

LEGISLATIVE #

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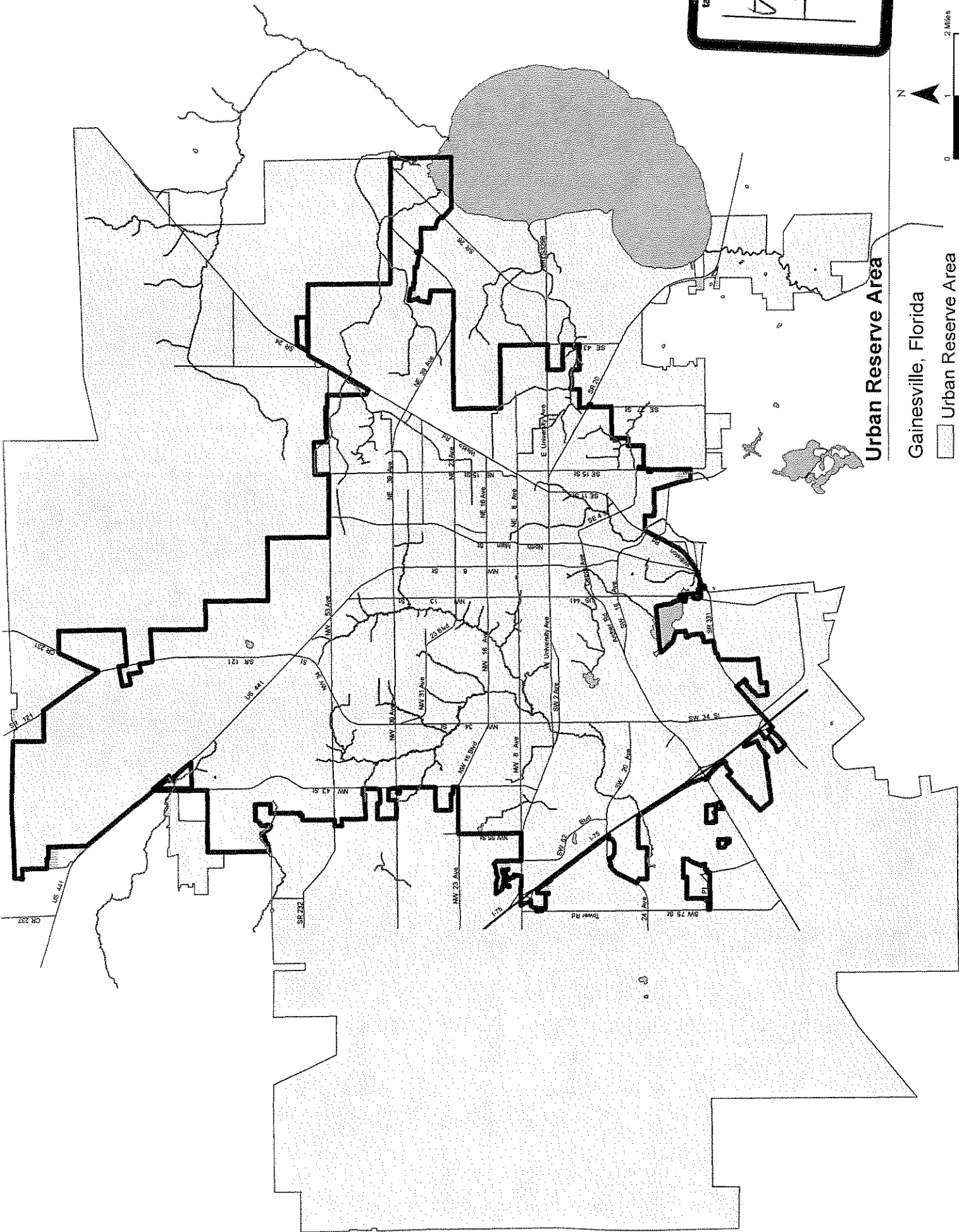
Petition PB-12-99
September 27, 2012

**Appendix B – Addendum to Data and Analysis for the Intergovernmental Coordination
Element**

tabbles®
EXHIBIT
B-1

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0 1 2 Miles
Prepared by the Dept. of Planning & Dev. Services
September 2012
(Updated for September 2012 City Limits)



Urban Reserve Area
Gainesville, Florida
Urban Reserve Area
Gainesville City Limits

REGIONALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES OR FACILITIES
City of Gainesville

