CITY OF BROOKSVILLE
REGULAR CITY COUNCIL MEETING
COUNCIL CHAMBERS
201 HOWELL AVENUE
BROOKSVILLE, FL 34601

AGENDA

July 20, 2015 **7:00 P.M.**

A. CALL TO ORDER

B. INVOCATION AND PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

C. CERTIFICATES, PROCLAMATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

1. **Margaret R. Ghiotto Improvement Award - Commercial Award**
Recognition of improvements to Catherine Mercogliano, owner of Great Stuff, located at 503 South Main Street.

Presentation:	Scott Renz, Beautification Board Chair and Mayor
Attachments:	Letter from Beautification Board Chair dated 06/16/15; Award Certificate

2. **Margaret R. Ghiotto Improvement Award - Residential Award**
Recognition of improvements to the property owned by Donna Smith, located at 122 W. Fort Dade.

Presentation:	Scott Renz, Beautification Board Chair and Mayor
Attachments:	Letter from Beautification Board Chair dated 06/16/15; Award Certificate

D. CITIZEN INPUT

E. CONSENT AGENDA

1. **Minutes**
July 6, 2015

2. **Parks, Facilities & Recreation Mower Purchase & Budget Amendment**
Consideration to approve the purchase of the 2015 Gravely Pro Turn 272 commercial mower, model number 992255 in the amount not to exceed $6,375.50 from General Auto Parts (State Contract vendor) and Budget Amendment.

3. Retainer Agreement with Sunrise Consulting

Consideration of a 6-month Contract with Sunrise Consulting for lobbying services/representation for the City of Brooksville.

CONSENT AGENDA APPROVAL (√)

Recommendation:	Approval of Consent Agenda
Action:	Motion to Approve
Attachments:	1) Minutes; 2) Memo from Director of Parks, Facilities & Recreation dated 07/20/15, Quote; 3) Memo from City Manager dated 07/13/15, Letter of Agreement dated 07/13/15

F. PUBLIC HEARINGS

- Entry of Proof of Publication into the Record

1. Noise Ordinance No. 730-C

Consideration of proposed ordinance amending Chapter 82 of the Code relating to Traffic and Vehicles, Article III, Noise from Vehicles.

Presentation:	Police Chief
Recommendation:	Approval of Ordinance No. 730-C on **second reading** upon roll-call vote
Attachments:	Memo from Police Chief dated 07/20/15; Proposed Ordinance

G. REGULAR AGENDA

1. Resolution No. 2015-11 - 2015 Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Plan Update

Consideration of resolution updating the LMS Plan as required every 5-years.

Presentation:	Director of Community Development & Cecilia Patella, Hernando County Emergency Management Director
Recommendation:	Approval of Resolution 2015-11 upon roll-call vote.
Attachments:	Memo from Director of Community Development dated 07/20/15; Proposed Resolution, Letter from Hernando County Director of Emergency Management dated 6/30/15, Resolution No. 2010-16; Anderson Letter dated 06/19/15; 2015 LMS Plan

2. Resolution No. 2015-12 & Deeds Dedicating City Property for Use as Good Neighbor Trail Right-of-Way

Consideration of Resolution dedicating city property for use as GNT right-of-way and acceptance of Quitclaim Deeds.

Presentation:	City Attorney
Recommendation:	Approval of Resolution 2015-12 upon roll-call vote and acceptance of Deeds
Attachments:	Resolution No. 2015-12, Deeds, Sketch of Property from Attorney Mason, Survey of City property

3. Welcome Monuments - Private Interest Proposal

Consideration of proposal for the location of the first Welcome Monument and as well as review and approval of subsequent monuments administratively.

Presentation:	City Planner
Recommendation:	Approval or Direction to Staff
Attachments:	Memo from City Planner dated 07/20/15, Graphic, Location Map, Proposal Narrative

4. Adoption of Tentative Fire Assessment Rate for FY2016 Budget

Adoption of the FY2016 Fire Assessment rates and establishment of the Public Hearing for September 9, 2015, at 5:01 p.m.

Presentation:	Fire Chief
Recommendation:	Adoption of the FY2016 Fire Assessment rates and set Public Hearing for September 6, 2015, at 5:01 p.m.
Attachments:	Memo from Fire Chief dated 07/20/15

5. Discussion of City Council Group Seat 3

Presentation:	City Clerk
Recommendation:	Direction to Staff
Attachment:	Memo from City Clerk dated 7/20/15

6. 2015 Great Brooksvillian Selection

Review of Screening Committee recommendations and selection of the 2015 Great Brooksvillian recipient.

Presentation:	City Clerk & Screening Committee Chair
Recommendation:	Approval of Appointment or Direction to Staff
Attachments:	Memo from City Clerk and Screening Committee Chair dated 10/24/14, Screening Committee Minutes, Recommended Nominee Information

I. CITIZEN INPUT

J. ITEMS BY COUNCIL

K. ADJOURNMENT

CORRESPONDENCE TO NOTE

1. **Resolution from Hernando-Citrus County Farm Bureau**

In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, persons with disabilities needing a special accommodation to participate in this proceeding should contact the City Clerk's office 48 hours in advance of the meeting at (352) 540-3853. Meeting agendas and supporting documentation are available from the City Clerk's office and on line at www.cityofbrooksville.us.

Any person desiring to appeal any decision with respect to any matter considered at this meeting, may need a record of the proceedings including the testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is to be based, and therefore must make arrangements for a court reporter to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceedings is made.

Margaret R. Ghiotto

Certificate of Recognition

City Council and the Beautification Board for the City of Brooksville, Florida recognize and honor the named recipient for improvements and beautification to their property located within the City.

Great Stuff

503 South Main Street, Brooksville, Florida 34601

Presented this 20th day of July, 2015

Frankie Burnett
Mayor

Janice L Peters
City Clerk

AGENDA ITEM NO. C-1
7/20/15

City of Brooksville

352.540.3810 Phone
352.544.5424 Fax

June 16, 2015

Catherine Mercogliano
Great Stuff
503 South Main Street
Brooksville, FL 34601

Re: Margaret R. Ghiotto Commercial Improvement Award

Dear Business Owner:

The City of Brooksville Beautification Board is pleased to advise you that you have been selected to receive the monthly Margaret R. Ghiotto Commercial Improvement Award for beautifying the business located at 503 South Main Street.

The Certificate of Recognition and "rotating" outdoor sign will be presented to you by the Beautification Board Chairman at the City Council Meeting to be held Monday, July 20, 2015 at 7:00 p.m. in the **BROOKSVILLE CITY HALL COUNCIL CHAMBERS LOCATED AT 201 HOWELL AVENUE**. At your earliest convenience, please contact Deputy Clerk, Janet Kato at (352) 540-3816 or jkato@cityofbrooksville.us, as to whether you will, or will not be able to attend this meeting to accept your award.

We extend our appreciation for your outstanding efforts in improving and beautifying not only your business, but the City of Brooksville.

Sincerely,

Scott Renz, Chairman
Beautification Board

/jk

Margaret R. Ghiotto

Certificate of Recognition

City Council and the Beautification Board for the City of Brooksville, Florida recognize and honor the named recipient for improvements and beautification to their property located within the City.

Donna Smith

122 W. Fort Dade Avenue, Brooksville, Florida 34601

Presented this 20th day of July, 2015

Frankie Burnett
Mayor

City Clerk

AGENDA ITEM NO. C-2
7-20-15

City of Brooksville

352.540.3810 Phone
352.544.5424 Fax

June 16, 2014

Donna Smith
122 W. Fort Dade Avenue
Brooksville, FL 34601

Re: Margaret R. Ghiotto Residential Improvement Award

Dear Property Owner:

The City of Brooksville Beautification Board is pleased to advise you that you have been selected to receive the monthly Margaret R. Ghiotto Residential Improvement Award for beautifying the property located at 122 W. Fort Dade Avenue.

The Certificate of Recognition and "rotating" outdoor sign will be presented to you by the Beautification Board Chairman at the City Council Meeting to be held Monday, July 20, 2015 at 7:00 p.m. in the **BROOKSVILLE CITY HALL COUNCIL CHAMBERS LOCATED AT 201 HOWELL AVENUE**. At your earliest convenience, please contact Deputy Clerk, Janet Kato at (352)540-3816 or jkato@cityofbrooksville.us, as to whether you will, or will not be able to attend this meeting to accept your award.

We extend our appreciation for your outstanding efforts in improving and beautifying not only your property, but the City of Brooksville.

Sincerely,

Scott Renz, Chairman
Beautification Board

/jk

AGENDA ITEM NO. E-1
7/20/15

CITY OF BROOKSVILLE
REGULAR CITY COUNCIL MEETING
COUNCIL CHAMBERS
201 HOWELL AVENUE
BROOKSVILLE, FL 34601

MINUTES

July 6, 2015 **7:00 P.M.**

Brooksville City Council met in regular session with Frankie Burnett, Mayor, and Council Members Robert Battista, Betty Erhard and Natalie Kahler in attendance. Also present were Clifford A. Taylor, City Attorney; T. Jennene Norman-Vacha, City Manager; Janice Peters, City Clerk; Bill Geiger, Community Development Director; Richard Radacky, Director of Public Works; Mike Walker, Director of Parks, Facilities & Recreation; and Tim Mossgrove, Fire Chief.

Prior to the meeting there was a moment of silence for the passing of Joseph E. Johnson, III, Vice-Mayor.

The meeting was called to order by Mayor Burnett, followed by an Invocation and Pledge of Allegiance.

PRESENTATION & REQUESTS FOR WAIVERS

Fee Waiver Request - Historic Brooksville Women's Club

Consideration of request for fee waiver in the amount of $609.88 for their Arts & Crafts Festival scheduled for December 12, 2015.

Motion:

Motion was made by Council Member Erhard and Council Member Battista for approvals in the amount of $304.94. Motion carried 4-0

CERTIFICATES, PROCLAMATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

Proclamation - Parks & Recreation Month

Presentation and Proclamation recognizing July as Parks & Recreation month.

The proclamation was read in its entirety by Council Member Erhard and presented to Mike Walker, Director of Parks, Facilities & Recreation, who played a video of the city's parks in recognition of Parks & Recreation Month. He also reviewed a free event at the parks on Saturday as well as the dedication of the new park pavilion. Council thanked Director Walker and staff.

Florida League of Cities Certificate of Completion

Presentation of Certification of Completion to Council Member Kahler for completion of the 2015 Institute for Elected Municipal Officials training.

The certificate was presented to Council Member Kahler by Council.

State Legislative Update

Update on City projects and request for State funding; discussion of the 2015 Florida Legislative Session.

Shawn Foster, City Lobbyist, reviewed the 2015 Legislative Session and thanked City Manager Norman-Vacha and staff for their help. Mayor Burnett asked for, and Council consensus was given for the City Manager to negotiate a new contract with Mr. Foster for the next legislative session. This item will be brought back to Council for approval. City Manager Norman-Vacha advised the cost was shared with the Florida Blueberry Festival and she will consult with them again for a possible joint contract.

CITIZEN INPUT

Mayor Burnett called for citizen input.

Robert Lawson advised he is a member of the MPO and advised Council he is available for recommendations to the board.

CONSENT AGENDA

Minutes

June 15, 2015 Regular Meeting
June 22, 2015 Special Meeting

Work Contract with the Florida Department of Corrections

Consideration of approval of proposed 3-year contract, with an additional 3-year extension, for the inmate work squad Contract No. W1016 for an estimated annual cost of $57,497.

Parks Department Acceptance of Donation & Budget Amendment

Consideration of budget amendment to accept donations supporting upcoming free community event celebrating Parks & Recreation Month.

Carrick Road License & Perpetual Easement Agreements

Consideration of License and Agreement to allow for fencing of a portion of Carrick Road unconstructed for consideration of egress and ingress for sewer line/manhole maintenance.

Mayor Burnett advised there is an addendum to Item F4.

Motion:

Motion was made by Council Member Kahler and seconded by Council Member Battista for approval of Consent Agenda with the addition of the addendum to Item F4. Motion carried 4-0.

PUBLIC HEARINGS

- Entry of Proof of Publication into the Record

Mayor Burnett called for proof of publication. City Clerk Peters advised Items G-1 and 2 were advertised in the Friday, June 19th edition of the Tampa Bay Times and there is a copy on file in the Office of the City Clerk for the record.

Resolution No. 2015-09 - Vacation of Right-of-Way - Stephens

Consideration of a petition from Gregory and Dorothea Stephens vacating a portion of Cleveland Avenue between Blocks 16 and 17 of the Saxon's Addition.

Steve Gouldman, City Planner, reviewed the request for vacation of right-of-way.

Mayor Burnett asked for public input; there was none.

Motion:

Motion was made by Council Member Erhard and seconded by Council Member Battista for approval of Resolution No. 2015-09.

City Clerk Peters read Resolution No. 2015-09 by title as follows:

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BROOKSVILLE, HERNANDO COUNTY, FLORIDA, CLOSING AND VACATING A PORTION OF CLEVELAND AVENUE BETWEEN BLOCKS 16 AND 17 OF THE SAXON'S ADDITION TO THE TOWN OF BROOKSVILLE; RESERVING AN EASEMENT FOR PUBLIC/PRIVATE UTILITIES; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

Motion carried 4-0 upon roll-call vote as follows:

Council Member Kahler	Aye
Council Member Erhard	Aye
Council Member Battista	Aye
Mayor Burnett	Aye

Resolution No. 2015-10 - Vacation of Right-of-Way - Stephens

Consideration of petition from Gregory and Dorothea Stephens vacating the 50-foot wide unnamed roadway lying east of Block 17, Saxon's Addition.

Steve Gouldman, City Planner, reviewed the request for vacation of right-of-way.

Mayor Burnett asked for public input; there was none.

Motion:

Motion was made by Council Member Kahler and seconded by Council Member Erhard for approval of Resolution No. 2015-10.

City Clerk Peters read Resolution No. 2015-10 by title as follows:

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BROOKSVILLE, HERNANDO COUNTY, FLORIDA, CLOSING AND VACATING THE 50-FOOT WIDE UNNAMED ROADWAY LYING EAST OF BLOCK 17, SAXON'S ADDITION TO THE TOWN OF BROOKSVILLE; RESERVING AN EASEMENT FOR PUBLIC/PRIVATE UTILITIES; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

Motion carried 4-0 upon roll-call vote as follows:

Council Member Erhard	Aye
Council Member Battista	Aye
Council Member Kahler	Aye
Mayor Burnett	Aye

REGULAR AGENDA

Noise Ordinance No. 730-C

Consideration of proposed ordinance amending Chapter 82 of the Code relating to Traffic and Vehicles, Article III, Noise from Vehicles.

Police Chief Turner reviewed the recommended changes to the ordinance.

Motion:

Motion was made by Council Member Kahler and seconded by Council Member Erhard approval of Ordinance No. 730-C.

City Clerk Peters read Ordinance No. 730-C by title as follows:

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF BROOKSVILLE, FLORIDA, AMENDING THE CODE OF ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF BROOKSVILLE, FLORIDA, ARTICLE III, CHAPTER 82, "NOISE FROM VEHICLES", SECTION 82-52 PROVIDING FOR CONFLICT AND SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR CODIFICATION; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

Motion carried 4-0 upon roll-call vote as follows:

Council Member Battista	Aye
Council Member Kahler	Aye
Council Member Erhard	Aye
Mayor Burnett	Aye

CITIZEN INPUT

Mayor Burnett called for citizen input.

Kojack Burnett offered condolences to the Johnston family and thanked the City Manager and staff.

ITEMS BY COUNCIL

T. Jennene Norman-Vacha, City Manager

City Manager Norman-Vacha introduced Tannette Gayle, the City's Finance Director.

Natalie Kahler, Council Member

Council Member Kahler offered condolences to the Johnston family.

For historical reference she reviewed the Saxon House and improvements being made by the Stephens, as well as the original owners of the home.

Betty Erhard, Council Member

Council Member Erhard extended prayers and condolences to the Johnston family.

She also thanked the Stephens' for their rescue of the Saxon House.

Council Member Erhard asked City Attorney Taylor if he'd gotten any word from Sensys. City Attorney Taylor advised they did receive a response and the attorneys asked for a meeting regarding that response. The meeting hopefully will be scheduled by the end of next week.

She reviewed items being discussed in the Florida League of Cities' Urban Development Board.

Robert Battista, Council Member

Council Member Battista advised he is on the Florida League of Cities' Energy, Environment & Natural Resources Committee and reviewed items discussed by that board.

He offered his condolences to the Johnston family.

Frankie Burnett, Mayor

Mayor Burnett asked for and got Council consensus for staff to purchase flowers for Vice-Mayor Johnston's memorial service.

He referenced the employee health fair on Friday and encouraged all of staff to attend.

He thanked the Stephens' for their work on the Saxon property.

City Manager Norman-Vacha advised the services for Vice-Mayor Johnston will be on Thursday at 10:00 at 1st United Methodist, followed by interment at 11:00 at the Brooksville Cemetery. Mayor Burnett requested the Police and Fire be part of the procession.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business to bring before Council, the meeting adjourned at 8:17 p.m.

_____
City Clerk

Attest: _____
Mayor

AGENDA ITEM NO. E-2
7/20/15

CONSENT AGENDA ITEM
MEMORANDUM

TO: HONORABLE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS

VIA: T. JENNENE NORMAN-VACHA, CITY MANAGER

FROM: MIKE WALKER, PARKS, FACILITIES & RECREATION DIRECTOR

SUBJECT: PARK/FACILITIES MOWER PURCHASE

DATE: July 20, 2015

GENERAL SUMMARY/BACKGROUND: The Parks/Facilities Department is requesting the purchase of an additional 2015 Gravely Pro Turn 272 Commercial mower, model number 992255. This purchase was not budgeted in FY2015. Staff made the same request at the May 18, 2015 City Council meeting, which was approved. The reason for the second mower purchase request is that the last mower has exceeded staffs expectations with time savings and efficiency. This new mower if approved will be utilized with maintaining park properties and trails. With the approval of the mower purchase we would also ask the approval to trade in a 2012 Gravely 52 inch mower, serial number #003330 and have the trade in value of $2,250.00 go towards the new mower purchase.

The state contract price for the requested mower is $8,625.00, less the trade value of $2,250.00 for the 2012 52 inch Gravely Mower serial number #003330 for a total purchase price of $6,375.50. The funds would need to come from the Equipment Replacement Fund 503. The purchase is recommended through State Contract Vendor General Auto Parts. The quote for purchase is included as Attachment 1.

BUDGET IMPACT and BUDGET AMENDMENT: The funds are available in the Equipment Replacement Fund 503 if the appropriate Budget Amendment is approved to release monies from the Reserves for Contingencies line item. A Budget Amendment is provided as Attachment 2. The FY2015 budget amendment request is to increase the Machinery and Equipment expenditure line item (General Ledger Account # 503 000 166 19037) with an offsetting reduction in the Reserves for Contingencies within the Equipment Replacement Fund 503.

LEGAL REVIEW: The City Council has home-rule authority (Article VII, (2), Florida Constitution and §166.011 Florida Statutes.) to consider matters of fiscal and intergovernmental benefit. Ordinance No. 842 which sets the Fiscal Year 2015 Budget provides for budget amendments and transfer of funds.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Staff recommends that Council approve the purchase of the 2015 Gravely Pro Turn 272 commercial mower, model number 992255 in the amount not to exceed $6,375.50 from General Auto Parts (State Contract vendor) and approve the attached FY2015 Budget Amendment as outlined above.

ATTACHMENTS: 1. Quote for Purchase from General Auto Parts, Inc.
2. Budget Amendment Form

Attachment 1

Auto Plus.

GENERAL AUTO PARTS, INC.
804 W. M L K BLVD
BROOKSVILLE, FL 34601
(352)796-2522

Auto Plus.

BILL TO	SHIP TO	
503780 CITY OF BROOKSVILLE PARKS 201 HOWELL RD BROOKSVILLE, FL 34601	503780 CITY OF BROOKSVILLE PARKS 201 HOWELL RD BROOKSVILLE, FL 34601 (352)540-3830	PG 1 OF 1 ON HOLD

** THIS IS NOT AN INVOICE **

GENERAL AUTO PARTS, INC.

REFERENCE NUMBER 001-000000

MTH. DAY YR. WRITER	CUSTOMER P.O. NUMBER	TERMS	SHIP VIA
7/13/15 DIS	289966	CASH	COUNTER

QUANTITY ORDERED	QUANTITY SHIPPED	BACK ORDERED	PART NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION	CODE	PRICE (LIST & SELL)	NET AMOUNT
QUOTE FOR NEW GRAVELY PRO 272 31HP SUSP SEAT						
FREE SDLIVERY SETUP AND FIRST SERVICE AT NO CHARGE						
1	1	BYO	GRA 992255 72'' HD MOWER		8625.500 EA	8625.50
1-	1-		MIS TRADE IN 152	M	2250.000 EA	2250.00CR

	X GOODS RECEIVED BY	SUB-TOTAL	6375.50
		TAX	.00
	TIME PREPARED 15:21	TOTAL	6375.50

TERMS: POSITIVELY NO GOODS ACCEPTED FOR CREDIT WITHOUT OUR PRIOR AUTHORIZATION AND INVOICE NUMBER.
15% HANDLING CHARGE ON GOODS RETURNED WHEN SUPPLIED AS ORDERED. ERRORS AND OMISSIONS EXCEPTED.

*** CUSTOMER COPY ***

001289966

Attachment 2

BUDGET AMENDMENT FORM
Fiscal Year 2014 - 2015

Account Name/Dept	*Account Number*	*Approved Budget FY 2013-14**	*Increase*	*Decrease*	*Amended Budget FY 2013-14*
Equipment Replacement Fund 503	503-000-272-30070	$7,402.94		$6,375.50	$1,027.44
Machinery and Equipment	503-000-166-19037		$8,625.00		$8,625.00
Gain or Loss from Sale or Disposal for Propietary Funds	503-000-364-48845		$2,250.00		
	TOTAL	**$7,402.94**	**$10,875.00**	**$6,375.50**	**$9,652.44**

**Approved budget as previously amended.*

Reason for Amendment: Parks & Recreation Mower Purchase

Department Director Signature *Date*

Finance Director Signature *Date*

City Manager Signature *Date*

Approved by City Council, during Regular Session:

Date

AGENDA ITEM NO. E-3
7/20/15

CONSENT AGENDA ITEM
MEMORANDUM

TO: HONORABLE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCILMEN

FROM: T. JENNENE NORMAN-VACHA, CITY MANAGER

SUBJECT: RETAINER AGREEMENT WITH SUNRISE CONSULTING

DATE: JULY 13, 2015

GENERAL SUMMARY/BACKGROUND: On December 15, 2014, City Council approved agreement for lobbying services through Sunrise Consulting group. The Sunrise Consulting group's agreement was to work with the City, the Florida Blueberry Festival and the Florida Blueberry Growers Association for a six (6) month term to represent our interest with State Legislators/agencies that ended June 15, 2015.

The City remains interested in continuing with the services of Sunrise Consulting to assist the City in two (2) specific areas:

1. The City's Alternative Plan for the Coast to Coast Trail that would "close the gap" and connect to the Trailhead of the Good Neighbor Trail at Main Street and Russell Street.

2. Legislative/State funding for City water/wastewater/storm water projects.

Once again the Florida Blueberry Festival, Inc. and the Florida Blueberry Growers Association are interested and willing to continue joining the City in securing the services of Sunrise Consulting. Their interests are to have Sunrise Consulting assist with State recognition/ awareness and Legislative/State funding opportunities to promote, educate and support the Florida Blueberry, the Growers Association and the Festival.

The Florida Blueberry Festival and the Florida Blueberry Growers Association have again pledged one half of the funds needed for six (6) month representation.

A letter of agreement (Attachment 1) as received from Sunrise Consulting outlining the representation for a six (6) month period (July 20, 2015 through January 20, 2015) for $4,000 per month and directly attributable costs not to exceed $1,000. The letter of agreement includes a termination provision of 30 days written notice.

