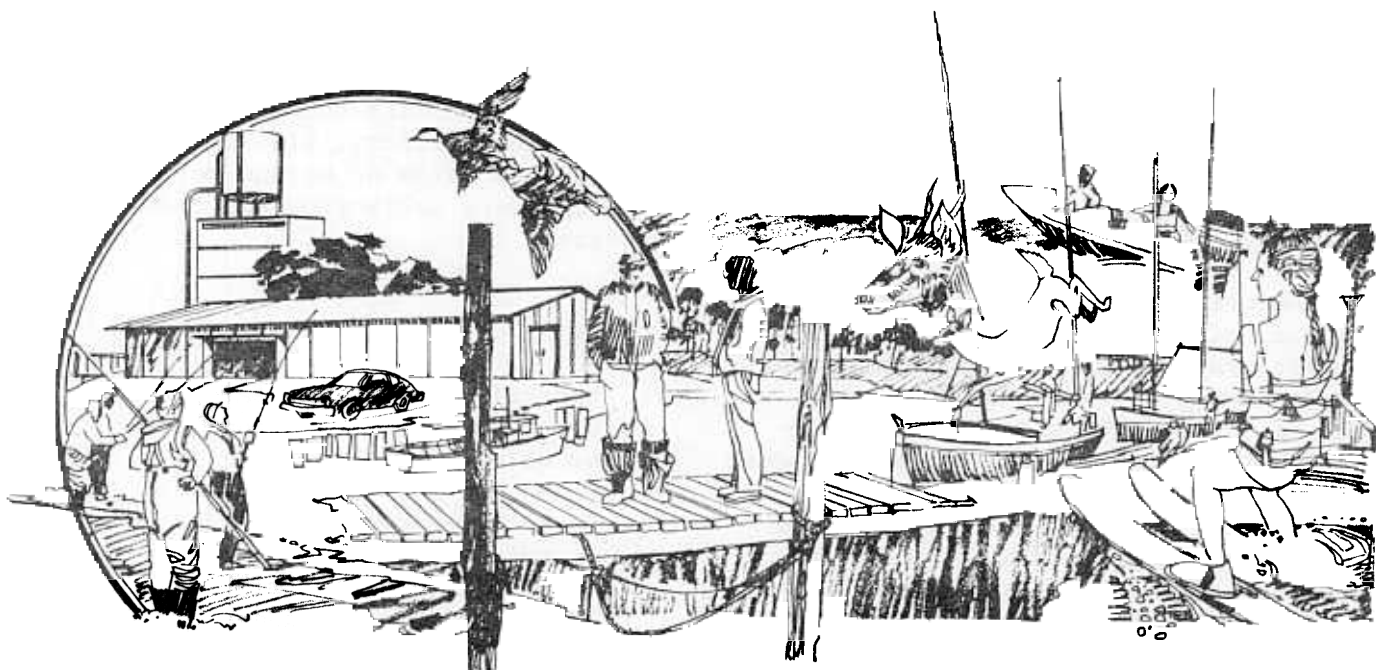




MARINE RESOURCE INFORMATION BULLETIN

A SEA GRANT ADVISORY SERVICE

Virginia Institute of Marine Science, Gloucester Point, Virginia 23062



Coastal Zone Management: Use Without Abuse

The Chesapeake Bay, its tributaries, and the adjacent waters of the Atlantic Ocean provide Virginia with approximately 5,000 miles of shoreline, 20,000 square miles of tidal waters and bottoms, 285,000 acres of tidal wetlands, millions of pounds of fishery resources and unknown tons of mineral resources.

Over half of the Commonwealth's people and industries are located in the 33 Tidewater counties and three principal metropolitan areas which comprise Virginia's coastal area. Consequently, many Virginians derive their livelihoods from marine-related commerce, one of the mainstreams of the state's economy. In addition, these same coastal resources are used for agricultural,

residential, recreational and numerous other purposes.

