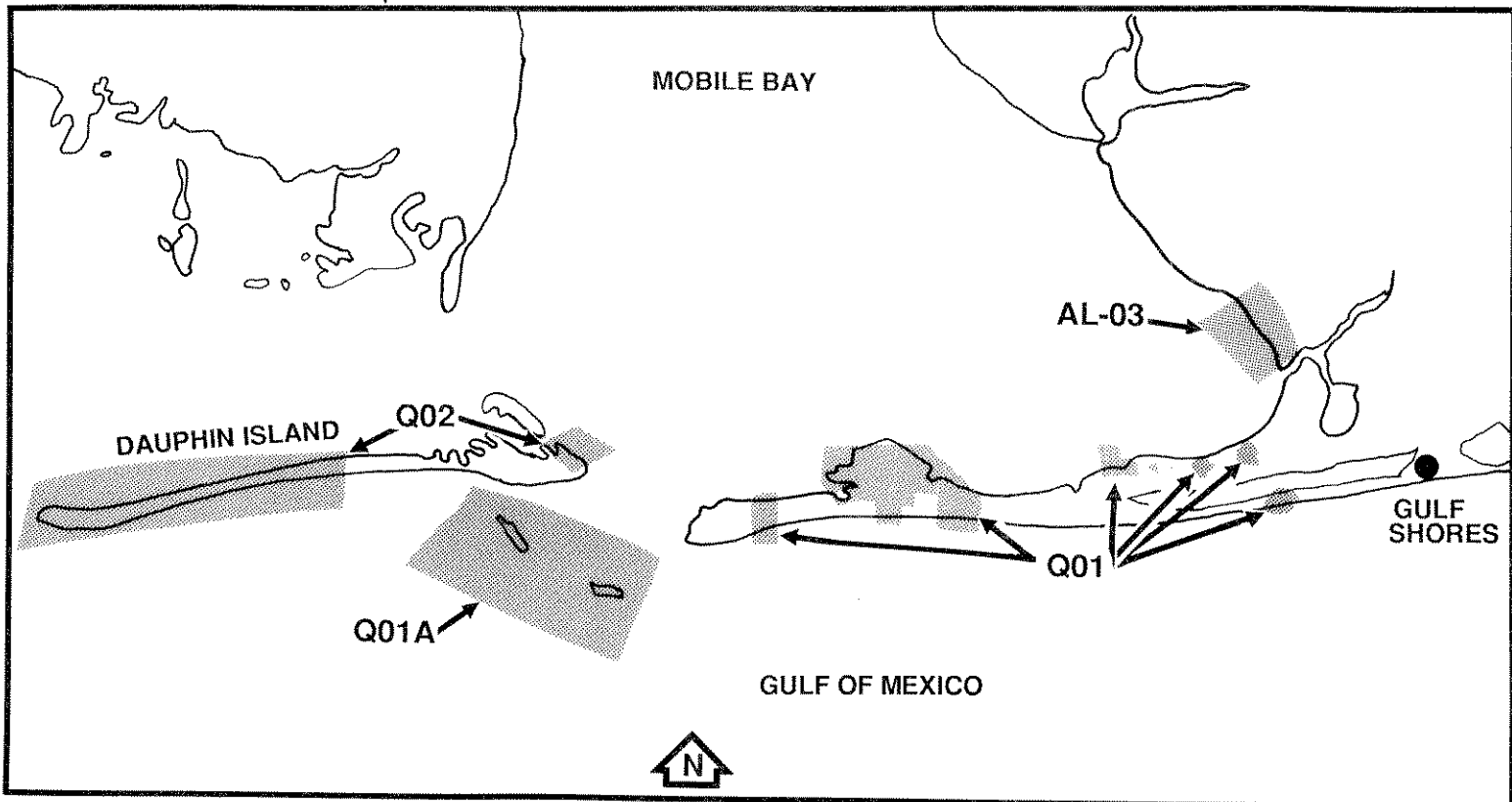
Robert R. Reid, Jr.  
Robert R. Reid, Jr.

cc: Hon. Guy Hunt, Governor of Alabama  
President & Conservation Chmn, Birmingham Audubon Society  
President, Mobile Bay Audubon Society  
Exec. Director, The Alabama Conservancy  
President, Ala. Ornithological Society

# INDEX TO EXISTING AND PROPOSED CBRS UNITS IN ALABAMA



USER NOTE: To locate the map(s) of each existing and proposed CBRS unit in this volume, consult the table on the following page.



MAPS DEPICTING EXISTING AND PROPOSED CBRS UNITS

Unit ID Code	Unit Name	USGS Topographic Map or Map Composite	Page
Q01*	Mobile Point	Bon Secour Bay	17
		Pine Beach	19
		St. Andrews Bay	20
Q01A	Pelican Island	Fort Morgan	26
Q02*	Dauphin Islands	Little Dauphin Island	27
		Fort Morgan NW	28
		Petit Bois Pass	29
AL-03*	Skunk Bayou	Bon Secour Bay	17

\*Public comment summaries and DOI responses follow unit maps.

MAPS DEPICTING OTHERWISE PROTECTED, MILITARY, AND COAST GUARD LANDS ON UNDEVELOPED COASTAL BARRIERS\*

USGS Topographic Map or Map Composite	Coastal Barrier Status	Page
Orange Beach	State	15
Gulf Shores	State	16
Bon Secour Bay	Federal, Private	17
Pine Beach	Federal	19
St. Andrews Bay	State	20
Fort Morgan	State, Private	26
Little Dauphin Island	Federal	27

\*These maps are provided for information purposes only. DOI is not recommending the addition of these areas to the CBRS unless they are made available for development that is inconsistent with the CBRA purposes.

MAP KEY

-----	Existing CBRS units
_____	Recommended additions to or deletions from the CBRS
.....	Military, Coast Guard, or otherwise protected, undeveloped coastal barrier
ADD	Area recommended for addition to the CBRS
DELETE	Area recommended for deletion from the CBRS
EXCLUDED	Area excluded from an existing or proposed CBRS unit because it is developed
RECONSIDER	An existing CBRS unit that Congress may wish to reconsider; suggested boundary modifications are shown
FEDERAL	Federally protected, undeveloped coastal barrier; for information only
STATE	State protected, undeveloped coastal barrier; for information only
LOCAL	Locally protected, undeveloped coastal barrier; for information only
PRIVATE	Privately protected, undeveloped coastal barrier; for information only
MILITARY	Undeveloped coastal barrier owned by the military; for information only
COAST GUARD	Undeveloped coastal barrier owned by the Coast Guard; for information only

Maps are arranged in geographic order from east to west.





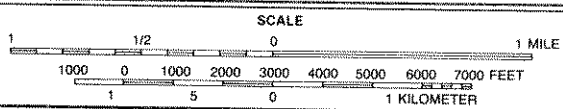
UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



Mapped, edited and published  
by the Coastal Barriers Study Group  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Report to Congress on the Coastal Barrier Resources System

