

Section I

Executive Summary

Disasters can strike without warning at any given time. *Disaster* is defined as any type of sudden event or occurrence that has or could have significant adverse human or economic impacts on the community.¹ The residents of Alachua County face possible disasters every day, also known as hazards, that can be natural, societal and technological. Alachua County may be less vulnerable than its coastal neighbors, but it still has felt the power of tropical storms and hurricanes over the years.

Based on lessons learned from destructive natural disasters that occurred in the mid-to-late 1990s, Congress passed the DMA2K and amended the Robert T. Stafford Act by Public Law 106-390. The law includes provisions for entire life cycles of major disasters. The Act also addresses the Public Assistance Program, the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program and requires counties to work together developing mitigation strategies rather than each local government working on these issues by themselves and/or some not at all. Local communities must work together to develop “enhanced” mitigation plans to be eligible for State and or Federal funding. Managing these funding mechanisms by the State has been streamlined and became more efficient.

In order to respond efficiently and cost-effectively to these natural and technological disasters, the State of Florida has initiated numerous programs for *hazard mitigation*- sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and their property from hazards and their effects.² These programs are designed to target local communities and involve local governments, businesses and public and private institutions in hazard mitigation strategy partnerships. Stakeholders work together to identify hazards and critical assets, assess vulnerability and pose mitigation strategies to strengthen the community before disaster strikes.

Alachua County is one of many Emergency Management Agencies who conduct multi-hazard mitigation planning. The County serves as liaison for its participating jurisdictions for monitoring, updating and on-going maintenance to develop an all-hazard document with suggested mitigation activities in an effort to strive toward a disaster-resilient and sustainable community. Formal local mitigation planning began in 1998 and is continuing 10 years later with a revision to the 2004 Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS). With the adoption and implementation of the LMS, the citizens of Alachua County can rely on firm planning, multi-hazard mitigation tools and techniques to deal with the threats of natural and man-made hazards.

¹ The Florida Hazard Mitigation Strategy document

² FEMA, <http://www.fema.gov/about/divisions/mitigation.shtml>

Review / Update of the New 2009 Local Mitigation Strategy by Section

Section 1.1

The following is a summary and clear description of the differences in the original 2004 Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) plan and the revised 2009 LMS plan. This section describes the process used to review the plan and update it by section, noting the changes in each section and noting that the plan was almost completely reformatted and rewritten from the previously adopted LMS.

Section I Executive Summary

This is a new addition to the LMS. The 2004 LMS did not contain an executive summary.

Section II: Introduction

- Mission Statement- Completely redone and revised based on LMS Work Group discussion that the current statement did not meet local desires and state and federal requirements.
- Goals and Objectives- The goals and objectives were almost completely rewritten in order to meet local needs as well as state and federal requirements. More emphasis was placed on local cooperation: See Section 3.5 Process
- County Description- This section was completely redone with each jurisdiction having a jurisdictional profile included in the section that better described the jurisdiction and included updated maps and information.

Section III: Planning Process

-Introduction-The LMS Work Group formed an LMS Strategy Task Force to update the Strategy document to meet current requirements and develop an on-going maintenance group to meet after a significant event, collecting data and for mandated revisions. Volunteers and selected individuals met with State and FEMA officials to review the planning process. Membership is provided in Appendix B. Utilizing the strengths of each Task Force member, assignments were made updating the current Strategy document meeting after each LMS Work Group monthly meeting and often more frequently. See Section 3.5 Process

It was determined that most of the current LMS document required updating. Very little of the previous plan was carried over. It was believed the methodology previously used (Mitigation 20/20) did not rise to current requirements and standards, therefore very little of the previous document was carried over to this document.

- The multi-hazard planning process incorporated steps found in the original DMA2K plan criteria, Flood Mitigation Assistance Program and the NFIP's Community Rating System (CRS), Activity 510 Floodplain Management Planning. See multi-hazard planning process organization, Figure 3.2.3

-Public Involvement- This section was newly added and replaced the previous section. To encourage public support. The LMS Work Group met in various locations around the county including the City of Alachua City Hall, Gainesville City Hall, Newberry City Hall, Reichert House Community Center and the County Emergency Operations Center. All meetings were publicized primarily through the local newspaper and by using the County Manager's meeting list that was sent via e-mail to media outlets, county/city web sites and through the County Public Information Office. See Section 3.6

-Taskforce Descriptions- In order to involve everyone with the jurisdictions and to use their expertise in developing the LMS various task force groups were established to assist the LMS Work Group. None of these taskforces were operating as part of the 2004 LMS, this is a new process designed to meet state, federal and local requirements. There was a Bylaws Taskforce, Project Ranking Task Force, Score Guild Task Force, Strategy Task Force and Wildfire Mitigation Task Force. This was completely new and was not part of the 2004 LMS document. See Section 3.9 Taskforce Description.

-Adoption Procedures- The 2004 document contained approximately one page regarding adoption procedures and numerous pages of minutes. This updated 2009 LMS list the entities, discusses the process and directs readers to Appendix J that contains sample resolutions for jurisdictions to use in adoption.

Section IV: Risk Assessment

This Section was completely re-written. In the previous section it listed hazards, included a large volume of paper work listing incidents with no damage and a long list of strategic facilities. All of this was put into a more readable chart form in the updated 2009 LMS or included in an appendix where data is more appropriately located. Each meteorological hazard is listed and discussed regarding the Alachua County area. Repetitive losses, which are very limited, are listed as well potential losses from hazards. See Section 4.1, Section 4.2 lists geological hazards, Section 4.3 list Wildland fire hazards, Section 4.4 discusses biological hazards, Section 4.5 discusses technological hazards, and Section 4.6 addresses anthropogenic hazards. None of these items were broken out by subject matter and addressed in the previous LMS.

Section V: Mitigation Strategy

This section was completely re-written in the 2009 LMS. The 2004 LMS listed different departments and functions as well as ESF functions. It also listed numerous policies from the comprehensive plan and from the Unified Land Development Code as policies to follow regarding mitigation. The 2009 LMS reviews and discusses each mitigation strategy for potential hazards such as wind, wildfire, terrorism, hazardous materials and includes a matrix that shows each mitigation project by jurisdiction, what the hazard is, the mitigation action and if it is complete or pending.

-Hazard Mitigation is any action taken to permanently reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and their property from the effects of hazards. The LMS work Group felt for effective mitigation to take place, a community must develop and implement an overall mitigation strategy. This process should involve representatives from all local governments, the private sector and volunteer organizations. Additionally, mitigation planning needs to be integrated into growth management practices to help a community to grow smarter.

-Emergency support functions are listed as appendix C and are not part of the document as they were in the 2004 LMS.

-Section V also discusses maintenance and monitoring of the LMS and how that will be handled. Some of the basic ideas were carried over from the previous 2004 LMS, but were revised and are more concise and practical.

The 2009 LMS was restructured as well as rewritten. A large amount of data, policies, the LMS project initiatives, minutes from each meeting, agendas, the ranking form and procedures, scoring instructions and similar items were put in appendices, where they can be easily accessed and do not clutter the actual document. As stated in Section 3.5 "It was determined that most of the current LMS document required updating. Very little of the previous plan was carried over. It was believed the methodology previously used (Mitigation 20/20) did not rise to current requirements." This is why the 2009 LMS was basically rewritten.



Section II

Introduction

2.1 Mission Statement

The Alachua County Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group is committed to implementing effective mitigation strategies to significantly reduce or eliminate the damage or loss of life, property and economic vitality in the event of a natural, societal or technological disaster. These strategies will be expressed in a comprehensive Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Plan, to be adopted by Alachua County, participating municipalities and agencies/institutions. Using an all-hazards interdisciplinary and intergovernmental framework, the Work Group fosters information and resource sharing and integration of activities among all jurisdictions within Alachua County.

2.2 Goals and Objectives

The Executive Statement, Mission Statement and Goals and Objectives have been developed through and approved as a group. The Strategy is a compilation of strategies learned through personal experience and/or by lessons learned from other jurisdictions. Jurisdictional representatives worked together trying to effect changes county-wide by reviewing multi-hazards and evaluating projects that meet Local, State and Federal Government prerequisites. Submitting projects meeting the strategies listed within this document will assist in the possible funding to better the county-wide approach for mitigation planning and growth.

Goal 1 – Establish an ongoing Local Hazard Mitigation Strategy Planning Process as part of a comprehensive community-based emergency management program to protect public health, safety, economic vitality, and property through inter-agency cooperation.

- Objective 1.1: Seek participation and LMS Plan adoption by every eligible Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group member agency or jurisdiction.
- Objective 1.2: Provide the adopted LMS Plan to the State Hazard Mitigation Office and Federal Emergency Management Agency for review and acceptance.
- Objective 1.3: Identify and prioritize projects in the LMS Plan so that participating jurisdictions qualify for pre-disaster mitigation funding and federal disaster relief.

- Objective 1.4: Provide a process for implementation, ongoing maintenance and 5-year updates to the LMS Plan, including the Project Priorities lists and Critical Facilities Inventory.
- Objective 1.5: Encourage local jurisdictions to participate in the Community Rating System, National Flood Insurance Program.
- Objective 1.6: Foster inter-agency coordination and regional disaster preparedness through open lines of communication, education for elected officials and agency staff, joint-planning efforts, and compatibility between various agency(s) emergency preparedness plans, comprehensive plans and other such planning documents.
- Objective 1.7: Develop local resources and mutual aid to lessen the need for outside response and recovery assistance.

Goal 2 – Promote disaster preparedness for individuals, communities, and businesses to encourage greater self-reliance and develop public-private partnerships.

- Objective 2.1: Foster partnerships with local businesses and Chambers of Commerce to educate the business community and build disaster-resistant communities (e.g. “Alachua Prepared!” program, Wal-Mart partnership, etc.)
- Objective 2.2: Support member agencies of the LMS Work Group in their efforts to increase public awareness and emergency preparedness including possible collaborations with the Red Cross and local insurance community.

Goal 3 – Engage in hazard mitigation project planning and implementation to protect public health, safety, economic vitality, and property including natural and cultural resources, critical facilities and government buildings.

- Objective 3.1: Identify, secure and allocate appropriate resources for the mitigation of natural, societal and technological hazards defined in the LMS Plan.
- Objective 3.2: Complete hazard mitigation proposals for construction and planning projects to protect the county from the effects of civil disturbance, terrorist acts, hazardous materials, wildland and urban fire, high winds, storms, flooding, drought, and other weather-related disasters.
- Objective 3.3: Actively pursue all available funding sources for identified hazard mitigation projects in order to implement these projects in advance of emergency events.

2.3 County Description

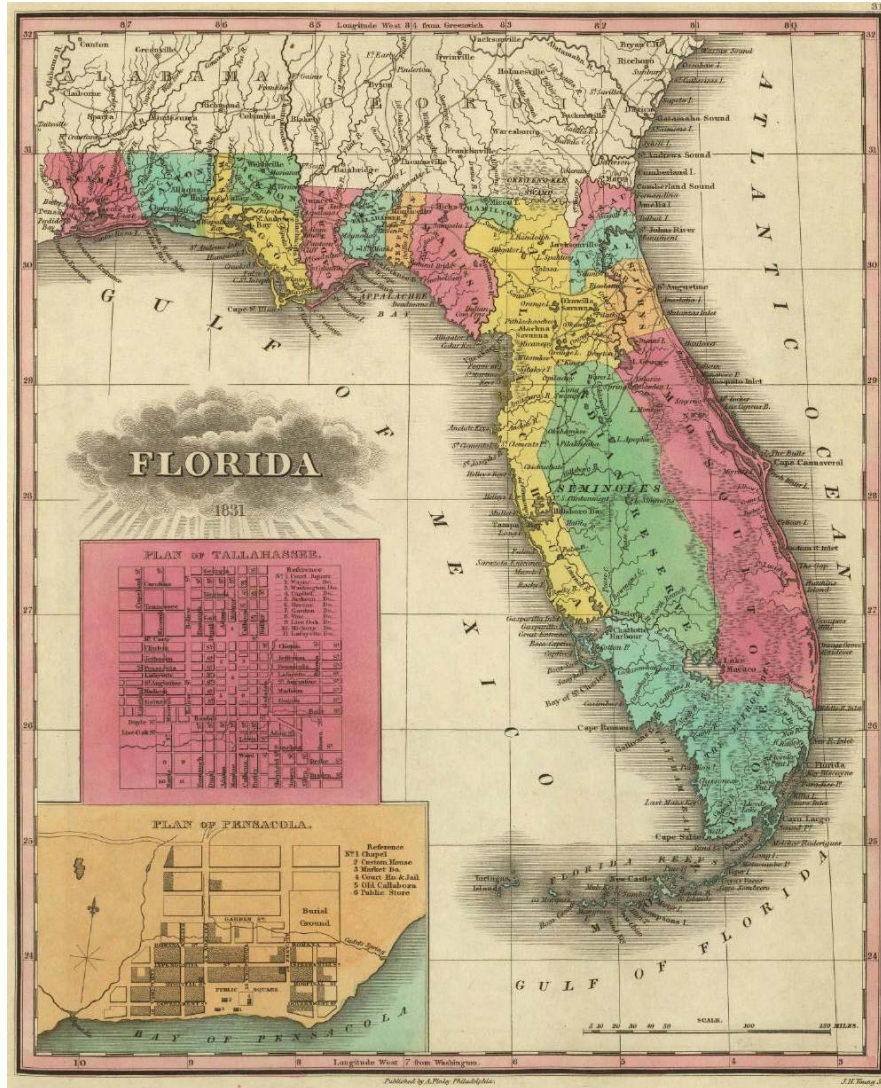


Figure 2.0
 Florida, 1831. Published by A. Finley Philadelphia. J.H. Young Sc. Plan of Tallahassee. Plan of Pensacola.
 © 1998 – Cartography Associates. This historical cartographic image is part of the David Rumsey Historical Map Collection.

2.3.1 Historical Significance

Originally part of the Spanish Arredondo Grant, Alachua County was created in 1824 as a massive county, extending from the Georgia border to Tampa Bay (Figure 2.0). Constant partitioning and the Second Seminole War slowed the County’s development, but the coming of the Florida Railroad opened up the interior for both settlement and trading.

By 1860, Alachua County had over 8,000 inhabitants, and by the end of Reconstruction had a population over 18,000. During the next twenty-five years, the County continued to prosper as the citrus and phosphate industries gave it a secure economic base. Gainesville’s central location brought two more railroad connections and, with a population approaching 3,000, the City was one of the states largest. Archer, High Springs, Melrose and Hawthorne were spawned by the railroad expansion and both the citrus and phosphate boom. Although severe freezes in the 1890s blighted some of the prosperity,

Alachua County entered the 20th century with a population of 32,000, and a growing economy in the phosphate, cotton and vegetable industries.

By the 1930s, the University of Florida had become the most important staple in the County's economy and helped it weather both the land boom collapse of the mid-1920s and the long depression of the 1930s. During these years before World War II, the County's population remained fairly constant at nearly 40,000, but Gainesville's inhabitants soared to almost 14,000. The postwar era brought Alachua County tremendous population growth and economic expansion.

By the end of the 20th century, the University would enroll 44,000 students, be admitted to the prestigious Association of American Universities, and become one of the major research institutions in the entire south. By 1970, Alachua County had 104,000 inhabitants with three-fourths of them residing in or around the Gainesville city limits. In the 1980s Gainesville's Duckpond, Southeast and Pleasant Street areas all created historic districts and thus preserved their unique residential character and protected their fine Victorian homes. These preservation efforts spurred the City's willingness to support significant restoration projects like the Thomas Center, the Hippodrome, and the Seagle and American Legion buildings.

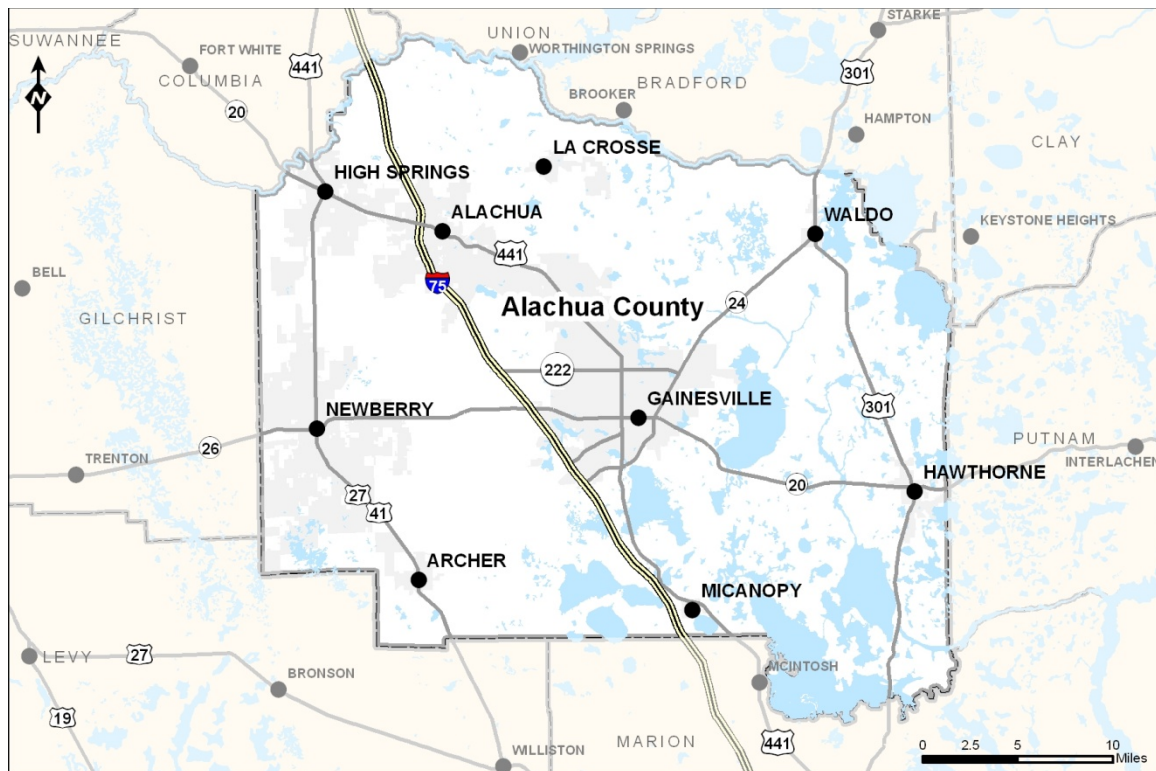


Figure 2.1
Alachua County and incorporated cities/towns

2.3.2 Location

Alachua County, Florida, is located in the north central part of the state, 85 miles from the Georgia state line. It is 50 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, and 67 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. Alachua County is bounded by Gilchrist County to the west; Union, Columbia and Bradford Counties to the north; Clay and Putnam Counties to the east, and Marion and Levy Counties to the south (Figure 2.1).

2.3.3 Size and Population

Alachua County encompasses 977 square miles, which includes approximately 874 square miles of land area. Alachua County has nine municipalities: Gainesville (county seat), Alachua, Archer,

Hawthorne, High Springs, Lacrosse, Micanopy, Newberry, and Waldo. The 2000 census population of Alachua County was 247,561, with approximately 103,217 within the unincorporated areas. Most of the population can be found within Gainesville including some unincorporated area to the west (Figure 2.2). The University of Florida itself enrolls about 47,000 students annually.

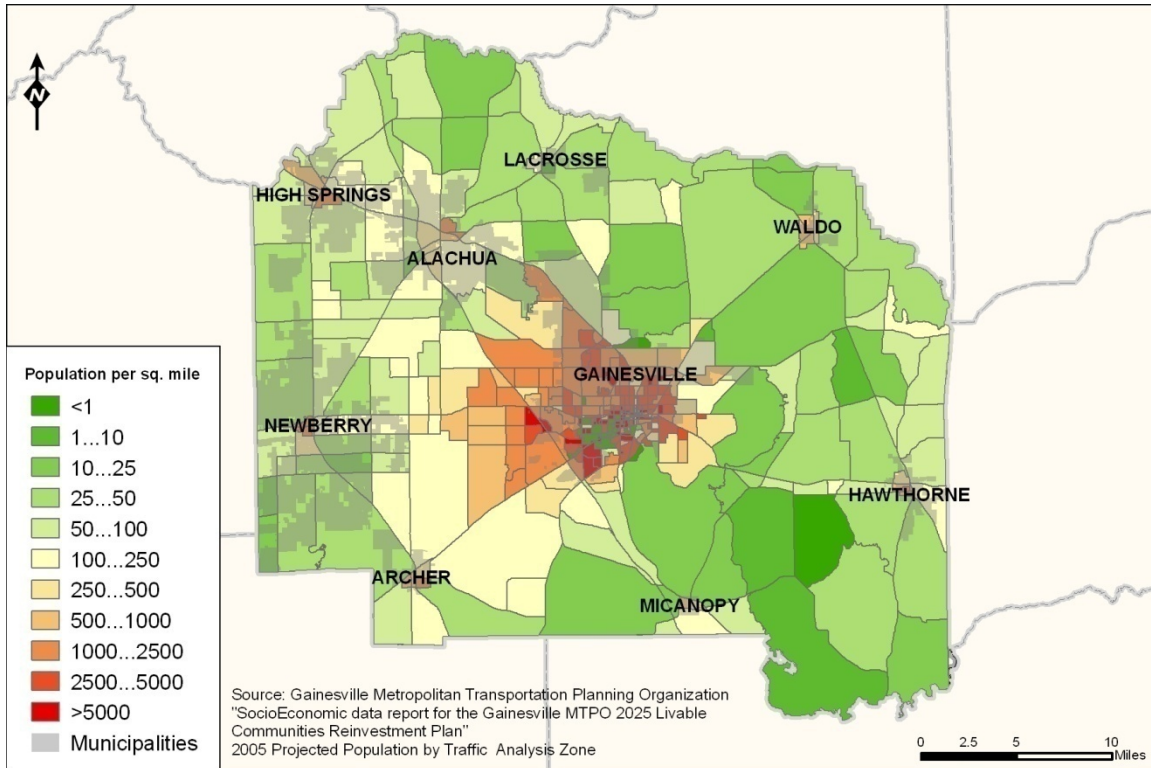


Figure 2.2
 Population density in Alachua County, Florida

University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) created a graph that represents an increase in population estimate of Alachua County. By 2030, the population is estimated to reach about 325,000 (Figure 2.3).

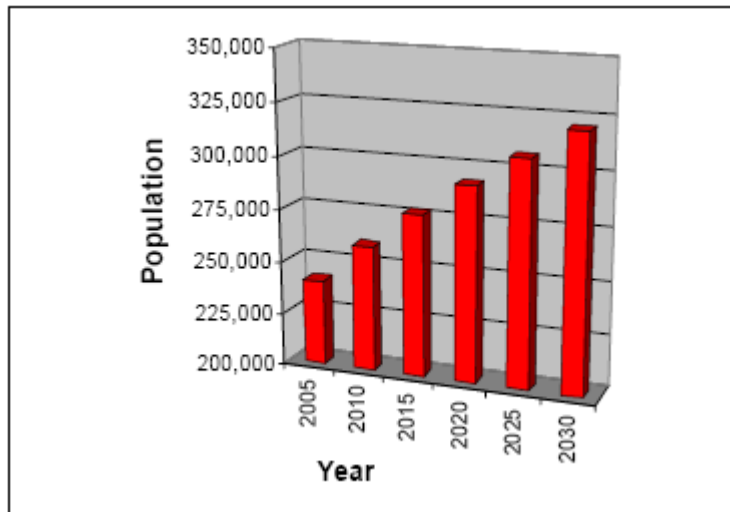


Figure 2.3
 Population projections for Alachua County, Florida

2.3.4 Demographics

The U.S. Census Bureau created a demographic table in 2000 that lists various demographic features of Alachua County (Figure 2.4).


U.S. Census Bureau
Alachua County, Florida

People Quick Facts	Alachua County	Florida
Population, 2006 estimate	227,120	18,089,888
Population, percent change, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006	4.2%	13.2%
Population, 2000	217,955	15,982,378
Persons under 5 years old, percent, 2006	5.7%	6.2%
Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2006	19.1%	22.2%
Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2006	10.4%	16.8%
Female persons, percent, 2006	50.9%	50.9%
White persons, percent, 2006 (a)	73.2%	80.2%
Black persons, percent, 2006 (a)	20.3%	15.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2006 (a)	0.3%	0.4%
Asian persons, percent, 2006 (a)	4.5%	2.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2006 (a)	Z	0.1%
Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2006	1.6%	1.3%
Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2006 (b)	6.7%	20.2%
White persons not Hispanic, percent, 2006	67.1%	61.3%
Living in same house in 1995 and 2000, pct 5 yrs old & over	39.9%	48.9%
Foreign born persons, percent, 2000	7.3%	16.7%
Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2000	11.5%	23.1%
High school graduates, percent of persons age 25+, 2000	88.1%	79.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher, pct of persons age 25+, 2000	38.7%	22.3%
Persons with a disability, age 5+, 2000	32,822	3,274,566
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2000	21.1	26.2

Housing units, 2006	106,752	8,533,419
Homeownership rate, 2000	54.9%	70.1%
Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2000	36.3%	29.9%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2000	\$97,300	\$105,500

Households, 2000	87,509	6,337,929
Persons per household, 2000	2.34	2.46
Median household income, 2004	\$34,696	\$40,900
Per capita money income, 1999	\$18,465	\$21,557
Persons below poverty, percent, 2004	14.5%	11.9%
Business Quick Facts	Alachua County	Florida
Private nonfarm establishments, 2005	5,731	504,662 ¹
Private nonfarm employment, 2005	84,081	7,107,378 ¹
Private nonfarm employment, percent change 2000-2005	3.3%	14.3% ¹
Nonemployer establishments, 2005	14,756	1,473,403

Alachua County**2009 Local Mitigation Strategy**

Total number of firms, 2002	17,163	1,539,207
Black-owned firms, percent, 2002	5.0%	6.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native owned firms, percent, 2002	F	0.6%
Asian-owned firms, percent, 2002	2.5%	2.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander owned firms, percent, 2002	F	0.1%
Hispanic-owned firms, percent, 2002	5.6%	17.3%
Women-owned firms, percent, 2002	29.5%	28.4%
<hr/>		
Manufacturers' shipments, 2002 (\$1000)	834,956	78,474,770
Wholesale trade sales, 2002 (\$1000)	D	219,490,896
Retail sales, 2002 (\$1000)	2,367,427	191,805,685
Retail sales per capita, 2002	\$10,720	\$11,498
Accommodation and foodservices sales, 2002 (\$1000)	326,772	29,366,940
Building permits, 2006	1,949	203,238
Federal spending, 2004 (\$1000)	1,473,737	121,933,502 ¹
Geography Quick Facts	Alachua County Florida	
Land area, 2000 (square miles)	874.25	53,926.82
Persons per square mile, 2000	249.4	296.4
FIPS Code	001	12
Metropolitan or Metropolitan Statistical Area	Gainesville, FL Metro Area	

Source: <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd>
Figure 2.4

2.3.5 Climate

Since Alachua County lies in the northern central part of Florida, maritime influences are somewhat less than they would be along coastlines at the same latitude. As the map below shows, Alachua County is located in the Southeast region of the country, which includes the states of Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee (Figure 2.5).

In January, the Southeast is cool and mild. Most of the precipitation falls from big storms that develop from the Northeast. Snow in the Southeast stays far north and inland, and skies are primarily cloudy.

In July, however, the Southeast is hot and humid with loads of rainfall. The rainfall comes from thunderstorms, which develop from the warm and humid air. Regardless of all the rain, the Southeast is still quite sunny during this month.

Gainesville does not have serious problems with hurricanes; although, an occasional hurricane will cross the Gulf or Atlantic coast and head toward Gainesville. Before it arrives, however, it weakens by surface friction and a depletion of water vapor.

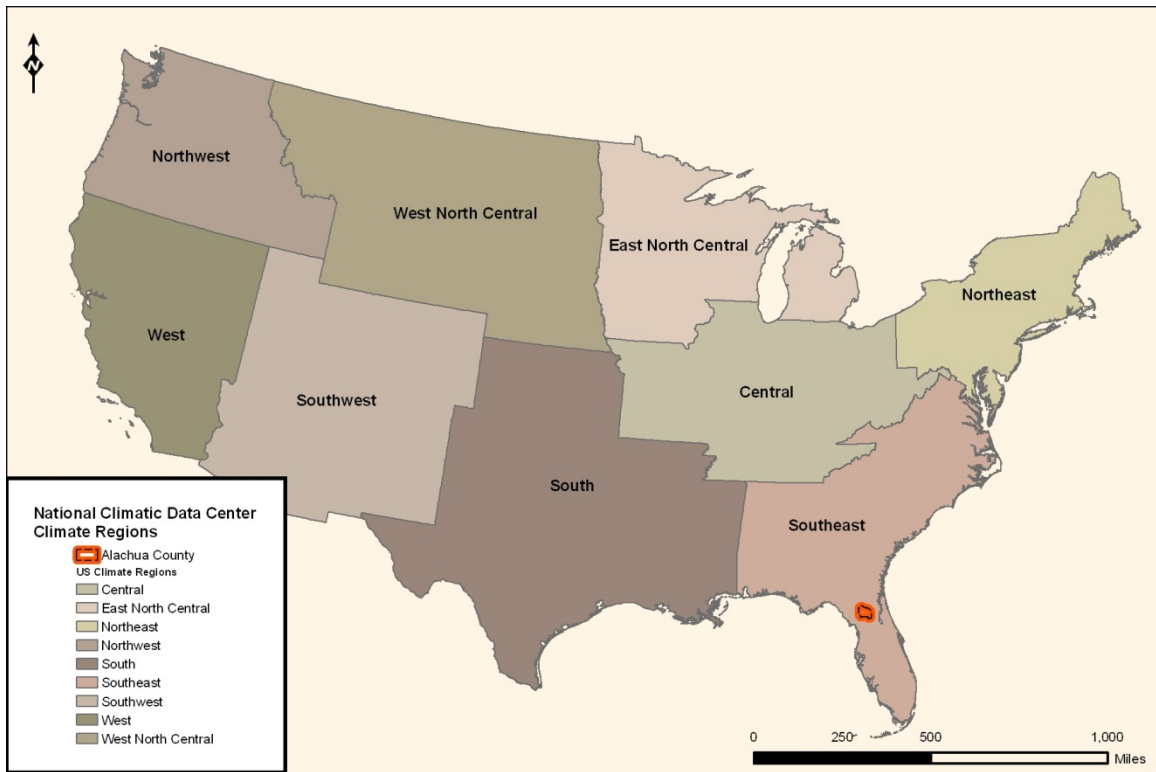


Figure 2.5
 National climate regions

Record low: 10 degrees on January 21, 1985.

Average date of first freeze: December 7.

Earliest freeze on record: November 1, 1993.

Greatest number of consecutive days when the temperature was 20 degrees or below: December 24 and 25, 1989.

Greatest number of consecutive days when the temperature was at or below 32 degrees: December 16-24, 1960

The average temperature is 68.4 degrees.

The average precipitation is 51.8 inches.

The average wind speed is 6.7 miles per hour and the average relative humidity is 77 percent.

2.3.6 Economy

The economy of Alachua County is heavily oriented toward the education and health care industries. The figure below represents employment by industry. 40 percent of employment is education, health care and social assistance. The lowest, wholesale trade only consumes one percent of Alachua’s economy (Figure 2.6).

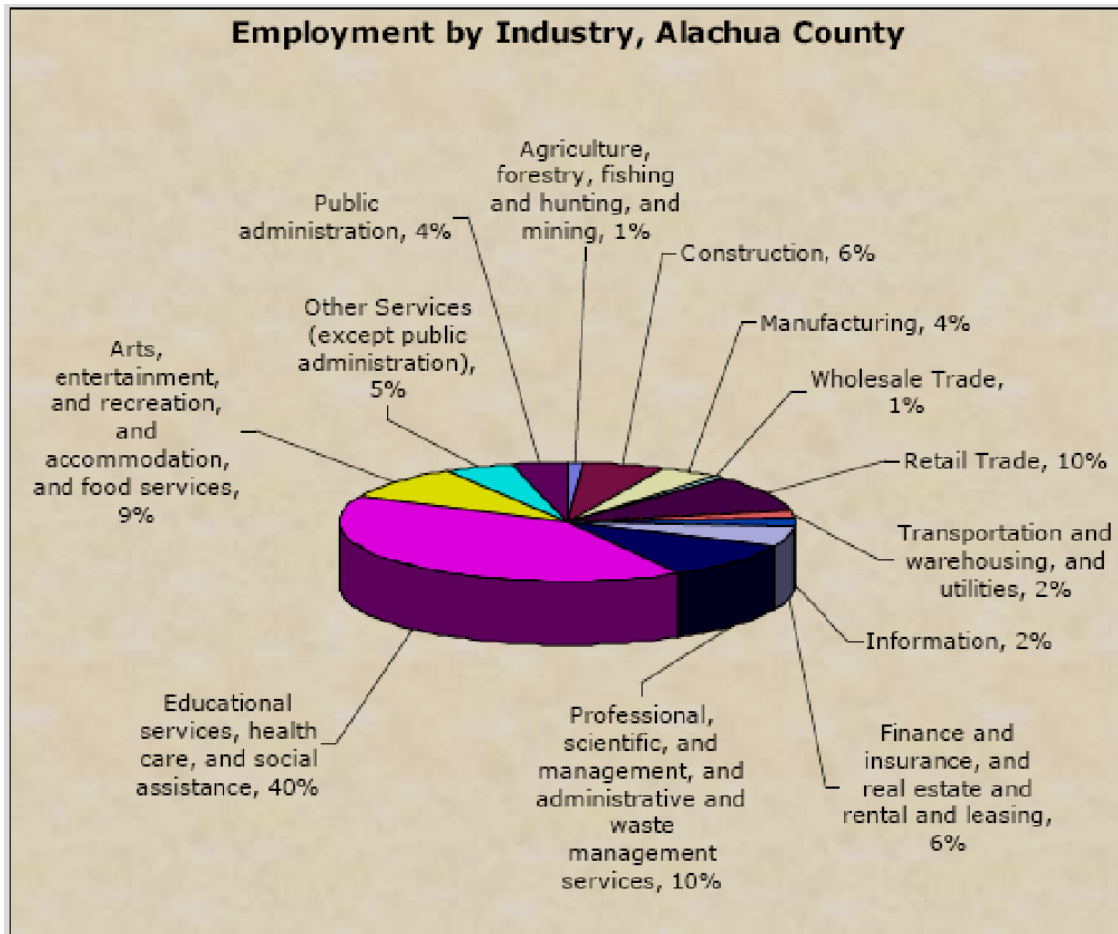


Figure 2.6
 Employment data of Alachua County, Florida

The table below lists the major employers of Alachua County. The first two employers, University of Florida and Shands Hospital, represent the educational and healthcare dominance of Alachua County’s economy (Figure 2.8)

³ Alachua County Profile, Growth Management Department, February 15, 2008

Corporation	Industry	#
University of Florida	Education	14723
Shands Hospital	Healthcare	12588
Veterans Affairs Medical Center	Healthcare	4317
Alachua County School Board	Public Education	4299
City of Gainesville	City Government	2200
Publix Supermarkets	Grocery	2,056
North Florida Regional Medical Center	Healthcare	1700
Nationwide Insurance Company	Insurance	1300
Alachua County	Government	1120
Santa Fe College	Education	796
Wal-Mart Distribution Center	Grocery	736
Gator Dining Services	Food Service	625
Dollar General Distribution Center	Retail	624
Meridian Behavioral Health Care	Mental Healthcare	620
Wal-Mart Stores	Grocery	504
Tower Hill Insurance Group	Insurance	500
Regeneration Technologies, Inc.	Orthopedic/Cardio Implants	365
Cox Communications	Communication	350
Hunter Marine Corporation	Sailboats	325
AvMed Health Plan	Health Plans	317
UF Athletic Association	Athletics	300
U.S. Postal Services	Mail Delivery	296
Florida Farm Bureau	Agricultural Association	260
CH2M Hill Southeast, Inc.	Engineering Consulting Firm	254
Performance Food Group	Distribution - Food	245
Exactech, Inc.	Orthopedic Implant Devices	235
J.C. Penney Company	Retail - Dept. and Discount	230
Medical Manager	Healthcare Management	220
The Gainesville Sun	Publishing	214
Paradigm Properties	Property Management	200
Bear Archery	Manufacturing	187
Campus USA Credit Union	Banking Services	185
BellSouth	Telephone Communication	179
Fla. Dept. of Children & Families	Human Services	172
Sears, Roebuck & Company	Retail - Dept. and Discount	172
LifeSouth Community Blood Centers	Healthcare	170
Eclipse Aviation	Aircrafts	160
Info Tech, Inc.	IT/Consulting	160
Clariant LSM	Manufacturing	140
MD Tech	Medical Manufacturing	140
Florida Credit Union	Banking Services	135

Figure 2.7
Major employers of Alachua County, Florida

Section III

Planning Process

3.1 Introduction



Figure 3.0
Cycle of Mitigation

Aachua County is vulnerable to the effects of natural events, such as tropical storms, hurricanes, flooding, tornadoes, lightning, drought and wildfire. The best way to prepare and mitigate these natural hazards is by the implementation of a multi-hazard local mitigation plan or strategy. Hazard mitigation can be defined as the on-going effort to lessen the impact of disasters upon families, homes, businesses and communities through preparedness, response and recovery (Figure 3.0).

For effective mitigation to take place, a community must develop and implement an overall mitigation strategy. This process should involve representatives from all local governments, the private sector and volunteer organizations. Additionally, mitigation planning needs to be integrated into growth management practices to help a community develop smarter. Ideally, a community can minimize the effects of future disasters through a mix of code enforcement, planning and responsible development.

The County has been involved in multi-hazard planning process since mid 1990s. True multi-hazard mitigation planning began in Aachua County in September 1998 with various planning tools. Following, the County introduced its first Local Mitigation Strategy in 2004. Aachua County's LMS includes a maintenance element providing updates based on either a significant event like weather and/or other state mandated revisions.

3.2 Involvement

An effort was made at the beginning of the revision period to target county agencies, municipalities, stakeholders and organizations in the County that have the knowledge, expertise, skills and abilities to produce a revised local hazard mitigation strategy. Every attempt was made to keep past work group members, as well as numerous local government officials and their related department heads whose job functions were directly related to hazard mitigation in Aachua County. The effort was successful in bringing together representative individuals from target agencies (see membership participation work group list in **Appendix B**). Once an individual participated in at least one meeting they continued to be sent information regardless of their participation level. The membership list group is called the LMS Work Group. From the LMS Work Group, volunteers also formed various Task Force

groups as was needed. Depending on the Task Force responsibilities, members with specific disciplines were invited to participate, taking advantage of their expertise. The Alachua County Division of Emergency Management is the Liaison for the LMS Work Group providing assistance, coordinating meetings, and is responsible to ensure all Florida Rule 9G requirements are met annually.

3.3 Participation

3.3.1 Each jurisdictional group (**Appendix B**) that participates in the Alachua County LMS Work Group (Figure 3.2) does so by first electing a primary voting member and two secondary members. These jurisdictional representatives must meet attendance requirements represented in the Bylaws (**Appendix D**) and must attend work group meetings, participate in Task Force groups, share information and submit at least one project. When the prerequisites in the Bylaws have been met the jurisdiction is considered compliant and in good standing. Each representative selected has the knowledge and expertise to research, gather record and submit necessary documentation to the LMS.

The following municipalities/jurisdictions of Alachua County are currently participating in the revision of the Alachua County LMS of 2004 and are expected to adopt the Strategy document:

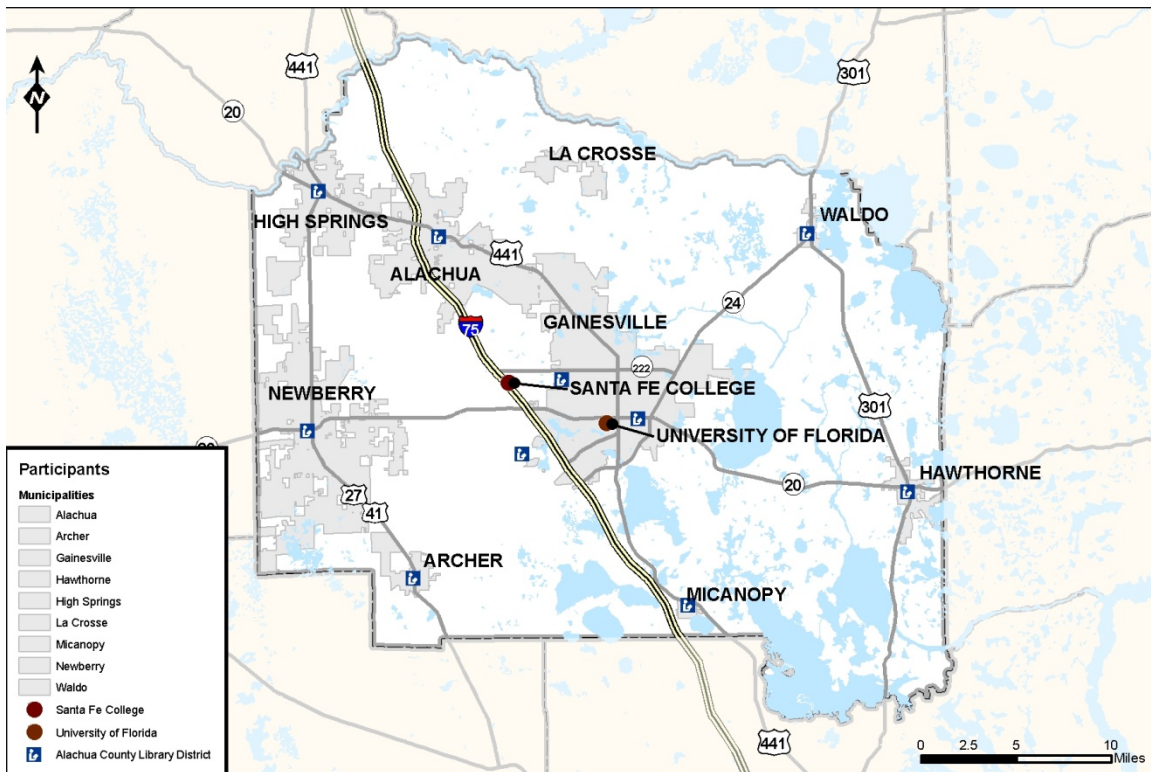


Figure 3.1

Participating jurisdictions: Alachua County, Alachua County Library District, Alachua, Archer, Gainesville, Hawthorne, High Springs, La Crosse, Newberry, Santa Fe College, Town of Micanopy, University of Florida and Waldo. Hawthorne and Micanopy are new communities that are participating that were not shown in the original 2004 LMS, however the Alachua County School Board declined to remain a jurisdiction and requested to be under the umbrella of Alachua County.

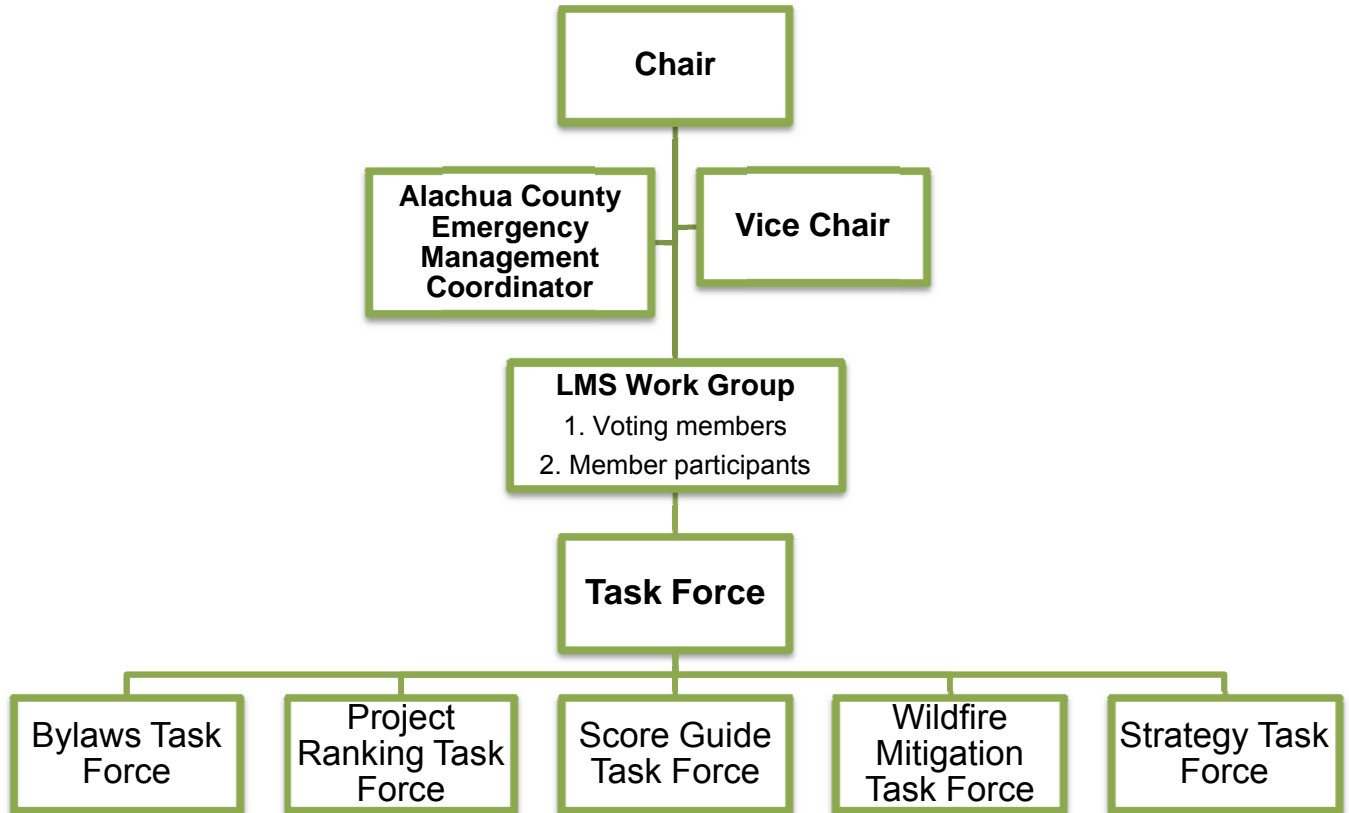


Figure 3.2
 Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group

3.4 Jurisdictional Profiles

City of Alachua

Alachua, located along US-441 and I-75, is the second largest city within Alachua County and has an estimated population of 9,115. Alachua was established in 1884 on a railroad line after the railroad had bypassed nearby Newnansville. Alachua got a post office in 1887 and was incorporated as a city on 12 April 1905, at which time it had a population of 526 people.

Alachua is a full service City. It has its own Police Department and offers a variety of Recreational opportunities for all ages. There is a Community Redevelopment Agency whose boundaries include the historic district, downtown city core, and picturesque Main Street. Fire services are provided through contract with Alachua County. Alachua has a municipal electric, water and sewer utility system and operates the City of Alachua Transit System (CATS). A thriving commercial tax base is supported by three major distribution centers (Dollar General, Wal-Mart, and Baugh Southeast) located at the southwest industrial center complex. At Progress Corporate Park, over 30 bio-tech companies call the Sid Martin Biotechnology Incubator Complex home. A new satellite campus of Santa Fe College is slated to open during the summer of 2009.

Residents and visitors alike find Alachua a “Good Life Community” rich in heritage and culture.

Alachua County**2009 Local Mitigation Strategy**

Based on State of Florida Department of Revenue (DOR) Property Classification Codes, the City of Alachua (Figure 3.3) is comprised of seven generalized classifications, they are: Agriculture (53 percent); Commercial (9 percent); Government/Institute (13 percent); Multi-Family Residential (1 percent); Mobile Home (2 percent); Single Family Residential (20 percent); and Other (2 percent). To view the geographic distribution for the City of Alachua's land uses see **Appendix A**.

DOR Generalized Classification	Acres	Percent
Agriculture	10,987	53
Commercial	1,885	9
Government/Institute	2,667	13
Multi-Family Residential	284	1
Mobile Home	518	2
Single Family Residential	4,260	20
Other	323	2

Figure 3.3 Land Uses for the City of Alachua, Alachua County, Florida

Alachua County Library District

The Alachua County Library District provides public library service to a county-wide population of approximately 190,655. The Library District has reciprocal borrowing agreements with the surrounding counties of Baker, Bradford, Clay, Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, Lafayette, Levy, Marion, Putnam and Union. These agreements are designed to facilitate access to the most conveniently located library facility regardless of a person's county of residence.

Alachua County – Unincorporated Areas

The unincorporated areas contain many natural features, which provide environmental and recreational benefits. Some of the larger natural areas in terms of land area include Payne's Prairie State Preserve (22,000 acres), Grove Park (19,637 acres), Lochloosa Wildlife Management Areas (11,000 acres), and San Felasco Hammock State Preserve (7,000 acres). Alachua County is also bordered on the north by the Santa Fe River, an Outstanding Florida Water (OFW) "Special Water," which includes many freshwater springs. Other state designated "Special Waters" in Alachua County include Lochloosa Lake, Orange Lake, River Styx, and Cross Creek.⁴

Based on State of Florida Department of Revenue (DOR) Property Classification Codes, Alachua County's unincorporated areas (Figure 3.4) are comprised of seven generalized classifications, they are: Agriculture (62 percent); Commercial (1 percent); Government/Institute (14 percent); Multi-Family Residential (2 percent); Mobile Home (4 percent); Single Family Residential (13 percent); and Other (4 percent). To view the geographic distribution for Alachua County's unincorporated areas of land use see **Appendix A**.

DOR Generalized Classification	Acres	Percent
Agriculture	297,413	62
Commercial	3,780	1
Government/Institute	69,705	14
Multi-Family Residential	8,399	2
Mobile Home	18,835	4
Single Family Residential	61,138	13
Other	22,242	4

Figure 3.4 Land Use for Alachua County's Unincorporated Areas

⁴ Alachua County Profile, Growth Management Department, February 15, 2008

City of Archer

Prior to 1850, a town called Deer Hammock was established where the town of Archer is today. In 1858 The Florida Town Improvement Company, owned by the Florida Railroad Company, laid out a town here and named it Archer after General James T. Archer, Florida's first Secretary of State (1845-49). The first trains stopped in Archer in 1859. Archer is a city that has a population of about 1,375.

Based on State of Florida Department of Revenue (DOR) Property Classification Codes, the City of Archer (Figure 3.5) is comprised of seven generalized classifications, they are: Agriculture (73 percent); Commercial (4 percent); Government/Institute (3 percent); Multi-Family Residential (2 percent); Mobile Home (2 percent); Single Family Residential (16 percent); and Other (0 percent).

To view the geographic distribution for the City of Archer's land uses see **Appendix A**.

DOR Generalized Classification	Acres	Percent
Agriculture	2,208	73
Commercial	127	4
Government/Institute	96	3
Multi-Family Residential	48	2
Mobile Home	51	2
Single Family Residential	474	16
Other	2	0

Figure 3.5
Land Uses for the City of Archer, Alachua County, Florida

City of Gainesville

The City of Gainesville, Florida is the county seat and the largest city in Alachua County. The city was founded in 1854 and incorporated in 1869. There are approximately 60 square miles of land inside the corporate boundaries of the city. As of April 2008, the city's population was estimated at 124,491 by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research at the University of Florida. Gainesville is home to the University of Florida, the state's leading research institution, and Santa Fe College, a provider of excellent professional and vocational education. Gainesville has one of the largest medical communities in the southeastern United States, and is a center for commerce, art and culture in north central Florida.

Known for its preservation of historic buildings and the beauty of its natural surroundings, Gainesville's numerous parks, museums and lakes provide entertainment to thousands of visitors. Due to the beautiful landscape and urban "forest," Gainesville is one of the most attractive cities in Florida. Gainesville provides a full range of municipal services, including police and fire protection; comprehensive land use planning and zoning services; code enforcement and neighborhood improvement; streets and drainage construction and maintenance; traffic engineering services; refuse and recycling services through a franchised operator; recreation and parks; cultural and nature services; and necessary administrative services to support these activities. Additionally, Gainesville owns a regional transit system, a municipal airport, a 72-par championship golf course, and a utility (Gainesville Regional Utilities).

Gainesville's standing as a regional center for higher education, health care, commerce, environmental protection, arts, cultural diversity, athletics and innovation is secure and expanding well beyond north central Florida. Our population, municipal boundaries and public infrastructure are also increasing. The rate of private investment remains steady compared to other similarly sized cities in Florida, despite a very challenging fiscal climate. Most importantly, our citizens continue to demonstrate their desire and ability to meet our community's needs and aspirations.

Alachua County**2009 Local Mitigation Strategy**

Based on State of Florida Department of Revenue (DOR) Property Classification Codes, the City of Gainesville (Figure 3.6) is comprised of seven generalized classifications they are: Agriculture (17 percent); Commercial (17 percent); Government/Institute (28 percent); Multi-Family Residential (7 percent); Mobile Home (0 percent); Single Family Residential (27 percent); and Other (4 percent).

To view the geographic distribution for the City of Gainesville's land uses see **Appendix A**.

DOR Generalized Classification	Acres	Percent
Agriculture	5,848	17
Commercial	5,891	17
Government/Institute	9,885	28
Multi-Family Residential	2,540	7
Mobile Home	84	0
Single Family Residential	9,380	27
Other	1,490	4

Figure 3.6
Land Uses for the City of Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida

City of Hawthorne

The City of Hawthorne is located approximately 15 miles east of Gainesville in North Central Florida, at the crossroads of State Road 20 and US Highway 301. There are approximately 400 bodies of water within ten miles making the city a recreational hub. This quaint city of 1,500 supports a business population base of over 20,000.

Based on State of Florida Department of Revenue (DOR) Property Classification Codes, the City of Hawthorne (Figure 3.7) is comprised of seven generalized classifications, they are: Agriculture (56 percent); Commercial (10 percent); Government/Institute (6 percent); Multi-Family Residential (5 percent); Mobile Home (1 percent); Single Family Residential (21 percent); and Other (1 percent).

To view the geographic distribution for the City of Hawthorne's land uses see **Appendix A**.

DOR Classification	Acres	Percent
Agriculture	1,647	56
Commercial	311	10
Government/Institute	189	6
Multi-Family Residential	136	5
Mobile Home	17	1
Single Family Residential	630	21
Other	31	1

Figure 3.7
Land Uses for the City of Hawthorne, Alachua County, Florida

City of High Springs

The population of the City of High Springs is approximately 4,460. The town was known unofficially as Orion before the name was changed in 1880 to High Springs. In the next few years, High Springs boomed as a result of the development of phosphate mining in the area. In 1892, the town was incorporated. In later years, High Springs became the "Antique Capital" of North Central Florida.

Based on State of Florida Department of Revenue (DOR) Property Classification Codes, the City of High Springs (Figure 3.8) is comprised of seven generalized classifications, they are: Agriculture (52 percent); Commercial (8 percent); Government/Institute (8 percent); Multi-Family Residential (2 percent); Mobile Home (5 percent); Single Family Residential (24 percent); and Other (1 percent)

To view the geographic distribution for the City of High Springs' land uses see **Appendix A**.

DOR Generalized Classification	Acres	Percent
Agriculture	6,160	52
Commercial	895	8
Government/Institute	906	8
Multi-Family Residential	302	2
Mobile Home	606	5
Single Family Residential	2,889	24
Other	77	1

Figure 3.8
 Land Uses for the City of High Springs, Alachua County, Florida

Town of La Crosse

An area around La Crosse known as the “Potato District” is devoted to agriculture, especially potatoes. Other products of the area include tobacco, vegetables, and cattle. La Crosse was an agricultural village by 1860 in an area mostly given over to cotton farming at the time. A post office first opened in La Crosse in 1881, and La Crosse was finally incorporated as a town on 17 December 1897. The population of La Crosse is about 308.

Based on State of Florida Department of Revenue (DOR) Property Classification Codes, the Town of La Crosse (Figure 3.9) is comprised of seven generalized classifications, they are: Agriculture (85 percent); Commercial (0 percent); Government/Institute (0 percent); Multi-Family Residential (1 percent); Mobile Home (5 percent); Single Family Residential (9 percent); and Other (0 percent).

To view the geographic distribution for the Town of La Crosse’s land uses see **Appendix A**.

DOR Generalized Classification	Acres	Percent
Agriculture	2,344	85
Commercial	11	0
Government/Institute	12	0
Multi-Family Residential	32	1
Mobile Home	137	5
Single Family Residential	235	9
Other	5	0

Figure 3.9
 Land Uses for the Town of La Crosse, Alachua County, Florida

Town of Micanopy

Founded in 1821 the Town of Micanopy is generally considered to be the oldest inland town/city established in Florida. Originally settled as a trading post community near Fort Micanopy the Town of Micanopy has retained its downtown design, characteristics, and atmosphere from an earlier era. The history of Micanopy reflects the history of Florida from the mid-eighteenth century to the present. Creek Indians from Georgia, later called the Seminoles, first founded a town on the location, probably in the 1740s. In the early nineteenth century a trading post was established and settlers moved into the area. The town became known as Micanopy, named for a major Seminole chief. The locale was the site of Fort Micanopy during the Second Seminole War. Micanopy grew through the second half of the nineteenth century to a prosperous market town, center of the orange growing industry. Micanopy continued to thrive as a commercial center while retaining its relatively modest population and small-town atmosphere.

The Town of Micanopy is especially proud of its history and the retention of its unique historical character. With a current population of approximately 675, the Town's commercial center continues to thrive as an antique mecca and residential community.

Based on State of Florida Department of Revenue (DOR) Property Classification Codes, the Town of Micanopy (Figure 3.x) is comprised of seven generalized classifications which are: Agriculture (0 percent); Commercial (2 percent); Government/Institute (4 percent); Multi-Family Residential (0 percent); Mobile Home (0 percent); Single Family Residential (94 percent); and Other (0 percent).

To view the geographic distribution for the Town of Micanopy's land uses see **Appendix A**.

DOR Generalized Classification	Acres	Percent
Agriculture	0	0
Commercial	12	2
Government/Institute	30	4
Multi-Family Residential	0	0
Mobile Home	0	0
Single Family Residential	650	94
Other	0	0

Figure 3.0.1
Land Uses for the Town of Micanopy, Alachua County, Florida

City of Newberry

Occupying the western border of Alachua County in North Central Florida, Newberry sits in the middle of one of the most historically rich and fastest growing regions of the state. Newberry's rich history dates all the way back to the 1880s when settlers discovered a tract of hard rock phosphate in the area. Workers and mining companies infiltrated the region as fast as the news of the phosphate-finding came. Naturally Newberry developed into a mining town when workers flocked to the area to cash in on the discovery which led to an immediate boom in the 1890s. The phosphate boom brought extension of the Savannah, Florida, and Western Railroad lines. Henry Plant founded the Plant System of railroads and steamboats, and extended the line from High Springs to Archer in 1893. A few years later, the Crummer Lumber and Phosphate Company finished the Jacksonville and Southwestern Railroad line connecting Newberry to its lumber mill in Jacksonville. Then in 1895, Newberry was officially incorporated. Shortly after, the town found itself on the map as a railroad stop and a trading center, and by the turn of the 20th century Newberry had 14 actively-producing phosphate mines that employed about 1,500 workers.

When the phosphate industry came to an end, Newberry's population dwindled, and many who remained became farmers and turned to agriculture to sustain a living. Newberry's population remained stable until World War II when many Newberry men left to fight the war. After the war, Newberry's finest returned full of energy and new ideas and skills. Many of Newberry's civic organizations began organizing events and activities to help support the community. In 1946, the first Newberry Watermelon Festival was held to celebrate the success of the city's major cash crop. Located at a skating rink in the middle of the City the festival included many of the same activities that still take place today: free watermelon slices, seed-spitting and eating contests were all early community favorites. The festival's main events continue to be the crowning of the Newberry Watermelon Festival Queen and the winner of the "Big Melon" contest.

Today, Newberry offers the perfect blend of old and new traditions, country and city folk, and activity and tranquility. The city has gone from phosphate to farming with the community's main focus now being recreation as their main industry. Newberry recently broke ground on an Olympic quality archery center/sports complex/recreation center which will be a global destination for many. The population of Newberry is approximately 4,116.

Based on State of Florida Department of Revenue (DOR) Property Classification Codes, the City of Newberry (3.0.1) is comprised of seven generalized classifications, they are: Agriculture (76 percent); Commercial (1 percent); Government/Institute (11 percent); Multi-Family Residential (1 percent); Mobile Home (2 percent); Single Family Residential (7 percent); and Other (2 percent)

To view the geographic distribution for the City of Newberry's land uses see **Appendix A**.

DOR Generalized Classification	Acres	Percent
Agriculture	24,356	76
Commercial	264	1
Government/Institute	3,400	11
Multi-Family Residential	233	1
Mobile Home	687	2
Single Family Residential	2,384	7
Other	816	2

Figure 3.0.2
Land Uses for the City of Newberry, Alachua County, Florida

Santa Fe College

Santa Fe College was established by the state government in 1965 to offer wide access to quality higher education. Florida's legislature, governor and Department of Education were responding to a request from Alachua and Bradford counties' Boards of Public Instruction, which had canvassed the area and learned that the community would be well served if all citizens had the opportunity for an education and better life.

Since then, SFC has established programs and services that enable the college to carry out its mission of educational opportunity, responsiveness to the community, and innovation in the public interest. The philosophy of the college during those years has been, and continues to be, one of student centeredness.

University of Florida

As the state's oldest and largest university, the University of Florida is a major, public, comprehensive, land-grant, and research university. The University is the fourth largest higher education institution in the nation with over 50,000 students. Combined with more than 13,500 faculty and staff, the estimated daytime population of campus, including visitors, contractors and others, is between 65,000-70,000. During special events, the campus population can soar to over 100,000. UF is among the nation's most academically diverse public universities with 16 colleges including Colleges of Medicine, Dentistry, Law, Pharmacy and Veterinary Medicine.

The campus physical plant includes over 950 buildings on 2,000 acres containing almost 10,000 on-campus residents. The northeast corner of campus is listed as a Historic District on the National Register of Historic Places. The large campus allows for diverse operations. Besides traditional academic operations, UF maintains several medical clinics; secures research centers, daycares, a Kindergarten through 12th grade laboratory school with over 1,200 students, a large scale Hotel and Conference Center, significant museums and theaters along with various other types of facilities on campus. Affiliated with UF's Health Science Center is Shands at UF, a 630-bed Level I Trauma Center and academic/teaching hospital that serves as a major medical facility for North Central Florida and beyond. Shands Teaching Hospital and Clinics, Inc. is a Direct Support Organization of the University and is located on campus with physicians serving as a College of Medicine faculty.

City of Waldo

Along the route of Florida's Bellamy Road lay a plantation village named Bellamy Station, which is now called Waldo, one of Alachua County's oldest towns founded in 1820. Once a thriving railroad center, Waldo was named for Dr. Benjamin Waldo of Ocala, a physician and friend of the railroad's founder. The town's train depot throughout history saw civil war troops, new settlers looking for good soil and a mild climate, as well as tourists looking for "a winter playground", all which could be found in beautiful Waldo.

With the depression and the decision to move railroad operations out of town, Waldo had a dwindling number of people who could support themselves or the town. Many homes and businesses were abandoned and fell into disrepair. With some economic growth in the 1940s revived the town after the building of an Army Training base in nearby Starke, Waldo was able to recover from the hard times which came before.

Today the old red caboose on display in the city park holds the key to Waldo's past. It is the symbol of the town's rich history and serves as a reminder to its community that Waldo remains a great place to live and to raise a family. Waldo offers new comers the charm of a small town with the benefit of living in Alachua County with its numerous resources and advantages. The heritage of Waldo can now be found in its residents, where the spirit of the railroad and all the good things that came with it, is not forgotten.

The current census shows the population for the City of Waldo to be approximately 832 citizens. The goal for the City of Waldo is to improve the lives of its citizens with planned growth that will expand and restore the town while preserving the land, its heritage and keeping the small town feel.

Based on State of Florida Department of Revenue (DOR) Property Classification Codes, the City of Waldo (Figure 3.1.2) is comprised of seven generalized classifications, they are: Agriculture (21 percent); Commercial (16 percent); Government/Institute (5 percent); Multi-Family Residential (2 percent); Mobile Home (7 percent); Single Family Residential (21 percent); and Other (28 percent).

To view the geographic distribution for the City of Waldo's land uses see **Appendix A**.

DOR Generalized Classification	Acres	Percent
Agriculture	271	21
Commercial	217	16
Government/Institute	64	5
Multi-Family Residential	23	2
Mobile Home	93	7
Single Family Residential	275	21
Other	364	28

Figure 3.1.3
Land Uses for the City of Waldo, Alachua County, Florida

3.5 Process

The LMS Work Group formed an LMS Strategy Task Force to update the Strategy document to meet current requirements and develop an on-going maintenance group to meet after a significant event, collecting data and for mandated revisions. Volunteers and selected individuals met with State and FEMA officials to review the planning process and the Crosswalk document. The 2008 Strategy TF elected Mr. Christian Popoli, AICP as Chair and Ms. Linda Dixon, AICP Vice-Chair. Membership is provided in **Appendix B**. Utilizing the strengths of each Task Force member, assignments were made updating the current Strategy document meeting after each LMS Work Group monthly meeting and often more frequently.

It was determined that most of the current LMS document required updating. Very little of the previous plan was carried over. It was believed the methodology previously used (Mitigation 20/20) did not rise to current requirements.

3.5.1 Various documents were used in the revision to our existing LMS Strategy document that provides guidelines and planning approaches to the revision of our local hazard mitigation strategies. Along with contact to our State representative who conducted a PowerPoint presentation and review of our LMS Crosswalk document the Strategy Task Force used reference materials such as:

- *Multi-Jurisdictional Mitigation Planning*, FEMA 386-8 8/2006
- *Getting Started: Building Support for Mitigation Planning*, FEMA 386-1 9/2002
- *Integrating Manmade Hazards Into Mitigation Planning*, FEMA 386-7 9/2003
- *Community Rating System, Coordinator's Manual, Activity 510*, FEMA, FIA-15/2007
- *Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance* FEMA July 1, 2008

3.5.2 The multi-hazard planning process incorporated steps found in the original DMA2K plan criteria, Flood Mitigation Assistance Program and the NFIP's Community Rating System (CRS), Activity 510 Floodplain Management Planning.

The multi-hazard planning process was designed around the following (Figure 3.2.3):

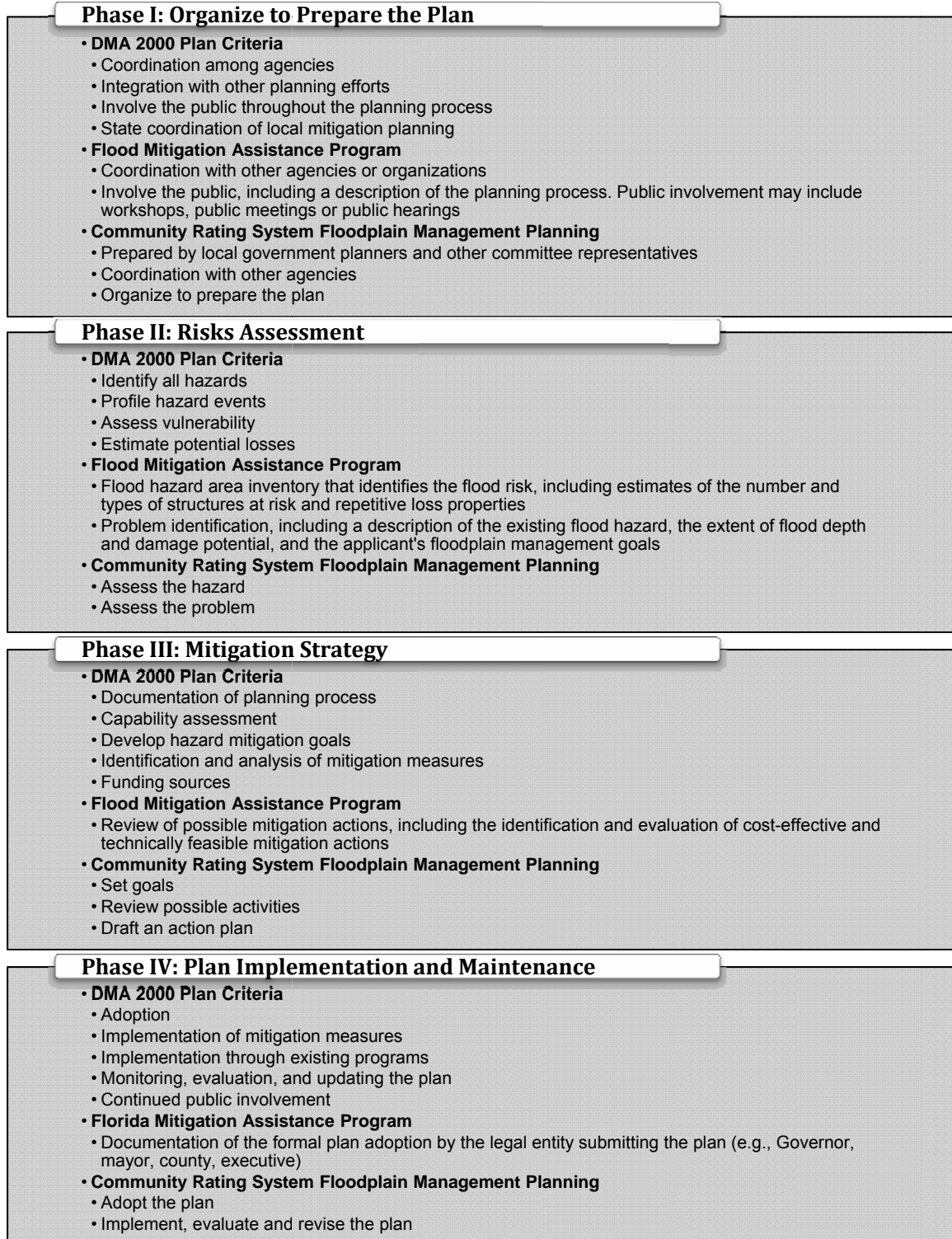


Figure 3.2.3
FEMA How-to Series

3.6 Public Involvement

Alachua County Emergency Management staff is the liaison supporting the various participants and members of the Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Work Group. In addition, Emergency Management is responsible to make sure all meetings are publicized. This LMS Work Group did not publicize each meeting just to meet the publicity requirement and to make sure the citizens understand meetings are open to the public. Instead, we solicited participation by the public, civic associations, neighborhood associations etc. To encourage public support we met in various locations around the county including the City of Alachua City Hall, Gainesville City Hall, Newberry City Hall, Reichert House Community Center and the County Emergency Operations Center. All meetings were publicized primarily through the local newspaper and by using the County Manager's meeting list that was sent via e-mail to media outlets, county/city web sites and through the County Public Information Office.

The County LMS received a letter from the Department of Forestry and local water management district supporting the LMS Work Group goals, mission statement and encouraged continuing the vision as detailed in their participation. Records will reflect attendance of public support and participation.

The public had opportunities to participate on any Task Force and their participation was recorded in the minutes for each meeting. The Alachua County Emergency Management staff maintained any private organization (neighborhood association) e-mail contact information placing them on the LMW Work Group e-mail distribution list.

While updating the LMS Strategy there was a proposal to create a Public Participation Task Force to identify the best methods to reach citizens and encourage participation. It was determined members should be drawn from the Work Group and include all Public Information Officers from incorporated and unincorporated jurisdictions. They should form a Task Force, develop goals and work toward accomplishment of these goals. The current method has not produced public participation as desired. This will be an on-going effort. The County complies with all government in the sunshine requirements. Upon receiving "Approval pending adoption" status from FEMA, the local jurisdictions will formally adopt the plan. At this formal adoption hearing the public will have the opportunity to comment once again on the final plan prior to approval.

Sample publicity has been sent to the State annually as required and a sample is submitted in **Appendix I**.

In summary, the County Emergency Management will continue to serve as liaison, meeting publicity goals, reporting to the State annually and serving as LMS Liaison to include maintenance and evaluation as required.

3.7 Maps

Natural Hazards modeling and analysis maps were generated using Mapping for Emergency Management, Parallel Hazard Information System (MEMPHIS). Loss estimates were produced through the Economic Loss Vulnerability Index System (ELVIS) model. This software was created by Kinetic Analysis Corporation under contract with the Florida Department of Community Affairs. Additional specific information regarding data used and methodology for MEMPHIS may be found in **Appendix H**. Maps used for illustrative purposes were created using ESRI ArcGIS 9.3 software and utilized best available data from a variety of sources including: Alachua County Department of Public Safety; Alachua County Property Appraiser; Alachua County Environmental Protection Department; Florida Geographic Data Library; and National Climatic Data Center. The maps and the spatial data they contain are for reference purposes.

Additional maps were downloaded from a variety of websites as noted in their source information.

3.8 Project Ranking

A listing of proposed mitigation projects from the 2004 LMS were updated using the new LMS Score Guide generated by LMS Score Guide Task Force. Each project prior-ranked was resubmitted by the jurisdiction using the new forms. They were re-scored using the same method that scored the new projects. Smaller towns and municipalities with limited staff were offered assistance from the county Emergency Management office to complete the Score Guide worksheet representing their mitigation project. Please refer to Appendix F for the Project Ranking Procedures.

3.9 Task Force Descriptions

While the Alachua County LMS Work Group is fairly large, a smaller, "core" of representatives generally attends monthly meetings and actively solicits other members of its jurisdiction for necessary data. Many LMS Work Group members are significantly involved in hazard mitigation strategies as part of their normal business operation. For example, local Planners, Gainesville Regional Utilities, Suwannee River Water Management District, Progress Energy of Florida, Division of Forestry and the County Department of Environmental Protection, as well as others, are available to answer the more technical questions or comment on more specific issues. They have made valuable contributions and guidance to the development of the LMS. We have received letters of support from many of these agencies.

It was decided to reserve the first Thursday of each month to conduct LMS Work Group and/or various Task Force meetings. Basically the goal is either a Task Force and/or the Work Group meet once a month. The various Task Force groups are explained further:

3.9.1 Bylaws Task Force

In the early stages of our revision process, the LMS Work Group developed from the core participants a LMS Bylaws Task Force to determine policy and procedures building on the previous policies. Goals, Mission Statement and the structure of the work group development were developed.