BUDGET IMPACT: This would be a direct budget expense of $12,000 for the City of Brooksville. Should City Council approve this item, monies for the City's portion are available for FY2015 and will be made available as follows: $4,000 in account number 001-515-54810-008 and $8,000 in account number 401-536-53400-027.

LEGAL REVIEW: The City Council has Home Rule Authority (Art. VIII, 2(b), Fla. Const./Section 166.011, F.S.) to consider and take action on matters of fiscal benefit.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Staff recommends approval for staff to proceed, working together with the Florida Blueberry Festival, Inc and the Florida Blueberry Growers Association, with Sunrise Consulting for lobbying representation. Staff requests Council's approval for the City Manager to sign the letter of agreement provided in Attachment 1.

Attachment 1

Sunrise Consulting
9842 Balsaride Court
Trinity, FL 34655

July 13, 2014

Jennene Norman-Vacha, City Manager
City of Brooksville
201 Howell Avenue
Brooksville, FL 34601

Re: Retainer Agreement with Sunrise Consulting

Dear Mrs. Norman-Vacha:

Thank you very much for continuing to do business with Sunrise Consulting. We appreciate the opportunity to provide governmental consulting services for the City of Brooksville, along with the Florida Blueberry Festival, Inc, and the Florida Blueberry Growers Association. Sunrise Consulting is committed to providing the highest level of service in furtherance of your goals. This agreement will describe the terms under which that representation will occur.

You have asked that we continue to represent each organization before the Florida Legislature concerning legislative and appropriations issues. A monthly report will be provided to communicate all meetings, discussions, and updates about the strategy concerning these projects.

In exchange for these services the City of Brooksville agrees to pay Sunrise Consulting $4,000 per month for the period of 6 months starting July 13, 2015 – January 13, 2015. This agreement may be terminated by either party within 30 days with written notice.

All payments should be remitted to 5957 Riviera Lane, New Port Richey, FL 34655. Costs directly attributable to the performance of this work will be billed in addition to the retainer, and these costs may include travel and lobbyist registration fees incurred on the part of Sunrise Consulting on behalf of the City of Brooksville. No monthly costs in the aggregate that exceed $300 will be incurred. The total cost of the reimbursements will not exceed $1,000 for the term of this contract. Also, by signing below, you agree that you will complete any forms necessary to comply with the lobbyist registration requirements under Florida law that may arise as a result of our representation of the City of Brooksville during the term of this contract or after its termination should reporting periods overlap.

Sunrise Consulting has a policy of declining representation of clients when that representation would immediately create a direct conflict with other clients in the state in which the representation occurs. You have retained Sunrise Consulting for representation, and we know of no conflicts with our current clients in Florida. In order to ensure the candor and trust in our relationship that forms the basis of

Sunrise Consulting
9842 Balsaride Court
Trinity, FL 34655

effective representation, it is the policy of Sunrise Consulting to keep confidential all information about your business interests and strategies.

I believe the above reflects our understanding. If it does, please sign this agreement and mail to: Sunrise Consulting, 5957 Riviera Lane, New Port Richey, FL 34655. I appreciate your attention to this matter and look forward to working with you. Please do not hesitate to contact me if I can assist you in any way.

Sincerely,

Shawn Foster

Shawn Foster

Enclosure

_____ _____

Jennene Norman-Vacha, City Manager Date

City of Brooksville

AGENDA ITEM NO. F-1

7/20/15

AGENDA ITEM
MEMORANDUM

TO: HONORABLE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCILMEN

VIA: T. JENNENE NORMAN-VACHA, CITY MANAGER

FROM: GEORGE TURNER, POLICE CHIEF

SUBJECT: ORDINANCE NO. 730-C - NOISE FROM VEHICLES

DATE: JULY 20 , 2015

GENERAL SUMMARY/BACKGROUND: In November 2006 the City of Brooksville City Council passed Ordinance No. 730, which addressed/regulated noise from vehicles. A subsequent constitutional issue was raised which resulted in a stoppage of enforcement of said ordinance.

Enforcement efforts have identified the need for amendment to said ordinance to include a violation for noise generated from vehicles parked or standing on private property, meeting the plainly audible standard from any public land or public roadway.

Ordinance No. 730-C addresses this issue and was approved by Council at its July 6, 2015 meeting. This is second reading of Ordinance 730-C.

IMPACT: There is no negative budget impact as a result of this ordinance.

LEGAL REVIEW: Pursuant to home rule authority provided for by Article VII, Section 2 of the Constitution of the State of Florida, Chapter 166, Florida Statutes, and Section 1.03 of the Charter of the City of Brooksville, the City Council has the power to conduct municipal functions and to adopt ordinances.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Staff recommends approval of Ordinance No. 730-C upon roll-call vote.

ATTACHMENT: Ordinance No. 730-C

ORDINANCE NO. 730-C

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF BROOKSVILLE, FLORIDA, AMENDING THE CODE OF ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF BROOKSVILLE, FLORIDA, ARTICLE III, CHAPTER 82, "NOISE FROM VEHICLES", SECTION 82-52 PROVIDING FOR CONFLICT AND SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR CODIFICATION; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BROOKSVILLE, FLORIDA as follows:

SECTION 1. The Code of Ordinances of the City of Brooksville, Florida, Chapter 82, "Noise From Vehicles," and in particular Section 82-52, titled "Operation of radios or other mechanical sound making devices or instruments in vehicles; exemptions", is hereby amended as follows:

CHAPTER 82

TRAFFIC AND VEHICLES
ARTICLE III. NOISE FROM VEHICLES

Sec. 82-52 Operation of radios or other mechanical sound making devices or instruments in vehicles; exemptions.

(a) It is unlawful for any person operating or occupying a motor vehicle to operate or amplify the sound produced by a radio, audio player, or other mechanical sound making device or instrument from within the motor vehicle so that the sound is:

(1) Plainly audible at a distance of 60 (sixty) or more feet from the motor vehicle.

(2) Louder than necessary for the convenient hearing by persons inside the vehicle in areas adjoining public property, public roadways, churches, schools, or hospitals.

(b) If a motor vehicle which is unoccupied has sound being amplified or produced by a radio, audio player, or other mechanical sound making device or instrument from within the motor vehicle so that the sound is:

(1) Plainly audible at a distance of 60 (sixty) or more feet from the motor vehicle.

(2) Louder than necessary for the convenient hearing by persons inside the vehicle in areas adjoining public property, public roadways, churches, schools, hospitals.

then the registered owner of the motor vehicle will be responsible for a violation of this section.

(c) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any law enforcement vehicle equipped with any communication device necessary in the performance of law enforcement duties or to any emergency vehicle equipped with any communication device necessary in the performance of any emergency procedures.

(d) The provisions of this section do not apply to the noise made by a horn or other warning device required or permitted by Florida Statutes, Chapter 316.

(e) This provision shall not apply to any permitted event when a road is closed.

(f) A violation of this section is a noncriminal; infraction.

SECTION 2. Conflict. Any ordinance or code of the city, or any portion thereof, in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance, is hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict.

SECTION 3. Severability. In the event that any portion or section of this ordinance is determined to be invalid, unlawful or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall in no manner affect the remaining portions or sections of this ordinance, which shall remain in full force and effect.

SECTION 4. Effective Date. This ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its adoption by the Brooksville City Council.

ADOPTED IN REGULAR SESSION THIS 6th DAY OF JULY, 2015, A.D.

CITY OF BROOKSVILLE

ATTEST: _____ By: _____
Janice L. Peters, CMC, City Clerk Frankie Burnett, Mayor

PASSED on First Reading June 6, 2015
NOTICE Published on June 10, 2015
PASSED on Second & Final Reading _____

APPROVED AS TO FORM FOR THE RELIANCE OF THE CITY OF BROOKSVILLE ONLY:

VOTE OF CITY COUNCIL
Battista ____
Burnett ____
Erhard ____
Kahler ____

_____
Thomas S. Hogan, Jr., The Hogan Law Firm, LLC
City Attorney

AGENDA ITEM NO. G-1
7/20/15

AGENDA ITEM
MEMORANDUM

TO: HONORABLE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS

VIA: T. JENNENE NORMAN-VACHA, CITY MANAGER

FROM: BILL GEIGER, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR

SUBJECT: RESOLUTION 2015-11 LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY PLAN UPDATE

DATE: JULY 20, 2015

GENERAL SUMMARY/BACKGROUND: Federal and State regulations require local governments to have a Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Plan to be eligible for public assistance, including Pre-Disaster Mitigation funds (PDM), the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) and the Severe Repetitive Loss (SRP) grant program.

The Hernando County LMS Plan was originally developed by Hernando County Emergency Management in coordination with the LMS Working Group, which is comprised of representatives from various agencies of county government, local municipalities, civic and private organizations and citizens of Hernando County.

The LMS Plan was adopted and approved by Hernando County and the cities of Brooksville and Weeki Wachee in 2010. The Plan is required to be updated every five years. The local Regional Planning Council assisted Emergency Management and the Local Working Group in updating the Plan to be compliant with new rules and more current data. The draft Plan update was submitted to the Florida Division of Emergency Management, who reviewed and conditionally approved the Plan pending adoption.

The Plan update requires approval through the adoption of a resolution. Resolution 2015-11 to adopt the Plan update is provided as Attachment 1.

BUDGET IMPACT: There is no direct budget impact proposed in conjunction with the approval of the LMS Plan.

LEGAL REVIEW: The Code of Federal Regulations [44 CFR 201/6(b)-(d)], Section 322 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act enacted under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 and the Florida Administrative Code [Rule 9G-22] require local governments to adopt a Local Mitigation Strategy Plan and update the same every five years.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Approval/adoption of Resolution No. 2015-11 upon roll-call vote.

ATTACHMENT(S):

1. Resolution 2015-11
2. Patella-to-Geiger letter (dated June 30, 2015)
3. Resolution 2010-16
4. Anderson-to-Morton letter (dated June 19, 2015)
5. 2015 Local Mitigation Strategy Plan (as updated)

Attachment 1

RESOLUTION NO. 2015-11

A RESOLUTION BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BROOKSVILLE, HERNANDO COUNTY, FLORIDA; ADOPTING THE HERNANDO COUNTY LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY PLAN 2015 UPDATE, AS DEVELOPED BY THE HERNANDO COUNTY LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY WORKGROUP; AUTHORIZING HERNANDO COUNTY STAFF TO TRANSMIT SAID PLAN TO THE APPROPRIATE STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 encourages local governments to develop mitigation plans and strategies in order to be eligible for pre-disaster mitigation (PDM) funds; and

WHEREAS, Chapter 9G-22, Florida Administrative Code, requires each County to develop and update a Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) in conjunction with local municipalities within the County; and

WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of our residents and business owners to mitigate, to the extent possible, post-disaster damages through pre-disaster planning and related efforts; and

WHEREAS, Hernando County Emergency Management, in coordination with County staff, City staff, homeowners, and representatives from local civic and business groups, established constitute the Hernando County Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group (Work Group); and

WHEREAS, Hernando County Emergency Management, in conjunction with the Work Group, developed the Hernando County Local Mitigation Plan/Strategy 2010 (LMS Plan); and,

WHEREAS, the LMS Plan is required to be updated every five years; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary for the City to adopt the updated LMS Plan by resolution; and

WHEREAS, following Hernando County Emergency Management presenting the LMS Plan to the two municipalities within the County for approval and adoption, and the County's adoption of said LMS Plan, the LMS Plan will be submitted to the Florida Division of Emergency Management and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for final approval.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BROOKSVILLE, HERNANDO COUNTY, FLORIDA, that:

SECTION 1. The City Council hereby approves and adopts the 2015 Hernando County Local Mitigation Strategy Plan in accordance with Chapter 9G-22, Florida Administrative Code.

SECTION 2. Staff is directed to transmit this Resolution to the Hernando County Emergency Management staff for transmitting copies of this Resolution and the LMS Plan to all appropriate governmental agencies.

SECTION 3. This resolution shall be effective upon adoption by the City Council of the City of Brooksville, Florida.

ADOPTED in regular session this 20th day of July, 2015.

CITY OF BROOKSVILLE

SEAL

By: _____
Frankie Burnett, Mayor

ATTEST: _____
Janice L. Peters, CMC, City Clerk

VOTE OF CITY COUNCIL
Battista ___
Burnett ___
Erhard ___
Kahler ___

APPROVED AS TO FORM FOR THE RELIANCE OF THE CITY OF BROOKSVILLE ONLY:

_____
Thomas S. Hogan, Jr., The Hogan Law Firm, LLC
City Attorney

Attachment 2

www.hernandosheriff.org

SHERIFF
Al Nienhuis

Hernando County Sheriff's Office

P.O. BOX 10070 – BROOKSVILLE, FL 34603-0070 FAX 352 796-0493 PHONE 352 754-6830

June 30, 2015

Mr. Bill Geiger
Community Development Director
City of Brooksville
201 Howell Avenue
Brooksville, FL 34601

Re: Local Mitigation Strategy Plan

Dear Mr. Geiger,

As you know, the Code of Federal Regulations and Florida Administrative Code require us to update and adopt a Local Mitigation Strategy Plan every five years. This requirement benefits our community as it helps us to analyze our hazards and to identify and implement mitigation measures that will help us to become more disaster resilient.

Our 2015 updated LMS plan was recently submitted to the Florida Division of Emergency Management and I am pleased to inform you that it has received conditional approval pending adoption. As you are aware, this update process was successful in part because of the strong collaborative efforts put forth by each of the agencies represented.

As the final step in this process, all parties to the LMS plan are required to provide an adoption resolution to the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Enclosed please find the following: correspondence from the Florida Division of Emergency Management, a copy of the updated LMS plan and a copy of the City's previous adoption resolution. I encourage you to present an adoption resolution for the 2015 LMS Plan to the City Council as soon as possible. Please send a copy of the City's resolution to me so that we submit it together with the County's resolution.

Should you have any questions or if you would like Emergency Management to be available for the presentation, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Cecilia Patella, Director
Emergency Management

Cc: Chief Tim Mossgrove
ENC

Attachment 3

RESOLUTION NO. 2010-16

A RESOLUTION BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BROOKSVILLE HERNANDO COUNTY, FLORIDA; ADOPTING THE BROOKSVILLE LOCAL MITIGATION PLAN/STRATEGY 2010 AS DEVELOPED BY THE HERNANDO COUNTY LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY WORKGROUP; AUTHORIZING HERNANDO COUNTY STAFF TO TRANSMIT SAID PLAN TO THE APPROPRIATE STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 encourages local governments to develop mitigation plans and strategies in order to be eligible for pre-disaster mitigation (PDM) funds;

WHEREAS, Chapter 9G-22, Florida Administrative Code, requires each County to develop and update a Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) in conjunction with local municipalities within the County;

WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of our residents and business owners to mitigate, to the extent possible, post-disaster damages through pre-disaster planning and related efforts;

WHEREAS, Hernando County Emergency Management, in coordination with County staff, City staff, homeowners, and representatives from local civic and business groups, established the Hernando County Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group (Work Group);

WHEREAS, Hernando County Emergency Management, in conjunction with the Work Group, has developed the Hernando County Local Mitigation Plan/Strategy 2010 (LMS Plan); and,

WHEREAS, it is necessary for the City to adopt the LMS Plan by resolution; and,

WHEREAS, following Hernando County Emergency Management presenting the LMS Plan to the two municipalities within the County for approval and adoption, and the County's adoption of said LMS Plan, the LMS Plan will be submitted to the Florida Division of Emergency Management and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for final approval.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BROOKSVILLE, HERNANDO COUNTY, FLORIDA, that:

1. The City Council hereby approves and adopts the Hernando County Local Mitigation Plan/Strategy 2010 in accordance with Chapter 9G-22, Florida Administrative Code.

2. Staff is directed to transmit this Resolution to Hernando County Emergency Management for transmitting copies of this Resolution and the LMS Plan to all appropriate governmental agencies.

3. The Mayor is authorized to execute this Resolution.

4. This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon its adoption.

PASSED AND ADOPTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BROOKSVILLE, FLORIDA, THIS 20th DAY OF September, 2010.

CITY OF BROOKSVILLE

By: s/Lara Bradburn
Lara Bradburn, Mayor

ATTEST: s/Janice L. Peters
Janice L. Peters, CMC, City Clerk

VOTE OF CITY COUNCIL

Bernardini	AYE
Bradburn	AYE
Burnett	AYE
Johnston	AYE
Lewis	Absent

APPROVED AS TO FORM FOR
THE RELIANCE OF THE CITY
OF BROOKSVILLE ONLY:

s/Jennifer C. Rey, for
Thomas S. Hogan, Jr., The Hogan Law Firm, LLC
City Attorney

Attachment 4

STATE OF FLORIDA

DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

RICK SCOTT
Governor

BRYAN W. KOON
Director

June 19, 2015

Mr. Charles Morton
Hernando County Local Mitigation Strategy Chair
6991 East Richard Drive
Weeki Wachee, Florida 34607

Re: Hernando County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Approved Pending Adoption

Dear Mr. Charles Morton:

This is to confirm that we have completed a State review of the Hernando County Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) update for compliance with the federal hazard mitigation planning standards contained in 44 CFR 201/6(b)-(d). Based on our review and comments, Hernando County developed and submitted all the necessary plan revisions and our staff has reviewed and approved these revisions. We have determined that the Hernando County LMS plan is compliant with federal standards, subject to formal community adoption, for the jurisdictions below:

Hernando County, Unincorporated
City of Brooksville
City of Weeki Wachee

Upon submittal of a copy of all participating jurisdictions' documentation of their adoption resolutions to our office, we will send all necessary documentation to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) who will issue formal approval of the Hernando County LMS.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Michael Wallick at 850-922-0325 or Michael.Wallick@em.myflorida.com.

Respectfully,

Miles E. Anderson,
Bureau Chief, Mitigation
State Hazard Mitigation Officer

MEA/mw

Attachments: MEMORADUM: State approval of LMS plans under Program Administration by States (PAS)

Attachment 5

HERNANDO COUNTY
LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY

Developed by the Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group and coordinated and prepared by:

Hernando County Sheriff's Office - Emergency Management
18900 Cortez Boulevard
Brooksville, FL 34601
(352) 754-4083

May 2015

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

SECTION 1 - INTRODUCTION

Hernando County is located in the geographic center of Florida. The county is within Florida's Nature Coast and encompasses approximately 506 square miles, including the cities of Brooksville (the County Seat) and Weeki Wachee. Census Designated Places with high proportions of population include unincorporated areas Spring Hill, North Weeki Wachee, Timber Pines, Ridge Manor, Brookridge, South Brooksville, High Point, North Brooksville, and Hernando Beach. The county stretches 37 miles from east to west and 18 miles from north to south and is bordered by the Gulf of Mexico on the west and the Withlacoochee and Little Withlacoochee Rivers on the east.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Hernando County is part of the 8-county Tampa-St. Petersburg metropolitan area. As of April 1, 2014, the estimated population was 174,955 (BEBR 2014 Population Estimates). The majority of the population lives in the southwest quadrant of the county which includes unincorporated Spring Hill with an estimated 98, 621 residents (2010 Census).

Hernando County was established in 1843 and named in honor of Hernando Desoto, a Spanish explorer. One of the principal settlements by the early 1850's was Bayport, a community that exported cotton, farm produce, and timber. In 1856 the present county seat of Brooksville was established in honor of Representative Preston Brooks. Brooksville has a current population of 7,687 (BEBR 2014 Population Estimates).

Hernando County was historically a rural county which has developed a dual character with both suburban and rural characteristics. Approximately 29% of the land is in conservation including the Withlacoochee State Forest, the Weeki Wachee Preserve, and the Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge. Weeki Wachee Springs State Park includes a first magnitude spring meaning an upwelling of at least 100 cubic feet per second. The City of Weeki Wachee, population 5 (BEBR 2014 Population Estimates), has also been called the City of Mermaids.

Moving west to east, the landforms include coastal swamps, well-drained sand hills, the heavily forested Brooksville Ridge, additional sand hills, and the floodplain of the Withlacoochee River system. The principal source of drinking water is the porous, honeycombed limestone of the Floridan Aquifer.

Tampa International Airport is approximately 35 minutes to the south of Spring Hill via the Suncoast Parkway, SR 589. Other major north-south highways include: US 19, US 41, I-75, and US 301. The SR 50 corridor is the major east-west highway and US 98 extends from the northwest to the southeast.

Hernando County includes a sizable retirement community with 76% single family homes, 5% multi-family, and 18% mobile homes. Approximately 3 in 10 residents were born in Florida. Industries include limerock mining, cement production, cattle, health care, and tourism. Hernando County is part of the 8-County Tampa Bay Partnership, an organization which markets the region nationally and internationally.

SECTION 2 - PURPOSE

Hazard Mitigation is any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards. The Local Mitigation Strategy offers innovative approaches for combining funds and coordinating government leadership with the private sector. It is an opportunity for each sector of our community to plan for a safer future. Through these efforts, it is a valuable avenue to reduce risks from disasters. Mitigation has become a cornerstone to emergency management. Mitigation activities may be implemented prior to, during or after an incident. However, it has been demonstrated that hazard mitigation is most effective when based on an inclusive, comprehensive, long-term plan that is developed before a disaster occurs. In response to the unacceptable loss of life and property from recent disasters, and the prospect of even greater catastrophic loss in the future, the Local Mitigation Strategy has been developed to provide a conceptual framework to reduce these losses by breaking the cycle of "disaster event-rebuilding-disaster."

Hernando County and its municipalities developed a unified Local Mitigation Strategy during the late nineties. This 2015 update to the Local Mitigation Strategy was prompted by the Disaster Mitigation Act and continues to represent the County as well as the two cities (Brooksville and Weeki Wachee) in their combined commitment to mitigation planning. By developing the Local Mitigation Strategy, Hernando County can increase the resiliency of the community to the disruption and hardship of disasters and attempt to reduce the potential and actual costs of their impact. The cost of recovery and rebuilding due to the devastation caused by a natural disaster is much greater than the cost of planning and preparing before disaster strikes.

The purpose of the Local Mitigation Strategy is to establish an ongoing process that will make hazard mitigation part of the daily function of the entire community. The Local Mitigation Strategy process assessed vulnerabilities of the community to different types of hazards, identified a comprehensive list of plans, programs and projects to decrease the magnitude of those vulnerabilities and prioritized the implementation of these initiatives.

SECTION 3 - THE PLANNING PROCESS

An open public involvement process is essential to the development of an effective plan. Coordination and partnership among the governmental units involved in the planning effort is essential in the mitigation planning process. In addition, the planning process relies upon the close involvement of public and private sector organizations. The creation of the organizational structure was a priority in the development of the Local Mitigation Strategy. Additionally, it was imperative that the citizens of Hernando County were informed and educated about the Local Mitigation Strategy. The plan, prepared by the Hernando County Sheriff's Office - Emergency Management section (hereinafter referred to as Emergency Management), was created with input of all interested individuals and agencies, with the public being given the opportunity to participate and contribute to its finalization.

3.1 Planning participants

3.1.1 Multi-Jurisdictional Planning Participation

In addition to Emergency Management, acting as the representative for Hernando County, the cities of Brooksville and Weeki Wachee and existing members of the Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Working Group formed the core of the planning effort. No jurisdictions opted out of the planning process during this revision cycle. Each of these groups was charged with maintaining and increasing community participation in the LMS Working Group through contact with community and business organizations throughout the year. In addition, each of the participating members was charged with:

1. assisting with the development of the plan
2. reviewing the initial drafts for accuracy relative to their jurisdictions
3. identifying potential mitigation projects for their areas of responsibility
4. providing assistance with project prioritization
5. reviewing and providing concurrence with the proposed risk analysis
6. adoption of the plan for their jurisdiction

3.1.2 Public Involvement

Since the mid 1990s, the public has been involved with local mitigation planning in Hernando County. For purposes of updating the plan, the public was invited to all meetings through the classified advertisements in the local newspaper, press releases to the media and the Hernando County Sheriff's Office and BOCC County websites (www.hernandosheriff.org and www.hernandocounty.us). The committee typically meets about 3 times per year for routine business, but, at a minimum, once per year, in accordance with the committee's by-laws (see Appendix C)

For the LMS update, meetings were conducted on November 12, December 11, and January 8, 2014-2015 at the Emergency Operations Center in Brooksville, Florida. The December 11, 2014 meeting was held in the evening to encourage more public participation. Attendance records, meeting agendas and meeting minutes were created for each meeting and kept on file by the Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group's recording secretary and are included in Appendix B.