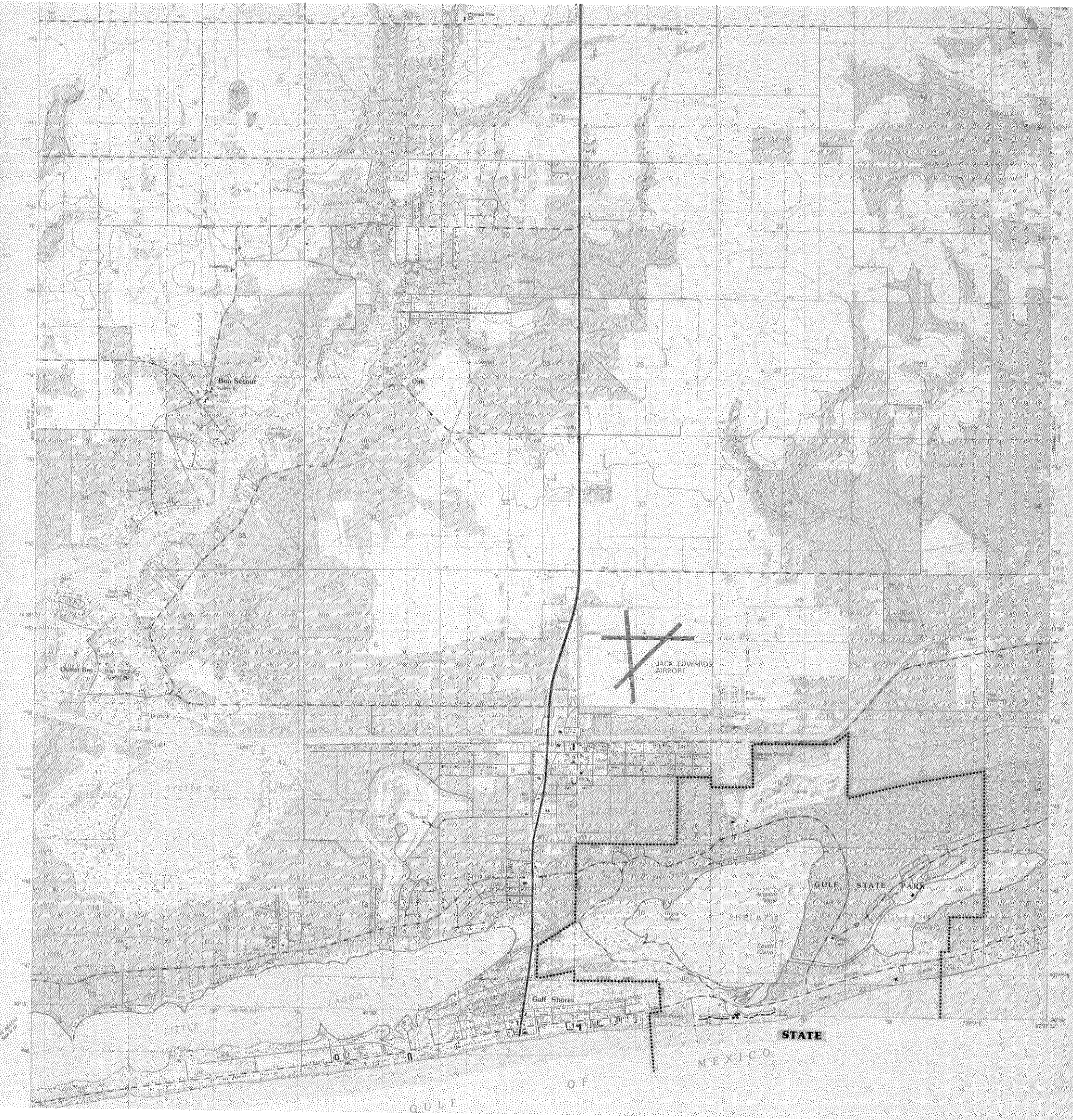
QUADRANGLE  
**ORANGE BEACH**  
ALABAMA



- Solid lines depict recommendations for additions to or deletions from the Coastal Barrier Resources System. (Section 10 of P.L. 97 - 348.)
- - - Dash lines depict approximate boundaries of existing units in the Coastal Barrier Resources System, for reference purposes only.
- ..... Dotted lines depict approximate boundaries of an undeveloped coastal barrier that is "otherwise protected" or a military or coast guard property.



Base Map is the U.S. Geological Survey 1:24,000 scale quadrangle.



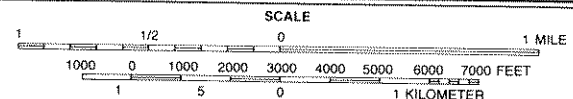
UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



Mapped, edited and published  
by the Coastal Barriers Study Group  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Washington, D.C. 20240

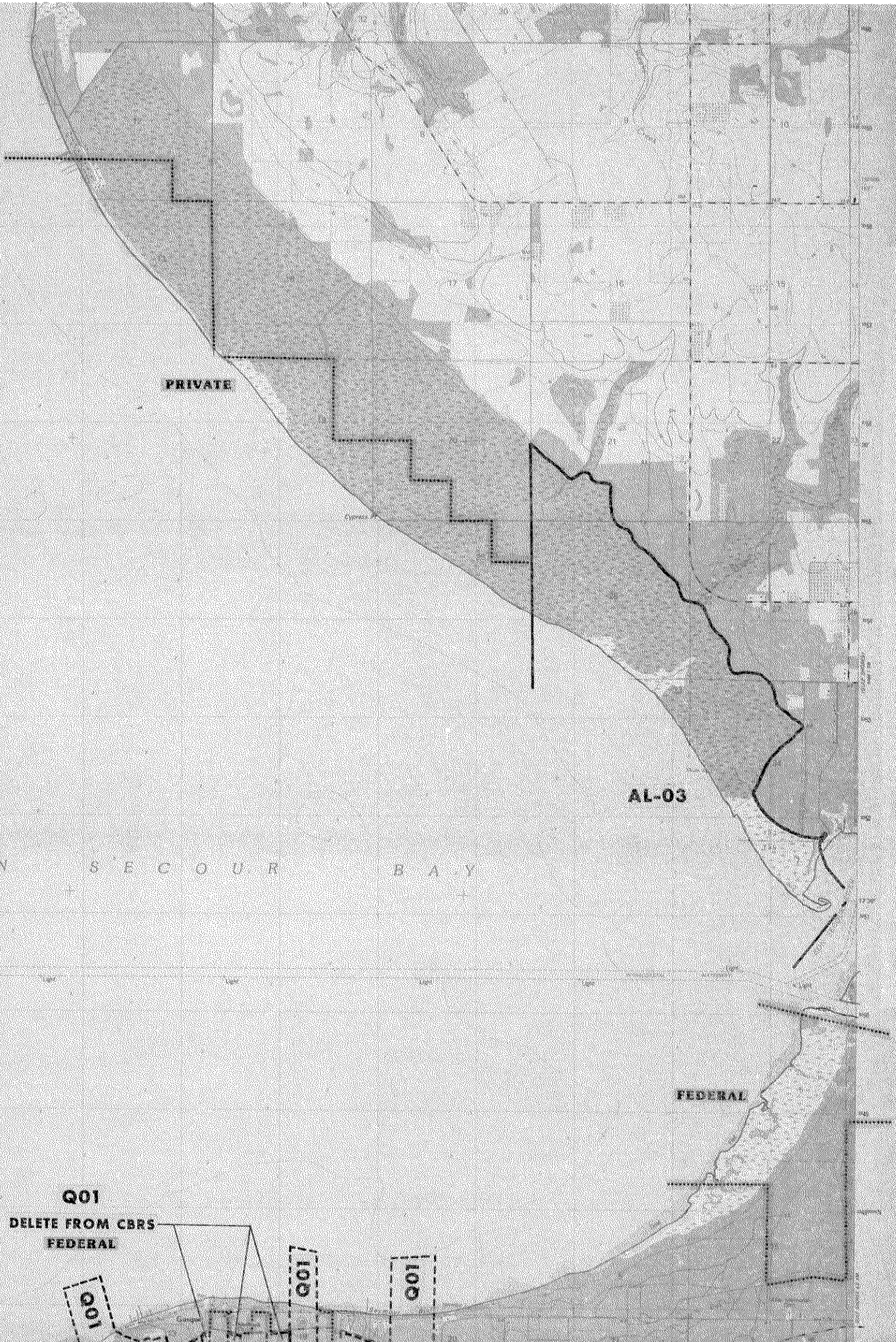
**Report to Congress on the Coastal Barrier Resources System**

QUADRANGLE  
**GULF SHORES**  
ALABAMA



- Solid lines depict recommendations for additions to or deletions from the Coastal Barrier Resources System. (Section 10 of P.L. 97 - 348.)
- - - Dash lines depict approximate boundaries of existing units in the Coastal Barrier Resources System, for reference purposes only.
- ..... Dotted lines depict approximate boundaries of an undeveloped coastal barrier that is "otherwise protected" or a military or coast guard property.

Base Map is the U.S. Geological Survey 1:24,000 scale quadrangle.



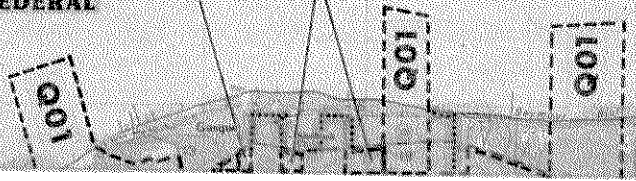
B O N S E C O U R B A Y

PRIVATE

AL-03

FEDERAL

Q01  
DELETE FROM CBRS  
FEDERAL



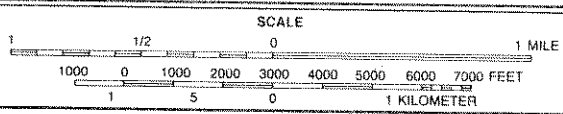
UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



Mapped, edited and published  
by the Coastal Barriers Study Group  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Report to Congress on the Coastal Barrier Resources System

QUADRANGLE  
**BON SECOUR BAY**  
ALABAMA



- Solid lines depict recommendations for additions to or deletions from the Coastal Barrier Resources System. (Section 10 of P.L. 97 - 348.)
- - - - - Dash lines depict approximate boundaries of existing units in the Coastal Barrier Resources System, for reference purposes only.
- ..... Dotted lines depict approximate boundaries of an undeveloped coastal barrier that is "otherwise protected" or a military or coast guard property.

North  
Base Map is the U.S. Geological Survey 1:24,000 scale quadrangle.