The following participated in the development of the LMS Bylaws:

Linda Dixon AICP, University of Florida (LMS Bylaws Chair)
David Donnelly, FPED, Alachua County Emergency Management (LMS Vice-Chair)
Tim Hayes, Deputy Chief City of Gainesville Fire Rescue
Pete Backhaus, City of Gainesville Police Department
Vickie Vargo, Alachua County OMB/Grants
Kathleen Pagan AICP, Alachua County Growth Mgt.
Jeffrey Peet, Progress Energy Electrical Company
Danny Hinson, CFM Alachua County Emergency Mgt.
Alexis Hunter, Associate Planner Alachua County Emergency Mgt.

All activities were presented to the LMS Work Group for approval and input. All meetings were open to anyone, with the above persons being the constant participants. Included in the Bylaws is FL Statute Chapter 252 and Florida Rule 9G (governing Florida LMS work groups). Based on FL Rule 9G, it assigns the responsibility to ensure the State prerequisites are met annually. The Division of Emergency Management is the agency Alachua County tasked the responsibility to oversee the LMS. One Alachua County Emergency Management employee is dedicated as Liaison to the Work Group and to process the revision.

The LMS Work Group was able to outline the Bylaws in several Articles as noted on the document within **Appendix D**.

3.9.2 Project Ranking Task Force

One of the many lessons learned by the LMS Work Group after the 2004 Hurricane Season was the procedure to process, rank and list projects necessary to meet the FL Rule 9G in some sort of orderly fashion. The LMS WG developed the Project Ranking Task Force to establish policies and procedures with respect to the submission, ranking and most importantly establish policies that are fair to all jurisdictions.

The following participated in the development of the LMS Project Ranking Procedures:

Kenneth Allen, FP EM Chair, Emergency Mgt. University of FL
Chris Cooper, Grants Coordinator, City of Gainesville
David Donnelly, FP EM, Chief Alachua Co. Emergency Mgt.
Bruce Gillingham, Lt. High Springs FD
Tim Hayes, Deputy Chief, Gainesville FD
Danny Hinson, CFM, Alachua County Emergency Mgt. Planner
Alice Rankeillor PE, City of Gainesville

After establishing goals and revisiting some of the issues experienced after the 2004 season the TF started from step one submitting a project through the process to the final step creating and maintaining a list of eligible projects.

The basic steps established were first to create and maintain two lists so jurisdictions can submit a project anytime during the year so projects that must meet the criterion of just being listed on the county LMS list can do so without waiting until the TF meets once per year to validate the score. The *LMS Project Initiative List* was formed to include all projects and is up to date. The second list is the *LMS project Ranking List*. This list is updated once a year (30 days after the open window closes for receiving new projects).

Jurisdictions may submit projects for inclusion on the Project Ranking List by March 15 of each year. The PRTF must meet 30 calendar days following the application deadline to validate and rank each project. There is an appeals process, annual recertification process and maintenance process that must be met to satisfy public record considerations.

The Project Ranking Procedures were presented to the LMS Work Group for approval and are available for review in the Appendix.

3.9.3 Score Guide Task Force

The LMS Work Group decided to create an alternative system to score or rank projects other than the system that was previously used, as there was a sense the former method was favorable to larger jurisdictions. The LMS WG tasked the County Liaison to research other counties and come back with a sample to begin customization meeting our county needs.

The importance of the score guide is to first meet Florida Rule 9G-22.004, 4.d requirement to set an order of priority for local mitigation projects. In order to meet this prerequisite, a scoring tool had to be developed.

A copy of the Master Score Guide can be found in **Appendix L**.

Note: In the minutes, there is a rough draft of the Score Guide.

The following participated in the development of the LMS Project Ranking Procedures:

Linda Dixon, AICP, Chair, University of Florida
Pete Backhaus, City of Gainesville
Jeff Bielling, AICP, Alachua County Wildfire Mitigation
Ramesh Bush, Alachua County Forever, Environmental Protection Department

David Donnelly, FPEM Alachua County Emergency Management
Lt. Bruce Gillingham, High Springs Fire Department
Chief Timothy Hayes, Gainesville Fire Department
Danny Hinson, CFM, FAEM, Alachua County Emergency Management
Alexis Hunter, Alachua County Emergency Management
Glenn Ketcham, University of Florida
Terry Knowles, City of Hawthorne
Chief Will May, Alachua County Fire Rescue
Kathleen Pagan, Alachua County Growth Management
Alice Rankeillor, PE, City of Gainesville
Chief Don Sessions, Gainesville Fire Rescue
David Thompson, Gainesville Regional Utilities
Vicki Vargo, Alachua County Office of Management and Budget

A multiple disciplined task force was formed from the LMS Work Group and first met on August 21, 2006 and established the following goals:

- *Life Safety*
- *Critical Operations and Infrastructure*
- *Economic Vitality*
- *Preparedness Planning and Studies*

These goals must be reflected in the development of a new score guide. The Task Force reviewed many Florida LMS Work Groups score guide tool(s) and developed our own Score Guide using proven methods by other LMS Work Groups.

In addition to the four goals the approach to prioritizing mitigation projects incorporates three basic considerations:

- *Incorporate significant Decision Factors involved in the merit and feasibility of implementing the project proposals.*
- *The approach needs to be quantified to enable the ranking of eligible projects.*
- *Priority ranking will assist the LMS Work Group to identify projects with highest score reflecting our goals and considerations.*

Countywide use of the standardized approach described will assure both the Alachua County LMS Work Group and participating organizations that project prioritization has been completed in an objective and consistent manner. This also provides a more effective comparison of projects when potential funding sources become available.

The Task Force developed twelve (12) Decision Factors in the ranking / scoring process:

1. ***Population Benefited:*** Provide information on the jurisdiction's population that will potentially benefit from the project.
2. ***Health and Safety Considerations:*** Describe how the project will directly influence the health and safety of the population of Alachua County or a portion thereof.
3. ***Environmental and Human Health Impact:*** Provide an explanation of how the project will directly affect the environment and human health; include possible risks that will be associated with implementation.
4. ***Consistency with other Plans and Programs:*** Provide documentation explaining the consistency of the project with plans and programs including an explanation of agreement with accepted Alachua County Comprehensive Plans, policies, and/or guiding principles.
5. ***Reduction of Future Damage Risk:*** Describe how the project seeks to reduce risk of future damage. Supply information of historical damage costs and vulnerability to natural hazards including expected percentage damage forecasts.

6. **Support of Essential or Critical Services:** Illustrate how the project will impact essential or non-essential services or infrastructure necessary for life: biologically (power, water, sewer, gas, medical care); safety and security (law enforcement, fire, telecommunications); economically (fueling facility, food retail outlet); cultural (museum artifacts, historical buildings); or educational.
7. **Probability of Funding:** Present the likelihood that your project proposal would receive funding for implementation from HMGP or another funding source. Should the project be eligible for short-term, long-term, or capital improvement grants, this should be indicated.
8. **Feasibility of Implementation:** Present an explanation of the feasibility of implementing the project including, but not limited to supplying information on the complexity of implementation and a timeframe for completion.
9. **Support of the Community Rating System:** Describe how the project is complementary to one or more of the components or activities of the Community Rating System (CRS).
10. **Repetitive Loss Mitigation:** If applicable, expound on how your project would mitigate Repetitive Loss properties identified by FEMA or known to jurisdiction.
11. **Estimated Benefit to Cost Ratio:** Illustrate how the project considers the Benefit to Cost Ratio (BCR) providing quantitative and qualitative benefits adjusted for health, safety and valuable resource protection, of implementing the projects. Determine the BCR using the FEMA software.
12. **Benefit not Identified:** Provide a description of advantages in the project proposal that demonstrate unidentified benefits or proactive mitigation activities.

The Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group's *Project Ranking Task Force Procedures* state that mitigation projects can be submitted at any time during the year. The *Project Ranking Task Force* will meet once a year to validate each project submitted placing each project on the LMS Project Initiative List submitted to the State annually.

3.9.4 Strategy Task Force (2009)

Danny Hinson, Chair, CFM, FAEM, County EM
Kenneth Allen, FPEM, University of Florida Emergency Management
Jeff Bieling, AICP, Alachua County Public Safety
Ludie Bond, Division of Forestry
Chris Cooper, City of Gainesville Legislative Affairs
Amy Dalusio, City of Newberry
Linda Dixon, AICP, University of FL
Michael Fay, Alachua County Public Works
Dr. John Foltz, University of Florida
Lt. Bruce Gillingham, City of High Springs Fire Department
Diana Gijsselaers, ACPS, GIS
Charles Griggs, Santa Fe College
Chief Tim Hayes, City of Gainesville
Danielle Judd, Planner, Assistant City Manager
Glen Ketcham, University of Florida Emergency Management
Wendy Kinser, City of Newberry
James LaRue, Shands Hospital
Kathleen Pagan, AICP, Alachua County Growth Mgt.
Stu Pearson, PE, City of Gainesville
Christian Popoli, Planner City of High Springs
Ebbin Spellman, Associate Planner, County EM
Kim Worley, City Manager, City of Waldo

Planning Process

After the initial meeting of June 2006 and establishing priorities such as revisiting the Bylaws, Score Guide, Ranking Procedures for projects submitted, it was determined to draw from the LMS Work Group to establish the Strategy Task Force to revise the Strategy portion of our county LMS.

Risk Assessment

This group, along with technical specialist drawn from within our county, the water management district(s), Division of Forestry and the State of Florida, all worked together to develop a Draft Strategy Document to present to the LMS Work Group for approval. During this time we brought in experts on mitigation of risk anticipated within our county. We conducted workshops showing successful mitigation projects funded by HMGP and PDM to the group. After TS Fay the LMS Work Group observed photos of sink holes and flooding. Currently the County has developed a stormwater master plan, which has brought in private subdivision representatives that participate in the LMS meetings.

Mitigation Strategy

The multi-hazard planning process was designed using the FEMA and State tools to not only meet DMA 2K and similar grant funding, but also the NFIP's Community Rating System, Activity 510 Floodplain Planning. The strategy or plan addresses repetitive losses from flooding as well as planning strategies for all hazards. The Strategy TF set goals and assigned tasks based on experience within the TF. We reviewed various mitigation activities, drafted and revised existing plans, and reviewed standard operating procedures including the State mandated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. Some of our possible solutions were not realistic due to funding or political climate and others were not cost effective. Below are projects/possible activities for consideration:

- It was determined to maintain two projects lists since some grants require a project to be listed on the LMS but not necessarily ranked. This list is called the LMS Initiative List and as stated, includes all types of projects. Many will never be eligible for the normal mitigation type funding (HMGP, PDM etc.) but will satisfy the LMS requirement. The LMS Project Ranking List requires the jurisdiction to submit a score guide that is reviewed and the score is validated and ranked appropriately on the Project Ranking List. These projects are determined to be feasible and of importance to mitigate structures from loss.

Plan Maintenance

The Strategy TF determined to implement an on-going maintenance program to include the development of a document entitled "Disaster Event Analysis." That document can be used to assist jurisdictions to evaluate how a recent disaster and/or event affected the county and evaluate how well the current mitigation strategies assisted in either prevention or recovery of the structure. It was decided the LMS Work Group will meet after a disaster and/or event as well as once a quarter which is more frequent than required by the State.

3.9.5 Wildfire Mitigation Task Force

Jim Arnette, Windsor Volunteer Fire Department
Jeffrey Bielling, Alachua County Public Safety
Ludie Bond, Chair, Division of Forestry
Andy Burkhalter, Waldo Fire Department
Chris Cooper, City of Gainesville
Michael J. Fay, Alachua County Public Works
Bruce Gillingham, High Springs Fire Department
Tim Hayes, Gainesville Fire Rescue
Lori Hazel, Alachua County Public Safety
Danny Hinson, Alachua County Emergency Management
Danielle Judd, City of Alachua
James LaRue, Shands at University of Florida
Alan Long, University of Florida School of Forest Resources and Conservation
Chief Modican, City of Hawthorne
Jeffrey Peet, Progress Energy

Chief Riggall, City of High Springs
Chief Rodriguez, City of Newberry
Lori Stophel, Alachua County Sheriff's Office

Mission Statement

“The Alachua County Wildfire Mitigation Task Force is committed to integrating wildfire mitigation principles into city comprehensive plans as appropriate to local conditions to complement the provisions of the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan and Alachua County’s ongoing wildfire mitigation program. It is also to identify, designate and prioritize wildfire hazard areas around the county and develop appropriate wildfire mitigation plans for these areas as well as to conduct public education programs to promote and implement wildfire mitigation concepts such as Firewise principles, inform the public of state and local outdoor burning laws and provide guidance on conducting outdoor burning safely. The Wildfire Mitigation Task Force will continue with a county-wide wildfire mitigation project(s) to facilitate wildfire mitigation throughout Alachua County.”

During the last half of the 20th century, several growth-related issues have severely impacted the threat of wildfire on the public and its improved properties as well as wildland areas. As the population of Florida increased due to the migration of people from other areas, new development pushed into agricultural and native vegetation areas of our state.

We now have a large area of Florida that falls into the set of conditions known as a “wildland/urban interface”, which is where improved properties meet the natural environment (wetlands, grassland, brushlands and woodlands) and each is threatened (urbanization by wildfire and wildlands by the increased opportunity for ignitions and destruction).

The wildland/urban interface is a significant hazard in Alachua County and will continue to grow along with new development that places humans and structures closer to forested wildlands and in the absence of adequate mitigation activities the risk of wildfire damage to structures and natural resources will also increase.

Parts of Florida have experienced higher than normal drought conditions over the past decade, Alachua County in north central Florida has experienced these similar conditions. The year 1998 was a particularly bad fire season in Florida with numerous counties in the State sustaining impacts from wildfires with one county [Flagler County] being entirely evacuated. During the 1998 fire season Alachua County encountered a severe period where wildfires started and grew to the point that an entire town within the County was under threat of severe damage or loss from wildfire. The severity of this fire season and the subsequent 2000-2001 fire seasons dictated the need for a comprehensive Wildfire Mitigation Program that focused on proactive measures partnerships, implementation of Best Management Practices, and the cooperation of the building community to mitigate the impact of wildfires. The Alachua County Comprehensive Plan was amended in 2002 to create a wildfire mitigation program [effective May 2005].

The Wildfire Mitigation Program is established in the Conservation and Open Space Element of the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan. The Program relies upon development review, code enforcement, public education, and direct fuel management activities to mitigate the severity of the wildfire hazard in Alachua County. The development review process is used to ensure that new development at risk from wildland fire will employ design and construction features and ongoing wildland fuel management activities to provide passive protection for improved properties from exposure to wildland fire. Through a public education effort, the Mitigation Program provides support and guidance to established neighborhoods and communities at risk from wildland fire in order to reduce their vulnerability to wildfire through the application of mitigation strategies and activities similar to the Firewise Communities Program. Periodic fuels management activities [such as through the use of prescribed fire and mechanical treatments] on public and private land are key to lessening the severity of wildfire and protecting communities and natural resources from catastrophic wildfire.

Currently the Mitigation Program has the ability to provide mechanical and treatment through prescribed methods to manage wildland fuel levels. The primary short-term focus of the Mitigation Team has been the restoration and management of County-owned and managed land in coordination with the Alachua County Forever Program, the Environmental Protection Department, and the Public Works Department. The primary management task of the Wildfire Mitigation Team on County-owned lands has been the application of prescribed fire and mechanical treatment as part of an overall restoration and management effort. Fuel management on at-risk privately-owned lands in the wildland-urban interface throughout Alachua County is a long-term goal of the Program.

3.9.1 Adoption Procedures

The adoption of the revised Alachua County LMS for 2009 will require participating municipalities and jurisdictions to present to their Board / Commission the final copy for adoption.

Alachua County provided sample resolutions for municipalities and/or jurisdictions and encouraged participants to use them to draft a resolution for adoption by their local governing bodies. This document is included in **Appendix J**.

- Upon completion of the courtesy review by the State DCA and FEMA, and any/all revisions made, the final draft of the Alachua County LMS will be brought before local governing bodies for review and adoption. Upon receiving “approval pending adoption” status from FEMA, the local jurisdictions will formally adopt the plan. Once the adoption process is completed, the Alachua County LMS will be made available following the normal procedure for public documents.
- The following pages provide documentation of the formal adoption procedures of the Alachua County 2009 LMS by each participating jurisdiction. **Entities that have adopted the Alachua County LMS are listed on Figure 3.3.4:**

Jurisdiction Name	Contact Name	Date Adopted
Alachua County	David Donnelly	
Alachua County Library District	Dan Whitcraft	
City of Alachua	Danielle Judd	
City of Archer	Donna Mayes	
City of Gainesville	Chris Cooper	
City of Hawthorne	Harry Carter	
City of High Springs	Bruce Gillingham	
Town of LaCrosse	Barbara Thomas	
Town of Micanopy	Charles Kelley	
City of Newberry	Wendy Kinser	
Santa Fe College	Charles Griggs	
University of Florida	Linda Dixon	
City of Waldo	Kim Worley	

Figure 3.3.4
Adoption of LMS by jurisdictions

Section IV

Risk Assessment

The Risk Assessment List was developed by using the expertise of county and public representatives. Each person on the team represents a variety of sectors with broad range of county-wide hazards. The Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) recently approved by the State Division of Emergency Management was our beginning point. Our LMS Work Group reviewed the recently identified hazards and discussed the validity to include the same in the LMS however, it was determined to study further and the results are much more in depth within the LMS Strategy document. The hazard list includes various types of anticipated threats that may have an impact on our county not just the hazards we have experienced.

In this section various hazards will be identified by its geographical potential, probable impact to county population and the frequency or occurrence anticipated that could impact the county. Organizing hazards by the probability of its occurrence will help guide in making prompt decisions that are both cost-effective and efficient in providing the resources needed for any given situation, however; it is not ignoring the other hazards that are moderate to low in occurrence for Alachua County.

4.1 Meteorological Hazards

- ***Critical Facilities***

All critical facilities listed in **Appendix K** could be vulnerable to all the metrological hazards, such as extreme temperatures, drought, floods, tornadoes, thunderstorms including lightning, and tropical weather including hurricanes. The east side of Alachua County has the lowest elevations and most of the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). None of Alachua County is within hurricane storm surge as we are an inland county. One of the mitigation strategies was to encourage building CF's outside of the floodplain whenever possible. Lightning is another concern. Florida is considered to be the lightning capital of the United States. There are multiple deaths each year from lightning. As the county grows, more people and their supporting infrastructure will be vulnerable to damage and injury. There is little local government can do other than disseminate information regarding these hazards. Alachua County has used education , classes on emergency preparedness , enhanced development codes and regulations to prevent development of future structures in vulnerable areas such as flood zones and wetlands. This prevents critical facilities and other structures from being built in vulnerable areas.

- ***Future Development and Metrological Hazards***

As stated above, most of the eastern side of Alachua County is inside the special flood hazard area and most of the undeveloped portion county is on the eastern side as well. Most of this land is zoned rural agricultural. Development regulations prevent further sub-dividing of land for residential uses, also any development inside the floodplain must be built one foot above the FEMA base flood elevation. Alachua County enforces very stringent regulations in an attempt to discourage development in hazard areas.

Extreme Temperatures

Florida is made up of seven climatic divisions that are classified as hot-humid. Alachua County is located in the North division. Northern Florida can experience a significant number of days when temperatures are either above or below those generally tolerable to the human comfort range (Figure 4.0).

- ***Heat Emergencies***

Extreme heat is defined as temperatures that hover 10 degrees or more above the high temperature for the region and lasts for several weeks. During summer months, May through September, Alachua County can experience conditions of extreme heat and high humidity. Humid conditions occur

when a “dome” of high atmospheric pressure traps moist air near the ground. These two factors can combine to produce heat indices of 105 and above. The National Weather Service issues heat advisories and heat warnings when appropriate. In a normal year, approximately 175 Americans die from extreme heat. Young children, elderly people and those who are sick or overweight are more likely to become victims. Heat kills by pushing the human body beyond its limits. Under normal conditions, the body's internal thermostat produces perspiration that evaporates and cools the body. However, in extreme heat and high humidity, evaporation is slowed and the body must work extra hard to maintain a normal temperature. Most heat disorders occur because the victim has been overexposed to heat or has over-exercised for his or her age and physical condition. Other conditions that can induce heat-related illnesses include stagnant atmospheric conditions and poor air quality. Electric utilities and cooperatives may face high consumer demand during periods of extreme heat causing power outages and exacerbating exposure to extreme heat.

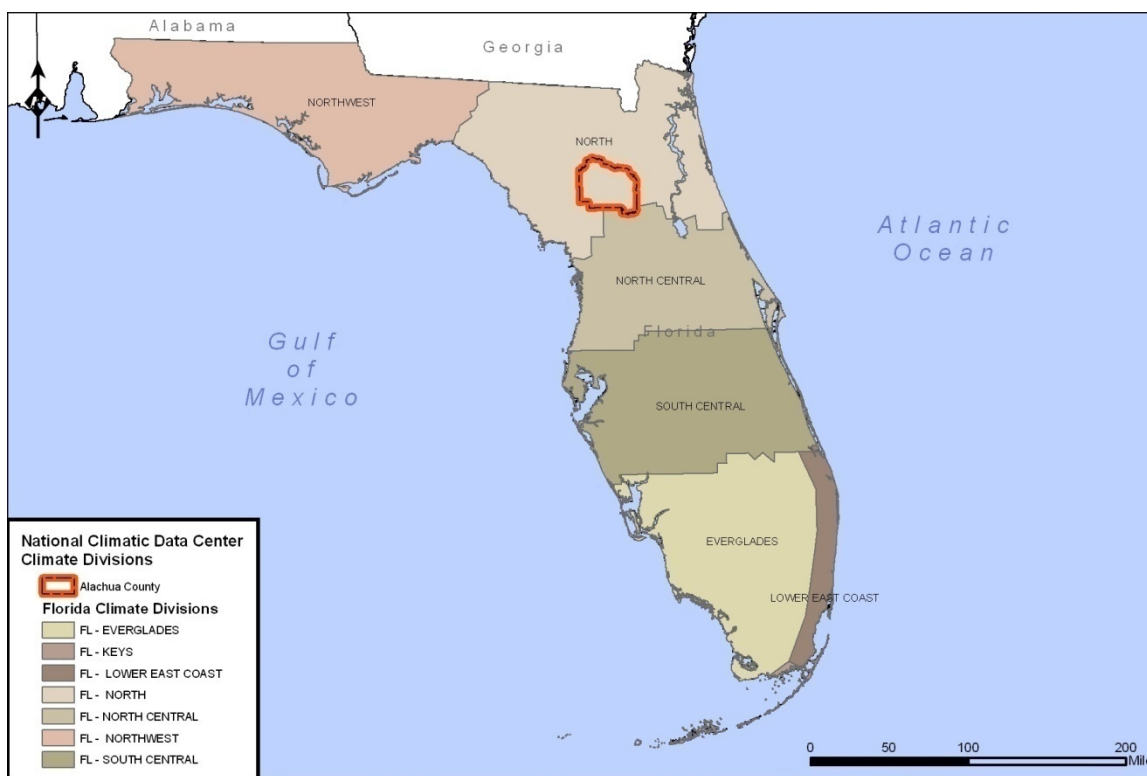


Figure 4.0
Seven Climatic Divisions of Florida

- **Cold Emergencies**

Due to its inland location in North Florida, Alachua County can be impacted by extreme cold weather. The northwestern half of the County averages 21-30 days with a minimum temperature at or below freezing; however, the southeastern half averages 11-20 days with a minimum temperature at or below freezing. While it is unlikely that Alachua County could be impacted by a heavy snowstorm, the most dramatic disaster associated with wintertime, extreme cold can challenge the resources of a community in various ways, especially tropical communities that may not be as prepared for or as aware of the potential dangers of cold temperatures. Extreme cold can pose a significant threat to human health as well as to the structures of homes and buildings. Prolonged exposure to cold temperatures can pose significant danger to human health and can cause frostbite, hypothermia, and even death. Other disasters may occur as an indirect result of low temperatures, such as structure and localized flood (from burst water pipes) or fire (from a faulty chimney or heating system). Agricultural interests in the County are especially vulnerable to extreme cold temperatures and are at risk for crop damaging freezes. Fortunately Alachua County has not experienced heat or cold emergencies within the past 5-year period

that affected any part of the county adversely. There have been no occurrences since the last plan was published. There are no structures that have been impacted by extreme heat or cold emergencies since the last plan was published.

Floods

Floods are the most common and widespread of all natural disasters. Most communities in our area of the United States will experience flooding after spring rains and strong thunderstorms. Floods can be slow or fast rising, but generally they develop over a period of days. Flood or flooding refers to the general or temporary conditions of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas. Floodplains are defined as land identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and areas recognized by jurisdictions after conducting detailed studies and regulated as such.

Flood waters can be extremely dangerous. The force of 6 inches of swiftly moving water can move people off their feet. The effects of floods can be severe: casualties and physical damages to infrastructure including homes and roadways. Secondary effects of flooding include: contamination of water; unhygienic conditions and the spread of water-borne diseases; and loss of crops and food supplies.

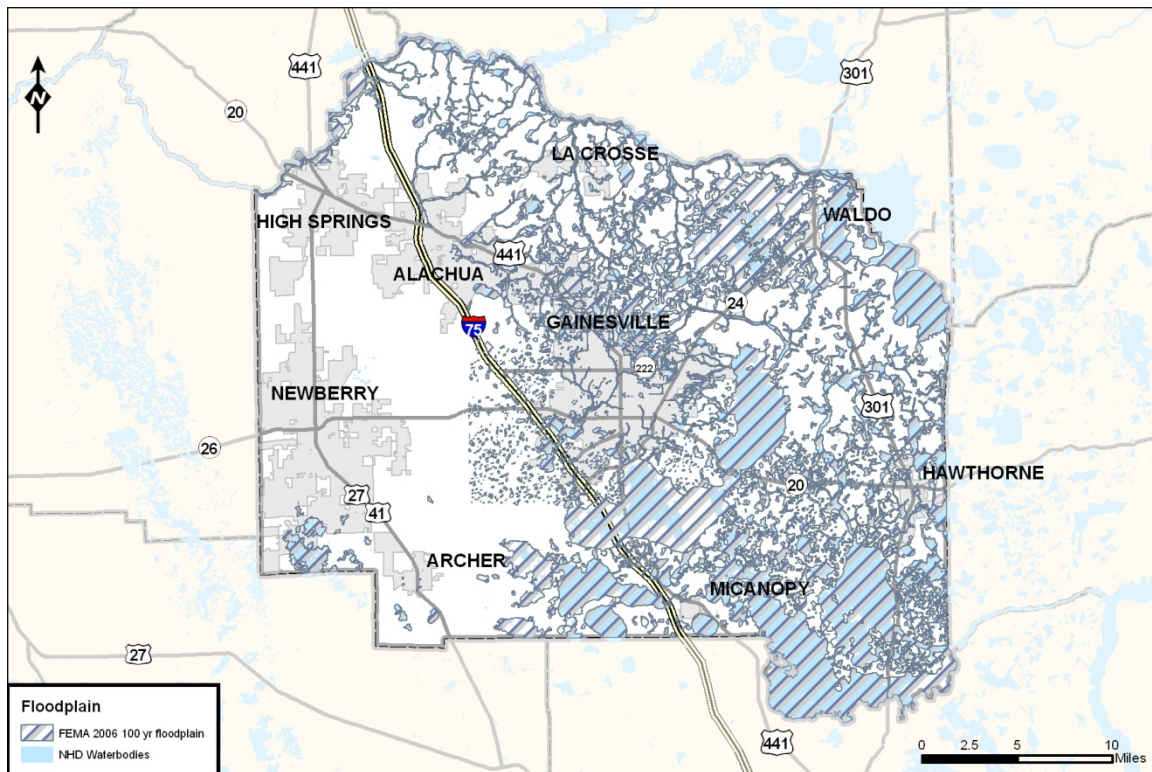


Figure 4.1
 100-year Floodplain of Alachua County, Florida

In Alachua County minor flooding has occurred due to the effects of severe thunderstorms, hurricanes, and seasonal rain to properties built prior to the County and Cities adopting NFIP regulations (pre-FIRM construction). There has been very few incidents of flooding in Alachua county NOAA/ National Climate Data Center shows only three incidents of flooding that was reported since the LMA was adopted in 2004.

	Date	Time	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Alachua	7/2/2005	1:01 AM	Flood	N/A	0	0	0	0

Alachua County

2009 Local Mitigation Strategy

Alachua	7/8/2008	16:30 PM	Flood	N/A	0	0	3K	0
Alachua	9/17/2009	19:00 PM	Flood	N/A.	0	0	0	0

NOAA/National Climatic Data Center

Alachua County is susceptible to riverine flooding and flooding caused by the excessive rainfall that inundates low lying areas. The effects of rain and seasonal weather can be exacerbated in the eastern half of Alachua County due to the presence of a surficial aquifer, high water table, and soil conditions related to the presence of underlying Hawthorne Group sediments. These conditions are evidenced by the large amount of wetlands that occur in these areas (Figure 4.2). Most of this land is preserved as open space and development is not allowed. The lack of development is evidenced by only three Repetitive Loss Properties have been identified by FEMA for the entire County.

Certain areas of the County are low-lying and are more susceptible to flooding. These areas include those in the extreme southeast portion of the County along the shores of Newnans, Orange and Lochloosa Lakes; portions of Gainesville along Hogtown Creek; the Santa Fe River and closed basin areas such as Paynes Prairie and the Kanapaha area. Other flooding involves storm water runoff that occurs in many locations. A large percentage of the eastern half of the county lies in the 100-year flood plain (Figure 4.1). Seven of the nine municipalities in Alachua County as well as the County participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The most recent Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and Flood Insurance Study (FIS) are dated June 16, 2006. Historically, we have maintained copies of the FIRM and FIS dated back to March 28, 1984. In addition to the NFIP communities, Alachua County and City of Gainesville participate in the Community Rating System (CRS) and are currently class 7.

Repetitive Loss Data (County-Wide)

NFIP #	Community Name	Repetitive Loss	Flood loss Payments
120001	Alachua County	3	\$ 241,384.68
125107	Gainesville	2	\$ 4357.04
Totals		5	\$ 245,741.72

Unincorporated Alachua County has two Repetitive Loss (RL) properties identified by FEMA. The City of Gainesville has one Repetitive Loss property.

NFIP 120001

RL One: located NW quadrant of county

NFIP 125107

RL One: downtown area of city

RL TWO: just outside High Springs corporate limits

All three repetitive loss properties are due to pre-firm construction and either a drainage issue or the RL property near the High Springs area is adjoining the Santa Fe River. These structures were built prior to either Gainesville or Alachua County entering the National Flood Insurance Program. Each year as part of the Community Rating System Recertification requirements the County and City as part of their outreach project sends out information to the owners that at a minimum includes information regarding flood insurance, property protection and flood safety.

The owners do not want to sell or retrofit their structure. The dates for flooding range from heavy flooding in 1998 (all three) and during the 2004 hurricane season (four hurricanes). There is one date in 1992 (17

years ago), where there was an incident, but there is no information regarding the cause of loss. These dates are extreme rain events and the flood claims are very rare so it is very difficult to gain any support for the idea of retrofitting a structure. The County will continue to meet CRS requirements for information outreach to each of these locations. Fortunately the County and City have worked together on stormwater management projects with detailed studies to the unnumbered A-Zones and now have established 100-yr elevations for development where allowed. Again, this may account for why Alachua County and Gainesville have not experienced any serious flooding or Repetitive Loss Properties or general loss within the past ten years. These riverine basin studies are used as regulatory development data.

Seven of the nine communities within Alachua County participate in the National Flood Insurance Program. The County and City of Gainesville participate in the CRS as well. Both jurisdictions are a CRS Class 7 affording the policyholders 15% reduction on their flood insurance premium.

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

Alachua County Participants

NFIP #	Community Name	Joined NFIP	Current FIRM Date
120001	*Alachua County	09/28/84	06/16/06
120664	City of Alachua	06/09/94	06/16/06
120670	City of Archer	06/09/94	06/16/06
125107	*City of Gainesville	10/01/71	06/16/06
120669	City of High Springs	03/24/94	06/16/06
120344	Town of Micanopy	06/16/06	06/16/06
120679	City of Newberry	02/03/00	06/16/06
120003	City of Waldo	11/04/88	06/16/06

*** Participates in the
Community Rating
System (Class 7)**

Source: Federal Emergency Management Status Report

Two jurisdictions, City of Hawthorne and Town of LaCrosse have expressed interest in the NFIP and have been offered support by our State NFIP Coordinators Office.

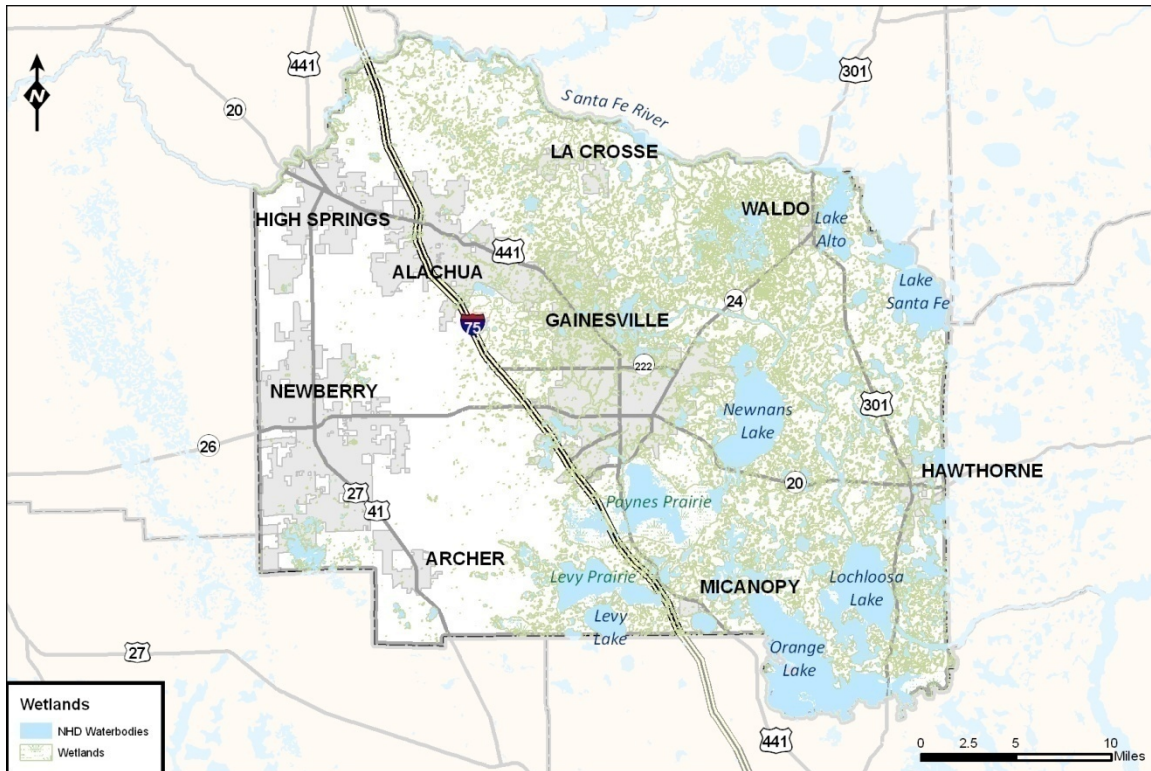


Figure 4.2
Wetlands of Alachua County, Florida

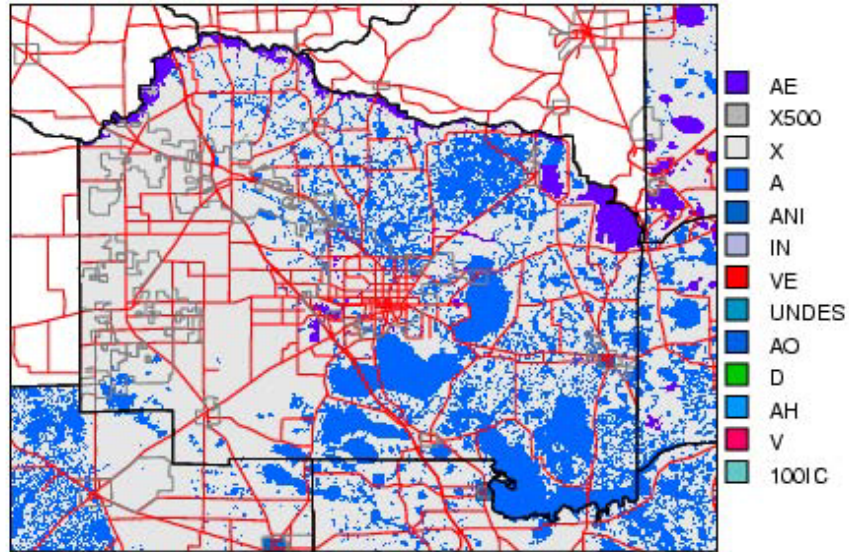
Based on the data and modeling from KAC’s MEMPHIS risk assessment system the following map and reports detail the estimated vulnerability, and damages associated with FEMA FIRM Zones Risks for Alachua County. Alachua County contains the following FIRM Zones: A; AE; and X, the Memphis risk assessment uses the 1996 FEMA FIRM for Alachua County (not used for regulatory purposes only for LMS evaluation of at risk structures).

FEMA Description of Flood Zones:

Zone A - Areas with a 1% annual chance of flooding and a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30-year mortgage. Because detailed analyses are not performed for such areas; no depths or base flood elevations are shown within these zones.

Zone AE - Areas with a 1% annual chance of flooding and a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30-year mortgage. In most instances, base flood elevations derived from detailed analyses are shown at selected intervals within these zones.

Zone X - Areas outside the 1-percent annual chance floodplain, areas of 1% annual chance sheet flow flooding where average depths are less than 1 foot, areas of 1% annual chance stream flooding where the contributing drainage area is less than 1 square mile, or areas protected from the 1% annual chance flood by levees. No Base Flood Elevations or depths are shown within this zone. Insurance purchase is not required in these zones.



Population at risk in FEMA FIRM Zones

Zone	Total	Minority	Over 65	Disabled	Poverty	Lang Iso	Sing Pnt
AE	6022	1815	606	1560	1676	0	514
X	178250	45714	17683	48420	36500	89	10748
A	32283	9439	2198	8629	8433	18	1948
ANI	1400	719	263	845	330	0	130

Structures at risk in FEMA FIRM Zones

Zone	Total	SF Res	Mob Home	MF Res	Commercial	Agriculture	Gov/Instit
AE	1926	1055	195	394	96	14	172
X500	153	113	7	15	0	3	15
X	67273	41611	4652	8106	4940	1549	6415
A	6165	3172	645	613	595	161	979
ANI	356	214	16	25	55	19	27
VE	871	195	394	96	14	172	0
UNDES	40	7	15	0	3	15	0
AO	25662	4652	8106	4940	1549	6415	0
D	2993	645	613	595	161	979	0
AH	142	16	25	55	19	27	0
100IC	676	394	96	14	172	0	0

Value of Structures by DOR Use in FEMA FIRM Zone Risk

Zone	Total	SF Res	Mob Home	MF Res	Commercial	Agriculture	Gov/Instit
AE	\$639.69 MI	\$330.50 MI	\$19.28 MI	\$165.85 MI	\$49.96 MI	\$15.71 MI	\$58.39 MI
X500	\$48.48 MI	\$33.74 MI	\$715.66 TH	\$2.59 MI	\$0.00	\$6.52 MI	\$4.92 MI
X	\$33.61 BI	\$13.75 BI	\$443.46 MI	\$2.80 BI	\$3.32 BI	\$10.38 BI	\$2.91 BI
A	\$2.69 BI	\$944.31 MI	\$58.15 MI	\$136.04 MI	\$386.60 MI	\$651.07 MI	\$513.97 MI
ANI	\$77.07 MI	\$43.39 MI	\$1.90 MI	\$3.39 MI	\$14.21 MI	\$9.18 MI	\$4.99 MI
IN	\$360.45 TH	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$360.45 TH	\$0.00	\$0.00
VE	\$309.19 MI	\$19.28 MI	\$165.85 MI	\$49.96 MI	\$15.71 MI	\$58.39 MI	\$0.00
UNDES	\$14.74 MI	\$715.66 TH	\$2.59 MI	\$0.00	\$6.52 MI	\$4.92 MI	\$0.00
AO	\$19.85 BI	\$443.46 MI	\$2.80 BI	\$3.32 BI	\$10.38 BI	\$2.91 BI	\$0.00
D	\$1.75 BI	\$58.15 MI	\$136.04 MI	\$386.60 MI	\$651.07 MI	\$513.97 MI	\$0.00
AH	\$33.67 MI	\$1.90 MI	\$3.39 MI	\$14.21 MI	\$9.18 MI	\$4.99 MI	\$0.00
V	\$360.45 TH	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$360.45 TH	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
100IC	\$289.91 MI	\$165.85 MI	\$49.96 MI	\$15.71 MI	\$58.39 MI	\$0.00	\$0.00

Thunderstorms

- **Severe thunderstorms**

Thunderstorms form when moisture combines with rapidly rising warm air and a force capable of lifting air such as a warm or cold front, or a sea breeze. Due to Florida's geography, sea breezes from the both the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean converge over the Florida Peninsula to form thunderstorms. The typical thunderstorm is 15 miles in diameter and lasts an average of thirty minutes. Florida has more thunderstorms and lightning strikes each year than anywhere else in the United States. Florida also leads the nation in deaths and injuries from lightning, averaging 10 deaths and 30 injuries each year.

Although all thunderstorms are dangerous, produce lightning, and can be lethal, about 10 percent produce dangerous winds or hail that will likely exceed thresholds known to cause significant damage to well-built structures or cause bodily harm. These are known as severe thunderstorms. Severe thunderstorms produce hail the size of a dime or larger and/or winds of 58 miles per hour or greater. The entire County is vulnerable to the damaging winds, hail, flood-producing rain, lightning, wildfires, and tornadoes these storms can produce.

These storms are normally small, short-lived events that produce minor damage. Fortunately Alachua County has not experienced an occurrence of Thunderstorms causing damage to property or loss of life. In reviewing The NOAA/ Climatic Data Center information since the adoption on the 2004 LMS there have only been 67 reported thunderstorms in Alachua County and only two of these caused any reported property damage.

Alachua County

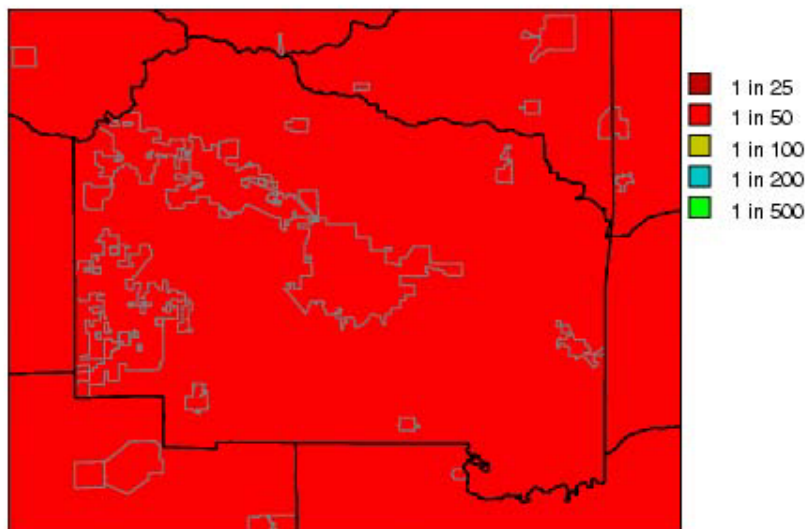
2009 Local Mitigation Strategy

	Date	Time	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	Prd	Crd
Alachua Cnty Phifer	6/8/1957	1:58 PM	Thunderstorm	50 kts	0	0	2K	0
Alachua Cnty Archer	9/21/1966	1:30 PM	Thunderstorm	45 kts	0	0	5K	0

NOAA/National Climatic Data Center

Florida is among the top 10 states prone to devastation from tornadoes. Although the Midwest has the reputation for the worst tornadoes, Florida is the state which experiences the most number of tornadoes per square mile. Unlike the rest of the nation, strong to violent tornadoes are just as likely to occur in Florida after midnight as they are in the afternoon⁵.

Based on the data and modeling from KAC's MEMPHIS risk assessment system the following map and reports detail the estimated threat, vulnerability, and damages associated with thunderstorm and hail Risk Hazards for Alachua County. The threat is defined in terms of the chances that a thunderstorm or lightning will cause economic damage or loss over \$50. This probability is in five categories: 1 in 25; 1 in 50; 1 in 100; 1 in 200; and 1 in 500. Alachua County falls entirely in the 1 in 50 - High risk category.



Population at risk for KAC Thunderstorm Damage Risk

Zone	Total	Minority	Over 65	Disabled	Poverty	Lang Iso	Sing Pnt
High (50)	217955	57687	20750	59454	46939	107	13340

Structures at risk for KAC Thunderstorm Damage Risk

Zone	Total	SF Res	Mob Home	MF Res	Commercial	Agriculture	Gov/Instit
High (50)	76119	46214	5560	9168	5736	1748	7693

Value of Structures by DOR Use KAC Thunderstorm Damage Risk

Zone	Total	SF Res	Mob Home	MF Res	Commercial	Agriculture	Gov/Instit
V. High (25)	\$79.23	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$79.23 TH	\$0.00

⁵ The Florida Hazard Mitigation Strategy document, 2001

	TH						
High (50)	\$37.12 BI	\$15.12 BI	\$528.25 MI	\$3.11 BI	\$3.77 BI	\$11.06 BI	\$3.52 BI
Medium (100)	\$8.01 MI	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$8.01 MI	\$0.00	\$0.00
Low (200)	\$2.57 MI	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.57 MI	\$0.00	\$0.00

Tornadoes

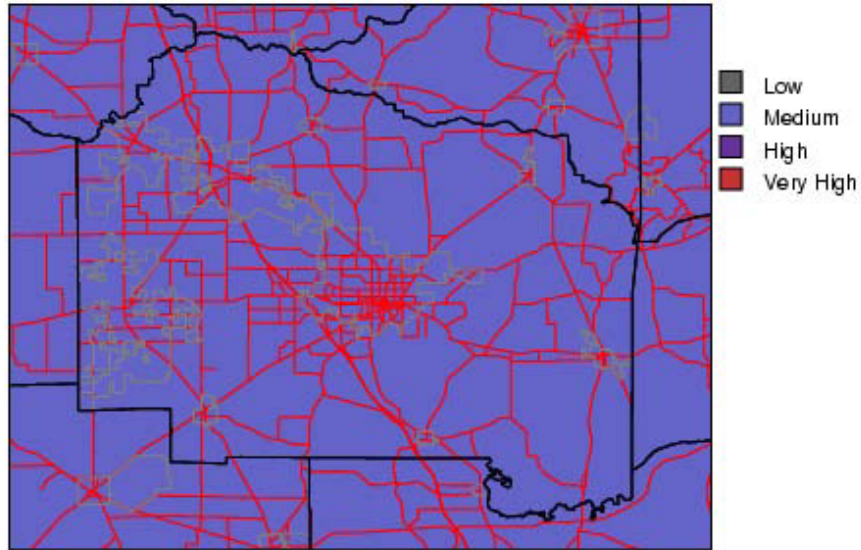
A tornado is a violent windstorm characterized by a twisting, funnel-shaped cloud. These naturally occurring phenomena can form as spin-offs of a hurricane or accompany a thunderstorm. Many tornados never touch ground or do not affect populated areas, although they can cause significant property damage in a short time. In Florida, these storms are normally small, short-lived events that produce minor damage. The state’s deadliest tornadoes usually occur in spring. Florida is among the top 10 states prone to devastation from tornadoes. Although the Midwest has the reputation for the worst tornadoes, Florida is the state which experiences the most number of tornadoes per square mile. Unlike the rest of the nation, strong to violent tornadoes are just as likely to occur in Florida after midnight as they are in the afternoon⁶. Fortunately Alachua County has not experienced and occurrence in many years.

The Fujita Scale is used to categorize tornado strength and potential damage. The table below shows the parameters, criteria, and expected damage of each level of tornado.

Scale	Wind Speed (mph)	Damage
F0	Less than 73	Light damage
F1	73-112	Moderate damage
F2	113-157	Considerable damage
F3	158-206	Severe damage
F4	207-260	Devastating damage
F5	261-318	Incredible damage

Based on the data and modeling from KAC’s MEMPHIS risk assessment system the following map and reports detail the estimated threat, vulnerability, and damages associated with Tornado Risk Hazards for Alachua County. The threat is based on analysis of the National Severe Storms Forecast Center data from 1950-2003. This threat is described in four categories: Low; Medium; High; and Very High. Alachua County falls entirely in the Medium risk category.

⁶ The Florida Hazard Mitigation Strategy document, 2001



Population at risk for KAC Tornado Risk

Zone	Total	Minority	Over 65	Disabled	Poverty	Lang Iso	Sing Pnt
Medium (1 in 250)	217955	57687	20750	59454	46939	107	13340

Structures at risk for KAC Tornado Risk

Zone	Total	SF Res	Mob Home	MF Res	Commercial	Agriculture	Gov/Instit
High (50)	76119	46214	5560	9168	5736	1748	7693

Value of Structures by DOR Use KAC Tornado Risk

Zone	Total	SF Res	Mob Home	MF Res	Commercial	Agriculture	Gov/Instit
Low (1 in 500)	\$79.23 TH	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$79.23 TH	\$0.00
Medium (1 in 250)	\$37.12 BI	\$15.12 BI	\$528.25 MI	\$3.11 BI	\$3.77 BI	\$11.06 BI	\$3.52 BI
High (1 in 100)	\$8.20 MI	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$186.30 TH	\$8.01 MI	\$0.00	\$0.00
Very High (1 in 50))	\$2.57 MI	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.57 MI	\$0.00	\$0.00

Tropical Weather/Hurricanes

Alachua County is located approximately 50 - 60 miles from both the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. Hurricane winds and other hazards associated with tropic cyclone events can and have reached the area. The exact extent of damaging inland winds will depend upon the strength and forward speed of each specific storm. Often associated with tropical events are tornadoes and inland flooding. Residents living in structurally unsound housing, manufactured housing, and low-lying areas face the greatest threat; however, the entire population of Alachua County is vulnerable. Extensive damage to infrastructure and public and private property can be anticipated. Primary hazards from this type of event include tornadoes, hail, fresh water flooding from heavy rainfall, and extensive wind damage.

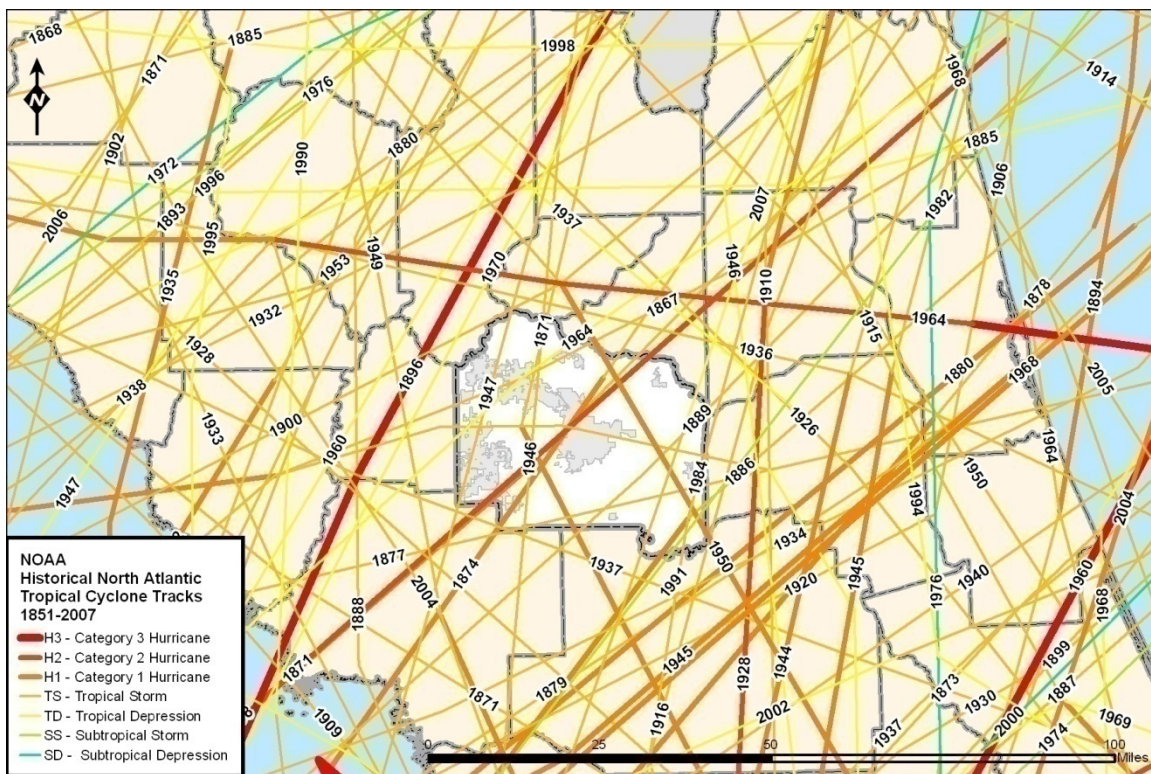


Figure 4.3
 Tropical Cyclone Tracks

The routes of tropical weather from subtropical depressions to Category 3 hurricanes are represented (Figure 4.3).

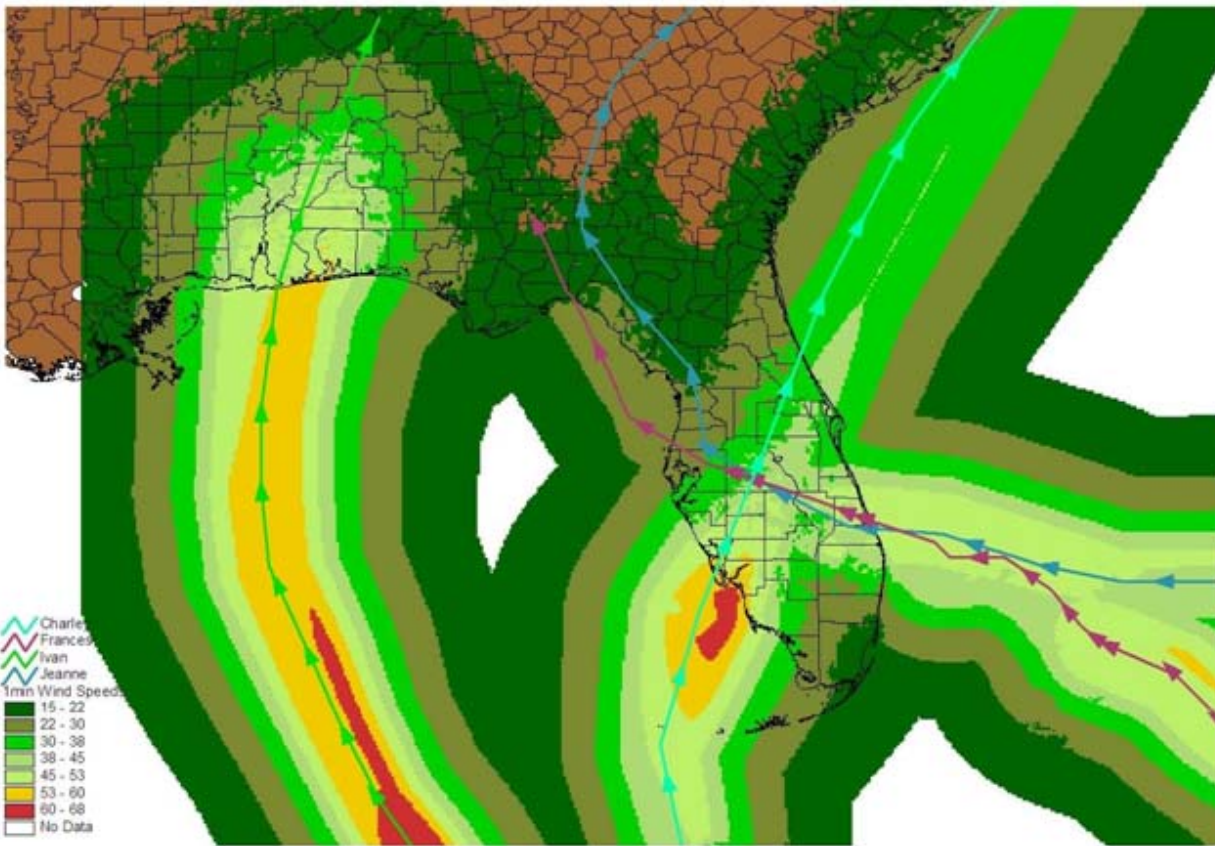
A hurricane is an intense, rotating oceanic weather system that possesses maximum sustained winds exceeding 119 km/hr (74 mph). It forms and intensifies over tropical oceanic regions. Hurricanes are generally smaller than storms in mid-latitudes, typically about 500 km (311 miles) in diameter. At the ocean's surface, the air spirals inward in a counterclockwise direction. This cyclonic circulation becomes weaker with height, eventually turning into clockwise (anti-cyclonic) outflow near the top of the storm.

The Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Intensity Scale is used to categorize hurricane strength and potential damage. The table below shows the parameters (wind speed and storm surge), criteria, and expected damage of each category of hurricane.⁷

Category	Wind Speed (mph)	Storm Surge (feet)	Damage
1	74-95	4-5	Minimal
2	96-110	6-8	Moderate
3	111-130	9-12	Extensive
4	131-155	13-18	Extreme
5	Greater than 155	Higher than 18	Catastrophic

The LMS Strategy Task Force made an interesting observation while studying this specific hazard. Since Alachua County has an extensive student population during Fall and Spring semesters, there is a reduced amount of housing units or stock available; however, during the Summer months when most of the student population leaves, additional units are available should our county be impacted by a tropical storm with major damage.

- o **Winds**



⁷ <http://www.comet.ucar.edu/nsflab/web/hurricane/311.htm>

Hurricane Winds over Florida – 2004

ELVIS is the Economic Loss Vulnerability Index System. ELVIS allows you to compare the relative risk of various hazards through the use of loss costs. A loss cost is the long term average of the damage a hazard causes. They are usually expressed in terms of loss per \$1000 of exposure per year.

An example will help explain the use of loss costs. Take a \$100,000 house. Over 100 years, the house suffer 40% wind damage once (\$40,000 loss), 10% damage twice (\$10,000 each), and 5% damage three times (\$5000 each), for a total loss over the time frame of \$40,000 + \$20000 + \$15,000 = \$75,000. So over the 100 year period the house cost \$750 per year (\$75,000/100), or \$0.75per \$1000 of the value of the house. The same house might flood only once in 100 years, but be a total loss, for a loss cost of \$100,000/100 = \$1000per year = \$1.00 per thousand per year. Therefore, even though floods don't occur as often, they cost more in the long run, therefore mitigation of flooding might be more cost effective in the long run for this site than wind.

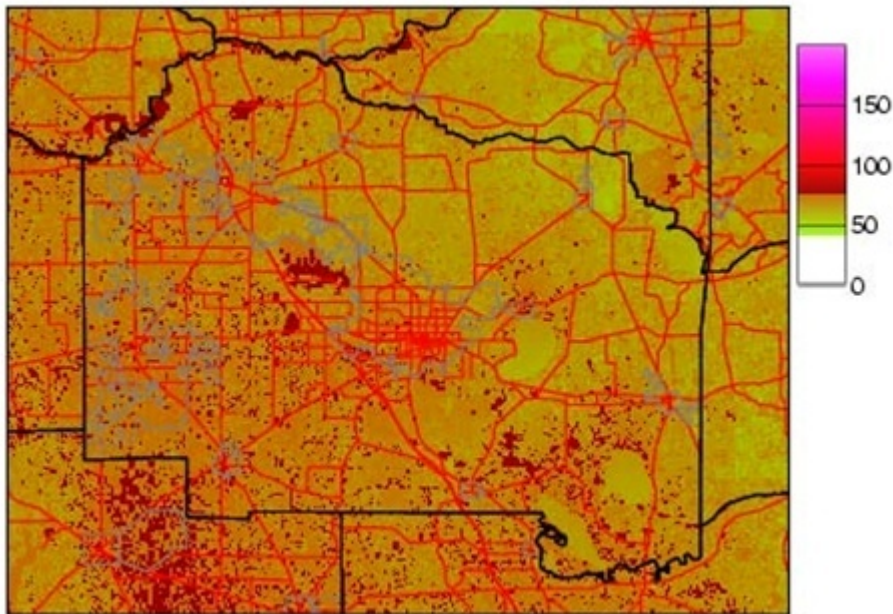
Loss Costs per \$1000 by DOR Use

Hazard	SF Res	Mob Home	MF Res	Commercial	Agriculture	Gov/Instit
Wind	1.1802	1.5004	1.1802	1.1802	1.1802	1.1802
Wind (5mph)	0.8127	1.0383	0.8127	0.8127	0.8127	0.8127
Flood	0.0250	0.0237	0.0227	0.0250	0.0250	0.0257
Flood (1ft)	0.0038	0.0036	0.0035	0.0038	0.0038	0.0039
Earthquake	0.0069	0.0066	0.0071	0.0071	0.0059	0.0071
Sinkhole	0.0554	0.0526	0.0587	0.0554	0.0604	0.0570
WildFire	0.0187	0.0187	0.0187	0.0187	0.0187	0.0187
Exposure	\$15.12 BI	\$528.24 MI	\$3.11 BI	\$3.77 BI	\$11.06 BI	\$3.52 BI

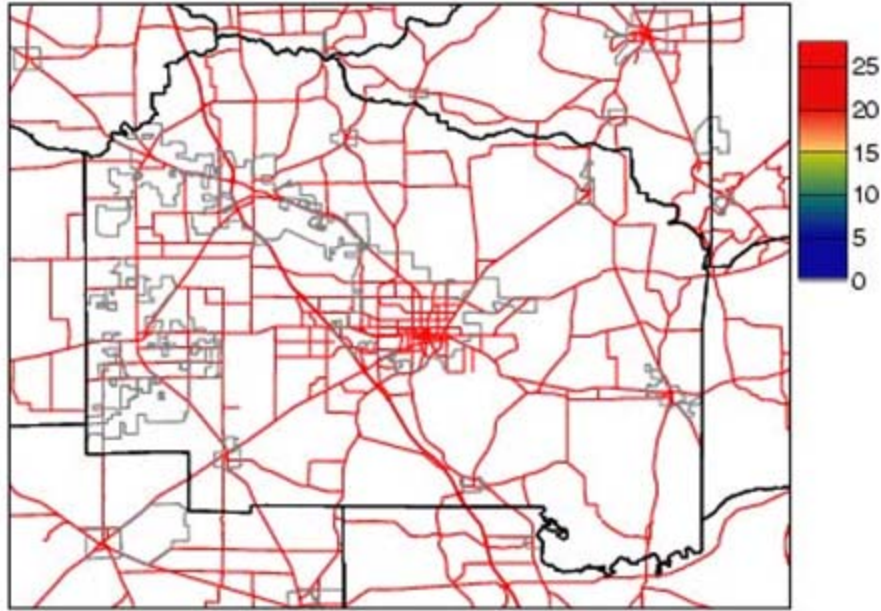
- **Hurricanes by Category**

Based on the data and modeling from KAC's MEMPHIS risk assessment system the following map and reports detail the estimated threat, vulnerability, and damages associated with Hurricanes by Category. This is a Maximum Envelope data set, representing the peak possible impact this storm type could have on the study area. It is important to realize that at the state level in particular, no single storm could produce the damage seen here. In other words, these are the exposures and damages at risk from all storms of this category, not from any single event. MEMPHIS describes the threat of wind and flood damage from tropical cyclones (hurricanes). These threats are described by the maximum sustained wind in miles per hour (mph) for wind, and the peak water level in feet for storms of this return period.

- **Category 1 Maximum**



Category 1 Maximum wind speed in miles per hour
Offshore data masked at – 100 feet



Category 1 Maximum water depth in feet
 Offshore data masked at - 100 feet

Impact Summary:

Peak winds 80.mph, peak water depth 0.0ft.

Category 1 Maximum Damage Summary:

Tax Parcel based Wind Damage: \$396.51 Million
 DOR based Flood Damage: \$0.00 dollars
 DOR Structures in Flood Zone: 0
 Census based Wind Damage: \$350.66 Million
 Census based Flood .Damage: \$0.00 dollars
 Uninhabitable Housing Units: 244 -- 0.3% of total HU

County-wide Population at risk for Category 1 Maximum

	Total	TS Wind	Hur Wind
Total	217955	217955	35370
Minority	57687	57687	9073
Over 65	20750	20750	2243
Disabled	59454	59454	8436
Poverty	46939	46939	9713
Lang Iso	107	107	18
Sing Pnt	13340	13340	2027

County-wide Structures at risk for Category 1 Maximum

	Total	TS Wind	Hur Wind
SF Res	46214	46214	5400
Mob Home	5560	5560	859
MF Res	9168	9168	1410
Commercial	5736	5736	806
Agriculture	7693	7693	969
Gov/Instit	1748	1748	252

County-wide Loss by DOR Use for Category 1 Maximum

	Exposure	Loss	Percent Loss
SF Res	\$15.12 Billion	\$149.47 Million	1.0%
Mob Home	\$528.24 Million	\$27.86 Million	5.3%
MF Res	\$3.11 Billion	\$31.48 Million	1.0%
Commercial	\$3.77 Billion	\$36.73 Million	1.0%
Agriculture	\$11.06 Billion	\$119.47 Million	1.1%
Gov/Instit	\$3.52 Billion	\$31.50 Million	0.9%

Impact Summary for Unincorporated Areas

Category 1 Maximum Damage Summary:

Tax Parcel based Wind Damage: \$169.59 Million
 DOR based Flood Damage: \$0.00 dollars
 DOR Structures in Flood Zone: 0
 Census based Wind Damage: \$227.94 Million
 Census based Flood .Damage: \$0.00 dollars
 Uninhabitable Housing Units: 169 -- 0.4% of total HU

Unincorporated County Population at risk for Category 1 Maximum

	Total	TS Wind	Hur Wind
Total	104884	104884	22126
Minority	21804	21804	4091
Over 65	9061	9061	1572
Disabled	26728	26728	5524
Poverty	21660	21660	5285
Lang Iso	39	39	0
Sing Pnt	5876	5876	1124

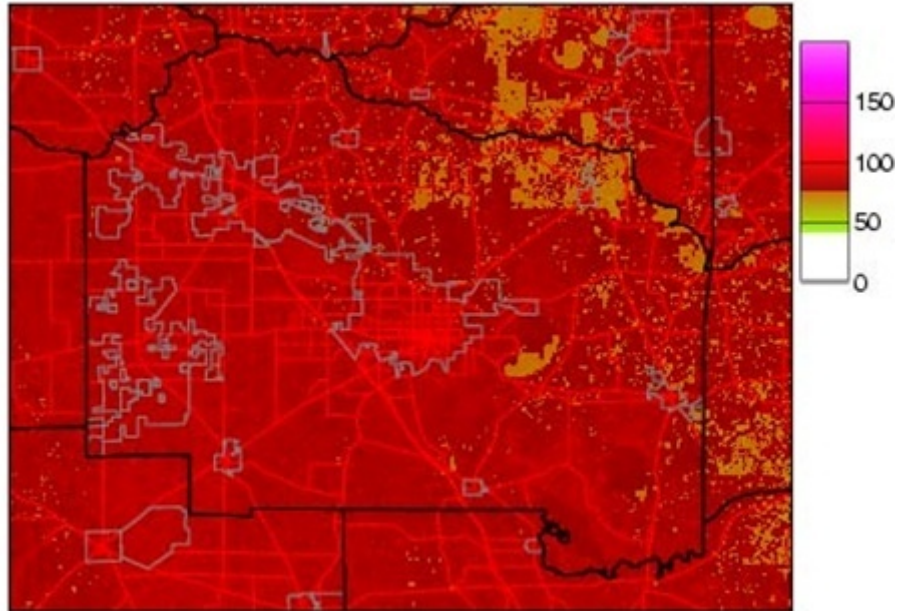
Unincorporated County Structures at risk for Category 1 Maximum

	Total	TS Wind	Hur Wind
SF Res	20197	20197	3261
Mob Home	4288	4288	614
MF Res	4270	4270	810
Commercial	2030	2030	454
Agriculture	5989	5989	719
Gov/Instit	545	545	43

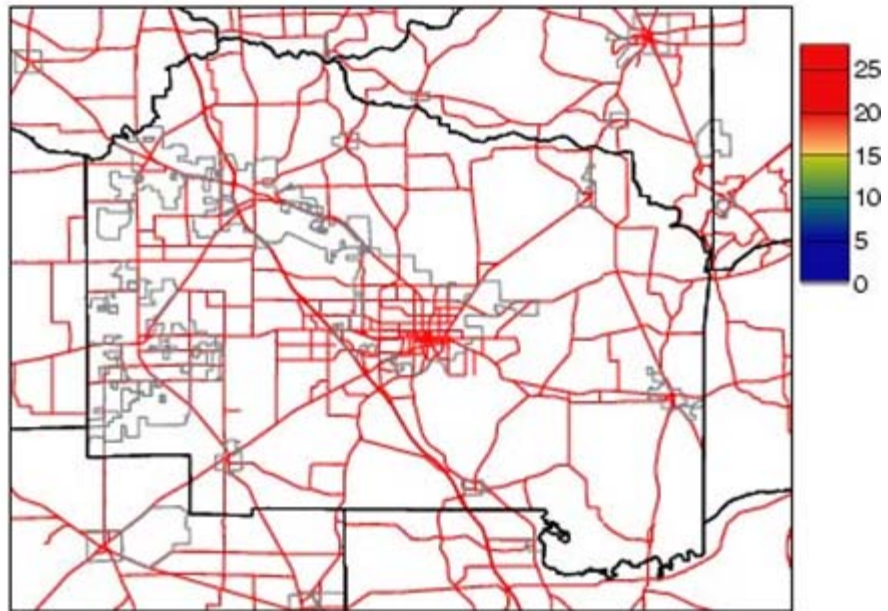
Unincorporated County Loss by DOR Use for Category 1 Maximum

	Exposure	Loss	Percent Loss
SF Res	\$7.78 Billion	\$79.30 Million	1.0%
Mob Home	\$410.55 Million	\$21.22 Million	5.2%
MF Res	\$1.48 Billion	\$15.58 Million	1.0%
Commercial	\$1.53 Billion	\$15.67 Million	1.0%
Agriculture	\$1.58 Billion	\$14.10 Million	0.9%
Gov/Instit	\$2.74 Billion	\$23.73 Million	0.9%

- **Category 2 Maximum**



Category 2 Maximum wind speed in miles per hour
Offshore data masked at - 100 feet



Category 2 Maximum water depth in feet
Offshore data masked at - 100 feet

Impact Summary:

Peak winds 100.mph, peak water depth 0.0ft.

Category 2 Maximum Damage Summary:

Tax Parcel based Wind Damage: \$1.41 Billion

Alachua County**2009 Local Mitigation Strategy**

DOR based Flood Damage: \$0.00 dollars
 DOR Structures in Flood Zone: 0
 Census based Wind Damage: \$1.19 Billion
 Census based Flood .Damage: \$0.00 dollars
 Uninhabitable Housing Units: 1064 -- 1.1% of total HU

County-wide Population at risk for Category 2 Maximum

	Total	TS Wind	Hur Wind
Total	217955	217955	211179
Minority	57687	57687	55964
Over 65	20750	20750	20588
Disabled	59454	59454	58594
Poverty	46939	46939	46564
Lang Iso	107	107	107
Sing Pnt	13340	13340	13278

County-wide Structures at risk for Category 2 Maximum

	Total	TS Wind	Hur Wind
SF Res	46214	46214	45416
Mob Home	5560	5560	5339
MF Res	9168	9168	9061
Commercial	5736	5736	5652
Agriculture	7693	7693	7417
Gov/Instit	1748	1748	1704

County-wide Loss by DOR Use for Category 2 Maximum

	Exposure	Loss	Percent Loss
SF Res	\$15.12 Billion	\$540.16 Million	3.6%
Mob Home	\$528.24 Million	\$77.59 Million	14.7%
MF Res	\$3.11 Billion	\$112.41 Million	3.6%
Commercial	\$3.77 Billion	\$133.66 Million	3.5%
Agriculture	\$11.06 Billion	\$423.96 Million	3.8%
Gov/Instit	\$3.52 Billion	\$118.46 Million	3.4%

Impact Summary for Unincorporated Areas**Category 2 Maximum Damage Summary:**

Tax Parcel based Wind Damage: \$589.66 Million
 DOR based Flood Damage: \$0.00 dollars
 DOR Structures in Flood Zone: 0
 Census based Wind Damage: \$745.65 Million
 Census based Flood .Damage: \$0.00 dollars
 Uninhabitable Housing Units: 633 -- 1.3% of total HU

Unincorporated County Population at risk for Category 2 Maximum

	Total	TS Wind	Hur Wind
Total	104884	104884	104202
Minority	21804	21804	21775
Over 65	9061	9061	8902
Disabled	26728	26728	26282
Poverty	21660	21660	21537
Lang Iso	39	39	39
Sing Pnt	5876	5876	5828

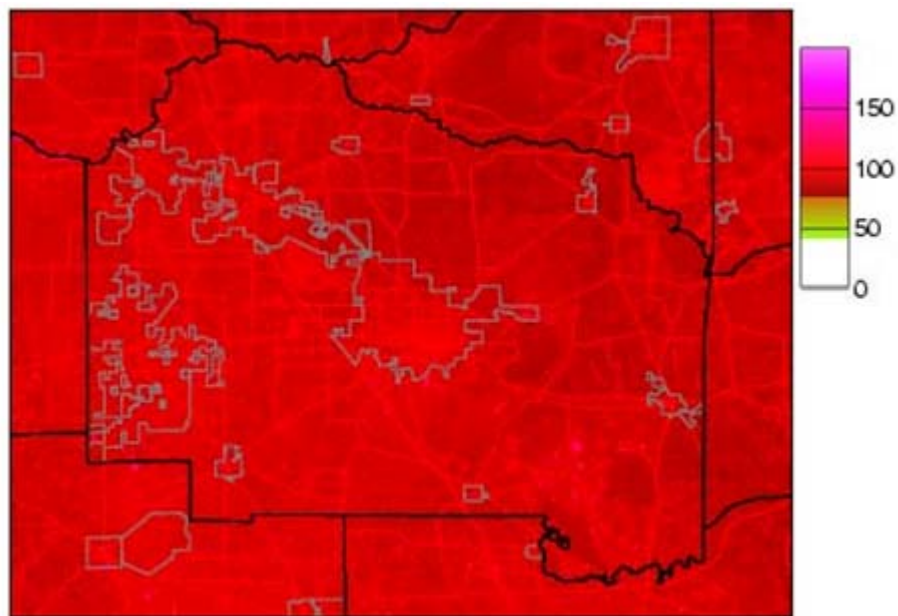
Unincorporated County Structures at risk for Category 2 Maximum

	Total	TS Wind	Hur Wind
SF Res	20197	20197	19870
Mob Home	4288	4288	4117
MF Res	4270	4270	4226
Commercial	2030	2030	1997
Agriculture	5989	5989	5732
Gov/Instit	545	545	535

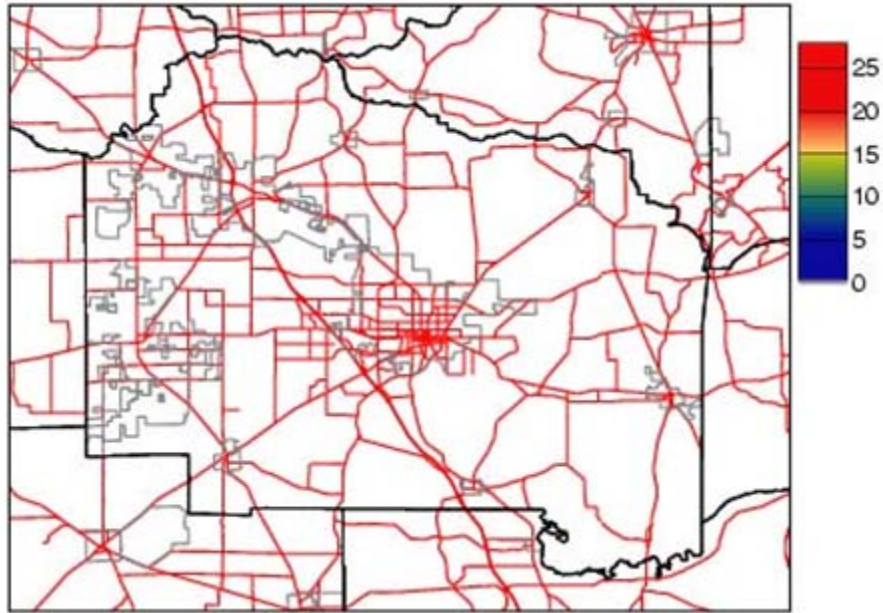
Unincorporated County Loss by DOR Use for Category 2 Maximum

	Exposure	Loss	Percent Loss
SF Res	\$7.78 Billion	\$279.84 Million	3.6%
Mob Home	\$410.55 Million	\$58.87 Million	14.3%
MF Res	\$1.48 Billion	\$54.17 Million	3.6%
Commercial	\$1.53 Billion	\$55.23 Million	3.6%
Agriculture	\$1.58 Billion	\$51.90 Million	3.3%
Gov/Instit	\$2.74 Billion	\$89.66 Million	3.3%

o **Category 3 Maximum**



Category 3 Maximum wind speed in miles per hour
 Offshore data masked at - 100 feet



Category 3 Maximum water depth in feet
 Offshore data masked at – 100 feet

Impact Summary:

Peak winds 119.mph, peak water depth 0.0ft.