3.1.3 Community groups/Homeowner associations, Businesses, the Red Cross and Other Private and Nonprofit Interests

These groups were invited and encouraged to attend meetings and provide input to this plan. The cities of Brooksville and Weeki Wachee, County departments, and other past Working Group members were also invited to participate. At the meeting, and every meeting thereafter, everyone in attendance was asked to invite anyone who might be interested in this process. The LMS Working Group membership roster is updated after every meeting and maintained by Emergency Management.

3.1.4 Neighboring Communities, Local and Regional Agencies

The neighboring counties of Citrus, Pasco and Sumter along with our Regional Planning Council and the Southwest Water Management District were invited by E-mail to attend all meetings or provide input electronically.

The following individuals participated in the LMS update process:

Table 3-1: Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Working Group 2015 Active Members

Member	Title	Organization
Adam Brook	Manager of Library Services	Hernando County
Al Gray	Environmental Manager DOH	Dept. of Health
Angela Allen	FDOT Emergency Operations Coordinator	Dept of Transportation
Angel Turner	Library Services Supervisor	
Ann Kirkendall	American Red Cross Nature Coast	American Red Cross Nature Coast
Annette Doying	Director, Pasco County EM	Pasco County
Bill Geiger (*)	City of Brooksville Community Development Director	City of Brooksville Community Development Director
Brian Malmberg	Director, Department of Public Works	Hernando County
Catherine Edminsten	Director, Oak Hill Hospital ER	Oak Hill Hospital ER
Christy Charlow	Hernando County Risk Manager	Hernando County
Cecilia Patella (*)	Director, Emergency Management	Hernando County Emergency Management
Chuck Morton (*)	LMS Chairman, resident of Weeki Wachee, Hernando County	Private Citizen representing Weeki Wachee
Chris Linsbeck	Hernando County Zoning Manager	Hernando County
Craig Becker	Hernando County Facilities Manager	Hernando County
David Casto	Director, Sumter County	Sumter County Emergency Management
David Miles	Hernando County Senior Planner	Hernando County
Donnie Singer	Director, HousingAuthority	Hernando County
Frankie Beville	American Red Cross	American Red Cross
Fred Lapiana	DPW, Manager	Hernando County
Gene Altman	Southwest Water Management District	Southwest Florida Water Management District
George Zoettlein	Director Office of Management & Budget	Hernando County
Greg Myers (*)	LMS Secretary, resident of Hernando County	gkm59@aol.com
Greg Read	Duke Energy, Account Manager	Duke Energy
Harry Johnson	Manager, Parks and Recreation	Hernando County

James Johnson	Property Appraiser GIS	Hernando County
Jan Martine	COAD, Hernnado & Pasco	janlmartini@yahoo.com
Jennene Norman Vacha	City of Brooksville, Administrator	City of Brooksville
Jodi Singer	Manager, Development Dept.	Hernando County
Joe Eckstein	Director, Citrus County	Citrus County Emergency Management
John Burnett	DPW Stormwater Technician	Hernando County
Joh Edminston	Volunteer Hernando Emergency Animal Rescue	Hernando Emergency Animal Rescue
Judith Tear	Florida Forestry Service, PIO	Forest Service
Karolyn Anthony	Hernando County IT Manager	Hernando County
Kevin Carroll	Asst. Chief, Hernando County Fire	Hernando County
Kevin Hohn	Mayor, Brooksville	City of Brooksville
Len Sossamon	Hernando County Administrator	Hernando County
Madelein Austin	Brooksville Police Dept, Admin	Hernando County
Manuel Padron	Property Appraiser GIS Manager	Hernando County
Mario Littman	School Board, Manager Safety & Security	Hernando School District
Mark Barry (*)	LMS Vice-Chair, Executive Director ARC Nature Coast	ARC Nature Coast
Mark Guttman	Hernando County Engineer	Hernando County
Mike Nickerson	Asst. Chief Hernando County Fire	Hernando County
Nina Mattei	DOH, Emergency Planner	Department of Health
Pamela Harris	Mitigation Specialist III	Hernando County Emergency Management
Paul Siddall	FDEM, Region 4 Coordinator	FDEM
Paul Wiczorek	Hernando County, Senior Planner	Hernando County
Ronald Lawson	Withlacoochee Electric, Account Manager	Withlacoochee River Electric Cooperative
Rebecca Garrett	Zoning Administrator	Hernando County
Richard Radacky	Brooksville, Public Works Director	City of Brooksville
Robyn Anderson	Mayor, Weeki Wachee	Weeki Wachee Mayor
Ronald Pianta	Director, Planning Dept.	Hernando County
Russ Wetherington	Director, Purchasing	Hernando County
Scott Jaeger	Director, Christian Contractors	Christian Contractors
Susan Goebel Canning	Director, Utilities	Hernando County
Tim Mossgrove (*)	Brooksville Fire Chief/EM	City of Brooksville
Valerie Pianta	Economic Development Coordinator	Hernando County

(* indicates voting Executive Committee member)

3.2 Planning Process

3.2.1 Summary

In August 2014 members of the Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group were informed by Emergency Management of the need to update the plan to meet new mitigation planning criteria mandated by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. Members of the Working Group were requested to review and update the LMS plan and project list for additions, changes, and determination of progress for projects underway and any completed projects. Simultaneously, a consultant on staff with Emergency Management was tasked with updating the Risk Analysis section of the Plan. Upon completion of all tasks, Emergency Management conducted a final

review of the LMS Plan using the new criteria and verified the components against the required Mitigation Plan Review Crosswalk. Emergency Management believes that the Hernando County LMS is compliant with the new Federal criteria and submitted the Crosswalk to the Florida Division of Emergency Management for review.

3.2.2 Process

Beginning with the first group meeting, Emergency Management initiated the process of the plan update by providing the entire group information related to the purpose of the Local Mitigation Strategy and background on the process of the plan review and update and the requirements for completing the update. In attendance at this meeting, as well as subsequent meetings, were representatives from the Cities of Brooksville and Weeki Wachee, the Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group, a neighboring community, private businesses, water management district, local government, private citizens, non-profits, home health and many other participants. The importance of the participation from the local jurisdictions, Working Group, businesses and all citizens in the community in the plan review and update was emphasized and all attendees were encouraged to participate in the plan update and also to increase community participation through their contacts.

The group was given a copy of the current Local Mitigation Strategy Projects and there was discussion regarding the projects on the list and also a review of the grant programs and eligible grant projects were discussed.

The group was tasked with updating any projects they had on the list and also providing an application for any new projects. There were presentations from various agencies with projects they would like to add to the list. Applications were presented to the LMS Working Group for review and inclusion on the project list.

A presentation was given by Emergency Management and consultant to the entire group regarding the STAPLEE methodology for project prioritization. The STAPLEE method assesses specific project elements and ranks projects based on a point system according to the element which the group considers to have the most value. The elements considered in the STAPLEE method include Social, Technical, Administrative, Political, Legal, Economic, and Environmental factors. The group was asked to consider whether this methodology was acceptable for use in Hernando County and then requested to take a formal vote to formally adopt this methodology for the assessment and prioritization of the LMS project list.

Potential mitigation programs and projects were discussed by the group on the basis of the identified community Goals and Objectives and hazard vulnerability. Existing projects were updated by their respective owners and new projects were identified, presented, prioritized on the project list during this process.

Emergency Management and consultants took the lead on compiling the data required for updating the Risk Analysis and assembling into a comprehensive document. A sub-committee was also formed that included seven LMS Working Group members: the LMS Chairman (and City of Weeki Wachee representative), the Secretary of the LMS Committee, an employee of the Hernando County Planning Department, an employee of the Hernando County Engineering Department, a Forest Service member and two employees of the Hernando County Sheriff's Office-Emergency Management. The assembled committee represented a cross-section of disciplines that enabled each member to focus on their area of expertise. Of specific interest

were comments from subject matter experts in flooding and wildfire as these are common risks in our region.

Each of these members reviewed the hazards that Hernando County is vulnerable to and the assessment of each hazard as well as the anticipated impact on people, property and public infrastructure. At the conclusion of the review period, the committee provided additional input into the Risk Assessment which was used to further revise and update the plan.

Emergency Management, the Cities of Brooksville and Weeki Wachee, as well as the Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group reviewed the existing County and City policies, programs, ordinances and plans. Hernando County currently has several existing programs and plans related to hazard mitigation and post-disaster redevelopment. These programs and plans include the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, Floodplain Management Plan, Local Comprehensive Plans, Local Land Development Regulations, Community Rating System Plan, National Flood Insurance Program, Stormwater Management Plan, Building Codes, Zoning Ordinances, and the Environmental Sensitive Lands Program. After review of these plans they were then discussed with the group. It was agreed that each of the aforementioned plans contained information that is very detailed and relevant to the mitigation efforts that further support the mission of the Local Mitigation Strategy Committee. However, most of these plans are voluminous and since it is impractical to include all of them as attachments within this plan, the Committee opted to incorporate each by reference and Emergency Management agreed to maintain a copy of each plan on file in the event that a review is requested.

In addition to other discussions mentioned above, the current Local Mitigation Strategy Committee discussed the successes and accomplishments of the Mitigation Strategy in Hernando County. The group agreed that, based on the “completed” projects list, entities within Hernando County have made progress in both the areas of flood and wind mitigation projects related to public facilities. Much work remains in the areas of flood mitigation to private structures, particularly repetitive loss properties. Recognizing the current state of the economy nationally, the group also recognized the challenges ahead in the area of funding for mitigation public projects as well as residential or private efforts.

In summary, the planning process was inclusive in that all individuals and groups were afforded the opportunity to review, comment and otherwise contribute to all aspects of the plan. At the core of the mitigation planning process was the coordination and partnership among the governmental units involved in the planning process as well as the input from private citizens and businesses.

SECTION 4 - HAZARDS ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

This section of the LMS includes part of the third critical element in the Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS), the Risk Assessment. The Risk Assessment is comprised of a Hazards Analysis and Vulnerability Assessment, and is a comprehensive and accurate assessment of the natural hazards that could potentially affect Hernando County.

The Hazard Analysis process begins with the identification, general description, and extent of the types of hazards threatening the County. The Vulnerability Assessment analyzes hazards that may threaten life and property across the entire county and/or the hazards that are confined to specific areas or portions of the community. This detailed description of hazards provides the factual basis for developing a mitigation strategy for the county.

During the summer of 2003, Hernando County's Natural Hazards Analysis was updated to comply with FEMA standards for Local Mitigation Strategies. It has recently been updated as part of the 2015 required update of the plan. As part of the 2015 revision, the LMS Working Group once again considered the overall hazard list and discussed the identification of additional hazards for inclusion in this plan. The initial identification of hazards for inclusion in the risk assessment was based on earlier versions of the Hernando County LMS, as well as a review of the State of Florida Hazard Mitigation Plan and FEMA mitigation planning guidelines. The following processes were used to determine which of the identified hazards poses the greatest threat to Hernando County.

- Review historical data (events and past declarations occurring in Hernando County)
- Contacting subject-matter experts, such as the Florida Division of Forestry
- NCDC data about natural hazards
- Review of local plans and discussions with local emergency planners
- Internet Research – utilizing the Hazard Analysis Toolbox provided by the Florida Division of Emergency Management Mitigation Section

Based on the foregoing research, we have added a new hazard profile for Lightning and Coastal/Riverine Erosion to the LMS plan.

In addition to the Natural Hazards Analysis, a brief discussion is also included related to Technological Hazards. The section primarily focuses on Hazardous Materials and is not intended as a complete and detailed analysis of all technological hazards that could potentially affect Hernando County.

Listed below are natural hazards that have been identified by FEMA Region IV for analysis and possible inclusion in our Local Mitigation Strategy, however, due to the low probability associated with these threats, we are limiting their inclusion in this plan to the following summary:

- **Landslides** – A landslide is the downward movement of earth on a slope. According to the USGS website, Hernando County has less than 1.5% susceptibility for a landslide incident. There is no data to support that a landslide has occurred in Hernando County.

- **Avalanches** – An avalanche is a large mass of snow, ice, etc., detached from a mountain slope and sliding or falling suddenly downward. Hernando County does not have the environmental conditions required for such an event.
- **Earthquakes** – The U.S. Geological Survey, National Seismic Mapping Project (website), locates Hernando County in the 1%g (peak acceleration) area. Because of this very low rating the Florida Division of Emergency Management does not require local Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans to address earthquakes as a hazard that is likely to affect our residents and visitors.
- **Tsunamis** – According to FEMA 386-2 CD, the Florida Gulf Coast has a relatively low tsunami risk and the Florida Division of Emergency Management does not require local plans to address tsunamis as a hazard.
- **Volcanoes** – There are no active or inactive volcanoes in the State of Florida.
- **Dam/Levee Failure** – There are no significant dams or levees in or near Hernando County that can fail and create a flood hazard.

The following hazards were identified as having previously affected Hernando County or as having the potential to do so in the future, and, therefore, further analysis has been conducted.

4.2 Hurricanes and Coastal Storms

4.2.1 General Description

A hurricane is a severe tropical storm that forms in the southern Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, or the Gulf of Mexico. Hurricanes develop in warm, tropical waters, where moisture is plentiful, and winds are light. A hurricane can produce violent winds, incredible waves, torrential rains and floods.

Other coastal storms produce similar, yet lesser effects. Hurricanes also develop in the Pacific Ocean, however, they do not usually affect us except when they travel up the Baja Peninsula and are impacted by steering current factors.

A coastal storm has several factors that are common to all storms such as strong winds, large waves and storm surge, albeit on a lesser scale than a categorized hurricane. The formation (sudden), the impact area (primarily along the coast) and type of damage (beach erosion, structural destruction from wave action and surge) would be considered factors unique to a coastal storm.

4.2.2 Extent

Historically, Hernando County, Brooksville, and Weeki Wachee have been affected by Tropical Storms. However, despite a very low probability of occurrence, a Category 5 storm could affect the entire County. Hurricanes are categorized by the Saffir-Simpson hurricane scale:

Table 4-1: Saffir-Simpson Scale

Category	Sustained Wind Speeds (mph)	Typical Damage
Tropical Depression	<39	
Tropical Storm	39-73	
Hurricane 1	74-95	**Very dangerous winds will produce some damage:** Well-constructed frame homes could have damage to roof, shingles, vinyl siding and gutters. Large branches of trees will snap and shallowly rooted trees may be toppled. Extensive damage to power lines and poles likely will result in power outages that could last a few to several days.
Hurricane 2	96-110	**Extremely dangerous winds will cause extensive damage:** Well-constructed frame homes could sustain major roof and siding damage. Many shallowly rooted trees will be snapped or uprooted and block numerous roads. Near-total power loss is expected with outages that could last from several days to weeks.
Hurricane 3	111-129	**Devastating damage will occur:** Well-built framed homes may incur major damage or removal of roof decking and gable ends. Many trees will be snapped or uprooted, blocking numerous roads. Electricity and water will be unavailable for several days to weeks after the storm passes.
Hurricane 4	130-156	**Catastrophic damage will occur:** Well-built framed homes can sustain severe damage with loss of most of the roof structure and/or some exterior walls. Most trees will be snapped or uprooted and power poles downed. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.
Hurricane 5	>156	**Catastrophic damage will occur:** A high percentage of framed homes will be destroyed, with total roof failure and wall collapse. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last for weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.

4.3 Floods

4.3.1 General Description

Floods are the most common and widespread of all natural disasters, except fire. A flood, as defined by the National Flood Insurance Program website is: “A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of 2 or more acres of normally dry land area or of 2 or more properties from:

- Overflow of inland or tidal waters,

Unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from land source, or

- A mudflow

Floods can be slow or fast rising, but generally develop over a period of days.

Flood hazard areas identified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map are identified as a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). SFHA are defined as the area that will be inundated by the flood event having a 1-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The 1-percent annual chance flood is also referred to as the base flood or 100-year flood.

4.3.2 Extent

The extent of flooding can be measured in depth of water. The DFIRM depicting the SFHA is a convenient tool for assessing vulnerability and risk in flood-prone communities since many have maps available that show the extent of the base flood and likely depths that will be experienced. Base flood elevations are the computed elevation to which floodwater is anticipated to rise during the base flood. Base Flood Elevations (BFEs) are shown on Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) and on the flood profiles. Hernando County's greatest BFE is approximately 19 feet in some areas. However, it is possible for these levels to be exceeded. The table below describes the annual probability of flooding associated with flood zones designations.

Table 4-2: Special Flood Hazard Area Zones and Descriptions

Zone	Description
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 (BFEs) derived from detailed analyses are shown at selected intervals within these zones.
X500	An area inundated by 500-year flooding; an area inundated by 100-year flooding with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile; or an area protected by levees from the 100-year flooding.
X	Areas outside the 1-% 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.
A	Flood zone area 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 of base flood elevations are shown within these zones.
ANI	An area that is located within a community or county that is not mapped on any published FIRM.
IN	An area designated as within a —Special Flood Hazard Area (of SFHA) on a FIRM. This is an area inundated by 100-year flooding for which no BFEs or velocity may have been determined. No distinctions are made between the different flood hazard zones that may be included within the SFHA. These may include Zones A, AE, AO, AH, AR, A99, V, or VE.
VE	Coastal areas with a 1% or greater chance of flooding and an additional hazard associated with storm waves. These areas have a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30-year mortgage. Base flood elevations derived from detailed analyses are shown at selected intervals within these zones.
UNDES	A body of open water, such as a pond, lake, ocean, etc., located within a community‘s jurisdictional limits that has no defined flood hazard.
AO	River or stream flood hazard areas and areas with a 1% or greater chance of shallow flooding each year, usually in the form of sheet flow, with an average depth ranging from 1 to 3 feet. These areas have a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30-year mortgage. Average flood depths derived from detailed analyses are shown within these zones.
D	Areas with possible but undetermined flood hazards. No flood hazard analysis has been conducted. Flood insurance rates are commensurate with the uncertainty of the flood risk.
AH	Areas with a 1% annual chance of shallow flooding, usually in the form of a pond, with an average depth ranging from 1 to 3 feet. These areas have a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30-year mortgage. Base flood elevations derived from detailed analyses are shown at selected intervals within these zones.
V	Coastal areas with a 1% or greater chance of flooding and an additional hazard associated with storm waves. These areas have a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30-year mortgage. No base flood elevations are shown within these zones.
100IC	An area where the 100-year flooding is contained within the channel banks and the channel is too narrow to show to scale. An arbitrary channel width of 3 meters is shown. BFEs are not shown in this area, although they may be reflected on the corresponding profile.

4.4 Coastal and Riverine Erosion

4.4.1 General Description

Coastal Erosion

Coastal erosion is the wearing away of land or the removal of beach or dune sediments by wave action, tidal currents, wave currents, or drainage. Waves generated by storms cause coastal erosion, which may take the form of long-term losses of sediment and rocks, or merely in the

temporary redistribution of coastal sediments. Erosion in one location may result in accretion nearby.

Riverine Erosion

Rivers constantly alter their course, changing shape and depth, due to the sediment transport capacity of the water and the sediment supply. This process, called riverine erosion, is usually seen as the wearing away of riverbanks and riverbeds over a long period of time. Riverine erosion is often initiated by failure of a riverbank causing high sediment loads or heavy rainfall. This generates high volume and velocity run-off which will concentrate in the lower drainages within the river's catchment area. When the stress applied by these river flows exceeds the resistance of the riverbank material, erosion will occur. As the sediment load increases, fast-flowing rivers will erode their banks downstream. Eventually, the river becomes overloaded or velocity is reduced, leading to the deposition of sediment further downstream or in dams and reservoirs. The deposition may eventually lead to the river developing a new channel. Riverine erosion has many consequences including the loss of land and any development on that land. It can cause increased sedimentation of harbors and river deltas. It can hinder channel navigation and affect marine transportation source.

4.4.2 Extent

Florida Department of Environmental Protection has designated 0.5 mile of shoreline along Pine Island as "non-critically" eroded. FDEP updates the Critical Erosion Study periodically, but Hernando County's "non-critical" designation has been the same since 2005. However, it is possible for a greater area of Hernando County to become eroded or even be deemed "critically eroded." Although there are no reports of measured erosion for Pine Island, FDEP has documented erosion measurements and estimates for other areas in the state. In other areas of the Gulf of Mexico, estimates of erosion, including consideration of severe storms and surge, are approximately 0.5 feet per year. Therefore, despite the low probability and low vulnerability, the extent of erosion in Hernando County is approximately 0.5 feet per year. Some erosion changes are slow, inevitable, and usually gradual. However the changes on a beach, in contrast, can happen literally overnight, at least during a storm. Even without storms, sand may be lost to long shore drift (the currents that parallel coastlines) or sand may be pulled to deeper water, essentially lost to the coastal system. Fortunately, even though beach erosion is a major problem, it has many solutions.

- **Dredged Sand** - This is a process in which the sand is deposited onto the beaches by humans, however there is a very high cost associated with the solution.
- **Rebuilding Rivers** – This is a process of guiding rivers back into places with a lack of sand with the hope that they will push the sand back into place.
- **Breakwaters, Sea walls, and Groins** - There are a number of structural remedies that have some success with erosion. Each location has different requirements that drive the specific development and construction of breakwaters, groins and sea walls. There are some flaws and issues with these types of remedies as they sometimes trap as much sand as they deposit.

4.5 Sinkholes

4.5.1 General Description

Sinkholes are a common, naturally occurring geologic phenomenon and one of the predominant landforms in Florida. Many of the lakes in Florida were formed by sinkholes.

Sinkholes are depressions or holes in the land surface that occur throughout west central Florida. They can be shallow or deep, small or large, but all are a result of the underlying limestone dissolving. Hydrologic conditions including lack of rainfall, lowered water levels, or conversely, excessive rainfall in a short period of time, can all contribute to sinkhole development.

Sinkholes can be classified as geologic hazards, sometimes causing extensive damage to structures and roads, resulting in costly repairs. Sinkholes can also threaten water supplies by draining unfiltered water from streams, lakes and wetlands, directly into the aquifer.

4.5.2 Extent

The length, depth, and width details for sinkholes are used to determine the extent of the impacts. The following scale was used to rank the size of the sinkholes. Many of the sinkholes reported in Hernando County, as well as Brooksville and Weeki Wachee, are under 10 feet in depth, length, and width. However, sinkholes in these areas could be as large or larger than 250 feet in length, width, and depth. All sinks ranging from:

- 1’ to 19’ = Small
- 20’ to 39’ = Medium
- 40’ and larger = Large

Figure 4-1: Sinkhole Possibility

4.6 Wildfires

4.6.1 General Description

The National Interagency Fire Center website rates Florida in the low fire damage class. However, several tracts of the Withlacoochee State Forest and two large wooded preserves are located in Hernando County.

Wildfires can erupt at any time of the year from a variety of causes, including arson, lightning, and debris burning. Forest fires from natural causes such as lightning account for only a very small percentage of Florida's wildfires, whereas, man is by far the leading cause of wildfires. Forest land is continuously susceptible to destruction by wildfires.

Florida's wildfire season normally runs from December to June, with the largest/greatest number of acres burned peaking in May. April and May are typically considered dry in Florida. This is because the frontal passages from the north and west are no longer moving through the State and the summer thunderstorm activity has not yet started.

There are four types of forest fires:

1. **Surface** - A surface fire is the most common type and burns along the floor of the forest, moving slowly while killing or damaging trees.
2. **Ground** - Ground fires (muck fires), which are usually started by carelessness, usually burn on or below the forest floor. These fires are hard to detect, and even harder to extinguish.
3. **Crown** - Crown fires are spread rapidly by the wind and move fastest of all types of fires by jumping along the tops of trees.
4. **Wildland-Urban Interface** – WUI Fire is a wildfire in a geographical area where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with wild lands or vegetative fuels.