AL-03 - SKUNK BAYOU

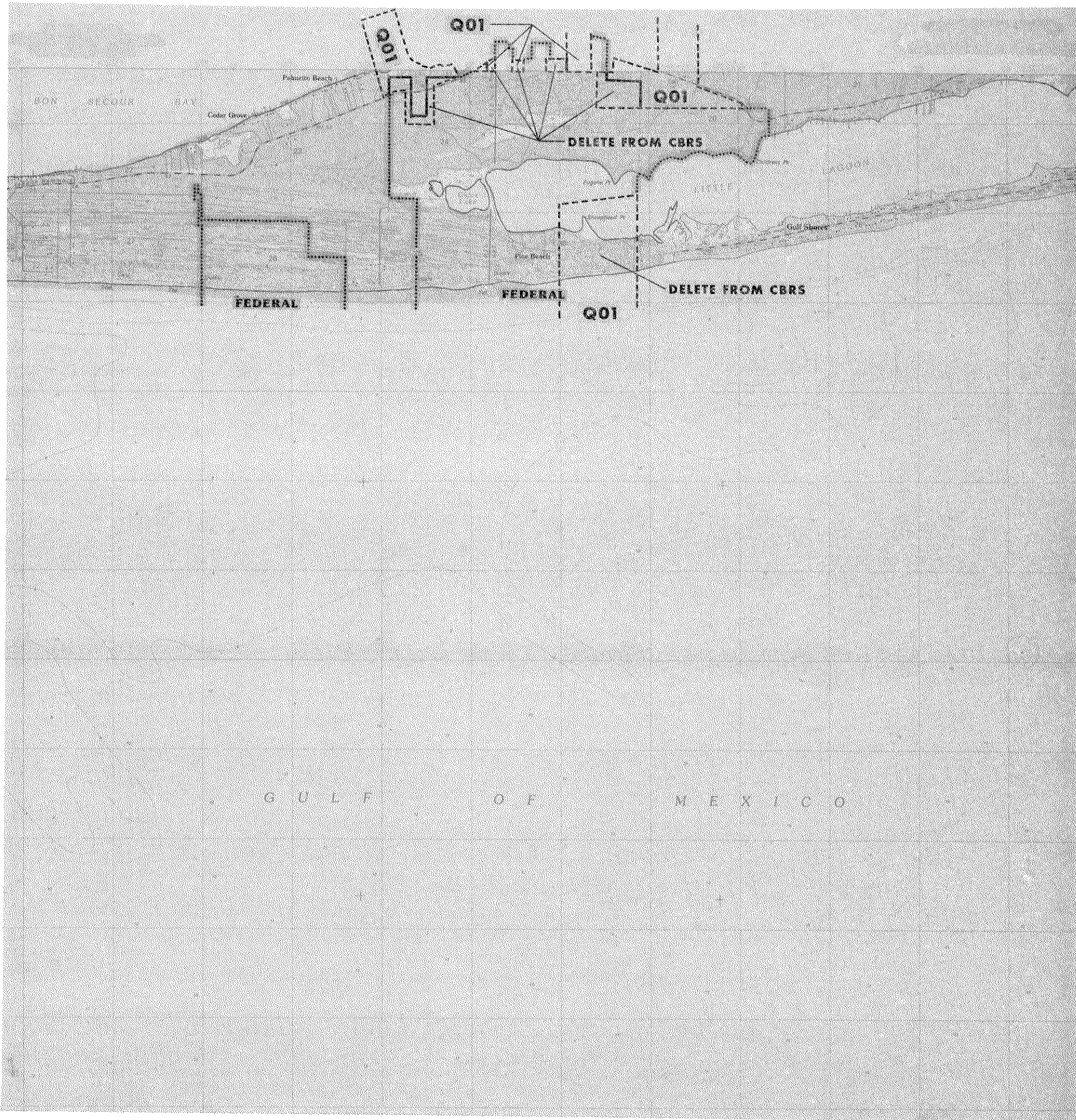
State Position: The State of Alabama requested that the Weeks Bay National Estuarine Reserve, which is otherwise protected, not be included in DOI's final delineations of AL-03.

Other Comments: No other comments concerning this unit were received.

Response: The Weeks Bay Estuarine Reserve is otherwise protected and is not included

in DOI's final delineations of this unit. Cypress Point, included in the unit in the 1987 Draft Report, is now owned and protected by the Nature Conservancy and is also not included in DOI's final delineations.

DOI Recommendation: The DOI recommends adding AL-03 to the CBRS as delineated here to exclude the otherwise protected areas.



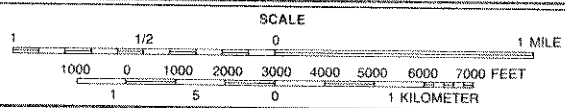
UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



Mapped, edited and published  
by the Coastal Barriers Study Group  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Washington, D.C. 20240

**Report to Congress on the Coastal Barrier Resources System**

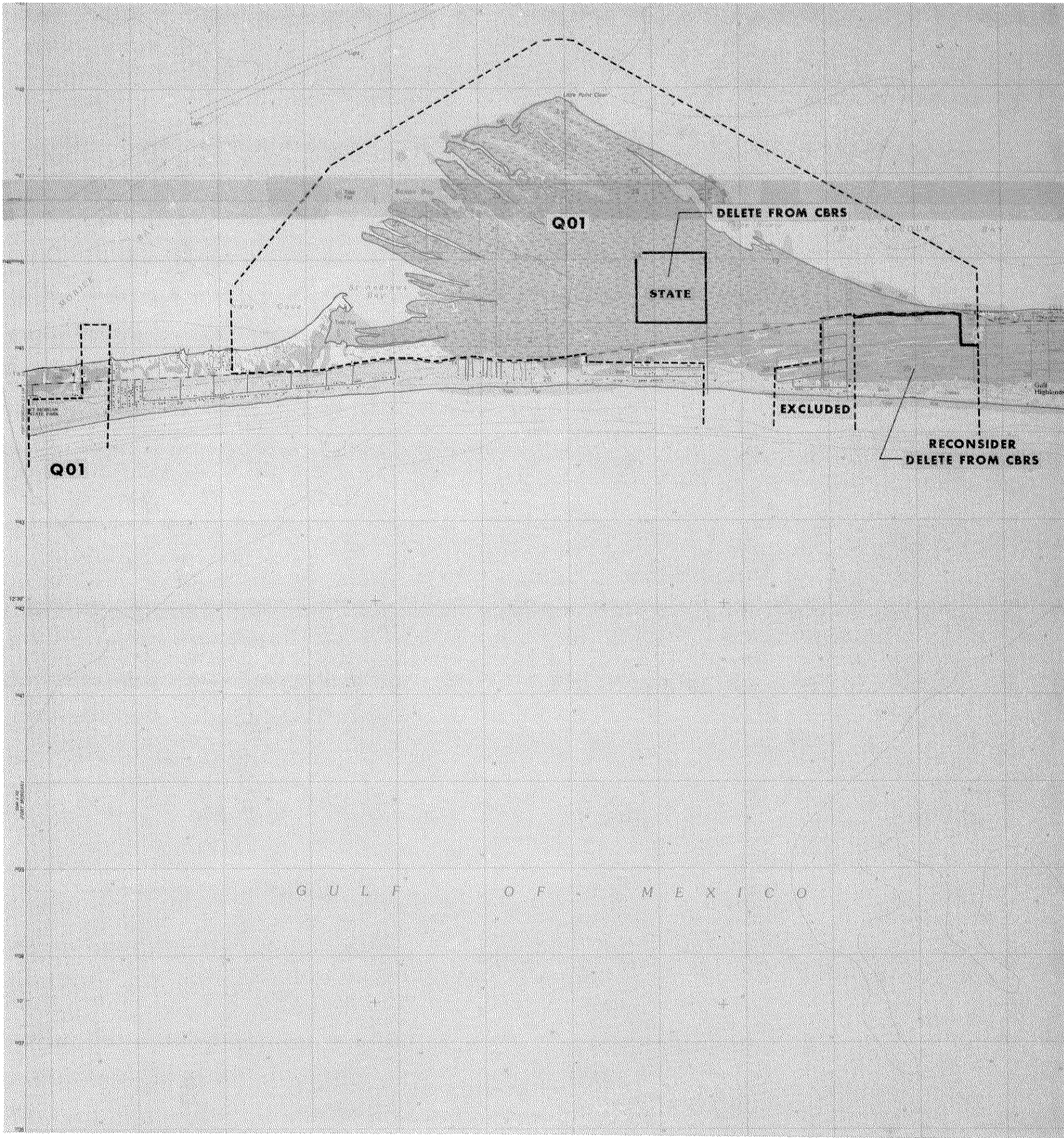
QUADRANGLE  
**PINE BEACH**  
ALABAMA



- Solid lines depict recommendations for additions to or deletions from the Coastal Barrier Resources System. (Section 10 of P.L. 97 - 348.)
- - - - Dash lines depict approximate boundaries of existing units in the Coastal Barrier Resources System, for reference purposes only.
- ..... Dotted lines depict approximate boundaries of an undeveloped coastal barrier that is "otherwise protected" or a military or coast guard property.



Base Map is the U.S. Geological Survey 1:24,000 scale quadrangle.



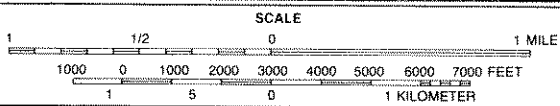
UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



Mapped, edited and published  
by the Coastal Barriers Study Group  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Report to Congress on the Coastal Barrier Resources System

QUADRANGLE  
**ST ANDREWS BAY**  
ALABAMA



- Solid lines depict recommendations for additions to or deletions from the Coastal Barrier Resources System. (Section 10 of P.L. 97 - 348.)
- - - - Dash lines depict approximate boundaries of existing units in the Coastal Barrier Resources System, for reference purposes only.
- ..... Dotted lines depict approximate boundaries of an undeveloped coastal barrier that is "otherwise protected" or a military or coast guard property.



Base Map is the U.S. Geological Survey 1:24,000 scale quadrangle.

Q01 - MOBILE POINT

State Position: The State of Alabama supports the deletion of the U.S. Capitol Corporation's property from Q01. The State also requests the deletion of Mr. Frank Merrill's property, claiming it is developed, and the Dixie Graves Parkway (State highway 180), claiming it is otherwise protected.

Other Comments: Forty-five letters from 17 states were received concerning Q01. Thirty-six of these letters (33 from outside Alabama; see the following table) opposed the DOI's proposed recommendation in the 1987 Draft Report to delete the U.S. Capitol Corporation's property from the unit. Almost all were concerned that deleting property that has developed since the passage of CBRA would establish a dangerous precedent and would defeat the purposes of the CBRA. Three letters of support for the deletion of the U.S. Capitol Corporation's property were also received.