Category 3 Maximum Damage Summary:

Tax Parcel based Wind Damage: \$3.73 Billion
 DOR based Flood Damage: \$0.00 dollars
 DOR Structures in Flood Zone: 0
 Census based Wind Damage: \$2.98 Billion
 Census based Flood .Damage: \$0.00 dollars
 Uninhabitable Housing Units: 2839 -- 3.0% of total HU

County-wide Population at risk for Category 3 Maximum

	Total	TS Wind	Hur Wind	Ext Wind
Total	217955	217955	217955	5483
Minority	57687	57687	57687	1686
Over 65	20750	20750	20750	448
Disabled	59454	59454	59454	1701
Poverty	46939	46939	46939	1187
Lang Iso	107	107	107	0
Sing Pnt	13340	13340	13340	533

County-wide Structures at risk for Category 3 Maximum

	Total	TS Wind	Hur Wind	Ext Wind
SF Res	46214	46214	46214	887
Mob Home	5560	5560	5560	168
MF Res	9168	9168	9168	174
Commercial	5736	5736	5736	126
Agriculture	7693	7693	7693	203
Gov/Instit	1748	1748	1748	68

County-wide Loss by DOR Use for Category 3 Maximum

	Exposure	Loss	Percent Loss
SF Res	\$15.12 Billion	\$1.40 Billion	9.3%
Mob Home	\$528.24 Million	\$175.31 Million	33.2%
MF Res	\$3.11 Billion	\$295.98 Million	9.5%
Commercial	\$3.77 Billion	\$356.04 Million	9.4%
Agriculture	\$11.06 Billion	\$1.19 Billion	10.8%
Gov/Instit	\$3.52 Billion	\$309.12 Million	8.8%

Impact Summary for Unincorporated Areas

Category 3 Maximum Damage Summary:

Tax Parcel based Wind Damage: \$1.49 Billion
 DOR based Flood Damage: \$0.00 dollars
 DOR Structures in Flood Zone: 0
 Census based Wind Damage: \$1.82 Billion
 Census based Flood .Damage: \$0.00 dollars
 Uninhabitable Housing Units: 1618 -- 3.4% of total HU

Unincorporated County Population at risk for Category 3 Maximum

	Total	TS Wind	Hur Wind	Ext Wind
Total	104884	104884	104884	4376
Minority	21804	21804	21804	672
Over 65	9061	9061	9061	381
Disabled	26728	26728	26728	1341
Poverty	21660	21660	21660	492
Lang Iso	39	39	39	0
Sing Pnt	5876	5876	5876	260

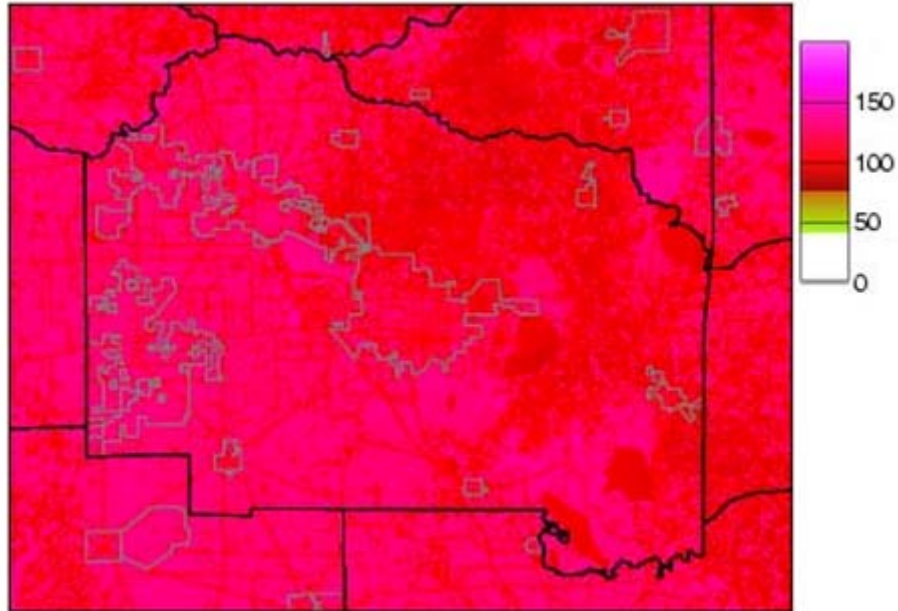
Unincorporated County Structures at risk for Category 3 Maximum

	Total	TS Wind	Hur Wind	Ext Wind
SF Res	20197	20197	20197	547
Mob Home	4288	4288	4288	109
MF Res	4270	4270	4270	100
Commercial	2030	2030	2030	45
Agriculture	5989	5989	5989	148
Gov/Instit	545	545	545	3

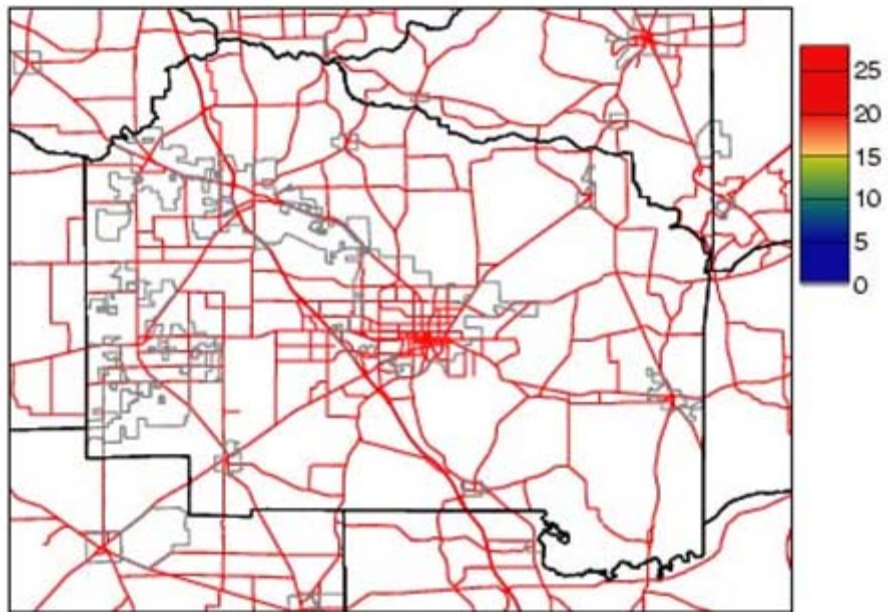
Unincorporated County Loss by DOR Use for Category 3 Maximum

	Exposure	Loss	Percent Loss
SF Res	\$7.78 Billion	\$710.01 Million	9.1%
Mob Home	\$410.55 Million	\$133.01 Million	32.4%
MF Res	\$1.48 Billion	\$139.94 Million	9.4%
Commercial	\$1.53 Billion	\$143.26 Million	9.4%
Agriculture	\$1.58 Billion	\$129.33 Million	8.2%
Gov/Instit	\$2.74 Billion	\$232.80 Million	8.5%

- **Category 4 Maximum**



Category 4 Maximum wind speed in miles per hour
Offshore data masked at - 100 feet



Hurricane Category 4 Maximum water depth in feet
Offshore data masked at - 100 feet

Impact Summary:

Peak winds 144.mph, peak water depth 0.0ft.

Category 4 Maximum Damage Summary:

Tax Parcel based Wind Damage: \$9.01 Billion

DOR based Flood Damage: \$0.00 dollars
 DOR Structures in Flood Zone: 0
 Census based Wind Damage: \$7.18 Billion
 Census based Flood .Damage: \$0.00 dollars
 Uninhabitable Housing Units: 6987 -- 7.3% of total HU

County-wide Population at risk for Category 4 Maximum

	Total	TS Wind	Hur Wind	Ext Wind
Total	217955	217955	217955	196839
Minority	57687	57687	57687	51894
Over 65	20750	20750	20750	19434
Disabled	59454	59454	59454	55643
Poverty	46939	46939	46939	43485
Lang Iso	107	107	107	107
Sing Pnt	13340	13340	13340	12617

County-wide Structures at risk for Category 4 Maximum

	Total	TS Wind	Hur Wind	Ext Wind
SF Res	46214	46214	46214	42470
Mob Home	5560	5560	5560	4733
MF Res	9168	9168	9168	8503
Commercial	5736	5736	5736	5345
Agriculture	7693	7693	7693	6480
Gov/Instit	1748	1748	1748	1492

County-wide Loss by DOR Use for Category 4 Maximum

	Exposure	Loss	Percent Loss
SF Res	\$15.12 Billion	\$3.47 Billion	22.9%
Mob Home	\$528.24 Million	\$386.08 Million	73.1%
MF Res	\$3.11 Billion	\$721.37 Million	23.2%
Commercial	\$3.77 Billion	\$864.88 Million	22.9%
Agriculture	\$11.06 Billion	\$2.81 Billion	25.4%
Gov/Instit	\$3.52 Billion	\$763.57 Million	21.7%

Impact Summary for Unincorporated Areas

Category 4 Maximum Damage Summary:

Tax Parcel based Wind Damage: \$3.66 Billion
 DOR based Flood Damage: \$0.00 dollars
 DOR Structures in Flood Zone: 0
 Census based Wind Damage: \$4.37 Billion
 Census based Flood .Damage: \$0.00 dollars
 Uninhabitable Housing Units: 3955 -- 8.3% of total HU

Unincorporated County Population for Category 4 Maximum

	Total	TS Wind	Hur Wind	Ext Wind
Total	104884	104884	104884	100817
Minority	21804	21804	21804	21073
Over 65	9061	9061	9061	8625
Disabled	26728	26728	26728	25115
Poverty	21660	21660	21660	20817
Lang Iso	39	39	39	39
Sing Pnt	5876	5876	5876	5665

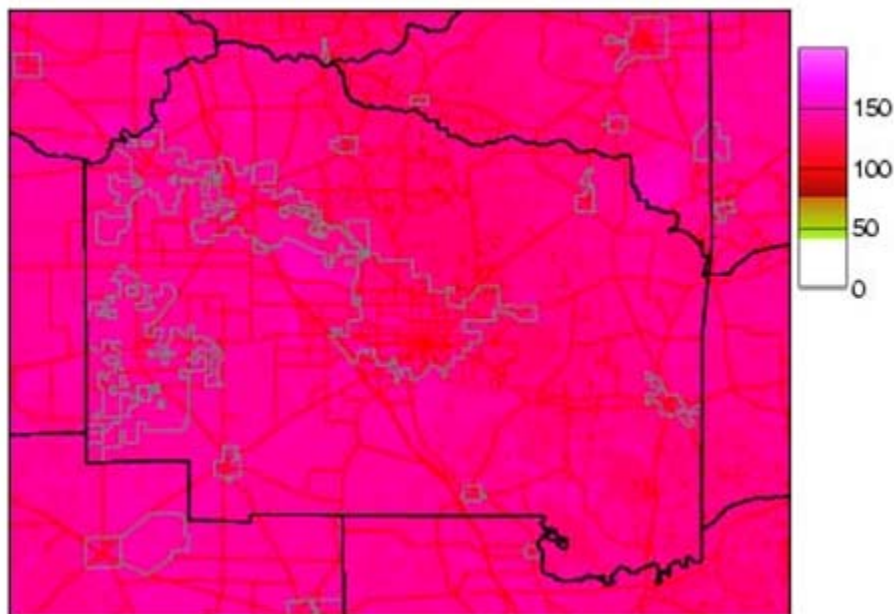
Unincorporated County Structures for Category 4 Maximum

	Total	TS Wind	Hur Wind	Ext Wind
SF Res	20197	20197	20197	18254
Mob Home	4288	4288	4288	3574
MF Res	4270	4270	4270	3901
Commercial	2030	2030	2030	1853
Agriculture	5989	5989	5989	4916
Gov/Instit	545	545	545	446

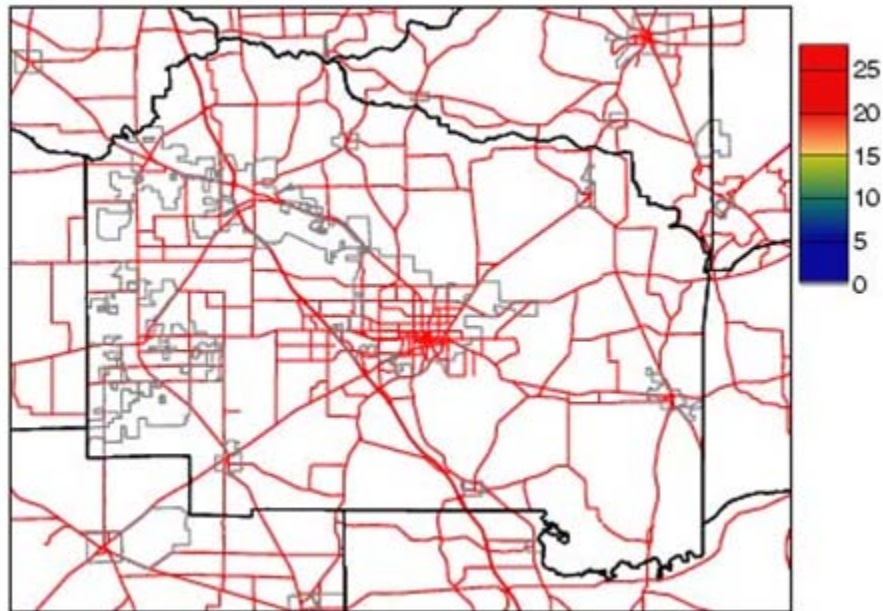
Unincorporated County Loss by DOR Use for Category 4 Maximum

	Exposure	Loss	Percent Loss
SF Res	\$7.78 Billion	\$1.77 Billion	22.7%
Mob Home	\$410.55 Million	\$294.32 Million	71.7%
MF Res	\$1.48 Billion	\$344.21 Million	23.2%
Commercial	\$1.53 Billion	\$348.13 Million	22.8%
Agriculture	\$1.58 Billion	\$327.13 Million	20.8%
Gov/Instit	\$2.74 Billion	\$577.99 Million	21.1%

o **Category 5 Maximum**



Category 5 Maximum wind speed in miles per hour
Offshore data masked at – 100 feet



Category 5 Maximum water depth in feet
 Offshore data masked at - 100 feet

Impact Summary:

Peak winds 165.mph, peak water depth 0.0ft.

Category 5 Maximum Damage Summary:

Tax Parcel based Wind Damage: \$15.88 Billion
 DOR based Flood Damage: \$212.83 Thousand
 DOR Structures in Flood Zone: 8
 Census based Wind Damage: \$12.27 Billion
 Census based Flood .Damage: \$0.00 dollars
 Uninhabitable Housing Units: 12268 -- 12.9% of total HU

County-wide Population at risk for Category 5 Maximum

	Total	TS Wind	Hur Wind	Ext Wind
Total	217955	217955	217955	217955
Minority	57687	57687	57687	57687
Over 65	20750	20750	20750	20750
Disabled	59454	59454	59454	59454
Poverty	46939	46939	46939	46939
Lang Iso	107	107	107	107
Sing Pnt	13340	13340	13340	13340

County-wide Structures at risk for Category 5 Maximum

	Total	TS Wind	Hur Wind	Ext Wind
SF Res	46214	46214	46214	46157
Mob Home	5560	5560	5560	5527
MF Res	9168	9168	9168	9160
Commercial	5736	5736	5736	5725
Agriculture	7693	7693	7693	7668
Gov/Instit	1748	1748	1748	1747

County-wide Loss by DOR Use for Category 5 Maximum

	Exposure	Loss	Percent Loss
SF Res	\$15.12 Billion	\$6.25 Billion	41.3%
Mob Home	\$528.24 Million	\$504.89 Million	95.6%
MF Res	\$3.11 Billion	\$1.29 Billion	41.4%
Commercial	\$3.77 Billion	\$1.53 Billion	40.6%
Agriculture	\$11.06 Billion	\$4.93 Billion	44.6%
Gov/Instit	\$3.52 Billion	\$1.38 Billion	39.1%

Impact Summary for Unincorporated Areas

Category 5 Maximum Damage Summary:

Tax Parcel based Wind Damage: \$6.57 Billion
 DOR based Flood Damage: \$15.97 Thousand
 DOR Structures in Flood Zone: 1
 Census based Wind Damage: \$7.52 Billion
 Census based Flood .Damage: \$0.00 dollars
 Uninhabitable Housing Units: 7075 -- 14.9% of total HU

Unincorporated County Population at risk for Category 5 Maximum

	Total	TS Wind	Hur Wind	Ext Wind
Total	104884	104884	104884	104884
Minority	21804	21804	21804	21804
Over 65	9061	9061	9061	9061
Disabled	26728	26728	26728	26728
Poverty	21660	21660	21660	21660
Lang Iso	39	39	39	39
Sing Pnt	5876	5876	5876	5876

Unincorporated County Structures at risk for Category 5 Maximum

	Total	TS Wind	Hur Wind	Ext Wind
SF Res	20197	20197	20197	20156
Mob Home	4288	4288	4288	4255
MF Res	4270	4270	4270	4263
Commercial	2030	2030	2030	2020
Agriculture	5989	5989	5989	5964
Gov/Instit	545	545	545	544

Unincorporated County Loss by DOR Use for Category 5 Maximum

	Exposure	Loss	Percent Loss
SF Res	\$7.78 Billion	\$3.28 Billion	42.2%
Mob Home	\$410.55 Million	\$388.95 Million	94.7%
MF Res	\$1.48 Billion	\$625.58 Million	42.1%
Commercial	\$1.53 Billion	\$634.77 Million	41.5%
Agriculture	\$1.58 Billion	\$590.97 Million	37.5%
Gov/Instit	\$2.74 Billion	\$1.05 Billion	38.3%

Just as Figure 4.3 mapped the tropical cyclones, this table displays each single tropical event from 1851 to 2007, which has gone through Alachua County.

YEAR	MONTH	DAY	NAME	WIND_KTS	PRESSURE	CAT
1867	10	6	NOTNAMED	70	0	H1
1868	10	4	NOTNAMED	50	0	TS
1871	8	17	NOTNAMED	70	0	H1
1871	9	6	NOTNAMED	70	0	H1
1871	10	5	NOTNAMED	60	0	TS
1873	9	23	NOTNAMED	50	0	TS
1874	9	28	NOTNAMED	70	0	H1
1877	10	26	NOTNAMED	40	0	TS
1878	9	10	NOTNAMED	90	0	H2
1879	10	27	NOTNAMED	60	0	TS
1880	8	30	NOTNAMED	60	0	TS
1880	9	8	NOTNAMED	50	0	TS
1880	10	8	NOTNAMED	70	0	H1
1882	10	10	NOTNAMED	70	0	H1
1885	9	21	NOTNAMED	50	0	TS
1885	10	11	NOTNAMED	60	0	TS
1886	7	18	NOTNAMED	70	0	H1
1887	10	30	NOTNAMED	40	0	TS
1888	9	8	NOTNAMED	40	0	TS
1888	10	10	NOTNAMED	95	0	H2
1889	6	17	NOTNAMED	45	0	TS
1893	6	15	NOTNAMED	60	0	TS
1894	9	26	NOTNAMED	60	0	TS
1896	9	29	NOTNAMED	110	960	H3
1899	10	5	NOTNAMED	40	0	TS
1900	10	12	NOTNAMED	40	0	TS
1902	6	14	NOTNAMED	50	0	TS
1906	10	21	NOTNAMED	50	0	TS
1909	6	29	NOTNAMED	35	0	TS
1910	10	18	NOTNAMED	60	0	TS
1911	10	31	NOTNAMED	35	0	E
1912	10	4	NOTNAMED	30	0	E

YEAR	MONTH	DAY	NAME	WIND_KTS	PRESSURE	CAT
1914	9	17	NOTNAMED	60	0	TS
1915	8	1	NOTNAMED	65	990	H1
1916	5	15	NOTNAMED	35	0	TS
1920	9	30	NOTNAMED	55	0	TS
1921	10	25	NOTNAMED	90	952	H2
1924	9	29	NOTNAMED	50	0	E
1926	7	28	NOTNAMED	60	975	TS
1928	8	8	NOTNAMED	50	0	TS
1928	9	17	NOTNAMED	110	955	H3
1930	9	9	NOTNAMED	35	0	TS
1932	9	15	NOTNAMED	45	0	TS
1933	9	4	NOTNAMED	50	0	TS
1934	7	22	NOTNAMED	40	0	TS
1935	9	4	NOTNAMED	80	0	H1
1936	8	21	NOTNAMED	45	0	TS
1937	7	30	NOTNAMED	40	0	TS
1937	8	30	NOTNAMED	50	0	TS
1937	9	21	NOTNAMED	35	0	TS
1938	10	24	NOTNAMED	40	0	TS
1939	8	12	NOTNAMED	60	0	TS
1940	8	2	NOTNAMED	40	0	TS
1941	10	20	NOTNAMED	45	0	TS
1944	10	19	NOTNAMED	65	968	H1
1945	6	24	NOTNAMED	80	0	H1
1945	9	16	NOTNAMED	85	974	H2
1946	10	8	NOTNAMED	65	0	H1
1946	11	2	NOTNAMED	25	0	TD
1947	9	23	NOTNAMED	50	0	TS
1947	10	7	NOTNAMED	40	0	TS
1949	8	27	NOTNAMED	65	974	H1
1950	9	5	EASY	105	958	H3
1950	10	18	KING	65	0	H1
1950	10	21	LOVE	60	0	TS
1953	9	20	NOTNAMED	50	0	TS
1960	7	28	BRENDA	30	0	TD
1960	9	11	DONNA	100	969	H3
1964	6	6	NOTNAMED	30	0	TD
1964	8	28	CLEO	60	0	TS
1964	9	10	DORA	100	964	H3
1968	6	6	ABBY	50	0	TS
1968	6	19	BRENDA	25	1012	TD
1968	10	19	GLADYS	70	977	H1

YEAR	MONTH	DAY	NAME	WIND_KTS	PRESSURE	CAT
1969	10	4	JENNY	25	0	TD
1970	5	25	ALMA	25	0	TD
1974	6	25	SUBTROP1	45	0	SS
1976	5	23	SUBTROP1	40	998	SS
1976	9	13	SUBTROP3	15	1017	SD
1982	6	18	SUBTROP1	30	1003	SD
1984	9	28	ISIDORE	45	1002	TS
1990	10	11	MARCO	40	998	TS
1991	7	1	ANA	20	1012	L
1994	11	21	GORDON	25	1010	TD
1995	8	24	JERRY	35	1004	TS
1996	10	8	JOSEPHINE	60	983	TS
1998	9	30	GEORGES	25	1004	TD
1998	10	1	GEORGES	25	1006	TD
2000	9	17	GORDON	65	985	H1
2000	10	4	LESLIE	30	1012	SD
2002	9	4	EDOUARD	35	1009	TS
2004	8	14	CHARLEY	75	970	H1
2004	9	26	JEANNE	55	970	TS
2005	10	5	TAMMY	45	1001	TS
2006	6	13	ALBERTO	45	996	TS
2007	6	2	BARRY	40	1000	TS

NOAA - Historical North Atlantic Tropical Cyclone Tracks, 1851-2007

Drought

Both historically and recently, Alachua County has suffered periods of extended drought. Sectors most vulnerable to drought include agricultural and fishing/recreation industries. Drought increases the wildland fire danger and chance of sinkholes for the entire county. Long-term concerns include reduced potable water for domestic use through lowering of the water table in the area’s aquifers. In Florida, groundwater is the source of drinking water for 90 percent of the population, and the state has been impacted by drought on a repeated basis over the last century⁸.

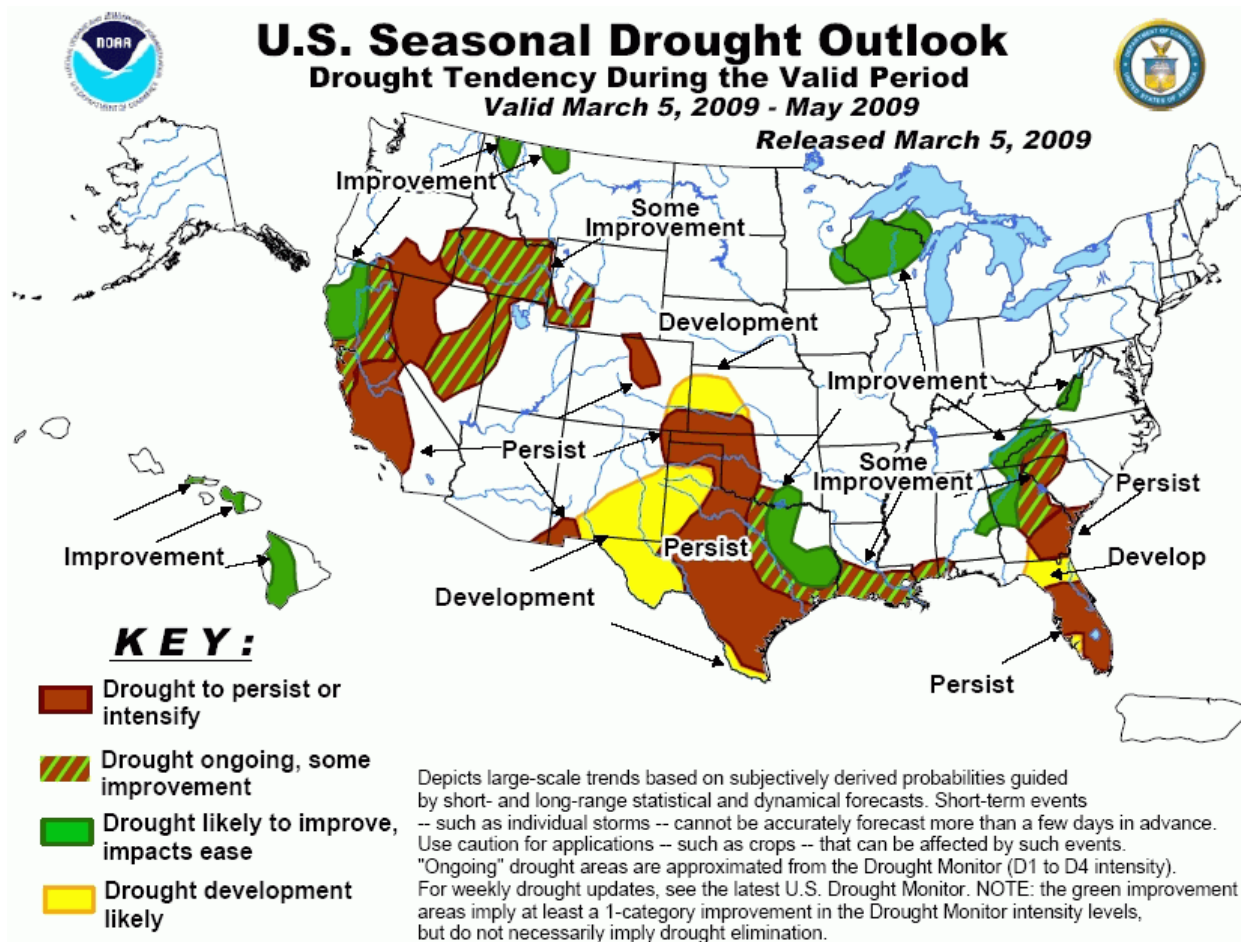


Figure 4.4
 Seasonal Drought Outlook for United States

Florida is labeled by ‘Drought to persist or intensify’ and ‘Drought development likely’ for the seasonal drought outlook provided by NOAA. Alachua County is within the ‘Drought development likely’ part of the State, which is important to note about for both agricultural and wildfire purposes (Figure 4.4). Fortunately the drought pattern has weakened since the end of 2008, the water tables have risen and The County is no longer under a burn ban. In querying NOAA/ National Integrated Drought Information System it showed no incidents of drought reported in Alachua County since the last LMS was approved in 2004. NIDI US drought monitoring scale sows Alachua county as “o=none”. See population at risk on page 69 and hazard summary on page 77. To date Alachua County has not experienced an occurrence or loss of property or life due to drought.

⁸ The Florida Hazard Mitigation Strategy document, 2001

The follow graphic shows a sample water well in Alachua County. The well graphic shows observed Floridian Aquifer levels (white line) relative to percentile statistics computed from the period of record for this well beginning in 1976. The red area represents levels below the 10 percentile, meaning at least 90% of the recorded levels were higher than these values. The lowest levels observed were during 2002-2002 and were part of a drought that occurred from 1998- 2003. The hurricanes of 2004 are generally thought to have ended this drought period.

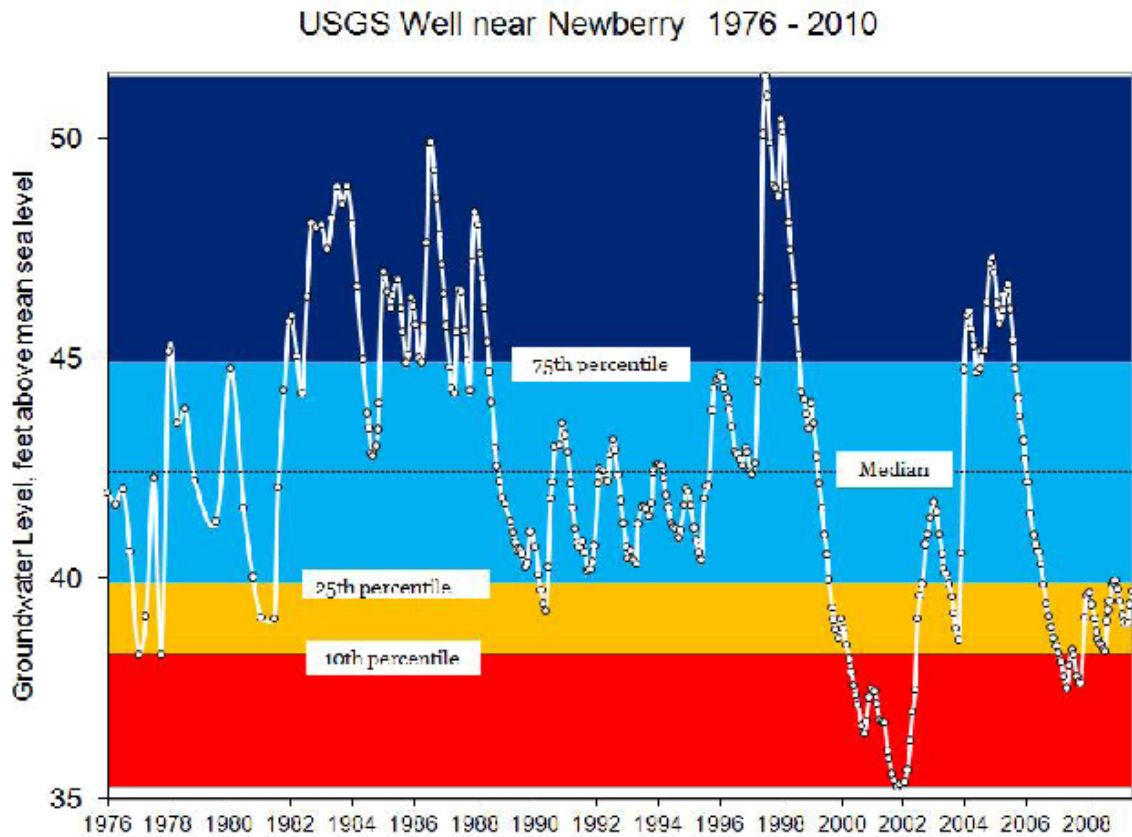


Figure 4.5*Suwannee River Water Management District Data on Alachua County wells

4.2 Geologic Hazards

- ***Critical Facilities***

All critical facilities listed in **Appendix K** can be vulnerable to geologic hazards, such as sinkholes and subsidence. The western side of the county is more susceptible to geologic hazards. This is due to limestone being closer to land surface versus the eastern side of the county. Very little can be done by the local government other than disseminate publicity on these hazards. Alachua County has used education on geologic hazards and enhanced development codes and regulations to prevent development of future structures in vulnerable areas such as areas prone to sinkholes and wildfire. Soil borings are required prior to development and development must be designed to be firewise in areas that are in a high wildfire hazard area. This prevents critical facilities and other structures from being built in vulnerable areas.

- ***Future Development and Geologic Hazards***

Sinkholes are widely known and soil impact regulations are enforced. A soil test is required as well as engineered studies to determine the foundation stability should development occur.

Sinkholes and Subsidence

More sinkholes form in Florida than in any other state. Sinkholes form as rainwater seeps into the ground, dissolving the underground limestone, creating underground holes and gaps. Land, which is sitting on top of the limestone, falls into these holes. Large changes in the water table caused by too much or too little rain can contribute to sinkhole formation. Sinkholes can be triggered by human actions such as over withdrawal of groundwater, artificially creating ponds of surface water (such as retention and detention basins) and drilling new water wells.

Sinkholes are most common in central and western Alachua County where the limestone is close to land surface and the Hawthorne Group sediments are thin or absent. In the eastern portion of the Alachua County the presence of these sediments overlying the limestone of the Floridian aquifer reduce sinkhole occurrence. In the central portion of Alachua County sinkhole development can be extensive, since the overburden can bridge small solution features allowing the underlying limestone to dissolve and cavities to form and subsequently collapse. It is in this area of Alachua County, paralleling Interstate-75, where many streams discharge to the Floridian aquifer via sinkholes. In the western area of Alachua County, where overburden is thin or absent and the area is generally devoid of surface water features that sinkholes and solution pipes commonly form in the underlying limestone. In this area the Floridian aquifer is unconfined and susceptible to contamination from stormwater runoff directly entering the aquifer. Majority of the sinkholes are found in Gainesville, High Springs and Newberry with some in Alachua, Archer and unincorporated areas (Figure 4.8). Sinkholes also tend to develop in areas of Alachua County where the Floridian Aquifer is highly vulnerable or vulnerable (Figure 4.9).

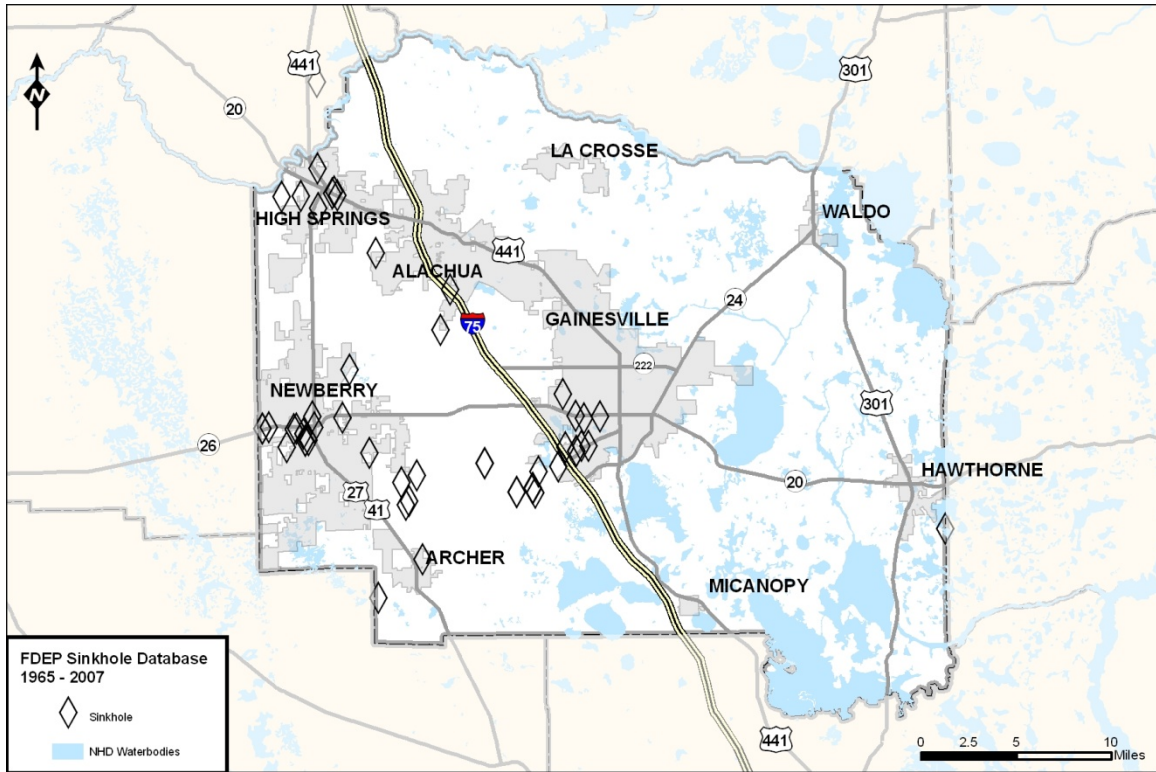


Figure 4.8
Sinkholes in Alachua County, Florida

Sinkholes can reach ten to twelve feet in diameter, but can expand much larger. They are a hazard in developed areas due to their ability to destroy structures and roadways. Also, newly formed sinkholes all can pose public safety concerns, where access is unrestricted and may pose water quality problems if allowed to direct untreated stormwater into the Floridian aquifer.

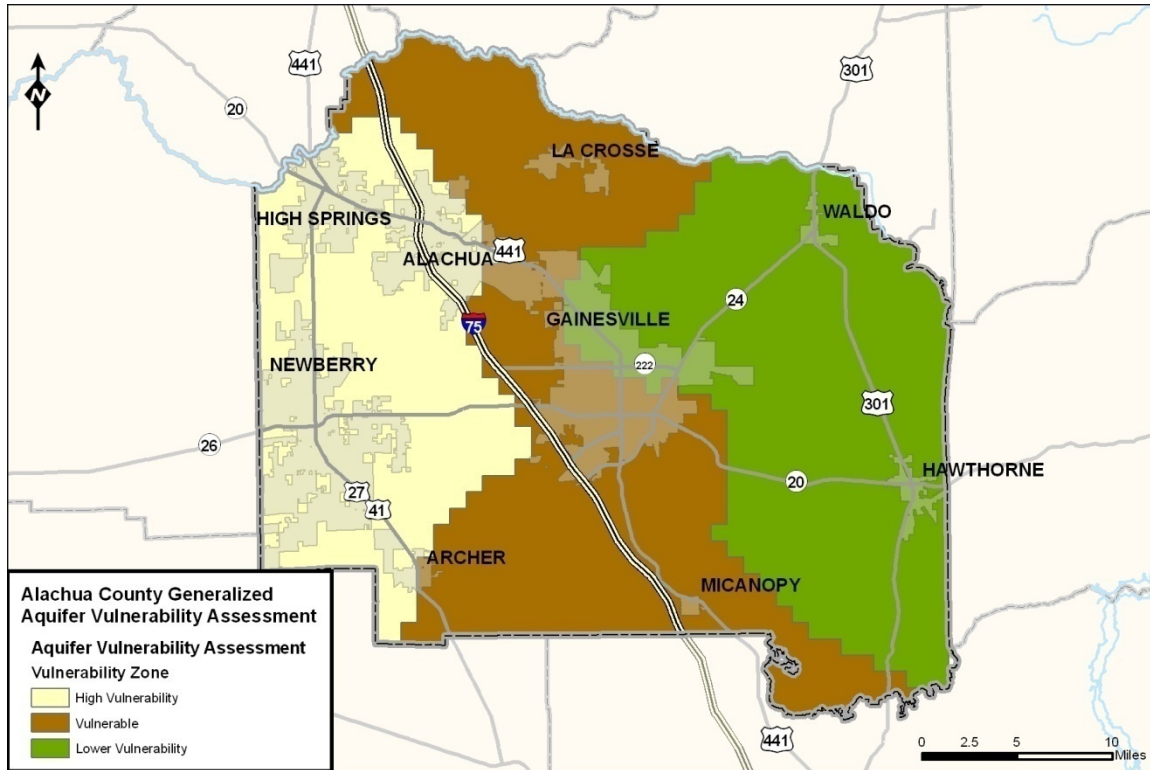


Figure 4.9
 Alachua County Aquifer Vulnerability Assessment

After reviewing the data provided by the Florida Geological Survey at <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/geology/geologictopics/sinkhole.htm>, Alachua County has 54 recorded sinkholes. Some have caused damages to homes, streets, and other infrastructure.

Month	Day	Year	Township	Range	Section	Location	Length	Width	Depth
5	15	1965	10S	18E	21	ARCHER	10.00	10.00	15.00
1	28	1970	08S	17E	02	HIGH SPRINGS	2.00	2.00	4.00
2	2	1970	10S	18E	29	ARCHER	8.00	8.00	20.00
3	15	1970	10S	17E	08	NEWBERRY	3.00	3.00	15.00
3		1970	10S	18E	20	ARCHER	2.00	2.00	10.00
4	4	1970	10S	17E	02	NEWBERRY	10.00	10.00	20.00
4	20	1970	08S	17E	02	HIGH SPRINGS	3.00	3.00	6.00
5	2	1970	10S	18E	29	ARCHER	20.00	20.00	15.00
7	12	1970	10S	17E	05	NEWBERRY	3.00	3.00	20.00
2	1	1971	07S	17E	03	NEWBERRY	25.00	25.00	10.00
9	18	1972	07S	17E	34	HIGH SPRINGS	2.00	2.00	14.00
6	27	1973	08S	17E	05	HIGH SPRINGS	5.00	5.00	4.00
9	20	1973	08S	17E	04	HIGH SPRINGS	3.00	3.00	15.00
2	30	1974	09S	17E	33	NEWBERRY	2.00	2.00	19.00
9	15	1977	10S	19E	28	GAINESVILLE EAST	8.00	8.00	15.00
11		1977	08S	17E	02	HIGH SPRINGS	7.00	7.00	25.00
7	5	1982	10S	19E	14	GAINESVILLE EAST	20.00	20.00	40.00
7	13	1982	10S	19E	13	GAINESVILLE EAST	10.00	20.00	0.00
7	14	1982	10S	19E	14	GAINESVILLE EAST	8.00	8.00	0.00
7	14	1982	10S	19E	14	GAINESVILLE EAST	5.00	5.00	0.00
3	26	1983	11S	22E	01	HAWTHORNE	24.00	0.00	15.00
4	23	1983	10S	17E	4	NEWBERRY,L-31	40.00	40.00	38.00
4	23	1983	10S	17E	4	NEWBERRY, L-31	25.00	25.00	25.00

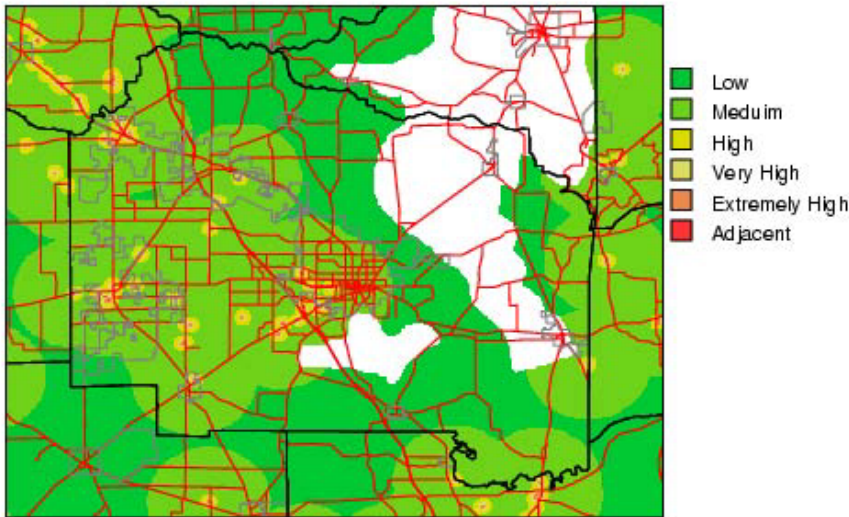
Month	Day	Year	Township	Range	Section	Location	Length	Width	Depth
6	7	1983	08S	18E	35	GAINESVILLE WEST	210.00	100.00	0.00
7	20	1983	08S	17E	10	HIGH SPRINGS	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	28	1983	08S	18E	19	ALACHUA	3.00	5.00	2.00
7	10	1984	10S	19E	22	GAINESVILLE WEST	3.00	5.00	2.00
3	1	1985	10S	17E	04	NEWBERRY	12.00	12.00	24.00
11	7	1985	10S	19E	28	ARREDONDO M32	5.00	7.00	10.00
11	7	1985	10S	19E	28	ARREDONDO M32	4.00	4.00	2.00
11	7	1985	10S	19E	28	ARREDONDO M32	1.00	1.00	0.00
11	7	1985	10S	19E	28	ARREDONDO M32	1.00	1.00	0.00
11	7	1985	10S	19E	28	ARREDONDO M32	1.00	1.00	0.00
10		1986	11S	18E	19	ARCHER M-31	20.00	15.00	15.00
8	25	1987	11S	18E	19	HIGH SPRINGS,K-31	6.00	4.00	15.00
5	10	1990	10S	18E	13	ARREDONDO, M-32	6.00	6.00	8.00
5	18	1990	10S	18E	13	ARREDONDO, M-32	4.00	4.00	6.00
10	30	1995	09S	18E	10	GAINESVILLE WEST	0.00	0.00	20.00
7	7	1996	10S	19E	2	GAINESVILLE WEST	0.00	6.00	0.00
7	8	1996	10S	19E	1	GAINESVILLE WEST	0.00	20.00	15.00
12	24	1996	10S	17E	9	NEWBERRY	8.00	8.00	30.00
12	18	1997	10S	17E	9	NEWBERRY	0.00	0.00	15.00
12	18	1997	10S	17E	9	NEWBERRY	0.00	0.00	15.00
2	17	1998	10S	19E	14	GAINESVILLE WEST	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	18	1998	10S	17E	6	WATERS LAKE	15.00	15.00	15.00
2	18	1998	10S	17E	6	WATERS LAKE	4.00	4.00	60.00
5	13	1998	9S	19E	35	GAINESVILLE WEST	4.00	4.00	2.00
1	6	1999	9S	17E	23	NEWBERRY	0.00	2.50	20.00
6	2	1999	10S	19E	21	ARREDONDO	15.00	5.00	30.00
12	11	2003	10S	19E	1	GAINESVILLE EAST	7.00	7.00	0.00
7	17	2004	10S	17E	12	NEWBERRY	12.00	12.00	40.00
9	7	2004	10S	17E	6	WATERS LAKE	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	25	2006	10S	19E	29	ARREDONDO	999.00	999.00	999.00
12	25	2006	10S	19E	29	ARREDONDO	6.00	6.00	20.00

Alachua County Sinkholes, 1965 to 2006

Alachua County

2009 Local Mitigation Strategy

Based on the data and modeling from KAC's MEMPHIS risk assessment system the following map and reports detail the estimated potential, vulnerability, and damages associated with KAC Sinkhole Risks for Alachua County. MEMPHIS created a variable for the general assessment of the potential of a site for sinkhole development. This potential is in five categories: 0 – very low risk; 1 – low risk; 2 – moderate risk; 3 – high risk; and 4 – very high risk.



Population at risk for KAC Sinkhole Risk

Zone	Total	Minority	Over 65	Disabled	Poverty	Lang Iso	Sing Pnt
Low	17874	6708	1793	5720	2506	14	1170
Medium	161031	42493	15440	42155	32824	75	9818
High	22248	4525	1800	5033	7921	18	1070
Very High	7247	1685	513	2196	1912	0	597
Extreme	2404	396	288	679	532	0	170

Structures at risk for KAC Sinkhole Risk

Zone	Total	SF Res	Mob Home	MF Res	Commercial	Agriculture	Gov/Instit
Low	8044	3588	1476	494	305	188	1993
Medium	54058	35004	2544	6754	4151	1167	4438
High	6105	3728	376	988	505	191	317
Very High	2956	1529	251	561	424	75	116
Extreme	1297	783	98	150	175	21	70
Adjacent	36	18	2	10	1	1	4

Value of Structures by DOR Use KAC Sinkhole Risk

Zone	Total	SF Res	Mob Home	MF Res	Commercial	Agriculture	Gov/Instit
Low	\$2.60 BI	\$836.68 MI	\$138.36 MI	\$88.36 MI	\$134.07 MI	\$613.19 MI	\$792.64 MI
Medium	\$28.29 BI	\$12.11 BI	\$260.09 MI	\$2.46 BI	\$2.76 BI	\$8.50 BI	\$2.20 BI
High	\$3.38 BI	\$1.19 BI	\$29.94 MI	\$364.97 MI	\$475.02 MI	\$1.18 BI	\$133.06 MI
Very High	\$1.55 BI	\$441.34 MI	\$19.74 MI	\$148.25 MI	\$282.25 MI	\$604.88 MI	\$51.61 MI
Extreme	\$427.32 MI	\$213.83 MI	\$9.65 MI	\$38.72 MI	\$74.76 MI	\$61.30 MI	\$29.06 MI
Adjacent	\$8.99 MI	\$5.40 MI	\$94.34 TH	\$996.30 TH	\$743.06 TH	\$952.94 TH	\$801.90 TH

4.3 Wildland Fires

- **Critical Facilities**

Many of the facilities listed in Appendix K are subject to wildland fire. Many critical facilities such as the communication sector (cell or communication towers) are in rural areas or are otherwise adjacent to area of wildland fuels and therefore vulnerable to wildland fire. The Alachua County Department of Public Safety Wildland Fire Mitigation Program has the primary responsibility for fuel management on County-owned lands and has the trained personnel and equipment to conduct wildfire hazard assessments, develop wildfire mitigation strategies, and manage wildland fuels by means of prescribed fire and mechanical treatment. The Wildland Fire Mitigation Team could be employed to mitigate the wildfire risk to critical facilities in Alachua County.

- **Future Development regarding Wildland Fire**

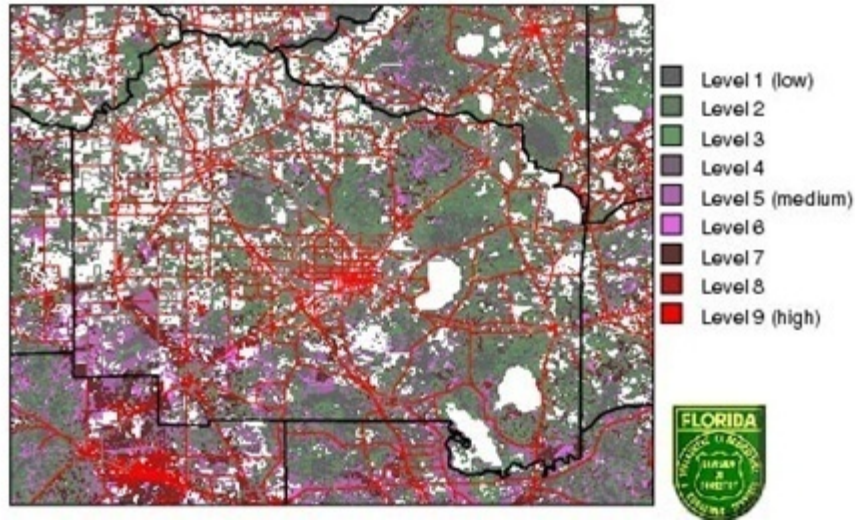
The Alachua County Wildfire Mitigation Program is established in the Conservation and Open Space Element of the Comprehensive Plan. This program relies upon development review, code enforcement, public health and direct fuel management activities to mitigate the severity of the wildfire hazard in Alachua County. The development review process is used to ensure new development at risk from wildland fire employs design and construction features that mitigate the risk of impact from wildland fire. New critical facilities that are required to receive development approval from Alachua County will be required to mitigate wildfire hazards where they are present or reasonably predictable.

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Lightning	Fires	8	1	15	24	9
	Acres	95	12	14	409	46
Campfires	Fires	1	0	3	3	1
	Acres	.1	0	22	10	4
Smoking	Fires	0	0	3	0	4
	Acres	0	0	2	0	4
Debris Burning	Fires	23	22	34	23	8
	Acres	25	146	83	58	28
Incendiary	Fires	9	8	16	13	8
	Acres	4531	55	30	163	40
Equipment	Fires	2	6	6	6	1
	Acres	37	36	13	14	1
Railroad	Fires	0	0	1	0	0
	Acres	0	0	1	0	0
Children	Fires	4	0	1	3	0
	Acres	8	0	4	4	0
Unknown	Fires	11	9	13	6	6
	Acres	85	5	72	52	43
Miscellaneous	Fires	5	3	16	16	7
	Acres	27	25	60	60	11
Total	Fires	63	49	108	94	44
	Acres	4809	279	301	770	221

Figure 4.0.1
Wildland fire causes from 2004-2008 of Alachua County, Florida

The state’s typical ‘fire season’ lasts January through May. The most at risk portions of the County are the urban interface and rural areas. Fires can also cause significant loses and destruction for timber interests in Alachua County. From 2004 to 2008, 6,380 acres were demolished by a total of 358 wildfires. In 2008 most of the fires were started by lightning. Furthermore, 2008 represented the least number of fires altogether (Figure 4.0.1).

Based on the data and modeling from KAC’s MEMPHIS risk assessment system the following map and reports detail the estimated vulnerability, and damages associated with Wildland Fires for Alachua County. This is the official wildland fire level of concern (LOC) layer from the Division of Forestry. The Level of Concern is an integer scaled from 0 to 9 indicating the relative risk of wildland fire, and is an output of the Florida Division of Forestry Fire Risk Assessment System (FRAS).



Population at risk for FDOF Fire Risk LOC

Zone	Total	Minority	Over 65	Disabled	Poverty	Lang Iso	Sing Pnt
Level 1(low)	3408	1157	393	920	708	0	215
Level 2	45302	8405	6259	12175	5318	57	2284
Level 3	59958	17229	6067	18173	13396	18	4282
Level 4	14748	4006	1405	4187	2184	32	1186
Level 5(medium)	9733	2691	640	2551	4431	0	459
Level 6	3350	291	412	1084	612	0	179
Level 7	11103	2194	923	2414	2567	0	429
Level 8	2108	958	245	887	287	0	151
Level 9(high)	261	67	45	183	32	0	22

Structures at risk for FDOF Fire Risk LOC

Zone	Total	SF Res	Mob Home	MF Res	Commercial	Agriculture	Gov/Instit
Level 1(low)	5127	841	2442	622	548	371	303
Level 2	18961	11521	1965	1916	1243	629	1687
Level 3	22375	14706	1724	2346	1450	455	1694
Level 4	3224	2112	257	295	290	59	211
Level 5(medium)	3636	2352	288	368	167	40	421
Level 6	1677	941	233	118	92	51	242
Level 7	4749	2442	622	548	371	303	463
Level 8	7610	1965	1916	1243	629	1687	170
Level 9(high)	7728	1724	2346	1450	455	1694	59

Value of Structures by DOR Use for FDOF Fire Risk LOC

Zone	Total	SF Res	Mob Home	MF Res	Commercial	Agriculture	Gov/Instit
Level 1(low)	\$2.22 BI	\$255.00 MI	\$859.78 MI	\$93.03 MI	\$316.20 MI	\$420.96 MI	\$271.53 MI
Level 2	\$8.85 BI	\$4.15 BI	\$317.96 MI	\$566.02 MI	\$695.73 MI	\$2.26 BI	\$861.25 MI
Level 3	\$9.32 BI	\$4.90 BI	\$220.31 MI	\$803.97 MI	\$926.95 MI	\$1.42 BI	\$1.05 BI
Level 4	\$1.35 BI	\$577.02 MI	\$24.52 MI	\$80.53 MI	\$158.63 MI	\$408.31 MI	\$97.13 MI
Level 5(medium)	\$1.55 BI	\$825.50 MI	\$26.83 MI	\$89.13 MI	\$124.37 MI	\$76.00 MI	\$408.38 MI
Level 6	\$497.83 MI	\$281.51 MI	\$21.32 MI	\$22.13 MI	\$39.03 MI	\$42.10 MI	\$91.75 MI
Level 7	\$2.16 BI	\$859.78 MI	\$93.03 MI	\$316.20 MI	\$420.96 MI	\$271.53 MI	\$196.26 MI
Level 8	\$4.75 BI	\$317.96 MI	\$566.02 MI	\$695.73 MI	\$2.26 BI	\$861.25 MI	\$52.90 MI
Level 9(high)	\$4.43 BI	\$220.31 MI	\$803.97 MI	\$926.95 MI	\$1.42 BI	\$1.05 BI	\$15.22 MI

4.4 Biological Hazards

- **Critical Facilities**

This hazard involves disease and pandemic outbreaks which would not impact our critical facilities directly other than employees who may work at or with facilities listed in **Appendix K**. Included in this sector is exotic pests that include an unprecedented outbreak of the Southern Pine Beetle in 2001. This outbreak caused an infestation of primarily mature pine trees killing approximately 17,600 acres of timber in Alachua County. The primary affect would be trees falling on a critical facility causing damage. It would seem highly unlikely this would be considered an issue. Alachua County has worked with the County Health Department and local hospitals using education and classes on emergency preparedness in order to deal with situations related to biological hazards.

- **Future Development and Biological Hazards**

There does not appear to be an impact to future development unless during development the trees left on the property become infected and a severe infestation to occur causing dead or damaged trees to threatened structures in the future.

Disease and Pandemic Outbreaks

The entire population of Alachua County may be vulnerable to disease and pandemic outbreaks, especially the population center in and surrounding the City of Gainesville. The Alachua County Public Health Department maintains a countywide epidemiology surveillance system to detect and investigate diseases. Additionally, agricultural interests could be impacted by outbreaks of foreign animal diseases such as foot-and-mouth disease. The potential for such an outbreak is demonstrated by the 1999 West Nile Virus outbreak.

Exotic Pests and Disease

Exotic pests and diseases such as Mediterranean fruit flies, citrus canker and red ring disease have impacted many parts of Florida. Agricultural interests, including timber, are most vulnerable to this type of hazard. One pest that has specifically impacted Alachua County is the Southern Pine Beetle (SPB). Florida suffered an unprecedented outbreak of SPB in 2001, which was especially severe in North Central Florida. Statewide there were 2,892 spots or groups of SPB that infested or killed trees, totaling 17,600 acres and approximately 73.2 million feet³ of timber. According to the Florida Division of Forestry, “given the abundance of preferred host type (e.g., loblolly pine) in the state, the preponderance of overstocked stands, the cyclical nature of SPB populations, and the possibility of environmental conditions that exacerbate SPB outbreaks (e.g., drought, as experienced recently), future outbreaks may occur in Florida”.

4.5 Technological Hazards

- **Critical Facilities**

Some of the critical facilities listed in **Appendix K** include many hazardous material sites; however, a leak or spill could threaten many of the critical facilities. In this sector, transportation and critical infrastructure disruptions can cripple local government. If any critical facilities are disrupted, it would be serious to everyday life. Disruptions have potential to create major disasters. Alachua County has used education and classes on emergency preparedness as well as working with the Public Safety Department, utility providers and the universities to limit the disruption of critical technologies, transportation and technology /facilities. They have coordinated with the Public Safety Department through education and training to deal with hazardous materials so none of these situations impact critical facilities.

- **Future Development and Technological Hazards**

The impact of future development related to technological hazards is significant. Future development or growth could impact this sector unless this sector expands. Future development related to most of our technological hazards are the opposite of other hazards as future growth will require this sector (function) to improve and develop as needed to service growth. From a simple cable connection from home use to servers storing health care records, routes and capacity must grow to maintain and/or sustain development.

Hazardous Materials

Hazardous materials are common in Alachua County because industry, business, government and private citizens use them on a daily basis. If a material, either alone or in combination with other substances has the potential to damage human life it is considered hazardous. Virtually the County's entire population is at risk from a hazardous materials incident. Accidents at fixed facilities could threaten the health and safety of workers and the population and property of the surrounding community. Accidents with hazardous materials also occur during transportation of the materials by truck, pipeline, railroad, boat or aircraft⁹. In Alachua, hazardous materials can be found in fixed facilities as well as being transported on the highway, through the gas pipeline and by railroad.

The State of Florida contracts with the Alachua County Emergency Management to conduct site inspections of select hazardous materials businesses that register with the State as required under State Statute. These Tier II (302) locations identified by the State receive a visit every other year. The county EM maintains a list of sites for use in case of an incident. The map below shows approximate locations of these sites (Figure 4.1.2).

⁹ The Florida Hazard Mitigation Strategy document, 2001

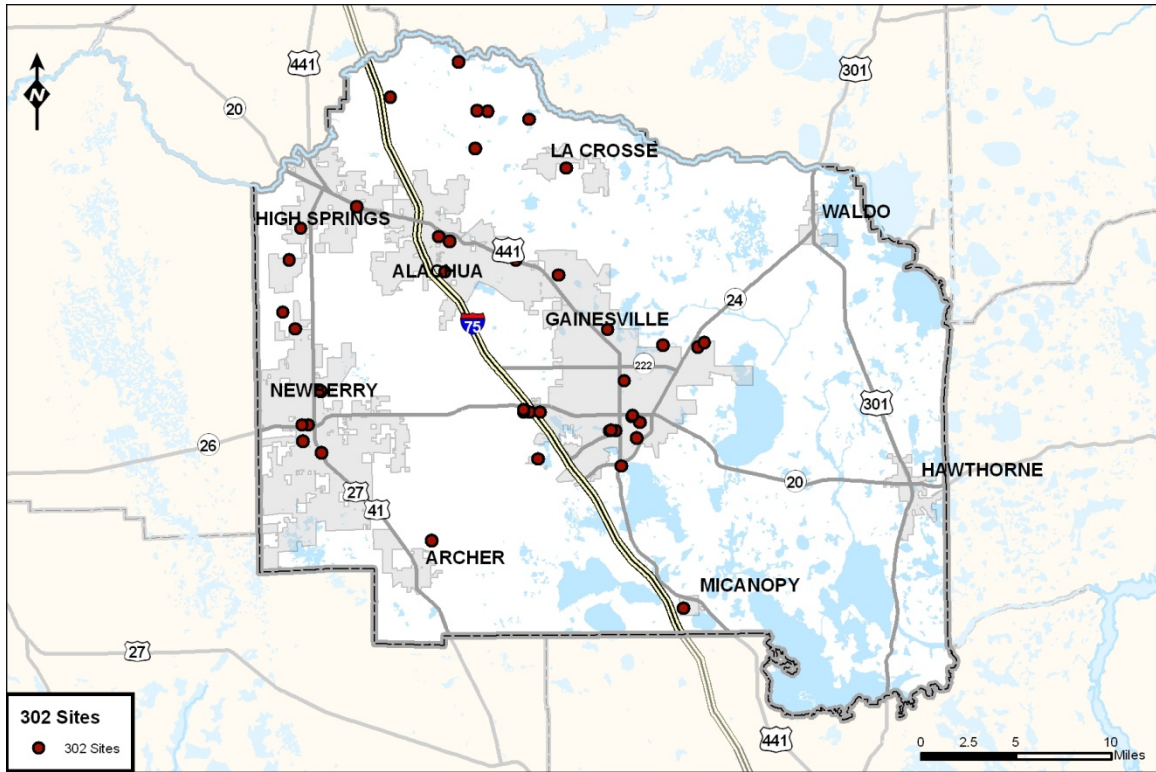


Figure 4.1.2
302 Sites in Alachua County, Florida

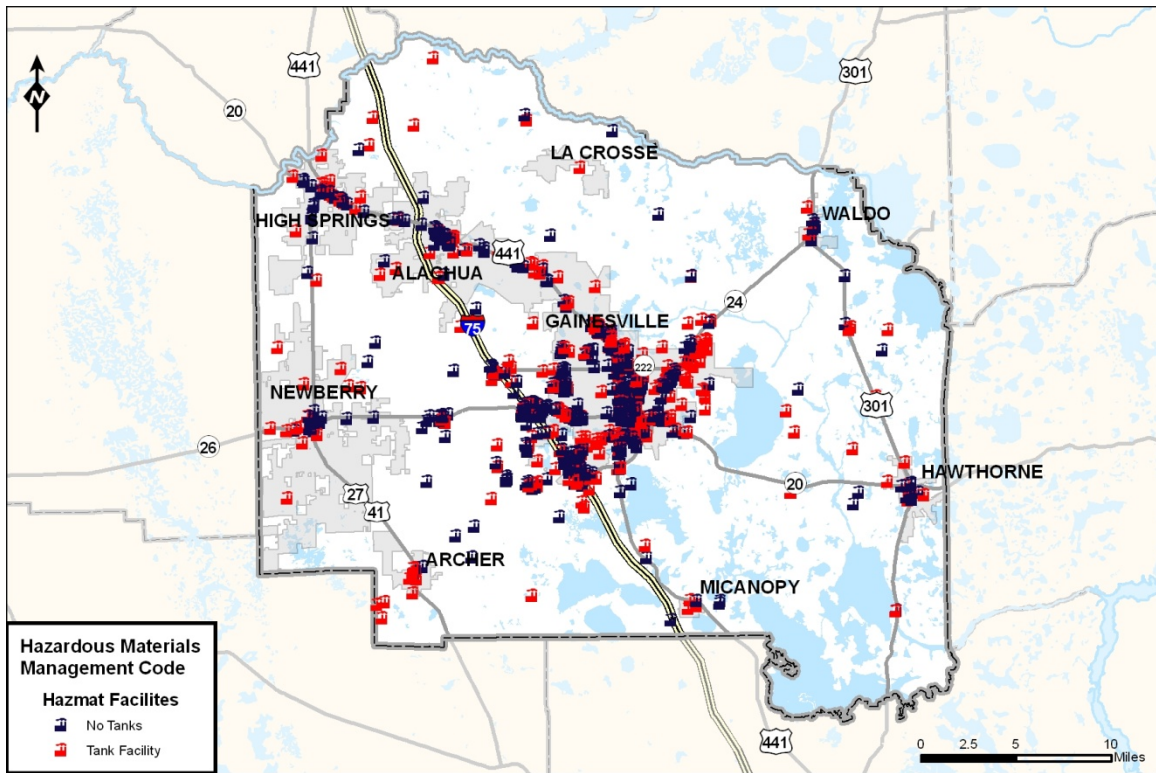


Figure 4.2.3
Hazmat Facilities in Alachua County, Florida

The State of Florida has entered into a contract with the county Department of Environmental Protection to verify these sites maintain their facility and materials in accordance to the local and state codes and regulations (Figure 4.2.3).

Major Transportation Incidents

Alachua County is vulnerable to major transportation incidents due to its highways, railroads, airport and pipelines. The map below shows the location of Alachua's highways (both interstate and major), railroads, and airport (Figure 4.3.4). Railways are located in the eastern and northwestern portions of the County. Gainesville Regional Airport currently houses two airlines and a general aviation area for private aircraft. Florida Gas Transmission Company operates several large pipelines in the County, which is a part of the company's interstate pipeline system. Major transportation incidents could cause mass casualties/fatalities, large hazardous materials incidents and/or service interruptions.

One area of concern for Alachua County is traffic, especially with all the special events with the University and or with various jurisdictions having their own special events creates large transportation issues. Alachua County, University of Florida, City of Gainesville and Department of Transportation have partnered and funded a Traffic Management System (TMS) that is capable of enhancing the management and rerouting of traffic around a major transportation incident on an arterial or collector road in the City of Gainesville, the University of Florida campus, the other incorporated cities in the county and unincorporated areas of Alachua County. The \$18.2 million TMS includes a Traffic Management Center where operators can intervene in normal operations during disasters or emergency incidents. The systems allows dynamic control of the linked traffic management system via live video and software protocols designed for traffic stoppages as well as emergency vehicle propriety routing to and from service points. The first phase of the project was complete in 2008 and will continue in subsequent phases through 2012. Upon completion the entire traffic Management System supervising the arterial and collector road network will be able to aid the response to a major transportation incident.

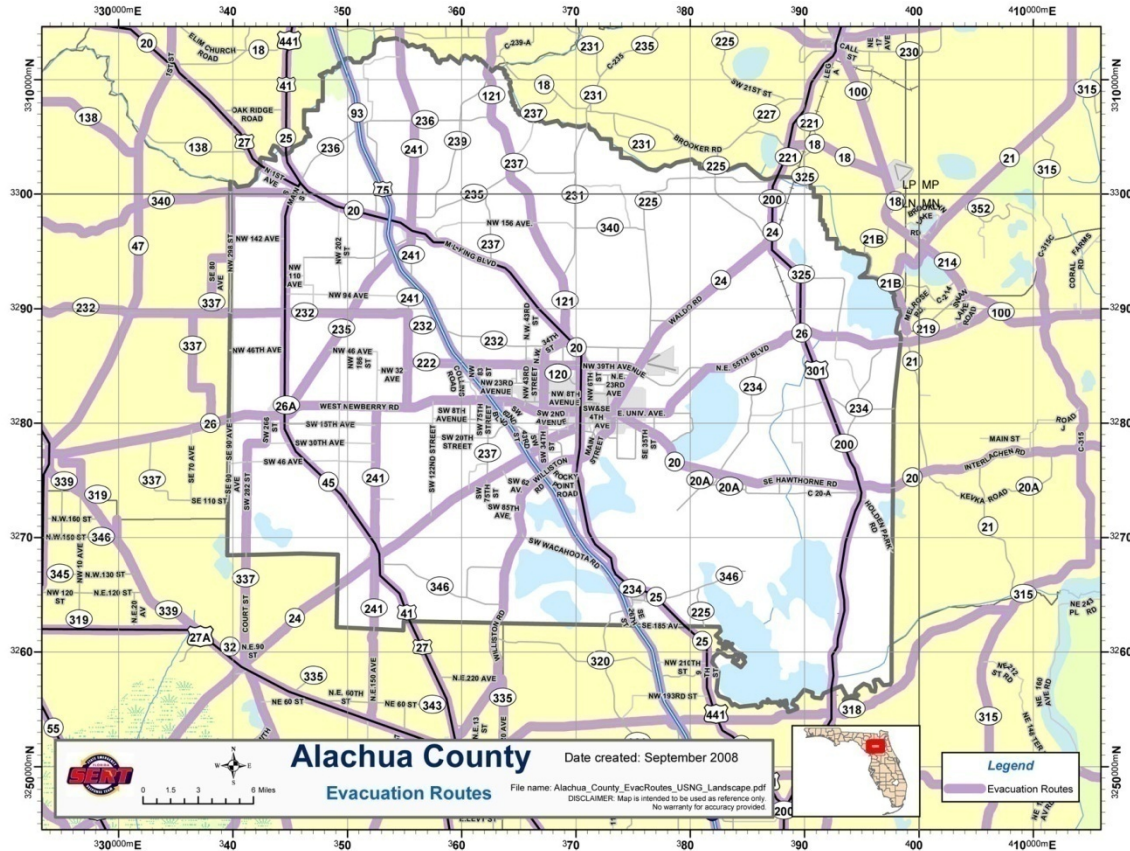


Figure 4.3.4
Major Transportation of Alachua County, Florida

Critical Infrastructure Disruption

- ***Information Technology (IT) disruptions***

Increasing usage and reliance on information technology (IT) systems raises the vulnerability of the entire county to a service failure. IT failures could lead to a reduction or complete termination of some public and private functions including emergency operations. All forms of IT service are susceptible to failures including landline, cellular, wireless and fiber. The map below shows the distribution of cell phone towers throughout Alachua County as well as a split between the County of cable and phone providers AT&T and Windstream. AT&T dominates most of the County (Figure 4.4.5).

While analyzing this hazard the LMS Strategy TF realized with our large student population they largely use cell phones not land line phones. This creates a problem when using our reverse 9-1-1 Dialogic system to notify citizens of incidents such as haz-mat (self-shelter) and or other notification type incidents. There currently is not any type of education for students to contact the county warning point to register their location via cell phone; however, both universities have an emergency “text” system to warn students of emergency information.