Despite the fact that Virginia is one of the great maritime states in the nation, it must be realized that her coastal and marine resources exist in limited quantity, and that these resources are particularly vulnerable to man's activities. Therefore, as Virginia's coastal population and attendant resource uses increase, so will the probability for user conflicts and coastal resource degradation.

What should Virginians do about this situation?

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Some say, do nothing. They feel that Virginians should be allowed uncontrolled use of coastal lands, waters, fisheries and minerals. While this approach would produce short-term economic gains, it would severely damage coastal resources and undermine Virginia's economic base in the long run.

Other Virginians argue for preservation: an outright moratorium on all future building, industrial use and urban development. This strategy would preserve and help restore coastal resources, but it would not allow for the uses necessary to the well-being of citizens of the Commonwealth and might severely disrupt Virginia's economy.

Somewhere between these two extremes lies an effective balance, a system of coastal zone management which strives to resolve use conflicts and provide the best possible balance between environmental quality and economic growth.

In an effort to determine how best to achieve this balance, Virginia has received a planning grant of \$251,044 from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to be used in the development of a coastal zone management (CZM) program. To this amount the Commonwealth has added \$125,522 to help meet the first year's expenses.

Under the provisions of the National Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, Virginia can receive federal funds to help in the development of a coastal zone management program for a total of three years. Once the program is devel-

oped, NOAA funds may also be obtained on a yearly basis to help administer the program.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT


Responsibility for development of Virginia's Coastal Zone Management Program has been given to the Division of State Planning and Community Affairs (DSPCA), Commerce and Resources Section, and the Virginia Institute of Marine Science (VIMS). As the lead agency, DSPCA will coordinate most of the planning effort; VIMS will provide support in terms of marine-related research, data collection and technical advice.

OBJECTIVES

Generally the three-year planning effort is designed to accomplish five major objectives:

- An Assessment of Public and Private Activities in the Coastal Zone: This task will identify the roles and responsibilities of private, local, multi-county, state and federal organizations in Virginia's coastal zone.
- Data Collection and Analysis: In support of overall program development, a pertinent data base is being assembled. DSPCA will collect and analyze fast land resource data and assess the prevailing socioeconomic conditions in the coastal zone. VIMS is compiling information related to marine life, oceanic and estuarine water conditions and areas of special concern in the coastal zone.
- Problem Identification: Using the knowledge derived from the previous tasks, a list of specific problems will be identified. Program goals and objectives will then be developed in light of these problems.

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DAVID GARTEN.....EDITOR

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- Development of Alternative Strategies: Alternative methods for the attainment of the desired goals will be developed.
- Recommendations for Action: Based on an appraisal of the alternative strategies, specific recommendations for action will be made to Virginia's legislature.

Decisions concerning the uses of coastal resources are being made daily. Some are sound; many others are not. For instance, citizens who choose to pollute Virginia's coastal waters cause subsequent losses to fishing, shellfish and recreation industries. This action, in turn, produces personal losses to Virginians who either depend upon these industries for a living, or utilize their products or services.

Coastal zone management in Virginia is envisioned as a method to substantially increase the number of sound decisions made concerning the use of coastal zone resources. If this goal is achieved, coastal zone management will affect Commonwealth citizens in an extremely positive manner.

Virginians need to be aware of the pressures, problems and issues associated with the management of the state's coastal resources. They also must have the opportunity to express their views on these issues. To allow for this interaction, Virginia is developing a public education and involvement program as an integral part of the CZM effort.

Information will be provided to the public through brochures, pamphlets, mass media, conferences, public meetings and related methods. Formal feedback networks will be employed to insure public access to decision makers.

The challenge is out. The State of Virginia has taken the initiative to begin development of a coastal zone management program. Its success depends upon the support of the citizens of the Commonwealth.

For further information contact:

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Resource-Use Education Council Offers Course For Teachers

The Virginia Resource-Use Education Council is accepting applications for enrollment in the 1975 Natural Resource Course on conserving Virginia's natural environment.

