Coastal Zone
Information
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COASTAL ZONE
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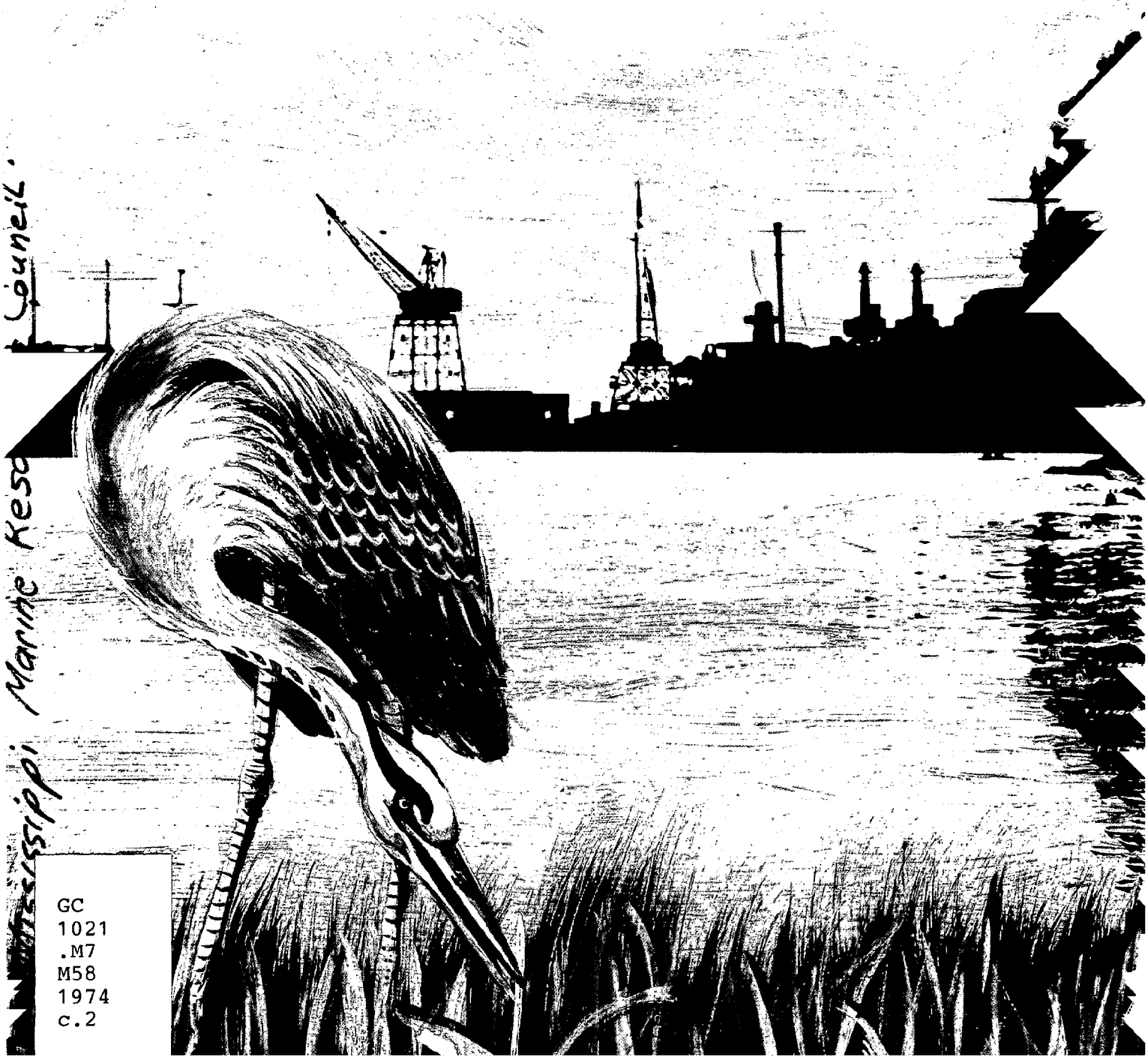
A Report of the Mississippi Marine Resources Council



Mississippi Marine Resources Council

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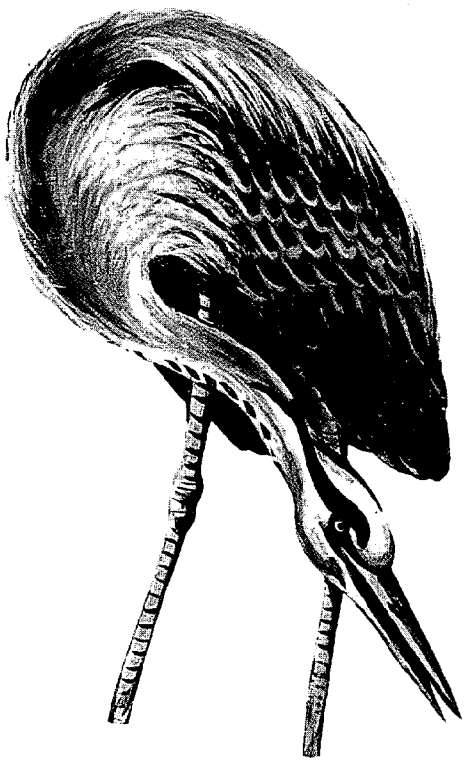

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Mission The Mississippi Marine Resources Council is the State agency charged by its enabling legislation in 1970 to develop and implement a coastal zone management plan directed toward the rational development of the coastal resources of the State. The mission of the Council is to help develop these resources for the maximum social and economic benefit, while at the same time, preserving the natural beauty of the Mississippi Gulf Coast and conserving those resources which are endangered or are in limited supply.

The passage of the Coastal Wetlands Protection Act in 1973 was a first step in this mission and recognizes the State's interest in preserving the natural state of its wetlands and their ecosystems. The Act designates the Mississippi Marine Resources Council as the regulatory agency for activities conducted on State owned coastal wetlands.

The Council coordinates its efforts with other State agencies having a vested interest in the coastal zone of Mississippi and functions in a cooperative program with related agencies of the coastal states and the federal government. Additionally, the Council serves to provide the Governor, the State Legislature and other State agencies with current information regarding Mississippi's coastal environs and resources. The assistance of the Council is available to the lawmakers in drafting legislation affecting the development and conservation of the State's coastal resources.