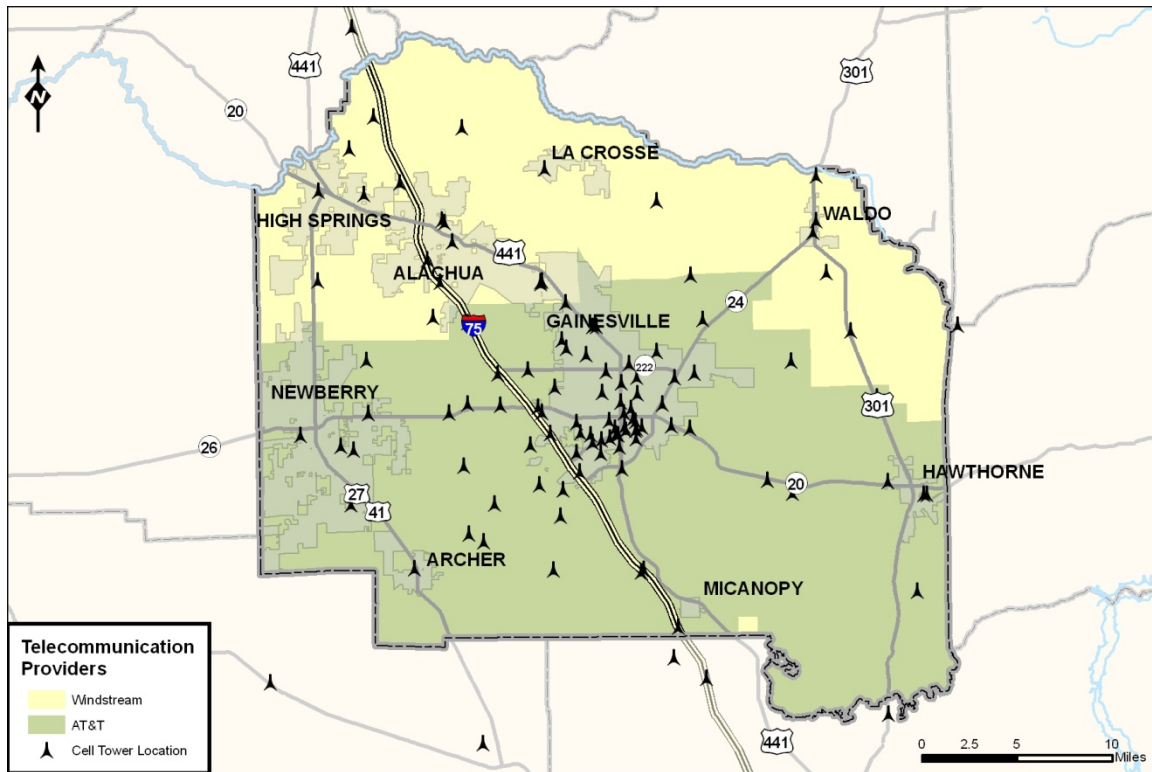


Figure 4.4.5
 Telecommunication providers of Alachua County, Florida

- **Computer threat**

Public and private organizations have become increasingly dependent on electronic operations. Threats and failures to computer networks may cause service interruptions. Interruptions could be minor or widespread. Viruses, worms and other deliberate attacks pose threats.

- **Utility outages/shortage**

In respect to outages and shortages occurring, certain utility services provide to areas throughout Alachua County. The largest service provider is Clay Electric; although, there are other utility providers, such as Gainesville Regional Utilities and Central Florida Electric Corporation (Figure 4.5.6). Temporary or long-term utility outages/shortages may cause large disruptions in the operations of essential services. Failures could be initiated by natural causes, sabotage or system overload.

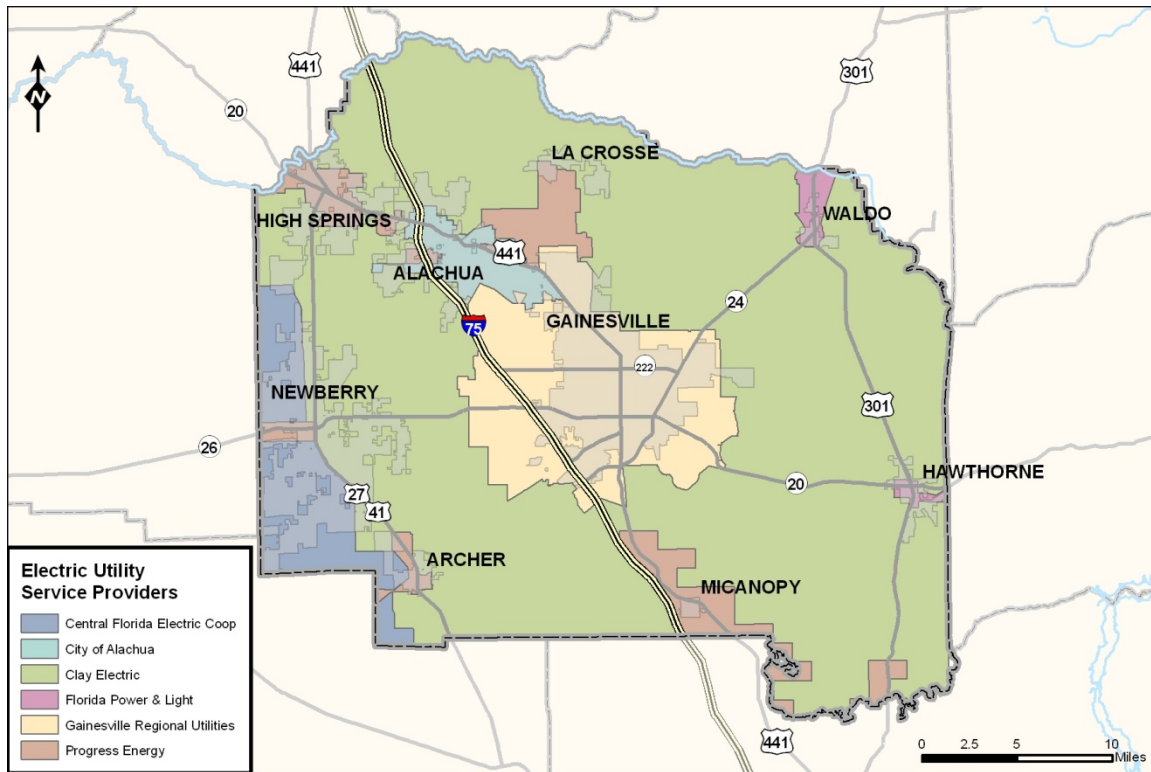


Figure 4.5.6
Electric utility service providers of Alachua County, Florida

4.6 Anthropogenic Hazards

- **Critical Facilities**

Many of our critical facilities could be a target regarding terrorism or subject to failure if impacted by identified hazards. Alachua County works with Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) to protect these critical facilities. We have provided data to FDLE for input into a data base which allows for information sharing with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

- **Future Development and Anthropogenic Hazards**

The impact of future development relating to our critical facilities from **Appendix K** in this sector should be more focused in terror and the influence of growth near or around critical facilities. One area of concern would be special events and how future growth would influence this sector. This could be monitored by growth trends. Improving the transportation sector would help with future development.

Terrorism

The LMS Work Group reviewed recently adopted DHS Homeland Security strategy and decided to direct readers to this strategy/plan in lieu of repeating the already established comprehensive strategy.

Special Events

Most Jurisdictions including education facilities in Alachua County host various community events during the year. There are several national events ranging from football to drag racing – all creating opportunities for traffic concerns to terrorism at a local-to-national level. The special events focus on the

uniqueness of Alachua County however in this world we live in, it is only reasonable to plan for possible “incidents” at these events.

4.7 Hazard Identification Summary

Below is a table that summarizes hazards identified. Two sections display how they impact Alachua County, either by population or frequency (Figure 4.6.7).

Hazard	Impacted Populations	Potential Frequency or Occurrence
Tropical Cyclone/Hurricanes:	Entire County	High
Floods:	100-year flood plain; Entire County	Moderate
Hazardous Materials:	Entire County	High
Extreme Temperatures:	Entire County	*Low
Wildland Fires:	Urban Interface; Rural Areas	Moderate
Thunderstorms and Tornadoes:	Entire County	*Low
Drought:	Entire County	*Low
Sinkholes and Subsidence:	Entire County	Low
Terrorism:	Entire County	High
Exotic Pests and Diseases:	Entire County	Low
Disease and Pandemic Outbreaks:	Entire County	Moderate
Critical Infrastructure Disruption:	Entire County	High
Special Events:	UF, Gainesville Raceway & Motocross	High
Major Transportation Incident:	Entire County	High

Figure 4.6.7
Summary of Hazards Identified in Alachua County, Florida
 * Indicates hazard not occurred but possibility exist

High: 75 percent to 100 percent probability in next year

Moderate: 50 to 74 percent probability in next year, or at least once within a year.

Low: Up to 49 percent probability in next year, or at least once within a year.

HAZARD EXTENT

Hazard	Effects	Answers
Tropical Cyclone/Hurricane	What category on the Saffir Simpson Scale could impact the jurisdictions?	Cat 3 is the greatest storm expected.
Flood	How deep could the flooding be on the ground?	During the 100 year flood water can exceed normal levels by 1 to 5 feet.
Excessive Temperature	What is the maximum temperature to expect?	The maximum temperature that can be expected is 109 degrees with the possible loss of 1 life.
	What is the minimum temperature to expect?	In 2010 temperatures were at 32 degrees for ten days. A period of two weeks with temperatures lows at 32 degrees can be expected. No loss of life is anticipated.
Wildland fire	How big or how many acres could be expected to burn?	Wildland fires could occur 65 to 75 times in a year with approximately 8,200 acres burned.
Thunderstorm & Tornado	What category on the Fujita Scale could impact the jurisdictions?	The worst case scenario for a tornado is F-3 on the Fujits Scale.
	How bad could a thunderstorm be?	Winds of at least 59 mph and hail of at least 1 inch.
Drought	How severe on the Drought Severity Classification?	If Depth of Aquifer is less than 35" above sea level for more than one year.
Sinkholes & Subsidence	How big could a Sinkhole's diameter be?	Sinkholes can be as large as 210' in length by 100 ' in width and approximately 60' in depth.
	How Deep could a sinkhole be?	

Figure 4.7.8 Magnitude or severity of a hazard event

Section V

Mitigation Strategy

5.1 Mitigation Blueprint

Section 201.6 (c)(3) of 44 CFR requires that the plan "...shall include a mitigation strategy that provides the county-wide blueprint for reducing the potential losses identified in the risk assessment, based on existing authorities, policies, programs, and resources, and its ability to expand on and improve these existing tools. The hazard mitigation strategy shall include a description of mitigation goals to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards."

Alachua County LMS Work Group has developed goals with the intent to help reduce the County's vulnerability to identified hazards discussed in Section IV. Other documents created by Alachua County and jurisdictions help provide the overall hazard mitigation strategy. The documents below provide the blueprint for the 2008 Alachua County Local Mitigation Strategy:

General Development:

- 2004 Alachua County Local Mitigation Strategy
- Alachua County Comprehensive Plan (County)
- Municipal Comprehensive Plans (Cities)
- Alachua County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (County/Cities)
- Unified Land Development Regulations (County and Cities)
- Debris Management Plan (County and Cities)
- Future Land Use Plans/Regulations (County and Cities)
- National Flood Insurance Program (County-wide)
- Community Rating System (County and Gainesville)
- COMP Plan Economic Element (County-wide)

Safety (Protecting Public Health):

- Florida Statute Chapter 252 (County)
- Alachua County Floodplain Ordinance (County)
- Alachua County COMP Plan, Conservation Element (County)
- Dept. of Environmental Protection (County and Cities)
- County and City Debris Management Plan
- Hurricane Standard Operating Procedure (County-wide)
- EOC Activation SOP (County)
- UF Natural Disaster Plan (UF)
- Disaster Housing Plan (City and County)
- Wildfire Mitigation Regulations
- Solid Waste Plans and Regulations (County and Cities)
- Fire Prevention Codes and Regulations Ch. 633 (County-Wide)

Retrofit (Minimize Property Damage):

- Growth Management Policies for development
- County Floodplain Ordinance
- Florida Building Code
- University of Florida Design and Construction Standards.

To Protect Economic Activities within the County:

- Alachua County COMP Plan, Economic Development Element

Education (Promote Community Awareness):

- Florida Statute Chapter 252
- Awareness activities (County-wide)

Environmental Protection:

- Alachua County Floodplain Management Ordinance
- COMP Plan Conservation Element (County-wide)
- Hazardous Materials Cost Recovery Ordinance (County-wide)

Stormwater (Protect Community Resources):

- Alachua County Water Quality Ordinance
- St. Johns River Water Mgt. District
- Suwannee River Water Mgt.
- Historical Preservation Element

To Coordinate within Local Government and State during a Disaster:

- Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement, FL Statute 252, Chapter 23
- Emergency Support Functions SOP
- Florida Rule 9G

5.2 Action Plan

Implementation of strategies is dependent on working together as an LMS Work Group to support the enforcement of the strategies outlined in the LMS mitigation strategies/initiatives.

- ***Development/Prevention Regulations***

Many of these strategies support existing regulations in our jurisdictions. Politics can influence higher regulatory standards; therefore, as a LMS Work Group it was determined to include these in our action plan strategies.

We are currently working with FEMA to incorporate several detailed studies to our Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and Map Modernization program (in progress).

The county assembled a GIS Damage Assessment Team to determine the most effective approach to conducting damage assessments immediately after a disaster (in progress).

As stated in **Section IV** regarding Repetitive Loss (RL) properties, the identified RL property owner's structures were built prior to community participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Thus, elevation is the problem and since none of these locations are a severe repetitive loss there is not much interest in retrofit or a buy-out.

The development regulations adopted and implemented the County and Cities within the County are designed to reduce the effects of natural hazards on new buildings, existing buildings and infrastructure by not permitting new development in floodplains and wetlands. The County does not allow the subdivision of wetlands or floodplains and requires them to be set aside as preservation areas in Conservation Management areas prior to final approval of development. The development regulations also prohibit the reestablishment of buildings that have been destroyed unless they meet current more stringent requirements. This reduces the effects on flooding hazards on new buildings and existing buildings during excessive storm events or flooding events.

- ***Retrofit for Wind Protection***

This is an on-going process coordinated through and facilitated by Emergency Management by forwarding all LMS Work Group participants PDM, HMGP and other grant information. When other projects are completed, the jurisdiction must provide a report to the entire LMS Work Group. This is another way we will be able track effectiveness of the projects and determine if this method provided appropriate mitigation measures.

The protection of new buildings and existing buildings from wind damage is being accomplished through the building code requirements. Buildings in the County must meet wind load specifications in order to pass building inspections. This reduces the effects of wind hazards on the buildings in the community, makes for less damage to structures and displacement of the population during excessive wind events. The substantial building code requirements in the County allow for a more resilient community.

- ***Wildfire Mitigation***

It should be noted Wildfire Mitigation is the only mitigation action item accomplished from the previous Alachua County LMS. This program continues to encourage the integration of wildfire mitigation principles into comprehensive plans as appropriate to local conditions in order to complement Alachua County's ongoing wildfire mitigation program. The objective of the Alachua County Wildfire Mitigation as stated in the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan is to protect life, property, and the economy by eliminating or minimizing the present and future vulnerability to wildfire hazards.

To achieve this objective Alachua County uses its local government oversight of the development review process to mitigate the effects of wildfires on new buildings, neighborhoods and communities and uses public educating efforts and direct fuel management activities to lower the risk of wildfire to existing communities.

The LMS Work Group formed a Wildfire Mitigation Task Force with representatives from each jurisdiction to participate in, create support for and take advantage of this program county-wide. Several jurisdictions have expressed interest in managing wildland fuel loads to lower wildfire hazards in their jurisdictions.

- ***Terrorism***

Alachua County's Emergency Management with assistance from each jurisdiction will maintain a data base that is to be shared with State Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) using their Critical Facilities/Key Resources criteria. Working with FDLE, we can actually receive DHS threat notices which will be shared with appropriate agencies. There are also on-going efforts to install or re-enforce security at the Emergency Operations Center and County Law Enforcement buildings.

- ***Hazmat/facilities and transportation***

There are two hazmat teams that work together supporting Fire Rescue operations. The City of Gainesville and Alachua County have an automatic aid agreement for response. County Emergency Management supports field operations with a data base of hazard analysis site visits and software providing support documentation to the field.

The available hazmat support teams within the County assist in reducing the effects of this type of hazard on the Community, residential areas, transportation systems and the community at large both new and existing. They protect property and prevent hazard loss with their trained response and quick action. They are also utilized as part of the public education process and public awareness needed to assist the

community in protecting itself from hazardous situations and preventing impacts to the community at large.

- **Education**

Public awareness through education goes beyond the LMS Work Group. Each jurisdiction takes advantage of local special events throughout the year with hazard preparedness materials for hand-out. County Emergency Management conducts workshops during the year discussing various hazards. The Emergency Management web site is constantly being updated with links supporting education and information of on-going disaster information.

The County and area Cities work to educate, inform, and include the public through the actions by elected officials, staff, and public information systems about risks from hazards and the potential ways to mitigate them. This is done through the various public information programs such as the public education fire prevention programs, firewise development programs, hurricane awareness programs, water conservation programs regarding future drought incidents although none have occurred and volunteer programs throughout the County. The County also protects and educates the community through numerous communication systems such as the County Emergency Management website and social networking sites designed to communicate with and educate the younger population (such as high school and college age students) that makes up a large segment of the local population. This type of education reduces the impacts natural hazards can have on a community by educating the community on how to deal with these hazards and keeping the community informed during hazard events.

- **Summary of Action Plan**

This strategy is supported by various departments within the county and local jurisdictions to promote mitigation strategies such as growth management (cluster development), supporting Firewise principals, conservation of floodplains and wetlands, continue to support elevation of one foot above the FEMA elevation, work together in collecting damage assessments after a disaster, maintain and proceed with the development of the City Traffic Management System (TMS) to enhance the management of traffic and rerouting transportation related to special events and/or accidents (road closures). The LMS Work Group has encouraged jurisdictions to provide a GIS layer on each future land use map of the possible hazards and to target hazard mitigation measures.

The County and local governments within the County are promoting safety through prevention. They are using regulatory actions to protect new and existing structures through adoption of growth management strategies in their comprehensive plans by containing growth within urban boundaries, through planning and zoning requirements, protecting natural resources and floodplains by prohibiting development in these areas, requiring a certain percentage of open space for new developments to be set aside and maintained, elevating existing at risk structures, guiding capital improvements away from environmentally sensitive areas and resources and potentially hazardous areas, and hardening existing public buildings. The County has extensive stormwater requirements designed to protect natural resources as well as existing and future structures from the impacts of unmitigated stormwater. This also restores and protects area groundwater from the effects of natural and manmade hazards that can contaminate drinking water and water used for recreation.

5.3 Mitigation Strategies and Projects

Hazard Mitigation is any action taken to permanently reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and their property from the effects of hazards. For effective mitigation to take place, a community must develop and implement an overall mitigation strategy. This process should involve representatives from all local governments, the private sector and volunteer organizations. Additionally, mitigation planning needs to be integrated into growth management practices to help a community to grow smarter. Ideally, a community can minimize the effects of future disasters through a mix of code enforcement, planning and responsible development. It is the intent to develop mitigation strategies consistent with our Growth Management Planning Department.

After the 2004 hurricane season, Alachua County received funding for several mitigation projects. The county secured funding for wind retrofit protection to our Fire Rescue Administrative building where staff and operations are located. The wind product passed the Miami-Dade County 2 by 4 missiles tests and offers UV protection, and allows egress and blends into the color nicely.

This same product was used to retrofit four fire stations. The vendor used a net mesh allowing egress, yet they exceed wind speed threshold by the Florida Building Code for our inland location and the same window product as the administrative building.

Additionally, the City of Gainesville is completing their police department and main fire station using a similar product for wind protection. The University of Florida protected their data center using the HMGP funding from the 2004 season.

These completed projects are listed on the current LMS Mitigation Project list as “completed” and are all success stories documented from our current LMS. Each project on the list has been ranked and meets our mitigation criteria as well as each community agreed to the cost share for HMGP; thus, selected to receive HMGP funding. We will evaluate when we are affected by another storm to determine the effectiveness of the project. At this time these projects have not been tested to any significant measure due to the lack of weather. Tropical Storm Fay crossed over the County August 2008, although the maximum gust was only 43 mph. The sustained winds were even less. This was not a sufficient test of the mitigation protection. We have a system in place to begin tracking when a mitigation project is completed and how it holds up after a storm of significance. The purpose of tracking how the projects hold up after the next storm determines if the mitigation type selected met the need. On the other hand, if there is failure the LMS Work Group will review the failure and take another approach.

Alachua County has been described in previous pages as an inland county and not subject to storm surge. It has already been noted that most of the eastern side of the county is within a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA); however, none of these structures protected with HMGP money are located in the SFHA.

Located in the Code or Federal Regulations Section 201.6 (c) (3) (iii) requires the county local mitigation strategy to “analyze a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects being considered to reduce the effects of each hazard, with particular emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure.” Listed on the next page is a list of actions or initiatives.

Mitigation Strategies/Initiatives

MITIGATION STRATEGIES REVIEWED	TARGET MITIGATION ACTIVITY
<p style="text-align: center;">Mitigation Activities for Development/Prevention</p> <p>The County is encouraged to continue requiring structures built in the 100-year floodplain to include at least one foot freeboard above the FEMA elevation.</p> <p>The County is encouraged to adopt or amend land development regulations which limit the density of dwelling units within the FEMA designated 100-yr floodplain to ensure existing flood storage is maintained and allowable densities do not create potential flood hazards.</p> <p>The County is encouraged to establish a development impact fee and/or other equitable user-oriented revenue source for the construction of drainage facilities.</p> <p>The County is encouraged to continue supporting compensatory storage inside the 100-year floodplain as well as preservation of open space.</p> <p>The County is encouraged to continue working on the stormwater master plan to further mitigate the impacts of flooding.</p> <p>Recommendation for all jurisdictions to include each hazard (as identified within this document) as a layer on their existing Future Land Use maps to determine where risks are possible to target hazard mitigation measures.</p> <p>The County is encouraged to continue growth management techniques such as Firewise policies, development clustering, conservation of floodplains and wetlands, elevate structures in special flood hazard areas and stormwater mitigation policies are employed by the community to protect natural features and protect areas from natural hazards.</p> <p>The County is encouraged to consider strengthening their GIS capabilities working with all county jurisdictions regarding damage assessment. Determining the most effective method of collecting or gathering damage assessment after a disaster impacts our county. This process should include the initial reporting required by the Emergency Management agency to long term to assist with re-development purposes including development of our Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan initiative (contract awarded and first meeting conducted).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Development Prevention (DR)</p>

<p>Work with all county jurisdictions regarding telecommunications failure. Consider how to ramp up immediately communications using WEB EOC and other options.</p> <p>The County is encouraged to maintain and proceed with the development of the Traffic Management System (TMS) to enhance the management of traffic and rerouting of traffic around major transportation incident(s) often related to UF activities.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Wind Protection Mitigation</p> <p>The County is encouraged to continue looking for grant opportunities to retrofit critical facilities for wind protection. The LMS Work Group via representation at the Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan (PDRP) Team is encouraged to participate using past retrofitting techniques used on several structures during the 2006 HMGP funding.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Property Protection (PP)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Wildfire Mitigation</p> <p>Alachua County shall continue to implement requirements for all new development to develop and implement a wildfire mitigation plan specific to that development project, subject to review and approval by Alachua County. Municipalities in Alachua County should coordinate and cooperate with Alachua County so that the County's Wildfire Mitigation efforts will be supported and furthered by companion code provisions in their jurisdictions.</p> <p>Alachua County shall continue its efforts to increase the public awareness of the benefits of and necessity for prescribed burning as a desirable fuel management tool and to encourage the use of prescribed fire as the preferred tool for the management of wildland fuels in required wildfire mitigation plans. Municipalities in Alachua County should similarly promote the use of prescribed fire in their jurisdictions – where it can be safely and reasonably utilized.</p> <p>Alachua County shall continue to implement its ongoing wildfire mitigation efforts to minimize the potential for loss of life and property from wildfire by using its development review oversight authority to apply wildfire mitigation strategies and concepts to landscaping and site design practices. The municipalities in Alachua County should consider implementing similar practices in their jurisdictions with assistance from the Alachua County Wildfire Mitigation Program.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Wildfire (WF)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Terrorism</p> <p>The County is encouraged to continue working with Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) to maintain a County-wide Critical Facilities – Key Resources (CF-KR) data base to be shared with appropriate agencies regarding</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Terror (T)</p>

<p>CF-KR as well as with local law enforcement agencies (See Appendix K).</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Hazardous Materials</p> <p>The County is encouraged to continue supporting HAZ MAT training including purchase of equipment for response.</p> <p>The County is encouraged to support inspection of Hazardous Materials sites identified by State Dept. of Emergency Management (302 sites).</p> <p>The County is encouraged to support the County-wide Hazardous Materials Cost Recovery Ordinance.</p> <p>The County is encouraged to support information-sharing with the City of Gainesville Haz-Mat Team regarding 302 sites, Haz Mat Contingency Plans and any other resource items Emergency Management can provide.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Haz Mat (HZ)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Education</p> <p>The County is encouraged to heighten public awareness of potential disasters through coordination of Public Information Office (PIO) resources to include reaching out to cell phone users who do not have a land line, web site options, brochures, speaking to different groups along with other opportunities provided.</p> <p>Conduct outreach to citizens on notification opportunities by county Emergency Management for alert warnings.</p> <p>County will support all NFIP Jurisdictions to participate in the Community Rating System (CRS) as well as those not participating in the NFIP with assistance.</p> <p>CRS Communities will continue with education to Repetitive Loss areas and or properties. Not only to fulfill CRS requirements but to include additional documentation on various topics as well.</p> <p>Work with the Repetitive Loss Properties to educate owners on retrofit and other measures that can be offered, such as grants and or acquisition possibilities.</p> <p>The County shall develop an outreach project to educate residence on all hazards that impact the entire county. Some of these hazards are identified within the hazard analysis section yet never experienced, such as Drought or Extreme Temperatures. There are others such as Thunderstorms, Tornados, Drought and Sinkholes that are difficult to mitigate for by way of structural mitigation and are best mitigated for through awareness, education and being prepared.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Education (E)</p>

Continuing Progress in Mitigation efforts

There are a number of modifications that have been made to local plans and planning mechanisms that demonstrate progress in mitigation efforts. Many of the policies and recommendations from the 2004 LMS were reflected in the newly revised Land Development codes, wildfire mitigation strategies, stormwater planning, comprehensive plan policies, the Evaluation and Appraisal Report process and other planning mechanisms.

The County Comprehensive Plan has been modified to further discourage development in 100 year flood plains, new subdivision lots cannot incorporate floodplains as part of a lot, floodplains are required to be part of the preserved areas in a development generally referred to as Conservation Management Areas. The Unified Land Development Code (ULDC) has also been updated to reflect these requirements.

The County is currently in the process of updating their Comprehensive Plan through the Evaluation and Appraisal Report (EAR) which is required by the State. One of the recommendations within the EAR is to evaluate the impact of the transfer of development rights on rural and agricultural areas. It is anticipated that transfer of development rights will assist in directing growth into urban areas and away from wetlands, floodplains and other areas less suitable for development and thereby promoting the local mitigation strategy of further protecting floodplains, wetlands and areas less suitable for development. Another recommendation on the Community facilities section of the EAR suggests that key provisions of the Local Mitigation Strategy be incorporated into the Comprehensive Plan. Specific projects from the Local Mitigation Strategy need to be incorporated into the Plan and specifically into the Capital Improvements Program. There is also the recommendation that the policy framework for hazard mitigation be updated to improve potential eligibility for project funding through grants. The EAR is also promoting the idea of corridor protection that links environmentally sensitive areas together. This will further implement the local mitigation directing development into areas more suitable for development and away from those not suited for growth.

The County has recently committed funding to continue work on the Stormwater Master Plan to identify areas with major stormwater issues, what is needed to address the issue and determine sources of funding for these projects.

The County has also recently codified Article 19 Wildfire Mitigation in the Unified Land Development Code. This is the next step in the translation of the Comprehensive Plan policies into the land development code for use in development review and site design. This article in the ULDC requires areas with a high susceptibility to wildfires to design with the ideas of defensible space and firewise principles as well as requiring wildfire mitigation plans to further promote development that mitigates the potential hazard of wildfires. This demonstrates further progress toward LMS goals regarding mitigation efforts as they relate to wildfires.

The County has also undertaken a new policy for Transit Oriented Development. It will be implemented as a way to better manage traffic and the growing concern over urban mobility issues. This will provide an alternative to additional road way lanes, thereby making progress in the local mitigation efforts toward management of traffic and rerouting traffic during major transportation incidents often related to UF activities.

In the area of Education and Communications the County has undertaken a major effort to update the County Emergency Management Website to better communicate with the public as well as a directed effort to use the social networking sites (such as Twitter, Face Book and MySpace) to communicate with the large student population that resides in the community and are less likely to use conventional communication systems. This effort to communicate with a special segment of the population demonstrates the progress toward mitigation efforts as it relates to Community Education.

2009 Local Mitigation Strategy Matrix

The 2009 Mitigation Strategy table below shows the current list of mitigation projects by jurisdiction. It lists the score for the project, target hazard by number (see legend at bottom of page) funding source by number (see legend), status of the project and timeframe for completion. This list differs from the previous lists in that some projects were removed when all the projects were rescored using a standard scoring procedure developed by the Mitigation Task Force. No projects were deferred; they are pending, waiting for funding. The most probable funding source will be HMPG, PDM, FMA grants. The local governments have no available budget for these projects, but may revise their budgets if the economic situation improves. Previously there were no standards and numerous items on the list that were not mitigation projects, but items requested more as a "wish list" by participating jurisdictions. These projects would not have met requirements for HMGP, FMA or PDM grants. They were items such as generators, various vehicles, tractors and others. The local jurisdictions gained a better understanding of the definition of a mitigation project and once rescored, many of these items dropped from the list. The list went from approximately 90 items down to the current 49. Items that were not true mitigation items dropped off the list and the result is the list below. This is a more accurate list that reflects actual mitigation projects.

Jurisdiction name	Project Description	Point of Contact/phone	Validated Score	Target Hazard	Funding	Target Mitigation	LMS Status	Timeframe Completion
Alachua County ASO	Security Measures ASO Admin (N)	Kelly Amerson/491.4555	42	9		T	In Progress	<12 months
Alachua County ASO	Wind Retrofit ACSO Admin (E)	Kelly Amerson/491.4555	42	1,2,3,4,	1,2,3	PP+	In Progress	<12 months
Alachua County EM	Wind Protection on 4 FS / HQ (E)	David Donnelly/264.6510	42	1,2,3,4	1,2,3	PP+	Completed	7/25/2008
Alachua County FR	EOC/CCC wind retrofit (E)	David Donnelly/264.6510	42	1,2,3,4	1,2,3	1,2,3PP+	In Progress	<12 months
Alachua County PW	Retrofit Scale Hse/Admin (E)	Michael Fay/374.5245	42	1,2,3,4	1,2,3	PP+	Pending	<12 months
Alachua County PW	Retrofit PW Admin Bldg (E)	Michael Fay/374.5245	42	1,2,3,4	1,2,3	PP+	Pending	<12 months
Alachua County PW	Wind Retrofit Animal Services (E)	Michael Fay/374.5245	42	1,2,3,4	1,2,3	PP+	Pending	<12 months
Alachua County PW	Wind Retrofit Hague Whse (E)	Michael Fay/374.5245	40	1,2,3,4	1,2,3	PP+	Pending	<12 months
Micanopy	Wind Retrofit Fire Station (E)	Charles Kelley/466-3121	39	1,2,3,4	1,2,3	PP+	Pending	<12 months
Alachua	Stormwater/Mulberry Landing (E)	Danielle Judd/386.418.6132	38	1,2,3,8	1,2,3	DR+	In Progress	>12 months
Alachua	Stormwater Mgt / Lincoln Gardens (E)	Danielle Judd/386.418.6132	38	1,2,3,8	1,2,3	DR+	In Progress	>12 months
Alachua	Wastewater Plant Road (E)	Danielle Judd/386.418.6132	37	1,2,3,8	1,2,3	DR+	In Progress	>12 months
High Springs FR	Retrofit City Hall, F/R, Police Sta(E)	B. Gillingham/386.599.4214	38	1,2,3,4	1,2,3	PP+	Pending	>12 months
University of FL	UF Surge area flooding (E)	Linda Dixon/392.8799	38	1,2,3,8	1,2,3	DR+	Pending	>12 months
Santa Fe College	Wind Retrofit Protection (Police) (E)	Charles Griggs/395.5000	38	1,2,3,4	1,2,3	PP+	Pending	<12 months
Newberry PW	City Hall retrofit (N)	Connie Goode/472.8149	36	1,2,3,4	1,2,3	PP+	Pending	>12 months
Archer PW	Stormwater mgt. project/SRWMD (E)	Doug Dryman/495.2880	34	1,2,3,8	1,2,3	DR+	Pending	>12 months
Gainesville FR	Fire Sta Hardening (E)	Tim Hayes/334.5065	34	1,2,3,4	1,2,3	PP+	Pending	>12 months
Gainesville PW	Clear Lake lift station (E)	Stewart Pearson/334.5070	34	1,2,3,8	1,2,3	PP+	Pending	>12 months
Gainesville PD	Retro City PD (E)	Pete Backhaus/334.2450	34	1,2,3,4	1,2,3	PP+	Pending	>12 months
Gainesville FR	Hazmat Hwy spills (N)	Donnie Sessions/334.5078	33	10	1,2,3	HZ	Pending	<12 months
Gainesville PW	Old Archer Rd. Flood project (E)	Stewart Pearson/334.5070	33	1,2,3,8	1,2,3	PP+	Pending	>12 months
Gainesville PW	SW 34th Street flood project (E)	Stewart Pearson/334.5070	33	1,2,3,8	1,2,3	PP+	Pending	>12 months
Alachua County ASO	Dialogic Upgrade (N)	Kelly Amerson/491.4555	32	1 thru 10	1,2,3	T	Pending	>12 months
Alachua Co Lib. Dist.	High Spgs. Retention pond (E)	Rick Pisano/334.3906	32	1,2,3,8	1,2,3	PP+	Pending	>12 months

Row s in blue color indicate that all jurisdictions benefit

ASO= Alachua County Sheriff's Office
 EM= Emergency Management
 FR= Fire Rescue
 PW= Public Works
 PD= Police Department
 GS= General Services

Funding Source: The most probable funding source will be HMGP (1), PDM (2), FMA (3) grants, local governments have no available budget for these items at this time . If the economic situation improves, the local jurisdiction's budget can be revised

Hazards- Tropical Weather/Hurricanes (1) Communications (5) Terrorism (9)
 Flooding (2) Wildfire (6) Hazmat (10)
 Thunderstorms (3) Extreme Temps/drought (7)

Alachua County

2009 Local Mitigation Strategy

N= New Project/structure

Tornados (4)

Sinkholes/Subsidence (8)

E=Existing project/retrofit existing structure

Row s in blue color indicate that all jurisdictions benefit

Jurisdiction name	Project Description	Point of Contact/phone	Validated Score	Target Hazard	Funding	Target Mitigation	LMS Status	Timeframe Completion
Alachua County EM	Upgrade Audio/Video equip (E)	David Donnelly/264.6510	32	5	1,2,3	E+	Completed	7/25/2009
Gainesville PW	SW 8th/Kirkwood flood project (E)	Stewart Pearson/334.5070	32	1,2,3,8	1,2,3	PP+	Pending	>12 Months
Alachua County FR	Alert notification equip (Code Red)(N)	David Donnelly/264.6520	31	1,thru 10	1,2,3	PP+	Pending	In Progress
Alachua County FR	Wildfire Community Planning(E)	Jeff Bieling/384.3101	31	6	1,2,3	WF	Pending	>12 Months
Gainesville GS	Mobile comm response vehicle (E)	Pete Backhaus/334.2450	31	1 thru 10	1,2,3	T	Pending	<12 Months
University of FL	UF creek restoration (E)	Linda Dixon/392.8799	31	1,2,3,8	1,2,3	PP+	Pending	>12 Months
University of FL	WUFT-TV Transmitter relocation (E)	Linda Dixon/392.8799	31	1 thru 10	1,2,3	DR+	Pending	>12 Months
Gainesville FR	GIS data-strategic planning(N)	Donnie Sessions/334.5078	30	1 thru 10	1,2,3	T	Pending	Unknown
Newberry PW	Newberry FS wind retrofit (E)	Ben Buckner/472.2150	30	1,2,3,4	1,2,3	PP+	Pending	<12 Months
University of FL	PKY creek restoration (E)	Linda Dixon/392.8799	30	1,2,3,8	1,2,3	PP+	Pending	>12 Months
Gainesville FR	Chem/Bio/Terror Response(N)	Donnie Sessions/334.5078	29	9,10	1,2,3	T	Pending	Unknown
Gainesville FR	Mobile command vehicle (N)	Donnie Sessions/334.5078	29	1 thru 10	1,2,3	T	Pending	Unknown
Archer PW	Archer City Hall wind retrofit (E)	Sandra Mcintosh/495.2880	28	1,2,3,4	1,2,3	PP+	Pending	>12 Months
Gainesville FR	Technical Bldg collapse (N)	Donnie Sessions/334.5078	28	9	1,2,3	T	Pending	Unknown
Gainesville FR	Urban Fire Code enforcement (E)	Tim Hayes/334.5065	28	6	1,2,3	WF	Pending	Unknown
University of FL	UF-GRU sewer line connection(N)	Linda Dixon/392.8799	28	1,2,3,8	1,2,3	PP+	Pending	>12 Months
Gainesville PD	Reichert House civil disorder (E)	Pete Backhaus/334.2450	27	5,9	1,2,3	T	Pending	>12 Months
Gainesville FR	Urban Wildfire Interface Mgt.(E)	Tim Hayes/334.5065	27	6	1,2,3	WF	Pending	Unknown
Gainesville PW	Old Library fresh air vent (N)	Larry Abbott/334.2140	25	9	1,2,3	T	Pending	>12 Months
LaCrosse FR	Town of LaCrosse FS retrofit (E)	Barbara Thomas/485.1203	25	1,2,3,4	1,2,3	PP+	Pending	>12 Months
Hawthorne PW	Elevated Water Tank (N)	Deloris Roberts/481.6197	24	7,9	1,2,3	DR+	Pending	Unknown
Waldo PW	City of Waldo generator N)	Kim Worley/468.1001	23	9,6	1,2,3	T	Pending	Unknown
Gainesville GS	City Hall fresh air vent (E)	Larry Abbott/334.2140	21	9	1,2,3	T	Pending	>12 Months
Gainesville GS	Thomas Center air vent (E)	Larry Abbott/334.2140	21	9	1,2,3	T	Pending	>12 Months

Rows in blue color indicate that all jurisdictions benefit

ASO= Alachua County Sheriff's Office
 EM= Emergency Management
 FR= Fire Rescue
 PW= Public Works
 PD= Police Department
 GS= General Services

Funding Source: The most probable funding source will be HMGP (1), PDM (2), FMA (3) grants, local governments have no available budget for these items at this time . If the economic situation improves, the local jurisdiction's budget can be revised

Hazards- Tropical Weather/Hurricanes (1) Communications (5) Terrorism (9)
 Flooding (2) Wildfire(6) HazMat (10)
 Thunderstorms (3) Extreme Temps/drought (7)

N= New Project/structure
E=Existing project/retrofit existing structur

Tornados (4)

Sinkholes/Subsidence (8)

5.4 Funding Sources

Alachua County LMS Work Group will make every attempt to secure funding from any of these sources for identified mitigation projects or plans. Listed below is the list of primary funding sources:

- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- Florida Communities Trust
- Florida Small Cities Community Development Block Grant Program
- Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance Trust Fund
- Flood Mitigation Assistance Program
- Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program
- State Housing Initiative Partnership Program
- Surface Water Improvement and Management Program
- Low-Income Home Energy Assistance and Weatherization
- Low-Income Emergency Home Repair Program
- Energy Neighborhood Fund
- Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services/Division of Forestry Wildfire Grant Funds
- Florida Department of Transportation
- National Resource Conservation Services
- US Corp of Engineers, Emergency Bank Protection Program
- Office of Domestic Preparedness

The most probable sources for funding for mitigation projects is the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), the Pre-Disaster Mitigation program (PDM), The Repetitive Loss Program and the NFIP Community Rating System. Since these funding sources are necessary for mitigation, these programs are elaborated upon below:

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program is authorized by Section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (PL 93-388 amended). It is a partnership that is designed to assist states, local governments, private non-profit organizations and Indian Tribes in implementing long-term hazard mitigation measures following a major disaster. The objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program are:

- To prevent future losses of lives and damage to property due to disasters
- To implement state or local hazard mitigation plans
- To enable mitigation measures to be implemented during immediate recovery from a disaster
- To provide funding for previously identified mitigation measures that benefit the disaster area

Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM)

Pre-Disaster Mitigation was authorized by Section §203 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended by Section §102 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, to assist communities to implement hazard mitigation programs designed to reduce overall risk to the population and structures before the next disaster occurs. The Florida Division of Emergency Management solicits project applications that address eligible mitigation activities that are designed to reduce your community's overall risk to hazards. The strength of the funding available has wavered through the years, and has been significantly reduced from prior year's levels.

Florida Mitigation Assistance Program (FMA)

The purpose of the Flood Mitigation Assistance Program is to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to buildings, manufactured homes, and other structures insured under the National Flood Insurance Program, whether the structure is a repetitive loss or not. Therefore, any insured structure with one or more losses is eligible for assistance.

Repetitive Loss Program (RLP)

Priority for grant assistance will be those structures on the severe repetitive loss list which are currently insured under the National Flood Insurance Program. Further prioritization will be to those individual projects that create the greatest savings to the National Flood Insurance Fund based on cost-effectiveness as demonstrated through a Benefit Cost Analysis (BCA) using the FEMA approved BCA Flood Modules. Copies of the BCA Toolkit, including the Flood Modules, may be downloaded at no cost.

NFIP Community Rating System (CRS)

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) administers the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The NFIP offers flood insurance in communities that comply with minimum standards for floodplain management.

The NFIP's Community Rating System (CRS) recognizes community efforts beyond those minimum standards by reducing flood insurance premiums for the policy holders. CRS discounts on flood insurance premiums range from five percent up to 45 percent. Those discounts provide an incentive for new flood protection activities that can help save lives and property in the event of a flood.

5.5 Emergency Support Function (ESF)

Alachua County Emergency Management will serve as the coordinating agency for all response and post-disaster / recovery activities. Emergency Management will notify and activate all Emergency Support Functions (ESF) to coordinate activities required to mitigate a disaster. The Emergency Support Functions are identified in **Appendix C**.

5.6 Maintenance and Monitoring

The Alachua County LMS Work Group recognizes that in order to be effective, the Alachua County LMS needs to be reviewed and updated on a regular basis. The following procedures are being outlined to satisfy this process:

- The Work Group will meet on a regular basis (semi-annual at a minimum) to review the Project Ranking and Project Initiative List, review the status of projects and stay in contact with the party responsible for the project. The Project Ranking Task Force must meet 30 days after the project submission window ends to validate scores. The LMS Work Group will meet after a disaster or any event to ensure the Strategy document is current and reflects changing conditions within the County. It is the responsibility of the LMS Jurisdictional member to complete the "Recent Disaster / Event Analysis" form after a disaster or event as a tool to evaluate how mitigation strategies worked. It is the County Emergency Management Liaison who will coordinate all maintenance and monitoring of the LMS. The LMS Work Group Chair or designee will continue to submit the State required documentation annually as described in FL Rule 9G.
- The LMS Work Group will continue to review methods to include additional private sector and/or stakeholders as participants and grow the current list of neighborhood associational representatives.
- The Alachua County Emergency Management staff will continue its leadership responsibility for the County making sure all State prerequisites are met in a timely manner and insure the LMS is

updated every 5 years as required and making sure contact is maintained with all project contacts and responsible departments.

- The LMS Work Group is committed to work with all jurisdictions for the integration of the LMS into the Comprehensive Plan and incorporate the Comprehensive Plan changes and trends.
- As described in the LMS Bylaws the LMS Work Group will elect a new Chairperson within the last quarter of each year. A public notice will be made before every meeting along with notification of neighboring counties for their participation.

It will be the goal of the LMS Committee to maintain this strategy to ensure it remains applicable, is consistent with guidelines and/or prerequisites established by the State of Florida and Federal agencies and supports county goals and planning.

Ensuring the LMS Strategy, Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and all other plans are synchronized will continue to be a primary focus.

Implement use of “Recent Disaster Event Analysis” document to record damage and to use for discussion verifying strategies worked or failed.

**Alachua County
Local Mitigation Strategy
Recent Disaster Event Analysis**

Jurisdiction: _____ Date of Disaster/Event _____

Contact Individual: _____ Telephone: _____

Describe Disaster or Event: _____

Identify the primary damaging hazard (Check the one hazard that caused the most damage):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hurricane/Thunder Storm | <input type="checkbox"/> Disease Outbreak |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Flooding | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Materials (Radiological, Nuclear, Bio) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Earthquake | <input type="checkbox"/> Loss of Electrical Service |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion/Sinkhole | <input type="checkbox"/> Loss of Water Service |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Severe Thunder Storm | <input type="checkbox"/> Loss of Sewer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire | <input type="checkbox"/> Telecommunications Failure/Outage |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Fire | <input type="checkbox"/> Crime (Hostage, Vandalism) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lightning | <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Disturbance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drought | <input type="checkbox"/> Terrorism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hail | <input type="checkbox"/> Extreme Temperatures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Train Derailment | <input type="checkbox"/> Protective Action |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Special Event | <input type="checkbox"/> Tornado |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Photographs, maps, etc. of the event attached to this form or via CD. | |

If Appropriate:

Evaluate the effectiveness of pre-existing mitigation initiatives:

Describe any relevant pre-existing mitigation initiatives:

Estimate the % reduction in damage that resulted: _____

Estimate the number of avoided injuries, deaths, or illnesses: _____

Estimate the cost of event to protected facility, system or neighborhoods: \$ _____

Assessing organization: _____

Define the mitigation initiative needs highlighted by the event:

Describe any mitigation initiatives needed, based on this experience:

Primary organization for initiative development: _____

Date proposal submitted to primary organization: _____

Primary organization response to proposal: _____

Secondary organization for initiative development: _____

Date proposal submitted to secondary organization: _____

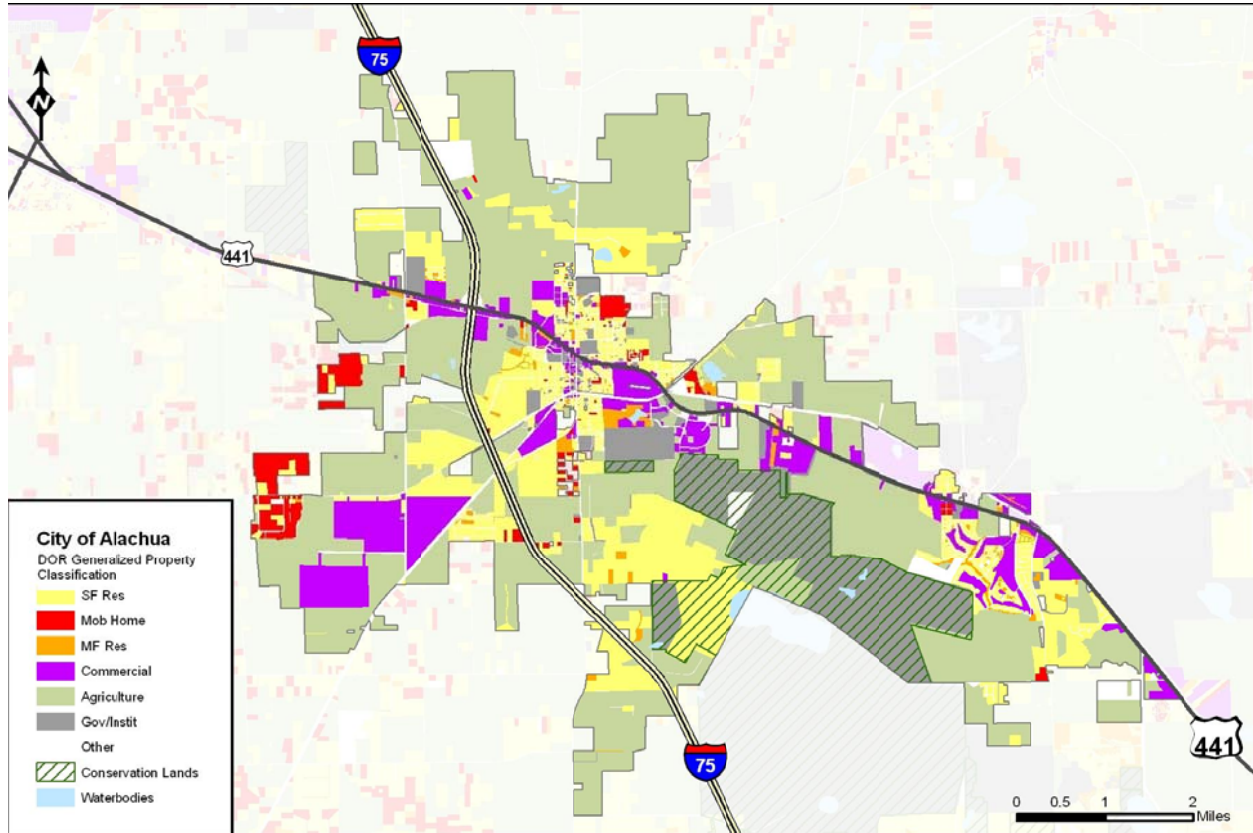
Secondary organization response to proposal: _____

Define any current mitigation initiatives that are relevant to this event:

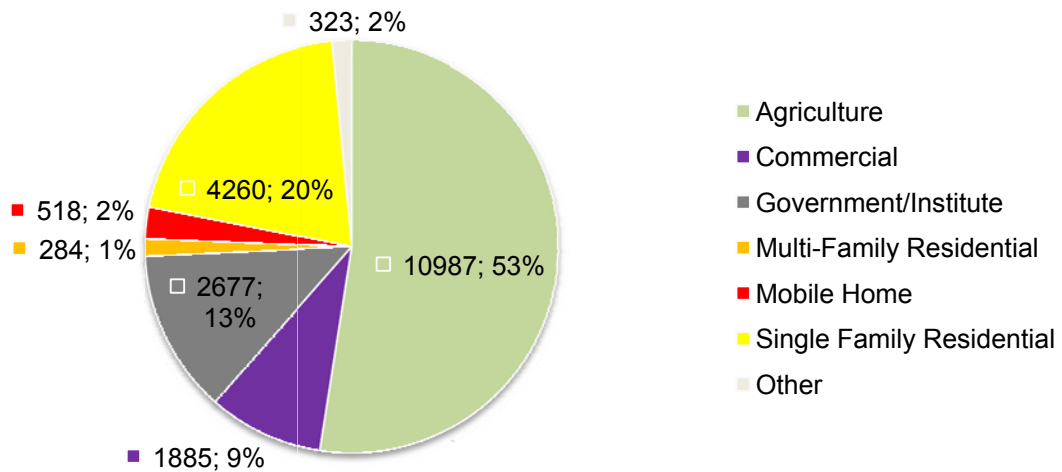
Describe any proposed mitigation initiatives relevant to this event:

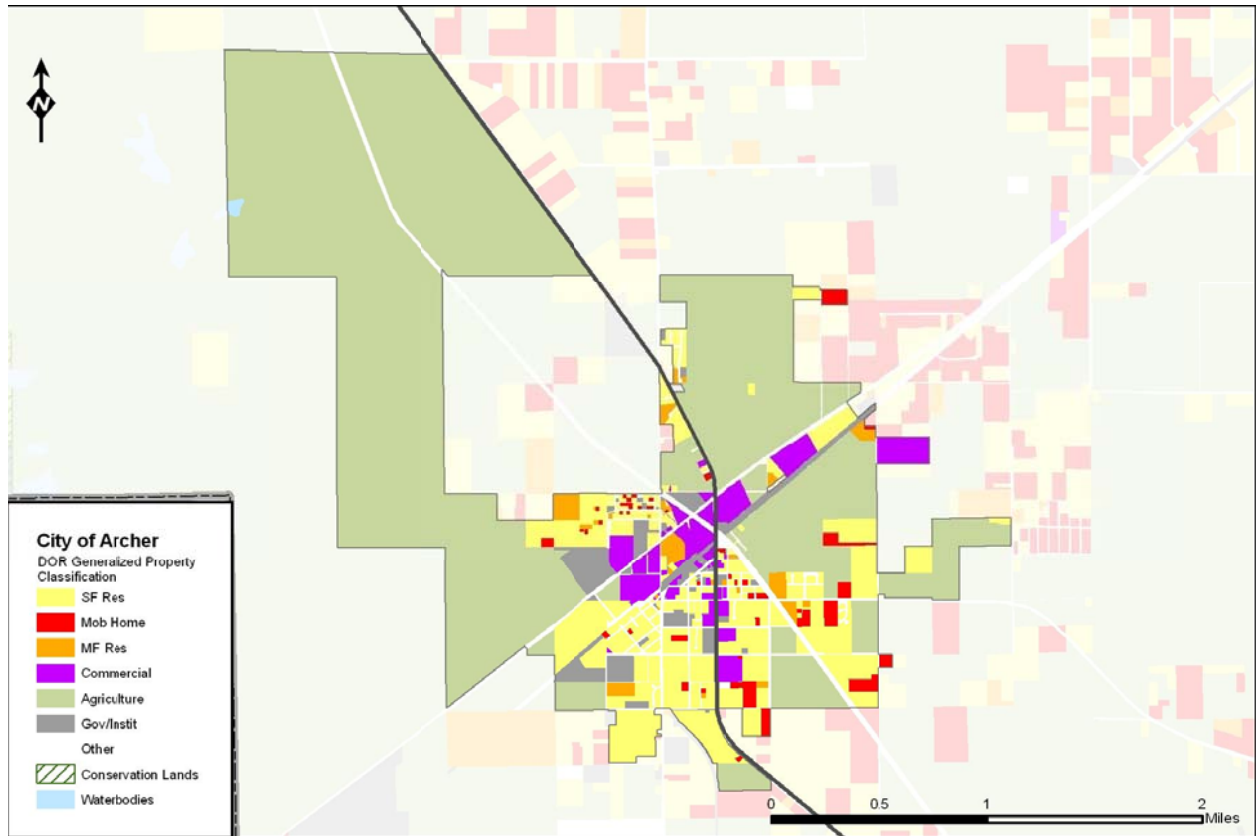
Appendix A

2008 Land Use DOR Generalized Classification

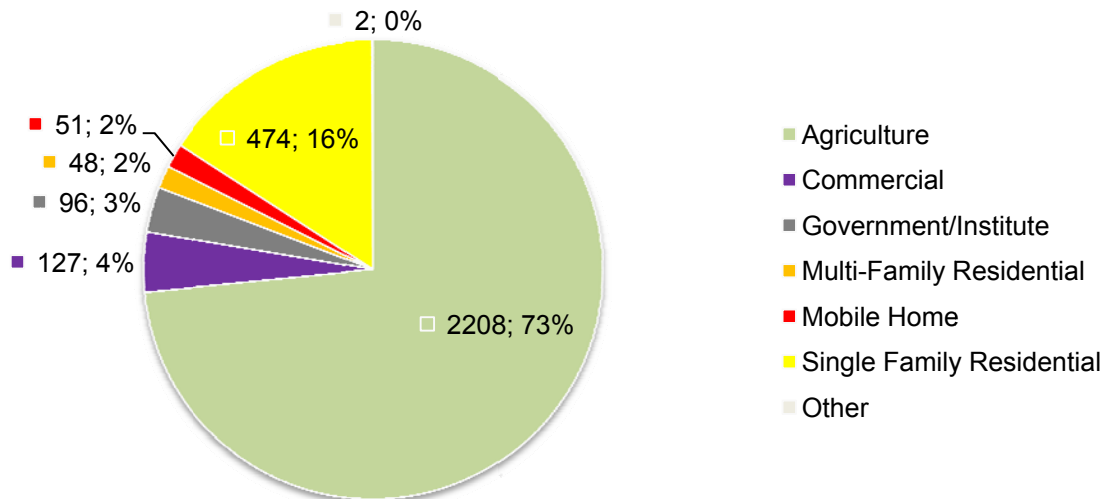


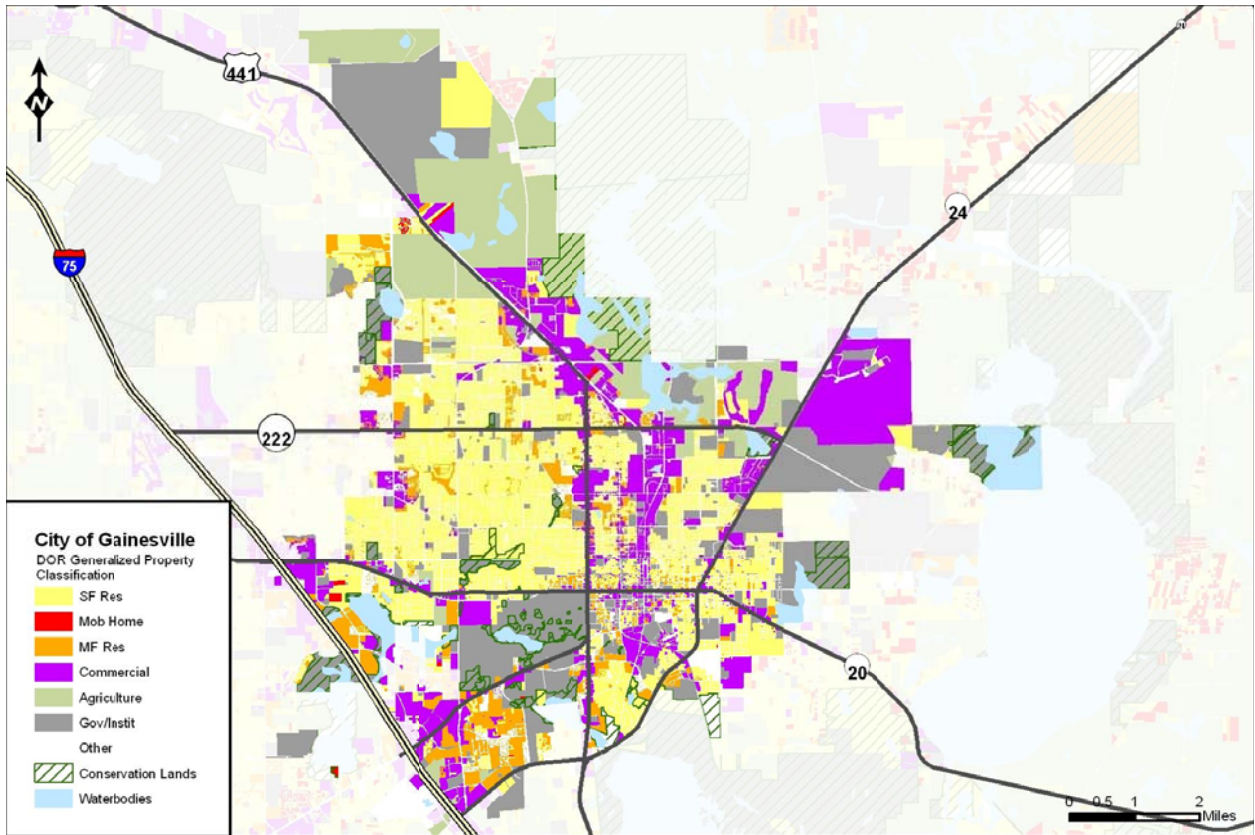
Acreage of Alachua



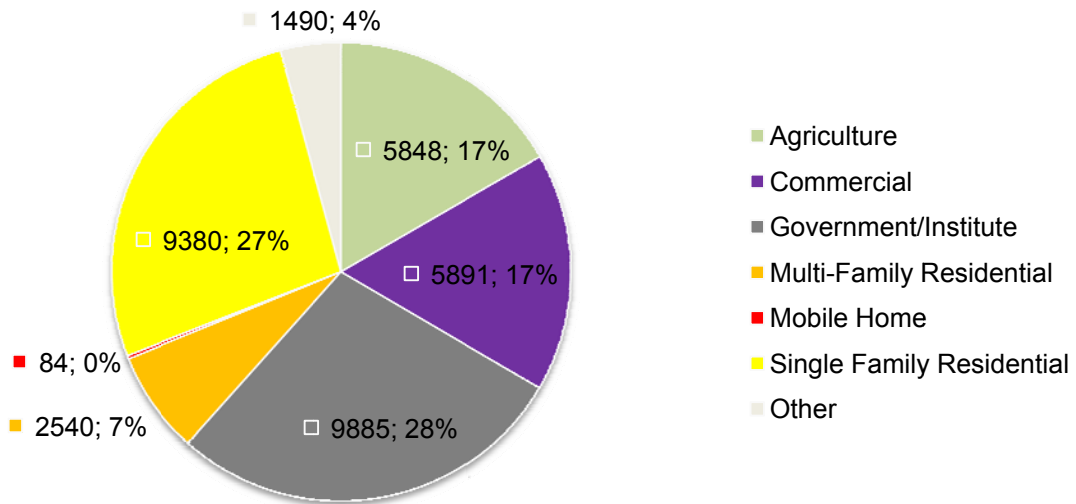


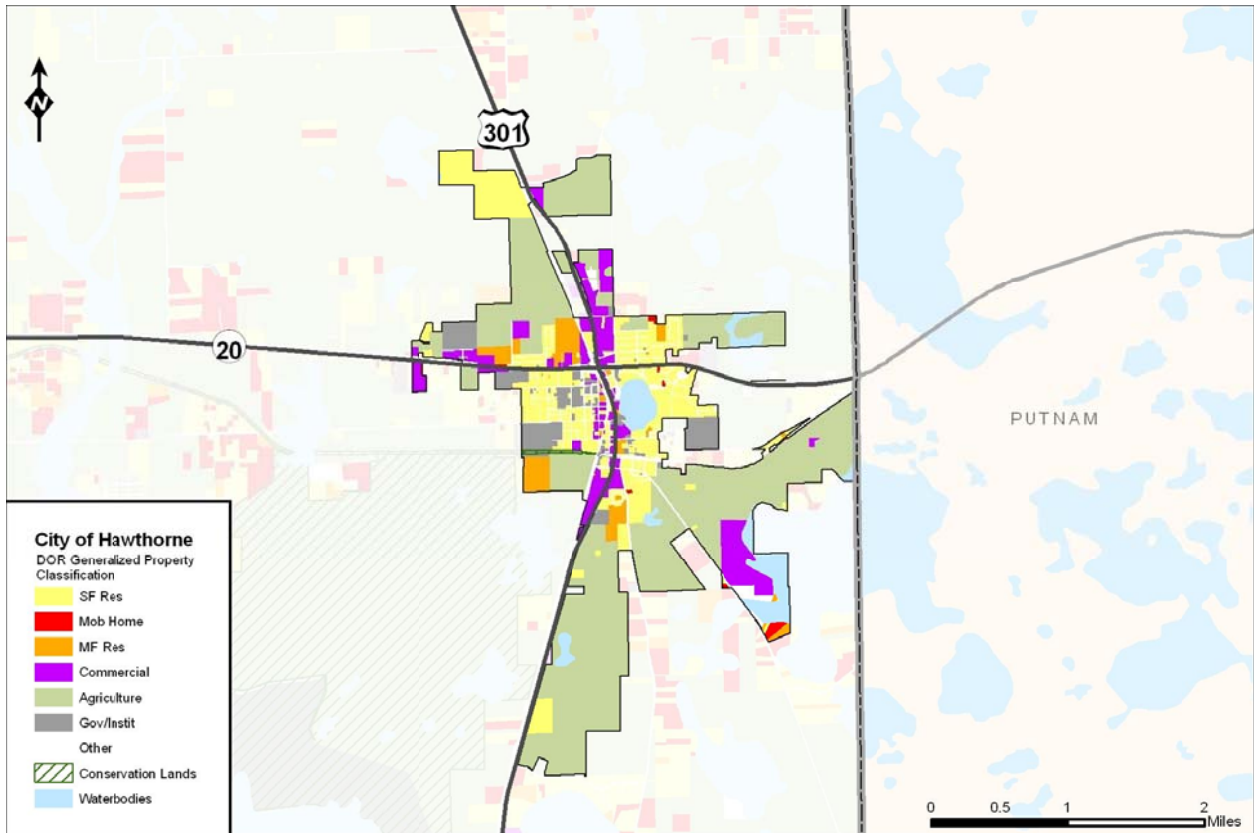
Acreage of Archer



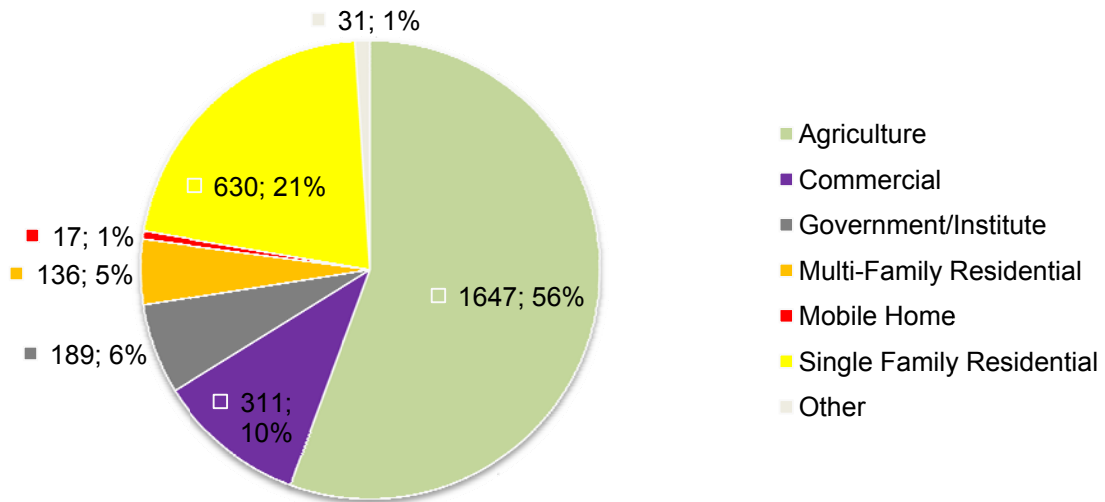


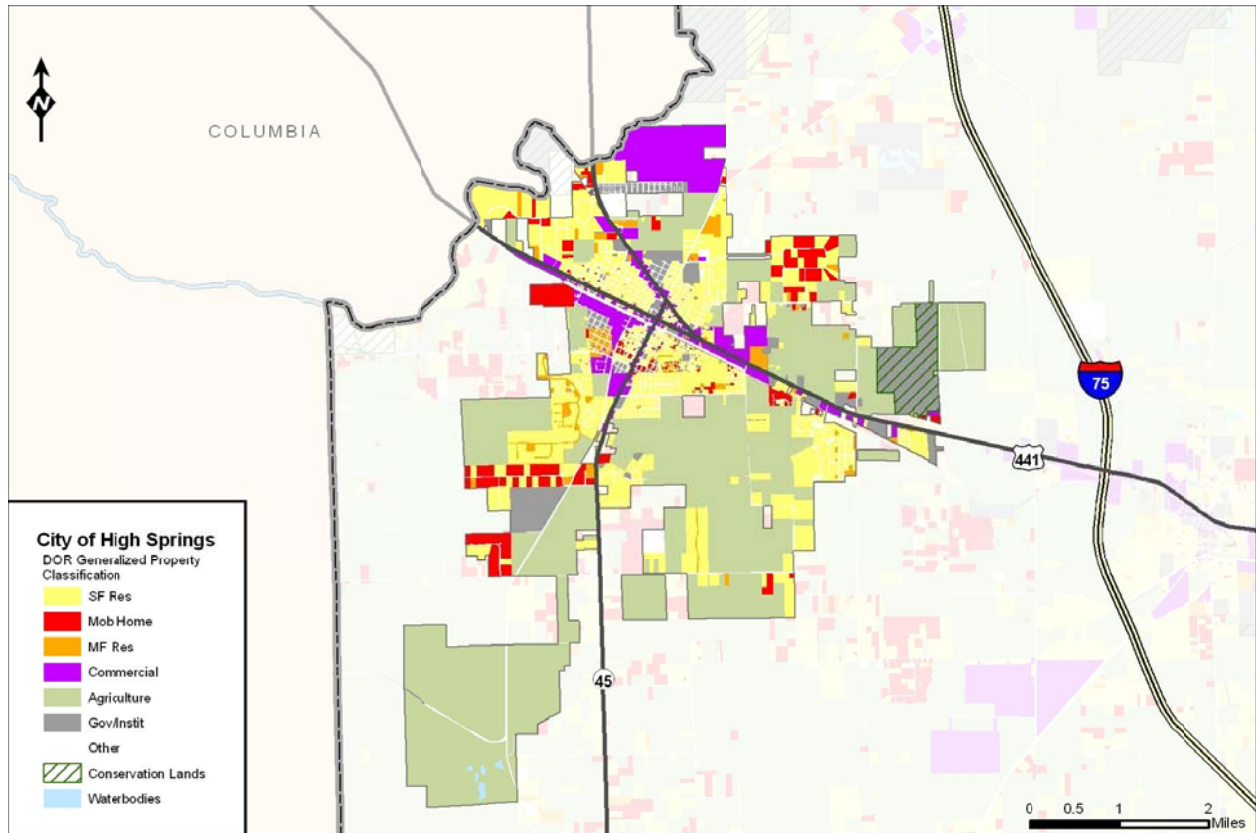
Acreage of Gainesville



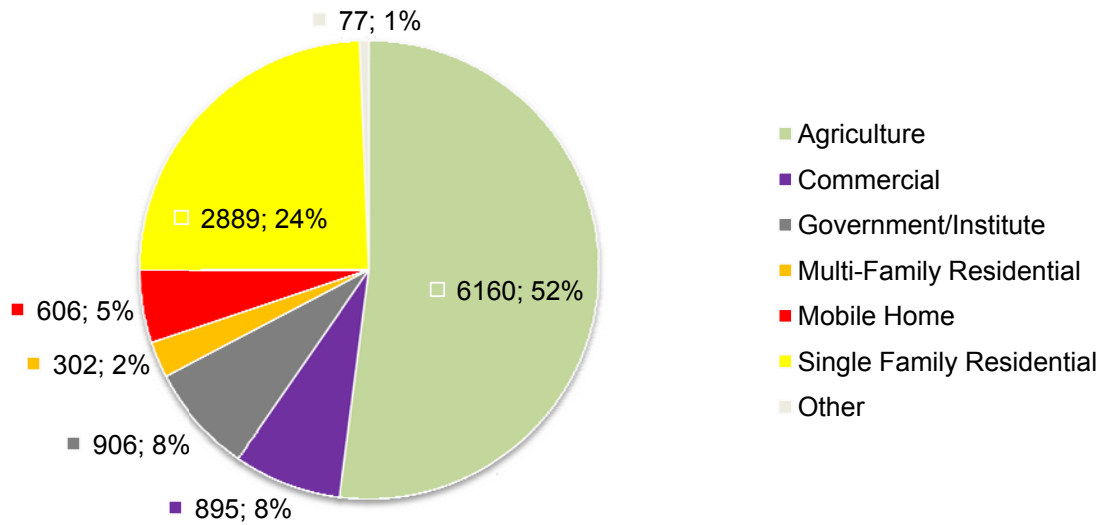


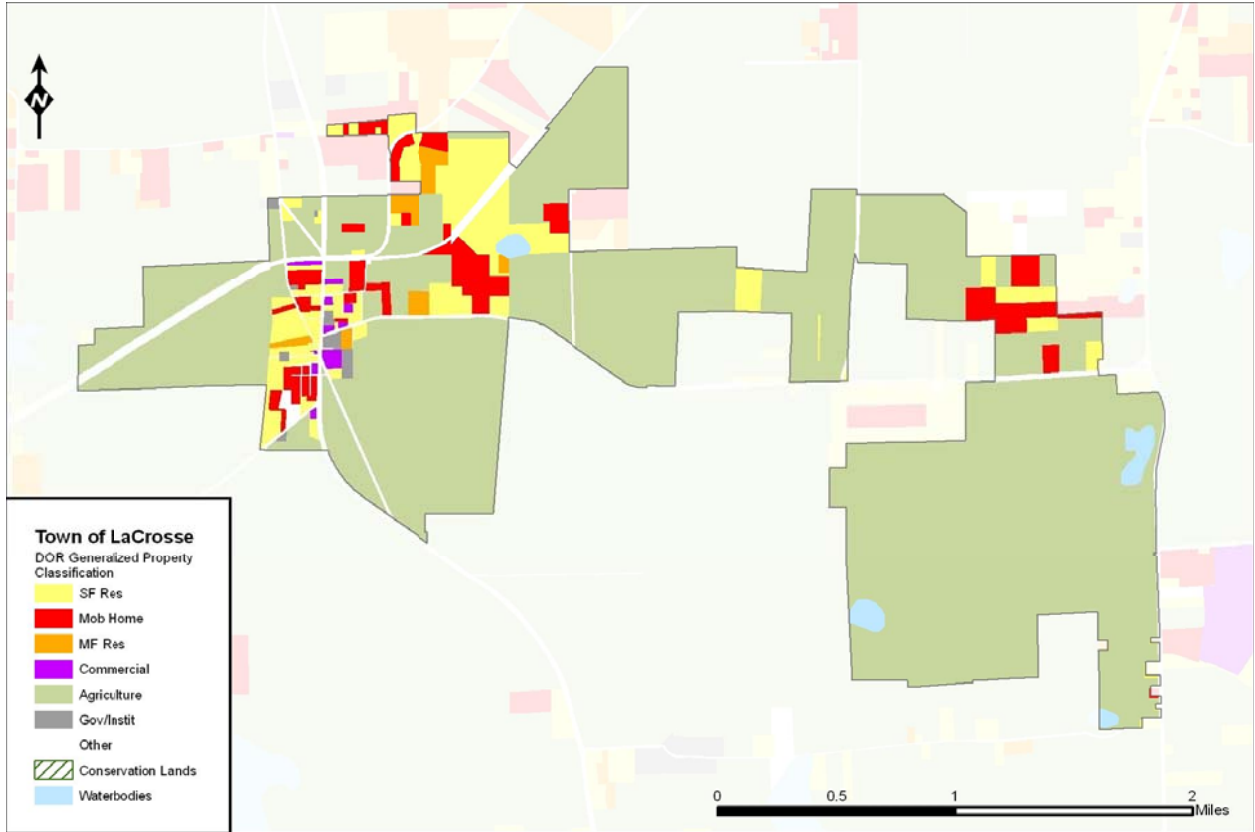
Acreage of Hawthorne



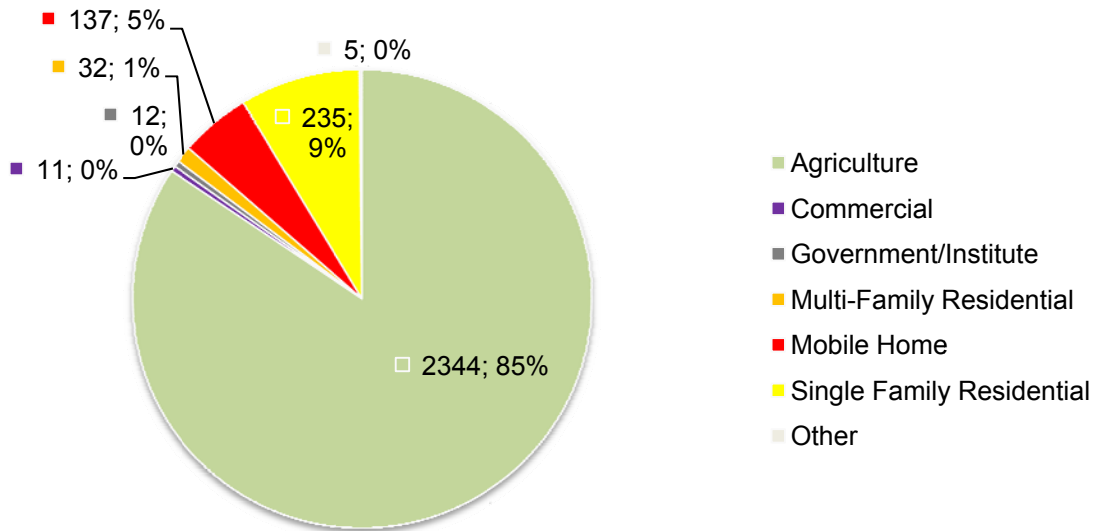


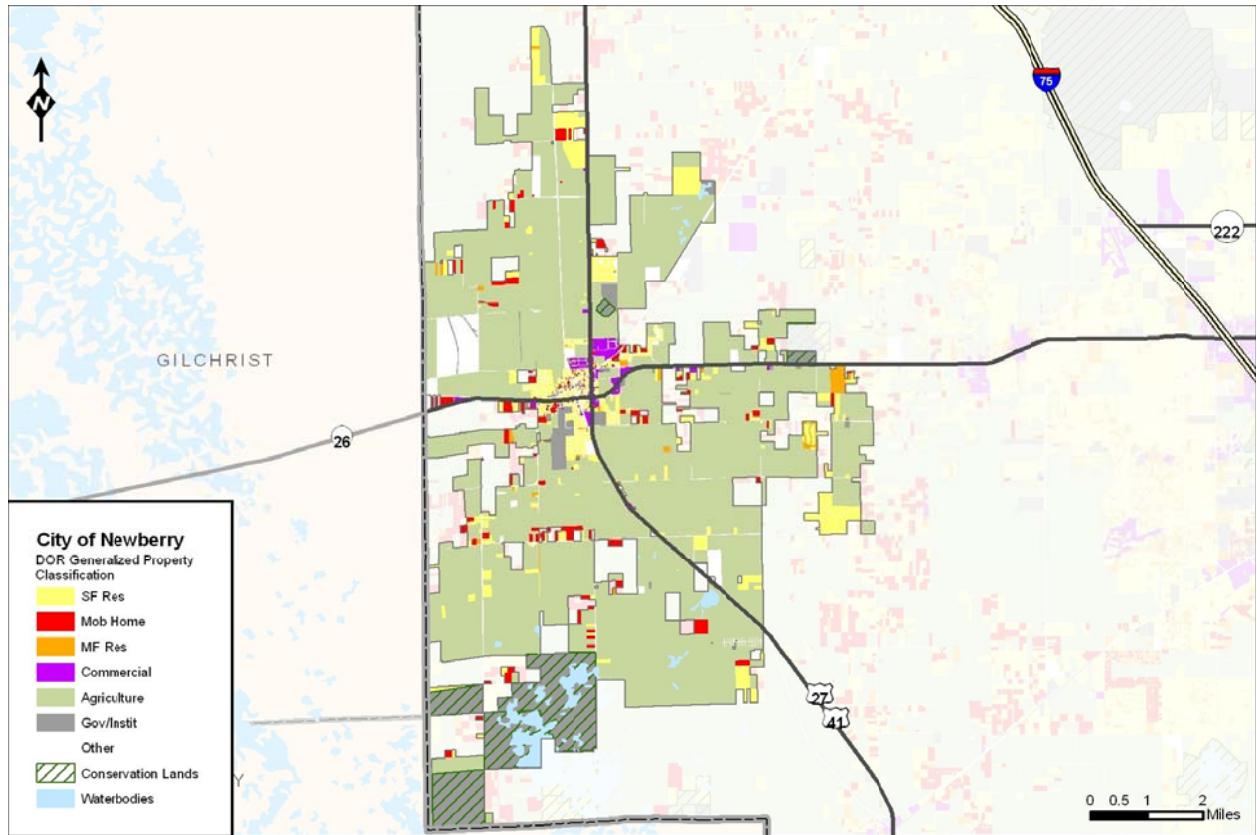
Acreeage of High Springs



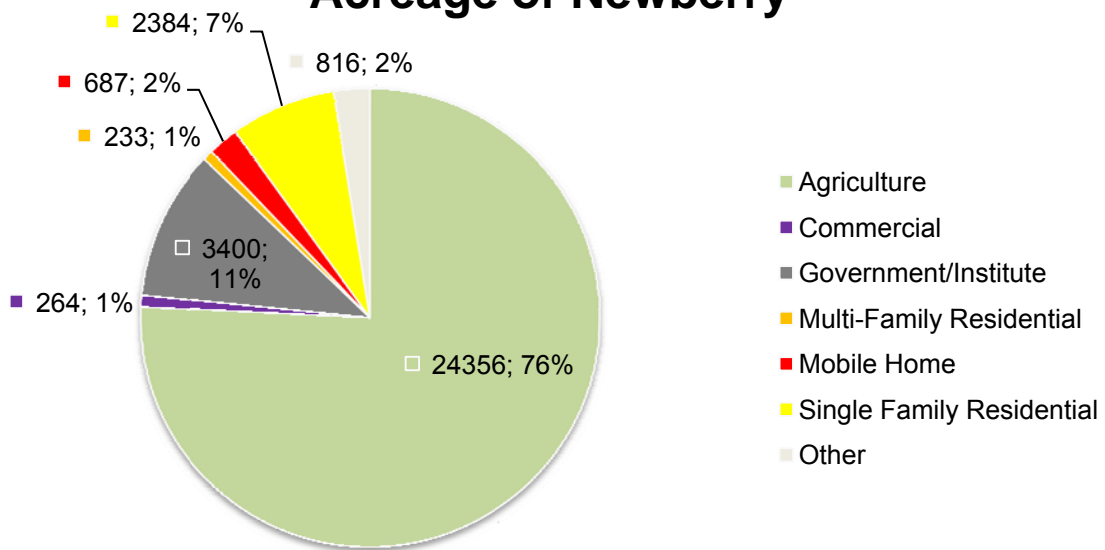


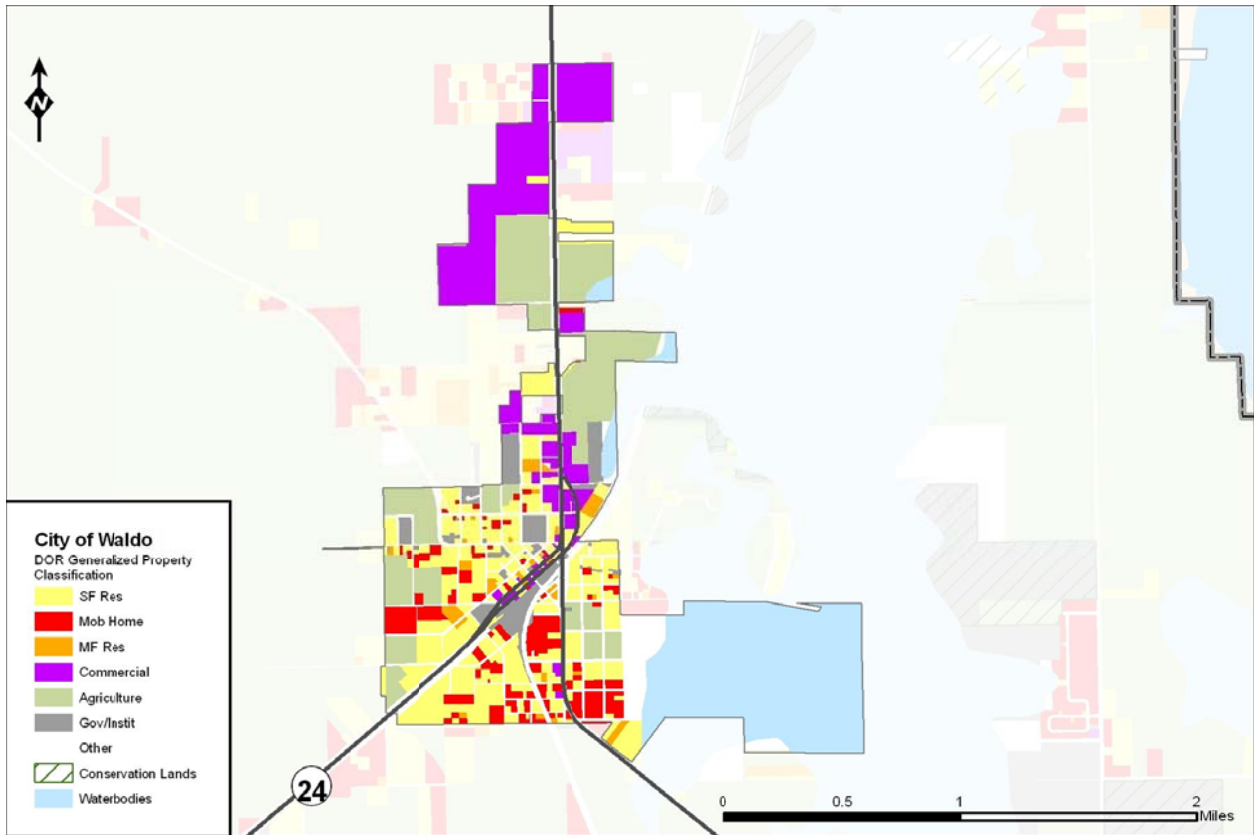
Acreage of LaCrosse



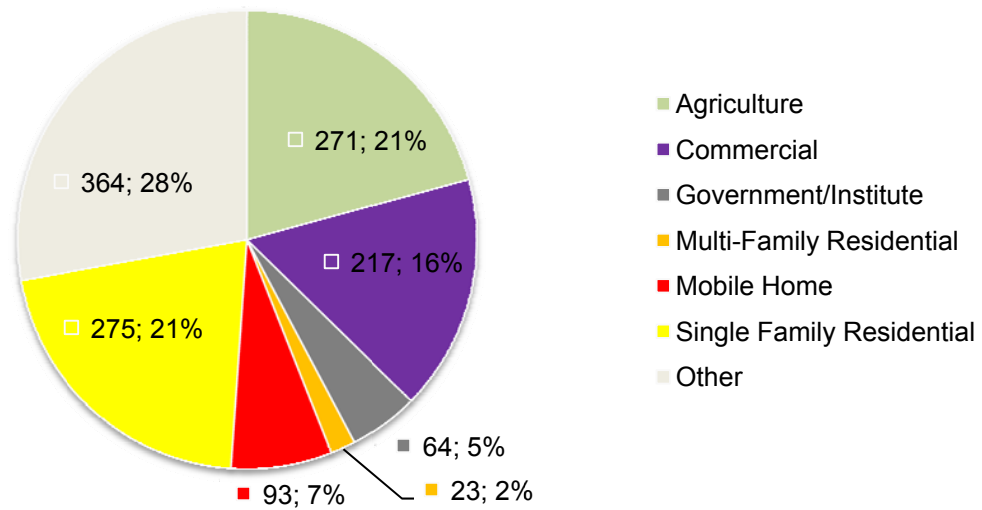


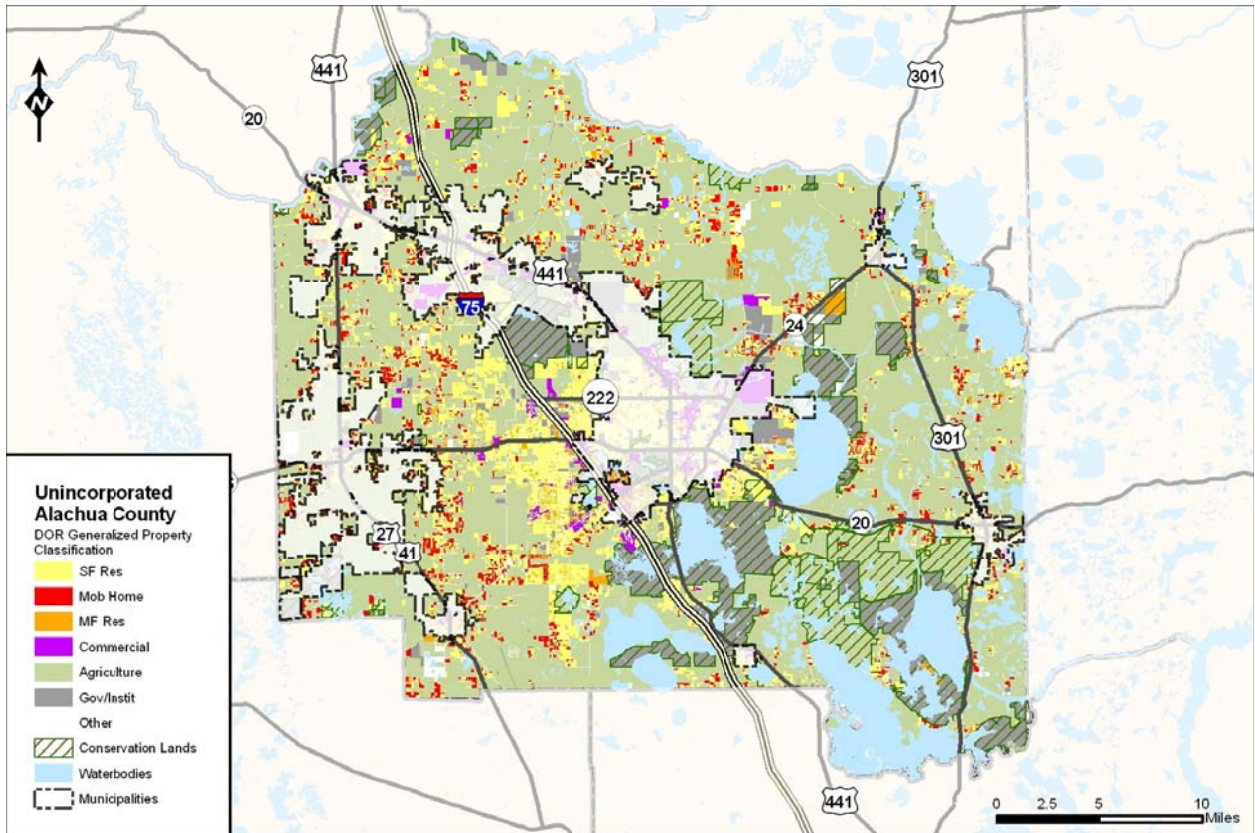
Acreage of Newberry



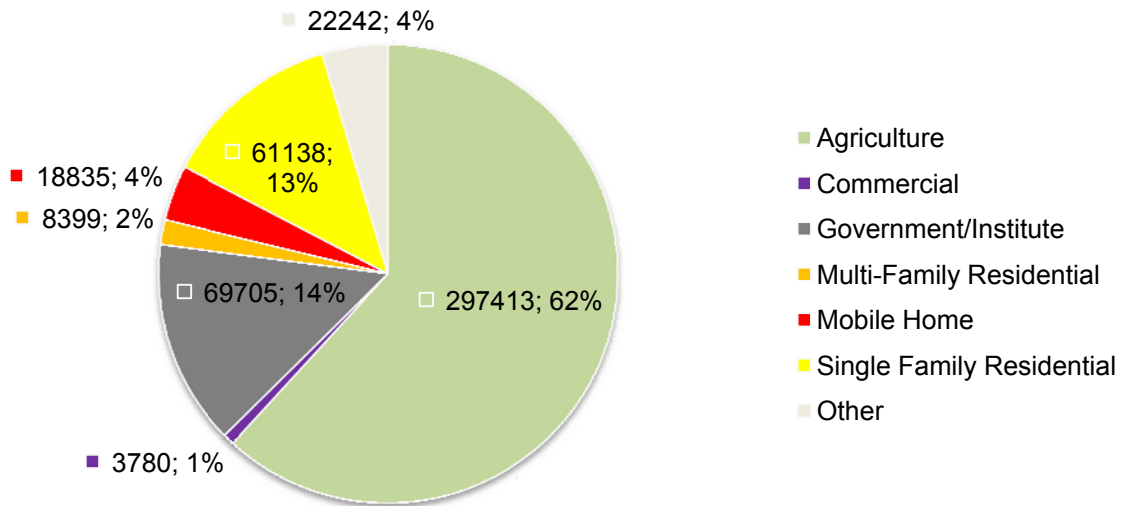


Acreage of Waldo





Acreage of Unincorporated Areas



Appendix A (cont'd)

Development Trends

Future Land Use

A General Overview of Recent Development Trends in Alachua County and Municipalities Participating in the LMS Plan:

There are eight local municipalities and the County working together on the Local Mitigation Strategy Plan. Of these, the City of Gainesville is the largest municipality, followed by the City of Alachua, the other Cities of High Springs, Hawthorne, Newberry, Waldo, Archer and La Crosse and Micanopy are small rural towns.

Because of the University of Florida, Santa Fe College and Shands Medical Center, the City of Gainesville is the urban hub of the County and the center of job growth. The trend for residential development in the City has recently been apartments and other multifamily units to accommodate increased student activity. Commercial development has trended toward big box commercial use prevalent in the rest of the Country, with some redevelopment of old shopping centers by specialty stores such as Fresh Market. Because of the recent downturn in the economy and limitations on University enrollment, the trend toward multifamily units as well as other residential development is anticipated to be substantially curbed until the current stock of residential units are absorbed.

The County residential development trend has been toward low density large lot residential units in the western and southwestern part of the County. Over the last several years there have been a large number of plated subdivisions, some as large as 900 units approved on the edges of the urban areas and the City limits. Most of these are still paper plat's or in various stages of phased development. Commercial development has tended to be in these same western and south western areas with big box commercial uses designed to serve the new residential developments. As with the City, the economic down turn has cause a slowdown in both residential and commercial permitting in the County. The anticipated trend is that future development will not resume to any great extent for several year until the existing and new housing has been absorbed.

The recent trend in the City of Alachua has been toward the expansion of warehousing and distribution in regard to commercial uses, as well as office uses on the eastern edge of the city adjoining the City of Gainesville. There has not been new residential development on the same scale on the City of Gainesville. The City of Alachua has recently submitted several land use amendments for approval by the state that would increase the commercial land use along US 441 and establish a large mixed use development (in excess of 500 acres) at I-75 and US 441 north of the existing town. Because of the downturn in the economy this land area is anticipated to be absorbed at a much slower pace than in the past.

The Town of High Springs has in the recent past served as a bedroom community and an alternative for less expensive single family residential housing to the City of Gainesville. With the downturn in the economy and the increased price of gas, this type of bedroom community has become less appealing. The recent trend in single family residential subdivisions at the urban interface with High Springs is not anticipated to continue. The City of High Springs continues to encourage more tourists oriented small shop commercial development to enhance the older developed downtown part of the city, focusing on the old buildings and antique type shops and structures in the downtown.

The Cities of Waldo and Hawthorne have seen little recent development either residential or commercial. Waldo has had some strip commercial uses, mostly auto oriented commercial uses along US 301 that runs through the City, with very little new residential development. The trend is anticipated to remain the same. The City of Hawthorne has also had some limited commercial development along US 301, with little new residential development in the City. This trend is anticipated to continue.

The Cities of Archer, La Crosse and the Town of Micanopy have had very little commercial or residential development. Neither City has any available infrastructure, neither has a municipal water or sewer system. La Crosse has in the past annexed large areas, but there has been no development in these areas. Given the current state of the economy and lack of infrastructure this trend is anticipated to continue. The City of Archer likewise has no utility systems which limits their development potential. They are currently entertaining an 800 plus acre annexation. But given the current economic situation and lack of infrastructure, the trend of very little growth is anticipated to continue.

Appendix B

Work Group and Attendance

B.1 LMS Work Group

NAME	AGENCY
Allen, Kenneth	University of Florida
Akins, Art	ASO
Amerson, Kelly	ASO, Grant Coordinator
Baker, Adrienne	City of Gainesville Fire Rescue
Sarah	Private subdivision
Berky, Sonya	Alachua County FR
Bielling, Jeffery	ACFR
Bond, Ludie	Division of Forestry
Brennan, Mike	Clay Electric Cooperative
Brown, Marcian	City of Alachua
Buch, Ramesh	AC Environment & Protection
Buckner, Ben	City of Newberry
Cerlanek, David	AC Public Works
Cooper, Chris	City of Gainesville
Davis, Carol	GPD
Dalusio, Amy	City of Newberry
Dixon, Linda	University of Florida
Donnelly, David	ACFR Div of Emergency Mgt.
Drumm, James	City Manager, City of High Springs
Drummond, Richard	Alachua County
Dubberly, Dianne	LaCrosse City Manager
Duperault, Joy	State of FL - DEM
Drymon, Doug	City Manager, City of Archer
Fay, Michael	AC Public Works
Gable, Ed	SBAC
Gilbert, Chris	AC Environment & Protection

Gijselaers, Diana	GIS
Gillingham, Bruce	High Springs FD
Goode, Connie	City of Newberry
Griggs, Charles	SFCC
Hayes, Tim	City of Gainesville Fire Rescue
Hazel, Lori	ACFR
Hedrick, Richard	Alachua County
Hinson, Danny	ACFR Div of Emergency Mgt.
Holder, Lisa	City of Gainesville Fire Rescue
Judd, Danielle	City of Alachua
Kanzler, David	Alachua Co Administrative Services
Kelley, Charles	Town of Micanopy
Kerston, Lou Anne	City of Archer
Ketcham, Glenn	University of Florida
Kinser, Wendy	City of Newberry
Laakso, Shane	City of Hawthorne
LaRue, James	Shands at UF
Lewis, Erik	University of Florida
Love, Donnie	ASO
Meier, Sherri	Hurricane Protection Industries
May, Will	Chief, ACFR
Munn, Sheri	University of Florida, IFAS
Northcutt, Bill	Gainesville Fire Rescue
Pagan, Kathleen	AC Growth Management
Palmer, Cynthia	FEMA, Hazard Mitigation
Pearson, Stu	City of Gainesville
Peet, Jeffery	Engineer, Progress Energy
Pisano, Rick	ACLD
Popoli, Christian	City of High Springs Planner
Renshaw, Andy	City of Gainesville

Riggall, Verne	High Springs FD Chief
Riherd, Carl	Alachua County Library
Roberts, DeLoris	Hawthorne Mayor
Scott, Teresa	City of Gainesville
Sessions, Donnie	Gainesville Fire Rescue
Shuping, April	Gainesville Controller
Skipper, Butch	Alachua Co Public Works
Sommons, Cheryle	Hawthorne Representative
Spellman, Ebbin	Alachua Co EM
Tabor, Justin	City of Alachua
Thomas, Barbara	Town of LaCrosse
Thompson, David	GRU
Kyia Tiffany	St. Johns River Water Mgt. District
Towns, Milton	AC Public Works
Tyson, Don	ACSO
Vardaman, Sandra	Alachua Co Environmental Prot.
Vargo, Vicki	AC OMB
Watson, Clovis	City of Alachua
Wolf, Rick	Alachua County, Dir. Growth Mgt.
Worley, Kim	City of Waldo
Wright, Kevin	Suwannee River Water Mgt. District

B.2 2006-07 LMS Work Group Attendance

NAME	AGENCY	6/24/2006	8/3/2006	10/5/2006	11/2/2006	12/7/2006	1/4/2007	4/5/2007	5/3/2007	8/2/2007	10/4/07	11/1/07
Allen, Kenneth	University of Florida		X	X	X		X		X	X		
Amerson, Kelly	ASO									X	X	
Backhaus, Pete	City of Gainesville	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		
Bielling, Jeffery	ACFR											
Brennan, Mike	Clay Electric Cooperative											
Broske, Mary	City of Gainesville	X	X									
Buch, Ramesh	AC Environment & Protection		X									
Buckner, Ben	City of Newberry	X			X							
Caputo, Gene	St. Johns River Water Mgt. District											
Cerlanek, David	AC Public Works	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
Cooper, Chris	City of Gainesville					X		X	X	X	X	
Dalusio, Amy	City of Newberry											X
Dixon, Linda	University of Florida	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	
Donnelly, David	ACFR Div of Emergency Mgt.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	
Drummond, Richard	Alachua County											X
Drymon, Doug	City Manager, City of Archer							X	X	X	X	
Dubberly, Dianne	City of LaCrosse											
Ehlers, Ludie	Division of Forestry		X		X	X	X			X	X	
Fay, Michael	AC Public Works											
Gable, Ed	SBAC											

NAME	AGENCY	6/24/2006	8/3/2006	10/5/2006	11/2/2006	12/7/2006	1/4/2007	4/5/2007	5/3/2007	8/2/2007	10/4/07	11/1/07
Gilbert, Chris	AC Environment & Protection	X										
Gillingham, Bruce	High Springs FD					X	X		X		X	
Goldtrap, Matt	LaCrosse Fire Rescue	X										
Goode, Connie	City of Newberry								X		X	
Griggs, Charles	SFCC							X	X	X	X	
Hatfield, Art	Waldo FD				X							
Hayes, Tim	City of Gainesville Fire Rescue	X	X	X		X	X			X		
Hedrick, Richard	Alachua County											
High Springs City Manager	City Manager											
High Springs FD	High Springs FD											
Hinson, Danny	ACFR Div of Emergency Mgt.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Holder, Lisa	City of Gainesville Fire Rescue											
Hunter, Alexis	ACFR Div of Emergency Mgt.	X	X	X		X	X					
Jewel, Terry	High Springs FD											
Kanzler, David	Alachua Co Administrative Services											
Kelley, Charles	Town of Micanopy	X			X							
Ketcham, Glenn	University of Florida	X	X	X		X			X		X	
King, Lewis	Alachua County											
Knowles, Terry	Mayor, City of Hawthorne			X	X	X						
Lee, Patrica	City of Alachua									X	X	
Lewis, Erik	University of Florida	X	X									

NAME	AGENCY	6/24/2006	8/3/2006	10/5/2006	11/2/2006	12/7/2006	1/4/2007	4/5/2007	5/3/2007	8/2/2007	10/4/07	11/1/07
Love, Donnie	ASO									X		
May, Will	Chief, ACFR	X										
Mousa, John	AC Environment & Protection	X										
Munn, Sheri	University of Florida											
Northcutt, Bill	Gainesville Fire Rescue		X									
Pagan, Kathleen	AC Growth Management	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Palmer, Cynthia	State, DCA											
Parker, Nicole	City of Gainesville					X						
Pearson, Stu	City of Gainesville										X	
Peet, Jeffery	Engineer, Progress Energy						X	X				
Pisano, Rick	ACLD						X					
Popoli, Christian	City of Newberry										X	
Rankeillor, Alice	City of Gainesville		X		X	X	X		X	X		
Raulston, Marvin	Suwannee River Water Mgt. District											
Renshaw, Andy	City of Gainesville	X										
Richardson, John	City of Alachua							X				
Riherd, Carl	Alachua County Library	X				X		X		X	X	
Roberts, DeLoris	City of Hawthorne										X	
Rodriguez, David	Chief, Newberry FD											
Scott, Teresa	City of Gainesville											
Sessions, Donnie	Gainesville Fire Rescue	X										

NAME	AGENCY	6/24/2006	8/3/2006	10/5/2006	11/2/2006	12/7/2006	1/4/2007	4/5/2007	5/3/2007	8/2/2007	10/4/07	11/1/07
Skipper, Butch	Alachua Co Public Works				X							
Suggs, Larry	City of Newberry								X			
Josh, Tabor	City of Alachua										X	
Taylor, Jessie	City of Alachua							X				
Thomas, Barbara	Town of LaCrosse								X	X	X	
Thompson, David	GRU	X				X	X		X			
Towns, Milton	AC Public Works											
Vardaman, Sandra	Alachua Co Environmental Prot.											
Vargo, Vicki	AC OMB	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		
Watson, Clovis	City of Alachua											
Wolf, Rick	Alachua County, Dir. Growth Mgt.											
Worley, Kim	City of Waldo									X	X	

B.3 2006-07 Task Force Attendance

B.3.1 Score Guide, Project Ranking and Bylaws

SCORE GUIDE T.F.	8/21/06	9/7/06	10/18/06
Backhaus, Pete	X		X
Bielling, Jeff	X		
Bush, Ramesch	X		
Dixon, Linda	X	X	X
Donnelly, David		X	
Gillingham, Bruce			X
Hayes, Timothy	X	X	X
Hinson, Danny	X	X	X
Holder, Lisa	X		
Hunter, Alexis	X	X	X
Ketchan, Glenn	X	X	X
Knowles, Terry		X	X
Pagan, Kathleen	X	X	X
Rankeillor, Alice			X
May, Chief Will		X	
Sessions, Don	X		
Thompson, David	X		
Vargo, Vicki	X		

PROJECT RANKING T.F.	2/8/07	3/1/07	5/3/07	6/22/07	7/9/07	7/30/07
Allen, Kenneth	X	X	X	X	X	X
Donnelly, David	X	X			X	X
Gillingham, Bruce	X	X	X	X		X
Hayes, Tim	X	X		X	X	
Hinson, Danny	X	X	X	X	X	X
Knowles, Terry						
Rankeillor, Alice	X	X	X	X	X	
Cooper, Chris	X	X	X	X	X	X

BY LAWS T.F.	8/24/06	10/18/06
Backhaus, Pete	X	X
Dixon, Linda	X	X
Donnelly, Dave	X	
Gillingham, Bruce		X
Hayes, Timothy	X	X
Hinson, Danny	X	X
Hunter, Alexis	X	X
Ketcham, Glenn		X
Knowles, Terry		X
Pagan, Kathleen	X	X
Peet, Jeffrey	X	
Rankeillor, Alice		X
Vargo, Vicki	X	

B.4 2008 LMS Work Group Attendance

NAME	AGENCY	3/6/2008	6/5/2008	8/7/2008	9/4/2008	10/2/2008	11/6/2008	12/4/2008
Allen, Kenneth	University of Florida			X	X	X	X	
Amerson, Kelly	ASO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Backhaus, Pete	City of Gainesville		X					
Beavers, Sarah	Home Owners Association					X		
Bielling, Jeffery	ACFR	X		X			X	X
Bond, Ludie	Division of Forestry	X		X	X			X
Brennan, Mike	Clay Electric Cooperative							
Buch, Ramesh	AC Environment & Protection							
Buckner, Ben	City of Newberry							
Caputo, Gene	St. Johns River Water Mgt. District							
Cerlanek, David	AC Public Works							
Cooper, Chris	City of Gainesville	X		X	X	X	X	
Dalusio, Amy	City of Newberry		X					
Davis, Carol	GPD				X			
Dixon, Linda	University of Florida	X				X		
Donnelly, David	ACFR Div of Emergency Mgt.	X	X				X	X
Drummond, Richard	Alachua County							
Drymon, Doug	City Manager, City of Archer	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Dubberly, Dianne	City of LaCrosse							
Fay, Michael	AC Public Works	X		X	X		X	X

NAME	AGENCY	3/6/2008	6/5/2008	8/7/2008	9/4/2008	10/2/2008	11/6/2008	12/4/2008
Gable, Ed	SBAC							
Gijselaers, Diana	ACFR				X	X	X	
Gilbert, Chris	AC Environment & Protection							
Gillingham, Bruce	High Springs FD	X	X	X	X			
Goldtrap, Matt	LaCrosse Fire Rescue							
Goode, Connie	City of Newberry		X	X		X		
Griggs, Charles	SFCC	X		X	X		X	X
Hart, Dawn	City of Newberry					X		
Hatfield, Art	Waldo FD							
Hayes, Tim	City of Gainesville Fire Rescue	X	X	X		X	X	
Hazel, Lori	ACFR				X			
Hedrick, Richard	Alachua County							
Hinson, Danny	ACFR Div of Emergency Mgt.		X	X	X	X	X	X
Holder, Lisa	City of Gainesville Fire Rescue							
Jewel, Terry	High Springs FD							
Judd, Danielle	City of Alachua		X	X	X		X	X
Kanzler, David	Alachua Co Administrative Services							
Kelley, Charles	Town of Micanopy							
Ketcham, Glenn	University of Florida	X	X			X		X
King, Lewis	Alachua County							
Kinser, Wendy	City of Newberry			X			X	X

NAME	AGENCY	3/6/2008	6/5/2008	8/7/2008	9/4/2008	10/2/2008	11/6/2008	12/4/2008
LaRue, James	Shands Healthcare				X			
Lee, Patrica	City of Alachua							
Lewis, Erik	University of Florida							
Love, Donnie	ASO	X	X	X				
May, Will	Chief, ACFR							
Morrow, Terry	Turkey Creek Owners Assoc.						X	
Mousa, John	AC Environment & Protection							
Munn, Sheri	University of Florida							
Northcutt, Bill	Gainesville Fire Rescue							
Pagan, Kathleen	AC Growth Management	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Palmer, Cynthia	State, DCA							
Parker, Nicole	City of Gainesville							
Pearson, Stu	City of Gainesville	X	X					X
Peet, Jeffery	Engineer, Progress Energy							
Pisano, Rick	ACLD	X						
Popoli, Christian	City of Newberry	X	X		X			
Rankeillor, Alice	City of Gainesville							
Raulston, Marvin	Suwannee River Water Mgt. District							
Renshaw, Andy	City of Gainesville							
Richardson, John	City of Alachua	X						
Riggall, Verne	High Springs FD Chief				X			

NAME	AGENCY	3/6/2008	6/5/2008	8/7/2008	9/4/2008	10/2/2008	11/6/2008	12/4/2008
Riherd, Carl	Alachua County Library		X					
Roberts, DeLoris	City of Hawthorne							X
Rodriguez, David	Chief, Newberry FD							
Scott, Teresa	City of Gainesville							
Sessions, Donnie	Gainesville Fire Rescue							
Sommons, Cheryle	City of Hawthorne		X	X	X	X	X	X
Skipper, Butch	Alachua Co Public Works							
Spellman, Ebbin	ACEM	X		X			X	
Suggs, Larry	City of Newberry							
Josh, Tabor	City of Alachua							
Taylor, Jessie	City of Alachua							
Thomas, Barbara	Town of LaCrosse		X	X	X			
Thompson, David	GRU			X				
Towns, Milton	AC Public Works							
Vardaman, Sandra	Alachua Co Environmental Prot.							
Vargo, Vicki	AC OMB		X	X	X	X	X	X
Watson, Clovis	City of Alachua							
Wolf, Rick	Alachua County, Dir. Growth Mgt.							
Worley, Kim	City of Waldo	X						

B.5 2008 Task Force Attendance

B.5.1 Strategy Task and Project Ranking

STRATEGY T.F.	1/3/08	2/7/08	4/17/08	9/4/08	10/2/2008	11/6/2008	12/4/2008
Dalusio, Amy	X	X	X				
Dixon, Linda	X	X	X		X		
Gillingham, Bruce	X	X	X	X		X	
Gijselaers, Diana				X	X	X	X
Hayes, Tim	X	X			X	X	X
Hinson, Danny	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kinser, Wendi					X	X	X
Pagan, Kathleen	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Poppoli, Christian	X	X	X	X			
Pearson, Stu	X	X	X			X	X
Spellman, Ebbin	X	X	X	X		X	X

PROJECT RANKING T.F.	4/2/08	11/20/08
Amerson, Kelly	X	X
Donnelly, David	X	X
Fay, Michael	X	
Hayes, Tim	X	X
Hinson, Danny	X	X
Spellman, Ebbin	X	X

B.6 2009 LMS Work Group Attendance

NAME	AGENCY	3/12/2009	3/23/2009	4/16/2009
Allen, Kenneth	University of Florida	X	X	X
Amerson, Kelly	ASO			
Backhaus, Pete	City of Gainesville			
Beavers, Sarah	Home Owners Association			
Bielling, Jeffery	ACFR			
Bond, Ludie	Division of Forestry	X		
Brennan, Mike	Clay Electric Cooperative			
Buch, Ramesh	AC Environment & Protection			
Buckner, Ben	City of Newberry			
Caputo, Gene	St. Johns River Water Mgt. District			
Cerlanek, David	AC Public Works			
Cooper, Chris	City of Gainesville	X		X
Dalusio, Amy	City of Newberry			
Davis, Carol	GPD			
Dixon, Linda	University of Florida			
Donnelly, David	ACFR Div of Emergency Mgt.	X	X	X
Drummond, Richard	Alachua County			
Drymon, Doug	City Manager, City of Archer			
Dubberly, Dianne	City of LaCrosse			
Fay, Michael	AC Public Works	X		
Foltz, John	CERT	X	X	
Gable, Ed	SBAC			
Gijselaers, Diana	ACFR	X		
Gilbert, Chris	AC Environment & Protection			
Gillingham, Bruce	High Springs FD	X	X	X
Goldtrap, Matt	LaCrosse Fire Rescue			
Goode, Connie	City of Newberry			
Griggs, Charles	SFCC	X	X	X

NAME	AGENCY	3/12/2009	3/23/2009	4/16/2009
Guagliardo, Mary	Citizen	X		
Hart, Dawn	City of Newberry			
Hatfield, Art	Waldo FD			
Hayes, Tim	City of Gainesville Fire Rescue	X		
Hazel, Lori	ACFR			
Hedrick, Richard	Alachua County			
Hinson, Danny	ACFR Div of Emergency Mgt.	X	X	X
Holder, Lisa	City of Gainesville Fire Rescue			
Jewel, Terry	High Springs FD			
Judd, Danielle	City of Alachua	X	X	
Kanzler, David	Alachua Co Administrative Services			
Kelley, Charles	Town of Micanopy			
Ketcham, Glenn	University of Florida	X		
King, Lewis	Alachua County			
Kinser, Wendy	City of Newberry	X		
LaRue, James	Shands Healthcare		X	X
Lee, Patrica	City of Alachua			
Lewis, Erik	University of Florida			
Love, Donnie	ASO			
Mayes, Donna	City of Hawthorne	X		
May, Will	Chief, ACFR			
Morrow, Terry	Turkey Creek Owners Assoc.			
Mousa, John	AC Environment & Protection			
Munn, Sheri	University of Florida			
Northcutt, Bill	Gainesville Fire Rescue			
Pagan, Kathleen	AC Growth Management	X		X
Palmer, Cynthia	State, DCA			
Parker, Nicole	City of Gainesville			
Pearson, Stu	City of Gainesville	X	X	X
Peet, Jeffery	Engineer, Progress Energy			

NAME	AGENCY	3/12/2009	3/23/2009	4/16/2009
Pisano, Rick	ACLD			
Popoli, Christian	City of Newberry			
Rankeillor, Alice	City of Gainesville			
Raulston, Marvin	Suwannee River Water Mgt. District			
Renshaw, Andy	City of Gainesville			
Richardson, John	City of Alachua			
Riggall, Verne	High Springs FD Chief			
Riherd, Carl	Alachua County Library			
Roberts, DeLoris	City of Hawthorne			
Rodriguez, David	Chief, Newberry FD			
Scott, Teresa	City of Gainesville			
Sessions, Donnie	Gainesville Fire Rescue			
Sommons, Cheryle	City of Hawthorne	X		X
Skipper, Butch	Alachua Co Public Works			
Spellman, Ebbin	ACEM			
Suggs, Larry	City of Newberry			
Tabor, Josh	City of Alachua			
Taylor, Jessie	City of Alachua			
Thomas, Barbara	Town of LaCrosse			X
Thompson, David	GRU			
Towns, Milton	AC Public Works			
Tudeen, Mike	ACSO	X		
Vardaman, Sandra	Alachua Co Environmental Prot.			
Vargo, Vicki	AC OMB			
Watson, Clovis	City of Alachua			
Wolf, Rick	Alachua County, Dir. Growth Mgt.			
Worley, Kim	City of Waldo	X	X	X

B.7 2009 Task Force Attendance**B.7.1 Strategy Task Force**

NAME	AGENCY	4/16/2009
Allen, Kenneth	University of Florida	X
Amerson, Kelly	ASO	
Backhaus, Pete	City of Gainesville	
Beavers, Sarah	Home Owners Association	
Bielling, Jeffery	ACFR	
Bond, Ludie	Division of Forestry	
Brennan, Mike	Clay Electric Cooperative	
Buch, Ramesh	AC Environment & Protection	
Buckner, Ben	City of Newberry	
Caputo, Gene	St. Johns River Water Mgt. District	
Cerlanek, David	AC Public Works	
Cooper, Chris	City of Gainesville	X
Dalusio, Amy	City of Newberry	
Davis, Carol	CPD	
Dixon, Linda	University of Florida	
Donnelly, David	ACFR Div of Emergency Mgt.	X
Drummond, Richard	Alachua County	
Drymon, Doug	City Manager, City of Archer	
Dubberly, Dianne	City of LaCrosse	
Fay, Michael	AC Public Works	
Foltz, John	CERT	
Gable, Ed	SBAC	
Gijselaers, Diana	ACFR	
Gilbert, Chris	AC Environment & Protection	
Gillingham, Bruce	High Springs FD	X
Goldtrap, Matt	LaCrosse Fire Rescue	

NAME	AGENCY	4/16/2009
Goode, Connie	City of Newberry	
Griggs, Charles	SFCC	X
Guagliardo, Mary	Citizen	
Hart, Dawn	City of Newberry	
Hatfield, Art	Waldo FD	
Hayes, Tim	City of Gainesville Fire Rescue	
Hazel, Lori	ACFR	
Hedrick, Richard	Alachua County	
Hinson, Danny	ACFR Div of Emergency Mgt.	X
Holder, Lisa	City of Gainesville Fire Rescue	
Jewel, Terry	High Springs FD	
Judd, Danielle	City of Alachua	
Kanzler, David	Alachua Co Administrative Services	
Kelley, Charles	Town of Micanopy	
Ketcham, Glenn	University of Florida	
King, Lewis	Alachua County	
Kinser, Wendy	City of Newberry	
LaRue, James	Shands Healthcare	X
Lee, Patrica	City of Alachua	
Lewis, Erik	University of Florida	
Love, Donnie	ASO	
Mayes, Donna	City of Hawthorne	
May, Will	Chief, ACFR	
Morrow, Terry	Turkey Creek Owners Assoc.	
Mousa, John	AC Environment & Protection	
Munn, Sheri	University of Florida	
Northcutt, Bill	Gainesville Fire Rescue	
Pagan, Kathleen	AC Growth Management	X
Palmer, Cynthia	State, DCA	
Parker, Nicole	City of Gainesville	

NAME	AGENCY	4/16/2009
Pearson, Stu	City of Gainesville	X
Peet, Jeffery	Engineer, Progress Energy	
Pisano, Rick	ACLD	
Popoli, Christian	City of Newberry	
Rankeillor, Alice	City of Gainesville	
Raulston, Marvin	Suwannee River Water Mgt. District	
Renshaw, Andy	City of Gainesville	
Richardson, John	City of Alachua	
Riggall, Verne	High Springs FD Chief	
Riherd, Carl	Alachua County Library	
Roberts, DeLoris	City of Hawthorne	
Rodriguez, David	Chief, Newberry FD	
Scott, Teresa	City of Gainesville	
Sessions, Donnie	Gainesville Fire Rescue	
Sommons, Cheryle	City of Hawthorne	X
Skipper, Butch	Alachua Co Public Works	
Spellman, Ebbin	ACEM	
Suggs, Larry	City of Newberry	
Tabor, Josh	City of Alachua	
Taylor, Jessie	City of Alachua	
Thomas, Barbara	Town of LaCrosse	X
Thompson, David	GRU	
Towns, Milton	AC Public Works	
Tudeen, Mike	ACSO	
Vardaman, Sandra	Alachua Co Environmental Prot.	
Vargo, Vicki	AC OMB	
Watson, Clovis	City of Alachua	
Wolf, Rick	Alachua County, Dir. Growth Mgt.	
Worley, Kim	City of Waldo	X

Appendix C

Emergency Support Functions (ESF)

The Emergency Management Section coordinates from the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) offering support to the incident command (IC). The EOC coordinates activities that support the IC with representatives from the Emergency Support Function's (ESF). The ESF's are:

ESF 1 – Transportation

The purpose of ESF 1 is to provide coordination of transportation assets to support county emergency operations. This support includes:

- Performance of and assisting with evacuation and re-entry.
- Process all transportation assistance requests and tasks received in the EOC.
- Prioritize transportation resources for the movement of people, materials and services.
- Perform necessary actions to assist with recovery operations

The primary agency of ESF 1 is Alachua County Public Works (ACPW) and the support agencies are as follows: School Board of Alachua County (SBAC), the Gainesville Regional Airport (GNV), the Regional Transit System (RTS), and the City of Gainesville Department of Public Works.

ESF 2 – Communications

The purpose of ESF 2 is to provide coordination of local actions to be taken to assure the provision of required communications support to local disaster personnel. Restoration of essential communication systems is coordinated by ESF 2. Additionally, ESF 2 plans, coordinates and assists in communications support to County disaster response elements. ESF 2 will coordinate communications assets (equipment and services) locally, plus State, voluntary and other resources including military and private sector.

The primary agency of ESF 2 is Alachua County Department of Public Safety (ACDPS) and the support agencies are as follows: Alachua County Sheriff's Combined Communications Center (CCC), Alachua County Information and Telecommunications Services, Gainesville Regional Utilities Communications (GRUcom), Alachua County Office of Enhanced 911 and amateur radio volunteer groups.

ESF 3 – Public Works

The purpose of ESF 3 is to provide and coordinate resources, (personnel, equipment, facilities, materials and supplies) of member agencies to support public works and infrastructure needs during an emergency or disaster.

ESF 3 may obtain resources through agency contractors, vendors and suppliers, as well as local and State government. Public Works resources under the authority of ESF 3 will be used to perform or assist with the following:

- Debris clearance and providing emergency ingress/egress to affected area(s).
- Clearing, repair or construction of damaged emergency access routes necessary for the transportation of rescue personnel, equipment and supplies.
- Emergency restoration of critical public services and facilities.
- Emergency demolition or stabilization of damaged structures and facilities designated as immediate hazards to public health and safety.
- Provide technical assistance and damage assessment.

The primary agency of ESF 3 is Alachua County Public Works (ACPW) and the support agencies are as follows: Alachua County Codes Enforcement, Municipal Public Works Departments, and the Gainesville Regional Utilities (GRU) Waste Water Division.

ESF 4 – Firefighting

The purpose of ESF 4 is to provide coordination of support services to Firefighting activities as part of disaster response. Areas of activities include urban, suburban, rural, wildland and the interface between each environs. Firefighting activities consist of:

- Managing Firefighting assets.
- Detection and suppression of fires.
- Mobilization and coordination of personnel, equipment and supplies.
- Interfacing with ESF 8 (Health and Medical), ESF 9 (Search and Rescue) and ESF 10 (Hazardous Materials).
- Interface with Florida Fire Chiefs Association (FFCA) and the State ESF 4 representative.

The primary agency of ESF 4 is Alachua County Department of Public Safety (ACDPS) and the support agencies are as follows: Archer Fire Rescue, Cross Creek Fire Rescue, Gainesville Fire Rescue, High Springs Fire Rescue, LaCrosse Fire Rescue, Micanopy Fire Rescue, Newberry Fire Rescue, Waldo Fire Rescue and Windsor Fire Rescue.

ESF 5 – Information and Planning

The purpose of ESF 5 is to compile, analyze and coordinate the overall information and planning activities in the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in support of disaster response and recovery operations.

The primary agency of ESF 5 is Alachua County Division of Emergency Management and the support agencies are as follows: Alachua County Codes Enforcement, Alachua County Information and Telecommunications Services, the Alachua County Property Appraiser's Office, Alachua County Growth Management and the Alachua County Office of Enhanced 911.

ESF 6 – Mass Care

The purpose of ESF 6 is to coordinate activities involved with the emergency provision of temporary shelters, emergency mass feeding and the bulk distribution of coordinated relief supplies for disaster victims and workers.

The primary agency of ESF 6 is Alachua County Department of Community Support Services and the support agencies are as follows: The American Red Cross – North Central Florida Chapter, the Salvation Army, the School Board of Alachua County and the North Central Florida Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (NCFVOAD).

ESF 7 – Resource Support

The purpose of ESF 7 is to provide logistical and resource support to local entities involved in delivering emergency response and recovery efforts related to disasters. ESF 7 is responsible for providing direct and active support to emergency response and recovery efforts during the initial phase after a disaster. This support includes locating, procuring and issuing resources, personnel, heavy equipment, generators and transportation of such in coordination with ESF 5.

The primary agency of ESF 7 is Alachua County Department of Administrative Services and the support agencies are as follows: Alachua County Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Alachua County Facilities Management and the Alachua County Purchasing Office.

ESF 8 – Health and Medical

The purpose of ESF 8 is to coordinate the Alachua County health and medical resources required to respond to public health and medical needs prior to and following a significant event. ESF 8 provides the means for a public health response, triage, treatment and transportation of victims of emergency/disasters; assistance in the evacuation of victims out of impacted area(s); immediate support to hospitals and other health care facilities; provision of emergency mental health counseling for individuals and the community and the re-establishment of all health and medical systems.

The primary agency of ESF 8 is Alachua County Public Health Department and the support agencies are as follows: Alachua County Department of Public Safety, Shands at AGH, Shands at the University of Florida, Shands at Vista, North Florida Regional Medical Center, the Veterans' Administration Medical Center and Municipal and Volunteer Fire Rescue Departments.

ESF 9 – Search and Rescue

The purpose of ESF 9 is to search and locate missing persons in rural or urban areas after a disaster. Wildland search and rescue may involve locating missing persons, boaters or passengers on downed aircraft. Urban search and rescue may involve locating missing persons in damaged structures resultant from a disaster.

The two primary agencies of ESF 9 are Alachua County Fire Rescue and Alachua County Sheriff's Office (ASO). The support agencies are as follows: Municipal Police Departments, Municipal and Volunteer Fire Rescue Departments, Southeast Search and Rescue, Inc. (SESAR), Florida Association for Search and Rescue (FASAR) and the Civil Air Patrol (CAP).

ESF 10 – Hazardous Material

The purpose of ESF 10 is to coordinate response to and recovery from an actual or potential discharge and/or release of a hazardous material resulting from a disaster.

The primary agency of ESF 10 is Alachua County Department of Environmental Protection and the support agencies are as follows: Gainesville Fire Rescue (GFR) Hazardous Materials Team, the Alachua County Department of Public Safety (ACDPS) Hazardous Materials Team and the Alachua County Public Health Department.

ESF 11 – Food and Water

The purpose of ESF 11 is to identify, procure and arrange for the transport and distribution of food and water to affected area(s) and for emergency workers. ESF 11 will determine food and water needs following a disaster, obtain and/or arrange for appropriate resources to meet the shortfalls.

The primary agency of ESF 11 is Alachua County Department of Public Safety and the support agencies are as follows: The American Red Cross – North Central Florida Chapter, the Salvation Army, the School Board of Alachua County, Alachua County Community Support Services, Alachua County Cooperative Extension and the North Central Florida Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (NCFVOAD).

ESF 12 – Utilities

The purpose of ESF 12 is to provide coordination of emergency power to support emergency response and recovery operations and to normalize community functions. ESF 12 includes electric power, distribution systems, and fuel and emergency generators.

ESF 12 involves coordinating the provision of emergency energy supplies, transporting and delivering fuel and the provision of emergency power to support immediate response efforts as well as the restoration of

the normal supply of power. ESF 12 will work closely with local, state and federal agencies including energy offices, suppliers and distributors.

The primary agency of ESF 12 is Alachua County Public Works and the support agencies are as follows: Gainesville Regional Utilities (GRU), Clay Electric Cooperative, Progress Energy Florida, Alachua County Facilities and Municipal Public Works and Facilities Departments.

ESF 13 – Military Support

Florida's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) outlines the tasking and responsibilities for integrating military support with disaster operations. *Refer to the State CEMP for general guidance, policies and authorities.*

ESF 13 maintains the Alachua County CEMP by outlining the support that can be provided to a county during disaster operations. The military forces of Florida consist of the Florida National Guard (FLNG) and possibly active duty forces. These forces may be used during disaster operations for missions within Alachua County. Alachua County may host military forces in support of missions in adjacent counties.

The primary agency of ESF 13 is Alachua County Division of Emergency Management and the support agency is the Florida National Guard.

ESF 14 – Public Information

The purpose of ESF 14 is to disseminate information on emergencies and protective actions to the public through the news media and other mechanisms. ESF 14 is concerned with coordinating, preparing and disseminating all disaster-related information to the public via the media. Additionally, ESF 14 coordinates, prepares and disseminates information to the public through the Alachua County Rumor Control Line operated by the Alachua County Crisis Center.

The primary agency of ESF 14 is Alachua County Communications Coordinator's Office and the support agencies are as follows: Alachua County's Sheriff's Office, Alachua County Crisis Center, other Government Public Information Officers and the Gainesville Press Club.

ESF 15 – Volunteers and Donations

The purpose of ESF 15 is to provide a central point for the coordination of information and activities of voluntary agencies responding in times of disaster and the effective utilization of donated goods.

The primary agency of ESF 15 is Alachua County United Way and the support agencies are as follows: North Central Florida Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (NCFVOAD) and Alachua County Community Support Services.

ESF 16 – Law Enforcement

The purpose of ESF 16 is to establish procedures for the command, control and coordination of county, municipal and other law enforcement agencies to support disaster response operations. These procedures will support the implementation of actions as outlined in the Florida Mutual Aid Plan for Law Enforcement Act and the Florida Sheriff's Association Plan. This ESF is established to:

- Coordinate the use of local, state law enforcement and Florida National Guard personnel and equipment.
- To provide a system for the receipt and dissemination of information, data and directives pertaining to law enforcement agencies and activities.
- To prescribe a procedure for the inventory of law enforcement personnel, facilities and equipment in the County.

- To collect and disseminate information and intelligence relating to disasters.
- To pre-plan distribution and allocation of state resources in support of the overall law enforcement mission.

The primary agency of ESF 16 is Alachua County Sheriff's Office (ASO) and the support agencies are as follows: City of Alachua Police, Gainesville Police Department (GPD), City of High Springs Police, Santa Fe Community College Police, City of Waldo Police and the University of Florida Police Department (UPD).

ESF 17 – Animal Protection and Agriculture

The purpose of ESF 17 is to coordinate of the response of agencies involved with providing animals affected by a disaster with emergency medical care; evacuation; rescue; temporary confinement; shelter; food and water; and identification for return to the owner. The coordination may also involve diagnosis, prevention and control of diseases of public health significance.

The primary agencies of ESF 17 are Alachua County Animal Services and Alachua County Cooperative Extension. The support agencies are as follows: Alachua County Sheriff's Office Rural Services Deputy and the NorthSTAR chapter of the Disaster Animal Response Team (DART).

ESF 18 – Business Industry and Economic Stabilization

The purpose of ESF 18 is to establish a relationship with our private sector to support and use as a resource during a disaster. Coordinating during the recovery phase is vital to assist residents as well as getting private business back up and running is an early goal. This support function is new and will take time to establish their role.

Appendix D

Bylaws of the Alachua County Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group

ARTICLE I. PURPOSE OF THE LMS WORK GROUP

The Alachua County Board of County Commissioners, Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Work Group is responsible for maintaining current the LMS; a comprehensive planning document intended to reduce or attempt to eliminate the loss of life, property and economic vitality in the event of a natural or technological disaster; to be formally adopted by local government officials, County Commissioners, incorporated jurisdictions within the county for eligibility to pre-disaster mitigation funding and federal disaster relief. The LMS Work Group will develop, update and maintain a comprehensive plan for hazard mitigation which will be intended to accomplish said purpose.

ARTICLE II MEMBERSHIP

Participation in the LMS Work Group is voluntary by all entities. Membership in the LMS Work Group is open to all jurisdictions, county government, private and civic organizations, trade and commercial support groups, property owners associations, Native American Tribes or authorized tribal organizations, state agencies, regional planning council, independent special districts, and non-profit organizations.

Establishment of an LMS Work Group including participants, organizational structure and eligibility are authorized by Chapter 9G-22.004 and 9G-22.005 F.A.C. These rules are authorized under Chapter 252 F.S.

A. Voting members

Jurisdictions in good standing are eligible to vote and submit mitigation projects by complying with each of the following criteria: 1) the jurisdiction must have adopted the most recent LMS by Resolution or Ordinance; and 2) the jurisdiction's voting member or alternate(s) must have attended at least one of the preceding two consecutive most recent LMS Work Group meetings (min. 66.7% attendance rate).

Jurisdictions within Alachua County eligible to vote upon satisfying the above prerequisites are:

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| City of Alachua | Alachua County | Alachua County Library Dist. | City of Archer |
| City of Gainesville | City of Hawthorne | City of High Springs | City of LaCrosse |
| City of Micanopy | City of Newberry | City of Waldo | Santa Fe College |
| University of Florida | | | |

B. Non voting members

Chapter 9G, (c) F.A.C. – Representation from interested private organizations, civic organizations, trade and commercial support groups, property owners associations, Native American Tribes or authorized tribal organizations, water management districts, regional planning councils, independent special districts and non-profit organizations.

The LMS Work Group encourages organizations, community stakeholders and other agencies, listed in Chapter 9G-22.004 and 9G-22.005 F.A.C. above, to demonstrate their participation by endorsing the LMS Work Group by letter and participating in Work Group meetings.

ARTICLE III ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

A. Officers

The organizational structure of the LMS Work Group shall consist of a Chair and Vice Chair both who are elected by majority vote with additional officers appointed by the Chair as needed. Any voting member or

alternate of the LMS Work Group in good standing as described in Article II. A. is eligible for election as an officer. The Chair of the LMS Work Group will declare meetings, prepare agendas, and preside at each meeting of the LMS Work Group, as well as establish temporary Task Force when necessary and assign personnel to them. The Vice Chair will fulfill the duties and responsibilities of the Chair in his or her absence. The Chair and Vice Chair will serve a term of one calendar year beginning January through December and be eligible for re-election.

Elections for officers of the subsequent term will occur during the last quarter meeting of each calendar year.

B. Membership

- Representatives from Alachua County Board of County Commissioners
- Representatives from each jurisdiction within Alachua County
- Representatives from private business or civic associations and/or other groups the Chair may invite (per Chapter 9G-22.004 and .005 F.A.C.) who support the LMS.
- Representatives from public education institutions (UF, SFCC).
- Independent Special District (Alachua County Library District)

C. Task Forces

A temporary Task Force and their members may be established at any time for special purposes by the LMS Work Group and the Chair. All members of the Task Force(s) may vote regardless of their jurisdiction or organizational membership.

D. The Project Ranking Task Force

The Project Ranking Task Force will work on a permanent basis while scoring projects for ranking purposes. This Task Force serves at the pleasure of the Chair and the LMS Work Group and must report to the Work Group on project scoring at each Work Group meeting. Initially, this Task Force will meet on a quarterly basis depending on volume of projects.

E. Staffing

Alachua County Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management will provide staff support to the LMS Work Group, Chair and any Task Force created by the Chair. This support shall include technical and clerical support as necessary for the benefit of the LMS Work Group. Other jurisdictions and organizations may also provide such services on a voluntary basis upon request of the chair of the LMS Work Group.

ARTICLE IV RESPONSIBILITIES

All responsibilities of the LMS Work Group shall be as specified by Chapter 9G-22.004 and 9G-22.005 F.A.C. These rules are authorized under F.S. 252.

The LMS Work Group will be responsible for oversight and coordination of all actions and decisions by each Task Force formed and are solely responsible for formal actions in the name of the Task Force, including the release of reports, development of resolutions, issuance of position papers and similar activities. The LMS Work Group makes assignments to the Task Force, coordinates their work and takes action on their recommendations. All duties described above are within the supervision of the LMS Work Group Chair.

A. Planning

The LMS Work Group will be responsible to identify, analyze hazards threatening Alachua County and the vulnerabilities to those hazards as well as to assist in the definition of actions to mitigate the impacts of those hazards; to define structural and non-structural actions needed to decrease the human,

economic and environmental impacts of disasters and to prepare for consideration and action by the LMS Work Group a strategy for implementation of those initiatives in both the pre and post-disaster time frame; to define the general financial vulnerability of the community to the impacts of disasters; to assist with identification of initiatives to minimize vulnerabilities; and to seek funding sources for all priority mitigation initiatives identified in the mitigation strategy developed by the LMS Work Group.

B. Public Information

The LMS Work Group will encourage public input to the LMS Work Group. Alachua County Fire Rescue, Division of Emergency Management staff will inform the public about the activities of the LMS Work Group by way of local newspaper published in the Public Meetings section and when possible on the Alachua County Web site in accordance with Chapter 286 F.S.

ARTICLE V ACTIONS BY THE LMS WORK GROUP

A. Authority of actions

The LMS Work Group voting members have final authority regarding decisions and or actions to the LMS including adoption of recommendations from any or all Task Force groups.

B. Meetings, Voting and Quorum

Meetings of the LMS Work Group including all Task Force groups will be conducted in accord with Robert's Rules of Order, if and when deemed necessary by the chair of the meeting. Regular meetings of the LMS Work Group will be scheduled at least quarterly with a minimum of ten (10) working days notice. Task Force groups, then assigned by the LMS Work Group, will meet as necessary.

Each voting member in good standing, as defined in Article II of this document, is allowed to cast one vote. Voting must be done in person while attending a LMS Work Group meeting. Proxy voting is not allowed. However, each jurisdiction may designate up to two alternate members who may vote in the absence of the regular voting member. Such alternate voting members must be permanent alternates and so designated at least 10 working days in advance of the meeting at which they will vote. Each jurisdiction must provide a list and maintain any revisions of the regular and alternate members to the LMS Work Group.

All final actions and decisions made by the LMS Work Group will be by affirmative vote of a quorum of the voting members. A quorum consists of a minimum of three (3) voting members in attendance.

C. Special meetings

Special meetings and any possible voting may be conducted under administrative emergency situations or when other extenuating circumstances judged necessary by both the Chair and Vice Chair of the LMS Work Group. If extenuating circumstances occur and it is impossible for the LMS Work Group to meet together in one location, it is acceptable to meet via conference call, the web or other methods available at that time. All special meetings shall be conducted in accordance with Chapter 125 F.S. under emergency situations including any waivers of Article IV, Public Information.

D. Public Hearings

When required by statute or the policies of Alachua County Board of County Commissioners or when deemed necessary by the LMS Work Group, a public hearing regarding actions under consideration for implementation by the LMS Work Group will be held in accord with Chapter 125 F.S. for public hearings.

E. Documentation of Actions

All meetings minutes and other forms of action by the LMS Work Group and any Task Forces Groups will be documented and made available for inspection by the public as provided by Chapter 119 F.S.

ARTICLE VI ADOPTION OF AND AMENDMENTS TO THE BYLAWS

The Bylaws of the LMS may be adopted and/or amended by a two-thirds vote of the voting members present, during a regular meeting. All proposed amendments to the Bylaws will be provided to each member of the LMS Work Group not less than ten (10) working days prior to a vote.

ARTICLE VII DISSOLVEMENT OF THE LMS WORKING GROUP

The LMS Work Group may be dissolved by the affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the voting membership in good standing of the LMS Work Group and/or by instruction of the Alachua County Board of County Commissioners. When the LMS Work Group terminates activity all remaining documents, records, equipment and supplies belonging to the LMS Work Group will be transferred for disposition to Alachua County Public Safety, Emergency Management Section who is responsible for the Local Mitigation Strategy per Chapter 9G-22.004 and 9G-22.005 F.A.C. and specific authority F.S. 252.

Appendix E

LMS Project Initiative List

This list is strictly used for tracking projects submitted by the participating jurisdictions. The ranking of projects are determined using the Score Guide which is validated by a Project Ranking Task Force. The projects on this list will be validated and/or scored for ranking then placed on the LMS Project Ranking List, ranked, target hazard, mitigation activity and status will be indentified.

Date Submitted	Jurisdiction	Project Description/Name	Point of Contact/Phone	Jurisdiction Notified Project rec'd	Initiative List	Ranked List
3/1/2007	ACPW	Stormwater - Robin Lane	David Cerlanek 374.5245	4/18/2007	X	
3/1/2007	ACPW	Stormwater - Heatherwood Basin	David Cerlanek 374.5245	4/18/2007	X	
3/1/2007	ACPW	Stormwater - SW Whiting St.	David Cerlanek 374.5245	4/18/2007	X	
3/1/2007	ACPW	Stormwater - SW 185th Avenue	David Cerlanek 374.5245	4/18/2007	X	
3/1/2007	ACPW	Stormwater - Red Lobster Basin	David Cerlanek 374.5245	4/18/2007	X	
7/6/2007	Archer	City Hall Wind Retrofit	Doug Dryman 495.2880	6/6/2007		X
6/6/2007	Gainesville	City Hall fresh air vent	Larry Abbott 334-2140	6/6/2007		X
6/6/2007	Gainesville	Mobile Command Van	Donnie Sessions 334-5078	6/6/2007		X
6/6/2007	Gainesville	Chemical Bio Response	Donnie Sessions 334-5078	6/6/2007		X
6/6/2007	Gainesville	GIS, Plan/ER/DM/PubEd	Donnie Sessions 334-5078	6/6/2007		X
6/6/2007	Gainesville	Hazmat Hwy spills	Donnie Sessions 334-5078	6/6/2007		X
6/6/2007	Gainesville	Reichert House Civil disorder	Pete Backhaus 334-2450	6/6/2007		X
6/6/2007	Gainesville	Fire Station Wind Hardening	Tim Hayes 334-5065	6/6/2007		X
6/6/2007	Gainesville	Mobile Cmd. vehicle	Pete Backhaus 334-2450	6/6/2007		X
6/6/2007	Gainesville	Police Bldg Wind Hardening	Pete Backhaus 334-2450	6/6/2007		X
6/6/2007	Gainesville	Urban Code Enforcement	Tim Hayes 334-5065	6/6/2007		X
6/6/2007	Gainesville	Urban Wildfire interface	Tim Hayes 334-5065	6/6/2007		X
6/6/2007	Gainesville	Tec Rescue & Bldg Collapse	Donnie Sessions 334-5078	6/6/2007		X
6/6/2007	Gainesville	Stormwater - SW 8/Kirkwood	Stewart Pearson 334-5070	6/6/2007		X
6/6/2007	Gainesville	Stormwater - 34th Street	Stewart Pearson 334-5070	6/6/2007		X

Date Submitted	Jurisdiction	Project Description/Name	Point of Contact/Phone	Jurisdiction Notified Project rec'd	Initiative List	Ranked List
6/6/2007	Gainesville	Stormwater - Clearlake	Stewart Pearson 334-5070	6/6/2007		X
6/6/2007	Gainesville	Old Library air vent	Larry Abbott 334-2140	6/6/2007		X
6/6/2007	Gainesville	Thomas Center air vent	Larry Abbott 334-2140	6/6/2007		X
6/6/2007	High Springs	Wind Retro City Hall/FS/PD	Bruce Gillingham 386.588.4214	6/6/2007		X
5/24/2007	LaCrosse	LaCrosse FS wind protect	Barbara Thomas 485-1203	5/24/2007		X
5/31/2007	Newberry	Fire Station Wind Hardening	Ben Buckner 472.2150	6/6/2007		X
6/6/2007	UF	UF EOC Retrofit	Linda Dixon 273-4010	6/6/2007	X	
6/6/2007	UF	Stormwater Creek rest.	Linda Dixon 273-4010	6/6/2007		X
6/6/2007	UF	Stormwater - Lake Alice	Linda Dixon 273-4010	6/6/2007	X	
6/6/2007	UF	Stormwater - PKY Creek	Linda Dixon 273-4010	6/6/2007		X
6/6/2007	UF	Sewer Interconnect	Linda Dixon 273-4010	6/6/2007		X
6/6/2007	UF	South West Rec	Linda Dixon 273-4010	6/6/2007	X	
6/6/2007	UF	Stadium	Linda Dixon 273-4010	6/6/2007	X	
6/6/2007	UF	Stormwater - UF Surge	Linda Dixon 273-4010	6/6/2007		X
6/6/2007	UF	SFC Joint Center	Linda Dixon 273-4010	6/6/2007	X	
6/6/2007	UF	UFT	Linda Dixon 273-4010	6/6/2007		X
7/6/2007	Waldo	Generator/Well	Kim Worley 468-1001	6/6/2007		X
8/27/2007	Hawthorne	Water Tower	Deloris Roberts 481-6197	8/27/2007		X
1/2/2008	Alachua County	Electronic Eqpt	Danny Hinson 264-6520	12/4/2007		X

Date Submitted	Jurisdiction	Project Description/Name	Point of Contact/Phone	Jurisdiction Notified Project rec'd	Initiative List	Ranked List
1/2/2008	ASO	Dialogic Upgrade	Kelly Amerson 491-4555	1/2/2008		X
1/2/2008	ASO	ASO Admin Wind Retrofit	Kelly Amerson 491-4555	1/2/2008		X
1/3/2008	ASO	ASO Admin Bldg Security	Kelly Amerson 491-4555	1/2/2008		X
2/11/2008	ACFR	Dispatch equipment	Danny Hinson 264-6520	2/11/2008		X
3/10/2008	Newberry	Wind retrofit/City Hall	Connie Goode 472-8149	3/10/2008		X
3/10/2008	Santa Fe Col.	Wind Retrofit Police Station	Charles Griggs 395-5000	3/10/2008		X
3/14/2008	ACPW	Wind Retro Admin	Michael Fay 374-5245	3/14/2008		X
3/14/2008	ACPW	Wind retrofit/ Animal Shelter	Michael Fay 374-5245	3/14/2008		X
3/14/2008	ACPW	Wind Retro/PW Admin	Michael Fay 374-5245	3/14/2008		X
3/14/2008	ACPW	Wind retro Hague Whse	Michael Fay 374-5245	3/14/2008		X
3/14/2008	ACLD	Stormwater/Retention	Rick Pisano 334-3906	3/14/2008		X
3/14/2008	Alachua	Stormwater/Retention	Danielle Judd 418-6132	3/14/2008		X
8/7/2008	Archer	Stormwater/Retention	Doug Dryman 495-2880	8/7/2008		X
9/30/2008	ACFR	Wildfire Mitigation project	Jeff Bieling 384-3101	9/30/2008		X
9/30/2008	ACFR	EOC/CCC Equip.	Danny Hinson 264-6520	9/30/2008		X
3/2/2009	Alachua	Stormwater/Retention – Mulberry Landing	Danielle Judd 418-6132	3/3/2009		X
3/2/2009	Alachua	Stormwater/Retention – Lincoln Gardens	Danielle Judd 418-6132	3/3/2009		X
3/2/2009	Alachua	Wastewater Treatment Plant/Turkey Creek	Danielle Judd 418-6132	3/3/2009		X
8/1/2009	Micanopy	Wind Retrofit / Fire Station	Charles Kelley 466-3121	8/1/2009	X	

Appendix F

Project Ranking Task Force Procedures

1. Purpose and Authority

- 1.1. These procedures describe the process for submission, ranking and adoption of projects for the Alachua County Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS).
- 1.2. Authority for the procedures is derived from approval of the Alachua County Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group and Rule 9G-22.005(6)-(7), Florida Administrative Code.
- 1.3. The purpose of the procedures is to create and maintain both a ranked and an unranked project list. The ranked list, referred to as the LMS Project Ranking List, will be employed to set the order of priority for projects.

2. Project Ranking Task Force

- 2.1. The Project Ranking Task Force is a permanent Task Force of the Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group. The Task Force is established by Article III.B.ii of the *Bylaws of the Alachua County Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group*.
- 2.2. Task Force members will be appointed annually by the Work Group. Task Force Members are not required to be voting members of the Work Group.
- 2.3. Task Force members will be responsible for meeting and electing a Chair and Vice-Chair.
- 2.4. A minimum of five (5) appointed Task Force members is required in order to conduct a Project Ranking Task Force meeting.

3. LMS Project Ranking List

- 3.1. The purpose of the *LMS Project Ranking List* is to comply with Rule 9G-22.005(7), Florida Administrative Code by maintaining a list of approved projects in order of priority. The priority will be employed to determine distribution of funding under mitigation grant programs such as the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.
- 3.2. Project Application Submission
 - 3.2.1. Jurisdictions participating in the Alachua County LMS may submit projects for inclusion on the Project Ranking List. Project proposals must be submitted by March 15th of each year or an alternate date determined by the Work Group.
 - 3.2.2. For a project to be considered, a completed *Mitigation Project Proposal* must be submitted either electronically or hard copy by the appropriate deadline to the Alachua County Division of Emergency Management. Copies of the project application and instructions are available from the Division.
 - 3.2.3. Following an incident which impacts Alachua County, such as hurricane, the Work Group may instruct the Task Force to meet, accept and rank new projects. The Work Group will be responsible for setting project application and ranking deadlines should this occur.

3.3. Project Ranking

3.3.1. The Task Force will meet within thirty (30) calendar days following the project application deadline to validate and rank all submitted projects.

3.3.2. Alachua County Division of Emergency Management will email each jurisdiction's voting member the Task Force validated score for all projects submitted by the member's jurisdiction.

3.4. Appeals of Task Force Validated Scores by a Jurisdiction

3.4.1. Following notification in Section 3.3.2, a jurisdiction's voting member may appeal a Task Force validated score within thirty (30) calendar days. The appeal must be in writing, e-mail or hard copy, to the Alachua County Division of Emergency Management.