Eight letters from other property owners (or their agents or supporters) in Q01 were received requesting that their property also be deleted from the CBRS. These property owners claimed their lands were also now developed. One letter requested that DOI ensure that all properties within the authorized boundaries of Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuge that have not yet been purchased are included in the CBRS unit.

Response: Unique circumstances surround the U.S. Capitol Corporation's property in CBRS unit Q01. Since 1982, the Governor and the Alabama Congressional delegation have maintained that it was the intent of Congress not to include this area in the CBRS; however, a mistake was made when preparing the final CBRS maps. Some have also argued that the Corporation's property was developed in 1982, but aerial photographs clearly show that it was not. All development has

occurred since 1982. Development in an established unit after 1982 is not a criterion for deletion from the CBRS.

A review of the 1982 aerial photographs also clearly shows that the other property in Q01, including Mr. Merrill's property, was also undeveloped in 1982. Although there is a State and County road through Mr. Merrill's property, such publically provided infrastructure does not constitute development.

As stated above, the Dixie Graves Parkway is State Highway 180. A road that is not included in a larger otherwise protected area but is bordered entirely by private property does not, by itself, qualify as otherwise protected.

To the best of DOI's knowledge, all property that is included in the authorized boundaries of the Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuge which has not yet been purchased is already included in CBRS unit Q01.

DOI Recommendation: Congress may wish to consider the U.S. Capitol Corporation property for deletion from the CBRS if it was included in 1982 by Congressional mistake. The DOI recommends deleting those portions of Q01 that are now purchased and part of the Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuge. No other changes in the unit are recommended.

A summary table identifying the state of origin and opinion of all the comments received concerning Q01 is presented below. Most of the out-of-state comments were part of general letters of support for the CBRS expansion solicited by environmental organizations.

Representative, substantive letters concerning Q01 are reprinted following the table.

PUBLIC COMMENTS RECEIVED ON CBRS UNIT Q01

State of Origin	Number for Deleting U.S. Capitol Corporation Property	Number Against Deleting U.S. Capitol Corporation Property	Number for Deleting Other Property
Alabama	2	3	8
California	0	3	0
District of Columbia	0	2	0
Florida	0	9	0
Georgia	0	1	0
Illinois	0	1	0
Iowa	0	1	0
Maine	0	1	0
Maryland	0	2	0
Massachusetts	0	1	0
New Jersey	0	2	0
New York	0	2	0
North Carolina	0	1	0
Pennsylvania	0	1	0
South Carolina	1	2	0
Texas	0	3	0
Virginia	0	1	0
TOTAL	3	36	8

1081

**FRANK B. MERRILL JR.**

INVESTMENTS  
REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT



Post Office Box 371  
Gulf Shores, AL 36542

(205) 968-4016

June 17, 1987

Mr. Frank McGilvrey  
Coastal Barrier Coordinator  
U. S. Fish and Wildlife  
Department of the Interior  
Washington, DC 20240

Re: Deletion of Fort Morgan Heights Subdivision, Surfside Shores Subdivision  
and Three Rivers Marina Property, Gulf Shores, Alabama, from the Coastal  
Barrier Resources System

Dear Mr. McGilvrey:

As property owner I am responding to the Department of Interior's Report to  
Congress: Coastal Barrier Resource System regarding proposed recommendations for  
additions to, or deletions from, the Coastal Barrier Resource System (CBRS) in the  
State of Alabama.

I have compiled a package which I am enclosing for your review. The information  
included supports my request for deletion of my properties from the CBRS. You will  
note from the documents that development has been taking since well before March 15,  
1982. The original Fort Morgan Heights Subdivision plat is dated 1915 and Surfside  
Shores Subdivision was platted in 1962. If you will note on the Fort Morgan Area Map  
in the back of the package, U. S. Capitol's property (Gulf Shores Plantation) was not  
even platted when that map was done.

I have roads, water, sewer and utilities all in place and Surfside Shores Subdivision  
is approximately 40% or 50% developed with residential homes, including the Governor's  
house.

This package has also been submitted to the Governor's office as well as to our  
congressional members and I feel confident that the Governor will recommend that  
my properties be deleted.

I appreciate your review of the foregoing and would also appreciate the opportunity  
of discussing it with you.

Looking forward to hearing from you, and with kind regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

*Frank B. Merrill, Jr.*  
Frank B. Merrill, Jr.

Enc.

P. S. I have additional documentation that I am gathering and will forward to you.

509

tonsmeire construction corporation

710 SOUTH MOBILE STREET  
FAIRHOPE, ALABAMA 36532  
(205) 928-1655

March 26, 1987

Coastal Barriers Study Group  
National Park Service  
Department of Interior  
P.O. Box 37127  
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

Dear Sir:

I am a local builder and volunteer of the Nature Conservancy that  
worked with Congressman Edwards on the establishment of the Bon  
Secour National Wildlife Refuge.

I am writing about the removal of the U.S. Capital Corp. property  
from the coastal barrier system.

This property was designated to be in the system in the first  
round of maps approved by the government. U.S. Capital  
subsequently built the development, and I do not see why it should  
now be removed.

Hopefully, all properties within the authorized refuge which are  
not yet purchased, will be designated as a coastal barrier.

The attached article infers that this is a recent addition.

I would appreciate your response very much.

Yours truly,

*Skipper Tonsmeire*  
Skipper Tonsmeire

ST/dsk  
Enclosure

1089

LAW OFFICES OF  
**RITCHEY & RITCHEY, P.A.**  
PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION  
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA 35209-0495

FERRIS S. RITCHEY, JR.  
ALBERT E. RITCHEY  
GEORGE H. RITCHEY  
FERRIS S. RITCHEY, III

SUITE 408 WEST OAKHURST TOWER  
11 WEST OAKHURST ROAD  
TELEPHONE 205/842-4444

June 23, 1987

Coastal Barriers Study Group  
Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
P. O. Box 37127  
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

Gentlemen:

The undersigned, as Trustee of AER Family Trust, and Ferris S. Ritchey,  
Jr., are the owners of Lot 82, and the undersigned as Trustee, Ronald E.  
Bingham and William C. Taylor are the owners of Lot 56 in Gulf Beach Resub-A,  
as recorded in Map Book 1, Page 142, in the Probate Office of Baldwin County,  
Alabama.

Our property was inappropriately included in the Alabama portion of the  
Coastal Barrier Resources System ("CBRS") in 1982. We respectfully request  
that our lots and the surrounding lots be deleted from the CBRS.

In support of our request, we have enclosed the following:

1. A copy of a map showing the location of lots 82 and 56 in relation  
to the March, 1987 CBRS maps.
2. A copy of a tax map showing the location of lot 82 and lot 56. Lot  
82 is from the road to the Gulf, and Lot 56 is from the road to Mobile Bay.  
You will note from the location of these documents that Lot 56 is  
approximately 100 feet east of lot 82. Both of these lots are within the  
inverted "L" portion of the designated Coastal Barriers on the maps  
identified in 1 above.
3. A copy of a photo of the Fort Morgan Surf and Marina Club  
Condominium during construction in 1982. This condominium already had plans  
and specifications on the books in February, 1982, as evidenced by a  
statement for services rendered from J. Martin Smith, III, P.A., an architect  
in Mobile, to Tom Barkley, Legman Realty & Mortgage Company, Inc., a copy of  
which is also attached. The condominium is located on lot 78 and 79  
immediately west of Lots 80, 81, and 82, which are all 100 foot lots. On  
the same lots as the condominiums, next to the road, there is a home owned by

The Coastal Barriers Study Group  
June 23, 1987  
Page 2

a Ms. V. J. Patrick, which we understand was located on this same lot for  
many years and which was rebuilt after the hurricane. The three-100 foot  
lots are also flanked on the east side of lot 82, on lot 83 by two houses,  
owned by a Mr. Frank. One is an old house which we understand was built  
before Hurricane Frederick, and the second is a new house. Immediately east  
of Mr. Frank's house are numerous houses in Boykin Court, Buchanan Court, and  
Bernard Court. (See the tax map referred to in 2 above) This area probably  
had more homes located in it prior to the hurricane, and presently has more  
homes located on it than any other area on the Peninsula.

Immediately across from the condominium is the Hook Line and Sinker, a  
retail store and marina, which to the best of our knowledge, was the only  
business of its type on the entire Fort Morgan Peninsula until recent years.  
There were houses also, as noted from the map, east of the Hook Line and  
Sinker on the Bay side near lot 56.

We fail to understand how our property in between all of these other  
building structures could have been selectively placed in the CBRS.

4. A copy of the plat of Re-Sub A, which is shown as being  
resubdivided in October, 1935. We also fail to understand how a few lots in  
Re-Sub A have been selectively included in the CBRS, when all other remaining  
lots in this subdivision are not so encumbered. A review of the area on the  
CBRS maps will show numerous little dots, evidencing houses, immediately east  
of the areas affected. Lots 80 thru 82, Lot 56, and the surrounding lots are  
much higher in elevation than the lots east of it which have so many homes  
presently located on it.

5. A copy of an aerial topo of the area which is approximately twenty  
years old and which shows trails and roads on all sides of our property.

6. A copy of Supplement No. 1 to 201 Facilities Plan for Waste Water  
Management Facilities for a sewer treatment plant. The date of the project  
plan was September, 1978, and the date of the supplement is May, 1980. Also  
enclosed is a letter from the Fort Morgan Peninsula Water, Sewer & Fire  
Protection Authority dated March 20, 1981, to the undersigned as Trustee,  
along with a water user's agreement to provide water to lot 82.