William L. Waller, Chairman

Donald J. Cuevas, Vice Chairman

James B. Rucker, Executive Director

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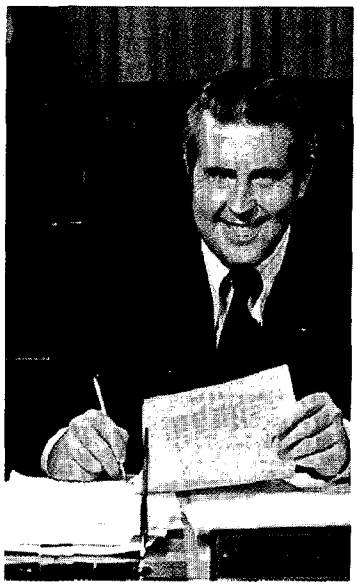
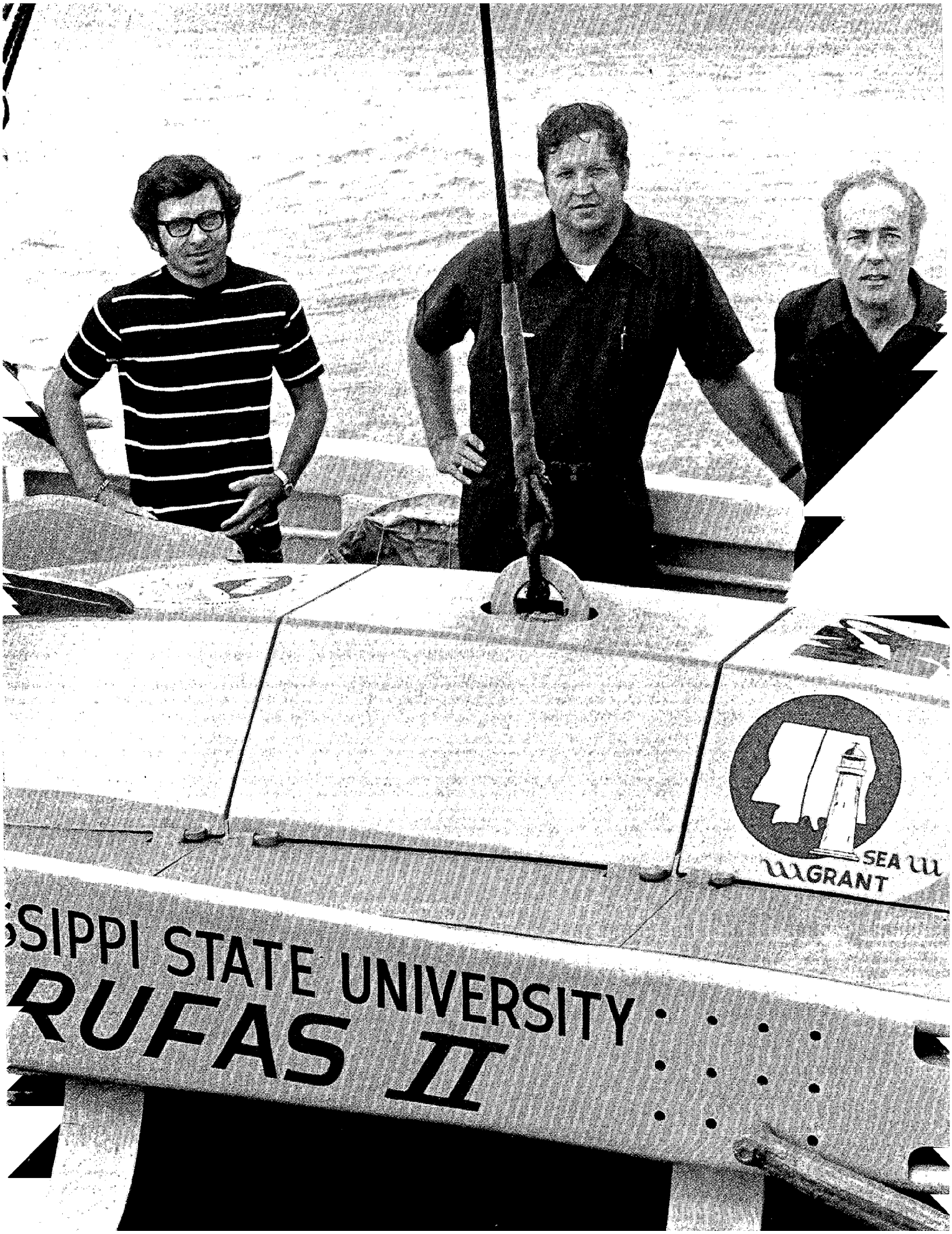


William L. Waller, Governor

Council Organization

Chaired by the Governor and functioning through a Vice Chairman and Executive Director, the Council is composed of sixteen members appointed by the Governor to represent the various segments of government, industry, and academic institutions. Two members each from the House of Representatives and the State Senate are represented. Academic institutions are represented by the Director of the Board of Trustees of the Institutions of Higher Learning, the Gulf Coast Research Laboratory and the Mississippi-Alabama Sea Grant Consortium. The Marine Biologist of the Mississippi Marine Conservation Commission and the Director of the Mississippi Agricultural and Industrial Board, as well as a representative of the Mississippi Research and Development Center serve on the Council. Additionally, six members are appointed from the public at large. The Council also has established an Advisory Committee which is presently composed of nine members drawn from industry, state, regional and federal agencies. All members of the Council and Advisory Committee serve without compensation.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Staff and Offices