3.4.2. All appealed projects will be removed from the Task Force recommended ranked list and the Alachua County Division of Emergency Management will notify all Task Force members of the appeal.

3.4.3. The Task Force will meet within thirty (30) calendar days following the appeals date deadline in Section 3.4.1 to re-evaluate all appealed projects.

3.4.4. Jurisdictions may make a presentation and submit additional, relevant information to the Task Force regarding each appealed project.

3.4.5. Alachua County Division of Emergency Management will e-mail each jurisdiction's voting member the Task Force validated score for all re-evaluated projects submitted by the member's jurisdiction.

3.4.6. The validated scores of all appealed projects will be placed on the ranked list unless a jurisdiction's voting member disagrees with the re-evaluated score.

3.4.7. Jurisdictions not satisfied with the re-evaluated project score validated by the Task Force may appeal to the Work Group for final resolution.

3.5. Approval by Alachua County Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group

3.5.1. The Work Group must vote to approve and accept or reject the ranked list of validated scores recommended by the Task Force.

3.5.2. If approved and accepted by the Work Group, the list will become the *LMS Project Ranking List*.

3.6. Maintenance and Publication

3.6.1. Alachua County Division of Emergency Management will be responsible for clerical maintenance of the Project Ranking List.

3.6.2. Publication and distribution of the Project Ranking List as directed by the Work Group will be the responsibility of the Alachua County Division of Emergency Management.

4. LMS Initiative List

- 4.1. The purpose of the *LMS Initiative List* is to maintain an unranked list of mitigation projects.
- 4.2. The list will denote each project submitted by jurisdictions participating in the LMS. Jurisdictions will appear alphabetically on the list. The list will **not** be employed to determine distribution of funding under mitigation grant programs.
- 4.3. Project Application Submission
 - 4.3.1. Projects submitted for the Ranking List will automatically be included on the Initiative List.
 - 4.3.2. Jurisdictions participating in the LMS may submit projects for inclusion on the Initiative List that are not submitted for the Ranking List.
 - 4.3.3. For a project to be included on the Initiative List, a completed *Score Guide Cover Page* must be submitted either electronically or hard copy to the Alachua County Division of Emergency Management. Copies of the *Score Guide* and instructions are available from the Division. The jurisdiction should indicate on *the Score Guide Cover Page* that the project is for inclusion solely on the Initiative List.
 - 4.3.4. Jurisdictions participating in the LMS may submit or remove projects for the Initiative List year round.
- 4.4. Maintenance and Publication
 - 4.4.1. Alachua County Division of Emergency Management will be responsible for clerical maintenance of the Initiative List.
 - 4.4.2. Publication and distribution of the Initiative List as directed by the Work Group will be the responsibility of the Alachua County Division of Emergency Management.
 - 4.4.3. Alachua County Division of Emergency Management will e-mail an updated version of the Initiative List to voting members of all jurisdictions participating in the LMS within ten (10) working days of a project being added or removed from the list.

5. Public Record

- 5.1. The *LMS Project Ranking List* and *LMS Initiative list* will be considered public records. Jurisdictions should exercise appropriate judgment when naming project proposals since project titles will be included on both lists.
- 5.2. Jurisdictions will be considered custodian of their submitted project proposals, not Alachua County Division of Emergency Management or Alachua County LMS Work Group.
- 5.3. Some project proposals may be exempt from public release based upon the provisions of Section 119.071, Florida Statutes. Jurisdictions are responsible for documenting projects that qualify for exemption from public by completing LMS Exemption Form A or B and note "Exempt" on the *Score Guide*.

6. 2007 Update of Alachua County Local Mitigation Strategy Projects

- 6.1. As part of an update cycle of the Alachua County Local Mitigation Strategy, dates for submission, ranking and approval of projects will be altered for calendar year 2007.
- 6.2. Deadline for submission of project *Score Guide* will be determined by the Work Group and communicated to each jurisdiction's voting member.

- 6.3. Jurisdictions will be notified a minimum of sixty (60) calendar days before the application deadline.
- 6.4. Following, the application deadline, the Task Force will have sixty (60) days to meet, rank projects and provide ranking recommendations to the Work Group. The Task Force may request additional time to complete duties from the Work Group.
- 6.5. The *LMS Initiative List* will be compiled and distributed by Alachua County Division of Emergency Management within ten (10) business days following the application deadline and then updated according to Section 4.3.2.

Appendix G

Master Score Guide

Purpose

These instructions are to be used by jurisdictions and organizations participating in the development and maintenance of the Alachua County Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) in accordance to 9G-2.002 State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. The purpose of this document is to provide the instructions used for the prioritization of mitigation projects.

Countywide use of the standardized approach described herein will assure both the Alachua County LMS Work Group and participating organizations that project prioritization has been completed in an objective and consistent manner. This will allow for a more effective comparison of projects when potential funding sources are available.

Local Mitigation Strategy Workgroup Priorities

The LMS Work Group used the protection of people, property and the environment as the vision of accomplishing the goals and objectives of the LMS. The Work Group has established a four tier approach to project type: (1) Life Safety; (2) Critical Operations and Infrastructure; (3) Economic Vitality; and (4) Preparedness Planning and Studies. This approach will be reflected in the scoring of projects by the Project Ranking Task Force.

Overview of the Prioritization Approach

The approach to prioritizing mitigation projects incorporates three basic considerations:

1. The approach needs to incorporate all foreseeable significant **Decision Factors** involved in the merit and feasibility of implementing project proposals.
2. The approach needs to be quantified to enable the ranking of numerous projects.
3. The priority ranking will help the LMS Work Group respond to funding opportunities regardless of their origin, restrictions, and purposes by identifying the projects with highest priority for the particular funding source.

Public Records Exemption

All documentation submitted for score validation by the Project Ranking Task Force is a public record. If a jurisdiction is submitting a project for scoring and the documentation or material is sensitive and not for public release (example: project is to protect a structure from terrorism). The submitting jurisdiction must provide the Florida Statute protecting the material from the Public Records Law. They must also commit to defend their position if documentation is challenged in court (see LMS Project Ranking Procedures document). If questions exist, contact Alachua County Division of Emergency.

Decision Factors Considered in the Prioritization Process

The general categories of **Decision Factors** considered in this process are the following:

1. Population Benefited
2. Health and Safety Considerations
3. Environmental and Human Health Impact
4. Consistency with other Plans and Programs
5. Reduction of Future Damage Risk
6. Support of Essential or Critical Services
7. The Probability of Funding
8. The Feasibility of Implementation
9. Support of the Community Rating System
10. Repetitive Loss Mitigation

11. Estimated Benefit to Cost Ratio
12. Benefits not Identified
13. LMS Priority

In all cases, the LMS Project Ranking Task Force will validate the score based on the information provided in the “**Project Description Form.**” The analysis conducted using the **Decision Factors** will score points based on the jurisdiction completing the Score Guide and Project Description Form.

The Mitigation Project Packet

Each project will receive a project identification number by the LMS Project Ranking Task Force. Completed Project submittals will include the following:

1. Score Guide Cover Page
2. Project Description Form
3. Validation Worksheet (VW)
4. Any supporting documents, tables or graphs included as addendum items.

Compiling the priority ranking scores:

The LMS Project Ranking Task Force will validate each project score submitted. The scores from each Decision Factor should be entered on form “**Validation Worksheet**” by the applicant. The LMS Project Ranking Taskforce will validate each project proposal score including an authorized signature from the Chair, Co-Chair and/or another member of the Task Force. The validated score is subject to the LMS Work Group approval.

Alachua County Local Mitigation Strategy

Score Guide / Cover Page

Jurisdiction/Agency: _____

Date of submittal: _____ Project Contact Name: _____

Contact Address: _____

Telephone: _____ Fax: _____ E-mail: _____

Project Proposal Name (or brief description including location): _____

If project is exempt from the Public Record Act, provide Florida Statute and statement from legal representative documenting exemption. Exempt: Y / N

This project submitted for: ____ LMS Project Ranking List* (score required)

____ LMS Initiative List (score not required)

* If project listed on LMS Project Ranking List, the project will also be listed on the LMS Initiative list in alphabetical order.

Proposed Project Type:

Please indicate the type of project proposed in accordance to the four tier approach of the LMS Workgroup.

- Life Safety
 Critical Operations and Infrastructure
 Economic Vitality
 Preparedness Planning and Studies

1. Population Benefited:

This **decision factor** allows for consideration of a defined population category that would directly benefit from implementation of the intended project, including areas beyond the jurisdiction of the project.

Score	Description of the Decision Factor	Applicant Score	Committee Validation
4	Project will benefit a multi-jurisdictional area.		
3	Project will benefit a jurisdictional area.		
2	Project will benefit less than 100% of a jurisdiction (i.e., neighborhood)		

2. Health and Safety Considerations:

This **decision factor** evaluates the importance of the human health and safety benefits that are to be derived from implementation of the project.

Score	Description of the Decision Factor	Applicant Score	Committee Validation
5	This project would benefit the health and safety of at least 200,000 people by directly reducing personal injury and/or risk of illness.		
4	This project would benefit the health and safety of between 100,000 to 199,999 people by directly reducing personal injury and/or risk of illness.		
3	This project would benefit the health and safety of 5,001 to 99,999 people by directly reducing personal injury and/or risk of illness.		
2	This project would benefit the health and safety of up to 5,000 people by directly reducing personal injury and/or risk of illness.		
0	This project has no direct benefit to the health and safety of the population.		

3. Environmental and Human Health Impact

This **decision factor** is designed to account for potential short or long term environmental impact or human health hazards that may occur as a result of implementation of the project.

Score	Description of the Decision Factor	Applicant Score	Committee Validation
5	The project improves environmental and/or human health considerations		
3	The project poses no risk to the environment or human health.		
0	Risk to human health and/or the environment are undeterminable.		
-1	The project creates a situation that is a risk to human health or has short or long-term environmental implications.		

4. Consistency with other Plans and Programs:

This **decision factor** is used to consider the level of consistency that the mitigation project has with other current plans and programs that have been approved, accepted or utilized by the community to be affected or benefited by the project. The premise here is that proposed project proposal should be ranked higher if they are consistent with these other plans and programs, rather than if they are inconsistent or in conflict with the goals and objectives of generally accepted guiding principles.

The following types of plans, policies and programs to be considered under this decision factor are the following:

- The goals and objectives of the Alachua County Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS)
- The jurisdiction’s Comprehensive Growth Management Plan
- The jurisdiction’s Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and or the Alachua County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).
- Any applicable land development code, zoning ordinance, or land use plan
- Any applicable environmental resource preservation or protection plan, policy or ordinance
- Any other applicable local, state building code or federal law, regulation or plan.

Score	Description of the Decision Factor	Applicant Score	Committee Validation
4	The project is incorporated into at least three of the documents listed, or judged to be highly consistent with all.		
3	The project is incorporated into at least two of the documents listed.		
2	The project is incorporated into at least one of the documents listed.		
1	The project is consistent with other standards deemed acceptable however not specifically listed above.		

5. Reduces Risk of Future Property Damage:

This **decision factor** considers the impact of implementing the project in reducing possible future property damage. Future damage would be determined using forecast damage cost estimates based on historical data interpretations.

Score	Description of the Decision Factor	Applicant Score	Committee Validation
5	Implementation of project would provide immediate and/or significant protection of 67% to 100 % of future property damage.		
3	Implementation of project would provide modest protection of 34% to 66% of future damage.		
1	Implementation of project would provide minimal protection of up to 33 % of future damage.		
0	Risk of future damage cannot be determined and/or project implementation provides no protection.		

6. Supports Essential Critical or Non-Essential Services:

This **decision factor** evaluates how the project will support essential or non-essential public or private infrastructure or services in a biological, safety, security, economical, educational or cultural measure. To qualify for scoring, project proposals should provide either a demonstrable essential or non-essential service to the community (answer either 6a or 6b).

6a. Support of essential public or private critical biological, safety, and security services.

Score	Description of the Decision Factor	Applicant Score	Committee Validation
5	The project will ensure continuity of operations of essential infrastructure or services.		
3	The project will support infrastructure or services with history of loss or damage.		
1	The project will support infrastructure or services without history of loss or damage.		
0	The project's operation would have no impact community infrastructure or services if disrupted.		

6b. Support of non-essential public or private cultural, educational, or economic services.

Score	Description of the Decision Factor	Applicant Score	Committee Validation
3	The project's operation will support cultural, educational or economic community infrastructure or services.		
2	The project's operation will support some cultural, educational, or economic community services.		
0	The project's operation would have no impact to cultural, educational, or economic community infrastructure or services.		

7. The Probability of Receiving Funding for Implementation:

This **decision factor** considers the likelihood that appropriate officials or agencies would fund the project adequately for its implementation as proposed. The scoring approach for this decision factor relies on the concept that the potential for difficulty in funding means that the proposal should be ranked higher than for one for which funding can be easily secured. This reflects the assumption that one of the fundamental purposes of the Alachua County LMS is to secure funding for meritorious project proposals which otherwise may not be funded in a timely manner.

Score	Description of the Decision Factor	Applicant Score	Committee Validation
4	The only potential funding sources for this project are readily available through mitigation or emergency preparedness funding sources.		
3	The only potential funding sources are other state or federal grants or similar funding sources.		
2	Funding may be accomplished through matching local jurisdiction dollars with funds from budgeting, capital improvement, or a mixture of other funding sources.		
1	Funding may be obtained through available locally controlled budget sources.		

8. The Feasibility of Implementation:

This **decision factor** considers issues that are influential to the feasibility of implementation of the project from an administrative or managerial perspective. The following list of considerations is to be evaluated for project:

- The time involved from planning to completion, including engineering studies and ecological surveys.
- The type, number and time needed to secure permits and approvals
- If the project proposal would require a referendum vote by the general public
- If the project proposal would require a public hearing and/or commission/council approval

Score	Description of the Decision Factor	Applicant Score	Committee Validation
4	The project would be relatively easy to implement within one year.		
3	The project is not anticipated to be difficult to implement because none of the considerations listed is applicable or would only have a minimum influence on the implementation process.		
2	The project may be fairly difficult to implement because one consideration listed is applicable and implies considerable influence on the implementation process		
1	The project may be somewhat difficult to implement because two considerations listed are applicable and imply significant influence on the implementation process		
0	The project may be difficult to implement because three or more considerations listed are applicable and imply significant influence on the implementation process.		

9. Community Rating System:

This **decision factor** takes into consideration if the project is complementary to one or more of the categories of the Community Rating System (CRS) flood-related activities. These activities enhance public safety, reduce damages to property and public infrastructure, avoid economic disruption and losses, reduce human suffering and protect the environment.

- Project supports public information activities.
- Project supports mapping (i.e. GIS) and regulations.
- Project supports flood damage reduction activities.
- Project supports flood preparedness activities.

Score	Description of the Decision Factor	Applicant Score	Committee Validation
4	The project supports all four elements of CRS flood-related activities.		
3	The project supports three elements of CRS flood-related activities.		
2	The project supports two elements of CRS flood-related activities.		
1	The project supports one element of CRS flood-related activities.		
0	The project has no component applicable to the CRS.		

10. Repetitive Loss Mitigation:

This **decision factor** rates how the project would mitigate Repetitive Loss (RL) properties which are structures flooded two or more times.

Score	Description of the Decision Factor	Applicant Score	Committee Validation
4	Project protects 50% or more of RL structures		
2	Project protects less than 50% of RL structures.		
0	Project does not protect a RL structures		

11. Estimated Benefit to Cost/Cost Impact Ratio:

This **decision factor** considers the benefit to cost ratio (BCR), adjusted for health, safety and valuable resource protection, of implementing the project.

Score	Description of the Decision Factor	Applicant Score	Committee Validation
5	The project demonstrates a BCR > 1, with the use of FEMA approved software, indicating that the expected benefit is more than the costs associated with the project.		
3	The project demonstrates a BCR < 1 with the use of FEMA approved software, indicated that the expected benefit is equal to or less than the costs associated with the project.		
0	The cost benefit ratio cannot be determined using FEMA approved software.		

12. Benefits not yet identified:

This **decision factor** credits the project for benefits relating to proactive mitigation activities. Scoring for this decision factor will be determined by the LMS Project Ranking TF based on responses given in the "Project Description Form."

Score	Description of the Decision Factor	Committee Validation
1	Project provides multi-hazard risk reduction (i.e. wind, flood, fire, etc.)	
	Project provides another benefit not addressed. Please justify	

13. LMS Priority:

This **decision factor** will be used only when the scores of projects result in a tie. It has been decided that projects supporting life/safety considerations shall be ranked above non-life safety projects. All applicants **must** answer the following question: if the answer to Question A is yes, proceed to Question B; if the answer to Question A is no there is no need to proceed to Question B. The Project Ranking TF will determine the final ranked score.

A. Does the project support Life Safety considerations:

Yes

No

If Yes, continue to Question B

B. Provide the number of people that the project will directly benefit: _____

Alachua County Local Mitigation Strategy Workgroup

Project Description Form

Jurisdiction/Agency: _____

Project Proposal Name (or brief description) _____

Please present a brief description of your project that includes:

- A. Justification of self-evaluation scores of the Decision Factors.**
- B. Components of your project that warrant special attention.**
- C. Any other pertinent information that can be used in your ranking.**

Provide an overall description of your project including your goals and objectives.

1. Provide information on the jurisdiction’s population that will potentially benefit from your project.
2. Describe how the project will directly influence the health and safety of the population of Alachua County or a portion thereof.
3. Provide an explanation of how the project will directly affect the environment and human health; include possible risks that will be associated with implementation.
4. Provide documentation explaining the consistency of your project with plans and programs including an explanation of agreement with accepted Alachua County Comprehensive Plans, policies, and/or guiding principles.
5. Describe how your project seeks to reduce risk of future damage. Supply information of historical damage costs and vulnerability to natural hazards including expected percentage damage forecasts.
6. Illustrate how your project will impact essential or non-essential services or infrastructure necessary for life biologically (power, water, sewer, gas, medical care); safety and security (law enforcement, fire, telecommunications); economically (fueling facility, food retail outlet); cultural (museum artifacts, historical buildings); or educational.
7. Present the likelihood that your project proposal would receive funding for implementation from HMGP or another funding source. Should the project be eligible for short-term, long-term, or capital improvement grants, this should be indicated.
8. Present an explanation of the feasibility of implementing your project including, but not limited to supplying information on the complexity of implementation and a timeframe for completion.

9. Describe how your project is complementary to one or more of the components or activities of the Community Rating System (CRS).
10. If applicable, expound on how your project would mitigate Repetitive Loss properties identified by FEMA or known to jurisdiction.
11. Illustrate how your project considers the Benefit to Cost Ratio (BCR) providing quantitative and qualitative benefits adjusted for health, safety and valuable resource protection, of implementing the initiative. Determine the BCR using the FEMA software.
12. Provide a description of advantages in your project proposal that demonstrate unidentified benefits or proactive mitigation activities.

Alachua County Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group
Validation Worksheet (VW)

Sponsor/Agency Contact: _____

Project Proposal Name (or brief description) _____

Date Scoring validated by LMS Committee: _____ Project Confidential: Y / N

Applicant Scores	Determining Factors	Committee Validation	
	1. Population Benefited		
	2. Health and Safety Considerations		
	3. Environmental and Human Health Impact		
	4. Consistency with other Plans and Programs		
	5. Reduces Risk of Future Damage		
	6. Supports Essential Critical Services		
	7. Probability of Receiving Funding for Implementation		
	8. Feasibility of Implementation		
	9. Community Rating System		
	10. Repetitive Loss Mitigation		
	11. Estimated Benefit to Cost Ratio		
	12. Benefits not Identified		
	13. LMS Priority Tie-breaker		
Total Applicant Score		Maximum Score	Total Validation Score
		50	

Authorized LMS Official:

(1) _____, _____

Printed name

Signature

(2) _____, _____

Printed name

Signature

Appendix H

MEMPHIS Methodology and Data Dictionary

H.1 LMS Mapping Data Sets Methodology Quick Reference

Hurricanes/Winter Storms:

Historical storms (past 153 years for tropical cyclones and past 50 years for winter storms) were simulated using the TAOS model, version 10.2. Winds, wave, rainfall, and storm surge perils were computed, and hazard zones created. Flood zones and wind layers were created, and tables were created based on percent damage expected. Additionally, FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) data was ingested, and the tabular data sets were run for comparison.

Tornadoes:

Tornado track data since 1950 from the National Weather Service was analyzed to determine the annual probability that a tornado would cause damage to a structure in each 90m grid cell in Florida. The data was stratified into four annual probability classes: High risk (1 in 100 or greater), Medium risk (1 in 101 to 1 in 250), or low (1 in 250 to 1 in 500 chance).

Tsunami:

Tsunami risk in Florida is difficult to assess, as there are minimal reliable historical records. Consequently, simulation techniques were used. Three classes of initiating events were simulated: Caribbean volcanic events, Caribbean and Central American earthquakes, and East Atlantic (Azores) volcanic events. In general, in north Florida, these events produced at worst a 4 meter wave, while in some parts of south Florida this value grew to nearly 6 meters. Expert Opinion suggests that this would be approximately a 1 in 500 year event. Note that these tsunami zones are all smaller than those of a category 5 hurricane, which is probably an event of comparable frequency. However, a tsunami wave from the Azores would more than likely inundate virtually the entire Atlantic coastline, as opposed to only a few dozen miles of coastline in the case of a hurricane.

Wildfire Potential:

The wildfire potential map was created by reclassifying the land cover data sets created for the hydrologic models. These data sets were reclassified to equate the Anderson Level II classification to fuel models used in the National Fire Danger Rating System (Burgan et al, 2000). These fuel models are an indication of the ability of a fire to start and spread in the given terrain type, and are used as the input to the Fire Potential Index as well as fire spreading models. The resulting map was compared with the NFDR Fuel Model Map created by the US Forest Service (USFS). The NFDR Fuel Model Map is used for the next generation fire danger rating system being developed by USFS, and is a nationwide map at a resolution of 1000 meters per grid cell based on data from 1997. The KAC developed map for Florida is at a resolution of 90 meters, and compares well the much more general national map while providing a great deal of additional detail, as well as being more up to date due to land cover changes.

Each of the fuel models was assigned to a risk code of "low", "medium", or "high", based on fire spreading potential during a climatologically "dry" year, and processed with the statewide parcel data base to create the tables supplied with the LMS analysis. The mode of the fuel types within 500 meters of the parcel was used to determine risk category for the parcel.

Sinkhole Potential:

Sinkhole potential was determined according to points assigned to each 90m grid cell in the state. Three classes of points were assigned, for distance to historic sinkholes, geology, and soils:

- 2 points if cell was within 2000m of an existing sinkhole;
- 1 point if cell between 2000m and 5000m of an existing sinkhole;
- 1 point if the cell was in the same USGS surface geologic unit as an existing sinkhole;
- 1 point if the cell was in the same NRCS soil unit as an existing sinkhole.

Thus, each cell is assigned a value from 0 to 4:

- 0: no significant risk
- 1: low risk
- 2: moderate risk
- 3: high risk
- 4 very high risk.

Earthquake Risk:

The USGS 50 year 10% likelihood data set was used to assign earthquake risk. The peak ground acceleration (PGS) value was used to create four zones:

- < 0.01g Almost none
- .01 g Minimal (0.01, 0.02)
- .02 g Very Low (0.02, 0.03)
- .03 g Low (0.03, and higher)

Note that the earthquake risk, even in the highest risk zone in the state, is quite small.

Exposure Data Base:

The 2000 Department of Revenue Tax Records and Census 2000 data sets were used to create the structure inventory data base. First, the DOR records were address matched against the TIGER Road files. This resulted in positions for approximately 70% of the records statewide. The remaining records were either partial matched (15%), matched to the zip code (5%), or to the nearest TRS point (10%).

H.2 MEMPHIS Data Dictionary

Four primary data sets are provided for each county:

- 1) A polygon shapefile containing a conversion of the raw gridded model/analysis outputs;
- 2) A vector shapefile containing the TIGER road layer and addressing data, with the hazard data layers attached to each road segment;
- 3) A vector shapefile of the TIGER hydrology layer;
- 4) PDF files containing an analysis of the number and value of structures in each of the hazard zones.

These data layers are also included in the on-line mapping system at <http://www.methaz.org/lmsmaps/>. The ASCII files are also available on-line in HTML and PDF format.

[COUNTY NAME]_grd

Format: ESRI® polygon shapefile

Components: [county name]_shp, [county name]_shx, [county name]_dbf where [county name] is the county name in all lower case letters, e.g. bay_grd, miami-dade_grd.

Projection: Geographic, decimal degrees, WGS-84.

Extent: Each file is limited to a single county.

Description:

This shapefile is a layer containing the outputs of the study in polygons. The raw study outputs are in big-endian IEEE 4 byte real floating point format, covering the entire state at a nominal resolution of

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30 meters. To facilitate the use of study outputs in commercial and open source GIS systems such as Arc/View and Mapserver, the outputs were converted to shapefiles. Each polygon contains the following attributes:

H100WIND H100WATER	H50WIND H50WATER	H25WIND H25WATER	H10WIND H25WATER
SS1WIND SS1WATER SS5WIND	SS2WIND SS2WATER SS5WATER	SS3WIND SS3WATER	SS4WIND SS4WATER
WINDLC FIREPOT	FLOODLC WFIRELC	WIND5LC	FLOOD1LC
TORNADO EQUAKE FRASLOC	SINKPOT SFLOOD	TSUNAMI FEMAFIRM	LULC TOPO

The meaning and source of each attribute is discussed in the data dictionary.

[COUNTY NAME]_haz

Format: ESRI® line shapefile

Components: [county name]_haz.shp, [county name]_haz.shx, [county name]_haz.dbf

where [county name] is the county name in all lower case letters, e.g. bay_haz, miami-dade_haz.

Projection: Geographic, decimal degrees, WGS-84.

Extent: Each file is limited to a single county.

Description:

This shapefile is a layer containing the US Census Bureau TIGER® road files, converted to shape file format, with the hazard values for each road segment center attached to the TIGER® data. The raw study outputs are in big-endian IEEE 4 byte real floating point format, covering the entire state at a nominal resolution of 30 meters. To facilitate the use of study outputs in commercial and open source GIS systems such as Arc/View and Mapserver, the study output data was attached to the TIGER road layer. This layer contains attributes suitable for address matching, and may be used to determine the hazards at a given address. Each line segment contains the following attributes:

US Census Bureau Attributes:

TLID	FNODETNODELENGTH	FEDIRP	FENAME		
FETYPE	FEDIRS	CFCC	FRADDL	FRADDR	TOADDR
ZIPL	ZIPR	CENSUS1	CENSUS2	CFCC1	CFCC2
SOURCE					

The formal definitions of these fields are available at http://www.census.gov/geo/www/tiger/tiger2003/ch6_2003.pdf.

KAC Analysis Attributes:

H100WIND H100WATER	H50WIND H50WATER	H25WIND H25WATER	H10WIND H25WATER
SS1WIND SS1WATER SS5WIND	SS2WIND SS2WATER SS5WATER	SS3WIND SS3WATER	SS4WIND SS4WATER
WINDLC FIRELC	FLOODLC	WIND5LC	FLOOD1LC

TORNADO	SINKPOT	TSUNAMI	LULC
EQUAKE	SFLOOD	FEMAFIRM	TOPO
FRASLOC			

The meaning and source of each KAC supplied attribute is discussed in the data dictionary which follows this section.

[COUNTY NAME]_hyd

Format: ESRI® line shapefile

Components: [county name]_hyd.shp, [county name]_hyd.shx,
[county name]_hyd.dbf

where [county name] is the county name in all lower case letters, e.g. bay_hyd, miami-dade_hyd.

Projection: Geographic, decimal degrees, WGS-84.

Extent: Each file is limited to a single county.

Description:

This shapefile is a layer containing the US Census Bureau TIGER® line hydrographic feature layer, converted to shape file format. This layer is provided for reference in support of the TIGER® road layer. The formal definitions of the fields in this layer are available at http://www.census.gov/geo/www/tiger/tiger2003/ch6_2003.pdf.

[COUNTY NAME]_report, statesum_report

Format: PDF file

Components: [county name]_report.PDF, statesum_report.pdf where [county name] is the county name in all lower case letters, e.g. bay_report.pdf, miami-dade_report.pdf.

Projection: N/A

Extent: Single county or statewide summary.

Description:

This file is a table containing the value and number of structures in each hazard zone for the hazards analyzed. This data is also available on-line in HTML format.

Data Dictionary

HxxxWIND, where xxx is the return period in years, e.g. H50WIND is the 50 year wind speed.

Format: Integer

Values: Peak two minute 10 meter (ASOS compatible) wind speed in miles per hour.

This variable contains the maximum likelihood estimate (MLE) peak wind speed for 10, 25, 50, and 100 year return periods.

References:

Johnson, M. E. and C. C. Watson. (1999). "Hurricane Return Period Estimation," *10th Symposium on Global Change Studies*, Dallas, TX, 478-479.

Watson, C. C., Jr. 2002: "Using integrated multihazard numerical models in coastal storm hazard planning," *Solutions for Coastal Disasters* (sponsored by ASCE and NOAA), San Diego, CA.

HxxxWATER, where xxx is the return period in years, e.g. H50WATER is the 50 year storm surge height.

Format: Integer

Values: Peak storm surge in feet above mean sea level.

This variable contains the maximum likelihood estimate (MLE) peak storm surge for 10, 25, 50, and 100 year return periods.

References:

Johnson, M. E., 1997: Caribbean Storm Surge Return Periods, Organization of American States Caribbean Disaster Mitigation Project Workshop, Kingston, Jamaica, October 31, 1997.

Johnson, M. E. and C. C. Watson. (1999). "Hurricane Return Period Estimation," *10th Symposium on Global Change Studies*, Dallas, TX, 478-479.

Watson, C. C., Jr. 2002: "Using integrated multihazard numerical models in coastal storm hazard planning," *Solutions for Coastal Disasters* (sponsored by ASCE and NOAA), San Diego, CA.

SSxWIND, where x is the Saffir/Simpson storm category, e.g. SS3WIND is the peak wind expected at the site as a result of a storm with category three intensity at landfall.

Format: Integer

Values: Peak two minute 10 meter (ASOS compatible) wind speed in miles per hour.

This variable contains peak wind speed expected at the site as a result of a storm of the given category making landfall anywhere in the state. The following wind speeds were used at landfall:

Category	Wind Speed
1	85 mph
2	100 mph
3	122 mph
4	145 mph
5	165 mph

References:

Watson, C. C., Jr., 1995: The Arbiter Of Storms: a high resolution, GIS based storm hazard model, *National Weather Digest*, **20**, 2-9.

Watson, C. C. and M. E. Johnson. (1999). "Design, Implementation, and Operation of a Modular Integrated Tropical Cyclone Hazard Model," *AMS 23rd Conference on Hurricanes and Tropical Meteorology*, Dallas, TX.

SSxWATER, where x is the Saffir/Simpson storm category, e.g. SS3WATER is the storm surge expected at the site as a result of a storm with category three intensity at landfall.

Format: Integer

Values: Peak storm surge in feet above mean sea level.

This variable contains the peak storm surge expected at the site for a given Saffir/Simpson storm category.

References:

Watson, C. C., Jr., 1995: The Arbiter Of Storms: a high resolution, GIS based storm hazard model, *National Weather Digest*, **20**, 2-9.

Watson, C. C., Jr. 2002: "Using integrated multihazard numerical models in coastal storm hazard planning," *Solutions for Coastal Disasters* (sponsored by ASCE and NOAA), San Diego, CA.

WINDLC, Wind Damage Loss Cost.

Format: Float

Values: Loss cost in dollars per \$1000 of exposure for wind damage.

This variable contains the expected annual loss due to wind damage for a typical structure, expressed in dollars per \$1000 of exposure. Wind loss costs include damage from hurricanes, tornadoes and severe thunderstorms, and winter storms. For example, a structure valued at \$150,000 with a loss cost of \$1.87 per \$1000 would be expected to suffer average losses of \$280.50 in wind damage per year. Note that

most years would be no damage, but some years would be considerably higher due to a direct hit by a hurricane or tornado. Loss costs are valuable for comparing the risk between locations, as well as ascertaining the long term benefits of mitigation.

References:

Watson, C. C. Jr., and Johnson, M.E., 2003: *An assessment of computer based estimates of hurricane loss costs in North Carolina*, Kinetic Analysis Corporation, Savannah, GA; available on-line at <http://www.methaz.com/ncdoi/>.

Watson, C. C., Jr. 2002: "Using integrated multihazard numerical models in coastal storm hazard planning," *Solutions for Coastal Disasters* (sponsored by ASCE and NOAA), San Diego, CA.

FLOODLC, flood damage loss cost.

Format: Float

Values: Loss cost in dollars per \$1000 of exposure for flood damage.

This variable contains the expected annual loss due to flood damage for a typical structure, expressed in dollars per \$1000 of exposure. Flood loss costs include hurricane storm surge, riverine flooding, and flooding from winter storms. For example, a structure valued at \$150,000 with a loss cost of \$1.87 per \$1000 would be expected to suffer average losses of \$280.50 in flood damage per year. Note that most years would be no damage, but some years would be considerably higher due to a direct hit by a hurricane or riverine flood event. Loss costs are valuable for comparing the risk between locations, as well as ascertaining the long term benefits of mitigation.

References:

Watson, C. C. Jr., and Johnson, M.E., 2003: *An assessment of computer based estimates of hurricane loss costs in North Carolina*, Kinetic Analysis Corporation, Savannah, GA; available on-line at <http://www.methaz.com/ncdoi/>.

Watson, C. C., Jr. 2002: "Using integrated multihazard numerical models in coastal storm hazard planning," *Solutions for Coastal Disasters* (sponsored by ASCE and NOAA), San Diego, CA.

WIND5LC, Wind Damage Loss Cost, assuming 5mph performance improvement.

Format: Float

Values: Loss cost in dollars per \$1000 of exposure for wind damage.

This variable contains the expected annual loss due to wind damage for a typical structure, expressed in dollars per \$1000 of exposure, assuming that the performance of the structure has been improved by 5mph. For example, a typical wood frame structure will begin to sustain damage in 40mph winds, and be totally destroyed with 160mph sustained winds. The 5 mph "improved" structure would not see damage until 45mph.

Reference:

Watson, C., Johnson, M., and Simons, M., 2004: Insurance Rate Filings and Hurricane Loss Estimation Models, *Journal of Insurance Research*, Spring 2004 (in press).

FLOOD1LC, flood damage loss cost, assuming 1ft mitigation effort.

Format: Float

Values: Loss cost in dollars per \$1000 of exposure for flood damage.

This variable contains the expected annual loss due to flood damage for a typical structure, expressed in dollars per \$1000 of exposure, assuming that flood events are reduced by 1ft. To achieve a 1ft mitigation, the structure could be raised by 1 ft, or engineering works could be put in place to reduce peak floods by 1 ft.

Reference:

Watson, C., Johnson, M., and Simons, M., 2004: Insurance Rate Filings and Hurricane Loss Estimation Models, *Journal of Insurance Research*, Spring 2004 (in press).

SFLOOD, Supplemental Flood Damage

Format: Text

Values: Four possible values –

- 1). Damaging floods recur every 10 years or less
- 2). 25 year flood plain
- 3). 50 year flood plain
- 4). 100 year or greater

This variable contains a general assessment of the potential of the site for flooding by rainfall, ponding, or riverine flooding.

References:

Watson, C. C., Jr. 2002: "Using integrated multihazard numerical models in coastal storm hazard planning," *Solutions for Coastal Disasters* (sponsored by ASCE and NOAA), San Diego, CA.

SINKPOT, Sinkhole Potential

Format: Text

Values: Five possible values –

- 1) Very Low
- 2) Low
- 3) Moderate
- 4) High
- 5) Very High

This variable contains a general assessment of the potential of the site for sinkhole development. Sinkhole potential was computed as follows. Sinkhole potential was determined according to points assigned to each 90m grid cell in the state. Three classes of points were assigned, for distance to historic sinkholes, geology, and soils:

- 2 points if cell was within 2000m of an existing sinkhole;
- 1 point if cell between 2000m and 5000m of an existing sinkhole;
- 1 point if the cell was in the same USGS surface geologic unit as an existing sinkhole;
- 1 point if the cell was in the same NRCS soil unit as an existing sinkhole.

Thus, each cell received an ultimate value of from 0 to 4:

- 0: Very Low Risk
- 1: Low Risk
- 2: Moderate Risk
- 3: High Risk
- 4: Very High Risk

Reference:

Internal KAC Analysis.

EQUAKE, Earthquake Risk

Format: Text

Values: Four Possible Values.

The USGS 50 year 10% likelihood data set was used to assign earthquake risk. The peak ground acceleration (PGA) value was used to create four zones:

< 0.01g	Almost none
0.01g	Minimal
0.02g	Very low
0.03g	Low

Note that the earthquake risk, even in the “highest” risk zone in the state, is quite small.

References:

Frankel, Arthur, Mueller, Charles, Barnhard, Theodore, Perkins, David, Leyendecker, E.V., Dickman, Nancy, Hanson, Stanley, and Hopper, Margaret, 1997, Seismic-hazard maps for the conterminous United States, Map F - Horizontal spectral response acceleration for 0.2 second period (5% of critical damping) with 2% probability of exceedance in 50 years, U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 97-131-F.
 Arthur D. Frankel, Mark D. Petersen, Charles S. Mueller, Kathleen M. Haller, Russell L. Wheeler, E. V. Leyendecker, Robert L. Wesson, Stephen C. Harmsen, Chris H. Cramer, David M. Perkins, and Kenneth S. Rukstales, Documentation for the 2002 Update of the National Seismic Hazard Maps, Open-file Report 02-420

TORNADO, Tornado Risk

Format: Text

Values: Three Possible Values.

Tornado track data since 1950 from the National Weather Service was analyzed to determine the annual probability that a tornado would cause damage to a structure in each 90m grid cell in Florida. The data was stratified in to four classes:

High risk (1 in 100 or greater)

Medium risk (1 in 101 to 1 in 250)

Low (1 in 250 to 1 in 500 chance)

Reference:

Internal KAC Analysis.

TSUNAMI, Tsunami Risk

Format: Text

Values: Two Possible Values.

Tsunami risk in Florida is difficult to assess, as there are no reliable historical records and few publications on the subject. Therefore, simulation techniques were used. Five types of events were simulated: Caribbean volcanic events, Caribbean and Central American earthquakes, continental shelf sediment slumping, small asteroid impacts, and East Atlantic (the Cumbre Vieja volcano, on the island of La Palma, in the Canary Islands) volcanic events. In general, on the Gulf Coast of Florida, these events produced at worst a 4 meter wave, while in some parts of the Atlantic coast this value grew to 6 to 7 meters. Expert Opinion suggests that these would be approximately 1 in 500 year events. Note that these areas are mostly in the Category 5 hurricane zone, which is probably an event of comparable frequency in North Florida. However, a tsunami wave from the worst case La Palma event would more than likely inundate the entire Atlantic coastline, as opposed to only a few dozen miles of coastline in the case of a hurricane. The potential and magnitude of such an event is highly controversial, with a minority of researchers suggesting waves as high as 40 meters, with most estimates in the 5 meter range.

Reference:

Internal KAC Analysis.

FEMAFIRM, FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map Zones

Format: Text

Values: 14 Possible Values.

This data layer reports the FEMA FIRM zones, for 57 of the 67 counties in Florida. This data layer was created by combining the county level data sets available from the University of Florida Geoplan Center's Florida Geographic Data Library, at <http://www.fgd.org/>. The original data sets were reprojected from Albers to Geographic for compatibility with mapserver.

Reference:

Federal Insurance Administration, 1992: *Guidelines and specifications for Study Contractors (FEMA-37)*, FEMA, Washington, D.C.

FIREPOT, Wildland Fire Potential

Format: Text

Values: Three Values: Low, Medium, High.

FIRELC, Loss Cost due to Wildland Fires.

Format: Float

Values: Loss cost in dollars per \$1000 of exposure for wildland fire damage.

The first variable is an assessment of the relative hazard of wildland fires based on the potential fuel within 500 meters of the location. The second variable contains the expected annual loss due to wildland fire damage, expressed in dollars per \$1000 of exposure.

Caution: these layers were created to support the calculation of economic losses from wild fires and the creation of a loss cost compatible with the other data layers in this study. The approach used was designed for compatibility with the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, and while statistically and scientifically valid, these layers should *not* be considered as the official fire risk data set used by the State of Florida. The Florida Division of Forestry has created the Fire Risk Analysis System (FRAS), which should be referenced for other wildland fire assessment purposes.

Methodology:

The Arbiter Of Storms (TAOS) hazard modeling system uses land cover data sets derived from LANDSAT images (Watson and Johnson, 1999, Watson, 2002). The LANDSAT images are processed to create a land cover data layer using the Anderson classification (Anderson et al, 1976), with checks and updates using 2003 MODIS images. In TAOS, each Anderson level II classification has values associated with for wind and water friction values (specifically, friction length z_0 and Manning's N). For the wild fire analysis, an additional field was added to equate the Anderson classification with fuel models used in the National Fire Danger Rating System (Burgan et al, 2000). These fuel models are an indication of the ability of a fire to start and spread in the given terrain type, and are used as the input to the Fire Potential Index as well as fire spreading models. The resulting map was compared with the NFDR Fuel Model Map created by the US Forest Service (USFS). The NFDR Fuel Model Map is used for the next generation fire danger rating system being developed by USFS, and is a nationwide map at a resolution of 1000 meters per grid cell based on data from 1997. The KAC developed map for Florida is at a resolution of 90 meters, and compares well the much more general national map while providing a great deal of additional detail, as well as being more up to date due to land cover changes.

Each of the fuel models was assigned to a risk code of "low", "medium", or "high", based on fire spreading potential during a climatologically "dry" year, and processed with the statewide parcel data base to create the tables supplied with the LMS analysis. The mode of the fuel types within 500 meters of the parcel was used to determine risk category for the parcel.

The numerical approach outlined in Turcotte et al, 2002, was used for determining probability and extent of fires. Due to the limited availability of suitable climatological data, additional data was obtained from 100 years of simulated climate from a series of runs using the Community Climate Model (CCM) Version 3.2. The Haines Index (Haines 1988) was used to assess days favorable for fire ignition and development, which was used as the basis for the temporal probability of occurrence. A full description of the approach will be submitted in a forthcoming journal paper.

References:

Anderson, J.F., Hardy, E.E., Roach, J.T., Witmer, R.E.: 1976. A land use and land cover classification system for use with remote sensor data. U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 964, 28pp.

Burgan, R, Klaver, R, and Klaver, J: 2000. Fuel Models and Fire Potential from Satellite and Surface Observations, USDA Forest Service Science and Applications Branch, 15pp.

Goodrick, S., D. Wade, J. Brinner, G. Babb, and W. Thomson, Relationship of daily fire activity to the Haines index and the Lavdas dispersion index during 1998 Florida wildfires, "Ecological and Economic Consequences of the 1998 Florida Wildfires".

Harrison, M. and C. Meindl, 2001: A statistical relationship between El Niño-Southern Oscillation and Florida wildfire occurrence. *Physical Geography* 22: 187-203.

Mercer, D. J. Pye, J. Prestemon, D. Butry, and T. Homes, 2000: Economic Effects of Catastrophic Wildfires, Final Report, Topic 8 of the Research Grant, "Ecological and Economic Consequences of the 1998 Florida Wildfires".

Turcotte, D., B. Malamud, F. Guzzetti, and P. Reichenbach, 2002: Self-organization, the cascade model, and natural hazards, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, Vol. 99, Suppl. 1, 2530-2537.

Watson, C. C., Jr., 1995: The Arbiter Of Storms: a high resolution, GIS based storm hazard model, *National Weather Digest*, **20**, 2-9.

Watson, C. C. and M. E. Johnson. (1999). "Design, Implementation, and Operation of a Modular Integrated Tropical Cyclone Hazard Model," *AMS 23rd Conference on Hurricanes and Tropical Meteorology*, Dallas, TX.

Watson, C. C. , Jr. 2002: "Using integrated multihazard numerical models in coastal storm hazard planning," *Solutions for Coastal Disasters* (sponsored by ASCE and NOAA), San Diego, CA.

FRASLOC, Florida Division of Forestry Wildland Fire Level of Concern

Format: Integer

Values: 0 to 9 scale.

Note: This is the official wildland fire level of concern (LOC) layer from the Division of Forestry. For a variety of production reasons, we were unable to use this layer for the calculation of loss costs. This layer will be added to the on-line mapping system as soon as it is available.

The Level Of Concern is an integer scaled from 0 to 9 indicating the relative risk of Wildland Fire, and is an output of the Florida Division of Forestry Fire Risk Assessment System (FRAS). More information on FRAS and the LOC value is available at:

<http://flame.fl-dof.com/fras1/FRAS%20User%20Guide.pdf>

This data set is courtesy of the Florida Division of Forestry, and comes with the following disclaimer:

"The user assumes the entire risk related to their use of the FRAS published maps. The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services is providing these data "as is" and disclaims any and all warranties, whether expressed or implied, including (without limitation) any implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose. In no event will the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services be liable to you or to any third party for any direct, indirect, incidental, consequential, special, or exemplary damages or lost profit resulting from any use of misuse of this data."

Reference:

Space Imaging/FL Div. of Forestry, 2002: *FRAS User's Guide*, Florida Division of Forestry, Tallahassee, FL.

Appendix I Publicity

I.1 2006

THE GAINESVILLE SUN	PUBLIC MEETINGS	SUNDAY, JUNE 25, 2006
<p>MONDAY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Oral Presentations for Third Party Administrator for New Workers Compensation Carrier, 8 a.m., City Hall, 200 E. University Ave. ■ Waldo Road/East Gainesville Corridor Study Meeting, 10:30 a.m., County Administration Building, 12 SE 1st St. ■ City Commission Regular Meeting (TV), 1 p.m., City Hall, 200 E. University Ave. <p>TUESDAY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Alachua County Commission, 9 a.m., County Administration Building, 12 SE 1st St. (Televised, Channel 12) ■ Personnel & Organizational Structure Committee, 5 p.m., cancelled. ■ Citizens Advisory Committee for 	<p>Community Development Regular Meeting and Public Hearing - Re: Proposed FY 2006-07 Annual Action Plan (CDBG & HOME Funding), 6 p.m., City Hall, 200 E. University Ave.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Meridian Behavior Healthcare Board, 6 p.m., Meridian Behavioral Healthcare, Inc., Board Room, 4300 SW 13th St. ■ Fifth Avenue/Pleasant Street Redevelopment Advisory Board, 6:15 p.m., Santa Fe Community College, Blount Downtown Center, 401 NW 6th Street ■ Bicycle/Pedestrian Advisory Board, 7 p.m., County Administration Building, 12 SE 1st St. <p>WEDNESDAY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Downtown Redevelopment 	<p>Advisory Board, 8:30 a.m., cancelled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Alachua County Housing Partnership Community Update, 10 a.m., Cooperative Extension Center, 2800 NE 39th Ave. ■ Old Florida Heritage Highway Corridor Management Council, 2:30 p.m., Herlong Mansion, Meeting Room, Cholokka Blvd., Micanopy ■ Regional Transit System Citizen Advisory Board, 5:30 p.m., cancelled. ■ Gainesville/Alachua County Cultural Affairs Board Executive Subcommittee, 5:45 p.m., cancelled. <p>THURSDAY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Alachua County Local Mitigation Strategy Meeting, 10 a.m., Emergency Operations Center, 1100 SE 27th St.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

MONDAY

■ **City Commission Special Meeting - Re: Annual City Commission Goal Setting Retreat**, 8:30 a.m., Austin Carey Forest, Waldo Road

■ **Alachua County Library District Board of Trustees Legislative Committee**, 2 p.m., Headquarters Library, 401 E. University Ave.

■ **City Commission Special Meeting - Re: GRU Bond Refund**, 6 p.m., City Hall, 200 E. University Ave.

TUESDAY

■ **Early Learning Coalition Administrative Committee**, 8:30 a.m., United Way Office, 6031 NW 1st Place

■ **Alachua County Community Planning Group**, 9 a.m., Environmental Protection Department, 201 SE 2nd Ave.

■ **Alachua County Commission Informal Discussion**, 10 a.m., County Administration Building, 12 SE 1st St.

■ **Alachua County Recreation and Open Space Advisory Committee**, 1:30 p.m., County Administration Building, 12 SE 1st St.

■ **City Commission Regular Meeting Agenda Review**, 1:30 p.m., City Hall, 200 E. University Ave.

■ **Implementation Committee of the 10-year Plan to End Homelessness Special Meeting**, 3 p.m., Alachua County Housing Authority, 703 NE 1st St.

■ **Alachua County Commission/City of**

Archer Joint Meeting re: Archer Sewer Extension, 5 p.m., County Administration Building, 12 SE 1st St. (Televised, Channel 12)

■ **Historic Preservation Board**, 6:30 p.m., Alachua County Housing Authority, 703 NE 1st St.

WEDNESDAY

■ **Early Learning Coalition Provide C.A.R.E. Committee**, 9 a.m., United Way office, 6031 NW 1st Place

■ **MTPD Technical Advisory Subcommittee**, 10 a.m., NCFRPC Charles Justice Conference Room, 2009 NW 67th Place

■ **Alachua County Financial Planning Group**, 3 p.m., County Administration Building, 12 SE 1st St.

■ **Alachua County Housing Authority Board of Commissioners**, 5 p.m., Alachua County Housing Authority, 703 NE 1st St.

■ **College Park-University Heights Redevelopment Advisory Board**, 5 p.m., UF Foundation, 2012 W. University Ave.

■ **Black on Black Crime Task Force**, 5:30 p.m., Duval Elementary School Cafeteria, 2106 NE 8th Ave.

■ **Alachua County Board of Adjustment**, 6 p.m., County Administration Building, 12 SE 1st St.

THURSDAY

■ **Early Learning Coalition Literacy and Learning Committee**, 8:30 a.m., United Way office, 6031 NW 1st Place

■ **Alachua County Codes Enforcement Board**, 9 a.m., County Administration Building, 12 SE 1st St.

■ **Alachua County Support Services Group**, 9 a.m., County Administration Building, 12 SE 1st St.

■ **Orange Creek Basin Working Group - Re: Total Maximum Daily Load of Biological and Chemically Demanding Pollutants**, 9:30 a.m., GRU Administration Building, 301 SE 4th Ave.

■ **Early Learning Coalition Combined Quality Initiatives and Program Expectations/VPK Committee**, 11 a.m., United Way office, 6031 NW 1st Place

■ **Regional Detention Center Advisory Council Meeting**, noon, Juvenile Detention Center Main Administration Building, Gainesville

■ **Alachua County Development Review Committee**, 1:30 p.m., County Administration Building, 12 SE 1st St.

■ **Local Mitigation Strategy Committee**, 2:30 p.m., Alachua County Emergency Operations Center, 1100 SE 27th St.

■ **Gainesville-Alachua County Regional Airport Authority Business Development and Marketing Committee**, 3 p.m., Airline Terminal Lounge Area, 3880 NE 39th Ave.

■ **Eastside Activity Center Economic Development Focus Group**, 3:30 p.m., Gainesville Technology Enterprise Center, 2153 Hawthorne Road

■ **Family Care Council of the Agency for**

Persons with Disabilities, 4:30 p.m., Tacachale, 1621 NE Waldo Road

■ **Alachua County Commission Special Meeting re: Adoption of State Legislative Agenda**, 5 p.m., 12 SE 1st St. (Televised, Channel 12)

■ **Alachua County Environmental Protection Advisory Board Subcommittee**, 5:30 p.m., County Administration Building, 12 SE 1st St.

■ **Planning Division Public Workshop - Re: Electronic Signs (City Plan Board members will be in attendance)**, 5 p.m., Florida Community Design Center, 300 E. University Ave.

■ **Alachua County Environmental Protection Advisory Board**, 6 p.m., County Administration Building, 12 SE 1st St.

■ **Eastside Activity Center Master Plan Community Meeting**, 6:30 p.m., Alachua County Health Department, 224 SE 24th St.

■ **Board of Adjustment (TV)**, 6:30 p.m., City Hall, 200 E. University Ave.

FRIDAY

■ **Alachua County Commission Annual Retreat**, 11 a.m., Kanapaha Botanical Gardens, 4700 SW 58th Drive

■ **Citizens' Disability Advisory Committee**, 11 a.m., City Hall, 200 E. University Ave.

■ **Early Learning Coalition Board of Directors Committee**, noon, United Way office 6031 NW 1st Place

I.2 2007

Gainesville SWW
April 1, 2007

PUBLIC MEETINGS

<p>MONDAY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Commissioner Long and Commissioner Henry meeting, re: issues of mutual concern, 2:30 p.m., County Administration Building, 12 SE 1st St. <p>TUESDAY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Alachua County Community Planning Group, 9 a.m., Environmental Protection office, 210 SE 2nd Ave. ■ Alachua County Commission, Internal discussion, 10 a.m., County Administration Building, 12 SE 1st St. ■ City Commission regular meeting agenda review, 11 a.m., City Hall, 200 E. University Ave. ■ Recreation and Open Space Advisory Committee, 1:30 p.m., Growth Management Conference Room, 10 SW 2nd Ave. ■ Alachua County Financial Planning Group, 3 p.m., County Administration Building, 12 SE 1st St. ■ Retired and Senior Volunteer Program Advisory Board, 4 p.m., Community Services, 218 SE 24th St. ■ Alachua County Environmental Protection Advisory Board Subcommittee, 5:30 p.m., County Administration Building, 12 SE 1st St. ■ Alachua County Environmental Protection Advisory Board, 6 p.m., County Administration Building, 12 SE 1st St. ■ Historic Preservation Board, 6:30 p.m., Alachua County Housing Authority, 700 NE 1st St. <p>WEDNESDAY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Cogon Grass stakeholders, 1:30 p.m., County Administration Building, 12 SE 1st St. ■ Alachua County CHOICES Evaluation Subcommittee, 3 p.m., Community Support Services Conference Room, 218 SE 24th St. ■ College Park/University Heights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Redevelopment Advisory Board, 5 p.m., UF Foundation, 2612 W. University Ave. ■ Alachua County Board of Adjustment, 6 p.m., County Administration Building, 12 SE 1st St. ■ Black to Black Crime Task Force, 6:30 p.m., Gainesville Police Department, 721 NW 6th St. ■ City Beautification Board special meeting, re: awards banquet, 6:30 p.m., City Hall, 200 E. University Ave. <p>THURSDAY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Alachua County Codes Enforcement Board, 9 a.m., County Administration Building, 12 SE 1st St. ■ Alachua County Support Services Group, 9 a.m., County Administration Building, 12 SE 1st St. ■ Local mitigation strategy, 10 a.m., Gainesville City Hall, 200 E. University Ave. ■ Alachua County Development Review Committee, 1:30 p.m., County Administration Building, 12 SE 1st St. ■ Alachua County Community Services Group, 1:30 p.m., Community Support Services, 218 SE 24th St. ■ Alachua County CHOICES Oral Health Services Subcommittee, 3 p.m., Community Support Services Conference Room, 218 SE 24th St. ■ Alachua County Environmental Protection Subcommittee, 5:30 p.m., County Administration Building, 12 SE 1st St. ■ Alachua County Environmental Protection Committee, 6 p.m., County Administration Building, 12 SE 1st St. <p>FRIDAY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Disability Review Committee, 2 p.m., City Hall, 200 E. University Ave.
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July 29th, 2007

Gainesville Sun
SUNDAY 7/29/07 paper

PUBLIC MEETINGS

MONDAY

- Community meeting concerning water quality issues in Prairie Creek, 9:30 a.m., Kate's Fish Camp, 6518 SE Hawthorne Road.
- Laborer's International Union, 1:30 p.m., County Administration Building, 12 SE 1st St.
- Community Development Committee, 3 p.m., City Hall, 200 E. University Ave.
- Alachua County Energy Conservation Strategies Commission — Low Income and Rental Properties Subcommittee, 5 p.m., County Administration Building, 12 SE 1st St.
- Alachua County Energy Conservation Strategies Commission—Land Use Subcommittee, 5 p.m., County Administration Building, 12 SE 1st St.
- Alachua County Energy Conservation Strategies Commission — Alternative Energy Subcommittee, 5 p.m., County Administration Building, 12 SE 1st St.

- Alachua County Energy Conservation Strategies Commission, 5:30 p.m., County Administration Building, 12 SE 1st St.
- Community meeting for Estabate Activity Center Master Plan, 6 p.m., Alachua County Health Department, 224 SE 24th St.

TUESDAY

- International Association of Firefighters, re: management negotiations, 9 a.m., Fire Rescue Headquarters, 913 SE 5th St.
- Metropolitan Transportation Planning Organization agency review, 11:30 a.m., City Hall, 200 E. University Ave.
- School Board of Alachua County general business meeting, 6 p.m., Kirby-Smith Center, 620 E. University Ave.
- School Board of Alachua County public hearing and adoption of the 2007-2008 tentative budget and

mittee, 6:30 p.m., Kirby-Smith Center, 620 E. University Ave.

WEDNESDAY

- Alachua County Housing Finance Authority TEFRA hearing and regular meeting, noon, County Administration Building, 12 SE 1st St.
- Negotiations between the Alachua County Library District and the Communications Workers of America, 3 p.m., Headquarters Library, 401 E. University Ave.
- Art in Public Places Trust, 3:30 p.m., Thomas Center Building A, 302 NE 6th Ave.
- College Park/University Heights Redevelopment Advisory Board, 5 p.m., UF Foundation, 2012 W. University Ave.
- Block on Black Crime Task Force, 5:30 p.m., Gainesville Police Department, 721 NW 6th St.
- Alachua County Board of Adjustment, 6 p.m., County Administration

Building, 12 SE 1st St.

THURSDAY

- Alachua County Code Enforcement Board, 9 a.m., County Administration Building, 12 SE 1st St.
- Early Learning Coalition Literacy and Learning Committee meeting, 9 a.m., 4424 NW 13th St.
- Early Learning Coalition Combined Quality Initiatives Program Expectations & WPK Committee meeting, 11 a.m., 4424 NW 13th St.
- Alachua County local mitigation strategy, 1 p.m., Emergency Operations Center, 1100 SE 27th St.
- Alachua County Development Review Committee, 1:30 p.m., County Administration Building, 12 SE 1st St.
- Board of Adjustment (TV), 6:30 p.m., City Hall, 200 E. University Ave.

FRIDAY

■ No public meetings scheduled.

I.3 2008

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

The Gainesville Sun
Published – Daily
Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida

**STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF ALACHUA**

Before the undersigned, a Notary Public of Said County and State, Ernest Blake, III, who on oath says that he is Legal Advertising Coordinator of THE GAINESVILLE SUN, a daily newspaper published at Gainesville, in Alachua County, Florida; that the attached copy of advertisement, being a notice in the matter of

***NOTICE OF MEETING** The next Local Mitigation Strategy meeting is Thursday November 6th 10am at the Emergency Operations Center, 1100 SE 27th Street. October 26, 2008 #A000502027*

was published in said newspaper in the issues of:

10/26 1x

Affiant further says that the said THE GAINESVILLE SUN is a daily newspaper published at Gainesville, in said Alachua County, Florida, and that the said newspaper has heretofore been continuously published in said Alachua County, Florida, daily, and has been entered as second class mail matter at the post office in Gainesville in said Alachua County, Florida, for a period of one year next preceding the first publication of the attached copy of advertisement; and affiant further says that he has neither paid nor promised any person, firm or corporation any discount, rebate, commission or refund for the person of securing this advertisement for publication in the said newspaper.



[Signature]
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28 day of Oct, A.D., 2008



My commission expires 5 day of Aug, 2011

Ad #: A000502027

I.4 2009

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

The Gainesville Sun
Published – Daily
Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida

**STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF ALACHUA**

Before the undersigned, a Notary Public of Said County and State, Ernest Blake, III, who on oath says that he is Legal Advertising Coordinator of THE GAINESVILLE SUN, a daily newspaper published at Gainesville, in Alachua County, Florida; that the attached copy of advertisement, being a notice in the matter of

NOTICE OF MEETING *The next Local Mitigation Strategy meeting is Thursday, March 12th 10am at the Emergency Operations Center, 1100 SE 27th Street. March 8, 2009 #A000539007*

was published in said newspaper in the issues of:

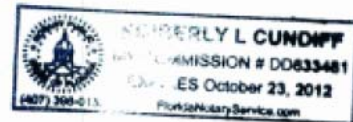
3/8 1x

Affiant further says that the said THE GAINESVILLE SUN is a daily newspaper published at Gainesville, in said Alachua County, Florida, and that the said newspaper has heretofore been continuously published in said Alachua County, Florida, daily, and has been entered as second class mail matter at the post office in Gainesville in said Alachua County, Florida, for a period of one year next preceding the first publication of the attached copy of advertisement; and affiant further says that he has neither paid nor promised any person, firm or corporation any discount, rebate, commission or refund for the person of securing this advertisement for publication in the said newspaper.



Sworn to and subscribed before me this 9th day of March, A.D., 2009

Kimberly L. Cundiff
Notary Public



(Print, Type or Stamp Name of Notary Public)

My commission expires 23rd day of October, 2012

Ad #: A000539007

Appendix J

Sample Resolution of a Municipality and/or Jurisdiction

City Of Alachua

RESOLUTION 04 19

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY
OF ALACHUA, FLORIDA, APPROVING AND
AUTHORIZING THE TRANSMITTAL OF THE 2004
COUNTYWIDE LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY THAT
INCLUDES THE CITY OF ALACHUA; PROVIDING AN
EFFECTIVE DATE.**

WHEREAS, the facilities, operations, and personnel of the City of Alachua are vulnerable to the human and economic costs of natural, technological, and societal disaster;

WHEREAS, the City of Alachua has been an active participant in the Alachua County Mitigation 20/20™ Task Force, which has established a comprehensive, coordinated planning process to eliminate or decrease these vulnerabilities;

WHEREAS, the City of Alachua has identified, justified and prioritized a number of proposed projects and programs needed to mitigate the vulnerabilities of the City of Alachua to the impacts of future disasters; and

WHEREAS, these proposed projects and programs have been incorporated into the initial edition of the Alachua County Local Mitigation Plan that has been prepared and issued for consideration and implementation by the communities of Alachua County and this municipality.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF ALACHUA, FLORIDA:

Section 1. The City of Alachua hereby accepts and approves its designated portion of the Alachua County Local Mitigation Plan.

Section 2. The Administration of the City of Alachua is requested and instructed to pursue available funding opportunities for implementation of the proposals designated therein.

Section 3. The City of Alachua will, upon securing such funding or other necessary resources, seek to implement the proposals contained in its section of the Strategy.

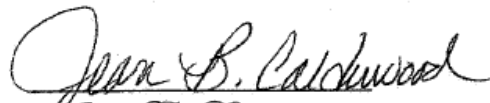
Section 4. The City of Alachua will continue to participate in the update and expansion of the Alachua County Local Mitigation Plan in the years ahead.

Resolution 04 19

City Of Alachua

Section 5. The City of Alachua will further encourage other businesses, industries, and community groups operating within and/or for the benefit of the City of Alachua to also participate and support updates to the Alachua County Local Mitigation Plan in the years ahead.

Section 6. This Resolution shall be effective as of the date of its passage and adoption. **PASSED** and **ADOPTED** this 12th day of July 2004.