Resource or Facility

- Cultural Facilities**
- 1) Center for Performing Arts
 - 2) Florida Museum of Natural History
 - 3) Florida State Theatre
 - 4) Sandra P. Harsh Museum

- Educational Institutions**
- 5) University of Florida

- Electric Power Facilities**
- 7) Kelly Power Plant
 - 8) Deerhaven

- Florida Greenways**
- 9) Depot Rail Trail
 - 10) Devil's Mithopper Bike Path/Transportation Corridor
 - 11) Gainesville-Hawthorne Rail Trail
 - 12) University of Florida Greenway
 - 13) Swannwater, Co. Substation Greenway
 - 14) Wabco Rail Trail

- Hospitals**
- 15) North Florida Regional Medical Center
 - 17) Sacred Heart Health Care Systems, Inc. * Citywide
 - 18) University of Florida Learning Hospital
 - 19) V.A. Hospital

- Natural Resources**
- 21) Newmans Lake
 - 22) Panna Prairie State Preserve
 - 23) University of Florida Botanical Garden
 - 34) Floridan Aquifer * Citywide

- Transportation Facilities**
- 31) Gainesville Regional Airport
 - 42) Gainesville Regional Transit System * Citywide
 - 43) Interstate 75 (Alachua Co. line)
 - 44) SR 24 (Ley Co.-Alachua Co. line to U.S. 441)
 - 45) SR 28 (from U.S. 19/28 to I-75)
 - 47) SR 24 (from I-75 to Putnam Co. line)
 - 48) SR 120 (from U.S. 441 to SR 24)
 - 49) SR 121 (from Union/Baker Co. to Levy/Alachua Co.)
 - 50) SR 222 (from I-75 to SR 26)
 - 51) SR 222 (from I-75 to SR 31)
 - 53) SR 339 (from SR 120 to SR 31)
 - 54) U.S. 441 (from Columbia Co./G.A. border to Alachua/Maitland Co. line)

- Emergency Preparedness Facilities * Citywide**
- 55) Mobile Emergency Shelters
 - 56) Emergency Shelters
 - 57) Doppler Weather Radar Installations
 - 58) Gainesville Fire Rescue HAZMAT
 - 59) Emergency Response Team
 - 60) Hazmat, Chemical Emergency Response Team

City of Gainesville
Gainesville, Florida
Prepared by the
Department of Community Development
January 1999

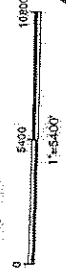
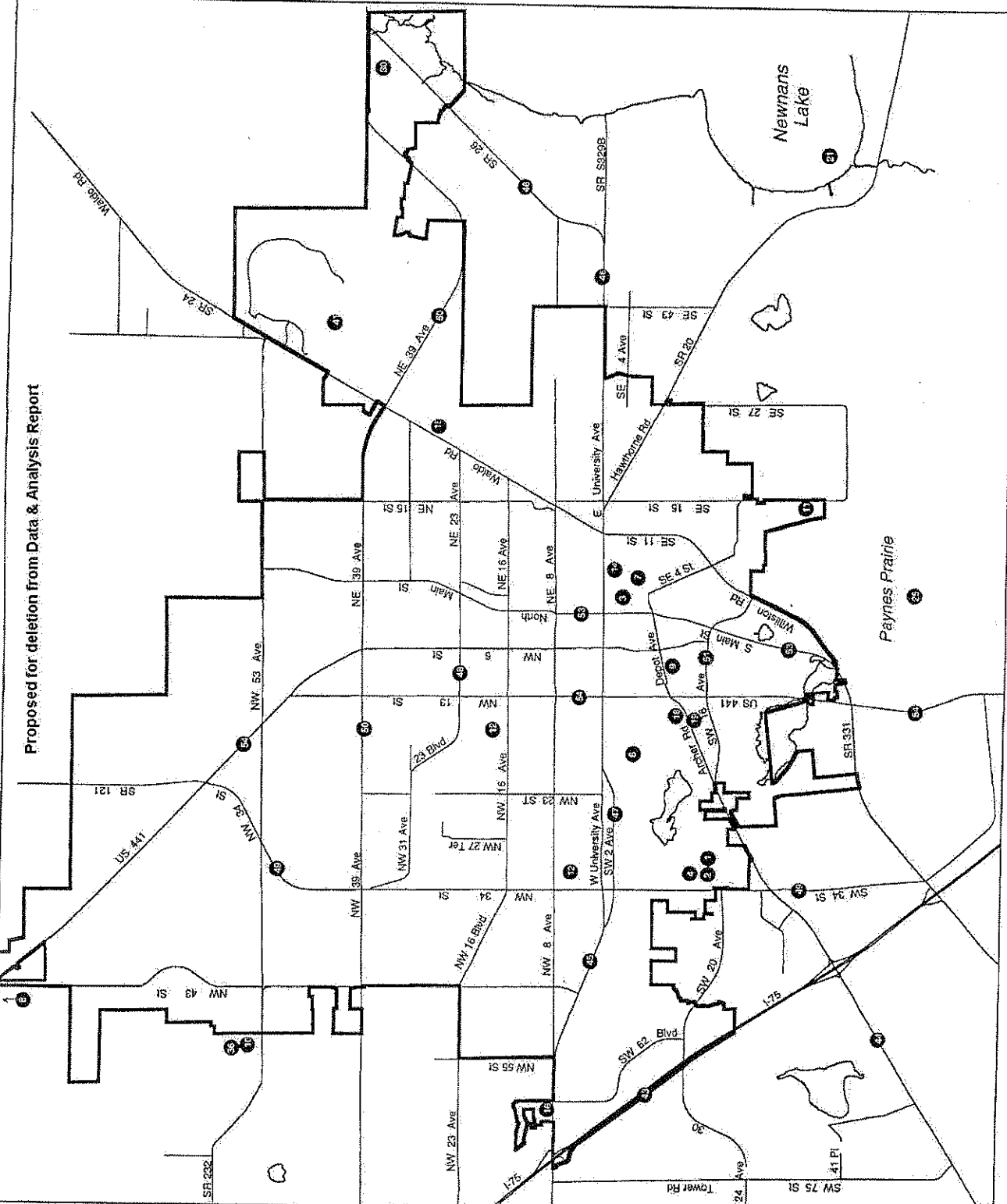