4.6.2 Extent

The average major fire burns approximately 210 acres or a little over ¾ of a square mile, however, this average could be exceeded in Hernando County. As many as 45 homes (half the county average) could border the fire. Half of those homes could be in the fire's path. A total loss of 23 homes at $158,380 = $3,642,740 million. Fires can be rated based on their fire danger rating, which indicates the predominant fuel types and their capacity to ignite and burn. Table 4-3 illustrates the fire rating used for various fuel types.

Since 2009, the largest wildfire in Hernando County, excluding controlled or authorized burns, was caused by lightning and consumed 1,427 acres. Therefore, the extent of wildfire in Hernando County is 1,427 acres.

Table 4-3: Fire Rating for Various Fuel Types

Rating	Description
Low	Fuels do not ignite readily from small firebrands although a more intense heat source, such as lightning, may start fires in duff or punky wood. Fires in open cured grasslands may burn freely for a few hours after rain, but wood fires spread slowly by creeping or smoldering, and burn in irregular fingers. There is little danger of spotting.
Moderate	Fires can start from most accidental causes, but, with the exception of lightning fires in some areas, the number of starts is generally low. Fires in open cured grasslands will burn briskly and rapidly on windy days. Timber fires spread slowly to moderately fast. The average fire is of moderate intensity, although heavy concentrations of fuel, especially draped fuel, may burn hot. Short-distance spotting may occur, but is not persistent. Fires are not likely to become serious and control is relatively easy.
High	All fine dead fuels ignite readily and fires start easily from most causes. Unattended brush and campfires are likely to escape. Fires spread rapidly and short-distance spotting is common. High-intensity burning may develop on slopes or in concentrations of fine fuels. Fires may become serious and their control difficult unless they are attacked successfully while small.
Very High	Fires start easily from all causes and immediately after ignition, spread rapidly, and increase quickly in intensity. Spot fires are a constant danger Fires burning in light fuels may quickly develop intensity characteristics such as long-distance spotting and fire whirlwinds when they burn into heavier fuels.

Source: FEMA's Understanding your Risks

4.7 Severe Storms/ Tornadoes

4.7.1 General Description

Nature's awesome mix of fire and rain, disrupt daily lives more than any other form of weather. The National Weather Service defines a severe thunderstorm as one which produces winds of 58 mph or greater, 3/4 inch hail or larger, or tornadoes.

Worldwide each year, billions more dollars are spent on fixing televisions, computers, homes, and aircrafts fried or mangled by such storms than are spent repairing damage from hurricanes. On top of that, in the United States, thousands of acres of crops are heavily damaged or destroyed by storm-borne hail each year.

Tornadoes are one of nature's most violent storms. A tornado is a rapidly rotating column of air extending from a thunderstorm to the ground. Tornadoes come in all shapes and sizes, and can occur anywhere in the United States, at any time of the year. In southern states, peak tornado season is March through May.

Florida has two tornado seasons. The summer tornado season runs from June until September and has the highest frequencies with usual intensities of F0 or F1 on the Fujita Scale. This includes those tornadoes that form from land-falling tropical cyclones.

The deadly spring season, from February through April, is characterized by more powerful tornadoes because of the presence of the jet stream. When the jet stream digs south into Florida and is accompanied by a strong cold front and a strong squall line of thunderstorms, the

jet stream's high level winds of 100 to 200 mph often strengthen a thunderstorm into what meteorologists call a supercell or mesocyclone. These powerful storms can move at speeds of 30 to 50 mph, produce dangerous downburst winds, large hail and the most deadly tornadoes.

4.7.2 Extent

The extent of severe storm winds is 70 kts., as the highest recorded thunderstorm winds were 70 kts. on March 30, 2011 in Ringgold. The extent of hailstorm is 1.75 inches, as the largest recorded hail is 1.75 inches on July 5, 1961.

Historically, Hernando County, Brooksville, and Weeki Wachee have been affected by EF0 level tornadoes. However, despite a very low probability of occurrence, an EF5 could affect the County and Cities. Tornadoes are categorized by the Enhanced Fujita Scale, which is an update to the original Fujita scale produced by a team of meteorologists and wind engineers. The Enhanced Fujita Scale was implemented in the United States on February 1, 2007.

Table 4-4: Tornado Scales

FUJITA SCALE			DERIVED EF SCALE		OPERATIONAL EF SCALE	
F Number	Fastest 1/4-mile (mph)	3 Second Gust (mph)	EF Number	3 Second Gust (mph)	EF Number	3 Second Gust (mph)
0	40-72	45-78	0	65-85	0	65-85
1	73-112	79-117	1	86-109	1	86-110
2	113-157	118-161	2	110-137	2	111-135
3	158-207	162-209	3	138-167	3	136-165
4	208-260	210-261	4	168-199	4	166-200
5	261-318	262-317	5	200-234	5	Over 200

4.8 Lightning

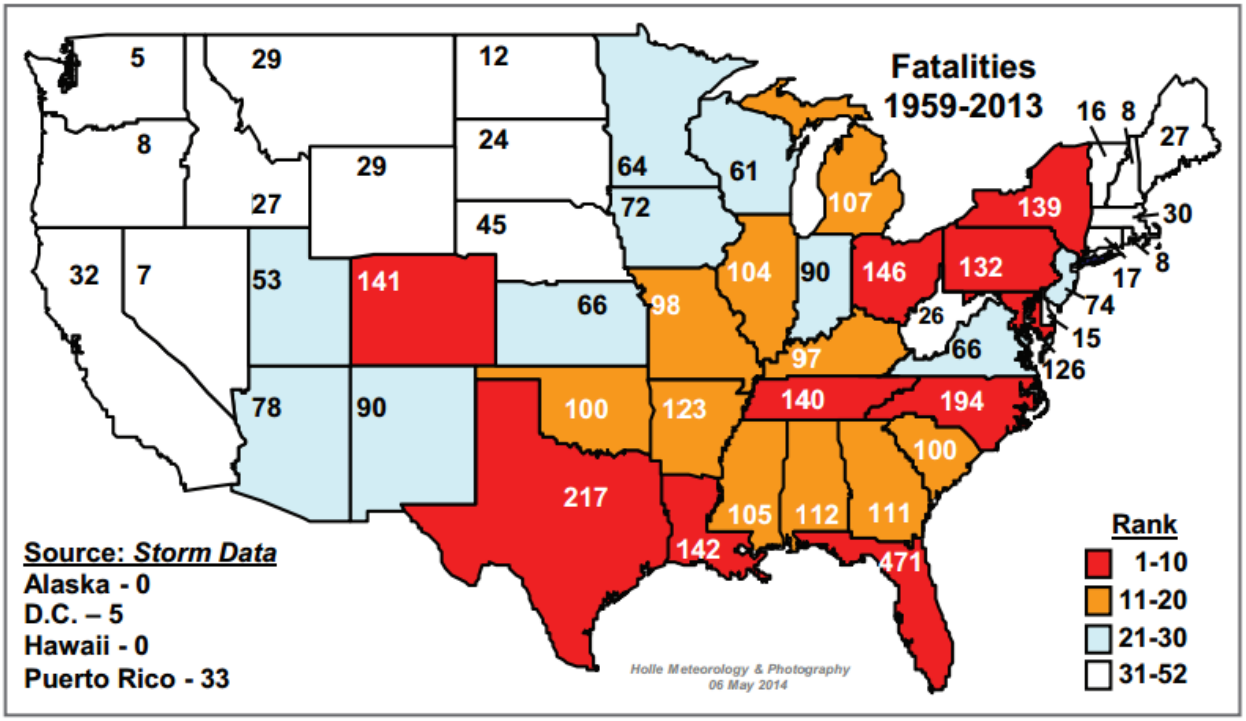
4.8.1 General Description

Another Key Element of severe storms is lightning. Central Florida is the "Lightning Capital" of the United States. On average, lightning is responsible for more weather-related deaths in Florida than all other weather hazards combined, and Florida has the highest number of lightning casualties of all 50 states. There have been a total of 472 lightning related fatalities in Florida and 4,025 in the U.S. between the years 1959 and 2013. In the last decade, the average number of lightning related injuries in the U.S. is over 200 annually. In 2014, Florida ranked number one in the number of lightning related fatalities with six deaths occurring in 2014.

Lightning is the result of the buildup and discharge of electrical energy. The air in a lightning strike is heated to 50,000 degrees Fahrenheit. It is this rapid heating of the air that produces the shock wave that results in thunder.

A cloud-to-ground lightning strike begins as an invisible channel of electrically-charged air moving from the cloud toward the ground. When one channel nears an object on the ground, a powerful surge of electricity from the ground moves upward to the clouds and produces the visible lightning strike.

Figure 4-2: Number of Lightning Deaths in the United States, 1959-2013



Florida ranks number one in the number of lightning related deaths and number 5 for the number of deaths per million people from 1959 to 2013.

4.8.2 Extent

The frequency and strength of thunderstorms varies for different geographical locations. Data released June 2013 from the Southeast U.S. Lightning Data from National Lightning Detection Network estimates the frequency of cloud-to-ground flash density from 2005 to 2012 at a 2 km. resolution. The flash density in Hernando County ranges from 4 to 12 flashes per sq. km. per year. The extent of lightning strikes can be measured in flash density, which is approximately 12 flashes per sq. km. per year.

The current in a lightning strike typically ranges from 5,000 to 50,000 amperes depending on the strength of storm. NASA has recorded strikes of 100,000 amperes and there are other reports of strikes over 200,000 amperes. The average current passed in a lightning strike is 20,000 amperes. However, in Florida the average is over 45,000 amperes per lightning strike, because hot and wet conditions are ideal for creating tall and highly charged storm cloud formations. The air around a lightning strike is typically superheated to about 20,000 degrees Celsius or over 3 times hotter than the surface of the sun (estimated at 5,500 C). The air temperature can range from 8,000 to 30,000 degrees Celsius. Lightning strikes in Hernando County could carry a current of 20,000 amps or greater. Also, NCDC data lists only 17 damaging strikes since 1996 (a recurrence interval of 1.1), lightning strikes could be much more numerous.

4.9 Drought/Heat Wave

4.9.1 General Description

A drought is a period of abnormally dry weather which persists long enough to produce serious hydrologic imbalance such as crop damage, water shortage, etc. The severity of the drought depends on the degree of moisture deficiency, the duration and the size of the affected area.

There are 4 ways to define drought:

1. Meteorological - means a measure of the departure of precipitation from normal. Due to climatic differences, what may be considered a drought in one location may not be a drought in another.
2. Agricultural - refers to a situation when the amount of moisture in the soil no longer meets the needs of a particular crop.
3. Hydrological - occurs when surface and subsurface water supplies are below normal.
4. Socioeconomic- refers to what occurs when physical water shortage begins to affect people.

A heat wave is a period when there is unseasonably hot temperatures, hovering 10 degrees Fahrenheit or more above the average high temperature for the region and lasting from as little as one day to as long as several weeks. The average high temperature within 25 miles of the Brooksville Airport during the warm season of May through October is 86 degrees Fahrenheit. During mid-August, considered the height of summer, the average high temperature is 90 degrees Fahrenheit. Heat waves may or may not occur during periods of drought, however, when they are coupled with drought, the effect is compounded. For this plan specifically, a heat wave

4.9.2 Extent

The highest recorded temperature in Hernando County is 104° F, on June 5, 1927 and June 6, 1985. Therefore, the extent of heat wave is 104° F. U.S. Drought Monitor Classification Scheme is a commonly used index that identifies general drought areas, labelling droughts by intensity, with D1 being the least intense and D4 being the most intense (see Table below). D0, drought watch areas, are either drying out and possibly heading for drought, or are recovering from drought but not yet back to normal, suffering long-term impacts such as low reservoir levels. Drought levels in Hernando County, Brooksville, and Weeki Wachee could reach D4 status.

Table 4-5: U.S. Drought Monitor Classification

Category	Description	Possible Impacts	Palmer Drought Index	CPC Soil Moisture Model (Percentiles)	USGS Weekly Streamflow (Percentiles)	Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)	Objective Short and Long-term Drought Indicator Blends (Percentiles)
D0	**Abnormally Dry**	Going into drought: short-term dryness slowing planting, growth of crops or pastures. Coming out of drought: some lingering water deficits; pastures or crops not fully recovered	-1.0 to -1.9	21-30	21-30	-0.5 to -0.7	21-30
D1	**Moderate Drought**	Some damage to crops, pastures; streams, reservoirs, or wells low, some water shortages developing or imminent; voluntary water-use restrictions requested	-2.0 to -2.9	11-20	20-Nov	-0.8 to -1.2	11-20
D2	**Severe Drought**	Crop or pasture losses likely; water shortages common; water restrictions imposed	-3.0 to -3.9	6-10	10-Jun	-1.3 to -1.5	6-10
D3	**Extreme Drought**	Major crop/pasture losses; widespread water shortages or restrictions	-4.0 to -4.9	3-5	5-Mar	-1.6 to -1.9	3-5
D4	**Exceptional Drought**	Exceptional and widespread crop/pasture losses; shortages of water in reservoirs, streams, and wells creating water emergencies	-5.0 or less	0-2	0-2	-2.0 or less	0-2

The risks associated with extreme heat are shown in the Table below. The heat disorders listed are for the general effect on people in high risk groups such as the sick or elderly. The Heat Index, also called apparent temperature, is a measure of how hot it really feels when relative humidity is factored in with the actual air temperature.

Table 4-6: Heat Disorders

Danger Category	Heat Disorders	Apparent Temperature (°F)
IV Extreme Danger	Heatstroke or sunstroke highly likely with continued exposure	>130
III Danger	Sunstroke, heat cramps, or heat exhaustion likely; heat stroke possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity	105-130
II Extreme Caution	Sunstroke, heat cramps, or heat exhaustion possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activities	90-105
I Caution	Fatigue possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity	80-90

Source: http://www.srh.noaa.gov/oun/?n=safety-summer-heatindex

4.10 Winter Storms/Freezes

4.10.1 General Description

Severe winter weather, which may include extreme cold, snowfall, ice storms, winter storms, and/or strong winds, affects every state in the continental United States. Areas where such weather is uncommon, such as Florida, are typically disrupted more severely by severe winter weather than regions that experience this weather more frequently. In addition, winter storms may spawn other hazards such as flooding, severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, and extreme winds that may hamper recovery efforts.

Winter storms do not impact Hernando County in any significant manner however, freezes do occur several times each year. Temperatures in the 20s can last for as long as 6 – 8 hours from December – March causing hard freezes and occurs on average 6 – 10 times per year.

4.10.2 Extent

Historically, Hernando County, Brooksville, and Weeki Wachee temperatures typically vary from 43°F to 90°F, and rarely below 29°F. However, records indicate that the record low is 13°F. Therefore, the County and the Cities could be affected by very low temperatures and related phenomenon. During winter storms, a variety of weather phenomena and conditions can occur. For clarification, the following are National Weather Service (NWS) approved descriptions of winter storm elements:

- **Heavy snowfall** - The accumulation of 6 or more inches of snow in a 12-hour period or 8 or more inches in a 24-hour period.
- **Blizzard** - The occurrence of sustained wind speeds in excess of 35 miles per hour accompanied by heavy snowfall or large amounts of blowing or drifting snow.
- **Ice storm** - The occurrence where rain falls from warmer upper layers of the atmosphere to the colder ground, freezing upon contact with the ground and exposed objects near the ground.

- **Freezing drizzle/freezing rain** - The effect of drizzle or rain freezing upon impact on objects that have a temperature of 32 degrees Fahrenheit or below.
- **Sleet** - Solid grains or pellets of ice formed by the freezing of raindrops or the refreezing of largely melted snowflakes. This ice does not cling to surfaces.
- **Wind chill** - An apparent temperature that describes the combined effect of wind and low air temperatures on exposed skin.

SECTION 5 - VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

5.1 Introduction

The following is a detailed analysis of each natural hazard. The analysis contains historical data specific to Hernando County, the probability and County's vulnerability to each hazard, including municipalities. The probability of occurrence is calculated based on historical occurrences and other factors, and is divided into "High," "Medium," and "Low" categories, with the following recurrence intervals:

- High= 1-10 years,
- Medium= 10-50 years, and
- Low= recurrence intervals greater than 50 years.

Overall Vulnerability is also assessed, divided into the following categories:

- High= the event is likely/highly likely to occur with severe strength over a significant to extensive portion of the planning area.
- Medium= the event's impacts on the planning area are noticeable but not devastating. Hazards may have a high extent rating but very low probability rating.
- Low= the event has a minimal impact on the planning area. Hazards have a minimal or unknown record of occurrences or minimal mitigation potential.

This assessment identifies the effects of hazard events by estimating the relative exposure of people, buildings, and infrastructure to hazardous conditions. Depending on the data available, a vulnerability assessment could involve counting the number of structures or people in the path of hazards or describing what these hazards can do to physical, social, and economic assets.

Asset identification is a critical step in the hazard mitigation planning process. County tax assessment record data from 2014 and Census 2010 data were used to develop a detailed inventory of the built environment. The estimated number of structures and persons at risk from select hazards for the unincorporated area of Hernando County, as well as the City of Brooksville and the City of Weeki Wachee were estimated using GIS analysis. The Tables below describe the total values and number of structures by existing use and jurisdiction.

Data from the Florida Division of Emergency Management GIS Critical Facilities inventory was also analyzed to assess vulnerability. FDEM's Critical Facilities inventory includes shelters, health care facilities, schools, emergency services, infrastructure, and more. In some instances, these figures differed slightly from the inventory data reflected in the Hernando County Property Appraisers Office.

At the conclusion of the Natural Hazards section, we have also added a brief description of Technological Hazards with a focus on Hazardous Materials. It should be noted that this section has been included to satisfy the requirements of a grant and is not intended to be a comprehensive analysis of Technological Hazards.

Table 5-1: Hernando County Assets by Existing Use and Jurisdiction

	Unincorporated		Brooksville		Weeki Wachee	
Use	**$Value**	**# of bldgs**	**$Value**	**# of bldgs**	**$Value**	**# of bldgs**
Agricultural	700,510,918	1,773	30,581,760	16	0	0
Commercial	834,334,172	1,667	147,589,595	556	15,781,683	34
Condo	24,687,355	0	822,176	0	0	0
Government	728,460,798	700	80,007,452	210	27,323,856	1
Industrial	227,070,162	558	17,348,225	68	0	0
Institutional	266,530,720	538	45,077,337	99	0	0
Misc Res	1,843,154	58	490,898	1	0	0
Mobiles	542,175,216	12,534	4,158,975	116	0	0
Multi Res	135,332,250	748	25,434,191	247	0	0
Single Fam Res	5,628,747,751	62,042	141,982,576	2,023	0	0
Utilities	20,095,402	91	3,873,950	11	1,307	0
Vacant	467,926,519	237	35,382,544	25	947,571	0
TOTAL	**9,736,917,406**	**81,054**	**540,011,318**	**3,379**	**44,075,317**	**35**

Table 5-2: Hernando County Critical Facilities by Category and Jurisdiction

	Unincorporated		Brooksville		Weeki Wachee	
	# Parcels	**# Bldgs**	**# Parcels**	**# Bldgs**	**# Parcels**	**# Bldgs**
Airport/Helipad	**5**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**0**
Elec Power/Sub	**3**	**10**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**0**
Fire Station	**15**	**35**	**4**	**10**	**0**	**0**
Health	**55**	**91**	**6**	**11**	**0**	**0**
Public Water Supply	**25**	**67**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Schools/Colleges	**16**	**216**	**2**	**18**	**0**	**0**
Shelter	**10**	**230**	**1**	**59**	**0**	**0**
Wastewater	**9**	**16**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

5.2 Hurricanes and Coastal Storms

5.2.1 Location

The entire County, including the City of Weeki Wachee and the City of Brooksville, is located in the 130mph Wind-borne Debris Region and may be affected by tropical storms and hurricanes (see Figure below). However the City of Brooksville is not vulnerable to coastal storm surge.

A map of the storm surge inundation areas for the county is shown in the Figure below. The maps indicate the areas of the County that are subject to flood from storm surge from hurricanes or other severe storm event. It shows the worst case scenario that would be generated by a storm making landfall in the county. It does not show the surge from any

particular track, or from all tracks. It does show the worst possible case for each category of tropical storm or hurricane.

Figure 5-1: Windborne Debris Region Map

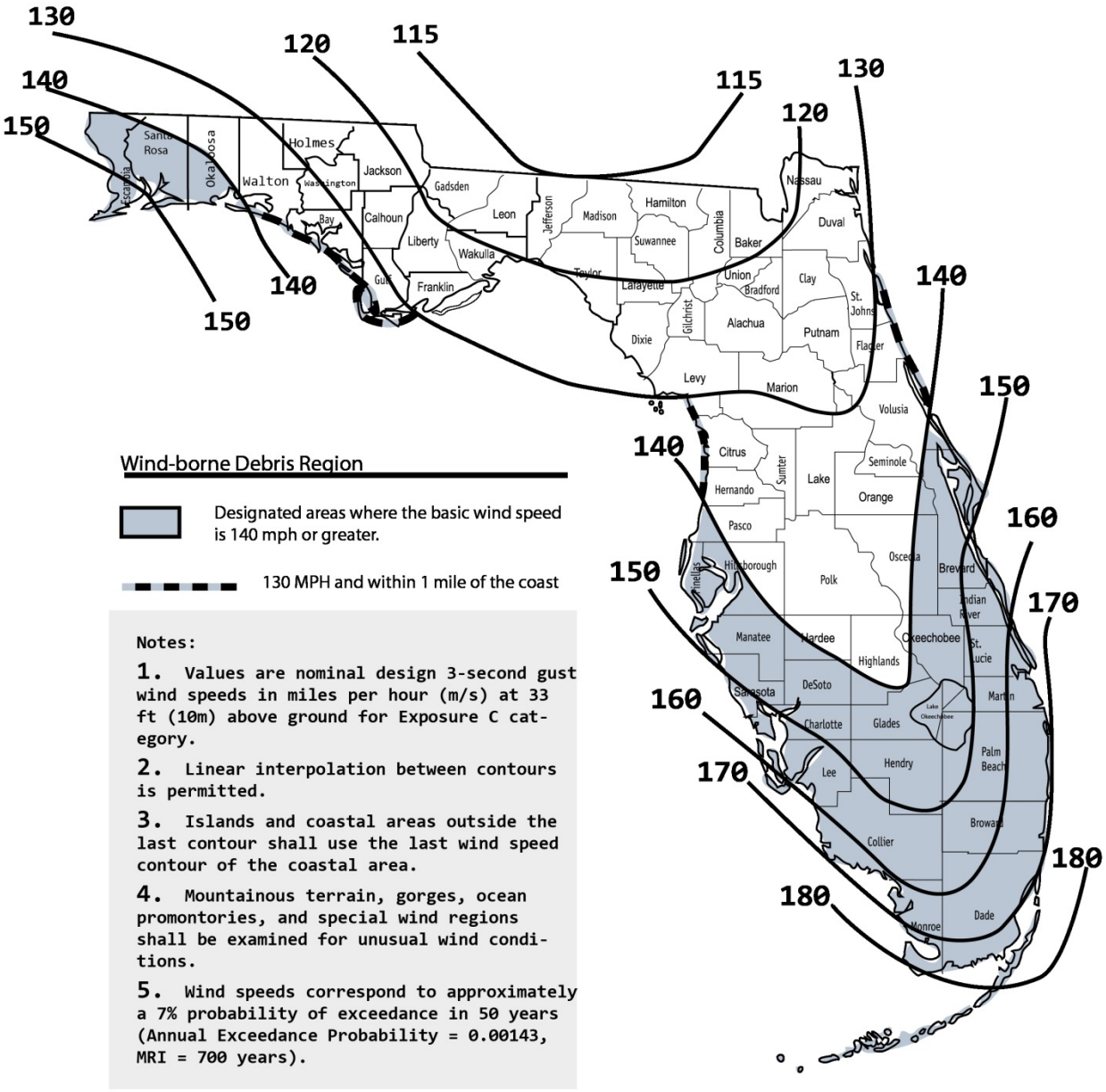
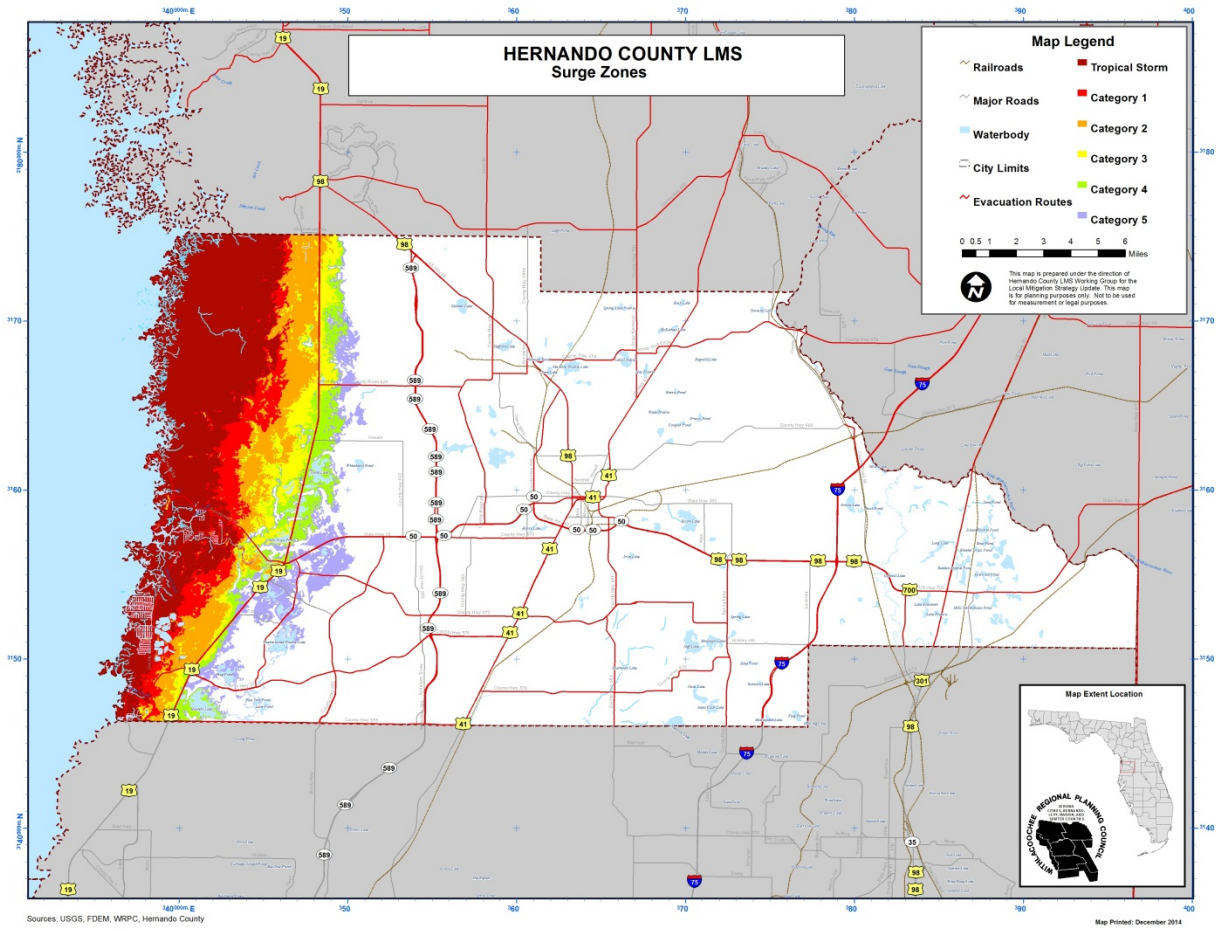