The course was developed to provide additional training for teachers in the area of conservation to increase the effectiveness of resource use teaching. Subjects will include geology, marine life, soil and water, forests, and wildlife. Though primarily for first through twelfth grade teachers, supervisors and administrators, the course is open to all interested individuals.

The Natural Resource Course will be offered at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (VPI&SU) at Blacksburg from June 16 through July 3; at VPI&SU at Reston from July 1 through July 22, at Virginia State College at Petersburg from July 9 through July 29, and at the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg from July 23 to August 12.

Applications and additional information are available from E. W. Mundie, Virginia Resource-Use Education Council, Seitz Hall, VPI&SU, Blacksburg VA 24061



A VIMS educational service

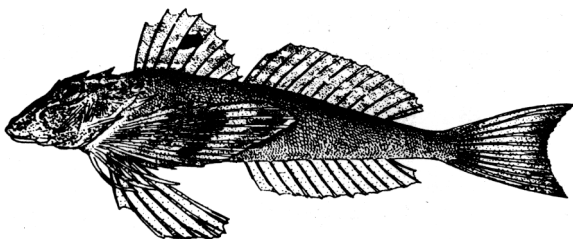
marine mailbag

- Q. My six year old son would like to know more about the fish he saw at VIMS which had large lateral fins, the anterior part of which were used as "hands" to "walk" over the shells on the sides of the aquarium. My son says this is a flying fish. Is he right?

J.W.
Va. Beach, Virginia

- A. Many visitors to our aquarium exhibit have mistaken the northern searobin (*Prionotus carolinus*), with its large wing-like pectoral fins, for a flying fish. This species, although an active swimmer, tends to stay near the bottom. The three lower rays of each pectoral fin are detached, forming feelers used in hunting for the small crustaceans which are their primary food.

Although this species is edible, few of them grow longer than a foot, and they are not commercially valuable in Virginia. They are found in the coastal waters of eastern North America from the Bay of Fundy to South Carolina.



NORTHERN SEAROBIN, *Prionotus carolinus*.
(Drawing from Hildebrand, S.F. and W.C. Schroeder. 1928. Fishes of Chesapeake Bay. Bull. U.S. Bur. Fish. XLIII(1) 388 p.)

Certified Crab Meat Plants In North Carolina

The following crustacea meat plants have been certified for the 1975 calendar year by the North Carolina State Board of Health. All certificates expire December 31, 1975, unless cancelled or revoked prior to that date.

NO.	NAME	LOCATION
18	Belhaven Fish & Oyster Co.	Belhaven
203	Aurora Packing Co.	Aurora
429	Daniels Sfd. Co.	Aurora
16	Blue Channel Corp.	Belhaven
302	Ted Day's Sfd. Co.	Washington
80	Carolina Sfd. Co.	Aurora
5	Baker Crab Co.	Belhaven
76	Earl Guthrie Sfd.	Washington
25	Currituck Crab Co.	Barco
172	Daniels Sfd. Co.	Nags Head
142	Engelhard Shrimp, Fish & Oyster Co.	Engelhard
34	Swan Quarter Crab Co.	Swan Quarter
324	Harris Brothers Sfd. Co.	Engelhard
23	Sound Packing Co.	Whortonville
95	Ireland Brothers	Hobucken
11	Harbor Packing Co.	Lowland
27	Caroon Brothers	Lowland
249	Fulcher Crab Co.	Oriental
19	Riverview Crab Co.	Oriental
45	Gaskill Crab Co.	Bayboro
46	Garland F. Fulcher Sfd. Co.	Oriental
49	Bogue Sound Sfds.	Atlantic Beach
22	C.B. Caroon Crab Co., Inc.	Southport

Keep Sharp Lookout At Night

Boating at night can be fun -- and sometimes necessary. The Coast Guard reminds nocturnal skippers to reduce speed and keep a sharp lookout.