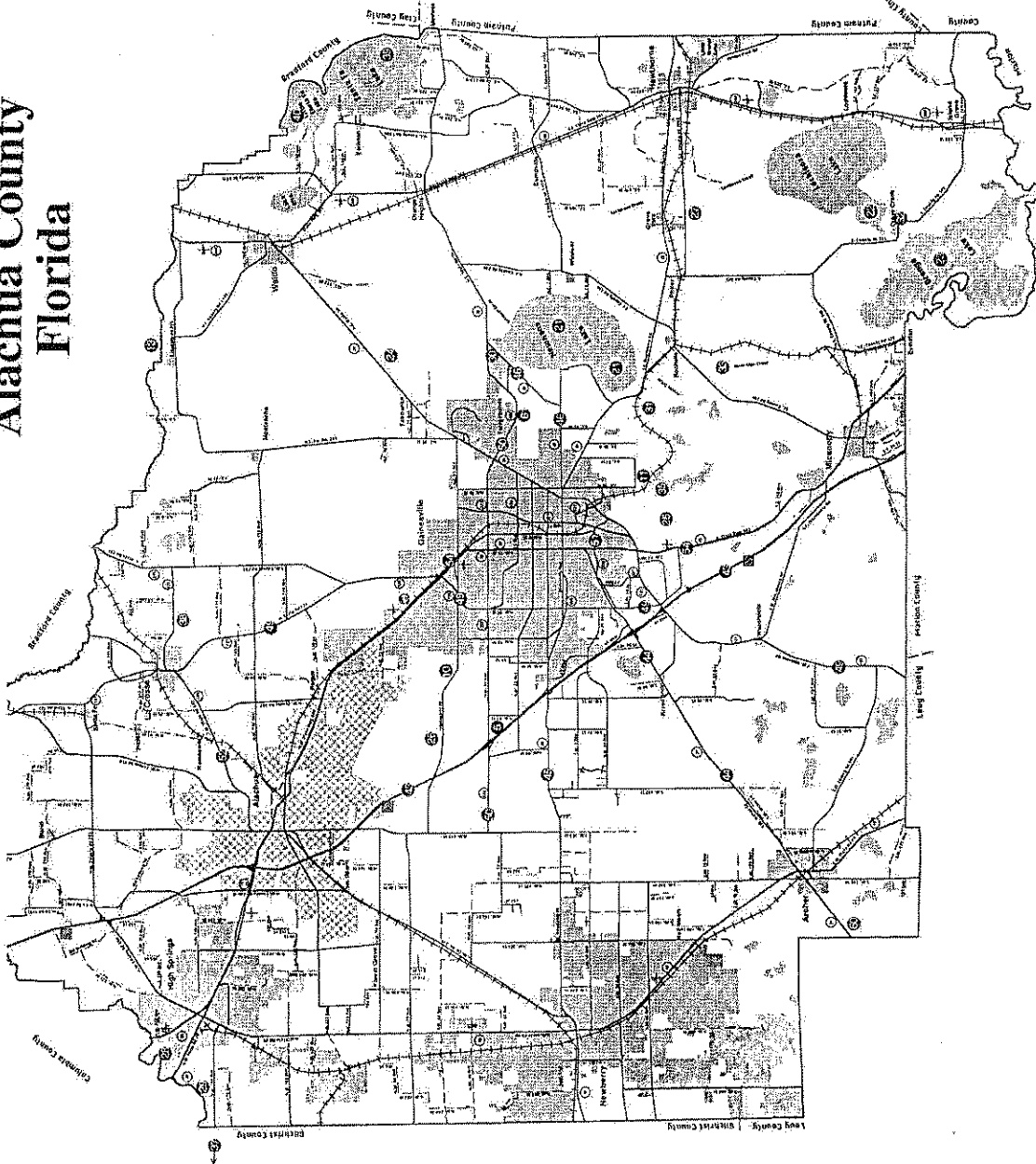
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Proposed for deletion from Data & Analysis Report