It is abundantly clear that lots 82 and 56, and the surrounding lots  
located in the inverted "L" portion as set out on the map, were  
inappropriately included in the CBRS.



The Coastal Barriers Study Group  
June 23, 1987  
Page 3

We respectfully request that lot 82 and 56, together with lots 80 and 81 of Re-Sub "A" be deleted from the CBRS.

We thank you for your considerations. Should you require any additional information, please feel free to contact us.

Yours very truly,

  
Albert E. Ritchey

AER/lc  
Enclosures

cc: Alabama Department of Economic & Community Affairs  
The Honorable Howell Heflin  
The Honorable Richard Shelby  
The Honorable Sonny Callahan  
The Honorable William Dickinson  
The Honorable Bill Nichols  
The Honorable Tom Beville  
The Honorable Ronnie G. Flippo  
The Honorable Ben Erdreich  
The Honorable Claude Harris

VICKERS, RIIS, MURRAY AND CURRAN  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW  
EIGHTH FLOOR  
FIRST ALABAMA BANK BUILDING  
P. O. BOX 990  
MOBILE, ALABAMA 36601  
TELEPHONE 205-432-9772

1091

June 23, 1987

EARLING RICE JR.  
J. MANSON MURRAY  
EDWIN J. CURRAN JR.  
MARION R. VICKERS JR.  
J. W. GOODLOE JR.  
E. L. FINE JR.  
THOMAS C. SHARP II  
RONALD M. DAVIS  
J. MARSHALL GARDNER  
J. BURNELL WIS

MARION R. VICKERS  
RETIRED  
FAX  
205-432-6718

The Coastal Barriers Study Group  
Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
P. O. Box 37127  
Washington, DC 20013-7127

Gentlemen:

We represent Mr. Edward F. Murray, 2928 Woodmont Drive, Mobile, Al., who purchased Lot 81 of the Resubdivision A of Gulf Beach, on the Ft. Morgan Peninsula. We are enclosing a copy of the map of the U. S. Department of Interior and Lot 81 fronts on the Gulf of Mexico. We believe that Lots 81 and the two lots on each side (Lots 80 and 82, owned by Mr. D. R. Coley, Jr. and Mr. Albert E. Ritchey respectively), have inappropriately been placed among the properties within the Coastal Barrier Resources System, and made ineligible for federal flood insurance, federal loan guarantees, and any other types of federal assistance and subsidies. We request that these three lots which extend from the Gulf of Mexico on the Ft. Morgan Peninsula to the Bibb Graves Highway be exempted from this Act and believe that they were inappropriately placed on the map.

Enclosed are the documentation with regards to Lots 78 and 79 which lie immediately west of Lot 80 and upon which a 50 unit condominium is located. These documents arose from an original application of August 4, 1981, and were built in 1982. It clearly was part of a phased project by March 15 of 1982.

We have been reliably informed by Mr. Mike Givens, a local engineer and surveyor in Foley, Alabama, that the three lots in question are among the highest properties in the immediate area and have areas above the 500 year flood plane.

VICKERS, RIIS, MURRAY AND CURRAN-COPYFEDERS

The Coastal Barriers Study Group  
June 23, 1987  
Page 2.

In spite of all of these facts, these three lots were included in the small area as being ineligible for federal flood insurance, federal loan guarantees, and any other types of federal assistance and subsidies.

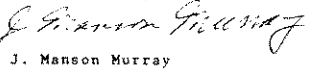
It is also important to be advised that a Mr. Frink built his own house on Lot 83 in 1980 and is presently building a second home on this Lot 83.

It is requested that you take such steps as may be necessary or appropriate to exempt these properties from that portion of The Coastal Barriers Study Group which prevents it from being eligible for federal flood insurance, federal loan guarantees, and any other types of federal assistance and subsidies.

We remain,

Yours very truly,

VICKERS, RIIS, MURRAY AND CURRAN

  
J. Manson Murray

JMM/bjm

Enclosures

cc: W. Edgar Welden, Director,  
Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs  
The Honorable Howell Heflin  
The Honorable Sonny Callahan  
Edward F. Murray  
D. R. Coley, Jr.  
Albert E. Ritchey

ADAMS, QUACKENBUSH, HERRING & STUART  
A PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION  
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW  
THE PALMETTO BUILDING - 1400 MAIN STREET  
POST OFFICE BOX 364  
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29202

1780

T. PATTON ADAMS  
JAMES H. QUACKENBUSH JR.  
H. DEAN HERRING JR.  
HAROLD STUART JR.  
J. CRAIG BOWEN  
BRYSTON MARCHANT  
LAWRENCE W. JOHNSON JR.  
D. CHRISTIAN GIBSON  
MARK D. BOWEN  
WILLIAM P. McELVEEN JR.  
THEODORE VON KELLER  
W. CLYDE MOORE III  
WILLIAM M. SMITH JR.  
RUSSELL B. SMITH JR.

February 11, 1988

TELEPHONE  
(803) 779-2650  
TELECOPIER  
(803) 252-8964

Ms. Barbara A. Wyman  
Special Assistant to the  
Assistant Secretary  
Fish, Wildlife and Parks  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
18th and C Streets N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

RE: Barrier Islands

Dear Ms. Wyman:

Following up on my recent meeting with yourself and Mr. McGilvery in your office, I must say that I am distressed to learn of the Department's continuing opposition to the exclusion of Mr. Frank Merrill's property from the Barrier Islands Act maps. As you know, deletion of this property from the maps has been recommended by the Governor of Alabama and by U.S. Senators Howell Heflin and Richard Shelby (and before Senator Shelby, by Senator Denton), as well as by Congressman Callahan who is the congressman from the Gulf Shores district. A recommendation for deletion has also been made by the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs (ADECA), the state environmental agency responsible for making the official recommendations to the Department for revisions in these maps.

In addition to these recommendations, I believe that the information submitted to the Department shows that development has been taking place on these properties since well before March 15, 1982. Roads, water, sewer and utilities are all in place and Surfside Shores subdivision is approximately forty (40%) percent developed with residential homes. Additionally, significant dredging and filling work has had to be done on this property.

As you know, the Barrier Islands Act is intended to protect both pristine coastal areas from development and the government

Ms. Barbara A. Wyman  
Page 2  
February 11, 1988

from incurring any additional financial responsibilities in these areas. However, instead of being a great expanse of coastal area suitable for protection, this area is a relatively small amount of property which is surrounded on virtually every side by developed property which is not a part of the Barrier Islands maps. Therefore, these properties do not seem to be of a type intended for inclusion under the Act, and it is my continuing hope that this property can be recommended for deletion by the Interior Department. I have enclosed a copy of a map showing the location of these parcels and the surrounding area.

Please let me know if I can provide you with any additional materials or information regarding these properties.

With kindest regards,

*Bristow Marchant*  
Sincerely,  
Bristow Marchant

04:24:sb  
Enclosure

1274

PATRICK J. LEAHY, VERMONT, CHAIRMAN  
EDWARD J. BOND, MONTANA  
JOHN MELCHER, MONTANA  
DAVID H. BYRNE, ARIZONA  
DAVID L. BORER, OKLAHOMA  
HOWELL HEFLIN, ALABAMA  
TOM HANRAH, IOWA  
BERT CONRAD, NORTH CAROLINA  
WYCHE FOWLER, JR., GEORGIA  
THOMAS A. DUNCAN, SOUTH CAROLINA  
RICHARD S. LUGAR, INDIANA  
ROBERT DOLE, KANSAS  
JERRY HELMS, NORTH CAROLINA  
THAD COCHRAN, MISSISSIPPI  
BUD SHUMWAY, MISSOURI  
BUTCH MCCONNELL, KENTUCKY  
CHRISTOPHER S. "TIT" BOND, MISSOURI  
PETE WILSON, CALIFORNIA

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON  
AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY  
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6000

June 22, 1987

Mr. Frank McGilvrey  
Coastal Barriers Coordinator  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Department of the Interior  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. McGilvrey:

The State of Alabama has recommended to the Coastal Barriers Task Force that a portion of the Mobile Point (Q01) parcel be deleted from the coastal barriers resource system. As you know from previous correspondence to your office, we strongly support this recommendation.

The Department has now formulated draft maps which incorporate this proposed change for submission to Congress. As it is conceded by the members of the Alabama delegation that the inclusion of the particular parcel referred to was an error, we once again would strongly recommend that this parcel be shown as deleted on the draft maps which will be sent to Congress for action.

A map showing the parcel in question is attached, as is the language contained in the Interior Department's draft proposal. We believe Congressman Sonny Callahan, who represents the Mobile point area in Alabama, has also contacted you about this recommendation. Please let us know if there is any further information you need from us concerning this recommendation.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

*Howell Heflin*  
Howell Heflin  
United States Senator

*Richard Shelby*  
Richard Shelby  
United States Senator

HH/meg  
Enclosures

1275

PATRICK J. LEAHY, VERMONT, CHAIRMAN  
EDWARD J. BOND, MONTANA  
JOHN MELCHER, MONTANA  
DAVID H. BYRNE, ARIZONA  
DAVID L. BORER, OKLAHOMA  
HOWELL HEFLIN, ALABAMA  
TOM HANRAH, IOWA  
BERT CONRAD, NORTH CAROLINA  
WYCHE FOWLER, JR., GEORGIA  
THOMAS A. DUNCAN, SOUTH CAROLINA  
RICHARD S. LUGAR, INDIANA  
ROBERT DOLE, KANSAS  
JERRY HELMS, NORTH CAROLINA  
THAD COCHRAN, MISSISSIPPI  
BUD SHUMWAY, MISSOURI  
BUTCH MCCONNELL, KENTUCKY  
CHRISTOPHER S. "TIT" BOND, MISSOURI  
PETE WILSON, CALIFORNIA

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON  
AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY  
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6000

June 22, 1987

Mr. Frank McGilvrey  
Coastal Barriers Coordinator  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Department of the Interior  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. McGilvrey:

The state of Alabama has recommended to the Coastal Barriers Task Force that a portion of St. Andrews Bay Quadrangle (Q01) in Gulf Shores, Alabama, which is property owned by Frank Merrill, be deleted from the Coastal Barriers Resource System.