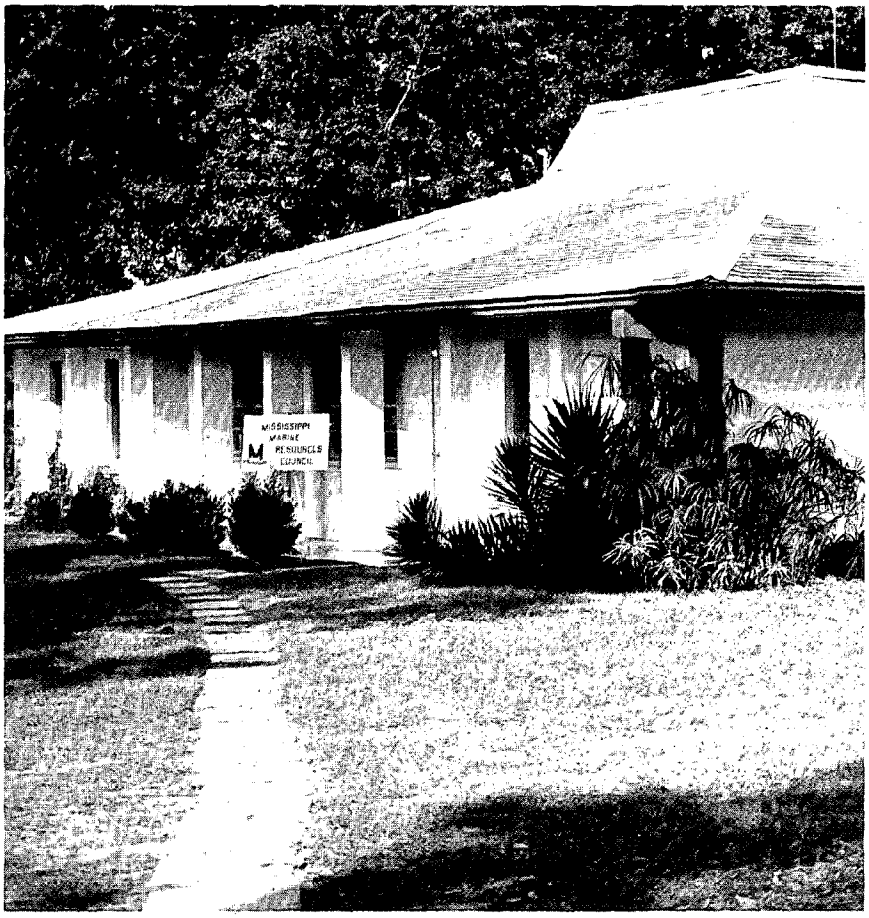
The staff of the Council is composed of six full-time employees located on the Gulf Park Campus of the University of Southern Mississippi in Long Beach, Mississippi. This location provides the staff a centrally located base from which to operate on the Mississippi Gulf Coast.

The Council's Executive Director is Dr. James B. Rucker who is presently on his second year of a two year assignment to the State of Mississippi from the Naval Oceanographic Office under the Federal Inter-Governmental Personnel Act. Mr. Robert E. Schmieg, who has been with the Council since November 1972, serves as the Marine Programs Officer.

In June of 1973, Mr. Joseph I. Gill, Jr., a native of Biloxi, was brought on board as Marine Programs Administrator. Mr. Larry E. Goldman was added to the staff in October of 1973 as Marine Programs Biologist. Mr. Goldman comes from the State of Washington on assignment from the Department of the Interior under provisions of the Federal Inter-Governmental Personnel Act.

Mrs. Grace Boykin who joined the staff in October, 1972 serves as secretary to the Director. The clerical staff was enlarged in June of 1973 by the addition of Miss Gwendolyn A. Ladner.

In addition to the full time staff, graduate interns may be found at the offices during the summer months and periodically during the school year working on various projects for the Council.



Coastal Zone Management

In the months following its creation the Council devoted its efforts to a survey of the strengths and needs of the State of Mississippi in areas related to the development and utilization of marine resources. Mississippi's seventy mile long Gulf Coast is a region endowed with many marine resources, a number of natural assets ashore, and a favorable location—all in a beautiful setting. This coastal zone, a small but important part of the State, is experiencing change. The industrial and residential developers, the tourist business, interstate commerce, shipbuilding, and the enterprises serving them are expanding. The growth is largely uncoordinated and lacks a coastal zone management program, resulting in wasteful consumption of the State's resources, sometimes in the destruction of natural assets and in conflicting uses of the coastal zone.

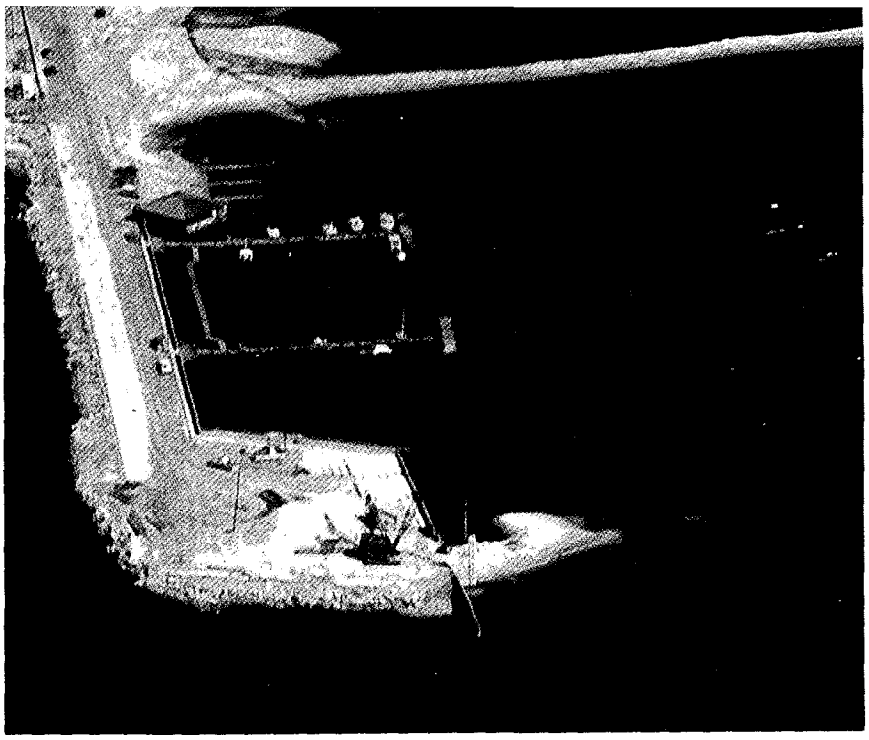
In October 1972, President Nixon signed into law the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972. The Act recognizes the State's responsibility to develop a comprehensive management program to insure the most rational and beneficial use of the coastal zone. The Bill also recognizes that the States can usually be the most effective regulators of such a program. The Bill provides for a two-thirds Federal, with one-third State matching fund program for management program development grants, and similar two to one matching administrative grants following program development. Federal guidelines indicate that a management program for the land and water resources of the coastal zone must include:

1. An identification of the boundaries of the coastal zone, subject to management program, defined
2. An inventory and designation of areas of particular concern within the coastal zone
3. Broad guidelines on priority of uses in areas of particular concern
4. List of permissible land and water uses which have a direct and significant impact on coastal waters

5. Governmental structure to implement management program, plus description of interrelationships of various levels of government. That is, how local and county governments, regional entities, regional councils of government and state governments relate one to another in managing uses in the coastal zone.
6. Controls over permissible land and water uses including legal means to:
   —regulate land and water use
   —control development in coastal zone
   —resolve conflicts among competing users
   —acquire property interests
7. One or more of the following general techniques must be used to control permissible uses:
   —state standards and criteria, with local implementation
   —state administrative review and enforcement
   —state land and water use planning and recreation
   —state veto power over all projects and land and water use regulations