T-5400'

Alachua County Florida



Map 2

REGIONALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES OR FACILITIES

Alachua County

Resource or Facility

- Educational Institutions**
- 4) Santa Fe Community College
- Cultural Resources**
- 5) Santa Fe Community College Auditorium
- Florida Greenways**
- 10) Deer's Mifflin Park
- 11) Santa Fe River Greenway
- Hospitals**
- 17) Santa Fe Health Care Systems, Inc.
- Natural Resources**
- 20) Santa Fe Swamp
- 21) Little Lake
- 22) Little Lochloosa Lake
- 23) Orange Lake
- 24) Austin Cary Memorial
- 25) Pompano Playa State Preserve
- 26) San Felasco Hammock
- 27) Little Back Forest
- 28) River Haze State Preserve
- Transportation Facilities**
- Regional Road Network**
- 43) Interstate 75 (Alachua County)
- 44) U.S. 19 (from U.S. 19 to U.S. 441)
- 45) SR 24 (from U.S. 19 to U.S. 441)
- 46) SR 24 (from I-75 to Pulam Co. line)
- 49) SR 121 (from Underbank Co. to Levy)
- 50) SR 222 (from I-75 to SR 28)
- 51) SR 226 (from SR 24 to SR 331)
- 52) SR 235 (from U.S. 441 to SR 121)
- 53) SR 235 (from U.S. 441 to SR 331)
- 54) U.S. 441 (from Marion Co. line to Alachua Marion Co. line)
- Emergency Preparedness Facilities**
- 55) Public Emergency Shelter * Countywide
- 56) NOAA Radio Stations * Countywide
- 57) Doppler Weather Radar Installations * Countywide
- 58) Gainesville Fire Rescue HAZMAT
- 59) FCS, Inc. Chemical Emergency Response Team * Countywide
- Other Regionally Significant Facilities**
- 60) Alachua County Southwood Landfill
- 61) Community Correctional Center

City of Gainesville
Gainesville, Florida
Prepared by the
Department of Community Development
January 1989



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EXHIBIT
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B-3

Exhibit B-4 Former Gainesville Airport Landfill and Burn Site**Gainesville Airport Landfill**

The landfill was reportedly open in the 1940s under the Alachua AAF [Army Air Field] tenure. However, the USACE has no official records to verify the use of the landfill by the military during the War years. Evidence of military use is based strictly on hearsay accounts or is circumstantial. However, the USACE acknowledges that the AAF would have needed a landfill and that this was the only landfill discovered at the AAF. Therefore, it was likely used as the base landfill. It was situated east of the runways just north of Little Hatchet Creek. The landfill consisted of three areas: a trash area, garbage area (with enclosed sludge pit) and a construction and demolition area. The garbage area was reportedly used by the City of Gainesville from 1964 to 1971 and received garbage, sludge and dead animals. The trash fill consisted of yard trash, household appliances and other similar items. The construction and demolition area opened in 1981. Solid waste was disposed using the trench method. However, one above ground cell was built as a backstop for the firing range. The trenches were oriented in a north-south direction on the southern part of the landfill. They reportedly extended into the floodplain of Little Hatchet Creek. They varied in depth from 20 feet (northern ends) to a few feet near the Creek. The sludge disposal pit was reportedly 20 feet deep. Upon closure, the landfill was reportedly covered with two feet of final cover and was planted with grass