Figure 1609A Wind-Borne Debris Region, Category II and III Buildings and Structures except health care facilities

Source:
FBC: Florida Building Code 2010
ASCE 7-10: —Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures , by American Society of Civil Engineers.

Figure 5-2: Surge Zones

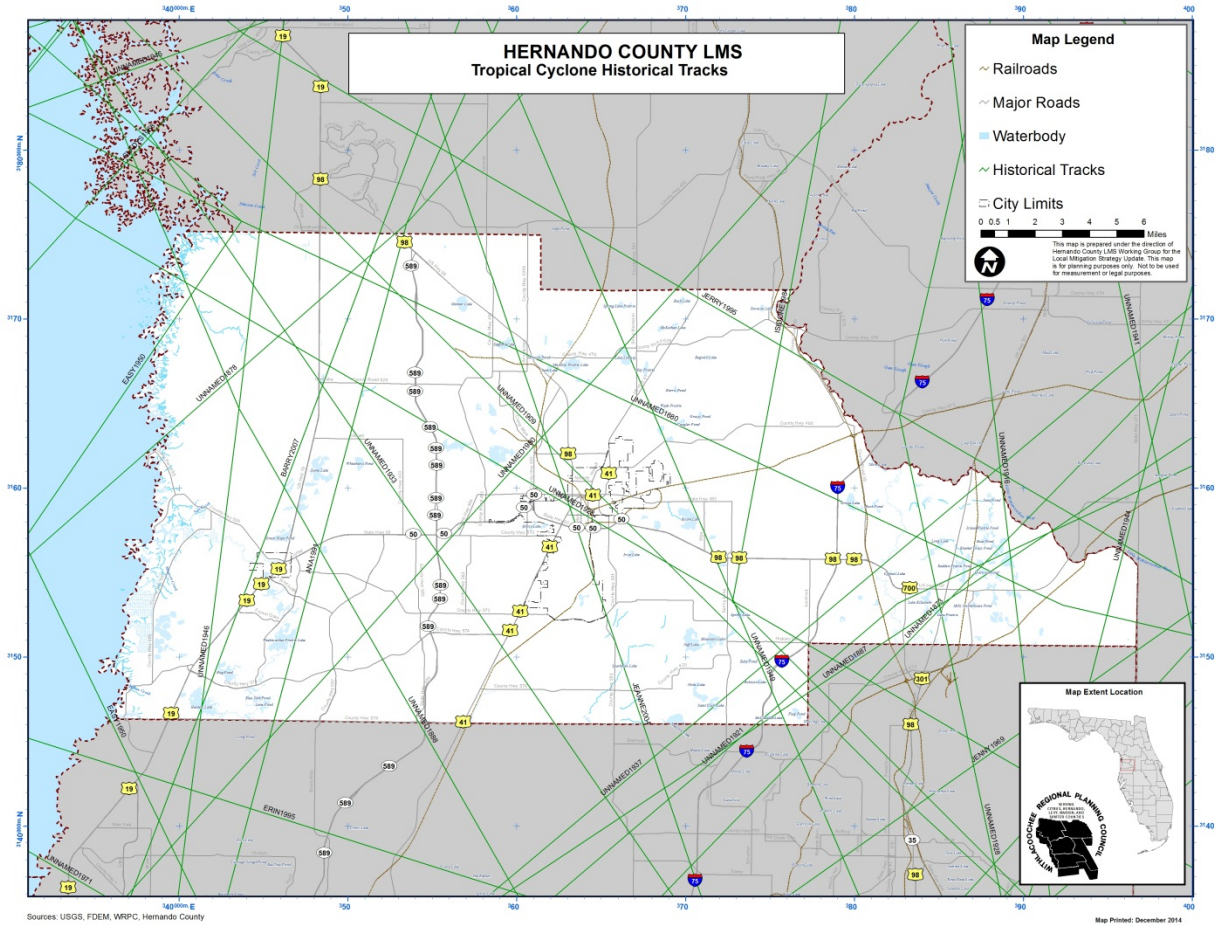


5.2.2 History/Background

Hernando County has experienced minor to moderate effects from hurricanes, tropical storms and other coastal storms. The coastal communities of Pine Island, Bayport, Weeki Wachee Gardens, Hernando Beach and Aripeka have been impacted by storm surges of 6 – 7 feet. Also, the entire county, including the Cities of Brooksville and Weeki Wachee, is in the 130 mph basic wind speed zone. See attached maps for storm surges and winds.

According to the NOAA coastal services center web site no hurricanes have made landfall in Hernando County. The last hurricane to make landfall near Hernando was Gladys in 1968, which made landfall near midnight on the 19th of October at Cedar Key in Levy County after grazing the Hernando County coast. Damage in Central Florida was documented at $1.2 million. The population of Hernando County at that time was around 16,000 residents.

Figure 5-3: Tropical Cyclone Historical Tracks



Storms traveling within 50 miles of Hernando County since 1950 *(Highlighted are storms that had paths crossing Hernando County)*

Table 5-3: Historical Tropical Storms Around Hernando County

YEAR	MONTH	DAY	STORM NAME	WIND SPEED(KT)	CATEGORY
1950	10	18	KING	65	H1
1950	9	5	EASY	100	H3
1959	6	18	NOTNAMED	30	TD
1960	9	11	DONNA	105	H3
1960	7	29	BRENDA	30	TD
1960	9	25	FLORENCE	25	TD
1964	6	6	NOTNAMED	30	TD
1968	10	19	GLADYS	70	H1
1969	10	4	JENNY	25	TD
1970	5	25	ALMA	25	TD
1974	6	25	SUBTROP1	45	SS
1976	9	13	SUBTROP3	15	SD
1982	6	18	SUBTROP1	30	SD
1984	9	28	ISIDORE	45	TS
1988	11	23	KEITH	55	TS
1990	10	11	MARCO	40	TS
1991	7	1	ANA	20	L
1993			NO NAME		TS
1995	8	2	ERIN	50	TS
1995	8	24	JERRY	35	TS
1996			JOSEPHINE		TS
2000	9	17	GORDON	65	H1
2001	9	14	GABRIELLE	45	TS
2002	9	5	EDOUARD	20	TD
2003	9	6	HENRI	30	TD
2004	8	14	CHARLEY	75	H1
2004	9	6	FRANCES	55	TS
2004	9	26	JEANNE	55	TS
2005	10	24	DENNIS		TS
2006	6	13	ALBERTO	37	TS
2007	6	2	BARRY	40	TS
2008	8	22	FAY	36	TS
2012	6	24	DEBBY	45	TS
2013	6	6	ANDREA	41	TS

Source: National Climatic Data Center Storm Data

Since 1950, 34 hurricanes/tropical storms have passed within 50 miles of Hernando County. Of those 34, only seven have had tracks that crossed over Hernando County and of those seven, two were hurricanes. Those two hurricanes were Hurricane Gladys in 1968 and Hurricane Easy, a Category 3 storm in 1950.

In 2004, three back to back hurricanes skirted Hernando County. While each event was classified as a hurricane, Hernando County's impact was limited to tropical storm force winds. Nevertheless, the County's documented approximately $5 million in damages, of which $3.5 million was directly related to debris collection and disposal.

The most recent storm to affect Hernando County significantly was Tropical Storm Debby in June of 2012. Debby lingered for several days over the northeastern Gulf of Mexico and caused high winds and heavy rain before making landfall near Steinhatchee, FL on the 26th. A tropical storm warning was in effect for Levy, Citrus, Hernando, Pasco, Pinellas, Hillsborough, Manatee, and Sarastota counties from 10 AM EDT on June 25th through 8 PM EDT on June 26th. With the outer bands of Tropical Storm Debby, 11 confirmed tornadoes occurred on the 24th. Strong sustained winds prompted the closure of the Sunshine Skyway bridge. Heavy rain across the area caused flooding on several area rivers, the most serious of which was on the Anclote River at Elfers. Additionally, coastal flooding from onshore winds caused 3-5 feet of storm surge between Suwannee River and Bonita Beach, flooding streets and homes and eroding beaches.

In Hernando County, part of the Suncoast Parkway between State Road 50 and US 98 was closed due to flooding from heavy rains. Some parts of the Parkway were under 5 feet of water.

Figure 5-4: Suncoast Parkway after Tropical Storm Debby, June 2012

Emergency response costs associated with warnings and damage from Hurricanes and Tropical Storms has dealt an economic impact totaling several million dollars. Of all of the storms to impact Hernando County the March 1993 so called “Storm of the Century” produced the most damage. Storm surge caused $55 million in damages and wind damages were estimated at $500,000 along Florida’s Gulf coast.

Figure 5-5: Pine Island, No Name Storm 1993

Figure 5-6: Pine Island, After No Name Storm 1993

5.2.3 Probability

According to the Colorado State University, Tropical Meteorology Project website, Central Florida has a 14.6% probability of being impacted by a named storm. The probability of occurrence across all categories in Hernando County is High, as recent history indicates that we can expect a storm to affect our county every 5– 6years, and the most likely event will be a Category 3 or lesser storm. However, the threat of a hurricane impacting Hernando County occurs annually. The United States land falling hurricane web project has been co-developed by

William Gray's Tropical Meteorology Research Project at Colorado State University and the GeoGraphics Laboratory at Bridgewater State College.

Table 5-4: 2014 Tropical Cyclone Landfall Probabilities

Probability of 1 or More Named Storms Making Landfall in the County	Probability of 1 or More Hurricanes Making Landfall in the County	Probability of 1 or More Intense Hurricanes Making Landfall in the County	Probability of Tropical Storm-Force (>= 40 mph) Wind Gusts in the County	Probability of Hurricane-Force (>= 75 mph) Wind Gusts in the County	Probability of Intense Hurricane-Force (>= 115 mph) Wind Gusts in the County
1.1% (1.7%)	.4% (.6%)	.2% (.3%)	11.4% (17.1%)	3.3% (5.0%)	1.0% (1.6%)

(Climatology in Parentheses)

5.2.4 Vulnerability

Damages from these events combine storm surge, high winds, and inland flooding. The Figures below show areas and depth of surge by category. The Tables show the number of buildings and estimated dollar losses from a surge event, as well as critical facilities, and people vulnerable to surge. It should be noted that vulnerable structures and population in lower level storms are also vulnerable to larger storms. For example, population vulnerable to Category 1 surge would also be vulnerable to surge from a Category 5 storm. Also, these tables reflect vulnerability to surge only, and do not include structures such as mobile homes or population vulnerable to wind outside of the surge zones.

Table 5-5: Hernando County Population Vulnerable to Surge

Category	Vulnerable Population
Tropical Storm	5,226
1	1,089
2	1,950
3	2,346
4	5,668
5	15,630
TOTAL	31,908

Table 5-6: Unincorporated Hernando County Assets Vulnerable to Surge

	Tropical Storm		Cat 1		Cat 2		Cat 3		Cat 4		Cat 5	
Use	$Value	# of Bldgs	$Value	# of Bldgs	$Value	# of Bldgs	$Value	# of Bldgs	$Value	# of Bldgs	$Value	# of Bldgs
Miscellaneous	4,076,160	0	1,787,136	0	1,031,367	0	1,814,120	1	2,290,761	1	19,176,082	2
Agricultural	1,357,530	2	709,093	0	2,168,288	4	1,808,395	2	4,883,547	0	32,372,057	17
Commercial	6,720,225	37	6,336,741	21	1,771,289	4	27,058,525	42	75,268,338	102	166,346,244	252
Condo	288,573	0	0	0	934,851	0	5,213,845	0	8,919,614	0	4,800,800	0
Government	9,487,572	8	7,968,649	6	10,574,266	0	15,659,862	0	26,274,131	0	91,079,298	84
Industrial	692,253	4	0	0	40,316	2	662,141	3	1,265,688	10	6,636,792	26
Institutional	374,639	2	1,474,273	3	1,092,134	21	2,693,275	22	28,103,933	37	83,467,093	65
Mobiles	19,182,867	239	12,553,018	177	310,622	4	3,737,332	102	7,963,061	245	19,124,349	499
Multi Res	181,939	2	0	0	0	0	124,862	3	4,354,976	14	18,796,754	68
Single Fam Res	176,639,189	1,156	169,236,168	1,008	17,658,517	122	182,623,335	1,308	191,167,628	1,734	775,199,886	9,310
Utilities	441,185	2	224,306	0	40,189	0	832,757	5	1,063,026	7	4,389,372	14
Vacant	34,833,902	2	31,340,234	1	3,974,034	0	16,276,866	5	20,536,736	6	53,056,304	13
TOTAL	254,276,034	1,454	231,629,618	1,216	39,595,873	157	258,505,315	1,493	372,091,439	2,156	1,274,445,031	10,350

Table 5-7: Unincorporated Hernando County Critical Facilities Vulnerable to Surge

	Cat 1		Cat 2		Cat 3		Cat 4		Cat 5	
	# Parcels	# Bldgs	# Parcels	# Bldgs	# Parcels	# Bldgs	# Parcels	# Bldgs	# Parcels	# Bldgs
Airport/Helipad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Fire Station	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Health	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	14
Public Water Supply	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2
Schools/Colleges	0	0	0	0	1	13	1	20	1	22
Shelter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	32
Wastewater	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	5

Table 5-8: Weeki Wachee Assets Vulnerable to Surge

	Cat 3		Cat 4		Cat 5	
Use	**$Value**	**# of Bldgs**	**$Value**	**# of Bldgs**	**$Value**	**# of Bldgs**
Miscellaneous	0	0	20,900	0	0	0
Commercial	0	0	582,477	2	13,301,877	10
Government	0	0	0	0	27,323,856	1
Utilities	1,307	0	0	0	0	0
Vacant	0	0	0	0	947,571	0

Table 5-9: Weeki Wachee Critical Facilities Vulnerable to Surge

	Cat 1		Cat 2		Cat 3		Cat 4		Cat 5	
	# Parcels	**# Bldgs**	**# Parcels**	**# Bldgs**	**# Parcels**	**# Bldgs**	**# Parcels**	**# Bldgs**	**# Parcels**	**# Bldgs**
Public Water Supply	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

In addition to the GIS analysis using Property Appraiser, Census, and FDEM data, a scenario-based analysis was conducted using FEMA's Hazus program. Hazus is a nationally applicable standardized methodology that contains models for estimating potential losses from earthquakes, floods and hurricanes. Hazus uses GIS technology to estimate physical, economic and social impacts of disasters. It graphically illustrates the limits of identified high-risk locations due to earthquake, hurricane and floods. The Hazus Hurricane module allows users to model historic hurricanes applied to the current built environment, as well as current demographic, social, and economic conditions. Hurricane Easy of 1950 was chosen, as it was one of the worst storms to hit the County. Below are the results of modeling Hurricane Easy of 1950 with 121 mph Max Peak Gust in Hernando County applied to current County conditions using Hazus. It is important to note that the following tables are outputs from the Hurricane Easy scenario modeled by Hazus. Some data may differ from local, historical occurrences. For example, during the 2004 hurricane season, many Hernando County residents sought public shelter, however, Hazus's model results indicate that only 42 residents may seek public shelter.

Table 5-10: Expected Building Damage by Occupancy

	None		Minor		Moderate		Severe		Destruction	
Occupancy	**Count**	**(%)**	**Count**	**(%)**	**Count**	**(%)**	**Count**	**(%)**	**Count**	**(%)**
Agriculture	236	52.58	115	25.55	58	13	33	7.41	7	1.45
Commercial	2,077	53.23	864	22.14	737	18.9	220	5.64	4	0.1
Education	43	57.21	16	21.72	12	15.51	4	5.55	0	0
Government	53	68.51	14	18.52	8	10.15	2	2.82	0	0
Industrial	689	55.34	266	21.35	205	16.47	83	6.65	2	0.19
Religion	166	59.37	68	24.43	35	12.48	10	3.71	0	0
Residential	38,876	61.47	17,114	27.06	5,779	9.14	960	1.52	510	0.81
Total	**42,139**		**18,457**		**6,834**		**1,312**		**523**	

Table 5-11: Expected Building Damage by Building Type

	None		Minor		Moderate		Severe		Destruction	
Building Type	**Count**	**(%)**	**Count**	**(%)**	**Count**	**(%)**	**Count**	**(%)**	**Count**	**(%)**
Concrete	1,160	50.52	477	20.75	473	20.58	187	8.15	0	0
Masonry	18,310	55.42	10,451	31.64	3,440	10.41	583	1.76	251	0.76
Mobile Home	12,660	96.88	203	1.55	141	1.08	10	0.08	54	0.41
Steel	1,159	54.85	391	18.5	408	19.29	153	7.22	3	0.13
Wood	7,740	53.8	4,802	33.38	1,451	10.08	249	1.73	145	1.01

The model estimates that a total of 549,875 tons of debris will be generated.

- Other Tree Debris 386,562 tons (70%)
- Remaining 163,313 tons (30%)
    - Brick/Wood- 51%
    - Reinforced Concrete/Steel- 3%
    - Eligible Tree Debris- 46%

If the building debris tonnage is converted to an estimated number of truckloads, it will require 3542 truckloads (@25 tons/truck). The model estimates 204 households to be displaced due to the hurricane. Of these, 42 people will seek temporary shelter in public shelters. The total economic loss estimated for the hurricane is $619M, which represents 7.17 % of the total replacement value of the region's buildings. Approximately 3% of the estimated losses were related to the business interruption of the region. By far, the largest loss was sustained by the residential occupancies which made up over 80% of the total loss.

Table 5-12: Building-Related Economic Loss Estimates (Thousands of dollars)

Category	Area	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Others	Total
Property Damage						
	Building	322,080.17	43,674.20	7,486.34	7,629.37	380,870.09
	Content	100,498.74	22,835.72	5,014.80	3,599.30	131,948.56
	Inventory	0	695.96	1,078.81	135.92	1,910.70
	Subtotal	422,578.91	67,205.88	13,579.95	11,364.60	514,729.34
Business Interruption Loss						
	Income	98.37	5,061.52	120.91	375.6	5,656.40
	Relocation	54,247.57	10,754.82	772.23	1,948.62	67,723.24
	Rental	16,655.59	5,967.36	87.03	164.52	22,874.50
	Wage	231.85	5,442.95	200.27	2,177.92	8,052.99
	Subtotal	71,233.38	27,226.65	1,180.44	4,666.66	104,307.14
Total		**493,812.29**	**94,432.53**	**14,760.40**	**16,031.26**	**619,036.48**

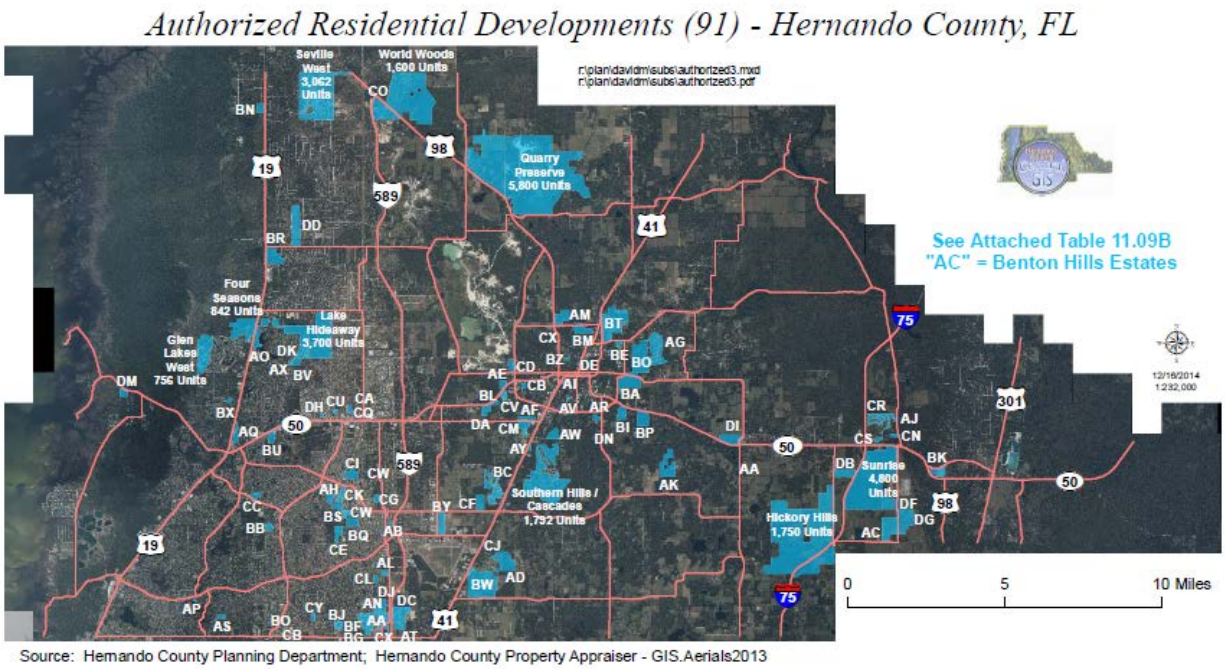
Future Buildings, Infrastructure and Critical Facilities along the Coast - There are just under a thousand residential lots still vacant at Hernando Beach and further building may continue until build-out occurs. With growth comes the need for more/larger infrastructure and critical facilities in vulnerable coastal areas. According to Regional Evacuation Study data, extract shown on the following page, there is projected growth through 2015 although this growth has been tempered by current economic conditions.