In January of 1973 the Governor designated the Council as the State agency to develop a Coastal Zone Management Program. A Mississippi Coastal Zone Management Program Development Plan was completed in March 1973 and is presently undergoing review and evaluation by the Council. The plan was initiated and developed in accordance with the requirements and guidelines of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972. The Council, through the Governor's office, was the first state to submit its development grant application in May, 1973. Presently Mississippi occupies a high priority position among coastal states to receive federal coastal zone management funding which should be available in early 1974. The result of this effort will be a comprehensive management plan for the coastal zone which will assure:

—Development of available marine and coastal resources for the economic benefit of Mississippi's citizens
—Environmental protection for the inhabitants and for the natural resources
—Improved application of marine research to coastal problems
—Resolution of conflicts in marine and land use
—Coordination of the activities of the many interests in the coastal zone



Coastal Zone Projects Review

During the past year the Council has reached a high level of activity in fulfilling its advisory and clearinghouse responsibilities through development of an active program administered by its staff, to provide for review of all proposed projects within the State's coastal zone. It is recognized by the Council that marine related projects involve many factors which affect the public interest, and that other State agencies and institutions also have vested interest in various facets of coastal zone affairs. Therefore, the Council's review program functions in cooperation with these other marine oriented State agencies and institutions and coordinates the results of their evaluations. This program provides a stronger voice at the State level in evaluating projects permitted by Federal agencies within the coastal zone of Mississippi.

Since the Marine Resources Council is largely concerned with public waters, water bottoms, shorelines and tidal marsh lands, most of the coastal zone projects reviewed are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Army Corps of Engineers. The Corps of Engineers provides a system of review by circulating public notices of proposed projects to all interested parties before issuing Federal permits. The Council participates in this review system and coordinates the coastal zone position for all such projects. This coordinated Coastal Zone Position Statement is provided to the Coordinator of Federal-State Programs under the Office of the Governor for incorporation into the consolidated State review. During 1973 review of 32 such projects has been completed by the Council.

In addition to private projects requiring Federal permits, the Council also coordinates the review of proposed maintenance dredging of Federally authorized navigation channels in Mississippi's coastal zone. These are usually major operations which are conducted by the Corps of Engineers. Environmental impact statements are often prepared by the Corps for such projects and circulated to State agencies for review. The Council, acting through its staff, coordinates the review of these impact statements. A total of 10 (ten) such reviews have been processed this year.

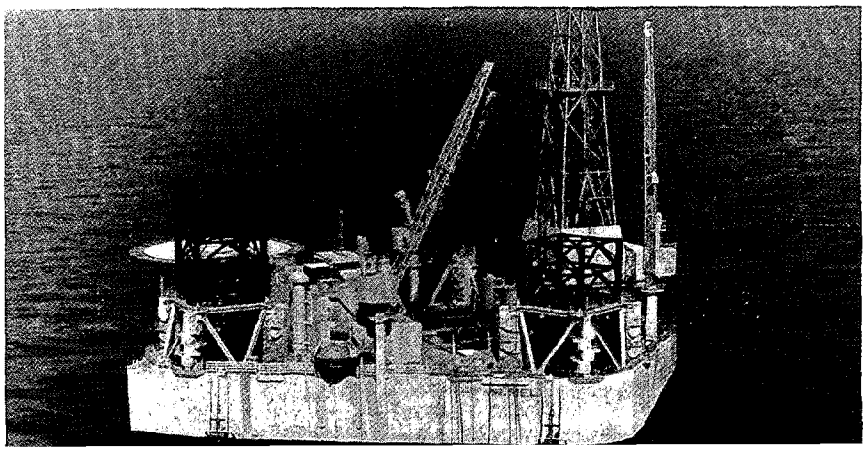
Energy Resources

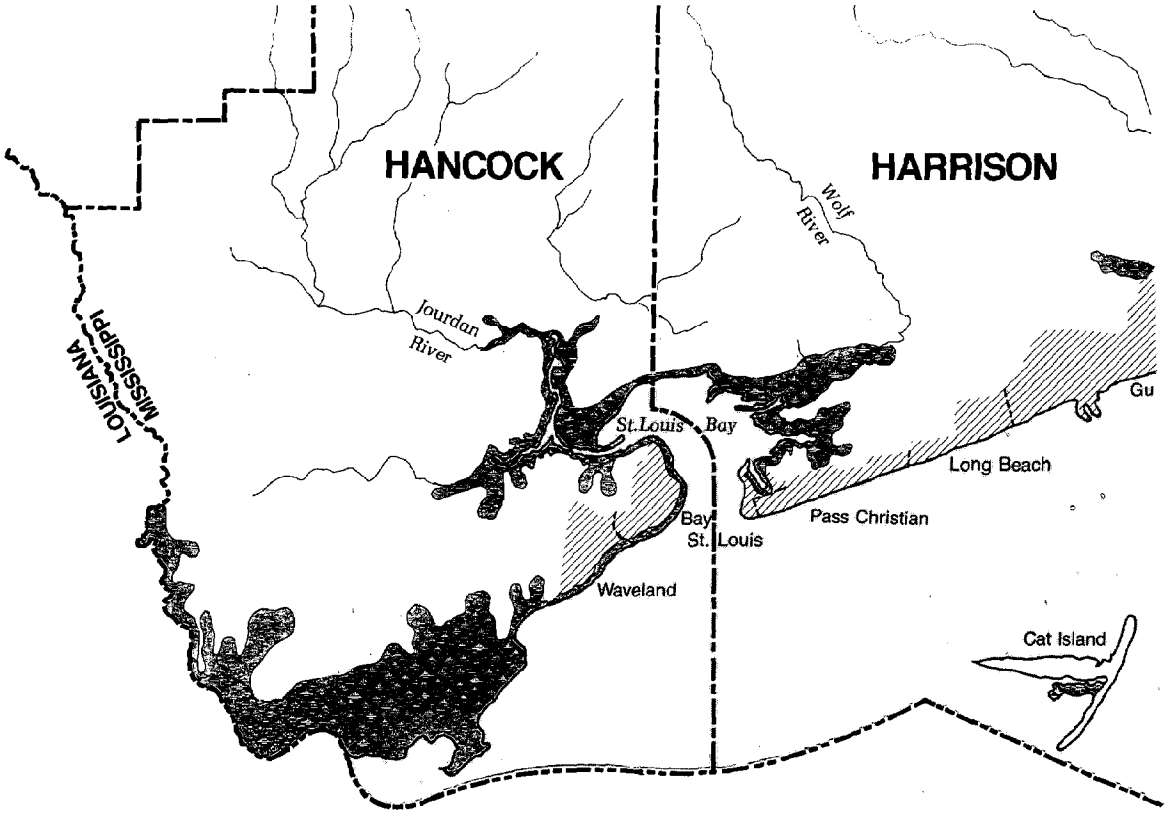
Rapidly changing national energy conditions and growing energy needs caused much attention to be focused on the Eastern Gulf of Mexico and its bordering coastal states during 1973. These conditions precipitated action from both the Federal and State levels to increase petroleum supplies in the Eastern Gulf Region. Plans were implemented to provide for exploration and development of federal offshore leases and establishment of deepwater port facilities for increasing petroleum imports. The severe energy crisis which struck the nation near the end of the year, although possibly shifting some emphasis from deepwater ports to development of offshore petroleum reserves, provided new impetus for increasing petroleum supplies to the nation.