A number of contamination assessment activities have been conducted at the landfill by the FDEP [Florida Department of Environmental Protection] and the City of Gainesville. These investigations started in the mid 1980s. Elevated levels of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and heavy metals have been detected in site groundwater in and around the old landfill. Contaminants detected in groundwater included benzene, chromium, cadmium, lead. During the 1986 Florida Department of Environmental Regulation (FDER) investigation, elevated levels of mercury (17.1 ug/l and 10.2 ug/l) were detected in two surface water samples (SW-1 and SW-2) collected from Little Hatchet Creek, just south of the Landfill and Shooting range. However, no true background surface water sample was collected for comparison. The surface water samples were also situated near the former Sewage Disposal Area. No VOCs or semi-VOCs were detected in the two surface water samples. The nitrate, ammonia and total Kjeldahl nitrogen levels were within normal levels. Currently the landfill is under a Groundwater monitoring permit by FDEP. Based on the available data, FDEP believes natural attenuation is occurring and will likely not require the City of Gainesville to renew their Groundwater Monitoring Permit.

Gainesville Airport Burn Site (Fire Training Area)

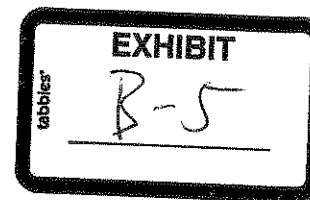
The USACE has no official records to verify the use of the fire training area (FTA) by the military during the War years. Again, evidence of military use is based strictly on hearsay accounts or is circumstantial. However, these types of training areas were common at military airfields. As a result, there was likely a FTA at the Alachua AAF. These military fire training areas used aviation fuel, diesel fuel and other combustibles to simulate aircraft fires for the purpose of training fire-fighters. Upon return of the airport to the City of Gainesville it is likely the City used the same fire training area after the War. The Gainesville Airport Burn site was located near the southeast corner of the runways, south of Little Hatchet Creek and near a lime rock road. Beginning in the late 1970's, as a requirement of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), the Gainesville Fire Department practiced extinguishing fires, simulating airplane crashes. Approximately 1,500

Petition PB-12-99
September 27, 2012

gallons of flammables were utilized during each training event. Aviation fuels were normally used but various waste organic chemicals from PCR, Inc. (SCM Specialty) were also reportedly burned at the FTA.

A number of contamination assessment activities have been conducted at the FTA by the FDEP and the City of Gainesville. These investigations started in the mid 1980's. Elevated levels of VOCs and heavy metals have been detected in site groundwater in and around the FTA. Contaminants detected in groundwater included benzene, toluene, trichloroethylene (TCE) and chromium. In 1993, the FDEP issued a No Further Action (NFA) for the FTA. This was based on the fact that property down gradient of the FTA being owned and controlled by GRA [Gainesville Regional Airport]. As a condition, FDEP stated that no drinking water wells be constructed down gradient of the FTA.

(Source: McCarthy, A. James, Jr., P. G., Florida Department of Environmental Protection, March 31, 2011, FINAL, Preliminary Assessment, Alachua Army Airfield AKA: Fairbanks Army Airfield, AKA: Gainesville Regional Airport, Alachua County, Florida, EPA ID No. FL0000407917, Comet #303827, USACE Project Number IO4FL017100, pages 6-7)



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.

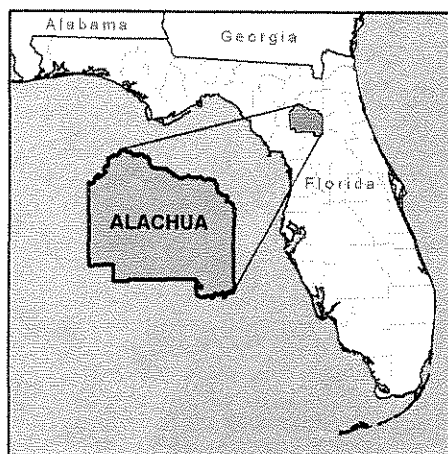
Based on lessons learned from destructive natural disasters that occurred in the mid-to-late 1990s, Congress passed the DMA2K and amended the Robert T. Stafford Act by Public Law 106-390. The law includes provisions for entire life cycles of major disasters. The Act also addresses the Public Assistance 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>



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.

Alachua County

2009 Local Mitigation Strategy

- 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.

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.

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