Human and Economic Impact – Following the direct impact of a hurricane many residents will be unable to return to their homes. Many mobile/manufactured homes will be destroyed and repairs to other homes that are uninhabitable may take weeks/months to complete. Some may

choose to never return to their homes as was the case following Hurricane Andrew in South Florida. The economic impact will vary greatly. Many small businesses will close forever while others will prosper. Home repair, carpet and appliance businesses will experience short-term increases in business. Other businesses, particularly those associated with tourism or real estate sales, will see significant declines, potentially for the long term.

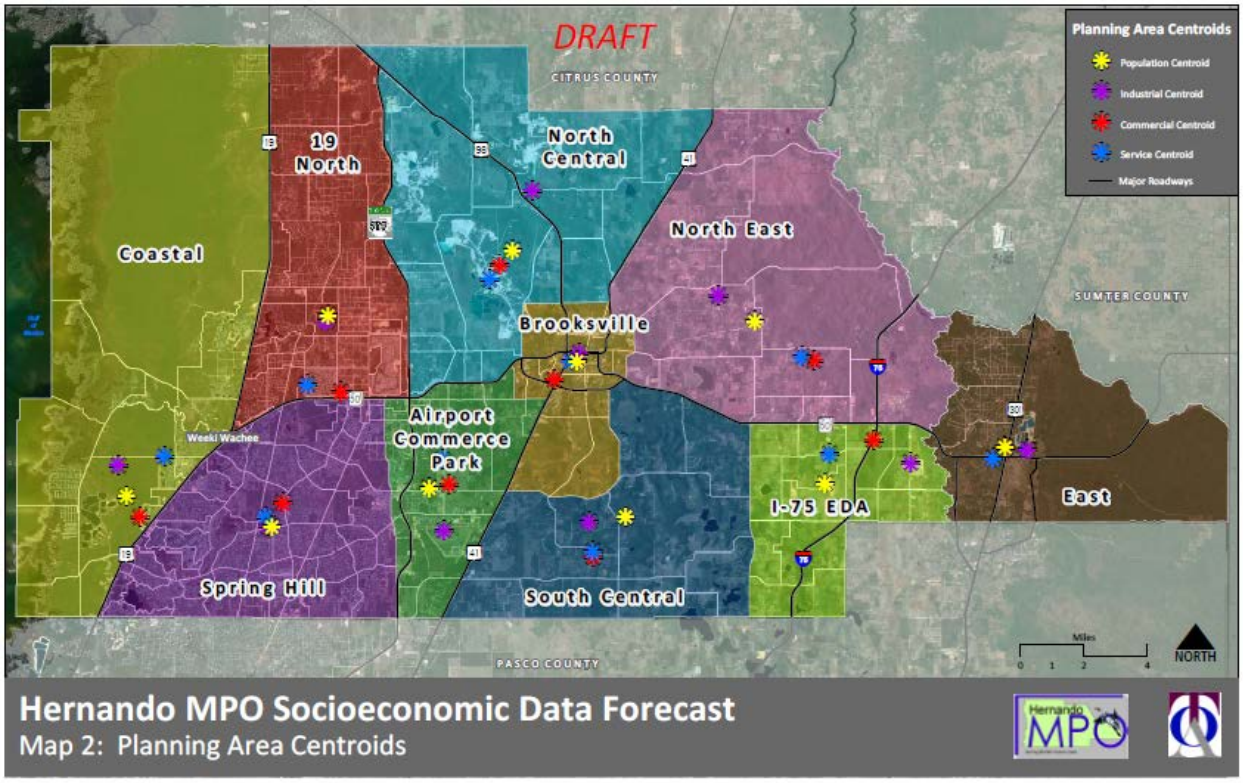
Land Uses and Development Trends – Development is occurring with more stringent building codes. Both as a result of changes in Florida's building code and the County's participation in the National Flood Insurance Program's Community Rating System, Hernando County strictly and consistently applies construction codes. It is generally anticipated that, with strict application of building codes, future development will have less susceptibility to damages from both storm surge and storm force winds. In the future, on the northwest side of the County, residential development is expected to resume near the Coast, as it is considered a more desirable location. Along the Route 19 corridor, we anticipate commercial development in support of surrounding residential development. Spring Hill (southwest) is mostly built out, however, some tracts remain vacant and it is anticipated that this area will continue to develop mostly as residential units with supporting commercial establishments. On the eastern end of the County, along the I-75 corridor, there are proposed mixed-use developments that include large, multi-family residential, commercial and industrial uses. In central Hernando County, various proposed developments are mostly focused on multi-family residential. Finally, the area in the immediate vicinity of the Hernando County airport is undergoing a business oriented development with a primary focus on industrial uses. Refer to existing and future land use maps on the following pages.

Figure 5-7: Future Development



Source: Hernando County Planning Department; Hernando County Property Appraiser - GIS.Aerials2013

Figure 5-8: Future Population Centers

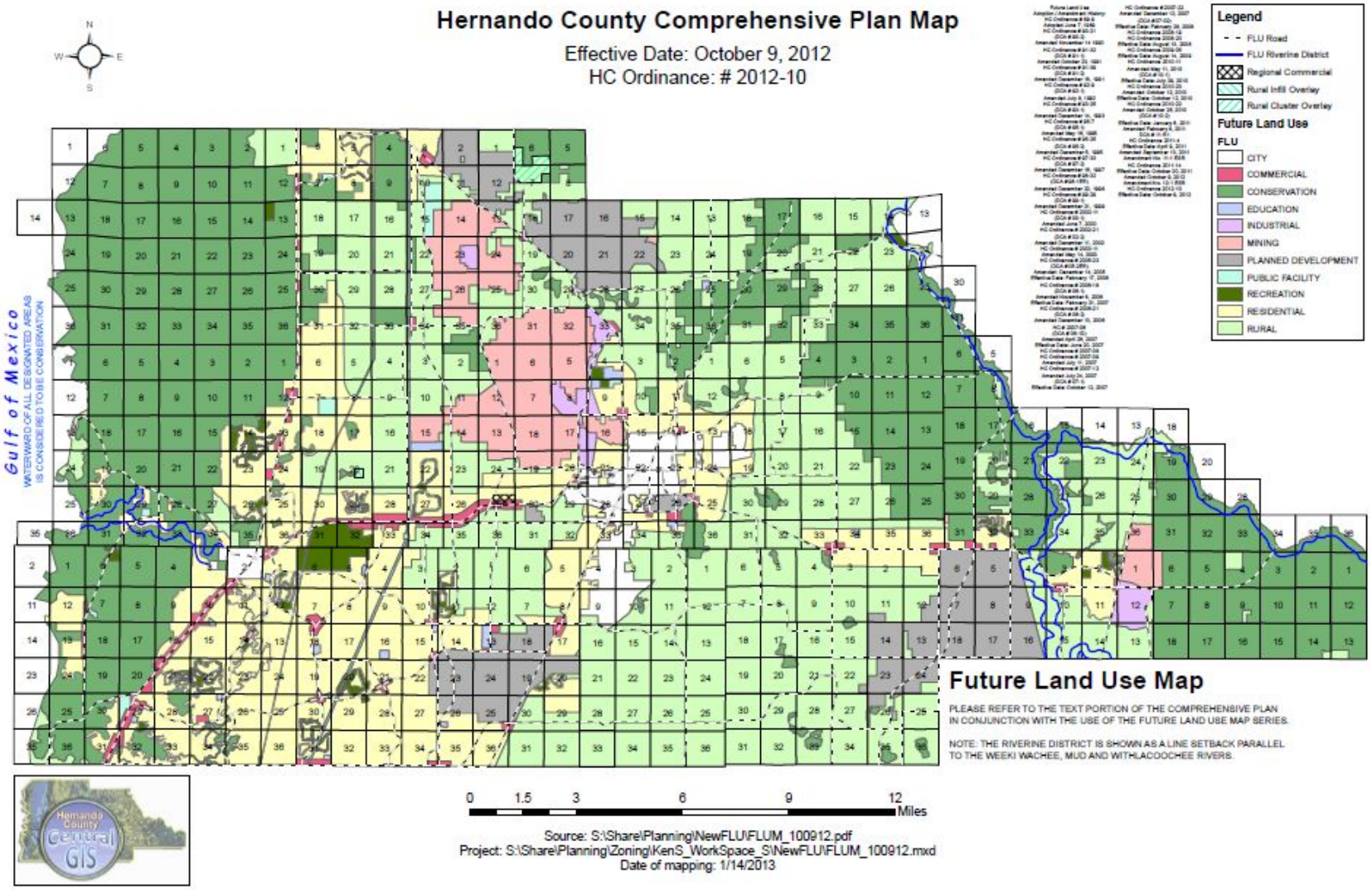


Following are current land use and future development maps that will be referred to in a later discussion.

Table 5-13: Hernando County Projected Population- Statewide Regional Evacuation Study Estimates

	Site-Built Homes			Mobile Homes		
	2006	**2010**	**2015**	**2006**	**2010**	**2015**
Population	130,410	138,329	153,626	29,010	30,771	34,174
Dwelling Units (DU)	62,240	67,780	71,530	14,943	15,243	15,618
%DU Occupied: Hurricane Season	87.5%	85.0%	86.5%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%
Vehicles Available	106,312	114,356	120,038	25,524	27,455	28,819
Motel Units	720	870	1,070			

Figure 5-9: Future Land Use Map



5.3 Floods

5.3.1 Location

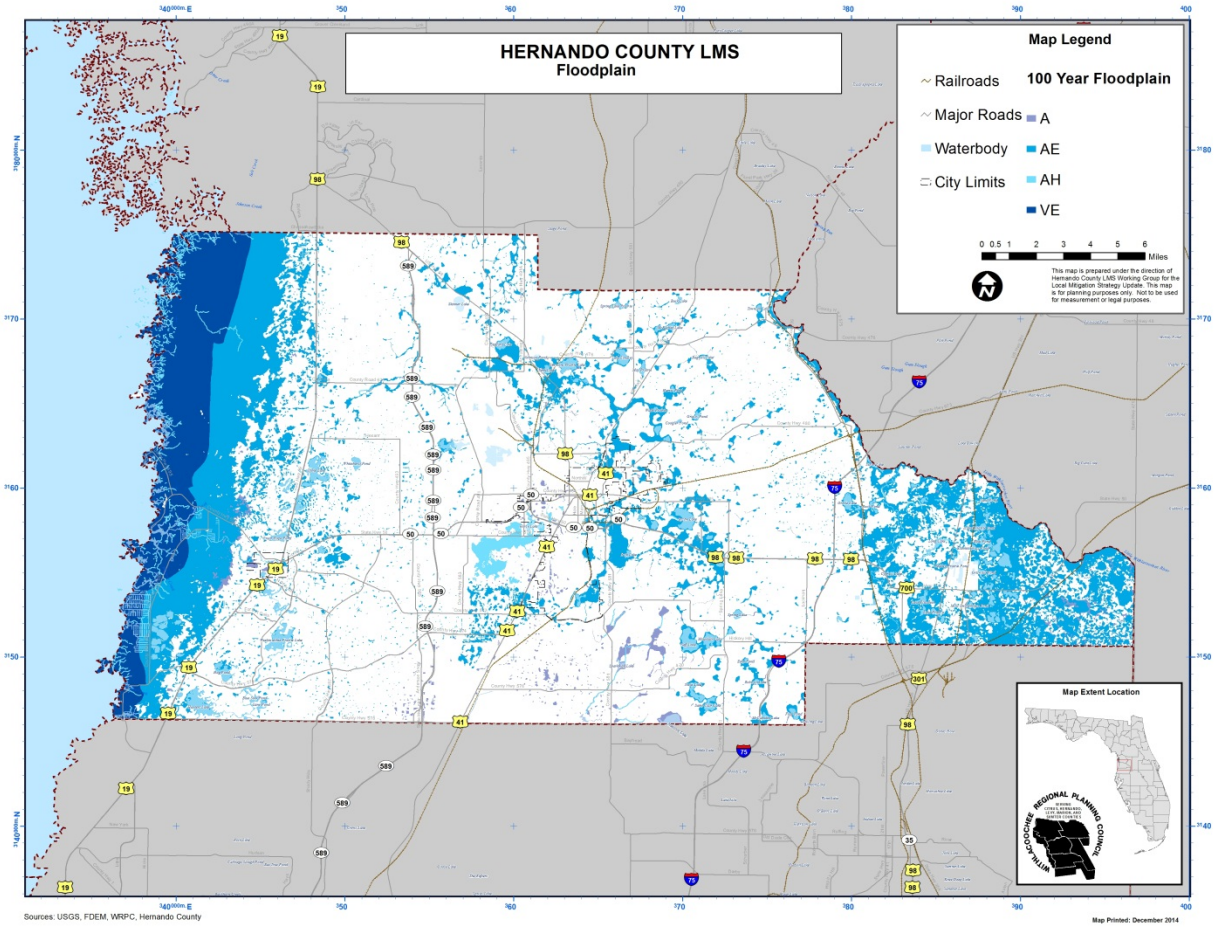
Fresh water flooding often occurs along the Withlacoochee River, which is part of the county's eastern border, and around the numerous lakes and sinks that dot the county.

Hernando County has three very distinct regional flood areas (see Figure below). The far western side of the County, between the Gulf and US 19 is known as Weeki Wachee. While the City of Weeki Wachee itself is geographically tiny, the area commonly called Weeki Wachee extends well beyond the City limits. Flooding to the west of US 19 is common during minor rain events. It is generally anticipated that the area west of US 19 **will** flood particularly along the Weeki Wachee River, along the numerous canals and adjoining roadways.

The far eastern end of the County, commonly known as Ridge Manor and east of Kettering Road, is almost entirely within the 100 year flood zone. Running through this area are the Withlacoochee and Little Withlacoochee Rivers. Numerous lakes and drainage retention areas are also present. Flooding along the Withlacoochee River boundaries is common during the rainy season and in particular once the ground has become saturated and little opportunity for speedy percolation remains. While this area is persistently subjected to flood, property owners have previously communicated that they are unable to afford flood insurance, thus the lower number of "repetitive" flood claims in the region.

The remainder of the County, except for the southernmost central area known as Masaryktown, is commonly referred to as Brooksville, although it is not technically part of the incorporated City of Brooksville. The incorporated City has several outlying areas that are low lying and subject to flooding *(Source: Hernando County Flood Plain Management Plan).*

Figure 5-10: 100-year Floodplain



5.3.2 History/Background

Since 1998, approximately 40 flooding events have occurred causing more than $3.8 million in damages. In 1998 the Withlacoochee River flooded in January, February and March. In 2003 above normal rainfall caused minor flooding throughout the summer. In September of 2004 heavy rains associated with a busy tropical season brought the Withlacoochee River at Trilby 4.55 feet above flood stage on the 29th and 3.64 feet above flood stage at Croom on the 30th. The Withlacoochee River at Trilby reached 16.55 feet on September 29th and the Withlacoochee River at Croom reached 11.90 feet on October 4th. Both sites fell below flood stage on October 24th.

In 2005, isolated flooding occurred as a result of Hurricane Dennis. The flooding was limited to residential neighborhoods and no disaster declaration occurred, therefore, no loss statistics are available.

The most significant event prior to the 2004 flooding occurred on December 31, 1997. The Withlacoochee River at Croom crested at 10.9 feet, nearly 2 feet above the flood stage of 9 feet. Several homes from Croom south to Ridge Manor were damaged by floodwaters. The most heavily damaged areas were near County Road 575 and U.S. Highway 301. Fifty-four homes were damaged by floodwaters, of which 10 were destroyed and 27 incurred major damage.

Damages totaled $1.5 million (Source: National Weather Service website).

The Table below describes significant flood events from 1998 through 2014 and associated damages.

The Masaryktown Canal, a Southwest Florida Water Management District-owned flood management system, was constructed in the mid-1960s as part of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Four Rivers Basin Program to provide 10-year flood protection for Masaryktown and Squirrel Prairie. It drains areas south and east of Masaryktown into the north end of Crews Lake, which is the headwaters of the Pithlachascotee River. Under normal conditions, sinks in the area of Squirrel Prairie act as surface drains and absorb all runoff from the surrounding watershed. During periods of high ground-water levels, the sinks become flooded and the canal conveys storm runoff southwest to Crews Lake.

Table 5-14: Flooding Occurrences Since 1998

Date	Cost/Crop	Cost/Property	Notes
1/1/1998		$100,000	The Withlacoochee River at Croom crested at 10.9ft, nearly 2ft above flood stage of 9ft. on the 5th. Several homes along the Hernando-Pasco county line from Croom south to Ridge Manor were damaged by floodwaters
1/6/1998		$10,000	Heavy rains,3-4" in less than 4 hrs, caused localized flooding of roads and low lying areas of western Hernando SR50
1/8/1998		$5,000	Heavy rain, 2-3" in less than 5 hrs, caused minor localized flooding of roads and low lying areas
2/2/1998		$20,000	3-5"of rain in less than 3 hrs caused localized street flooding along U.S 19 and 41 corridor from Hillsborough north to Hernando. Several vehicles received standing water damage.
2/16/1998		$10,000	Heavy rainfall of 3-5 inches in less than eight hours caused localized flooding of low-lying roads and areas of poor drainage from Lutz in Hillsborough County north to Crystal River in Citrus County.
2/20/1998	$50,000.00	$10,000	River Flood – The Withlacoochee at Croom crested at 9.7 feet, less than a foot above the flood stage of nine feet, on the 28th. Crops were also damaged by the floodwaters
2/28/1998		$20,000.00	Heavy rainfall of 2-4" caused localized street flooding from Port Richey in Pasco County northeast to Bushnell in Sumter County. Several vehicles incurred water damage from standing water at low-lying intersections
3/1/1998	$100,000.00		River Flood. The Withlacoochee at Croom crested at 9.76 feet, less than a foot above the flood stage of 9 feet, on the 3rd. Crops were also damaged by the floodwaters along the banks of the Withlacoochee.
7/10/1998		$10,000	5-6" of rain in less than 2 hours caused localized flooding of roadways and low lying areas from Crystal River southeast to Brooksville. A few vehicles and homes incurred water damage in low lying areas along the U.S. Highway 19 and 41 corridors in Citrus and Hernando counties

9/27/1999		$10,000	5-6”of rain in less than 2 hours caused minor to moderate street flooding along the U.S.41 corridor from Brooksville to Masaryktown. One home incurred flood damage and localized ponding of water, up to two feet in depth, occurred in a construction zone near Powell.
6/22/2002			A nearly stationary upper level low pressure area remained over the northeastern Gulf of Mexico. Radar estimated 6-10”of rain. Heavy rains during the previous week had saturated the soil, which aggravated the flooding and caused sink holes to form.
12/13/2002			Two storm systems in less than a week dropped 7-11” of rain from Tampa Bay through northern Polk county, northward to Hernando and Sumter. Despite the copious rainfall, few if any residences or businesses experienced freshwater flooding. Rainfall reports for the week include: Spring Hill 7”
12/31/2002			El Nino continued to keep the storm systems rolling through Florida in December. Radar and unofficial reports showed a band of 5-7” rainfall in less than 6 hours across the flash flood areas. Rainfall to the north ranged from 2-4”while further south generally it ranged from 1-3” inches.
6/19/2003		$50,000	A mobile home park near Highway 41 and Croom Road in Brooksville experienced a water rise of 6 ft in a few hours. This resulted in flooded homes and vehicles. One indirect fatality was attributed to the heavy rain as a car hydroplaned and crashed near US19 at Northcliffe, Spring Hill. Masaryktown received 5.05 inches of rain, 3 miles northeast of Spring Hill received 4.30 inches, and Brooksville received 4.09 inches.
8/11/2003			The Withlacoochee River at Trilby crested at 13.95 feet at 3:00 AM EST on the 24th. Flood stage is 12 feet. Widespread heavy rains from August 7-11 combined with saturated soils created another round flooding across west central Florida. No significant damage was reported as these areas have been in and out of flood since June and the damage had already occurred. 5 day rainfall totals were 4.67 in Brooksville.
9/1/2003			The Withlacoochee River at Trilby went above flood stage on 8/11, crested at 13.95 feet on 8/24, and fell below flood stage on 9/13. Flood stage is 12 feet.
9/6/2003			A stationary thunderstorm dropped 5 to 7 inches of rain in one hour near the Brooksville Airport and caused rapid flooding of roads. EM reported the water retreated as fast as it came, with the flood lasting only for 50-80 minutes. No significant damage occurred due to the lack of homes in the area.
9/26/2004			Widespread heavy rain combined, with saturated ground and swollen rivers, caused river flooding across west central Florida and led to record flooding in Hernando County The Withlacoochee River at Trilby reached 16.55 feet on the 29th and at Croom reached 11.64 feet on the 30th. Damage estimates were included in the hurricane report because it was not possible to extract the flood damage information from the available data.

10/1/2004			In Hernando County, the Withlacoochee River at Trilby (flood stage 12 feet) reached 16.55 feet on September 29th and the Withlacoochee River at Croom (flood stage 8 feet) reach 11.90 feet on October 4th. Both sites fell below flood stage on October 24th. Damage estimates were included in the hurricane report because it was not possible to extract the flood damage information from the available data.
10/24/2005		$2,500,000	Flooding of low lying areas due to rains associated with Tropical Storm Dennis.
6/13/2006		$140,000	Flooding of low lying areas due to rains associated with Tropical Storm Alberto
8/22/2008			Rain from Tropical Storm Fay caused sinkholes in the Spring Hill area and shallow flooding on Pine Island.
5/29/2012		$1,000	A narrow heavy rain band from Tropical Storm Beryl flooded parts of County Road 581 between Brooksville to Inverness. Rainfall of three to five inches was measured, with 5.00 inches measured at the COOP station at Brooksville - Chin Hill. Radar rainfall estimates were as high as 8 inches in some parts of the county.
6/24/2012		$940,000	Heavy rainfall of over 8 inches from Tropical Storm Debby fell across the entire county, with the highest storm total of 16.47 inches reported at the CoCoRaHS site near High Point. The storm impacted 1,190 individuals and businesses. At least 83 sink holes opened up as a result of the rain, including one on a runway at the county airport. Storm surge pushed water onto Pine Island, flooding a parking lot and picnic area on the morning of the 25th. Part of the Suncoast Parkway between State Road 50 and US 98 was closed due to flooding from June 24th through July 4th. Some parts of the Parkway were under 5 feet of water.
6/6/2013			Precipitation from Tropical storm Andrea ranged from around 2.5 inches to around 4.5 inches across the county, with the CoCoRaHS site FL-HN-8 located 3 miles north of Weeki Wachee measuring the highest total of 4.69 inches. Peak storm tide was estimated to be around 4 to 5 feet MLLW on the afternoon of the 6th. Subtracting the predicted astronomical tide, the highest storm surge was estimated to be around 3 to 4 feet MLLW late in the afternoon of the 6th.
TOTAL	**$150,000**	**$3,826,000**	

Source: National Climatic Data Center Storm Data

Figure 5-11: Masaryktown Flooding, 1960

5.3.3 Probability

Although flooding does result from hurricanes, it can also occur during winter storms, as well as during prolonged summer thunderstorm activity. Prolonged periods of rainfall have shown increased potential for causing damage to property and the need for evacuation of residents due to flooding. The problem becomes more severe should the heavy rainfall occur at the same time as the astronomical high tide, thus preventing much of the rainfall from flowing through the drainage system into the Gulf of Mexico. Heavy rains and fresh water flooding occur in cycles that many now attribute to the "El Nino". Whatever the reason, there is a long history of flooding in Hernando County and most of central Florida. This trend is expected to continue and the probability of flooding is high for Hernando County, particularly in low lying areas.