As part of its responsibility in providing for rational development and conservation of the State's coastal and marine resources, the Council, acting through its staff, maintains a current knowledge of both Federal and State plans regarding development of offshore petroleum reserves and siting of deepwater port facilities. The Council staff has critically reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement prepared by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, for the proposed Oil and Gas General Lease Sale Offshore Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, scheduled for December of 1973. The views of the Council regarding the impact of the proposed Federal action were submitted by the Director at a formal public hearing held at Tallahassee, Florida in August. Additionally, the Council staff has reviewed and submitted written comments on the Department of the Interior's Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Deepwater Port Siting.

Council and staff members also attended a public hearing and reviewed feasibility reports prepared by the Department of Army, Corps of Engineers, regarding alternate deepwater port sites in the Gulf of Mexico. The Council also functions in an advisory capacity in providing consultation to the Office of Science and Technology under the Office of the Governor, regarding deepwater port siting.

In view of the national energy crisis, the Council recognizes that Mississippi may occupy a key geographical position relative to petroleum supplies obtained from development of offshore leases and foreign imports flowing into the country through deepwater port facilities. The Council further recognizes that both of these major approaches to increase energy supplies will produce major long-term and indirect impacts which will be sustained by the Mississippi Gulf Coast. These impacts must be anticipated and provided for within the State's overall coastal zone management plan. Consistent with these views, the Council has repeatedly urged the Federal government to provide the funding called for under the provisions of the National Coastal Zone Management Act, and has suggested that priority be given to those coastal states which will sustain long-term impacts from major Federal offshore action.



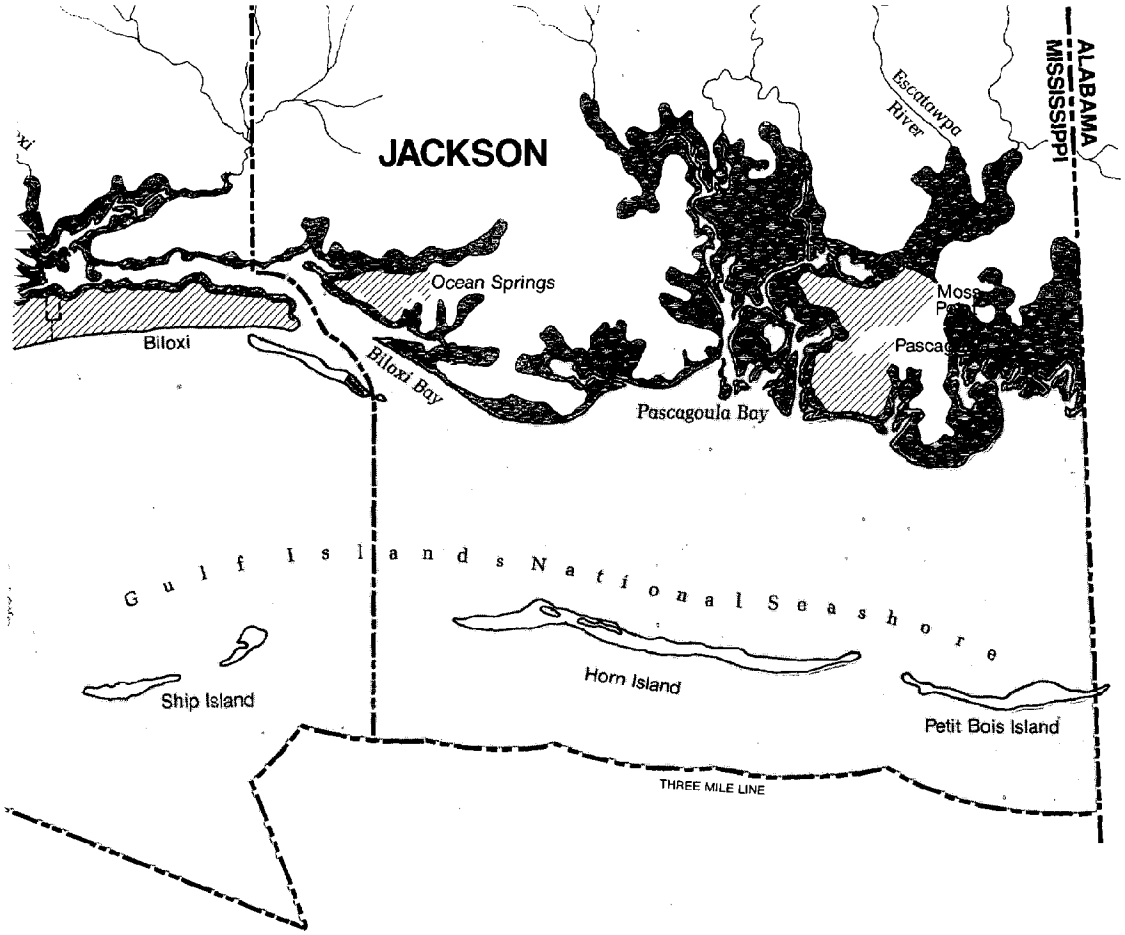


Wetlands Administration

A unique portion of Mississippi's coastal wetlands are the 64,000 acres of tidal marshes which fringe the states coastal shoreline. These marshes provide the State with a viable, irreplaceable natural resource. Tidal marshes contribute significantly to the seafood industry, and provide recreation and aesthetic enjoyment for the citizens of Mississippi and visitors from other states. Large quantities of plant life, produced by tidal marshes are the source of much of the organic matter consumed by finfish, crustacea and shellfish of significant economic value. Tidal marshes serve as a nursery area and natural habitat for important mammals, many species of fish, and water fowl. They help reduce flood damage and serve as a buffer in protecting shorelines against erosion. Perhaps most important, they protect public health and welfare by absorbing silt and certain types of pollution in the estuarine waters. It is the adopted policy of the State to minimize the stresses placed on the coastal wetlands and their ecosystems and to encourage non-destructive uses of the tidal marshes to the highest degree possible.