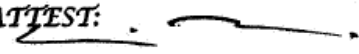


Jean B. Calderwood

Mayor

(Seal)

ATTEST:



Clovis Watson, Jr., MPA
City Manager

Appendix K

Critical Facilities **(Confidential)**

Facility	Address	City	Jurisdiction	Contact	Telephone	Function	Longitude	Latitude
Alachua County Fairgrounds	2900 NE 39th Avenue	Gainesville	Alachua Co	Charlie Jackson	352.374.5229	DRC	-82.281312	29.682047
Alachua County DPS Rescue CSW	5901 NW 34th Street Ext.	Gainesville	Alachua Co	Chief Will May	352.384.3116	DRC	-82.352936	29.709796
Gainesville Westside Recreation Center	1001 NW 34th Street	Gainesville	Gainesville	Jeff Moffitt	352.334.2186	DRC	-82.371471	29.661474
Alachua County EOC/Communication Ctr	1100 SE 27th St	Gainesville	Alachua Co	Dave Donnelly	352.264.6500	Emergency Services	-82.289809	29.642296
Alachua Substation #1	10199 Cellon Creek Blvd	Alachua	Alachua	Danielle Judd	386.418.6100	Energy		
Fire Station 21 (Mobile DRC)	15040 NW Highway 441	Alachua	Alachua Co	Chief Will May	352.384.3116	Fire Station	-82.49352	29.792773
Fire Station 27 (Mobile DRC)	429 W SR 24	Archer	Alachua Co	Chief Will May	352.384.3116	Fire Station	-82.526816	29.53275
Fire Station 12 (Mobile DRC)	1320 SE 43 Street	Gainesville	Alachua Co	Chief Will May	352.384.3116	Fire Station	-82.27284	29.638839
Fire Station 15 (ACFR)	7000 SW 88 Street	Gainesville	Alachua Co	Chief Will May	352.384.3116	Fire Station	-82.437624	29.588354
Fire Station 16	1600 Ft. Clarke Blvd.	Gainesville	Alachua Co	Chief Will May	352.384.3116	Fire Station	-82.436311	29.667623
Fire Station 19 (ACFR) (Mobile DRC)	2000 SW 43rd Street	Gainesville	Alachua Co	Chief Will May	352.384.3116	Fire Station	-82.389661	29.635763
Fire Station 3 (GFR Engine/ACFR Rescue)	800 NE Waldo Rd	Gainesville	Alachua Co	Chief Will May	352.384.3116	Fire Station	-82.306478	29.659489
Rescue 1	913 SE 5th Street	Gainesville	Alachua Co	Chief Will May	352.384.3116	Fire Station		
Rescue 9	5901 NW 34 Street Ext	Gainesville	Alachua Co	Chief Will May	352.384.3116	Fire Station	-82.353374	29.710393
Rescue 20	16935 NW US 441	High Springs	Alachua Co	Chief Will May	352.384.3116	Fire Station	-82.556134	29.810777
Fire Station 24	301 Cypress Street	Melrose	Alachua Co	Chief Will May	352.384.3116	Fire Station	-82.048822	29.710696
Fire Station 17 (ACFR) (Mobile DRC)	401 NW 143rd Street	Newberry	Alachua Co	Chief Will May	352.384.3116	Fire Station	-82.495592	29.656331
Fire Station 25 (Orange Heights)	5715 NE US 301	Orange Hgts	Alachua Co	Chief Will May	352.384.3116	Fire Station	-82.134804	29.7084
Rescue 8 (Orange Heights)	5715 NE US 301	Orange Hgts	Alachua Co	Chief Will May	352.384.3116	Fire Station	-82.134804	29.7084

Facility	Address	City	Jurisdiction	Contact	Telephone	Function	Longitude	Latitude
Fire Station 31 Substation (Island Grove)	20020 SE 219 Avenue	Cross Creek	Cross Creek	Jeff Sanford	352.466.3353	Fire Station	-82.107811	29.453635
Fire Station 31 (Cross Creek)	19109 S CR 325	Hawthorne	Cross Creek	Jeff Sanford	352.466.3353	Fire Station	-82.159302	29.479071
Fire Station 1	427 S. Main Street	Gainesville	Gainesville	Chief Bill Northcut	352.334.5078	Fire Station	-82.324623	29.647356
Fire Station 2	2210 SW Archer Road	Gainesville	Gainesville	Chief Bill Northcut	352.334.5078	Fire Station	-82.35522	29.635223
Fire Station 4	10 SW 36th Street	Gainesville	Gainesville	Chief Bill Northcut	352.334.5078	Fire Station	-82.376987	29.651224
Fire Station 5	1244 NW 30th Avenue	Gainesville	Gainesville	Chief Bill Northcut	352.334.5078	Fire Station	-82.339186	29.680553
Fire Station 6	3681 NE 47th Avenue	Gainesville	Gainesville	Chief Bill Northcut	352.334.5078	Fire Station	-82.279166	29.695899
Fire Station 7	5601 NW 43rd Street	Gainesville	Gainesville	Chief Bill Northcut	352.334.5078	Fire Station	-82.388828	29.704541
Fire Station 32 Engine/Brush (Mobile DRC)	7405 SE 221 Street	Hawthorne	Hawthorne	vacant		Fire Station	-82.086404	29.587492
Public Safety Building	7405 SE 221st Street	Hawthorne	Hawthorne	Cheryle Sommons	481.3229	Fire Station		
Fire Station 29	205 NW 1 Avenue	High Springs	High Springs	Chief Verne Riggall	386.454.2056	Fire Station	-82.599339	29.827848
Fire Station 22	20421 N SR 121	LaCrosse	LaCrosse		386.462.1544	Fire Station	-82.404546	29.843269
Fire Station 26	704 NE 1 Street	Micanopy	Micanopy		352.466.3741	Fire Station	-82.280168	29.508796
Fire Station 28	310 NW 250 Street	Newberry	Newberry	Chief D. Rodriquez	352.472.2150	Fire Station	-82.613082	29.652537
Fire Station 23	14380 Earle St	Waldo	Waldo	Chief Will May	352.468.1301	Fire Station	-82.169473	29.790691
Fire Station 30 (Windsor)	1401 SE CR 234	Gainesville	Windsor		352.378.8671	Fire Station	-82.187174	29.638545
Alachua City Hall	15100 NW 142 Terr	Alachua	Alachua	Danielle Judd	386.418.6100	Government Office		
Waldo City Hall	14655 Kennard St	Waldo	Waldo	Kim Worley	352.258.6921	Government Office		
Hawthorne City Hall	6700 SE 221st Street	Hawthorne	Hawthorne	Cheryle Sommons	481.3229	Government Office		
Malcom Randall VA Medical Center	1601 SW Archer Road	Gainesville	Gainesville	Mark Humphries	352.374.6113	Healthcare		
North Florida Regional Medical Center	6500 Newberry Road	Gainesville	Gainesville	Roger Mallard	352.333.4000	Healthcare		

Facility	Address	City	Jurisdiction	Contact	Telephone	Function	Longitude	Latitude
Shands at AGH	801 SW 2nd Avenue	Gainesville	Gainesville	Keith McKernon	352.338.2199	Healthcare	-82.333108	29.650204
Shands at University of Florida	1600 SW Archer Road	Gainesville	Gainesville	Mark Milton	352.265.0111	Healthcare	-82.34372	29.63917
Shands at Vista	4101 NW 89th Boulevard	Gainesville	Gainesville	Chuck Miller	352.265.5491	Healthcare	-82.437187	29.691503
Clinic	7050 SE 221st St	Hawthorne	Hawthorne	Cheryle Sommons	481.3229	Healthcare		
Alachua Police Station	15000 NW 142 Terr	Alachua	Alachua	Danielle Judd	352.462.1396	Law Enforcement	-82.49472	29.79056
Alachua County Sheriff's Office	2621 SE Hawthorne Rd	Gainesville	Alachua Co	Sheriff Darnell	352.955.2500	Law Enforcement	-82.31889	29.64306
Florida Highway Patrol	6300 NW 13th Street	Gainesville	Alachua Co	Maj. Richard Carpenter	352.955.2150	Law Enforcement	-82.35306	29.71083
Gainesville Police Department	721 NW 6th Street	Gainesville	Gainesville	Lt. Ed Book	352.334.2401	Law Enforcement	-82.33056	29.65778
Santa Fe Community College PD	3000 NW 83rd Street	Gainesville	Gainesville	Chief Daryl Johnson	352.395.5556	Law Enforcement	-82.43222	29.6825
UF- Police Dept	Bldg 27, PO Box 112150	Gainesville	Gainesville	Maj. Tony Dunn	352.392.1111	Law Enforcement	-82.34361	29.65278
Public Safety Building	7405 SE 221st Street	Hawthorne	Hawthorne	Cheryle Sommons	481.3229	Law Enforcement		
High Springs Police Dept	110 NW 2nd Avenue	High Springs	High Springs	Chief Jim Troiano	352.454.1415	Law Enforcement	-82.59667	29.82833
Police Station	14655 Kennard St	Waldo	Waldo	Kim Worley	352.468.1515	Law Enforcement	-82.16861	29.78944
Alachua Branch Library	14913 NW 14 Street	Alachua	ACLD	Rick Pisano	352.334.3906	Library	-82.494257	29.792064
Archer Branch Library	13266 SW State Road 45	Archer	ACLD	Rick Pisano	352.334.3906	Library	-82.519097	29.537049
Headquarters Library	401 E University Avenue	Gainesville	ACLD	Rick Pisano	352.334.3906	Library	-82.321619	29.651934
Millhopper Branch Library	3145 NW 43 Street	Gainesville	ACLD	Rick Pisano	352.334.3906	Library	-82.321619	29.651934
Tower Road Branch Library	3020 SW 75 Street	Gainesville	ACLD	Rick Pisano	352.334.3906	Library	-82.422522	29.624512
Hawthorne Branch Library	6640 SE 221 Street	Hawthorne	ACLD	Rick Pisano	352.334.3906	Library	-82.086595	29.59297
High Springs Branch Library	135 SE 221 Street	High Springs	ACLD	Rick Pisano	352.334.3906	Library	-82.598267	29.827647
Micanopy Branch Library	706 N. E. Cholakka Blvd.	Micanopy	ACLD	Rick Pisano	352.334.3906	Library	-82.279722	29.50444

Alachua County

2009 Local Mitigation Strategy

Facility	Address	City	Jurisdiction	Contact	Telephone	Function	Longitude	Latitude
Newberry Branch Library	110 South Seaboard Drive	Newberry	ACLD	Rick Pisano	352.334.3906	Library	-82.610458	29.645332
Waldo Branch Library	14257 Cole Street	Waldo	ACLD	Rick Pisano	352.334.3906	Library	-82.169762	29.78919
Library	6640 SE 221st Street	Hawthorne	ACLD	Cheryle Sommons	481.3229	Library		
Alachua County Fairgrounds - Primary	2900 NE 39th Avenue	Gainesville	Alachua Co	Cheryl Anderson	352.384.3101	LSA's	-82.281312	29.682047
Florida Farm Bureau - tertiary	5700 SW 34th St	Gainesville	Alachua Co	Cheryl Anderson	352.384.3101	LSA's	-82.369686	29.599528
Santa Fe Comm College NW Campus 2nd	3000 NW 83rd Street	Gainesville	Alachua Co	Chief D. Johnston	352.334.0300	LSA's	-82.434529	29.680179
Hitchcock's Foodway	15560 NW US Hwy 441	Alachua	Alachua	Danielle Judd	386.418.6100	POD	-82.50021	29.797024
G-Tech	2153 SE Hawthorne Rd	Gainesville	Alachua Co	Cheryl Anderson	352.384.3101	POD	-82.295063	29.645465
Westside Baptist Church	10000 Newberry Rd	Gainesville	Alachua Co	Cheryl Anderson	352.384.3101	POD	-82.447377	29.3662109
Archer City Hall	16780 SW 134th Ave	Archer	Archer	Doug Drymon	352.495.2880	POD	-82.522077	29.531179
Maddox Park	17106 SW Archer Rd	Archer	Archer	Doug Drymon	352.495.2880	POD	-82.523649	29.532042
Old Fire Station	16639 SW 137th Ave	Archer	Archer	Doug Drymon	352.495.2880	POD	-82.519549	29.527942
MLK Jr Center/Citizens Field	1028 NE 14th St	Gainesville	Gainesville	Teresa Scott	352.334.5010	POD	-82.307134	29.661003
The Oaks Mall	6419 Newberry Rd	Gainesville	Gainesville	Teresa Scott	352.334.5010	POD	-82.410476	29.658429
Westside Park	1001 NW 34th St	Gainesville	Gainesville	Teresa Scott	352.334.5010	POD	-82.371609	29.661753
Hawthorne High School	21403 SE 69 Ave	Hawthorne	Hawthorne	Chad Shryock	352.481.2432	POD	-82.092038	29.589965
High Springs Civic Center	305 NW Santa Fe Blvd	High Springs	High Springs	Chief Terry Jewell	386.588.4013	POD	-82.597388	29.833797
Micanopy Town Hall	76 NE Cholokka Blvd	Micanopy	Micanopy	Charles Kelley	352.466.3121	POD	-82.280163	29.509342
Newberry High School	400 SW 258th St	Newberry	Newberry	Blaine Suggs	352.472.3259	POD	-82.614288	29.639163
Classic Café	17500 NE US Hwy 301	Waldo	Waldo	Kim Worley	352.258.6921	POD	-82.167858	29.798252
Waldo Baptist Church	14330 Kennard St	Waldo	Waldo	Kim Worley	352.258.6921	POD	-82.173031	29.78666
Waldo City Park	14705 NE Waldo Rd	Waldo	Waldo	Kim Worley	352.258.6921	POD	-82.167565	29.790543

Facility	Address	City	Jurisdiction	Contact	Telephone	Function	Longitude	Latitude
Waldo Community School		Waldo	ACPS	Alex Branaman	352.955.7654	School		
Hawthorne High School	21403 SE 69th Ave	Hawthorne	ACPS	Cheryle Sommons	481.3229	School		
Hawthorne Middle School	21633 SE 65th Ave	Hawthorne	ACPS	Cheryle Sommons	481.3229	School		
Shell Elementary School	21633 SE 65th Ave	Hawthorne	ACPS	Cheryle Sommons	481.3229	School		
Kanapaha Middle - Bldg 3/General Pop	5005 SW 75th Street	Gainesville	ACPS	Alex Branaman	352.955.7654	Shelter - Gen Pop	-82.421703	29.623273
Kanapaha Middle - Bldg 4/General Pop	5005 SW 75th Street	Gainesville	ACPS	Alex Branaman	352.955.7654	Shelter - Gen Pop	-82.421703	29.623273
Talbot Elementary - Bldg 3/General Pop	5701 NW 43rd Street	Gainesville	ACPS	Alex Branaman	352.955.7654	Shelter - Gen Pop	-82.388362	29.708936
Shell Elementary - Bldg 2/General Pop	21633 SE 65th Avenue	Hawthorne	ACPS	Alex Branaman	352.955.7654	Shelter - Gen Pop	-82.090913	29.593837
High Springs Community Bldg 5/Gen Pop	1015 N Main Street	High Springs	ACPS	Alex Branaman	352.955.7654	Shelter - Gen Pop	-82.592395	29.833504
Oakview Middle - Bldg 3/General Pop	701 N Main Street	Newberry	ACPS	Alex Branaman	352.955.7654	Shelter - Gen Pop	-82.607255	29.637756
Oakview Middle - Bldg 4/General Pop	701 N Main Street	Newberry	ACPS	Alex Branaman	352.955.7654	Shelter - Gen Pop	-82.607255	29.637756
University of Florida - General Pop	Building 686	Gainesville	UF	Dr. Bill Properzio	352.392.1590	Shelter - Gen Pop	-82.3476	29.6459
University of Florida SW Rec Ctr Gen Pop	Building 316	Gainesville	UF	Dr. Bill Properzio	352.392.1590	Shelter - Gen Pop	-82.3681	29.6459
Mebane Middle - Bldg 7/gym - Host	1335 NE 1st Street	Alachua	ACPS	Alex Branaman	352.955.7654	Shelter - Host	-82.492661	29.805553
Santa Fe High - Bldg 12/gym - Host	16213 NW US Hwy 441	Alachua	ACPS	Alex Branaman	352.955.7654	Shelter - Host	-82.523457	29.806058
Buchholz High - Bldg 5/gym - Host	5510 NW 27th Avenue	Gainesville	ACPS	Alex Branaman	352.955.7654	Shelter - Host	-82.402699	29.681702
Eastside High - Bldg 7/gym - Host	1201 SE 45th Terrace	Gainesville	ACPS	Alex Branaman	352.955.7654	Shelter - Host	-82.268707	29.639976
Fort Clarke Middle - Bldg 2/gym - Host	9301 NW 23rd Avenue	Gainesville	ACPS	Alex Branaman	352.955.7654	Shelter - Host	-82.441753	29.673483
Gainesville High - Bldg 15/gym - Host	1900 NW 13th Street	Gainesville	ACPS	Alex Branaman	352.955.7654	Shelter - Host	-82.340643	29.669622
Kanapaha Middle - Bldg 5/gym - Host	5005 SW 75th Street	Gainesville	ACPS	Alex Branaman	352.955.7654	Shelter - Host	-82.421703	29.623273
Lincoln Middle - Bldg 1/gym - Host	1001 SE 12th Street	Gainesville	ACPS	Alex Branaman	352.955.7654	Shelter - Host	-82.309047	29.641943

Facility	Address	City	Jurisdiction	Contact	Telephone	Function	Longitude	Latitude
Westwood Middle - Bldg 16/gym - Host	3215 NW 15th Avenue	Gainesville	ACPS	Alex Branaman	352.955.7654	Shelter - Host	-82.370467	29.664651
Hawthorne High - Bldg 2/gym - Host	602 W Lake Avenue	Hawthorne	ACPS	Alex Branaman	352.955.7654	Shelter - Host	-82.092038	29.589965
High Springs Community Bldg 10/gym Host	1015 N Main Street	High Springs	ACPS	Alex Branaman	352.955.7654	Shelter - Host	-82.592395	29.833504
Newberry High - Bldg 2/gym - Host	645 SW 9th Avenue	Newberry	ACPS	Alex Branaman	352.955.7654	Shelter - Host	-82.614288	29.639163
Oakview Middle - Bldg 5/gym - Host	701 N Main Street	Newberry	ACPS	Alex Branaman	352.955.7654	Shelter - Host	-82.607255	29.637756
Buchholz High - Bldg 8/Special Needs	5510 NW 27th Avenue	Gainesville	ACPS	Alex Branaman	352.955.7654	Shelter - SN	-82.402699	29.681702
Eastside High - Bldg 15/Special Needs	1201 SE 45th Terrace	Gainesville	ACPS	Alex Branaman	352.955.7654	Shelter - SN	-82.268707	29.639976
Rawlings Elementary Bldg 4 Special Needs	3500 NE 15th Street	Gainesville	ACPS	Alex Branaman	352.955.7654	Shelter - SN	-82.306411	29.68608
Westwood Middle - Bldg 18/Special Needs	3215 NW 15th Avenue	Gainesville	ACPS	Alex Branaman	352.955.7654	Shelter - SN	-82.370467	29.664651
Railroad	Adjacent to HWY 301	Hawthorne	CSX	DOT		Transportation		
US Hwy 20 Overpass	US Hwy 301 & SR 20	Hawthorne	DOT	DOT		Transportation		
Highway SR 24 & US Hwy 301	Highway SR 24	Waldo	Waldo	DOT		Transportation		
Water Tower/Water Treatment	14750 Weeks St	Waldo	Waldo	Kim Worley	352.258.6921	Water		
Wastewater Treatment Facility	13700 NW 126 Terr	Alachua	Alachua	Danielle Judd	386.418.6100	Water		
Ground Water Storage Facility	10198 NW 104 Terr	Alachua	Alachua	Danielle Judd	386.418.6100	Water		
Water Treatment Plant	14991 NW US Hwy 441	Alachua	Alachua	Danielle Judd	386.418.6100	Water		
Lift Station #1	13675 NW 147 Ave	Alachua	Alachua	Danielle Judd	386.418.6100	Water		
Lift Station #2	13815 NW 142 Place	Alachua	Alachua	Danielle Judd	386.418.6100	Water		
Lift Station #3	16052 NW US Hwy 441	Alachua	Alachua	Danielle Judd	386.418.6100	Water		
Lift Station #4	15928 NW US Hwy 441	Alachua	Alachua	Danielle Judd	386.418.6100	Water		
Lift Station #5	13183 Rachael Blvd (CR2054)	Alachua	Alachua	Danielle Judd	386.418.6100	Water		

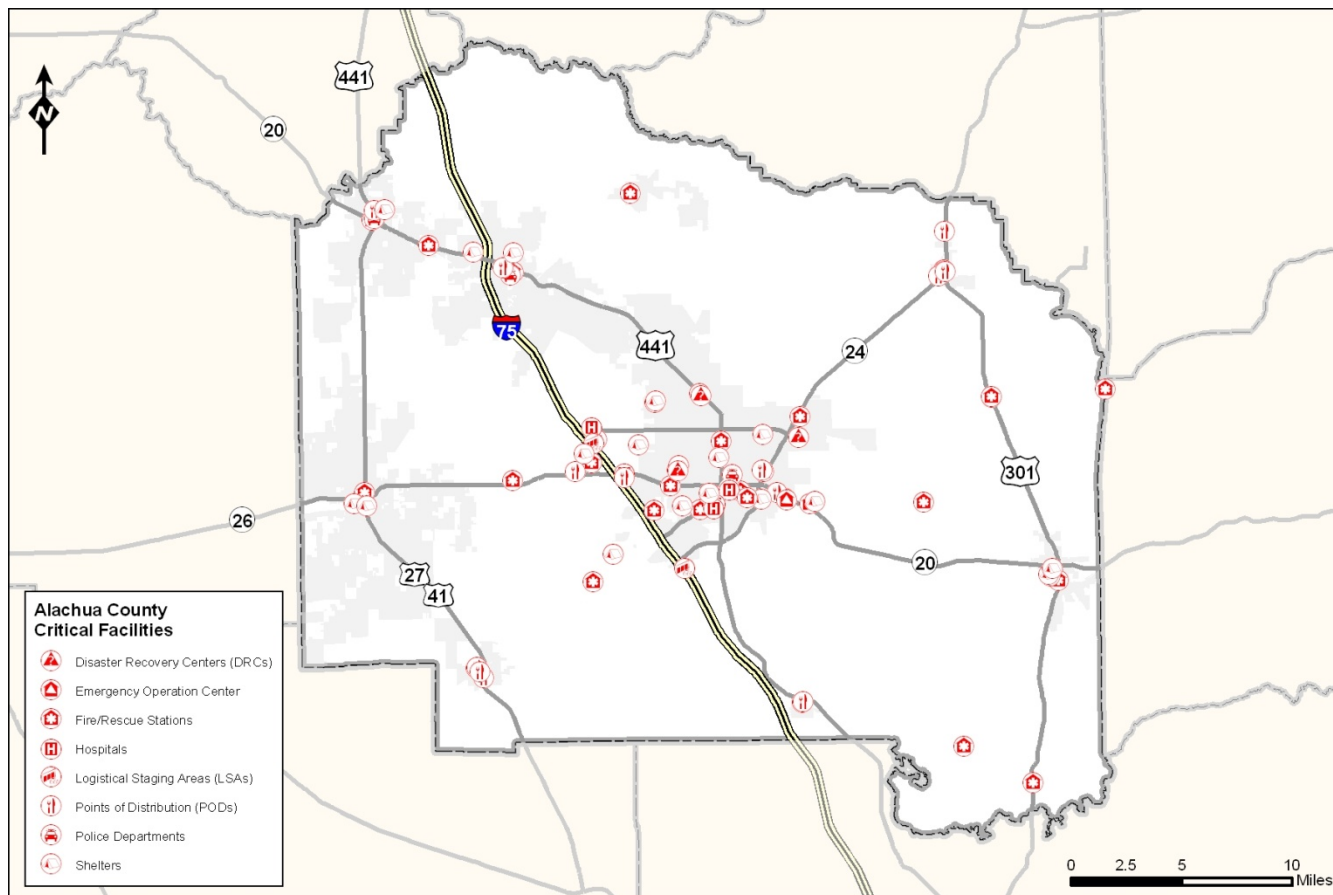
Facility	Address	City	Jurisdiction	Contact	Telephone	Function	Longitude	Latitude
Lift Station #6	12301 NW 147th Lane	Alachua	Alachua	Danielle Judd	386.418.6100	Water		
Lift Station #7	14311 NW 167 Place	Alachua	Alachua	Danielle Judd	386.418.6100	Water		
Lift Station #8	13709 NW CR 235	Alachua	Alachua	Danielle Judd	386.418.6100	Water		
Lift Station #9	15931 NW US Hwy 441	Alachua	Alachua	Danielle Judd	386.418.6100	Water		
Lift Station #10	13700 NW 126 Terr	Alachua	Alachua	Danielle Judd	386.418.6100	Water		
Lift Station #11	13687 NW 140 St	Alachua	Alachua	Danielle Judd	386.418.6100	Water		
Lift Station #12	11850 Palmetto Blvd	Alachua	Alachua	Danielle Judd	386.418.6100	Water		
Lift Station #14	7471 White Oaks Rd	Alachua	Alachua	Danielle Judd	386.418.6100	Water		
Lift Station #15	11794 NW 173 St	Alachua	Alachua	Danielle Judd	386.418.6100	Water		
Lift Station #16	13302 Progress Blvd	Alachua	Alachua	Danielle Judd	386.418.6100	Water		
Lift Station #17	13700 NW 126 Terr	Alachua	Alachua	Danielle Judd	386.418.6100	Water		
Lift Station #18	14121 NW US Hwy 441	Alachua	Alachua	Danielle Judd	386.418.6100	Water		
Lift Station #19	13270 NW US Hwy 441	Alachua	Alachua	Danielle Judd	386.418.6100	Water		
Lift Station #20	12642 NW US Hwy 441	Alachua	Alachua	Danielle Judd	386.418.6100	Water		
Lift Station #21	12081 NW US Hwy 441	Alachua	Alachua	Danielle Judd	386.418.6100	Water		
Lift Station #22	14608 Peggy Rd (CR2054)	Alachua	Alachua	Danielle Judd	386.418.6100	Water		
Lift Station #23	16212 NW 123 Ave	Alachua	Alachua	Danielle Judd	386.418.6100	Water		
Wastewater Treatment	23016 SE 65th Lane	Hawthorne	Hawthorne	Cheryle Sommons	481.3229	Water		
Lift Station	22307 SE 61st Ave	Hawthorne	Hawthorne	Cheryle Sommons	481.3229	Water		
Lift Station	21895 SE 65th Ave	Hawthorne	Hawthorne	Cheryle Sommons	481.3229	Water		
Lift Station	22034 SE 67th Place	Hawthorne	Hawthorne	Cheryle Sommons	481.3229	Water		

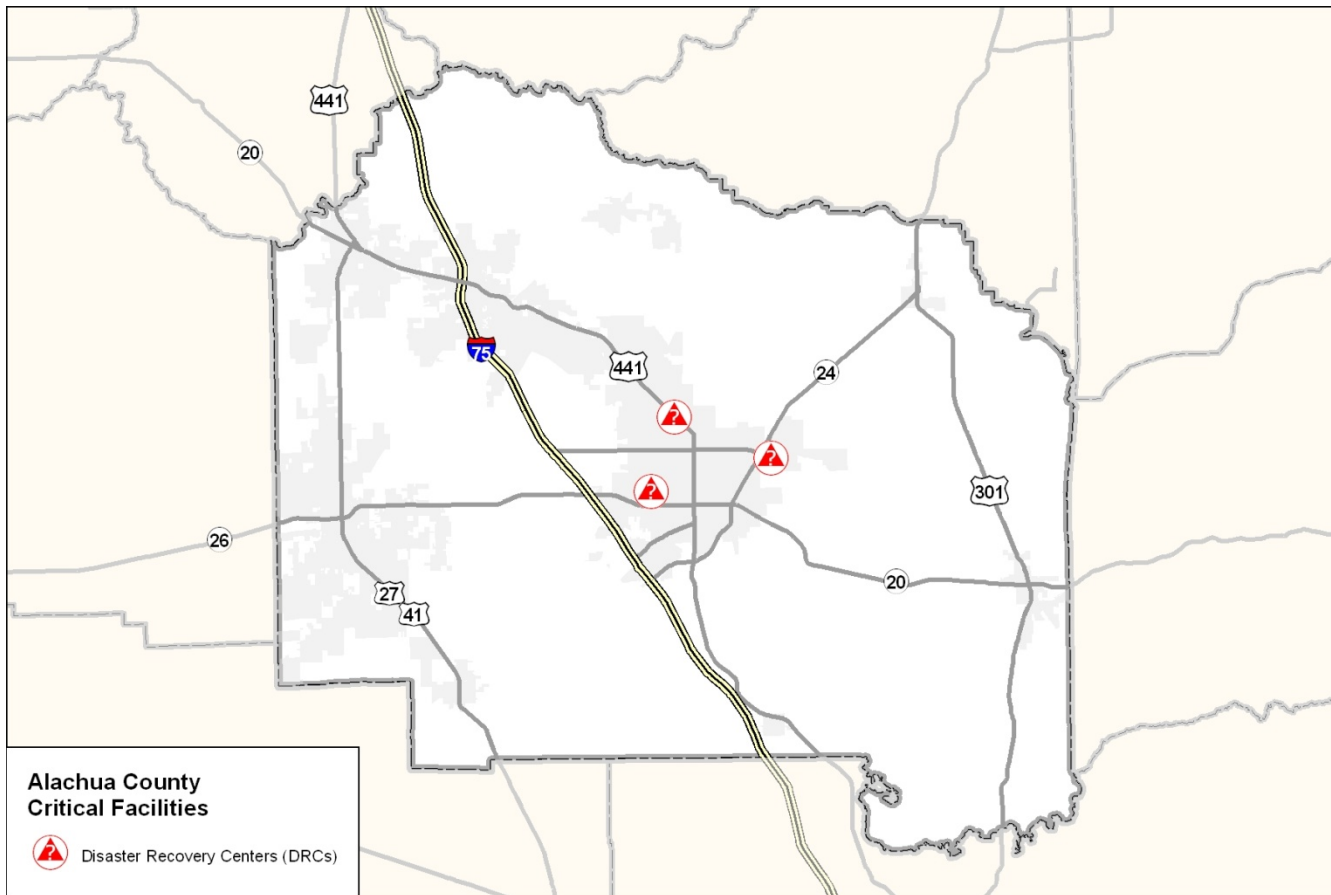
Facility	Address	City	Jurisdiction	Contact	Telephone	Function	Longitude	Latitude
Water Treatment	22817 SE 74th Lane	Hawthorne	Hawthorne	Cheryle Sommons	481.3229	Water		
Wastewater Treatment Plant	15185 NE Waldo Rd	Waldo	Waldo	Kim Worley		Water		
Lift Station #1	NE 141 St corner 144th Ave	Waldo	Waldo	Kim Worley	352.258.6921	Water	-82.168611	29.789444
Lift Station #2	NE 147 Ave corner 148 Terr	Waldo	Waldo	Kim Worley	352.258.6921	Water		
Lift Station #3	South end NE 148th Terr	Waldo	Waldo	Kim Worley	352.258.6921	Water		
Lift Station #4	Behind 17500 NE US 301	Waldo	Waldo	Kim Worley	352.258.6921	Water		

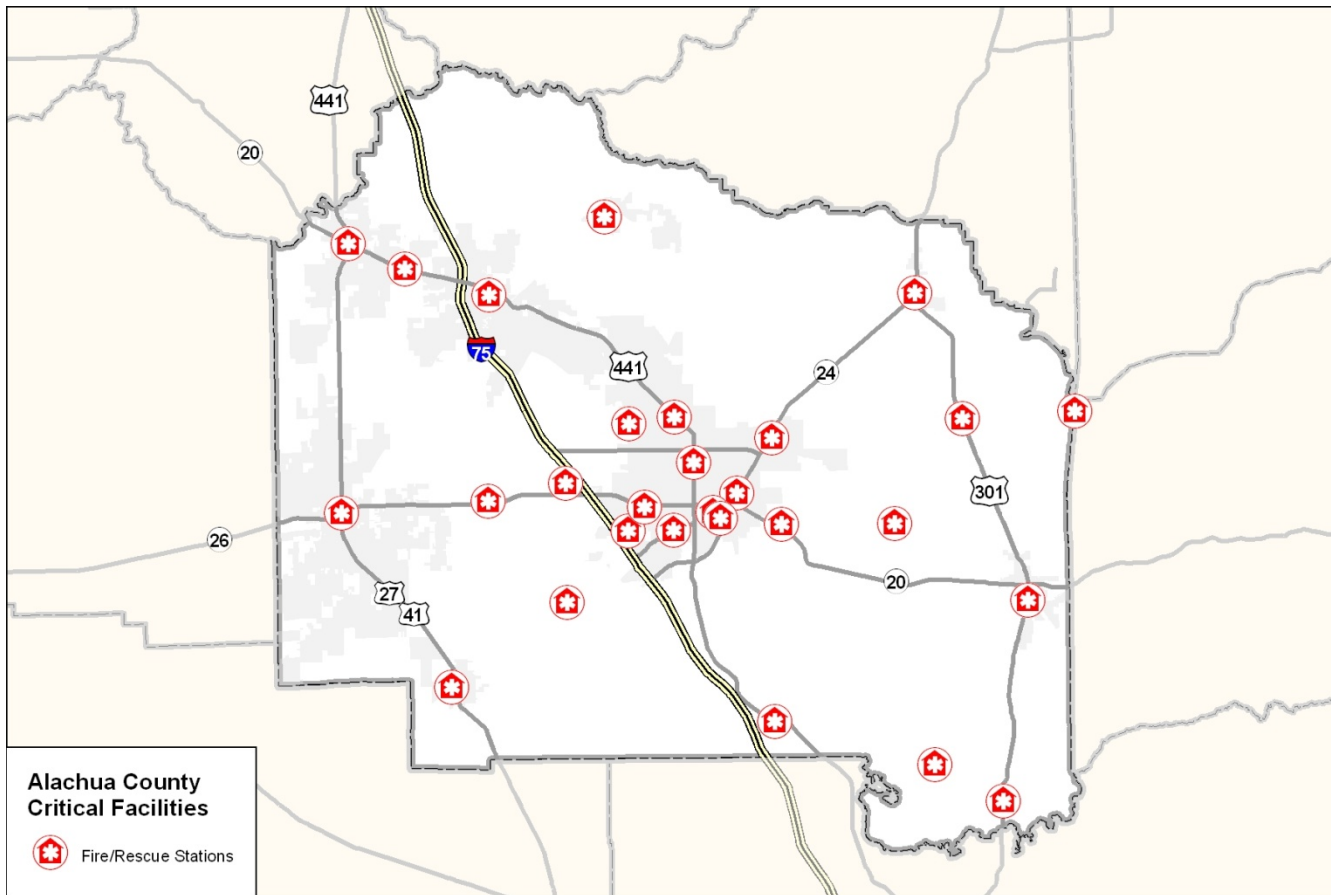
- **Critical Facilities Hazard Analysis**

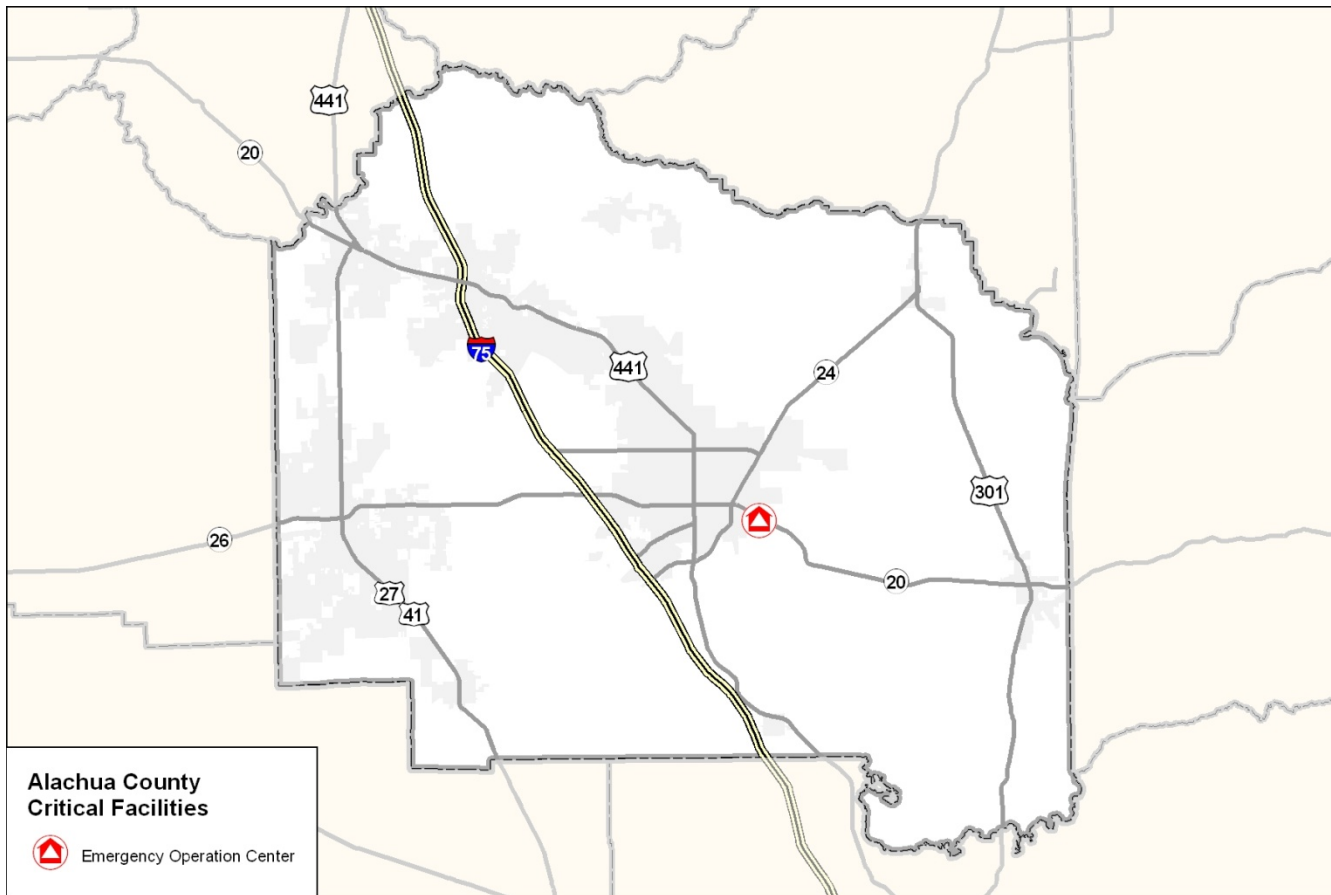
The preceding pages list each Critical Facility (CF) as identified by the County LMS Strategy Task Force and other agencies within our county. The LMS Strategy TF requested assistance with Law Enforcement, Fire Rescue, Environmental Protection Department, Public Works, Engineering, Utilities and the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE). The same CFs' are included on the Protected Critical Infrastructure Information (PCII) data base used by FDLE. We have conducted an analysis of how these CFs' would be affected based on the identified hazards within each hazard in Section IV.

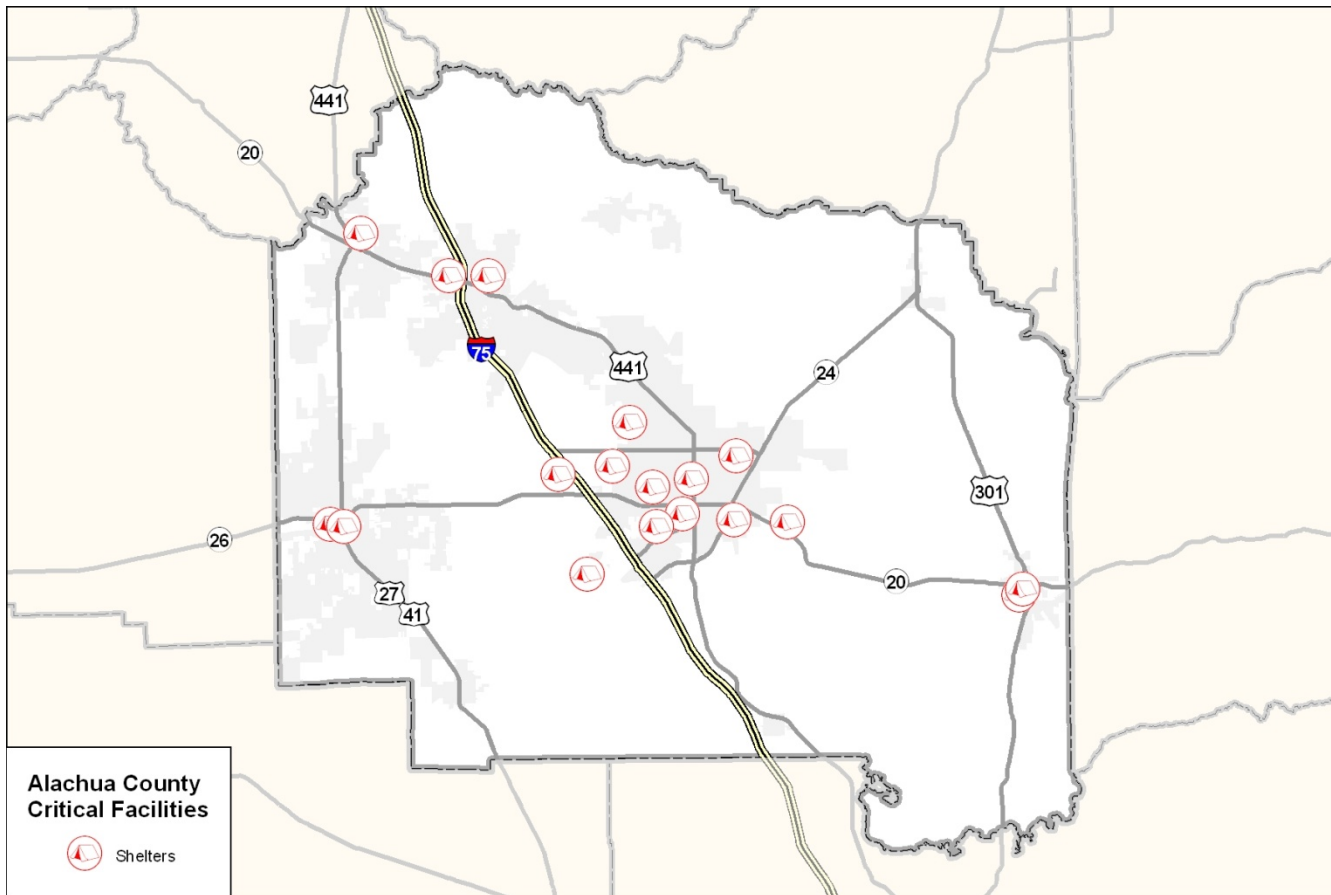
In addition, please note the following pages illustrating via GIS mapping a classified view of an approximate location where each facility is located by Sector (Function) and all together.

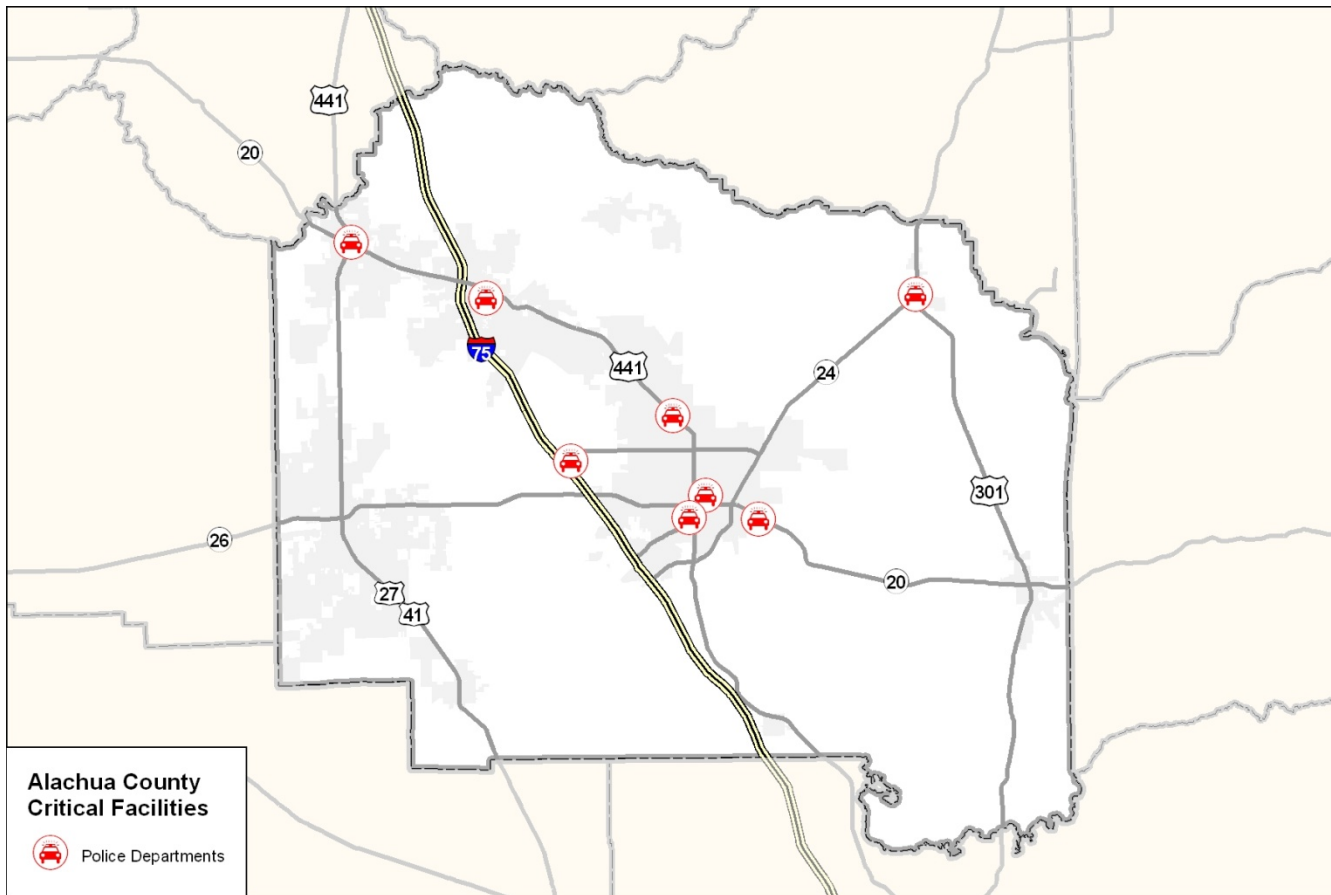


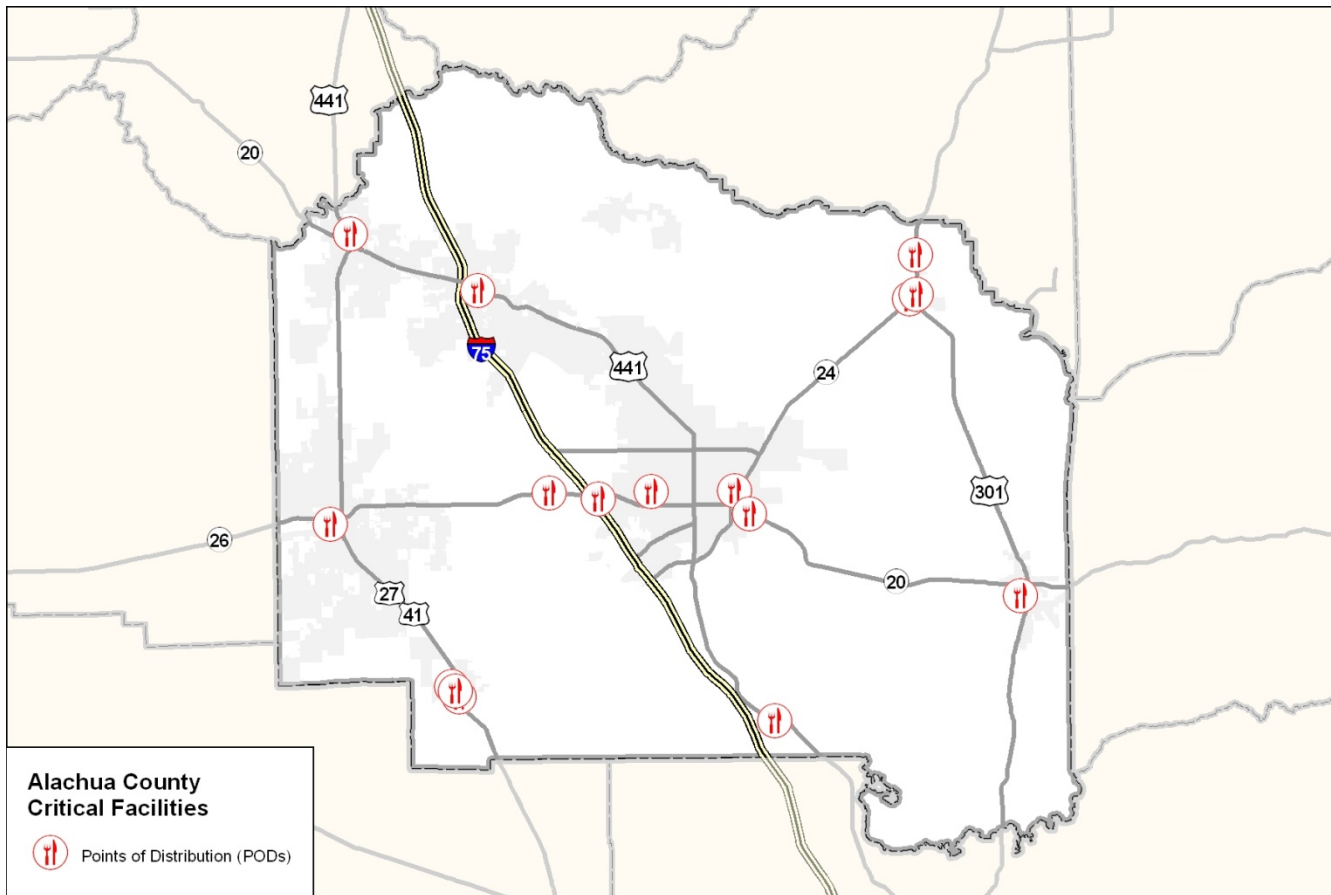


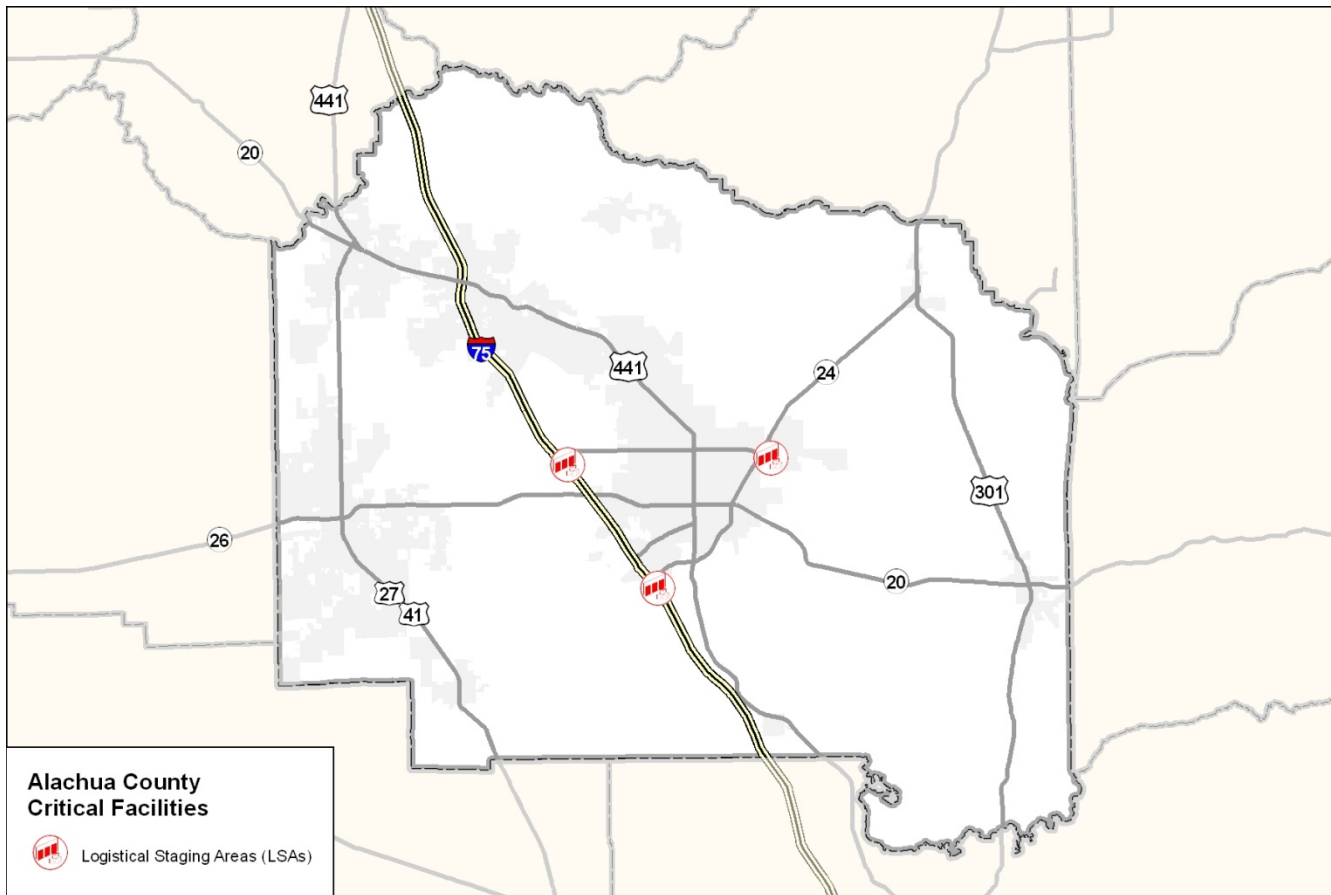


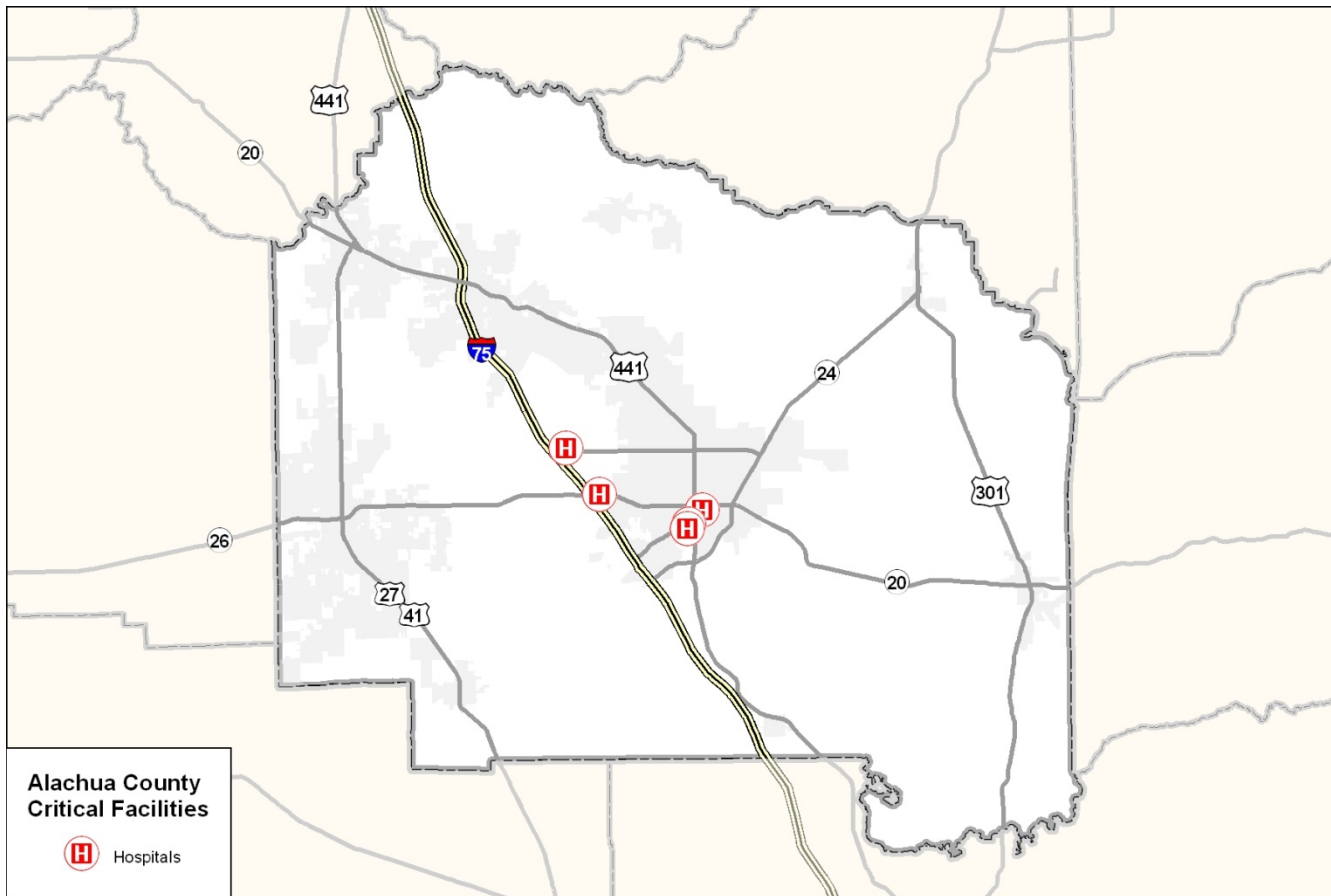












Appendix L

Agendas and Minutes

L.1 2006 and 2007 LMS Work Group Agendas

Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Work Group Meeting		10/5/06 10:00 AM to 12:00 PM Reichert House, Gainesville
Meeting called by:	Linda Dixon, Chair	LMS General Meeting
Facilitator:	Linda Dixon	
Agenda		
<p>I. Welcome and Introductions</p> <p>II. Approval of Agenda</p> <p>III. Approval of Minutes - LMS Work Group meeting of August 3, 2006</p> <p>IV. Approval of Bylaws Task Force Meeting Minutes of August 24, 2006 (Task Force members only)</p> <p>V. OLD BUSINESS</p> <p>A. Report of the Bylaws Task Force - Information item to be voted On at next meeting</p> <p>B. Report of the Score Guide Task Force - Information item to be voted on at next meeting</p> <p>C. Approval of Conflict Resolution policy to be added to the by-laws - Action Item: Approval Requested</p> <p>D. Outreach to Municipalities and Others - for information and discussion; take action as needed</p> <p>VI. NEW BUSINESS</p> <p>A. Election of Vice-Chair</p> <p>B. Set regular LMS Work Group monthly meeting date, and next Score Guide Task Force meeting</p> <p>C. Requirement for Mitigation Projects to Address Jurisdiction Vulnerability (Review requirement on page 345 of the LMS) - discuss and take action as needed including establishing a deadline</p> <p>D. Executive Summary, Mission Statement, Goals and Objectives - Assign to a Task Force, set deadline, appoint members and elect a Task Force chairperson</p> <p>E. Community Summary and Critical Facilities List - Review requirement and Mitigation 20/20 procedure; take action as needed including establishing a deadline</p> <p>OTHER BUSINESS</p> <p>ADJOURN</p>		

Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Work Group Meeting		10/5/06 10:00 AM to 12:00 PM Reichert House, Gainesville
Meeting called by:	Linda Dixon, Chair	LMS General Meeting
Agenda		
<p>I. Welcome and Introductions</p> <p>II. Approval of Agenda</p> <p>III. Approval of Minutes - LMS Work Group meeting of August 3, 2006</p> <p>IV. Approval of Bylaws Task Force Meeting Minutes of August 24, 2006 (Task Force members only) Approval of Score Guide Task Force Meeting Minutes of September 7, 2006 (Task Force members only)</p> <p>V. OLD BUSINESS</p> <p>A. Report of the Bylaws Task Force - Information item to be voted on at next meeting</p> <p>B. Report of the Score Guide Task Force - Information item to be voted on at next meeting</p> <p>C. Discussion on Conflict Resolution policy to be added to the by-laws - Action Item: Task Force created to develop policy: Approval Requested</p> <p>D. Outreach to Municipalities and Others - for information and discussion;</p> <p>VI. NEW BUSINESS</p> <p>A. Election of Vice-Chair</p> <p>B. Set regular LMS Work Group monthly meeting date, and next Score Guide Task Force meeting</p> <p>C. Requirement for Mitigation Projects to Address Jurisdiction Vulnerability (Review requirement on page 345 of the LMS) - discuss and take action as needed including establishing a deadline</p> <p>D. Executive Summary, Mission Statement, Goals and Objectives - Assign to a Task Force, set deadline, appoint members and elect a Task Force chairperson</p> <p>E. Jurisdictional Profile and Critical Facilities List – Review requirement and Mitigation 20/20 procedure; take action as needed including establishing a deadline</p> <p>OTHER BUSINESS</p> <p>ADJOURN</p>		

Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Work Group Meeting		11/2/06 10:00 AM to 12:00 PM Reichert House, Gainesville
Meeting called by:	Linda Dixon, Chair	LMS General Meeting
Agenda		
<p>I. Welcome and Introductions</p> <p>II. Approval of Agenda</p> <p>III. Discussion: Bylaws: Discussion about who votes Jurisdiction: Defined</p> <p>IV. OLD BUSINESS</p> <p>A. Discussion on Conflict Resolution policy to be added to the by-laws - Action Item: Task Force created to develop policy: Approval Requested</p> <p>B. Outreach to Municipalities and Others - for information and discussion;</p> <p>VI. NEW BUSINESS</p> <p>A. Set regular LMS Work Group monthly meeting date, and next Score Guide Task Force meeting</p> <p>B. Discuss Project Ranking Task Force</p> <p>C. Discuss Jurisdictional Profile and Critical Facilities List</p> <p>OTHER BUSINESS</p> <p>ADJOURN</p>		

Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Work Group Meeting		12/7/06 2:30 PM Emergency Operations Center (EOC)
Meeting called by:	Linda Dixon, Chair	LMS General Meeting
Agenda	Actions	
<p>I. Welcome and Introductions</p> <p>II. Approval of Agenda</p> <p>III. Approval of Minutes - LMS Work Group meeting of November 2, 2006</p> <p>IV. Approval of Bylaws as recommended by TF</p> <p>V. Review of projects by jurisdictions using the draft Score Guide Jurisdictions should bring projects scored for discussion and if no objections vote to adopt as recommended by TF</p> <p>VI. LMS Update and Schedule – Danny Hinson As mentioned at last meeting, each jurisdiction will need to provide an update to critical facilities and jurisdictional profile. Information will be provided. Discussion necessary for our next step(s) to revise the LMS.</p> <p>V. NEW BUSINESS Reach out to jurisdictions and other agencies not yet participating. Announce next meeting: January 4, 2007</p> <p>VI. ADJOURN</p>		

Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Work Group Meeting		4/5/07 10:00 AM to Noon City Hall Gainesville, Room 016
Meeting called by:	Linda Dixon, Chair	LMS General Meeting
Agenda	Actions	
<p>I. Welcome and Introductions</p> <p>II. Approval of Agenda</p> <p>III. Approval of Minutes - LMS Work Group meeting of January 4, 2007</p> <p>IV. Approval of Policy/Procedures as recommended by PRTF If no objections vote to approve</p> <p>V. Discussion of Jurisdiction Profile and Critical Facilities Form Table this information for now</p> <p>VI. Need assistance to contact two Jurisdictions for LMS participation City of Alachua and Alachua County School Board – also need primary and secondary voting member name(s)</p> <p>VI. NEW BUSINESS FEMA PDM Grant review participation - Winter 2008</p> <p>OTHER BUSINESS</p> <p>ADJOURN</p>		

Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Work Group Meeting		5/3/07 1:00 PM Emergency Operations Center (EOC)
Meeting called by:	Linda Dixon, Chair	LMS General Meeting
Agenda	Actions	
<p>I. Welcome and Introductions</p> <p>II. Approval of Agenda</p> <p>III. Approval of Minutes - LMS Work Group meeting of April 5, 2007</p> <p>IV. Discussion of Policy/Procedures (Q/A) Review procedures for project submittal and ranking validation</p> <p>V. Discussion of Jurisdiction Profile and Critical Facilities Form Reminder to table this information</p> <p>VI. Approval of Score Guide Document modified due to language regarding Public Records Law</p> <p>OTHER BUSINESS</p> <p>ADJOURN</p>		

Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Work Group Meeting		8/2/07 1:00 PM Emergency Operations Center (EOC)
Meeting called by:	Linda Dixon, Chair	LMS General Meeting
Agenda		Actions
<p>I. Welcome and Introductions II. Approval of Agenda III. Approval of Minutes - LMS Work Group meeting of May 3, 2007 IV. Discussion of Project Ranking Task Force (PRTF) Review project score validation list developed by TF. V. LMS Timeline discussion- LMS revision time line OTHER BUSINESS ADJOURN</p>		

Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Work Group Meeting		10/4/07 3:00 PM City of Alachua, City Hall
Meeting called by:	Linda Dixon, Chair	LMS General Meeting
Agenda		Actions
<p>I. Welcome and Introductions II. Approval of Agenda III. Approval of Minutes - LMS Work Group meeting of August 2, 2007 IV. LMS Bylaws review LMS WG should review the Bylaws to ensure that it allows for jurisdiction representative change (due to election or another cause) without adversely affecting jurisdiction participation requirement. V. Discussion of LMS Initiative List City of Hawthorne requesting to place their previous project on Initiative List. VI. Discussion of Table of Contents document Direction on further revision of Strategy VII. Special Guest – Presentation “Mitigation” Ms. Debi Snow, Phoenix Architectural Products, Inc. VIII. Next Meeting - Nov. 1st at 2pm LMS WG needs to determine the location of the next meeting and briefly discuss upcoming agenda items. OTHER BUSINESS: Selection of LMS Work Group Officers for 2008 should be considered before end of year as per Article III. A and consideration for the 2008. Project Ranking Task Force members should be discussed soon as well.</p>		

Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Work Group Meeting		11/1/07 2:00 PM City of Alachua, City Hall
Meeting called by:	Linda Dixon, Chair	LMS General Meeting
Agenda	Actions	
<p>I. Welcome and Introductions</p> <p>II. Approval of Agenda</p> <p>III. Approval of Minutes - LMS Work Group meeting of October 4, 2007</p> <p>IV. Introduction of LMS Strategy Task Force Following members volunteered to participate on the LMS Strategy TF: Linda Dixon, Stu Pearson, Amy Dalusio, Kathleen Pagan, Bruce Gillingham, Christian Popoli and Danny Hinson. Perhaps a brief discussion on setting up a future meeting (January, 08)</p> <p>V. Special Guest – Presentation “Mitigation” Mr. Steve Minis – Suwannee River Water Management District Ms. Sherri Meier – Centurion Screens Mr. Link Walther, CSA Planning</p> <p>VI. 2008 Officers - Election Selection of LMS Work Group Officers for 2008 should be held per Article III. A of the LMS Bylaws.</p> <p>VII. Next Meeting: To be announced, the plan is no meetings in December and the LMS Strategy TF may conduct a meeting in January 08 reporting back to the WG in February. For now, plan on February 7, 2008 as our first LMS WG meeting with a location to be determined.</p> <p>OTHER BUSINESS</p>		

L.2 2006 and 2007 LMS Work Group Minutes

**Local Mitigation Strategy
Work Group Meeting**

June 29, 2006

Present:

<i>Ben Buckner</i>	<i>City of Newberry</i>
<i>Mary Booske</i>	<i>City of Gainesville</i>
<i>Linda Dixon</i>	<i>University of Florida</i>
<i>Glenn Ketcham</i>	<i>University of Florida</i>
<i>Erik Lewis</i>	<i>University of Florida</i>
<i>Chris Gilbert</i>	<i>Alachua County Environment & Protection</i>
<i>David Donnelly</i>	<i>Emergency Services</i>
<i>Tim Hayes</i>	<i>City of Gainesville</i>
<i>John Mousa</i>	<i>Alachua County Environment & Protection</i>
<i>Pete Backhaus</i>	<i>City of Gainesville</i>
<i>David Thompson</i>	<i>GRU</i>
<i>Matt Goldtrap</i>	<i>LaCrosse Fire Rescue</i>
<i>Vicki Vargo</i>	<i>Alachua County OMB</i>
<i>Charles Kelley</i>	<i>Town of Micanopy</i>
<i>Kathleen Pagan</i>	<i>Alachua County Growth Management</i>
<i>Donald Sessions</i>	<i>Gainesville Fire Rescue</i>
<i>Danny Hinson</i>	<i>Emergency Services</i>
<i>David Cerlanek</i>	<i>Alachua County Public Works</i>
<i>Carl Riherd</i>	<i>Alachua County Public Works</i>
<i>Will May</i>	<i>Emergency Services</i>
<i>Andy Renshaw</i>	<i>City of Gainesville</i>
<i>Alexis Amage-Hunter</i>	<i>Emergency Services</i>

David Donnelly opened the meeting with introductions.

Meeting Frequency

David mentioned that currently the plan states that the group will meet every two years. If needed the group would meet after a disaster. Danny Hinson, Emergency Management Planner suggested that the group should meet on a monthly basis until the new procedures are established.

New Project scoring

There were four handouts

- LMS Scoring Guide
- LMS Description Form
- LMS Project Proposal Procedures
- LMS Score Worksheet

Danny Hinson, Emergency Management Planner described the new scoring method. He informed the group that the projects that are currently on the LMS would be included in the new system but would need to be scored using this new method. He went on to say that the mitigation 20/20 system would no longer be used. He explained that the scoring guide uses twelve decision factors to score the projects. He explained that the purpose of the scoring guide is for jurisdictions to be able to evaluate decision factors that will quantify the ranking and provide the highest priority. The goal is to provide the most comprehensive scoring of project proposals so that when funding is available the project ranking will be fair and complete.

The LMS Description form is to be completed by the applicant. This form gives a summary of the project to be submitted to the LMS committee for scoring. Danny mentioned that the committee will validate the scores.

Danny Hinson and Alexis Amaye-Hunter explained the decision factors.

Item#1: Danny explained that the population would not be used in the same way as it was done in the Mitigation 20/20. He went on to say that the use of the population in the 20/20 was not favorable to the smaller communities. In this new scoring system population will be applied to the appropriate jurisdiction.

Item#2: All projects will be reviewed to determine if the project benefits the health and safety of more than one jurisdiction.

Item #3: The highest score will go to the projects that improve environmental conditions. He went on to say that several counties were looked at before the decision was made to switch from the Mitigation 20/20 to the new scoring system. All the counties looked at no longer use the mitigation 20/20. There was a discussion about the highest score for this item. Alexis explained that if the risk cannot be determined the committee wanted to allow each jurisdiction the opportunity to receive a point and if there is the probability of something happening the committee wants that disclosed and a point will be issued for that also.

Item#4: The committee has tried to cover all areas and some may have been missed so score #1 was added.

Item #5: Danny mentioned that this is another area where the committee tried to account for every possibility. He said that historical data will be used when there is an element of uncertainty.

Item # 6: If the area should experience a catastrophe like Katrina getting the economic structure back is very important. During hurricane Katrina the city of New Orleans was having problems paying their firefighters. Getting the private sector up and running would be essential. Projects that support essential public or private services would receive the highest point in this item.

Item #7: Projects with other methods of funding but the requirement to receive such funding is that the project should be on the LMS would not receive high points.

Item#8: Provides points for ease of project implementation.

Item #9: This is a program that rewards communities for implementing activities that will mitigate or resolve flooding issues. Danny explained that in order not to show favoritism to the two communities that currently participate in the Community Rating System (CRS). These two are the unincorporated Alachua County and the City of Gainesville). The committee has worded this decision factor item so that all projects will receive 4 points that support the CRS. Danny mentioned that if there is a community not participating in the CRS to contact him for assistance.

Item#10: This decision factor has about three different definitions. The word repetitive means two or more losses to a structure.

Item#11: Alexis explained that projects are viewed in terms of the cost versus the benefit. She said that a project would not be penalized because it has a high cost if the community can demonstrate that the project has a significant amount of benefit.

Item#12: Alexis said that the committee would like to give points for the projects that may not have a benefit listed in item#11 but may provide a benefit to the community in some way.

Item#13: This item will only be used if there is a tie in the project ranking

Danny explained that the description form serves to further explain decision factors 1-12.

Danny Hinson informed the group that all the projects scored are on the mitigation 20/20 and currently ranked on the LMS will have to be rescored using the new scoring system.

Motion raised by Chief Sessions that the group will take four weeks to go through all the projects, score them consistent with the new proposed model and a survey of the CRS sent to everyone. The group will meet in four weeks time to evaluate the effectiveness of the current scoring mechanism.

Motion was seconded by the representative from the University of Florida.

The motion was voted on unanimously 5-0

It was decided that the next meeting will be August 3, 2006 @ 10:00am at the EOC.

Other New business: There was no other new business.

Motion raised by Linda Dixon to carry out elections today for a chair and Vice-Chair and elections will not be held again until January. The two people voted in today will serve until January 2008.

Motion seconded by the representative from the City of Gainesville.

Motion past.

Mary Booske, City of Gainesville was nominated as the Chair and Linda Dixon, University of Florida as Vice-Chair

The nominations were accepted and voted on. All were in favor.

Meeting adjourned.

**Local Mitigation Strategy
Work Group Meeting**

August 3, 2006

Present:

<i>Mary Broske</i>	<i>City of Gainesville</i>
<i>Linda Dixon</i>	<i>University of Florida</i>
<i>Glenn Ketcham</i>	<i>University of Florida</i>
<i>Erik Lewis</i>	<i>University of Florida</i>
<i>David Donnelly</i>	<i>Emergency Services</i>
<i>Tim Hayes</i>	<i>City of Gainesville</i>
<i>Pete Backhaus</i>	<i>City of Gainesville</i>
<i>Vickie Vargo</i>	<i>Alachua County OMB</i>
<i>Kathleen Pagan</i>	<i>Alachua County Growth Management</i>
<i>Danny Hinson</i>	<i>Emergency Services</i>
<i>Alexis Amaye-Hunter</i>	<i>Emergency</i>
<i>Kenneth Allen</i>	<i>University of Florida</i>
<i>Ludie Ehlers</i>	<i>Division of Forestry</i>
<i>Ramesh Buch</i>	<i>Alachua County EPD</i>
<i>Bill Northcutt</i>	<i>Gainesville Fire Rescue</i>
<i>Alice Rankeillor</i>	<i>City of Gainesville</i>

Linda Dixon, Chair opened the meeting with introductions around the table.

The minutes from the previous meeting were presented with the following changes:

Minutes from last meeting corrections: The Chair is Linda Dixon and Vice Chair is Mary Broske. Item #4 should be "The Workgroup" not "The Committee".

Motion to approve minutes from June 29, 2006 was made by Dave Donnelly and seconded by Mary Broske.

It was suggested by Mary Broske that she would be willing to do some type of outreach to the other municipalities via working with the FL League of Cities. Involving other cities in the county could change the venue each meeting. A reminder was made regarding the Sunshine Law.

Several jurisdictions used the scoring guide to score several projects. It was noted that most projects score were comparable to the previous scoring tool with a few exceptions.

The Scoring Guide was discussed with changes and/or suggestions made. Clarification is needed. Recommendation was made by Linda to add the cost of the projects in the project summary section. Range of scores seemed inconsistent 0-4 and some with 1-4 points.

Alice Rankeillor made the suggestion to run projects through FEMA for benefits cost as a preliminary phase then there would be a more realistic allocation. Also would know if the project meets the FEMA criteria. Using this system would help prioritize projects.

Danny Hinson presented a revised Scoring Guide with an explanation that many of the concerns have been addressed with this revision. Each participant received the updated version.

Motion was made by Mary Broske to form two Task Force groups instead of sub committees. The first Task Force will review the Scoring Guide the second will develop and/or revise the LMS By-Laws. We will use the LMS Work Group list to recruit members for the Task Force. It was suggested to use last year's mailing list to get involvement too.

Motioned was seconded by Dave Donnelly.

Meetings will be held August 21st to work on the Scoring Guide and August 24th to work on the LMS By-Laws. Both meetings are at 10:00 am at the Reichert House.

It was decided the next LMS Work Group meeting will be September 21, 2006 at the City of Gainesville Reichert House, at 10 am. The Reichert House is located at 1704 SE 2nd Ave.

Other New business: None

Meeting adjourned.

**Local Mitigation Strategy
General Meeting**

October 6, 2006

Present:

<i>Linda Dixon</i>	<i>University of Florida</i>
<i>David Donnelly</i>	<i>Emergency Management</i>
<i>Tim Hayes</i>	<i>City of Gainesville</i>
<i>Pete Backhaus</i>	<i>City of Gainesville</i>
<i>Vickie Vargo</i>	<i>Alachua County OMB</i>
<i>Kathleen Pagan</i>	<i>Alachua County Growth Management</i>
<i>Danny Hinson</i>	<i>Emergency Management</i>
<i>Alexis Amaye-Hunter</i>	<i>Emergency Management</i>
<i>Kenneth Allen</i>	<i>University of Florida</i>
<i>Terry Knowles</i>	<i>Mayor of Hawthorne</i>
<i>David Cerlanek</i>	<i>Alachua County Public Works</i>
<i>Glenn Ketchan</i>	<i>University of Florida</i>

Linda Dixon called the meeting to order.

The Agenda was approved by unanimous vote. Motion made by David Donnelly, second by Pete Backhaus.

The minutes for August 3, 2006 LMS Work Group meeting were approved by unanimous vote. Motion made by David Donnelly, second by Pete Backhaus.

The minutes for the Bylaws Task Force Meeting from August 24, 2006 were approved. Motion made by Danny Hinson, second by Pete Backhaus.

The minutes for the Score Guide Task Force Meeting from September 7, 2006 were approved. Motion made by Terry Knowles, second by Danny Hinson.

It was suggested that any comments/changes to the Bylaws/Score Guide should be sent to Danny Hinson.

Discussion on Conflict Resolution policy will be referred to the Bylaws Task Force.

Election of Vice-Chair: Danny Hinson was nominated by David Donnelly, second by Terry Knowles. With a unanimous vote, Danny Hinson was named Vice Chair.

It was voted to hold the LMS Work Group monthly meeting on the First Thursday of every month at 10 a.m. at the Reichert House.

The next Bylaws meeting will be held October 18 from 1-2 p.m. and the Score Guide Task Force meetings will follow at 2-4 p.m. at the Reichert House as well.

Meeting adjourned.

Local Mitigation Strategy

November 2, 2006

Present:

<i>Danny Hinson</i>	<i>Alachua County Emergency Management</i>
<i>Kathleen Pagan</i>	<i>Alachua County Growth Management</i>
<i>Terry Knowles</i>	<i>Mayor of Hawthorne</i>
<i>Pete Backhaus</i>	<i>City of Gainesville</i>
<i>Alice Rankeillor</i>	<i>City of Gainesville</i>
<i>Dave Donnelly</i>	<i>Alachua County Emergency Management</i>
<i>Ben Buckner</i>	<i>City of Gainesville</i>
<i>Ludie Ehlers</i>	<i>Division of Forestry</i>
<i>Kenneth Allen</i>	<i>University of FL</i>
<i>Butch Skipper</i>	<i>Alachua County Public Works</i>
<i>Vickie Vargo</i>	<i>Alachua County OMB</i>
<i>Art Hatfield</i>	<i>City of Waldo</i>
<i>Charles Kelly</i>	<i>City of Micanopy</i>

Meeting was called to order by Danny Hinson.

Minutes from the October 18 meeting were approved.

Danny stated he will send out updated Score Guides.

Discussion was had on who votes. It was determined that:

LMS- only designated jurisdiction's can vote.

Task Force- Anyone present at meeting can vote.

Danny will work on clarifying membership and making any changes.

Bylaws were reviewed with suggested changes. Danny will make changes and send out.

Clarification was requested on what exactly a jurisdiction is.

Alice suggested that the meetings be advertised with the agenda in advance of meetings to help increase participation.

Meeting adjourned.

Next meeting will be December 7 at the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) at 2:30 pm.

**Local Mitigation Strategy
Work Group Meeting**

December 7, 2006

Present:

<i>Linda Dixon</i>	<i>(University of Florida) – voting member</i>
<i>David Donnelly</i>	<i>(Alachua County Emergency Management) – voting member</i>
<i>Tim Hayes</i>	<i>(City of Gainesville)</i>
<i>Pete Backhaus</i>	<i>(City of Gainesville)</i>
<i>Vickie Vargo</i>	<i>(Alachua County OMB)</i>
<i>Kathleen Pagan</i>	<i>(Alachua County Growth Management)</i>
<i>Danny Hinson</i>	<i>(Alachua County Emergency Management)</i>
<i>Chris Cooper</i>	<i>(City of Gainesville)</i>
<i>Alexis Amaye-Hunter</i>	<i>(Alachua County Emergency Management)</i>
<i>David Thompson</i>	<i>(GRU)</i>
<i>Terry Knowles</i>	<i>(City of Hawthorne) – voting member</i>
<i>Carl Riherd</i>	<i>(Alachua County Library District)</i>
<i>Alice Rankeillor</i>	<i>(City of Gainesville) – voting member</i>
<i>Glenn Ketcham</i>	<i>(University of Florida)</i>
<i>Ludie Ehlers</i>	<i>(Division of Forestry)</i>
<i>Nicole Parker</i>	<i>(City of Gainesville)</i>
<i>David Cerlanek</i>	<i>(Alachua County Public Works)</i>
<i>Bruce Gillingham</i>	<i>(City of High Springs) – voting member</i>

Linda Dixon called the meeting to order.

I. Welcome and Introductions were made.

II. Approval of Agenda—Motion made by Terry Knowles, 2nd by David Donnelly
There was a brief discussion with a few issues but nothing of significance.

III. Approval of Minutes from Nov. 2nd meeting—Motion made by David Donnelly, 2nd by Terry Knowles

IV. Approval of Bylaws with the following edits: 1) Voting members jurisdiction must adopt the most recent LMS. 2) Verify Town of LaCrosse, Alachua County BOCC and School Board of Alachua County. 3) Add the Alachua County Library District when adopted.
Motion made to approve by Terry Knowles, 2nd by David Donnelly. Motion passed unanimously.

V. Score Guide adoption.

Motion made by Terry Knowles, 2nd by David Donnelly to adopt the new Score Guide with the addition of item E: Project Cost to the Description Form and to reference the FEMA software in Item #11.

There was a brief discussion. Motion passed unanimously.

VI. LMS Update and Schedule

A Project Ranking Task Force (a permanent Task Force) must be appointed for upcoming LMS work tasks. This Task Force will be charged with reviewing each project when submitted to verify score. Support staff will maintain a spreadsheet with all projects listed including previous projects.

All jurisdictions **must** review existing list of Mitigation 20/20 project ranking and give account if the project should remain on the list. If the project is to remain, it must be re-scored using the new LMS Scoring Guide. The project is then to be submitted to Alachua County Division of Emergency Management until the Project Ranking TF meets.

The first meeting of the Project Ranking TF to be held sometime in February, date will be set later. The Project Ranking TF will include: Alice Rankeillor, Danny Hinson, Terry Knowles, Bruce Gillingham, Tim Hayes and Kenneth Allen (county representative forth coming).

Danny will send an e-mail trying to gain support from jurisdictions not yet represented on the LMS. He will also send out a jurisdiction package as soon as new profile forms are developed.

David Donnelly recommended using the State Critical Facility forms currently in use. Danny will include this form with jurisdiction package as soon as possible. A member asked whether the Critical Facilities list is kept up to date. Yes. Critical facilities are kept up to date at each County EOC.

The Work Group also needs to begin updating Jurisdiction Profiles and its LMLS Strategy including goals.

The required annual letter will be sent to the Dept. of Community Affairs in January to report on recent LMS Work Group activities, but will not include any changes to the project priority list at this time.

VII. New Business:

Ms. Ludie Ehlers (Division of Forestry) mentioned their agency's desire to work with small towns on issues of fire suppression in rural transitioning areas.

There was also a brief discussion about updated FEMA maps.

Next meeting: January 4, 2007—1:00 Reichert House

VIII. Adjourned

**Local Mitigation Strategy
Work Group Meeting**

January 4, 2007

Present:

- Linda Dixon* (University of Florida) – voting member
- David Donnelly* (Alachua County Emergency Management) – voting member
- Tim Hayes* (City of Gainesville)
- Vickie Vargo* (Alachua County OMB)
- Kathleen Pagan* (Alachua County Growth Management)
- Danny Hinson* (Alachua County Emergency Management)
- Alexis Amaye-Hunter* (Alachua County Emergency Management)
- David Thompson* (GRU)
- Rick Pisano* (Alachua County Library District)
- Alice Rankeillor* (City of Gainesville) – voting member
- Glenn Ketcham* (University of Florida)
- Ludie Ehlers* (Division of Forestry)
- David Cerlanek* (Alachua County Public Works)
- Bruce Gillingham* (City of High Springs) – voting member
- Jeffrey Peet* (Progress Energy)

Linda Dixon called the meeting to order.