The 2008 Flood Plain Management Plan provides a more thorough review of the flooding probabilities in Hernando County in the areas of Coastal Zone Flooding, Closed Basin Flooding, and Riverine flood areas. Each of these areas has locations that are mapped on the existing effective FEMA FIRM, depicting the 100-year floodplain. The existing FIRM and county wide flood study was updated in 2012.

Experiencing a 100-year flood does not mean a similar flood cannot happen for the next 99 years; rather, it reflects the probability that, over a long period of time, a flood of that magnitude should occur in only 1 percent of all years. Smaller floods occur more often than larger and more widespread ones.

5.3.4 Vulnerability

To the victims of a flood, the impacts are great. Most cannot return to or live in their homes until repairs and clean up are completed. Even with flood insurance, the cost to the homeowner

can be in the thousands. Conversely, floods are often profitable for some businesses, such as those specializing in flooring, appliances and furniture.

There are several sections of road that are normally affected, but damages are usually minor and repaired quickly. There are approximately 150 homes that have been/can be affected in the future, 137 of those are NFIP repetitive flood loss properties (129 coastal and 8 inland). Of the 137, according to NFIP records, sixteen have been mitigated, therefore, there are 121 properties remaining on the list and that are the object of targeted outreach program.

All repetitive loss properties are single family, residential structures, as shown below and in Appendix D.

Table 5-15: Repetitive Loss Properties

Jurisdiction	Residential	Industrial	Commercial
Unincorporated	121	0	0
Weeki Wachee, City of	0	0	0
Brooksville, City of	0	0	0

Due to the low elevation along the western coast, on the Gulf of Mexico, the area west of US 19 is generally anticipated to flood from high tides, coastal storms (surge) and heavy rains events. This is particularly true along the Weeki Wachee River and along the numerous canals and adjoining low-lying roadways. Occasionally, moderate rain events also cause flooding due to saturation or poor drainage.

The far eastern end of the County, commonly known as Ridge Manor and lying to the east of Kettering Road, is almost entirely within the 100-year floodplain. Running through this area are the Withlacoochee and Little Withlacoochee Rivers. Numerous lakes and drainage retention areas are also present. Flooding along the Withlacoochee River boundaries is common during the rainy season and in particular once the ground has become saturated.

In the south central portion of Hernando County is an area known as Masaryktown. Most of this area lies in the 500-year floodplain and, because it is low lying, it is susceptible to periodic flooding.

The remainder of the County is commonly referred to as Brooksville, although it is not technically part of the incorporated City of Brooksville. Within the city limits there are some identified low lying areas that are subject to flooding (between 5 and 10% of the total incorporated City land). These areas are predominantly populated by older structures, many generations old, and inhabited by individuals without the financial means to purchase flood insurance. Several of these low lying areas have been identified by the watershed studies as areas requiring protection. This is particularly important in the “sinks” where water flows freely into the aquifer as does any debris deposited along their banks.

In summary, Hernando County has significant flood probability. With the updated DFIRM complete, and another forthcoming version examining 500-year floodplain, the County has better identified areas of flooding, causes of flooding and remedial or mitigation opportunities, including preservation of open wetlands. As a result, the County and Municipalities will be better able to manage development in the floodplain.

The County's Floodplain Management Plan (FMP), which received formal approval from the State of Florida and the Federal Emergency Management Agency in late 2008, contains detailed documentation on the processes, procedures, and programs in place to provide assistance to the owner of a repetitive loss property in Hernando County. The FMP is comprehensive in that it includes all jurisdictions within Hernando County; it details the process for outreach, identifies flood prone areas, contains detailed mapping of the repetitive loss properties and discusses historical impacts and potential future impact. In addition, it contains information related to the County's development ordinance (intended to mitigate flood damages) and provides information related to "local" mitigation success stories both locally funded and grant funded. As this plan contains non-public information, it is incorporated by reference to this update of the LMS plan. The FMP is available for review at the Emergency Management office in Hernando County and is on file with the State of Florida and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

In the past few years the average paid claim by FEMA's NFIP has been around $20,000. Utilizing these known factors, a future major event could cause $2.5 million in damages. Based on the last significant flood (December 1997) a more likely event would impact 60 homes and cause between $1.5 and $2.0 million in damages. Past NFIP loss payments have exceeded $5.3 million. A major coastal flooding event (Category 3 Hurricane) is estimated to cause almost $300 million in damages. A major inland event could cause $2-3 million in damages. Future NFIP losses could reach $7-10 million for a coastal event and $5-8 hundred thousand for an inland event *(source 2008 Flood Plain Management Plan).*

Development in the 100-year floodplain is strictly controlled by the City and County's permitting department. All future construction will be above the 100-year flood plain.

For the relatively few people who live along the Withlacoochee River or other low-lying areas, vulnerability is high and the impact great. For the County as a whole, vulnerability and impact is low – moderate.

Figure 5-12: Hurricane Dennis – Flooding in Talisman MHP, 2005

Figure 5-13: Rhanbouy Road – Berkeley Manor, Spring Hill, 2003

The following tables represent the exposure to flooding by flood zone in Hernando County as determined using GIS analysis of Census, Property Appraiser, and FDEM data.

Table 5-16: Unincorporated Hernando County Assets Vulnerable to Flood

	A		AE		AH		AO		VE	
Use	**$Value**	**# of Bldgs**	**$Value**	**# of Bldgs**	**$Value**	**# of Bldgs**	**$Value**	**# of Bldgs**	**$Value**	**# of Bldgs**
Miscellaneous	14,418,867	14	80,614,108	38	3,169,107	1	0	0	6,957,429	0
Agricultural	99,290,979	264	382,161,168	694	10,355,962	31	467,625	0	2,055,189	2
Commercial	35,276,686	88	468,483,034	665	0	0	0	0	1,590,521	12
Condo		42	1,718,111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government	49,846,770	5	580,078,830	570	918,195	0	0	0	19,263,570	7
Industrial	1,684,455	16	86,575,650	170	0	0	0	0	84,783	1
Institutional	4,501,429	242	180,682,364	307	0	0	0	0	851,863	2
Misc Res		22	1,843,154	58	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mobiles	12,122,470	618	103,512,379	2,092	1,374,794	25	23,847	1	7,787,963	99
Multi Res	10,413,329	3	67,013,833	238	0	0	43,977	2	0	0
Single Fam Res	66,601,927	6	699,016,414	6,752	2,620,915	28	90,207	1	231,365,361	1,307
Utilities	816,920	0	11,012,946	34	0	0	0	0	2,575	0
Vacant	15,517,273	0	131,715,677	60	1,779,628	1	7,926	0	38,756,208	0
TOTAL	310,491,105	1,320	2,794,427,668	11,678	20,218,601	86	633,582	4	308,715,462	1,430

Table 5-17: Brooksville Assets Vulnerable to Flood

	A		AE		AH		AO	
Use	**$Value**	**# of Bldgs**	**$Value**	**# of Bldgs**	**$Value**	**# of Bldgs**	**$Value**	**# of Bldgs**
Miscellaneous	1,485,520	1	1,744,189	0	200,527	0	0	0
Agricultural	7,031,238	2	13,313,765	9	2,282,949	1	1,384,317	0
Commercial	58,537,572	64	15,799,539	46	441,956	1	549,011	2
Government	19,853,626	30	32,704,099	135	27,860	1	0	0
Industrial	4,228,736	10	4,712,721	21	0	0	0	0
Institutional	732,503	4	10,913,721	23	0	0	0	0
Misc Res	490,898	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mobiles	608,884	16	308,855	4	0	0	0	0
Multi Res	828,158	21	3,850,163	49	4,947,166	11	0	0
Single Fam Res	3,118,685	57	4,768,013	109	2,402,909	26	0	0
Utilities	29,111	1	1,762,742	4	0	0	0	0
Vacant	4,858,463	2	2,409,957	3	617,981	0	14,794	0
TOTAL	101,803,394	209	92,287,764	403	10,921,348	40	1,948,122	2

Table 5-18: Weeki Wachee Assets Vulnerable to Flood

Use	$Value	# of Bldgs
Miscellaneous	20,900	0
Commercial	10,498,602	8
Government	27,323,856	1
Vacant	947,571	0
TOTAL	38,790,929	9

Table 5-19: Hernando County Population Vulnerable to Flood

Flood Zone	Vulnerable Population
A	1,233
AE	18,768
AH	544
AO	7
VE	3,737
TOTAL	24,289

Table 5-20: Hernando County Critical Facilities Vulnerable to Flood

	Unincorporated				Brooksville				Weeki Wachee			
	A		AE		A		AE		A		AE	
	# Parcels	# Bldgs	# Parcels	# Bldgs	# Parcels	# Bldgs	# Parcels	# Bldgs	# Parcels	# Bldgs	# Parcels	# Bldgs
Airport/Helipad	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elec Power/Sub	0	0	3	10	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Fire Station	0	0	7	24	2	8	1	1	0	0	0	0
Health	2	5	13	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Water Supply	1	2	15	55	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Schools/Colleges	2	21	13	195	0	0	2	18	0	0	0	0
Shelter	0	0	10	230	0	0	1	59	0	0	0	0
Wastewater	2	5	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

In addition to the GIS analysis using Property Appraiser, Census, and FDEM data, a scenario-based analysis was conducted using FEMA's Hazus Probabilistic Flood Module. Probabilistic analyses can develop expected or estimated distribution of losses (mean return period losses) for flood. The probabilistic hazard generates estimates of damage and loss for specified return periods (e.g., 25- and 100-year). The Tables below depict the results from modeling a 25-year return period flood in Hernando County.

HAZUS Flood: 25 Year Probabilistic Coastal & Riverine

Table 5-21: Expected Building Damage by Occupancy

	1-10% Damaged		11-20% Damaged		21-30 % Damaged		31-40 % Damaged		41-50 % Damaged		Substantially Damaged	
Occupancy	**Count**	**(%)**	**Count**	**(%)**	**Count**	**(%)**	**Count**	**(%)**	**Count**	**(%)**	**Count**	**(%)**
Agriculture	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial	1	11.11	7	77.78	1	11.11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Religion	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residential	3	0.08	177	4.95	1,094	30.6	423	11.83	1,140	31.89	738	20.64
Total	**5**		**186**		**1,095**		**423**		**1,140**		**738**	

Table 5-22: Expected Building Damage by Building Type

	1-10% Damaged		11-20% Damaged		21-30 % Damaged		31-40 % Damaged		41-50 % Damaged		Substantially Damaged	
Building Type	**Count**	**(%)**	**Count**	**(%)**	**Count**	**(%)**	**Count**	**(%)**	**Count**	**(%)**	**Count**	**(%)**
Concrete	0	0	5	4.9	34	33.33	15	14.71	46	45.1	2	1.96
Manuf Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1.34	662	98.66
Masonry	3	0.14	132	6.29	793	37.78	306	14.58	812	38.69	53	2.53
Steel	1	20	3	60	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood	2	0.28	41	5.64	277	38.1	106	14.58	280	38.51	21	2.89

- The model estimates that a total of 78,858 tons of debris will be generated. Debris is categorized by: 1) Finishes (dry wall, insulation, etc.), 2) Structural (wood, brick, etc.) and 3) Foundations (concrete slab, concrete block, rebar, etc.).
    - Finishes 50%
    - Structure 25%
- If the debris tonnage is converted into an estimated number of truckloads, it will require 3,154 truckloads (@25 tons/truck) to remove the debris generated by the flood.
- The model estimates 4,259 households will be displaced due to the flood. Displacement includes households evacuated from within or very near to the inundated area. Of these, 10,022 people (out of a total population of 130,802) will seek temporary shelter in public shelters.
- The total economic loss estimated for the flood is 497.46 million dollars, which represents 13.02% of the total replacement value of the scenario buildings.
- 1% of the estimated losses were related to the business interruption of the region. The residential occupancies made up 69.78% of the total loss.

Table 5-23: Building-Related Economic Loss Estimates (Millions of dollars)

Category	Area	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Others	Total
Building Loss						
	Building	215.09	26.22	8.26	3.85	253.42
	Content	131.38	69.93	13.81	20.45	235.56
	Inventory	0	2.21	3.11	0.36	5.68
	Subtotal	346.47	98.36	25.17	24.66	494.66
Business Interruption						
	Income	0.01	0.4	0	0.03	0.44
	Relocation	0.54	0.09	0	0.01	0.64
	Rental Income	0.1	0.05	0	0	0.16
	Wage	0.03	0.41	0	1.14	1.58
	Subtotal	0.68	0.95	0	1.18	2.81
ALL	**Total**	**347.15**	**99.31**	**25.17**	**25.85**	**497.46**

5.4 Coastal and Riverine Erosion

5.4.1 Location

The Gulf of Mexico borders Hernando County's western boundary; therefore the County is subject to coastal erosion resulting from tropical storms and hurricanes. The presence of the Withlacoochee and Weeki Wachee Rivers within Hernando County present a risk to riverine erosion.

The Weeki Wachee River is a spring-fed system that originates in the Weeki Wachee Dune Field. This area, which typically has elevations of 20 m or less, lies within a relic dune system comprised primarily of sand hill vegetation; down river, the area transitions into a hardwood swamp, and ultimately into a coastal marsh complex. The river runs west approximately 7 km from the main spring boil to the beginning of the associated coastal marsh complex and then another 5 km to the Gulf of Mexico.

5.4.2 History/Background

Coastal and riverine erosion occurs in small amounts and there have been no significant occurrences recorded in Hernando County from 2009 to 2014. Areas of Pine Island have experienced erosion considered to be "non-critical" according to FDEP (see Figure 5-15). This FDEP designation has remained the same for the area since 1993.

In June of 2014, Hernando County officials held public meetings to assess public opinion about the development of a new tourism center. Citizens expressed concern about erosion of Pine Island beaches. The County responded immediately, and in July 2014, 350 tons of new sand were incorporated into Pine Island Beach.

Recently completed projects focused on stabilizing the erosion of sand into the river at the Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area (WMA) region called "the Bluffs," as well as a secondary site located south of the WMA's observation tower. A project to reduce bank erosion of sand at "Buccaneer Bay" beach has been completed. A groin removal project funded by the Coastal Rivers Basin Board, in response to a request for removal of these structures from the Hernando County Port Authority and the Hernando County Parks and Recreation Department was completed as well.

Figure 5-14: Weeki Wachee River

A recurring complaint from members of the public is that the sand currently in the Weeki Wachee River is excessive, and impacts the navigability of the river for fish and wildlife. Erosion

of sand from the riverbanks has caused the river to become shallower than it would naturally be, and as such velocities have been reduced as well as the ability of submerged aquatic vegetation to establish. Aforementioned projects removed primary sources of sand and sediment; however, a significant volume remains within the lower river.

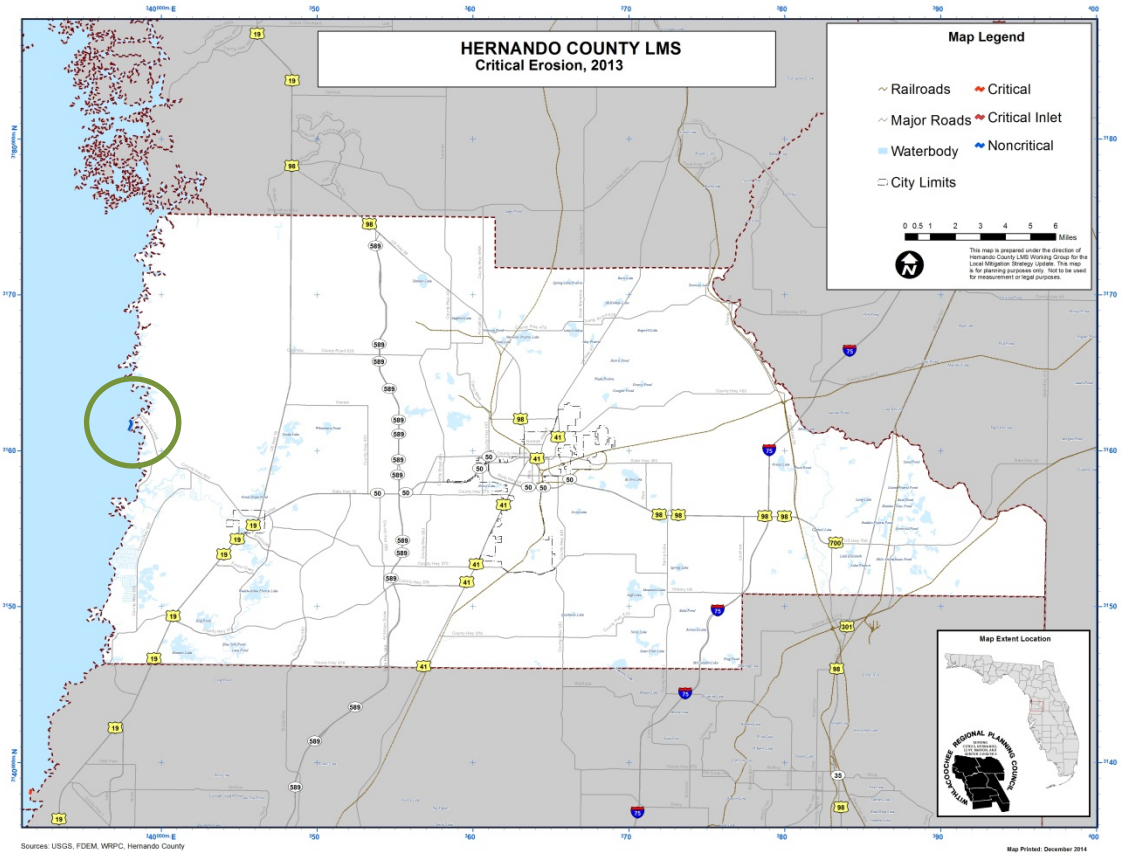
5.4.3 Probability

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Beaches and Wetland Systems, Critical Erosion Areas Report, updated 2013, states that Hernando County has approximately 0.5 mile of non-critically eroded shoreline along Pine Island.

Coastal and riverine erosion occurs in small amounts and there have been no significant occurrences recorded in Hernando County, therefore, the probability of coastal and riverine erosion is moderate.

The map below, using 2013 data from FDEP, shows the specific geographic areas of the County currently at risk to erosion. Critical erosion beaches and inlets are marked in Red and Non-critical erosion beaches and inlets are marked in Blue. The ½- mile Non-critical area of Pine Island is marked in Blue and circled on the map for easier viewing.

Figure 5-15: Critical Erosion



5.4.4 Vulnerability

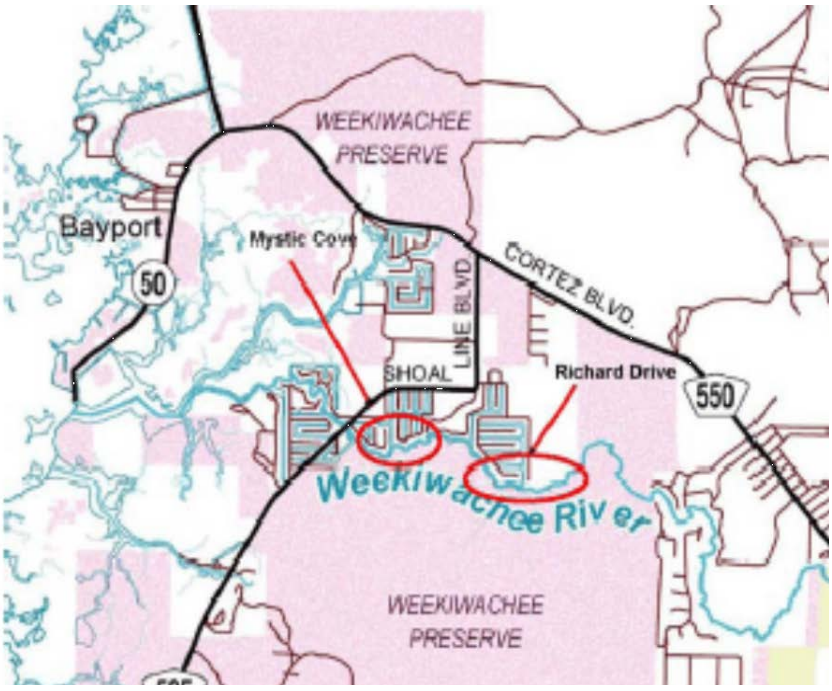
Hernando County's coastline is part of the "Nature Coast of Florida". Almost all the coast consists of estuaries/marshes of native grasses/vegetation. Only one very small man-made beach on Pine Island can be affected by coastal erosion. The number of people potentially impacted by riverine erosion is particularly less.

The vulnerability of coastal erosion resulting from tropical storms and hurricanes is high and therefore the likelihood of coastal erosion is moderate.
In contrast, in some areas, erosion processes are not particularly significant except to the extent that adjacent public or private interests may be threatened, such as with the Weeki Wachee River. Whether erosion is critical results from the existence of a threat to interests that are perceived to be in need of protection. Lacking any threat, an erosion condition is not a critical problem.

The Hernando Waterways Restoration Council has proposed projects to address the erosion on the Weeki Wachee River. Two locations, including "Mystic Cove" and "Richard Drive" are proposed for study for hydraulic dredging of sand. The amount of sand accumulated is unknown but a reasonable starting cost for dredging based on visual estimates is $5,000,000.

Due to the low vulnerability and likelihood of occurrence this hazard will not be fully profiled.

Figure 5-16: Proposed Projects for Erosion



Although coastal erosion has occurred in small amounts, in its worst form, may result in the loss of our man made beach on Pine Island and potentially the loss of hundreds of residential and commercial structures along the coast. The impact would be in the form of a loss in public recreational opportunity, income to County Government, financial loss to residents and an economic impact to both the marine industry and supporting commercial establishments. In

addition, damage to supporting infrastructure and some critical facilities is anticipated with a major event.

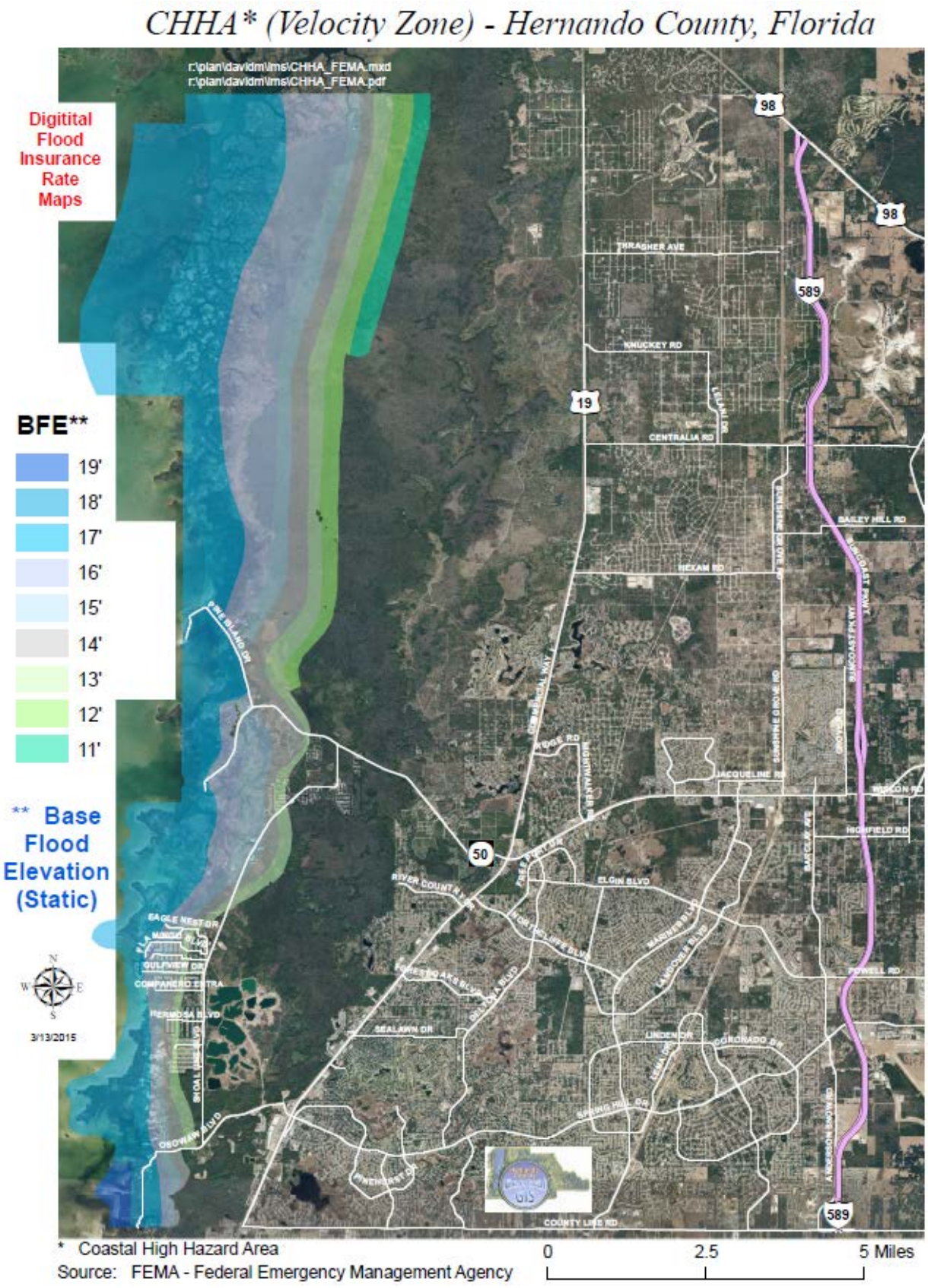
Similarly, only limited riverine erosion has been recorded. However, riverine erosion, in its worst form could result in a changing of the coastline and riverbank and potentially the destruction or loss of structures built close to the shore or river especially those near the Withlacoochee and Weeki Wachee Rivers.