Wetlands areas in Mississippi have been modified or destroyed in the past, and the remaining wetlands areas are in danger of being further modified or destroyed due to increasing rate of growth and development along the Gulf Coast. At the same time the Council recognizes that certain activities in the wetlands such as hunting, private piers and some limited modifications do little or no irreparable damage to the wetlands, and there is a continuing need for certain projects in the wetlands that serve the public interest. These projects are for improvement of commerce, navigation, fisheries and recreational activities and are essential in maintaining reasonable wetlands usage.

The Coastal Wetlands Protection Act was enacted in the 1973 Regular Session of the Mississippi Legislature and became effective



July 1, 1973. The Mississippi Marine Resources Council has been designated to administer this "Wetlands Act," which is directed toward preserving the natural state of the coastal wetlands, and preventing the despoliation and destruction of them, except when a specific alteration of a specific coastal wetland would serve a higher public interest. Wetlands regulation has long been needed, as the tidal marsh and submerged lands protected under the wetlands law comprise the estuarine ecosystems of Mississippi's coastal region.

The Council, in order to implement the policy set forth in the Coastal Wetlands Protection Act (Chapter 385, Mississippi Laws of 1973), and to provide for the protection of Coastal Wetlands and their ecosystems, has been directed to evaluate the Coastal Wetlands, as defined by law, and prepare charts showing their distribution. In accordance with these provisions photomaps of the coastal region were prepared with the cooperation of the Gulf Regional Planning Commission and Gulf Coast Research Laboratory and distributed in October to all coastal county courthouses for public examination and reference. These maps have also been distributed to concerned local, state, and federal agencies to show the location and distribution of Coastal Wetlands in Mississippi.

In conjunction with the photomaps the Council is charged with the responsibility of promoting education and economic knowledge concerning the Coastal Wetlands of Mississippi. Many news releases were published and talks given to civic groups and public audiences concerning the wetlands. This type of service is provided to any concerned group.

The Council also has been actively involved in interfacing with other states, state agencies, and civic groups concerning the wetlands Act. Copies of the Act have been distributed and speeches given outside the State of Mississippi. This interfacing action has helped to promote a unified effort for protecting the wetlands of the Gulf and other areas.

Sea Grant

Since its beginning the Council has recognized the need to develop and nurture within the State marine educational and research capabilities. It was recognized that this objective could be accomplished most effectively by taking advantage of the provisions of the Federal Sea Grant College Act of 1966, which provided for a two-thirds Federal to a one-third State matching fund program. In response to this need the Mississippi Sea Grant Consortium was established in January, 1970. The Sea Grant program is governed by a Management Committee composed of a representative appointed by the heads of University of Mississippi, University of Southern Mississippi, Mississippi State University and the Gulf Coast Research Laboratory. During this three year period the matching fund to support the Sea Grant Program was provided through the Council. Close communication with the Consortium's Sea Grant Program was developed through the membership of the Consortium Director, Dr. Sidney D. Upham, on the Mississippi Marine Resources Council.

During the past year major institutional and fiscal changes have been instituted. It was recognized that the Council needed to use its funding to initiate other new programs, principally in the area of coastal zone management; and since the Sea Grant Program was well established in the Federal budgeting system it was mutually agreed that starting in FY 1974 the Institutions of Higher Learning would provide in their budget a separate line item for funding to support the Sea Grant Program. The Council can now use its funds to accelerate specific segments of the Sea Grant Program which address urgent State problems.

Additionally, to further strengthen the close working relationship between the Council and the Mississippi Sea Grant Consortium the Director of the Marine Resources Council now serves as a member of the Sea Grant Management Committee along with the representatives of the consortium institutions.

The present Sea Grant program is comprised of seven areas of investigation: Program Direction and Development, Marine Coastal Law, Pollution, Fisheries Development, Engineering in the Ocean, Industrial Socio-Political Development and Advisory Services. Progress of key projects are described below.

A four-phase Coastal Leaders Program has been developed to identify and prioritize industrial and socio-political problems. Coastal Leaders Conferences have been held, and citizens task forces have been formed to concentrate on specific problem areas. In addition, a formal record investigation was made to compile and categorize previous research pertaining to the coastal zone. This *Index of Publications Relative to the Mississippi Gulf Coast* has been published and distributed to coastal leaders, academic personnel and libraries this past year.

An ongoing Sea Grant Project is to develop a comprehensive code of marine law and science for the regulation of Mississippi's coastal zone. This code will eliminate conflicts and deficiencies in the laws upon which future legislation must be built to deal effectively with utilization, development, and conservation of marine resources. During 1973 eight volumes of Mississippi Marine Law have been compiled, published, and distributed to State Legislators and others who will review them and make recommendations for changes to prevent future conflicts and duplications.

The School of Law at the University of Mississippi is currently teaching two Sea Grant sponsored courses: Law of the Coastal Zone and Marine Law and Sciences. These two courses expose law students to the unique problems of the coastal zone and provide interdisciplinary study between law and sciences.

A multi-disciplinary, multi-institutional project was initiated to formulate a model for predicting ecological changes that may be expected to occur as a result of the introduction of pollutants into an estuarine environment. A team of scientists made a complete baseline study of the Bay of St. Louis, and the mass of raw data is now in the computer center of Mississippi State University. As a result of computerizing this data, two new Sea Grant Projects have been developed for the computer management and interpretation of marine ecosystem data.

The ongoing project, Selective Algal Inhibition by Aquatic Angiosperms, has made significant progress in defining, chemically and biologically, a natural solution for control of algae. The natural inhibitor has been isolated in relatively pure form, and work is in progress to identify and synthesize the compound.

The most dramatic Sea Grant Project completed to date was RUFAS II, the Remote Underwater Reconnaissance Fisheries Assessment System, built for the National Marine Fisheries Service by the School of Engineering at Mississippi State University. This towed, unmanned vehicle has a depth capability of 400 fathoms, a complete closed circuit television system, and various still and movie cameras. The vehicle is "flown" by an operator on the mother ship who can maneuver it over the ocean bottom to permit accurate assessment of present fisheries, discovery of new fisheries, and the acquisition of new geological and oceanographic information. RUFAS II has successfully completed sea trials and has been delivered to the National Marine Fisheries Service.