Shoals and other fixed obstacles can be dangerous, but so can moving ones like a string of barges with a light in front, a light in back and 600 feet of darkness in between.

Coast Guard Issues Holding Tank Regulations

The U.S. Coast Guard's long-anticipated regulations governing marine sanitation devices became effective January 30, 1975 (Fed. Reg. Vol. 40, No. 21, p. 4622-4630). These regulations establish certification procedures and design and construction requirements for marine sanitation devices. Vessel operators, vessel manufacturers, marine sanitation device manufacturers, and those desiring recognition as a testing facility for these devices can find their respective requirements spelled out in the regulation.

The regulations only apply to vessels with installed toilet facilities. Vessel operator requirements and deadlines, except for those states implementing their own no-discharge standard, are indicated in Table 1.

Vessel manufacturers handling craft for sale or resale after January 30, 1977 must be sure that any such vessel with installed toilet facilities complies with the requirements established for vessel operators.

Existing no-discharge devices installed in vessels prior to January 30, 1975 are considered certified by the Coast Guard. The owner of a so-equipped vessel need do nothing except keep receipts he received for installation work. Such receipts would be proof of the date of installation.

Anyone may apply for Coast Guard certification of both no-discharge and flow-through devices manufactured before January 30, 1976. The request for certification should be mailed to Commandant (G-MMT/83), U.S. Coast Guard, Washington DC 20590.

The Coast Guard will issue a letter certifying the device if the applicant can show that the device either results in no discharge of effluent or discharges an effluent with a fecal coliform bacteria count of no more than 1000 per 100 milliliters (approximately 3.4 ounces) of effluent with no visible floating solids. More detailed information on certification of existing

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Table 1

<u>Vessel Type</u>	<u>Must be Equipped With:</u>	<u>Except When the Vessel Is Equipped With:</u>
Existing: A vessel whose construction was initiated before January 30, 1975	Coast Guard certified no-discharge MSD on and after January 30, 1980	Coast Guard certified discharge type MSD installed on or before January 30, 1978. This MSD can be used as long as it operates properly; or Coast Guard certified discharge type MSD installed after January 30, 1978, but before January 30, 1980. This MSD can be used until 1983. After 1983 a Coast Guard certified no-discharge MSD is required.
New: A vessel whose construction was initiated after Jan. 30, 1975	Coast Guard certified no-discharge MSD on and after Jan. 30, 1977	Coast Guard certified discharge type MSD installed on or before January 30, 1976. This MSD can be used as long as it operates properly.

MSD - Marine Sanitation Device

Continued from page 5

devices can be found in Section 159.12 of the regulation.

The Coast Guard's Office of Merchant Marine Safety in Washington, D.C. is compiling a list of discharge or flow-through devices, by manufacturer's name and model number, that have been or will be certified by those states permitting the use of such devices. The completed list will be released as an aid to boat owners and manufacturers.

The Coast Guard urges purchasers of any marine sanitation device to make sure the device is actually Coast Guard certified. If necessary, ask to see the letter of certification or check with local Coast Guard personnel.

Any vessel operating on U.S. navigable waters, including all commercial vessels and U.S. Coast Guard vessels, is subject to the marine sanitation device regulations. Within a year the

U.S. Navy is expected to draft and implement a complimentary regulation for the handling and disposal of sewage aboard its own vessels. The naval standard is anticipated to be based upon sewage containment, holding, and transfer to onshore facilities.

In Virginia, vessel owners and the boating industry operate under the state's no-discharge boat pollution regulation. This regulation would require all vessels with installed toilet facilities to have some type of sewage retention system in operation by March 7, 1976. This applies to vessels on inland waters as well as coastal waters

Legislation to amend the State Water Control Law, as it applies to boat pollution, was passed by the General Assembly in February and signed by the Governor. This amendment could introduce the concept of no-discharge zones into Virginia's law, rather than the present no-discharge concept covering all waters

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Gloucester Point, Virginia 23062

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