Mr. Merrill's property includes such infrastructures as two miles of first quality state and county approved roads, approximately 15 culverts, a bridge and placements of underground sewer, water, electrical and telephone lines. A map showing the portion in question is attached. This deletion is also supported by Senator Shelby and by Congressman Sonny Callahan who represents the St. Andrews Bay Quadrangle area.

As you are well aware, the Department is now formulating draft maps which incorporate proposed changes for submission to Congress. Therefore, I would strongly recommend that this portion be shown as deleted on the draft maps which will be sent to Congress for action.

Thank you for your time on this matter and please let me know if there is any further information that you need concerning this recommendation.

Sincerely,  
*Howell Heflin*  
Howell Heflin

HH/meg  
Enclosures

1628

PATRICK J. LEAHY, VERMONT, CHAIRMAN  
EDWARD J. BOND, MONTANA  
JOHN MELCHER, MONTANA  
DAVID H. BYRNE, ARIZONA  
DAVID L. BORER, OKLAHOMA  
HOWELL HEFLIN, ALABAMA  
TOM HANRAH, IOWA  
BERT CONRAD, NORTH CAROLINA  
WYCHE FOWLER, JR., GEORGIA  
THOMAS A. DUNCAN, SOUTH CAROLINA  
RICHARD S. LUGAR, INDIANA  
ROBERT DOLE, KANSAS  
JERRY HELMS, NORTH CAROLINA  
THAD COCHRAN, MISSISSIPPI  
BUD SHUMWAY, MISSOURI  
BUTCH MCCONNELL, KENTUCKY  
CHRISTOPHER S. "TIT" BOND, MISSOURI  
PETE WILSON, CALIFORNIA

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON  
AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY  
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6000

July 23, 1987

William P. Horn  
Assistant Secretary for Fish,  
Wildlife and Parks  
Department of the Interior  
C Street Between 18th and 19th Streets, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Secretary Horn:

The State of Alabama has recommended to the Coastal Barriers Task Force that Fort Morgan Heights Subdivision, Surfside Shores Subdivision and Three Rivers Marina Property, Gulf Shores, Alabama, be deleted from the Coastal Barrier Resource System. I am writing to indicate my support for this recommendation.

I will greatly appreciate your consideration of this particular proposal and I urge your favorable recommendation of this deletion.

Sincerely,  
*Howell Heflin*  
Howell Heflin

HH/meg

SONNY CALLAHAN  
1ST DISTRICT, ALABAMA  
1221 LONGWORTH BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, DC 20515  
(202) 225-4931  
DISTRICT OFFICE  
8719 COTTAGE HILL ROAD  
SUITE 121  
MOBILE, AL 36688  
(205) 891-8111

1549

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515  
June 23, 1987

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY  
AND COMMERCE  
SUBCOMMITTEE  
ENERGY AND POWER  
TRANSPORTATION, TOURISM,  
AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

RICHARD SHELBY  
ALABAMA

1645

United States Senate  
WASHINGTON, DC 20510

June 22, 1987

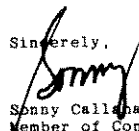
Honorable William P. Horn  
Assistant Secretary of the Interior  
for Fish and Wildlife  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Horn:

It was most gratifying to learn earlier this year that the Secretary has proposed to delete a portion of the Coastal Barrier Resources System in the Alabama Point (Q01) unit. You may recall that I have corresponded with the Department in the past on this property.

The Department, in its draft Report to Congress, has agreed that the U.S. Capitol Corporation's development should be deleted from Q01 because it was inappropriately placed in the System. As the report is finalized for submittal to Congress, I urge you to retain this recommendation for deletion. A drafting error was clearly the cause of the property's inclusion in the original Act. It is only fair to correct that mistake. I can assure you that I will strongly support the Department's recommendation during congressional consideration of amendments to the Coastal Barrier Resources Act.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,  
  
Sonny Callahan  
Member of Congress

SC:net

SERVING BALDWIN, CLARKE, ESCAMBIA, MOBILE, MONROE, WASHINGTON, & WILCOX COUNTIES

The Honorable Donald Hodel  
Office of the Secretary  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
18th and C Streets, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Secretary Hodel:

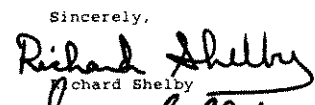

We are writing this letter regarding property owned by Mr. Frank Merrill located in the St. Andrew's Bay Quadrangle (Q01), Gulf Shores, Alabama. Enclosed please find maps and a legal description of the property.

The U.S. Department of the Interior has recently published a report to Congress setting forth certain proposed recommendations for additions to or deletions from the Coastal Barrier Resources System in Alabama. We understand that the Department of the Interior has requested a response from the Alabama governor's office to the proposed recommendations, and that the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs (ADECA) is now preparing such a response.

The ADECA response will recommend that the above-described property owned by Mr. Merrill be deleted from the Coastal Barrier Resources System in Alabama. Mr. Merrill's property includes such infrastructures as two miles of first quality state- and county-approved roads, approximately fifteen culverts, a bridge, and placement of underground sewer, water, electrical, and telephone lines.

Accordingly, we strongly support the ADECA recommendation to delete Mr. Merrill's property from the Coastal Barrier Resources System in Alabama, and hope you will give this request your utmost attention.

Sincerely,  
  
Howell Heflin

Sincerely,  
  
Richard Shelby  
  
Sonny Callahan

Enclosures

cc: Mr. Frank McGilvrey  
Coastal Barrier Coordinator  
Fish and Wildlife Service  
Mr. Owen Ambur  
Chief of Legislative Services  
Fish and Wildlife Service

JERRY MELLS, NORTH CAROLINA, CHAIRMAN  
BOB FOLEY, KANSAS  
ROBERT G. LEE, ALABAMA  
TERRY COCHRAN, MISSISSIPPI  
BILLY ROUSHWATER, MISSISSIPPI  
PAULA HAWKINS, FLORIDA  
DAVE SANDERS, NORTH CAROLINA  
PETE WILSON, CALIFORNIA  
MOTON MCCONNELL, KENTUCKY

1768

United States Senate  
COMMITTEE ON  
AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY  
WASHINGTON, DC 20510

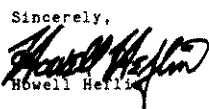
February 29, 1988

Ms. Barbara A. Wyman  
Special Assistant to the  
Assistant Secretary  
Fish, Wildlife and Parks  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
18th and C Streets, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Ms. Wyman:

I was disappointed to learn recently that the Department of the Interior continues to oppose the exclusion of Mr. Frank Merrill's property from the Barrier Islands Act maps.

As you know, this deletion is supported by the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs, the state environmental agency which makes official recommendations to the Department of Interior for revisions in these maps. I would once again like to register my belief that the information submitted to the Department of the Interior illustrates that the development on this property began before March 15, 1982 and to respectfully request your careful review of the proposed deletion of this property from the Barrier Islands Act maps.

Sincerely,  
  
Howell Heflin

HH/meg

1361

STROM THURMOND  
SOUTH CAROLINA  
COMMITTEES  
ARMED SERVICES  
JUDICIARY  
VETERANS AFFAIRS  
LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

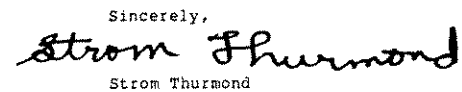
United States Senate  
WASHINGTON, DC 20510  
June 19, 1987

Mr. Frank McGilvrey  
Coastal Barriers Coordinator  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Department of the Interior  
Washington, D.C. 20240