In the area of Fisheries Development, work has continued to assess the impact of sport fishing on the economy of Mississippi. Until this study was commenced, the only data available on the fisheries in Mississippi waters were those pertaining to commercial fishing. This project is documenting the absolute magnitude of sport fishing in the Biloxi Bay and Mississippi Sound. The data obtained from this project will be useful for application to the total management of Mississippi fisheries. Another project, Parasites of Marine Animals in the Northern Gulf of Mexico, continues work to identify parasites infecting marine animals and to determine drugs or other methods for their control. The Current Regime and Exchange Characteristics of a River Discharge into the Mississippi Sound is a project for studying water exchange characteristics of an estuarine system to permit accurate assessment of the effects of municipal and industrial wastes on the biota of the area.

The Marine Extension Services has inaugurated a vigorous program to establish Sea Grant identity among the various marine audiences. Extension Services specialists have worked closely with the Coastal Leaders Program and with a new project concerned with the disposal of seafood processing wastes. Of particular concern is the plight of Mississippi's fishermen. Extension Services specialists have been working closely with the fishermen to help them solve such problems as fish discards, new product generation, and the scheduled periodic opening of the Bonnet Carre Spillway to increase the productivity of the Mississippi Sound.

Seafood Industry

The Council empowered its Seafood Task Committee to initiate a study of the economics and laws pertaining to the seafood industry and the Marine Conservation Commission in September, 1973. The following month the Governor expressed his concern and interest regarding the seafood industry and asked that the study be completed in time to provide recommendations regarding any necessary legislative changes in time for action during the 1974 legislative session.

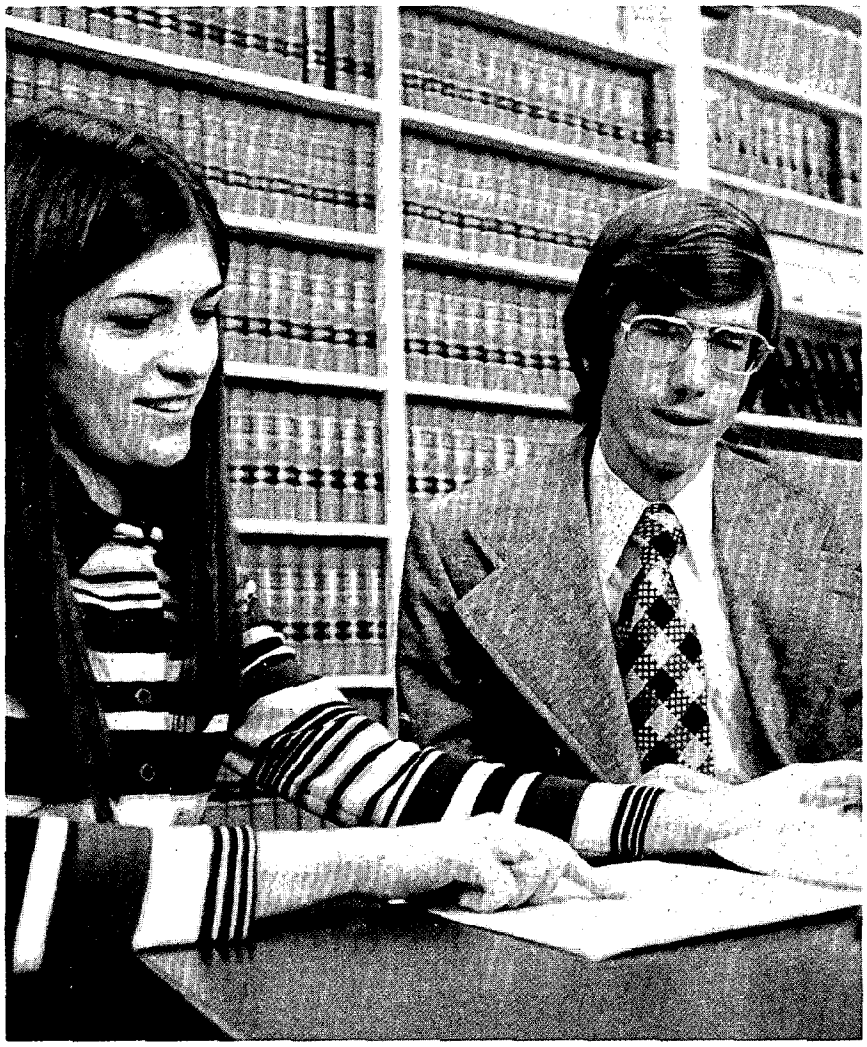
The Council's Seafood Task Force is composed of Mr. William J. Demoran, Marine Conservation Commission Biologist; Mr. Joseph V. Colson, Director, Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission; Dr. Harold Howse, Director, Gulf Coast Research Laboratory; Dr. Sidney D. Upham, Director, Mississippi-Alabama Sea Grant Consortium; and Dr. James B. Rucker, Director, Mississippi Marine Resources Council. The Seafood Task Force drafted the necessary work statement and on October 26 held a briefing on the scope of the study with the coastal legislative delegation to finalize the objectives of the study. Major objectives of this study, as defined by legislators present and members of the Seafood Task Force Committee of the Mississippi Marine Resources Council, were an economic study of the Mississippi seafood industry, evaluation of laws pertaining to the seafood industry to better understand existing legislative controls and recommendations for streamlining laws affecting the Mississippi seafood industry.

The Seafood Task Force of the Mississippi Marine Resources Council delegated various tasks to State agencies and institutions that had expertise for a particular segment of the study. Dr. James B. Rucker, Executive Director of the Mississippi Marine Resources Council, appointed Dr. James B. Johnston to coordinate the project for the Council.

Mr. Charles Lyles, Senior Fishery Statistician of the Gulf Coast Research Laboratory developed historical data on the economics of the seafood industry of Mississippi. Dr. Robert L. Crosslin, Assistant Research Economist for Mississippi State University, compiled state tax revenues, employment, and wages generated by Mississippi's seafood industry from 1968 to 1973. The Bureau of Business Research, University of Southern Mississippi, developed a Mississippi seafood product flow model and estimated the economic impact of the Mississippi seafood industry for 1971 and 1972.