I. Welcome and Introductions were made.

II. Approval of Agenda—Motion made by Alice Rankeillor, 2nd by David Donnelly

III. Approval of Minutes from December 7, 2006 meeting—Motion made by David Donnelly, 2nd by Alice Rankeillor

IV. The first meeting of the Project Ranking TF will be held February 8, 2007. The location will be at the Reichert House, 10am to noon. All projects currently on the LMS Project List must be scored using the new Score Guide. The goal is to have all projects scored by this meeting by each jurisdiction representative before this meeting. The Project Ranking TF will include: Alice Rankeillor, Danny Hinson, Terry Knowles, Bruce Gillingham, Tim Hayes and David Donnelly.

V. Jurisdiction Profile and Critical Facilities form(s). Danny is working on the list and a draft letter that will be mailed out to each LMS Jurisdiction asap..

VI. Software- Alice Rankeillor will see about getting copies of FEMA software to everyone.

VII. No New Business

Next meetings: February 8, 2007 – 10am Reichert House - Project Ranking Task Force participants only.
March 1, 2007—1:00 Reichert House – LMS Work Group meeting.

Adjourned

**Local Mitigation Strategy
Work Group Meeting**

April 5, 2007

Present:

<i>David Donnelly</i>	<i>(Alachua County Emergency Management)</i>
<i>Vickie Vargo</i>	<i>(Alachua County OMB)</i>
<i>Kathleen Pagan</i>	<i>(Alachua County Growth Management)</i>
<i>Danny Hinson</i>	<i>(Alachua County Emergency Management)</i>
<i>David Cerlanek</i>	<i>(Alachua County Public Works)</i>
<i>Jeffrey Peet</i>	<i>(Progress Energy)</i>
<i>John Richardson</i>	<i>(City of Alachua)</i>
<i>Jessie Taylor</i>	<i>(City of Alachua)</i>
<i>Charles Griggs</i>	<i>(Santa Fe Community College)</i>
<i>Chris Cooper</i>	<i>(City of Gainesville)</i>
<i>Carl Riherd</i>	<i>(Alachua County Library District)</i>
<i>Pete Backhaus</i>	<i>(City of Gainesville)</i>
<i>Doug Drymon</i>	<i>(City of Archer)</i>

Danny Hinson called the meeting to order.

I. Welcome and Introductions were made. Voting members were also identified.

II. Approval of Agenda—Motion made by Charles Griggs, 2nd by David Donnelly

III. Approval of Minutes from January 4, 2007 meeting—Motion made by David Donnelly, 2nd by Chris Copper

IV. Approval of Policy / Procedures as recommended by PRTF- Motion made by David Donnelly and 2nd by Carl Riherd. Vote was unanimously adopted after a discussion with questions and answers were entertained. Note: The Alachua County Library District has adopted the LMS. They have met the LMS eligibility requirements including voting privileges.

V. Jurisdiction Profile and Critical Facilities form(s). Discussion provided with an explanation to table completion of documents until projects are submitted, score validated and approved.

VI. Review of the LMS Project Ranking Procedures with the following comments:

3.2.1- Deadline will be March 15 of each year, beginning 2008.

5.2 – A request for information outside of LMS WG will be directed to Jurisdiction

5.3 – Jurisdictions will be responsible for providing FL Statue ensuring exemption from Florida Public Records Law on the LMS Score Guide documentation. They must also be willing to back up their exemption in a court of law. The county does not provide legal representation.

VII. Discussion of what is exempt from public record and what may not be exempt was conducted. Danny met with Rob Livingston (Assistant County Attorney) and to summarize - if you have a project that's sensitive in nature, each jurisdiction must provide documentation (FL Statute) for the exemption. Your jurisdiction must be willing to support the exemption in court if challenged. There has been a modification to the LMS Score Guide, to record if any part of the documentation submitted to validate the score is confidential. Exemption form "A" is to be completed when only a part of the document is exempt and Exemption form "B" should be used for when the complete document is not available for the public. Please review the Project Ranking Task Force Procedure document for a clear explanation regarding the subject.

Next meeting: May 3, 2007—1:00 Reichert House

Adjourned

**Local Mitigation Strategy
Work Group Meeting**

May 3, 2007

Present:

<i>Linda Dixon</i>	<i>(University of Florida)</i>
<i>Kathleen Pagan</i>	<i>(Alachua County Growth Management)</i>
<i>Danny Hinson</i>	<i>(Alachua County Emergency Management)</i>
<i>David Cerlanek</i>	<i>(Alachua County Public Works)</i>
<i>Charles Griggs</i>	<i>(Santa Fe Community College)</i>
<i>Chris Cooper</i>	<i>(City of Gainesville)</i>
<i>Pete Backhaus</i>	<i>(City of Gainesville)</i>
<i>Doug Drymon</i>	<i>(City of Archer)</i>
<i>Barbara Thomas</i>	<i>(Town of LaCrosse)</i>
<i>Tim Hayes</i>	<i>(City of Gainesville Fire Rescue)</i>
<i>Glen Ketcham</i>	<i>(University of Florida)</i>
<i>Bruce Gillingham</i>	<i>(High Springs Fire)</i>
<i>Ken Allen</i>	<i>(University of Florida)</i>
<i>Glenn Ketcham</i>	<i>(University of Florida)</i>
<i>Connie Goode</i>	<i>(City of Newberry)</i>
<i>Larry Sugg</i>	<i>(City of Newberry)</i>
<i>David Thompson</i>	<i>(GRU)</i>

Linda Dixon called the meeting to order.

I. Welcome and Introductions were made. Voting members were also identified.

II. Approval of Agenda—Motion made by Danny Hinson, 2nd by Bruce Gillingham. Passed unanimously.

III. Approval of Minutes from January 4, 2007 meeting—Motion made by Danny Hinson, 2nd by Bruce Gillingham. Passed unanimously.

IV. Policy / Procedures- Project Deadline to submit is June 5th with the new score guides. This is 60 days from the date of adoption. This is for all projects.

V. Approval of Score Guide—Motion made for approval as amended by Danny Hinson and 2nd by Bruce Gillingham. The amendment to exemption form A & B is to re-name them to Model Exemption Form A and B. Each jurisdiction can make their own in-house form as A and B, are provided as an example. Passed unanimously.

VI. Public Record Act— It is up to each Jurisdiction to provide justification, documenting their project is exempt from public record per Florida Statutes. Each jurisdiction needs to be prepared to support the exemption legally.
Other Business

A member asked if there are there any students at UF who could help with Grant Writing / Research? Linda will provide answers at our next meeting.

Danny read a letter from Division of Forestry from Mr. Don West and Ludie Ehlers supporting the goals of the Alachua County LMS. Specifically, they offered assistance to our county relating to their expertise. This assistance includes mitigation type activities, to the planning and zoning departments. They are also available for questions.

Next meeting: TBA

Adjourned

**Local Mitigation Strategy
Work Group Meeting**

August 2, 2007

Present:

Linda Dixon	(University of Florida)*
Kathleen Pagan	(Alachua County Growth Management)
Danny Hinson	(Alachua County Emergency Management)
David Cerlanek	(Alachua County Public Works)
Charles Griggs	(Santa Fe Community College)
Chris Cooper	(City of Gainesville)*
Pete Backhaus	(City of Gainesville)
Barbara Thomas	(Town of LaCrosse)*
Tim Hayes	(City of Gainesville Fire Rescue)
Kim Worley	(City of Waldo)
Vickie Vargo	(Alachua County OMB)
Alice Rankeillor	(City of Gainesville)
Patricia Lee	(City of Alachua)
Ludie Ehlers	(Division of Forestry)
Kelly Amerson	(ASO)
Donnie Love	(ASO)
Carl Riherd	(Alachua County Library District)*
David Donnelly	(Alachua County Emergency Management)*
Kenneth Allen	(University of Florida)

*** - voting members**

Linda Dixon called the meeting to order.

I. Welcome and Introductions were made. Voting members were also identified.

II. Approval of Agenda—Motion made by Carl Riherd, 2nd by Chris Cooper. Passed unanimously

III. Approval of Minutes from May 3, 2007 meeting—Motion made by Dave Donnelly, 2nd by Chris Cooper. Passed unanimously

IV. Review project score Validation list developed by Task Force. –Motion to adopt Validation List was made by David Donnelly, 2nd by Barbara Thomas
Scores can be appealed within 30 days of listing.

V. Initiative list—Motion made to approve by Dave Donnelly, 2nd Chris Cooper with the following changes: Move two (2) Alachua County FR projects to Initiative list. Put three (3) High Springs projects on Initiative list

VI. Updates –Need to have updates done by December.

Meeting adjourned

Next meeting will be October 4th- 3:00pm City Hall, Alachua, FL

**Local Mitigation Strategy
Work Group Meeting**

October 4, 2007

Present:

<i>Linda Dixon</i>	<i>(University of Florida)*</i>
<i>Kathleen Pagan</i>	<i>(Alachua County Growth Management)</i>
<i>Danny Hinson</i>	<i>(Alachua County Emergency Management)</i>
<i>David Cerlanek</i>	<i>(Alachua County Public Works)</i>
<i>Charles Griggs</i>	<i>(Santa Fe Community College)*</i>
<i>Chris Cooper</i>	<i>(City of Gainesville)*</i>
<i>Barbara Thomas</i>	<i>(Town of LaCrosse)*</i>
<i>Kim Worley</i>	<i>(City of Waldo)*</i>
<i>Stu Pearson</i>	<i>(City of Gainesville)</i>
<i>Patricia Lee</i>	<i>(City of Alachua)*</i>
<i>Ludie Ehlers</i>	<i>(Division of Forestry)</i>
<i>Kelly Amerson</i>	<i>(ASO)</i>
<i>Carl Riherd</i>	<i>(Alachua County Library District)*</i>
<i>David Donnelly</i>	<i>(Alachua County Emergency Management)*</i>
<i>Glenn Ketcham</i>	<i>(University of Florida)</i>
<i>Justin Tabor</i>	<i>(City of Alachua)</i>
<i>Connie Good</i>	<i>(City of Newberry)*</i>
<i>Amy Dalusio</i>	<i>(City of Newberry)</i>
<i>DeLoris Roberts</i>	<i>(City of Hawthorne)*</i>
<i>Cheryle Sommons</i>	<i>(City of Hawthorne)</i>
<i>Bruce Gillingham</i>	<i>(City of High Springs)*</i>
<i>Christian Popoli</i>	<i>(City of High Springs)</i>
<i>Doug Drymon</i>	<i>(City of Archer)*</i>

*** - voting members**

Linda Dixon called the meeting to order.

I. Welcome and Introductions were made. Voting members were also identified.

II. Approval of Agenda—Motion made by David Donnelly, 2nd by Barbara Thomas. Passed unanimously

III. Approval of Minutes from May 3, 2007 meeting—Motion made by Chris Cooper, 2nd by Charles Griggs. Passed unanimously

IV. Discussion on addition of Primary and/or Alternate names to the voting membership - explained jurisdictions may add names to either at any time. Also, if an Alternate name is added it must be received at ACEM 10 days prior to a meeting.

Discussion on adding Projects to the LMS Initiative list at any time. Reminder to all: adding projects to the Initiative List at any time is within the Bylaws. New projects must be received by March 15th of each year for scoring. It may be a good idea to add a project to the Initiative list so it will be ready for scoring.

Danny Hinson discussed and requested consideration for a Strategy Task Force to be developed to update and/or revise the LMS Strategy document by multi jurisdiction representation. After a brief discussion Bruce Gillingham made the motion and David Donnelly 2nd. It was approved unanimously.

Chair Linda Dixon, requested those interested in working on the Strategy TF to sign the list and the following members volunteered: Linda Dixon, Stu Pearson, Amy Dalusio, Kathleen Pagan, Bruce Gillingham, Christian Popoli and Danny Hinson. It is recommended these members meet immediately after or during the November meeting to establish a date just after the first of the year to establish procedures and officers.

It is not necessary to begin work this year on revision of the "Strategy" document as we have met the requirements as outlined by the State. Danny Hinson will follow up with an e-mail to each member and with the Minutes we can accept additional members who may not have been present at this meeting.

Alachua City Hall was offered for our November Meeting therefore the following information will be sent out via e-mail – our next meeting will be at the Alachua City Hall, November 1, 2007 beginning at 2pm. The address is 1500 NW 142nd Terrace, Alachua. Contact Ms. Patricia Lee if additional information is needed.

We had offers to host future LMS Work Group meetings from Hawthorne, High Springs Newberry and the Library. Thanks to all as we plan to move around the county.

There are plans for a representative from Suwannee River Water Mgt. District and Two representatives familiar with retrofitting buildings in the State (wind) for a presentation on mitigation ideas – more to follow.

Sometime after the first of the year Ludie Elders and Jeff Bielling will provide wildfire information including services they offer through their agencies

Meeting adjourned

Reminder: next meeting will be November 1st 2:00pm City Hall, Alachua, FL

Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group Meeting

November 2, 2007

Present:

<i>Linda Dixon</i>	<i>(University of Florida)*</i>
<i>Kathleen Pagan</i>	<i>(Alachua County Growth Management)</i>
<i>Danny Hinson</i>	<i>(Alachua County Emergency Management)</i>
<i>David Cerlanek</i>	<i>(Alachua County Public Works)</i>
<i>Charles Griggs</i>	<i>(Santa Fe Community College)*</i>
<i>Chris Cooper</i>	<i>(City of Gainesville)*</i>
<i>Pete Backhaus</i>	<i>(City of Gainesville)</i>
<i>Barbara Thomas</i>	<i>(Town of LaCrosse)*</i>
<i>Tim Hayes</i>	<i>(City of Gainesville Fire Rescue)</i>
<i>Kim Worley</i>	<i>(City of Waldo)*</i>
<i>Patricia Lee</i>	<i>(City of Alachua)*</i>
<i>Carl Riherd</i>	<i>(Alachua County Library District)*</i>
<i>David Donnelly</i>	<i>(Alachua County Emergency Management)*</i>
<i>Glenn Ketcham</i>	<i>(University of Florida)</i>
<i>Justin Tabor</i>	<i>(City of Alachua)</i>
<i>Connie Good</i>	<i>(City of Newberry) *</i>
<i>Amy Dalusio</i>	<i>(City of Newberry)</i>
<i>Cheryle Sommons</i>	<i>(City of Hawthorne)*</i>
<i>Christian Popoli</i>	<i>(City of High Springs)*</i>
<i>Doug Drymon</i>	<i>(City of Archer) *</i>
<i>David Thompson</i>	<i>(GRU)</i>
<i>Jeffery Peet</i>	<i>(Progress Energy)</i>
<i>Stu Pearson</i>	<i>(City of Gainesville)</i>

*** - voting members (primary and/or alternate)**

Linda Dixon called the meeting to order.

I. Welcome and Introductions were made. Voting members were also identified.

II. Approval of Agenda—Motion made by Patricia Lee, 2nd by Kim Worley. Passed unanimously

III. Approval of Minutes from October 4, 2007 meeting—Motion made by Dave Donnelly, 2nd by Barbara Thomas. Passed unanimously

IV. 2008 Officers were elected.

Chair—Chris Cooper from the City of Gainesville

Vice Chair—Bruce Gillingham from the City of High Springs

V. Special Guest Speakers-

Mr. Steve Minis-Suwannee River Water Management District- Floodplain Management

Mr. Link Walther- CSA Planning- Wind protection for buildings

Ms. Sherri Meier- Centurion Screens- Grant and Planning

Presentations offered by above guest with questions and answer time offered valuable information toward education on mitigation activities.

Brief discussion relating to next meeting will be in January 2009 (no meeting in December) and the January meeting will be for the Strategy TF. More info will follow. The LMS WG will plan to meet in February.

Future training will include Forestry mitigation from Ludie Ehlers, Division of Forestry and Jeff Bielling, ACFR. More info will follow.

Meeting adjourned

L.3 2007 Task Force Agenda

Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Work Group Meeting		2/8/07 10:00 AM Reichert House
Meeting called by:	Project Ranking TF	LMS Project Ranking TF
Agenda	Actions	
<p>I. Welcome and Introductions II. Comments to draft Agenda III. Discussion of procedures – How will we accept, process and validate the score for each project submitted for listing on the LMS Project list. IV. Discussion of the LMS Scoring Guide: I (Danny Hinson) would like to take a few minutes to review (very briefly) the Score Guide. We never really went over each Decision Factor after each edit or change. I think it might be good to review so we are all on the same page. VI. Other Business – How do we recognize the public and/or vendors who may wish to attend out meetings. VII. Next LMS Project Ranking TF Meeting:? VI. ADJOURN</p>		

L.4 2006 and 2007 Task Force Minutes

**Local Mitigation Strategy
 Score Guide Task Force**

August 21, 2006

Present:

<i>Danny Hinson</i>	<i>Alachua County Emergency Management</i>
<i>Alexis Amaye-Hunter</i>	<i>Alachua County Emergency Management</i>
<i>Linda Dixon</i>	<i>University of Florida</i>
<i>Pete Backhaus</i>	<i>City of Gainesville/GPD</i>
<i>Tim Hayes</i>	<i>City of Gainesville/GFR</i>
<i>Lesa Holder</i>	<i>City of Gainesville/GFR</i>
<i>Ramesch Bush</i>	<i>Alachua County Environmental Protection</i>
<i>Glenn Ketchan</i>	<i>University of Florida</i>
<i>Jeff Bielling</i>	<i>Alachua County Fire Rescue</i>
<i>David Thompson</i>	<i>GRU</i>
<i>Kathleen Pagan</i>	<i>Alachua County Growth Management</i>
<i>Vicki Vargo</i>	<i>Alachua County Office of Management & Budget</i>
<i>Don Sessions</i>	<i>City of Gainesville GFR</i>

The meeting was called to order by Chair, Linda Dixon followed by introductions.

There were no minutes from the previous meeting.

There is no agenda but the main topic of discussion is the scoring guide that was sent out via email. This is the second version, the same one that was handed out at the meeting of August 3rd. The main goal is to discuss this guide and come up with something that everyone will agree on as a scoring guide that will prioritize projects submitted for ranking on the LMS Project List.

It was decided that the best way to handle this is to go item by item. Chair Dixon asked for comments or observations first.

Danny Hinson wanted to make sure that everyone had the version that said revision on the front page.

Chair Dixon also brought copies of the goals and objections out of the LMS.

Chair Dixon stated that the "Procedures Document" numbers don't match the Score Guide. There was an extra Decision Factor on the total point sheet and it started 1, 2, 3 and then the score sheet started 1, 2, and 3. So, the numbers didn't match up. Linda suggested that we should change number 1. If the others are renumbered then the questions will match the description form.

The question was asked "does it change the final worksheet form?" The answer was yes because there are 13 questions/13 counting the description.

Listed below are the recommendations on each Decision Factors:

Percentage of Jurisdiction's Population Benefited: It was decided to strike #1.

Health and Safety Considerations: Population numbers were changed to better reflect the local jurisdictions.

Environmental and Human Health Impact: It was decided to leave this one as is.

Consistency with other Plans and Programs: It was suggested that additional regulations be included. After a discussion it was determined to leave as is.

Reduces Risk of Future Damage: Significant changes were recommended.

Supports Essential and/or Critical Services: Don Sessions provided a recommendation to change and divide this factor into two parts – essential and the other non-essential services.

The Probability of Receiving Funding for Implementation: Will rewrite this Decision Factor.

The Feasibility of Implementation: Will touch this up re-write the language eliminating the 5 point increase item.

Community Rating System: One point if it meets any one of the categories.

Protection of Repetitive Loss Properties: It was suggested to add information received from the Property Appraisers' Office to the description and take the 'or' out.

Estimated Benefit to Cost/Cost Impact Ratio: Go back to the drawing board and come up with a formula.

Benefits not yet identified: Will eliminate benefits extend beyond community boundaries.

Population Tie-Breaker: This is pure population – suggestion was to change the range of population items.

Once the guide is rewritten copies will be emailed to those in attendance in this meeting.

The next meet has been scheduled for Thursday, September 7, 10:00 a.m., location will be announced.

**Local Mitigation Strategy
Bylaws Work Group Meeting**

August 24, 2006

Present:

<i>Linda Dixon</i>	<i>University of Florida</i>
<i>David Donnelly</i>	<i>Emergency Services</i>
<i>Tim Hayes</i>	<i>City of Gainesville</i>
<i>Pete Backhaus</i>	<i>City of Gainesville</i>
<i>Vickie Vargo</i>	<i>Alachua County OMB</i>
<i>Kathleen Pagan</i>	<i>Alachua County Growth Management</i>
<i>Danny Hinson</i>	<i>Emergency Services</i>
<i>Alexis Amaye-Hunter</i>	<i>Emergency</i>
<i>Jeffrey Peet</i>	<i>Progress Energy FL</i>

Linda Dixon called the meeting to order.

Copies of the Bylaws of the Alachua County Mitigation 20/20 Task Force were used as a template to establish new By Laws for the LMS. These bylaws were discussed item by item. There are portions used from the current LMS and it was suggested to include Florida Statutes Chapter 252 and Florida Rule 9 G.

Following the discussion it was decided that the bylaws will be corrected as discussed and will be sent out to the members. It was not believed another meeting would be necessary. Danny Hinson will provide copies to members present well before the 9/21 meeting for approval by the LMS Work Group.

Meeting adjourned.

**Local Mitigation Strategy
Score Guide Task Force Meeting
Alachua County EOC**

September 7, 2006

Present:

<i>Danny Hinson</i>	<i>Alachua County Emergency Management (TF member)</i>
<i>Alexis Amaye-Hunter</i>	<i>Alachua County Emergency Management (TF member)</i>
<i>Linda Dixon</i>	<i>University of Florida (TF member)</i>
<i>Tim Hayes</i>	<i>City of Gainesville/GPD (TF member)</i>
<i>Glenn Ketcham</i>	<i>University of Florida (TF member)</i>
<i>Kathleen Pagan</i>	<i>Alachua County Growth Management (TF member)</i>
<i>Chief Will May</i>	<i>Alachua County Fire Rescue (TF member)</i>
<i>Terry Knowles</i>	<i>Mayor of Hawthorne (TF member)</i>

The meeting was called to order by Chair, Linda Dixon

This was the second meeting on the Task Force to come up with a scoring guide that will prioritize projects submitted for ranking on the LMS Project list.

Members and guest introduced themselves. Task Force members agreed that Terry Knowles will be recognized as a voting member of the task force since he is new to the office and was not provided the opportunity to join the task force when membership was solicited from the LMS Work Group.

The agenda was approved by unanimous vote of the members.

The amended minutes of August 21, 2006 were approved with the following changes to Decision Factor Description:

1. Change the numbering to match the work sheet on project proposal document.
6. Support Essential and/or Critical Services; added Life Safety, Cultural and Economic Considerations.
11. Estimated Benefit to Cost/Cost Impact Ratio: Formula to be based on FEMA
12. Benefits not yet identified: Make worth 1 point multi Jurisdictional
13. Population Tie-Breaker: Make two tier: 1) Life Safety Project 2) Population

Members reviewed the Score Guide revisions dated 9/6/06, and made the following recommendations.

1. Percentage of Jurisdiction's population Benefited: There was much discussion not to change and leave as we originally developed however the group voted and it was determined to make the changes as suggested.
2. Health and Safety Consideration: Danny Hinson made a motion to retain the population thresholds as originally drafted but changing the 5-point threshold for populations of at least 200,000 "or multi-jurisdictional projects" and adding additional language to clarify that the criteria applies to personal injury benefits. The motion was seconded by Alexis Amaye-Hunter. Motion failed. Kathleen Pagan made a motion to keep the population thresholds as originally drafted and adding language to each factor to state that "people by directly reducing personal injury/illness and risk of personal injury/illness". The motion was seconded by Glenn Ketcham and passed 4-3. Members also discussed the need to better define direct benefit v. indirect benefit such that projects such as studies and property damage are clearly not awarded points in this category meant to define direct personal injury and illness benefit.
3. Environmental and Human Health Impact: It was decided to leave this as is.
4. Consistency with other Plans and Programs: It was decided to leave as is, but add the word s "or plan" to the end of the last bullet.

5. Reduces Risk of Future Damage: Members agreed to add the word “property” to the title: Reduces Risk of Future Property Damage. Glenn Ketcham made a motion to modify the thresholds such that:
 - 5 points = 66%-100%;
 - 3 points = 34%-65%;
 - 1 point = 0%-33%

The motion was seconded by Alexis Amaya-Hunter and passed unanimously.
6. Supports Essential and/or Critical Services: Linda Dixon read an e-mail from Don Sessions who provided a recommendation to change and divide this factor into two parts-essential and the other non-essential services. Essential and non essential services and Safety / Cultural Economic / Educational considerations. Members discussed this criterion and recommended various word changes to clarify the criteria. Members discussed the issue of public v. private facilities and services, and agreed that some private facilities such as hospitals should be credited in the criterion.
7. The Probability of Receiving Funding for Implementation: Members agreed to rewrite this Decision Factor to clarify differences in funding types. Tim Hates made a motion to modify the criteria text as discussed. This motion was seconded by Danny Hinson and passed unanimously.
8. The feasibility of Implementation:
9. Community Rating System: Members agreed to modify the introductory sentence for clarity and to specify GIS mapping. Alexis Amaya-Hunter made a motion to change the criterion such that a project is eligible for one point for each of the four criterions that it meets for a total possible four points. Danny Hinson seconded the motion, which passed 4-3.
10. Protection of Repetitive Loss Properties: This criterion has not been modified to reflect the changes recommended by the Task Force at its meeting August 21, 2006. The Task Force has recommended changing “or” to “and”, but first requested information from Alachua County Emergency Management Dept. regarding the number of Pre-Firm Structures in Alachua County. This criterion is still under review.
11. Estimated Benefit to Cost/Cost Impact Ratio: This criterion has not been modified to reflect the changes recommended by the Task Force at its meeting August 21, 2006. The Task Force has recommended that the B/C analysis reflect FEMA application criteria. This criterion is still under review.
12. Benefits not yet identified: Members agreed to strike the first factor for multi-jurisdictional components since this has been addressed in other criteria.
13. Population Tie-Breaker: This criterion has not been modified to reflect the changes recommended by the Task Force at its meeting August 21, 2006. At that time the Task Force requested a two-tier-tie-breaker addressing life safety benefits and population served. After much discussion, the group decided to first require the applicant to indicate if the project had “Life Safety” considerations and 2nd list the population the project served. When a tie occurs, the project ranking list will reflect those projects with the same score that has “Life Safety” considerations with an asterisk. There may still be a tie in the score: however, the second consideration of the population benefited by the project will be the second determining factor in the tie-breaker. The EOC staff was tasked to change the wording to accommodate these changes.

Alachua County Local Mitigation Strategy Committee
 Procedure for Mitigation Project Proposals

Purpose

This Procedure is to be used by jurisdictions and organizations participating in the development and maintenance of the Alachua County Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) in accordance to 9G-2.002 State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. The purpose of this document is to provide the methodology used for the prioritization of mitigation project proposals identified for incorporation into the LMS.

Countywide use of the standardized approach described herein will assure both the Alachua County LMS Workgroup and participating organizations that project proposal prioritization has been completed in an objective and consistent manner. This will allow for a more effective comparison of project proposals when potential funding sources are available.

Local Mitigation Strategy Workgroup Priorities

The LMS Workgroup has determined the protection of people and the environment paramount to property and the greater good of Alachua County as the vision of accomplishing the goals and objectives of the LMS. The Workgroup has established a four tier approach to project prioritization with rank preference for the following project types: (1) Life Safety and Health; (2) Critical Operations and Infrastructure; (3) Economic Viability and (4) Preparedness Planning and Studies. This approach will be reflected in the scoring of projects by the Project Ranking Task force.

Overview of the Prioritization Approach

The approach to prioritizing mitigation project proposals incorporates three basic considerations:

The approach needs to incorporate all foreseeable significant Decision Factors involved in the merit and feasibility of implementing project proposals.

The approach needs to be quantified to enable the ranking of numerous project proposals.

The priority ranking will help the LMS Workgroup respond to funding opportunities regardless of their origin, restrictions, and purposes by identifying the project proposals with highest priority for the particular funding source.

The prioritization process is an integral part of the planning process to identify and characterize mitigation project proposals. Completion of the "Project Proposal Description Form" is a necessary prerequisite for the prioritization process.

Decision Factors Considered in the Prioritization Process

The general categories of decision factors considered in this process are the following:

- The geographic area benefited
- Health and safety considerations
- Environmental and human health impact
- Consistency with other plans and programs
- Reduction of future property damage
- Support of essential or critical infrastructure or services
- The probability of funding
- The feasibility of implementation
- Support of the Community Rating System
- Repetitive loss considerations
- Estimated Benefit to Cost/Cost-Impact Ratio
- Benefits not identified
- Tie-Breaker- Life safety considerations and population directly benefited

In all cases, the Project Ranking Task Force will rank the priorities based on the information provided in the "Project Proposal Description Form." The analysis conducted using the Decision Factors will score benefits provided by the mitigation project proposal.

The Mitigation Project Proposal Packet

Each project proposal will receive a project identification number by the Committee. This number should appear on all documents submitted for review. Complete Project Proposals packets will include the following:

- Scoring Guide for Mitigation Project Proposals
- Project Proposal Description Form
- Compilation of Scores Worksheet
- Any supporting documents, tables or graphs included as addendum items.

Compiling the priority ranking scores:

The LMS Workgroup will validate each project proposal score submitted. The scores from each decision factor should be entered on form "Compilation of Scores Worksheet" by the applicant. The Project Ranking Task Force will validate each project proposal score including an authorized signature from the LMS Workgroup, Co-Chair and/or another authorized member of the LMS Committee.

The rankings assigned to decision factors are explained more completely in the "Scoring Guide." The higher the numerical ranking of the project proposal, the higher the overall priority will be given by the LMS Workgroup. Both the project proposal score and description form will determine priority ranking.

Bylaws and Task Force

October 18, 2006

Present were:

Linda Dixon	University of Florida
Pete Backhaus	City of Gainesville
Kathleen Pagan	Alachua County Growth Management
Danny Hinson	Emergency Management
Alexis Amaye-Hunter	Emergency Management
Glenn Ketchan	University of Florida
Bruce Gillingham	City of High Springs
Alice Rankeillor	City of Gainesville

Linda Dixon Chair, called the meeting to order.

The Task Force reviewed the Bylaws and made minor changes. The Task Force will make a recommendation to the LMS Work Group to accept the document at the next LMS Work Group meeting. Each jurisdiction will need to complete a list of voting members and up to two alternates. Danny Hinson will compile and maintain this list.

Meeting adjourned at 2:05

**Local Mitigation Strategy
Score Guide Task Force Meeting**

October 18, 2006

Present:

<i>Danny Hinson</i>	<i>Alachua County Emergency Management (TF member)</i>
<i>Alexis Amaye-Hunter</i>	<i>Alachua County Emergency Management (TF member)</i>
<i>Linda Dixon</i>	<i>University of Florida (TF member)</i>
<i>Tim Hayes</i>	<i>City of Gainesville/GPD (TF member)</i>
<i>Glenn Ketchan</i>	<i>University of Florida (TF member)</i>
<i>Kathleen Pagan</i>	<i>Alachua County Growth Management (TF member)</i>
<i>Terry Knowles</i>	<i>Mayor of Hawthorne (TF member)</i>
<i>Pete Backhaus</i>	<i>City of Gainesville</i>
<i>Alice Rankeillor</i>	<i>City of Gainesville</i>

Meeting was called to order by Linda Dixon.

The Task Force reviewed each Decision Factor editing the previous draft making a few changes to be presented to the Task Force at the Nov. meeting. Danny and Alexis are completing these changes.

Each jurisdiction will do at least two (2) projects to bring to the next meeting.

Meeting adjourned at 3:50.

Local Mitigation Strategy

November 2, 2006

Present:

<i>Danny Hinson</i>	<i>Alachua County Emergency Management</i>
<i>Kathleen Pagan</i>	<i>Alachua County Growth Management</i>
<i>Terry Knowles</i>	<i>Mayor of Hawthorne</i>
<i>Pete Backhaus</i>	<i>City of Gainesville</i>
<i>Alice Rankeillor</i>	<i>City of Gainesville</i>
<i>Dave Donnelly</i>	<i>Alachua County Emergency Management</i>
<i>Ben Buckner</i>	<i>City of Gainesville</i>
<i>Ludie Ehlers</i>	<i>Division of Forestry</i>
<i>Kenneth Allen</i>	<i>University of FI</i>
<i>Butch Skipper</i>	<i>Alachua County Public Works</i>
<i>Vickie Vargo</i>	<i>Alachua County OMB</i>
<i>Art Hatfield</i>	<i>City of Waldo</i>
<i>Charles Kelly</i>	<i>City of Micanopy</i>

Meeting was called to order by Danny Hinson.

Minutes from the October 18 meeting were approved.

Danny stated he will send out updated Score Guides.

Discussion was had on who votes. It was determined that:
LMS Work Group meetings - only designated jurisdiction's can vote.
Task Force meetings - Anyone present at meeting can vote.

Danny will work on clarifying membership and making any changes to the Bylaws.

Bylaws were reviewed with a few changes. Danny will make changes and send out.

Clarification was requested on what exactly a jurisdiction is.

Alice suggested that the meetings be advertised with the agenda in advance of meetings to help increase participation.

Meeting adjourned.

Next meeting will be December 7 at Reichert House at 1 pm.

**Local Mitigation Strategy
Project Ranking TF**

February 8, 2007

Present:

<i>Kenneth Allen</i>	<i>University of FL</i>
<i>Chris Cooper</i>	<i>City of Gainesville</i>
<i>Dave Donnelly</i>	<i>Alachua County Emergency Management</i>
<i>Bruce Gillingham</i>	<i>High Springs FD</i>
<i>Tim Hayes</i>	<i>Gainesville FD</i>
<i>Danny Hinson</i>	<i>Alachua County Emergency Management</i>

Draft Agenda provided by Danny Hinson.

Introductions conducted. Chris Cooper was present representing the City of Gainesville for Alice Rankeillor. Chris indicated he may become the City representative in lieu of Alice which will be determined soon.

Danny Hinson suggested and nominated Kenneth Allen for Chair. Kenneth presented concern for serving as Chair representing UF as Linda Dixon also serves as LMS Work Group Chair also from UF. Discussion from the group determined there is absolutely no problem with both Kenneth and Linda serving as Chair. TF voted to elect Kenneth as Chair.

Recommendation for David Donnelly to serve as Vice-Chair was also approved.

Discussion began on the TF procedures regarding validating project scores, how to contact the jurisdiction once validated, the appeal process, how many days does the TF have once a jurisdiction submits a project to validate the score and meeting dates.

It was agreed this TF will meet more frequently at first so the current projects listed can be re-scored. We also agreed as has been the custom, every member of this TF has a vote. All meetings are open to the public and will be publicized as a public notice as the LMS Work Group meetings have been publicized.

The TF Chair will soon make available a document describing the process based on above discussion for each member to comment.

The next meeting will be Tuesday February 20, 2007 10am at the Alachua County, Emergency Operations Center.

L.5 2008 LMS Work Group Agendas

Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Work Group Meeting		3/6/08 10:00 AM Alachua County EOC Hawthorne Rd & SE 27th Street
Meeting called by:	Chris Cooper, Chair	LMS General Meeting
Agenda	Actions	
<p>I. Welcome and Introductions II. Approval of Agenda III. Approval of Minutes - LMS Work Group meeting of November 2, 2007 (Last meeting of 2007 year for LMS Work Group) IV. Progress / Update regarding LMS Strategy TF Mr. Christian Popoli Chair and Ms. Linda Dixon Vice Chair V. Request volunteers for 2008 Project Ranking Task Force Need 8 or 9 volunteers to serve scoring projects – varied disciplines VI. Presentation on Wildfire Mitigation Ms. Ludie Ehlers and Mr. Jamie Rittenhouse, Div of Forestry and Mr. Jeff Bielling ACFR VII. New Business We will have a representative from Phoenix Windows conducting a presentation at our next meeting (date to be announce). OTHER BUSINESS ADJOURN</p>		

Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Work Group Meeting		6/5/08 10:00 AM Alachua County EOC Hawthorne Rd & SE 27th Street
Meeting called by:	Chris Cooper, Chair	LMS General Meeting
Agenda	Actions	
<p>I. Welcome and Introductions II. Approval of Agenda III. Approval of Minutes - LMS Work Group meeting of March 6, 2008 IV. Progress / Update regarding LMS Strategy TF Mr. Christian Popoli Chair and Ms. Linda Dixon Vice Chair and vote on LMS Mission Statement/Goals V. Presentation from Phoenix Windows Ms. Jennifer Best VI. New Business – Get Ready campaign We will be meeting with another group to discuss how best to reach the residents of Alachua County regarding mitigation and preparedness with the “Get Ready” group. Should we combine our efforts? Should or could we in lieu of one big program meet locally within each jurisdiction at a special event? Discussion. OTHER BUSINESS ADJOURN</p>		

Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Work Group Meeting		8/7/08 10:00 AM Alachua County EOC Hawthorne Rd & SE 27th Street
Meeting called by:	Chris Cooper, Chair	LMS General Meeting
Agenda	Actions	
<p>I. Welcome and Introductions II. Approval of Agenda III. Approval of Minutes LMS Work Group meeting of June 5, 2008 IV. Presentation from Ms. Joy Duperault, Planner, FL DEM Joy will provide direction to our LMS Strategy TF regarding updating current LMS. Note: all Strategy TF members should bring hardcopy or electronic copy to view during discussion (attached to e-mail). V. New Business We will present the latest display board for our outreach effort to be used at demonstrations and or workshops. We will display the "Alachua Prepares" initiative including introducing "Allie the Ant" web site. OTHER BUSINESS Suggestion: Discussion for possible contact to jurisdictions that no longer meet voting status per Bylaws / project submittal. ADJOURN</p>		

Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Work Group Meeting		9/4/08 10:00 AM Alachua County EOC Hawthorne Rd & SE 27th Street
Meeting called by:	Chris Cooper, Chair	LMS General Meeting
Agenda	Actions	
<p>I. Welcome and Introductions II. Approval of Agenda III. Approval of Minutes LMS Work Group meeting of August 7, 2008 IV. Presentation from Ms. Ludie Bond (DOF) Ludie is interested in the development of a Wildfire Mitigation Task Force similar to neighboring counties and will explain the benefits and potential members. The LMS Work Group will need to approve creation of this TF. V. New Business We will present the latest information on FEMA / State assistance offered to our county (PA / IA) and the latest updates. We need to determine if HMGP grants will be made available.... OTHER BUSINESS The LMS Strategy TF will meet after the Work Group to assign responsibilities using the Crosswalk. ADJOURN</p>		

Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Work Group Meeting		10/2/08 10:00 AM Alachua County EOC/CCC Hawthorne Rd & SE 27th Street
Meeting called by:	Chris Cooper, Chair	LMS General Meeting
Agenda	Actions	
<p>I. Welcome and Introductions</p> <p>II. Approval of Agenda</p> <p>III. Approval of Minutes LMS Work Group meeting of September 4, 2008</p> <p>IV. Presentation on completed Mitigation Projects (HMGP / PDM) Alachua County has retrofitted four Fire Stations and Fire Rescue Headquarters for wind protection. Each window and/or bay door as been protected by a cover or netting. These projects were funded by the HMGP with county share (75/25). UF has done the same wind retrofit project. With new grants soon becoming available look over your project list and consider future projects as you never know when grants will be made available.</p> <p>V. New Business We will present the latest information on FEMA / State assistance offered to our county (PA / IA) and the latest updates. We have verified that HMGP funds will be available. Look for the latest word on applications. Have you seen the latest sink hole?</p> <p>OTHER BUSINESS The LMS Strategy TF will meet after the Work Group to review progress on assignments from our last meeting.</p> <p>ADJOURN</p>		

Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Work Group Meeting		11/6/08 10:00 AM Alachua County EOC/CCC Hawthorne Rd & SE 27th Street
Meeting called by:	Chris Cooper, Chair	LMS General Meeting
Agenda	Actions	
<p>I. Welcome and Introductions</p> <p>II. Approval of Agenda</p> <p>III. Approval of Minutes LMS Work Group meeting of October 2, 2008</p> <p>IV. Discussion on LMS Project Ranking list: The Project Ranking Procedure document item 3.2.3 allow for an additional opportunity to rank projects after impacted by an incident where possible HMGP funding might become available. We will need a motion and vote to allow for this special ranking. (Danny Hinson)</p> <p>V. New Business Discussion on development of an Outreach Task Force to determine the best method of reaching out to private citizens, business community for participation in the LMS. (Danny Hinson)</p> <p>Update on the Wildfire Mitigation Task Force by Ludie Bond.</p> <p>Discuss White Paper document to be used as guidance for LMS Score Guide Decision Factor 4. (Danny Hinson)</p> <p>Submit Draft "Recent Disaster/ Event" document to be used as a maintenance tool after an event and for revising the LMS when appropriate. (Danny Hinson)</p> <p>Update on LMS Strategy Task Force -</p> <p>OTHER BUSINESS The LMS Strategy TF will meet after the Work Group to review progress on assignments from our last meeting. Please bring your completed work to share with the group. If anyone would like to join the group – we would like to have you.</p> <p>Prepare for elections in our December meeting. Next month we will hold elections for Chair and Vice Chair.</p> <p>ADJOURN</p>		

Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Work Group Meeting		12/4/08 10:00 AM Alachua County EOC/CCC Hawthorne Rd & SE 27th Street
Meeting called by:	Chris Cooper, Chair	LMS General Meeting
Agenda	Actions	
<p>I. Welcome and Introductions</p> <p>II. Approval of Agenda <i>(need motion to approve and second)</i></p> <p>III. Approval of Minutes LMS Work Group meeting of November 4, 2008 <i>(need motion to approve and second)</i></p> <p>IV. Discussion on LMS Project Ranking list: The Project Ranking TF met on Nov 19th to develop a one-time HMGP eligible list to provide the State re: TS Fay. The list will be presented to the Work Group for approval. We will need a motion and vote to allow for this special list (Kelly Amerson, Chair PRTF). List will be provided.</p> <p>Update on the Wildfire Mitigation Task Force meeting Nov.19th (Ludie Bond).</p> <p>V. New Business Vote on Chair and Vice Chair for 2009. The current Bylaws call for a vote no later than last quarter of calendar year. Members who can vote are jurisdiction representatives in good standing (see list attached).</p> <p>Members who can serve as Chair and Vice Chair must be either a voting and/or alternate voting member in good standing (see list attached).</p> <p>(Copies of both Bylaws and voting members will be provided)</p> <p>OTHER BUSINESS The LMS Strategy TF will meet after the Work Group to review progress on assignments from our last meeting. Please bring your completed work to share with the group. <i>If anyone would like to join the group – we would like to have you.</i></p> <p>ADJOURN</p>		

L.6 2008 LMS Work Group Minutes**Local Mitigation Strategy
Work Group Meeting****March 6, 2008**

Present:

Linda Dixon	(University of Florida)*
Kathleen Pagan	(Alachua County Growth Management)
Michael Fay	(Alachua County Public Works)
Charles Griggs	(Santa Fe Community College)*
Chris Cooper	(City of Gainesville)*
Kim Worley	(City of Waldo)*
Rick Pisaro	(Alachua County Library District)*
David Donnelly	(Alachua County Emergency Management)*
Glenn Ketcham	(University of Florida)
Cheryle Sommons	(City of Hawthorne)*
Christian Popoli	(City of High Springs)*
Doug Drymon	(City of Archer) *
Stu Pearson	(City of Gainesville)
Ebbin Spellman	(ACEM)
Bruce Gillingham	(High Springs FD)*
Kelly Amerson	(ASO)
Donnie Love	(ASO)
Jeff Bielling	(ACFR)
Ludie Ehler	(DOF)
Jan Rittenhour	(DOF)
Tim Hayes	(City of Gainesville)

*** - voting members (primary and/or alternate)**

I. Chris Cooper called the meeting to order.

Welcome and Introductions were made. Voting members were also identified.

II. Approval of Agenda—Motion made by Linda Dixon, 2nd by Charles Griggs. Passed unanimously

III. LMS Strategy TF Report: Christian Popoli, Chair requested each jurisdictional representative update their Critical Facilities list and Land Use info based on handout documentation. Jurisdictions not represented will receive their info via mail.

Archer, Gainesville, Hawthorne, High Springs, UF were represented.

Target for completion is April 15th. This was actually done at the end of the meeting during announcements.

The TF proposal to update the Mission Statement and Goals has been tabled until the next meeting.

IV. Special Guest Speakers-

Mr. Jeff Bielling- ACFR

Ms. Ludie Ehlers- DOF

Ms. Jan Rittenhour- DOF

Presentations offered by above guest with questions and answer time offered valuable information toward wildfire mitigation activities.

V. Request for volunteers to participate in the Project Ranking Task Force (PRTF) for this calendar year. This TF will meet and validate scores for projects submitted to be included in the LMS Project Ranking List submitted to the State. Contact Chris Cooper to volunteer. The names who volunteered to date are Danny Hinson, Michael Fay, David Donnelly, Tim Hayes, Stu Pearson, and Kelly Amerson.

Meeting adjourned

Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group Meeting

June 5, 2008

Attendance:

Kathleen Pagan	(Alachua County Growth Management)
Kim Worley	(City of Waldo)*
Carl Riherd	(Alachua County Library District)*
David Donnelly	(Alachua County Emergency Management)*
Glenn Ketcham	(University of Florida)*
Cheryle Sommons	(City of Hawthorne)*
Christian Popoli	(City of High Springs)
Doug Drymon	(City of Archer)*
Stu Pearson	(City of Gainesville)
Bruce Gillingham	(High Springs FD)*
Kelly Amerson	(ASO)
Donnie Love	(ASO)
Tim Hayes	(City of Gainesville)*
Danny Hinson	(ACEM)
Barbara Thomas	(Town of LaCrosse)*
Pete Backhaus	(City of Gainesville)
Connie Goode	(City of Newberry)*
Amy Dalusio	(City of Newberry)
Vicki Vargo	(Alachua County)
Danielle Judd	(City of Alachua)*
Steven Kirkland	(GRU)
Howard Stap	(GRU)
Barton Wilder	(Alachua County Extension)
Don Tyson	(ASO)
Scott Bellot	(GRU)
Gary McKenzie	(GRU)
Charles Brown	(UF/FAS)
Carolyn Hunt	(Citizen)
Gary Hunt	(Citizen)
Wendy Kinser	(City of Newberry)

*** - voting members (primary and/or alternate)**

I. Bruce Gillingham called the meeting to order.

Welcome and Introductions were made. Voting members were also identified.

II. Approval of Agenda—Motion made by Carl Riherd, 2nd by Tim Hayes. The minutes from previous meeting were approved passing unanimously as well David made the motion and 2nd by Glenn Ketcham. We also adopted the revised LMS Goals and Objectives (motion made by David Donnelly and 2nd by Glenn Ketcham).

III. Unfortunately our Guest Speaker was unable to attend.

IV. We started off with a discussion relating to the Get Ready campaign asking for suggestions on how to take this idea to the next level. There were various suggestions on how to best reach the county residents on being prepared as well as taking personal responsibility. Interestingly, there was not a desire to continue with the Mall type project as the group seemed to be ready for something different using various modes of outreach.

Some items suggested were:

Brochures or inserts / Safety City complex / continue workshops (schools and various locations) / Library (set up computers to assist in developing a plan and be able to print / Special festival or town events / using various computer resources (Face Book, links on our web site) / Booth at various events / mixture of all.

The group still continues to endorse our four goals: Get a Kit, Get a Plan, Be Informed and Be Involved. So the challenge is to incorporate the suggested items above with the goals of outreach.

Everyone continues to support Ali the Ant (the little worker ant) always working to prepare theme. We will continue to meet with our Outreach TF which is a combination of LMS and the former "Get Ready" group to discuss the best method to reach the community.

V. Christian Popoli gave an update on the LMS Strategy TF reminding each jurisdictional representative to update their Critical Facilities list and Land Use info based on handout documentation. We have a good response to date (7 Jurisdictions have submitted their information). Amy Dalusio (Newberry) volunteered to make contact with appropriate jurisdiction representative to fill in a few missing contact pieces from the previous Critical Facilities List.

Meeting adjourned

Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group Meeting

August 8, 2008

Attendance:

Kathleen Pagan	(Alachua County Growth Management)
Kenneth Allen	(University of Florida)*
Cheryle Sommons	(City of Hawthorne)*
Bruce Gillingham	(City of High Springs)*
Doug Drymon	(City of Archer) *
Kelly Amerson	(ASO)
Donnie Love	(ASO)
Tim Hayes	(City of Gainesville)*
Danny Hinson	(ACEM)*
Barbara Thomas	(Town of LaCrosse)*
Connie Goode	(City of Newberry)*
Vicki Vargo	(Alachua County)
Danielle Judd	(City of Alachua)*
Joy Duperault	(State DEM)
Laura Hite	(State DEM)
Jeff Bieling	(ACFR)
Michael Fay	(ACPW)
Charles Griggs	(SFC)*
Ludie Bond	(DOF)
Windy Kinser	(City of Newberry)
David Thompson	(GRU)
Ebbin Spellman	(ACEM)

*** - voting members (primary and/or alternate)**

I. Chris Cooper called the meeting to order.

Welcome and Introductions were made. Voting members were also identified.

II. Approval of Agenda—Motion made by Barbara Thomas, 2nd by Charles Griggs. The minutes from previous meeting were approved passing unanimously as well. Charles Griggs made the motion and 2nd by Kenneth Allen.

Ms. Ludie Bond proposed the idea of developing a Wildfire Mitigation Task Force and discussed how she has created the same in Putnam and other neighboring counties highlighting the benefits of working together (jurisdictions, DOF and Alachua County with the intention of publicizing how Alachua County Fire Rescue Wildfire Mitigation already reviews proposed subdivision plans with recommendations on using

A few of the agencies that will participate in this group that were present met after the meeting to discuss agenda items for our first meeting. We will attempt to 1) set criteria for membership of the group, 2) develop a mission statement and 3) set objectives, goals and strategies. We will not attempt to re-create activities that are currently working well for Alachua County. Rather we will look to grow and expand wildfire mitigation projects in the different municipalities as identified, involving the city planners and city managers or other municipal personnel.

We are looking to start this group with agencies involved in both wildfire mitigation and suppression and possibly expand to include agencies/companies that manage large tracts of land, as well as the city managers and planners, and others as determined by this group.

The LMS Strategy should be updated / revised using a PowerPoint presentation and hand-out material.

Joy's presentation cleared up questions and assisted us in the right direction for making the updates meeting the States prerequisites. Once we complete our Draft, Joy offered to review it prior each jurisdiction presenting it before each board / council. Resources were made available to us to assist with the update.

One important piece of info noted was the due date of October 2009 as previously believed was incorrect – it is actually February 2009. We are now under a tighter time line than first believed.

We were encouraged to divide out sections of the Strategy to members of the Task Force then meet on occasion to review and determine what should be included and what should not be included. EM Staff will sort this out for September's meeting and request Strategy TF members to accept portions to work on.

EM Staff has secured GIS assistance who will work out placing the Future Land Use Maps and other graphics in the Strategy.

V. Danny Hinson gave an update on the LMS Strategy TF reminding each jurisdictional representative to update their Critical Facilities list and Land Use info based on handout documentation. We are behind as far as meeting the deadline and will need extreme cooperation in the next few weeks.

Meeting adjourned

Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group Meeting

September 4, 2008

Attendance:

Kathleen Pagan	(Alachua County Growth Management)
Kenneth Allen	(University of Florida)*
Cheryle Sommons	(City of Hawthorne)*
Bruce Gillingham	(City of High Springs)*
Doug Drymon	(City of Archer) *
Kelly Amerson	(ASO)
James LaRue	(Shands Healthcare)
Tim Hayes	(City of Gainesville)
Danny Hinson	(ACEM)*
Barbara Thomas	(Town of LaCrosse)*
Chris Cooper	(City of Gainesville)*
Vicki Vargo	(Alachua County)
Danielle Judd	(City of Alachua)*
Lori Hazel	(ACFR)
Michael Fay	(ACPW)
Charles Griggs	(SFC)*
Ludie Bond	(DOF)
Christian Popoli	(City of High Springs)
Ebbin Spellman	(ACEM)
Diana Gijsselaers	(ACFR)
Carol Davis	(GPD)
Verne Riggall	(City of High Springs)

*** - voting members (primary and/or alternate)**

I. Chris Cooper called the meeting to order.

Welcome and Introductions were made. Voting members were also identified.

II. Approval of Agenda—Motion made by Barbara Thomas, 2nd by Charles Griggs. The minutes from previous meeting were approved passing unanimously as well. Charles Griggs made the motion and 2nd by Kenneth Allen.

III. Ms. Ludie Bond proposed the idea of developing a Wildfire Mitigation Task Force and discussed how she has created the same type work group in Putnam and other neighboring counties highlighting the benefits of working together (jurisdictions, DOF and Alachua County) with the initial goal to set criteria for membership, develop a mission statement and set objectives, goals and strategies. They will not attempt to re-create current activities working well in Alachua County rather look to grow and expand wildfire mitigation projects in other areas as well. There will also be an attempt to include county jurisdictions (city planners) as well. Alachua County Fire Rescue Wildfire Mitigation currently reviews proposed subdivision plans. There is also a thought that DOF can help with wildfire mitigation.

IV. There was a request from Vice Chair Bruce Gillingham speaking on behalf of Micanopy to request another jurisdiction or person (other than Micanopy) to represent their Town / City at LMS meetings. Article III, Section B Membership of the LMS Bylaws defines who can participate via membership. A Jurisdictional representative must be from the jurisdiction and listed as a voting member at least ten working days prior to each meeting.

They must also meet the attendance requirement and be in good standing with LMS Bylaws.

Reminder to be aware of future notices regarding Public Assistance and possible Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) as they are received this office will be sent out to everyone....

Meeting adjourned

**Local Mitigation Strategy
Work Group Meeting**

October 2, 2008

Attendance:

Danny Hinson	(ACFR/EM)*
Allan Pither	(UF/CNS)
Chris Cooper	(COG)*
Kathleen Pagan	(AC/Growth Management)
Glenn Ketcham	(UF)
Kenneth Allen	(UF)
Linda Dixon	(UF)*
Vicki Vargo	(AC/OMB)
Diana Gijsselaers	(ACFR/Public Safety)
Cheryle Sommons	(City of Hawthorne)*
Connie Goode	(City of Newberry)*
Dawn Hart	(City of Newberry)
Kelly Amerson	(ASO)
Doug Drymon	(City of Archer)*
Amanda Bicknell	(FEMA)
Sarah Beavers	(Home Owners Association)
Tim Hayes	(GFR)

*** - voting members (primary and/or alternate)**

Chris Cooper called the meeting to order.

Welcome and introductions were made. Voting members were also identified.

Approval of Agenda- motion made by Connie Goode, second by Danny Hinson. The minutes from previous meeting were approved passing unanimously as well. Doug Drymon made the motion, second by Connie Goode.

Mr. Alan Pither, UF presented a PowerPoint of the building retrofitted on the University of FL campus. Great photos and details describing the reason and type of product used. Mr. Danny Hinson, ACEM also presented a PP of photos for the five buildings retrofitted for wind using HMGP funds from the 2004 storms. The purpose was to create interest for the LMS WG to look at the end result since we will soon be able to apply for HMGP after TS Fay.

Immediately following the LMS WG meeting the LMS Strategy TF met to discuss progress on updating the Strategy.

Meeting adjourned.

**Local Mitigation Strategy
Work Group Meeting**

November 6, 2008

Attendance:

Danny Hinson	(ACFR/EM)*
Chris Cooper	(COG)*
Kathleen Pagan	(AC/Growth Management)
Kenneth Allen	(UF)*
Danielle Judd	(City of Alachua)*
Vicki Vargo	(AC/OMB)
Diana Gijsselaers	(ACFR/Public Safety)
Cheryle Sommons	(City of Hawthorne)*
Wendy Kinser	(City of Newberry)*
Michael Fay	(AC/Pubic Works)
Kelly Amerson	(ASO)
Doug Drymon	(City of Archer)*
Charles Griggs	(Santa Fe College)*
Terry Morrow	(Turkey Creek Home Owners Association)
Tim Hayes	(GFR)

*** - voting members (primary and/or alternate)**

Chris Cooper called the meeting to order.
Welcome and introductions were made. Voting members were also identified.

Approval of Agenda- motion made by Charles Griggs, second by Danielle Judd. The minutes from previous meeting were approved passing unanimously as well. Danny Hinson made the motion, second by Kenneth Allen.

Danny Hinson led a discussion on having the previous 2008 Project Ranking TF to reconvene and develop a one-time HMGP eligible Project List to submit for possible funding by the State. The suggestion is to also score the three projects submitted since the last PRTF met and to pull out the true mitigation eligible projects. Danielle Judd cautioned not to open the door for any new projects and to make contact to each jurisdiction will be able to cover the 25% part of the normal HMGP contract. The point is to make sure the HMGP eligible list created for TS Fay consist of only projects where the respective jurisdiction will be capable to cover their 25%. The "one-time list" should be cleaned up accounting for these features.

The motion was recommended by Danny Hinson seconded by Danielle Judd and supported unanimously.

The next discussion was held on a guidance document regarding the LMS Score Guide relating to Decision Factor 4. There has been some confusion on scoring this Decision Factor so instead of re-writing it has been suggested to use this guidance document offering assistance when validating the score. To eliminate changing the Score Guide this document is now part of Decision Factor 4 and should be used by all future Project Ranking TF. It was voted on with the motion by Charles Griggs and seconded by Doug Drymon.

The current LMS mitigation initiatives require a discussion by the LMS Work Group after an event or disaster to review how mitigation measures held up during TS Fay. There was not a current tool to use recording damage or to make recommendations for considerations. Danny Hinson created a document titled **Alachua County LMS Recent Disaster/Event** to use recording important information for discussion. There were suggestions to customize the document and will be submitted to the LMS WG in the near future for approval. Each Jurisdiction will be supplied the document after a disaster and/or event worthy of discussing how our LMS is working.

Immediately following the LMS WG meeting the LMS Strategy TF met to discuss progress on updating the Strategy. Meeting adjourned.

Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group Meeting

December 4, 2008

Attendance:

Danny Hinson	(ACFR/EM)
David Donnelly	(ACFR/EM)*
Jeff Bieling	(ACFR/WM)
Stu Pearson	(COG)*
Kathleen Pagan	(AC/Growth Management)
Glen Ketcham	(UF)*
Danielle Judd	(City of Alachua)*
Vicki Vargo	(AC/OMB)
Cheryle Sommons	(City of Hawthorne)*
Deloris Roberts	(City of Hawthorne)
Wendy Kinser	(City of Newberry)*
Michael Fay	(AC/Pubic Works)
Kelly Amerson	(ASO)
Ludie Bond	(DOF)
Charles Griggs	(Santa Fe College)*

* - voting members (primary and/or alternate)

Danny Hinson called the meeting to order.
Welcome and introductions were made. Voting members were also identified.

Approval of Agenda- motion made by Stu Pearson, second by Glen Ketcham. The minutes from previous meeting were approved passing unanimously as well. Danielle Judd made the motion, second by Charles Griggs.

Kelly Amerson Chair of PRTF presented the updated Project List to include the three projects received since the last review and score validation. The TF was also challenged with creating a one-time HMGP LMS Project List to submit to the State for TS Fay funding. Kelly presented the list however Danny Hinson pointed out the score guide which is different than what was used back in 2004 certainly is better for spreading out the projects to include the smaller jurisdictions however still, there is an obvious advantage with the two larger jurisdictions (City and County). Danny also pointed out how the City of Archer ranked #10 should be ranked higher since they have most of the money necessary to complete their project. This led to a discussion of when do we just let the score guide dictate the ranking or should we include some sort of Decision Factor for when you have some portion of funding when applying to the LMS Initiative List. Some of the group felt the revised Score Guide did what we had hoped for when considering the projects listed at the top of the list yet there is interest in creating some additional points for when most or a large % of funding necessary is already provided. Danny has not made contact with each jurisdiction to determine if each have matching funds nor to clean up the Initiative List for projects already completed or no longer interested so was tasked to follow up with these two items.

A motion was made by David Donnelly to obtain a letter from each jurisdiction that they have interest and will have matching funds should their project(s) be considered and to rank (if more than one) which is more important than the others and certify funding will be available by each jurisdiction and to wait on word from the State on how much money will be made available for Alachua County then re-visit the ranking list. Motion was seconded by Danielle Judd and supported unanimously. Danny was tasked to speak to the state on when we will know funding amount and questions regarding our project list and its ranking. He will report back findings.

Ludie Bond gave an overview of the Wildfire Task Force with Mission Statements and responded to questions. The Work Group tasked Danny to forward the Mission Statement and any other additional documentation to the LMS WG for review and David Donnelly made a motion to table the recommendation to accept until everyone could read the document. Glen seconded the motion so Danny will forward the info so the LMS WG can review and vote to adopt and task the WF TF to go forward with their goals.

Election for LMS Officers: Ms. Danielle Judd, City of Alachua as Chair and Mr. Stu Pearson, City of Gainesville Vice Chair – **Congratulations and thank you for supporting our LMS!**

Immediately following the LMS WG meeting the LMS Strategy TF met to discuss progress on updating the Strategy. Meeting adjourned.

L.7 2008 Task Force Agendas

Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Work Group Meeting		1/10/08 10:00 AM to Noon City Hall Newberry, 25440 W. Newberry Rd.
Meeting called by:	Danny Hinson, EM	LMS Strategy Meeting
Agenda	Actions	
I. Welcome and Introductions II. Approval of Agenda III. Need volunteer to take minutes IV. Review current LMS Mission Statement, Objectives and Goals Copies will be provided for discussion V. Power Point presentation – brief overview (15 min) Hand out CEMP Hazard Analysis documentation VI. Discussion on Strategy TF Need to include additional members – representation Consider possibility of forming TF committees based on Task? VI. Elect Chari and Co-Chair OTHER BUSINESS ADJOURN		

Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Work Group Meeting		2/7/08 9 - 11:00 AM UF Eastside Campus 2006 Waldo Rd. Bldg. 1602 1 Block south of 23rd on Waldo
Meeting called by:	Mr. Christian Popoli Chair, LMS Strategy TF	LMS Strategy Meeting
Agenda	Actions	
I. Welcome and Introductions II. Approval of Agenda III. Need volunteer to take minutes IV. Kathleen Pagan Brief discussion on the EAR process IV. Review LMS Mission Statement, Objectives and Goals TF approval and submission to LMS WG (?) V. Ms. Kimberly Davis, State DEM Presentation on “LMS Strategy” update requirements and process VI. Discussion on Strategy TF responsibilities OTHER BUSINESS: Next meeting location/time ADJOURN		

L.8 2008 Task Force Minutes**Alachua County Wildfire Mitigation Task Force
Meeting Minutes****October 7, 2008**

- Introductions: in attendance were Jeff Bielling (Alachua County Department of Public Safety), Lori Hazel (Alachua County Department of Public Safety), Chief Verne Riggall (High Springs Fire Department), Danielle Judd (City of Alachua), Chief Tim Hayes (City of Gainesville), Ludie Bond (Division of Forestry)
- How the group was formed: At a recent LMS Work Group meeting, the membership voted to form a Wildfire Mitigation Task Force for Alachua County.
- Similar groups exist in neighboring counties. Their successes and achievements through the coordinated efforts of partnering agencies and municipalities were discussed.
- Mission Statement: The group decided that the language in the mission statement for this group should support the mission statement of the Alachua County LMS Work Group. The group suggested language that will include 'unified groups, coordinating agencies, fuel mitigation, risk/hazard analysis and public education.' We are asking that everyone review the LMS mission statement below and either email your suggestions to Ludie Bond or bring them to the next meeting. Please see below:

Mission Statement:

The Alachua County Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group is committed to implementing effective-mitigation strategies to significantly reduce or eliminate the damage or loss of life, property and economic vitality in the event of a natural, societal, or technological disaster. These strategies will be expressed in a comprehensive Local Hazard Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Plan, to be adopted by Alachua County, participating municipalities and agencies/institutions. Using an all-hazard, interdisciplinary and intergovernmental framework, the Work Group fosters information and resource sharing and integration of activities among all jurisdictions within Alachua County.

- Goals, Objectives, strategies: 1) Integrating wildfire mitigation principles in the county and city comprehensive plans, 2) Identify and designate wildfire high risk areas around the county and develop wildfire mitigation plans, 3) Conduct public education programs focusing on Firewise principles and outdoor burning laws and tips (workshops, outdoor burning demonstrations), 4) Develop a county-wide wildfire mitigation project committee
 - Criteria for membership: In addition to wildfire suppression and mitigation agencies, the group recommended city managers, law enforcement (ASO), DEP, and other regulating bodies.
 - Municipality involvement: The group would like to see the addition of Firewise and fuel mitigation language into the city comprehensive plans
 - Grant and other funding sources for wildfire mitigation: DHS/FEMA sent out information regarding HMGP and PDM grants. The group is interested in pursuing these grants for wildfire mitigation projects throughout Alachua County.
-

L.9 2009 LMS Work Group and Strategy Task Force Agendas

Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Work Group Meeting		3/12/09 10:00 AM Emergency Operations Center
Meeting called by:	Ms. Danielle Judd, Chair	LMS General Meeting
Agenda	Actions	
<p>I. Welcome and Introductions II. Approval of Agenda III. Approval of Minutes - LMS Work Group meeting of December 4, 2008 IV. Approval of Wildfire Mitigation TF Mission Statement If no objections vote to approve V. Discussion of Draft Disaster Analysis Form Need to introduce to LMS WG as a recommendation Begin LMS Strategy TF Meeting VI. Introduction of LMS Calendar for LMS update task Outline weekly events in order to complete required Strategy update Note: weekly responsibilities with two meetings March 23rd & 31st Need comments on Strategy Document per jurisdiction (Req'd) Review Strategy document (Req'd) Make jurisdictions aware of adoption requirement (post-review/approval) VI. NEW BUSINESS Submit letter to State for TS Fay HMGP participation (ASO) VII. OTHER BUSINESS ADJOURN</p>		
Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Work Group Meeting		4/16/09 10:00 AM Emergency Operations Center
Meeting called by:	Ms. Danielle Judd, Chair – Mr. Stu Pearson Acting Chair	LMS General Meeting
Agenda	Actions	
<p>I. Welcome and Introductions II. Review of LMS Strategy Draft - LMS Strategy TF Chair (Danny Hinson) presents the Draft Strategy Document to the Work Group for consideration / approval for submission to the State to meet 5-yr update. III. Consider Motion to accept To include minor changes / errors/ corrections IV. OTHER BUSINESS: ADJOURN</p>		

L.9.1 2009 LMS Work Group Minutes**Local Mitigation Strategy
LMS Work Group / Strategy Task Force****March 12, 2009**Attendance:

Danny Hinson (ACFR/EM)
 David Donnelly (ACFR/EM)*
 Stu Pearson (COG)*
 Kathleen Pagan (AC/Growth Management)
 Glen Ketcham (UF)*
 Danielle Judd (City of Alachua)*
 Cheryle Sommons (City of Hawthorne)*
 Wendy Kinser (City of Newberry)*
 Michael Fay (AC/Pubic Works)
 Ludie Bond (DOF)
 Charles Griggs (Santa Fe College)*
 Dr. John Foltz (UF)
 Diana Gijsselaers (ACDPS)
 Kenneth Allen (UF)
 Kim Worley (City of Waldo)*
 Donna Mayes (City of Hawthorne)
 Tim Hayes (City of Gainesville)
 Mike Tudeen (ACSO)
 Bruce Gillingham (HSFD)*
 Chris Cooper (City of Gainesville)*
 Mary Guagliardo (UF Intern)

*** - voting members (primary and/or alternate)**

- I. Ms. Danielle Judd called the meeting to order. Welcome and introductions were made. Voting members were also identified.
- II. Approval of Agenda- motion made by David Donnelly, second by Glen Ketcham. The minutes from previous meeting were approved after a motion was passed by Kim Worley and second by Charles Griggs passing unanimously as well.
- III. The Wildfire Mitigation TF Mission Statement was read and approved – motion by Kim Worley and second by Bruce Gillingham. There was no discussion passing unanimously. This TF will now go forward with the agenda assigned by the LMS Work Group and explained in the Mission Statement.
- IV. Danny Hinson proposed use of the “Disaster Event Analysis Reporting” form offering up an opportunity to discuss.

The form will be included in the LMS Strategy to further document our maintenance commitment to the State and FEMA.
- V. Regarding TS Fay HMGP – the only agency taking advantage of the HMGP grant is the Alachua County Sheriff’s office. A letter has been prepared to send to the State acknowledging their participation. Motion by David Donnelly second by Bruce Gillingham.
- VI. Ludie Bond (DOF) spoke on grant money available to FL mostly for reducing high fuel loads, education. Fortunately, we currently have projects already recognized on our project list. The Wildfire Mitigation TF will keep a heads-up on opportunities to secure funding.

LMS Strategy TF meeting Began at this point -

- VII. Danny Hinson reviewed the LMS Section VI (Mitigation Strategy) and explained how important it is for all jurisdictions to respond back with at least one strategy to incorporate into the LMS document. Danny reviewed the progress to date and is looking for additional suggestions and/or recommendations on how to match our strategies to the actual projects which follow this section. The point is to show FEMA we are actually following the strategies with projects.

Due to Danny:

- Recommendations or suggestions for mitigation strategy per jurisdiction **3/18**.
- Review the completed LMS (provided on CD) by **3/23**.
- Meet on **3/23** to put together all mitigation strategy suggestions and evaluate the document (LMS) using the State Crosswalk – **3/23**.

Motion to Adjourn: Kim Worley, second by David Donnelly.

L.9.2 2009 LMS Work Group and Strategy TF Minutes

Local Mitigation Strategy LMS Work Group / Strategy Task Force

March 23, 2009

Attendance:

Danny Hinson (ACFR/EM)
*David Donnelly (ACFR/EM)**
*Stu Pearson (COG)**
Kathleen Pagan (AC/Growth Management)
*Glen Ketcham (UF)**
*Danielle Judd (City of Alachua)**
*Charles Griggs (Santa Fe College)**
Dr. John Foltz (UF)
Diana Gijsselaers (ACDPS)
*Bruce Gillingham (HSFD)**
Kim Worley (Waldo City Mgr.)
Danielle Judd (Alachua Assist. City Mgr.)
Mary Guagliardo (UF Intern)
James LaRue (Shands UF Hospital)

*** - voting members (primary and/or alternate)**

Ms. Danielle Judd called the meeting to order. Welcome and introductions were made. Voting members were also identified.

Approval of Agenda- motion made by David Donnelly, second by Glen Ketcham. The minutes from previous meeting were approved after a motion was passed by Kim Worley and second by Charles Griggs passing unanimously as well.

The Wildfire Mitigation TF Mission Statement was read and approved – motion by Kim Worley and second by Bruce Gillingham. There was no discussion passing unanimously. This TF will now go forward with the agenda assigned by the LMS Work Group and explained in the Mission Statement.

Danny Hinson proposed use of the “Disaster Event Analysis Reporting” form offering up an opportunity to discuss.

The form will be included in the LMS Strategy to further document our maintenance commitment to the State and FEMA.

Regarding TS Fay HMGP – the only agency taking advantage of the HMGP grant is the Alachua County Sheriff's office. A letter has been prepared to send to the State acknowledging their participation. Motion by David Donnelly second by Bruce Gillingham.

Ludie Bond (DOF) spoke on grant money available to FL mostly for reducing high fuel loads, education. Fortunately, we currently have projects already recognized on our project list. The Wildfire Mitigation TF will keep a heads-up on opportunities to secure funding.

LMS Strategy TF meeting Began at this point -

Danny Hinson addressed the recommendations and/or comments and suggestions received to date from previous meetings and e-mail have been incorporated into the Strategy Draft. Danny reviewed the progress to date and is looking for additional suggestions and/or recommendations on how to match our strategies to the actual projects which follow this section. The idea to create an additional column with an identifier was suggested and agreed to be the best fit. The point is to show FEMA we are actually following the strategies with projects.

Danny placed the Draft Strategy document on an "ftp" site for all to view and make comments. Note: the page breaks have not been selected nor all grammar accounted for at this date but the basis for review can still be conducted.

Motion to Adjourn: Bruce Gillingham, second by Stu Pearson.

L.9.3 2009 LMS Work Group and Strategy TF Minutes

Local Mitigation Strategy LMS Work Group / Strategy Task Force

April 16, 2009

Attendance:

Danny Hinson (ACFR/EM)
*David Donnelly (ACFR/EM)**
Stu Pearson (City of Gainesville)
Kathleen Pagan (AC/Growth Management)
*Kenneth Allen (UF)**
*Danielle Judd (City of Alachua)**
*Charles Griggs (Santa Fe College)**
Dr. John Foltz (UF)
Diana Gijsselaers (ACDPS)
*Bruce Gillingham (HSFD)**
*Kim Worley (Waldo City Mgr.)**
Danielle Judd (Alachua Assist. City Mgr.)
Mary Guagliardo (UF Intern)
James LaRue (Shands UF Hospital)
Jeff Bieling (ACFR/Wildfire Mitigation)
*Barbara Thomas (City of LaCrosse, Commissioner)**
*Cheryle Sommons (City of Hawthorne)**
James LaRue (Shands UF Hospital)
*Chris Cooper (City of Gainesville)**

*** - voting members (primary and/or alternate)**

Mr. Stu Pearson (Vice Chair) called the meeting to order in the absence of Danielle Judd conducting City business. Welcome and introductions were made. Voting members were also identified.

Danny Hinson, 2009 Chair of the LMS Strategy TF reviewed the final copy of the Draft Strategy document to the LMS Work Group to submit to the State and FEMA meeting our required 5-yr revision.

The floor was opened for questions and/or comments. Danny made sure everyone understood we are voting on a draft document not the final document we need to take to our respective jurisdictions for adoption. Danny indicated we will need to address comments and concerns from the State and FEMA. Emergency Mgt. Staff will be available to meet with jurisdictions commission or government officials once we receive approval subject to adoption. Danny suggested we continue to look at the document even though it has been submitted – always looking for revisions.

Vote taken by roll call to the voting members:

David Donnelly: Yes
Chris Cooper: Yes
Cheryle Sommons: Yes
Bruce Gillingham: Yes
Barbara Thomas: Yes
Charles Griggs: Yes
Kenneth Allen: Yes
Kim Worley: Yes

Eight of the normal ten were present with 100% voting favorably.
Motion to Adjourn: Kim Worley, second by Bruce Gillingham.



2009 Chair: Ms. Danielle Judd

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2009 Vice Chair: Mr. Stewart Pearson

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Alachua County LMS Coordinator: Mr. Danny Hinson, CFM

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