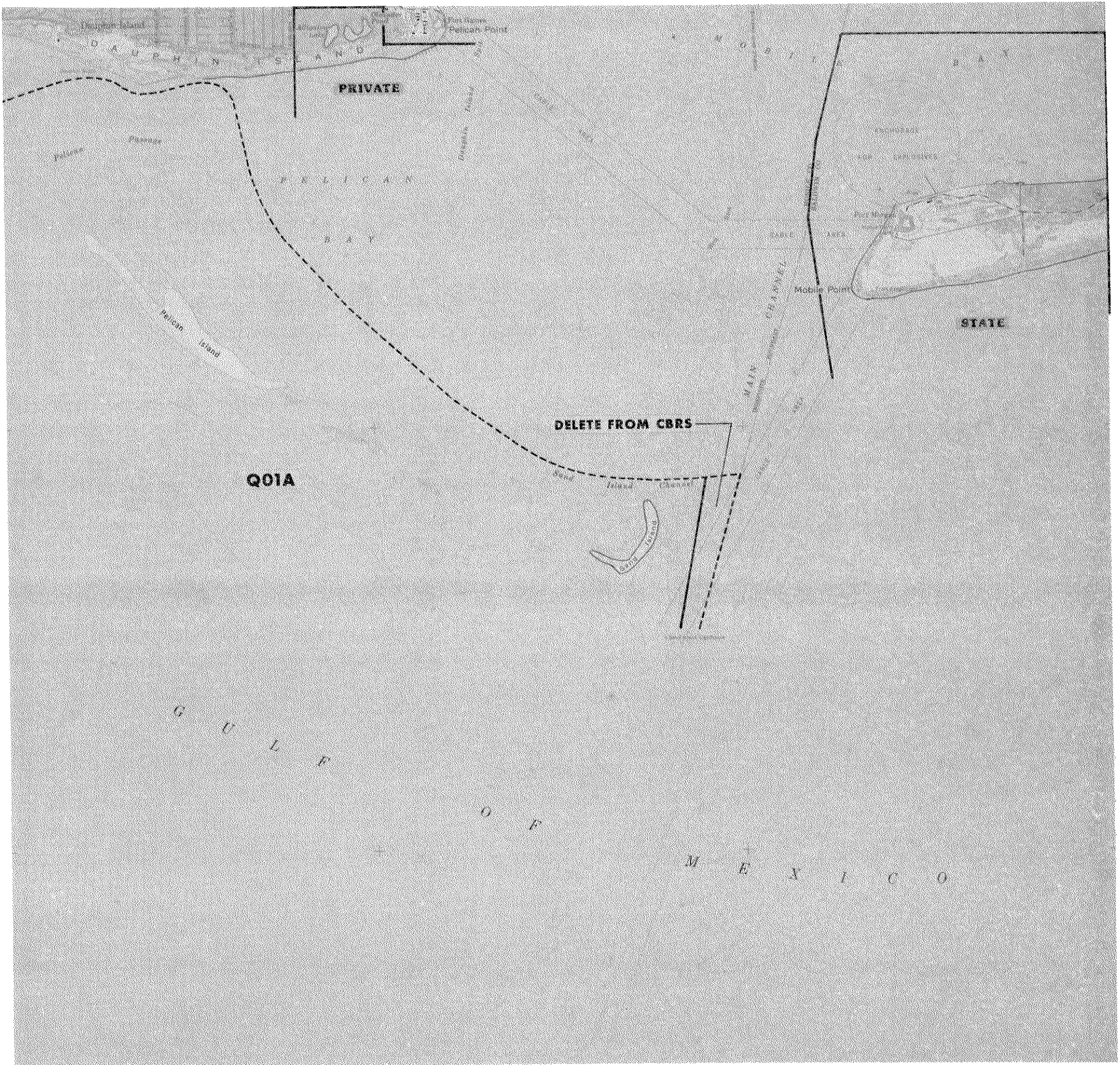
Dear Mr. McGilvrey:

As you are aware from previous correspondence to your office, I strongly support the Department of Interior's proposed recommendation that a portion of the Mobile Point (Q01) parcel in Alabama be deleted from the Coastal Barriers Resource System. As it is generally conceded that initial inclusion of this parcel was in error, I reiterate my concern that it be deleted from the Coastal Barriers System.

With kindest regards and best wishes,

Sincerely,  
  
Strom Thurmond

ST/kdd



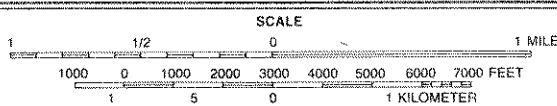
**Report to Congress on the Coastal Barrier Resources System**

**UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**



Mapped, edited and published  
by the Coastal Barriers Study Group  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Washington, D.C. 20240

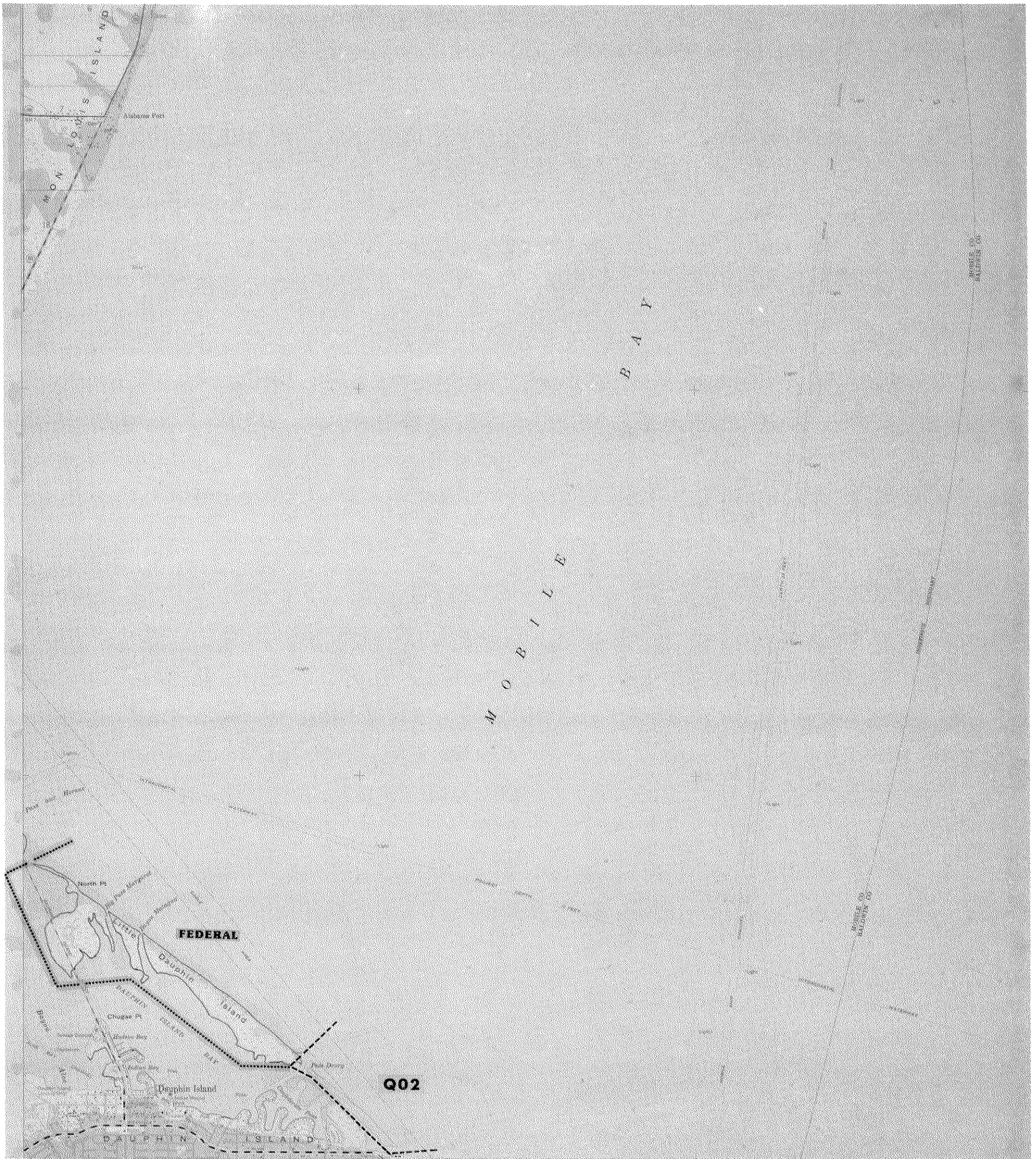
QUADRANGLE  
**FORT MORGAN**  
ALABAMA



- Solid lines depict recommendations for additions to or deletions from the Coastal Barrier Resources System. (Section 10 of P.L. 97 - 348.)
- - - Dash lines depict approximate boundaries of existing units in the Coastal Barrier Resources System, for reference purposes only.
- ..... Dotted lines depict approximate boundaries of an undeveloped coastal barrier that is "otherwise protected" or a military or coast guard property.



Base Map is the U.S. Geological Survey 1:24,000 scale quadrangle.



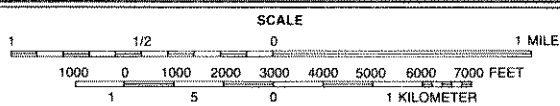
**Report to Congress on the Coastal Barrier Resources System**

**UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**



Mapped, edited and published  
by the Coastal Barriers Study Group  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Washington, D.C. 20240