Dr. C. David Veal, Mississippi Sea Grant Advisory Service, conducted a survey of public attitudes concerning management of the seafood industry from those dependent upon the industry for their livelihood and other concerned individuals. Dr. James Zirkle, Sea Grant Legal Staff of the University of Mississippi Law School, reviewed legislation pertaining to organization, regulation and management of marine resources from other coastal states in the southeastern region of the United States and compared Mississippi seafood legislation to these states. Dr. Zirkle and Mr. Joel Blass, Council Attorney, prepared a model ordinance that would recommend an improved management strategy for the State of Mississippi Seafood Management.

This study involved social, economic, and legal aspects of the Mississippi seafood industry and hopefully will aid in clarifying problems that may exist in this industry. The Council harbors no illusions that it has provided final answers to the strengthening of the seafood industry. But we earnestly hope that the work of the Council will lead to constructive legislative action to advance the industry.



Graduate Intern Program

The Mississippi Marine Resources Council initiated a graduate intern program in the Spring of 1973 designed to introduce interested students to practical aspects of marine related fields while providing opportunities for application of academic experience and skills.

The program encompasses two types of internships for graduate and law students enrolled in a college or university in Mississippi. The on-campus graduate internship allows the student to pursue his normal course work while enrolled in the program. A summer graduate internship provides fulltime employment on the Gulf Coast during the summer months.

The program is diversified and supports a wide range of coastal zone projects within the areas ranging from Marine and Coastal Law to Engineering. Although the program has been established for less than a year, nine students have been awarded internships and nearly a dozen technical internal reports have been generated.

Application for enrollment in the Graduate Internship Program can be made directly to the Mississippi Marine Resources Council or through faculty members of Mississippi's Institutions of Higher Learning.

Budget

		FY 1974	FY 1975*
GENERAL			
Personal Services		$ 56,079	$ 68,190
Commodities		4,000	4,890
Contracts		78,670	140,360
Equipment		2,346	2,650
Subsidies, Loans and Grants		150,000	80,000
	TOTAL	$291,095	$296,090
WETLANDS ADMINISTRATION			
Personal Services		$ 22,100	$ 28,192
Commodities		4,000	4,800
Contracts		10,000	19,200
Equipment		1,500	1,600
Subsidies, Loans and Grants		2,400	0
	TOTAL	$ 40,000	$ 53,792

*Requested

Personal Services

GENERAL BUDGET

1. **Salaries, Wages and Fringe Benefits**
   Fiscal 1974 estimated expenditure of $46,304 is based on the salaries of four employees; two clerical, a Marine Programs Officer and the Director, who is on inter-governmental loan from the Federal government who pays 50% of his salary. The request for Fiscal 1975 is $56,970, an increase of $10,666. This increase is based on the normal salary and benefit increase for classified employees and in recognition of the termination of the present existing inter-governmental agreement regarding the Director in early FY 1975. The Council must budget additional funds to cover the full salary of the Director in FY 1975.
2. **Travel and Subsistence**
   The request of $11,220 represents an increase of $1,445 over the estimated Fiscal 1974 requirement and reflects anticipated additional travel requirements made necessary by program expansion.

WETLANDS ADMINISTRATION

1. **Salaries, Wages and Fringe Benefits**
   Fiscal year 1974 estimated an expenditure of $19,600 for full salary for a Marine Projects Administrator and half salary for a Marine Programs Biologist for a period of twelve months. The request of $24,602 for Fiscal year 1975 is based on a twelve month full salary requirement for a Marine Projects Administrator and a Marine Programs Biologist. This increase of $5,002 includes the addition of temporary or part-time clerical help and reflects the normal salary increase for the regular staff. The Marine Programs Biologist is on an inter-governmental loan contract with 50% of his total salary paid by the Federal government.
2. **Travel and Subsistence**
   This increase of $1,090 is due to anticipated additional travel requirements made necessary by increased staff program activity associated with wetlands administration.

Commodities

GENERAL BUDGET

Fiscal 1975 requested $4,890 is only $890 in excess of the estimated Fiscal 1974 expenditures and reflects the general increase in staff activity.

WETLANDS ADMINISTRATION

Commodities requirements for Fiscal year 1975 are estimated to be $4,800, an increase of $800 over the Fiscal year 1974 estimate of $4,000. This increase is due to increased personnel and program activity.

Contractual Services

GENERAL BUDGET

Contractual services for Fiscal 1974 were estimated at $78,670. The Council is requesting $140,360 for contractual services in Fiscal year 1975. Although this represents a substantial increase, it is necessary for the Council to develop functional programs in fisheries development, environmental conservation and addressing multiple use problems in coastal zone management, without an attendant increase in staff which sometimes tends to become a needless continuing long term expense.

WETLANDS ADMINISTRATION

Contractual services for Fiscal year 1974 were estimated at $10,000. This was directed toward activities directly related to implementation of the Coastal Wetlands Protection Act. The Fiscal year 1975 request for $19,200 is for continuing and developing new wetlands related regulatory and planning programs, as directed by provisions within the Coastal Wetlands Protection Act. This increase of $9,200 anticipates more concentration of effort in wetlands land use planning. This increase also reflects a 100% shift of funds from subsidies, loans and grants to contractual services; where program funding can be more precisely controlled by the Council.

Equipment

GENERAL BUDGET

Fiscal 1975 request for $2,650 exceeds the Fiscal 1974 estimate by only $304. Equipment for technical support of program activities comprise the major portion of this request.

WETLANDS ADMINISTRATION

Equipment for Fiscal year 1975 is estimated to be $1,600, an increase of $100 over Fiscal year 1974. It is anticipated that this request will fill the needs of normal program development in regulatory and planning activities.

Subsidies Loans and Grants

GENERAL BUDGET—ALLOCATIONS TO AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Fiscal 1975 request for $80,000 is $75,000 less than the amount estimated for Fiscal 1974. A substantial amount of this reduction is reflected in the shift to the contract object class and will provide the Council greater choice in selecting appropriate organization to accomplish scheduled tasks and greater control on project development and scheduling. Still, the Council has need for some funds in this object class to provide technical assistance in the marine sciences to support the Council's permit and environmental review program, to provide for development of marine research directed at State identified projects and to provide for development of a unified Coastal Land and Waters Use and Charting Program. All of the above mentioned programs were funded in the Fiscal 1974 budget, and requested Fiscal 1975 funding will constitute second year support of a three year program.

WETLANDS ADMINISTRATION—ALLOCATIONS TO AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS

No request is made for subsidies, loans and grants for Fiscal year 1975. This is a decrease of $2,400 from Fiscal year 1974. This decrease is reflected by an increase in contractual services where more control of expenditures can be exercised by the Council.

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