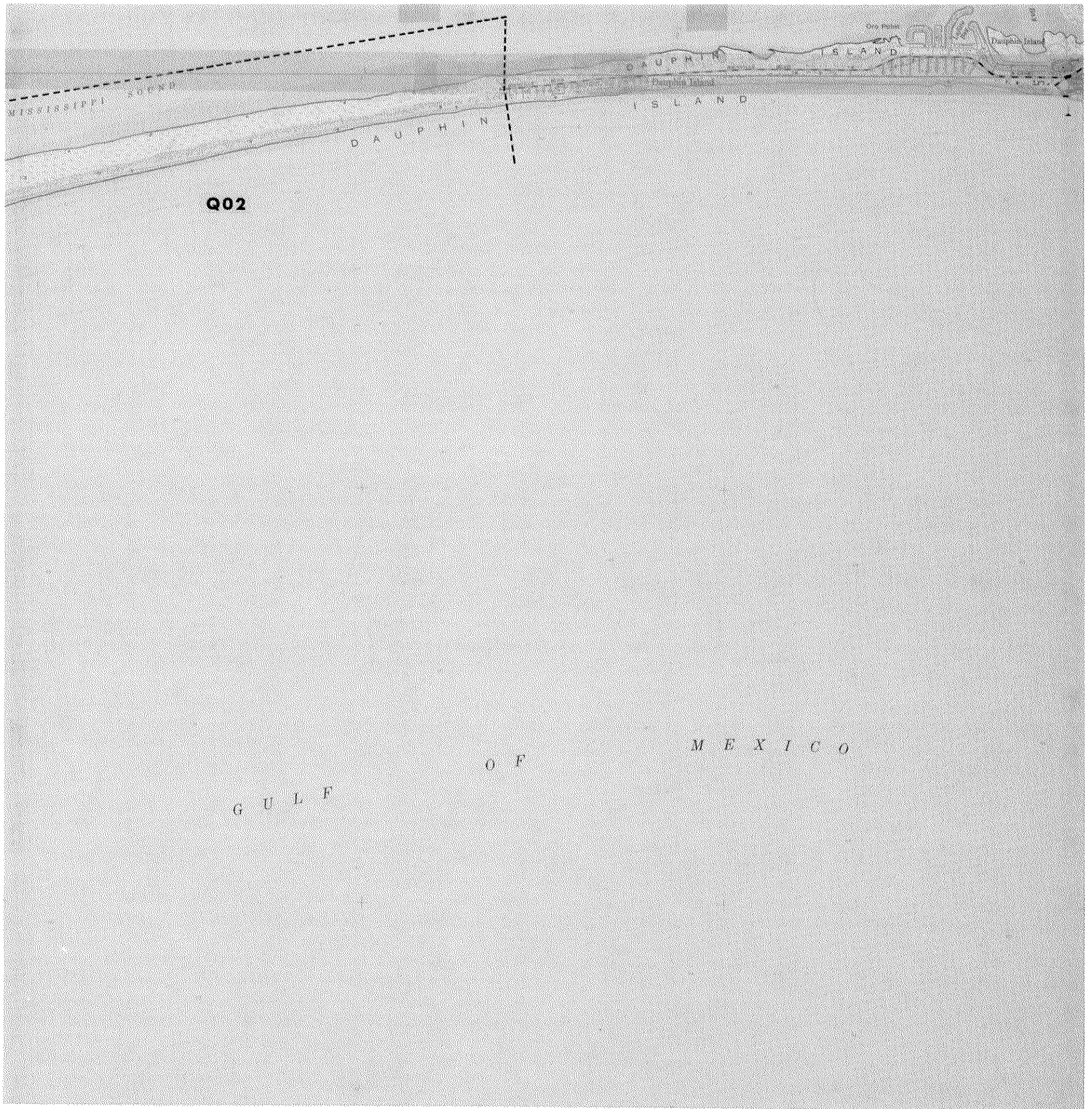
QUADRANGLE  
**LITTLE DAUPHIN ISLAND**  
ALABAMA



- Solid lines depict recommendations for additions to or deletions from the Coastal Barrier Resources System. (Section 10 of P.L. 97 - 348.)
- - - - - Dash lines depict approximate boundaries of existing units in the Coastal Barrier Resources System, for reference purposes only.
- Dotted lines depict approximate boundaries of an undeveloped coastal barrier that is "otherwise protected" or a military or coast guard property.



Base Map is the U.S. Geological Survey 1:24,000 scale quadrangle.



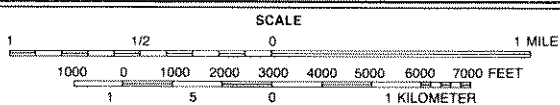
UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



Mapped, edited and published  
by the Coastal Barriers Study Group  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Washington, D.C. 20240

**Report to Congress on the Coastal Barrier Resources System**

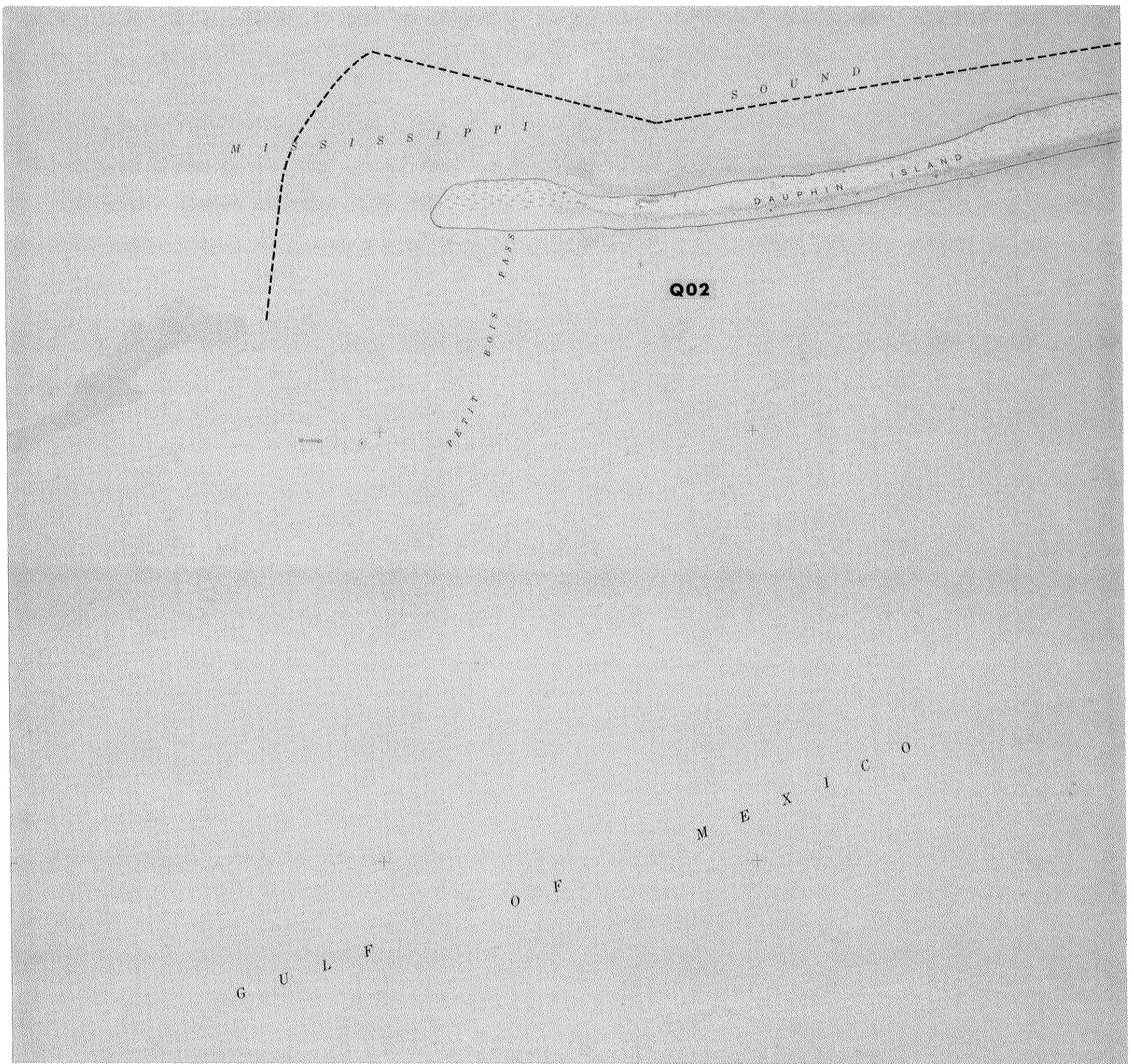
QUADRANGLE  
**FORT MORGAN NW**  
ALABAMA



- Solid lines depict recommendations for additions to or deletions from the Coastal Barrier Resources System. (Section 10 of P.L. 97 - 348.)
- - - Dash lines depict approximate boundaries of existing units in the Coastal Barrier Resources System, for reference purposes only.
- ..... Dotted lines depict approximate boundaries of an undeveloped coastal barrier that is "otherwise protected" or a military or coast guard property.



Base Map is the U.S. Geological Survey 1:24,000 scale quadrangle.



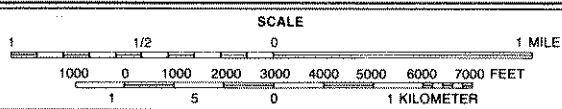
**Report to Congress on the Coastal Barrier Resources System**

**UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**



Mapped, edited and published  
by the Coastal Barriers Study Group  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Washington, D.C. 20240

QUADRANGLE  
**PETIT BOIS PASS**  
ALABAMA



- Solid lines depict recommendations for additions to or deletions from the Coastal Barrier Resources System. (Section 10 of P.L. 97 - 348.)
- - - - Dash lines depict approximate boundaries of existing units in the Coastal Barrier Resources System, for reference purposes only.
- ..... Dotted lines depict approximate boundaries of an undeveloped coastal barrier that is "otherwise protected" or a military or coast guard property.



Base Map is the U.S. Geological Survey 1:24,000 scale quadrangle.

Q02 - DAUPHIN ISLANDS

State Position: The State of Alabama expressed no opinion on this CBRS unit.

Other Comments: Two letters were received suggesting that additional areas on Dauphin Island may qualify for inclusion in the CBRS. The letters are reprinted in the

General Comment Letters section (letters number 1048 and 1282).

Response: All qualified undeveloped portions of Dauphin Island are already part of the CBRS.

DOI Recommendation: The DOI recommends no change in the existing CBRS unit.