Below is a table of assets that are adjacent to the non-critically eroded area of Pine Island. There are no critical facilities located in this area.

Table 5-24: Hernando County Assets Adjacent to Non-Critically Eroded Area

Use	#Bldgs	$Value
Government	2	906,113
Single Fam Res	15	4,717,184
Vacant	0	256,260

Figure 5-17: Coastal High Hazard Area

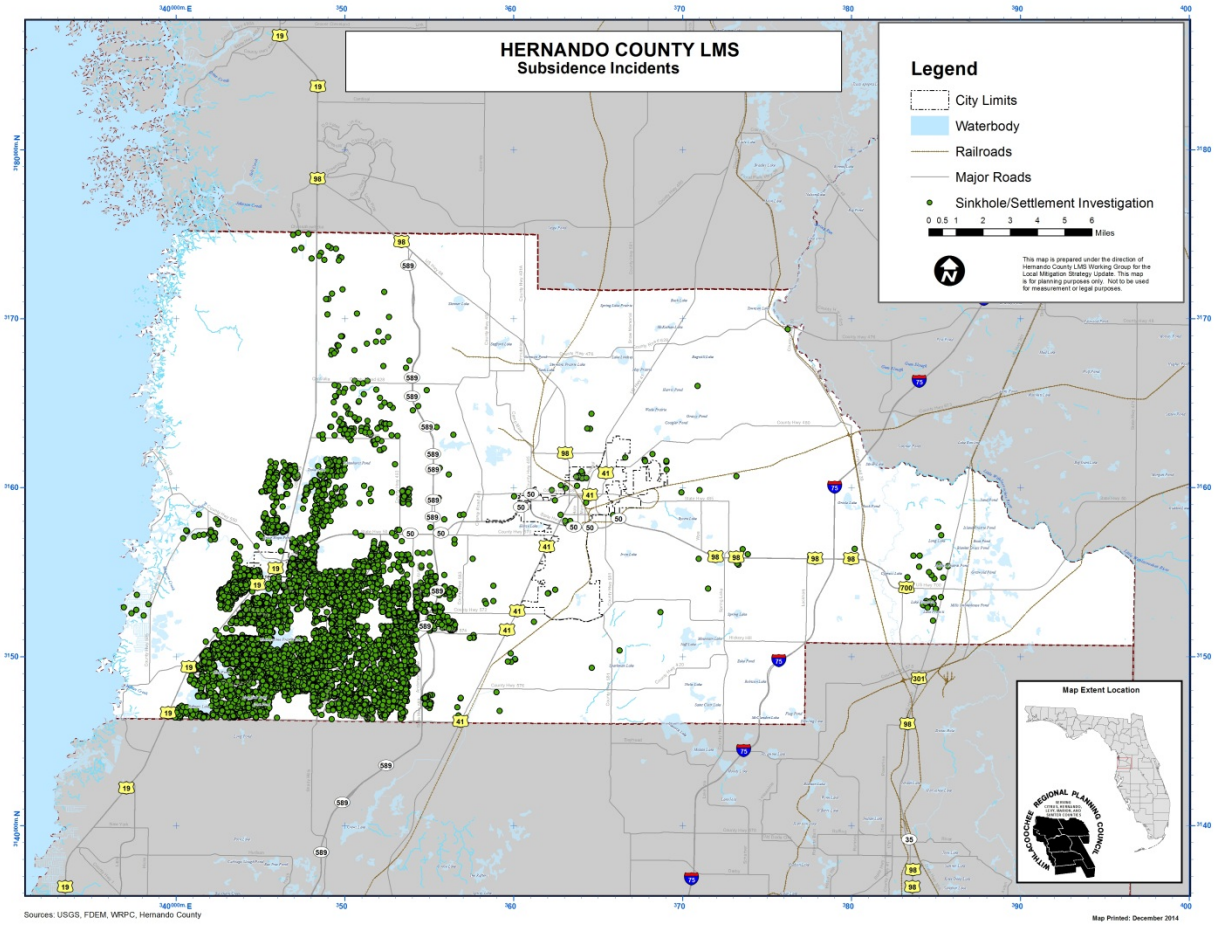


5.5 Sinkholes

5.5.1 Location

Hernando County developed a permit process for investigating sinkhole or ground settlement activity. Much of the reported activity has been located in the southwest part of the County, including the City of Weeki Wachee (see Figure below).

Figure 5-18: Land Subsidence Incidents



5.5.2 History/Background

According to the Florida Geological Survey Database, 275 sinkholes have been reported from 1968 through 2014, with 54 reports in the past 10 years and 48 in the past 5 years. However, as shown on the Figure above, many more have likely occurred that were reported to insurance companies rather than a state government agency.

On July 12, 2001 emergency officials for Hernando County investigated 18 confirmed sinkholes that hit in one day across the area, affecting a residential area consisting of roughly 15 to 16 blocks and causing extensive damage to one house. One of the largest holes measured between 50 and 100 feet deep. In June 2002 a Spring Hill woman saw a 40-foot wide hole open in a retention area behind her uninsured home. The Southwest Florida Water Management District blamed the 2001 outbreak on weather conditions: a prolonged drought dropped groundwater

levels and opened spaces in the limestone, followed by heavy summer rains that weighed down the covering layer of soil.

Figure 5-19: Retention pond on East side of Mariner Boulevard in Spring Hill

St. Petersburg Times, published July 13, 2001

On March 3, 2006 six sinkholes cracked roads, swallowed the back end of a cement truck and threatened the stability of as many as 10 homes in a southwest Hernando County neighborhood of Spring Hill. The first sinkhole tore a 40-foot gash in the ground. Then another appeared across the street, and still another on a nearby property. One sinkhole appeared in front of a residential structure that was undergoing remediation of a sinkhole. By the end of the day, the sinkholes forced four families to evacuate and rattled other residents in an area already reeling from hundreds of sinkholes and the corresponding spike in insurance rates. The sinkholes appeared within 1,000 yards of each other.

Figure 5-20: Spring Hill Sinkholes, 2006

Figure 5-21: Spring Hill Sinkholes, 2006

In May 2009, the residence shown below was undergoing sinkhole remediation. It will now be demolished.

Figure 5-22: Spring Hill Sinkhole, 2009

Photo by Dave Casey / Special to the St. Pete Times

Figure 5-23: Airport Runway Sinkhole June 26, 2012

Figure 5-24: Airport Taxiway Sinkhole June 26, 2012

On June 24, 2012, heavy rainfall of over 8 inches from Tropical Storm Debby fell across the entire county, with the highest storm total of 16.47 inches reported at the CoCoRaHS site near High Point. The storm impacted 1,190 individuals and businesses. At least 83 sink holes opened up as a result of the rain, including one on a runway at the county airport. The total damage to public property as a result of the storm was approximately $945,900 (Hernando County Public Assistance Request).

5.5.3 Probability

The probability of occurrence is high. The western half of the county accounts for 95% of all sinkholes. The majority of sinkholes (63%) occur in the southwest portion of the county known as Spring Hill. Most are small, 3 – 4 feet across, and 4 – 5 feet deep.

Sinkholes have a strong occurring relationship with the years that follow a drought. When an area has a long-term lack of rain and water levels decrease, there's usually a correlated link to an increase in incidences of sinkholes being reported. Historically, years where dry weather has been followed by wet weather, there have been some of the greatest increases in sinkhole occurrences.

5.5.4 Vulnerability

Based on historical evidence, the most vulnerable counties to sinkholes are located mostly in the center portion of the peninsula: Hillsborough, Citrus, Pasco, Polk, Hernando, Marion, and Orange Counties. Hernando County, particularly the Spring Hill area, is more susceptible to sinkholes because of the thinner layer of clay in the area. This layer of clay was thinned by the ebb and flow of the Gulf near the coast millions of years ago. The thinner layer of clay means that collapse is highly likely, especially when a long period of drought is followed by a heavy rain. The ground acts like a sponge, swelling, shifting and in some cases caving in. Also, overpumping of the water supply in the aquifer can cause sinkholes, according to a Southwest Florida Water Management District report .

Impacts can range from minor damage to a home or road, to an entire city block. Homes, roads, Fire Stations and Libraries have all been affected by sinkholes. The Spring Hill area, where the majority of sinkholes occur, is the most densely populated area of the County. Many of the homes affected by sinkholes are owned by retirees. Some do not have insurance and they are unable to pay for major repairs. Sinkholes have affected the economy in several ways:

- Reduced real estate sales and profits
- Negatively affected Tax Rolls
- Provided a boom in business for sinkhole stabilization companies
- Created new businesses that buy homes at bargain prices for repair and resale/rent

According to LRE, a local ground services company that repairs dozens of homes for insurance companies in central Florida each year, the average cost in 2004 to stabilize a home due to sinkhole damage is $50,000 and repairs average $2,500. Most homes are insured, however, policies may not cover sinkhole damage, and uninsured losses may become more frequent as affordable insurance becomes less available. The purchase of separate sinkhole insurance may not be feasible for many homeowners. On average, six to seven homes in Hernando are affected each year. Annual losses are estimated at $350,000 for stabilizations, $17,500 for repairs to walls, ceilings and floors and $150,000 for repairs to roads and retention areas for a total of $517,500.

With the completion of the Suncoast Parkway, several developments are planned/proposed in the southwestern portion of the County, where sinkholes are most prevalent, increasing the counties' vulnerability.

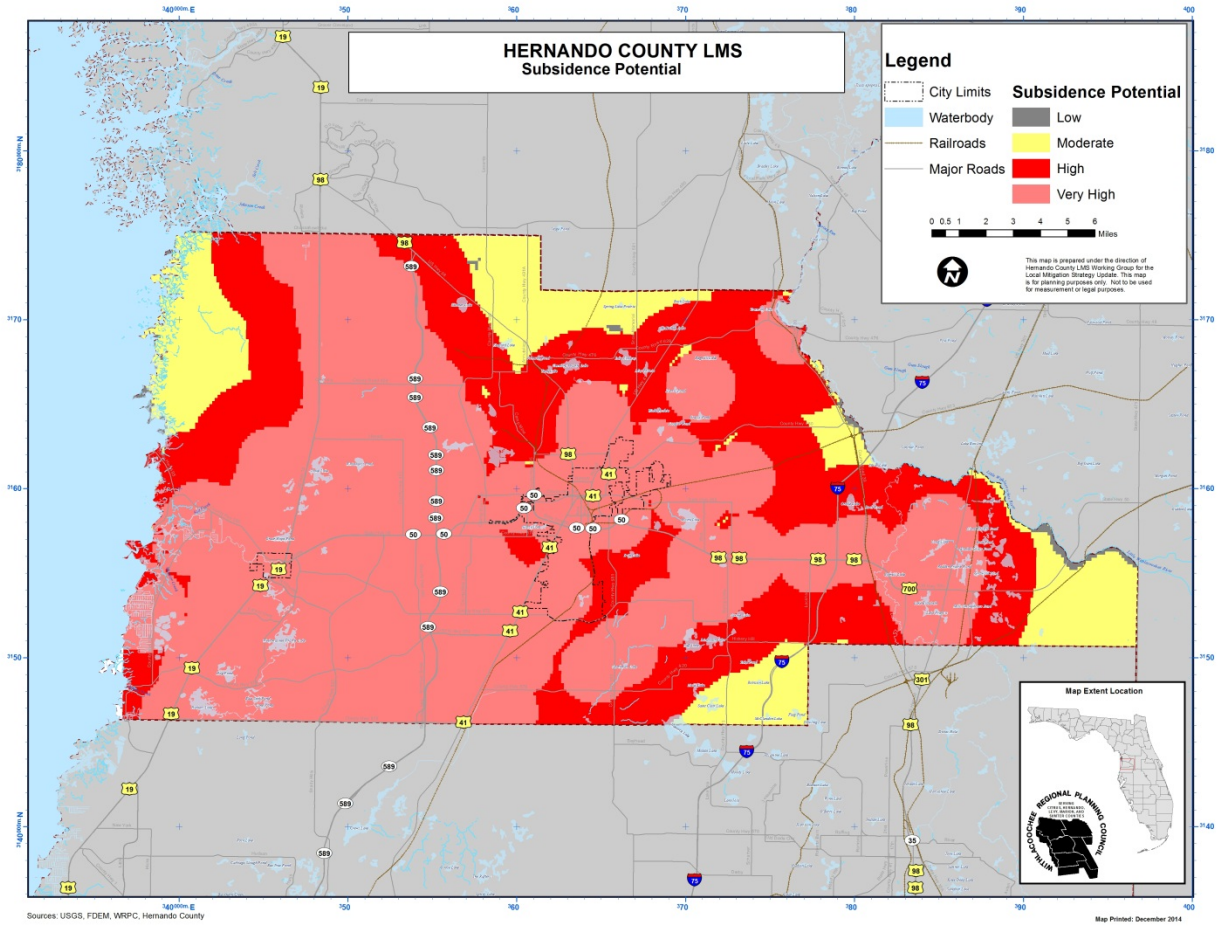
The number of people affected by sinkhole damage is relatively small, the economic costs are not high, but the likelihood of sinkholes occurring is high, therefore, the vulnerability, as compared to the other hazards is moderate for the county as a whole and high in the West Central portion of the county.

The Figure below illustrates the sinkhole potential for the County. The map was created by dividing the county into 90 meter grids and assigning 2 points if the cell was within 2000 meters

of an existing sinkhole or 1 point if the cell was between 2,000 and 5,000 meters of an existing sinkhole. Additional points were assigned if a cell was in the same USGS surface geologic unit or the same NRCS soil unit as an existing sinkhole.

Areas shown in grey (1 point) have a low risk of sinkholes. Yellow areas (2 points) have a moderate risk of sinkholes. Areas shown in bright red (3 points) have a high risk and areas, and areas that are light red, including the City of Brooksville and Weeki Wachee, have a very high risk of sinkholes. It is important to note that this methodology was utilized by consultants for the State in 2005 and has been updated for the purposes of this Local Mitigation Strategy. However, the State will have a revised methodology for sinkhole potential within the next year that may not rely so heavily on proximity to existing sinkholes.

Figure 5-25: Subsidence Vulnerability



The Tables below show the distribution of structures in the County, City of Brooksville, and City of Weeki Wachee in sinkhole hazard areas.

Table 5-25: Unincorporated Hernando County Assets Vulnerable to Subsidence

	Low		Mod		High		Very High	
Use	**$Value**	**# of Bldgs**	**$Value**	**# of Bldgs**	**$Value**	**# of Bldgs**	**$Value**	**# of Bldgs**
Miscellaneous	147,585	0	5,467,954	5	19,888,539	18	133,688,341	85
Agricultural	0	0	57,884,403	147	216,326,844	578	426,299,671	1,048
Commercial	0	0	306,736	2	5,850,968	84	828,176,468	1,581
Condo	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,687,355	0
Government	95,775	0	44,982,258	1	114,568,649	73	568,787,103	626
Industrial	0	0	2,817,885	12	24,196,610	94	200,055,667	452
Institutional	0	0	3,599,490	12	4,483,531	23	258,447,699	503
Misc Res	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,843,154	58
Mobiles	0	0	6,914,456	117	38,441,580	758	496,819,180	11,659
Multi Res	0	0	0	0	32,674	1	135,299,576	747
Single Fam Res	0	0	39,287,621	343	171,795,827	1,656	5,415,038,237	60,021
Utilities	17,480	0	338,069	2	4,205,253	2	15,534,600	87
Vacant	0	0	3,721,889	0	20,430,242	19	443,322,110	218
TOTAL	260,840	0	165,320,761	641	620,220,717	3,306	8,947,999,161	77,085

Table 5-26: Brooksville Assets Vulnerable to Subsidence

	High		Very High	
Use	**$Value**	**# of Bldgs**	**$Value**	**# of Bldgs**
Miscellaneous	265,500	0	6,996,139	7
Agricultural	212,400	0	30,369,360	16
Commercial	0	0	147,589,595	556
Condo	0	0	822,176	0
Government	0	0	80,007,452	210
Industrial	0	0	17,348,225	68
Institutional	0	0	45,077,337	99
Misc Res	0	0	490,898	1
Mobiles	0	0	4,158,975	116
Multi Res	0	0	25,434,191	247
Single Fam Res	319,293	3	141,663,283	2,020
Utilities	0	0	3,873,950	11
Vacant	0	0	35,382,544	25
TOTAL	797,193	3	539,214,125	3,376

Table 5-27: Unincorporated Hernando County Critical Facilities Vulnerable to Subsidence

	Very High		High		Moderate	
	# Parcels	# Bldgs	# Parcels	# Bldgs	# Parcels	# Bldgs
Airport/Helipad	5	3	0	0	0	0
Elec Power/Sub	2	0	1	10	0	0
Fire Station	14	34	1	1	0	0
Health	55	91	0	0	0	0
Public Water Supply	17	37	7	30	1	0
Schools/Colleges	16	216	0	0	0	0
Shelter	9	219	1	11	0	0
Wastewater	8	16	1	0	0	0

Table 5-28: Brooksville Critical Facilities Vulnerable to Subsidence

	Very High		High		Moderate	
	# Parcels	# Bldgs	# Parcels	# Bldgs	# Parcels	# Bldgs
Airport/Helipad	1	3	0	0	0	0
Elec Power/Sub	1	2	0	0	0	0
Fire Station	4	10	0	0	0	0
Health	6	11	0	0	0	0
Public Water Supply	3	2	0	0	0	0
Schools/Colleges	2	18	0	0	0	0
Shelter	1	59	0	0	0	0
Wastewater	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 5-29:Weeki Wachee Critical Facilities Vulnerable to Subsidence

	Very High		High		Moderate	
	# Parcels	# Bldgs	# Parcels	# Bldgs	# Parcels	# Bldgs
Public Water Supply	1	1	0	0	0	0

Table 5-30:Weeki Wachee Assets Vulnerable to Subsidence

	Very High	
Use	$Value	# of Bldgs
Miscellaneous	20,900	0
Commercial	15,781,683	34
Government	27,323,856	1
Utilities	1,307	0
Vacant	947,571	0
TOTAL	44,075,317	35

5.6 Wildfires

5.6.1 Location

There have been four developed areas identified by the Florida Forestry Service as problem areas. Those areas are: Brookridge, High Point, Norman and Wilson (by 589 near Brookridge). See detailed map below.

Figure 5-26: Communities at Risk and Wildfire Incidents,2010-2012

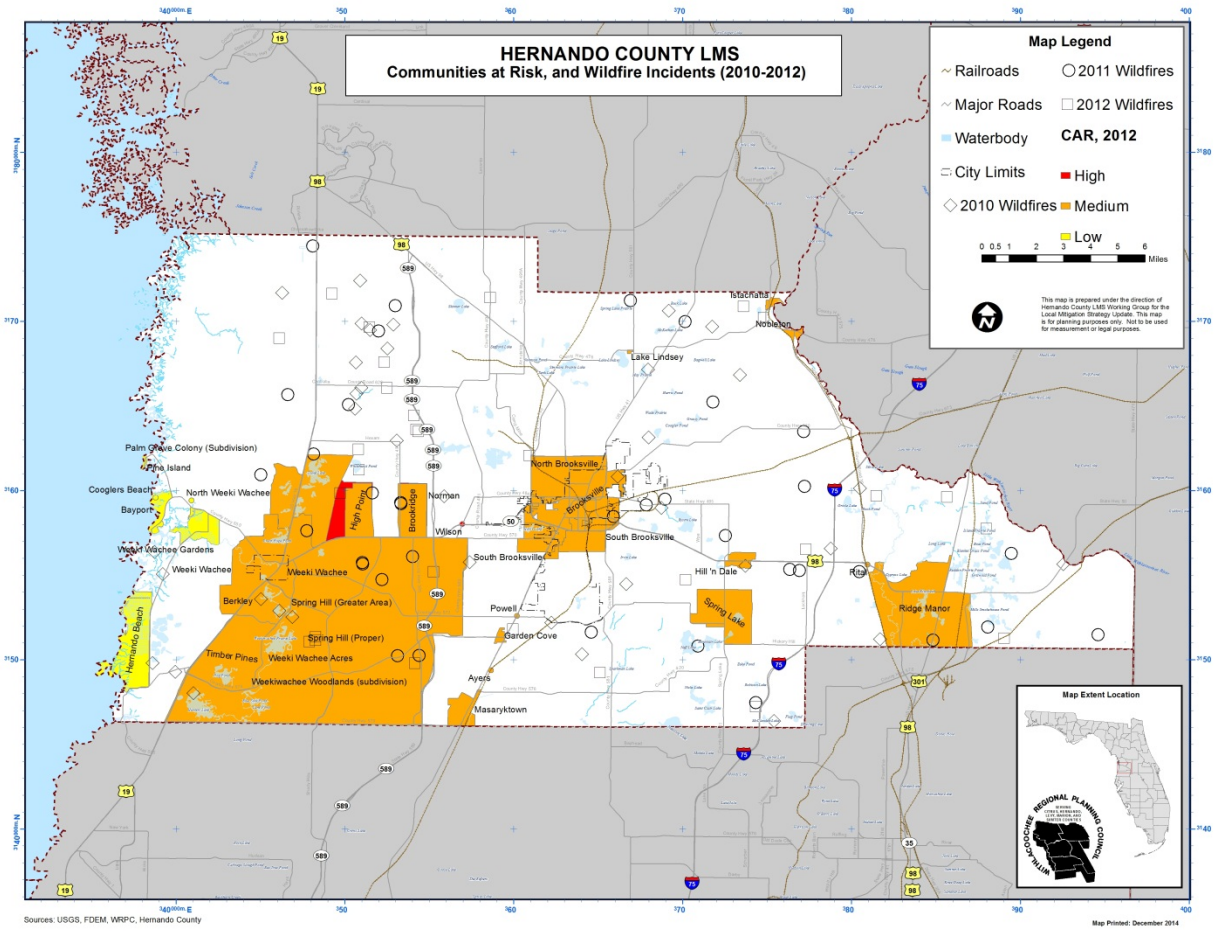


Figure 5-27: Fire at Pine Island, June 18, 2009

Figure 5-28: Fire at Pine Island, June 18, 2009

Fire at Pine Island, June 18, 2009, consumed 1,400 acres, no structures lost

5.6.2 History/Background

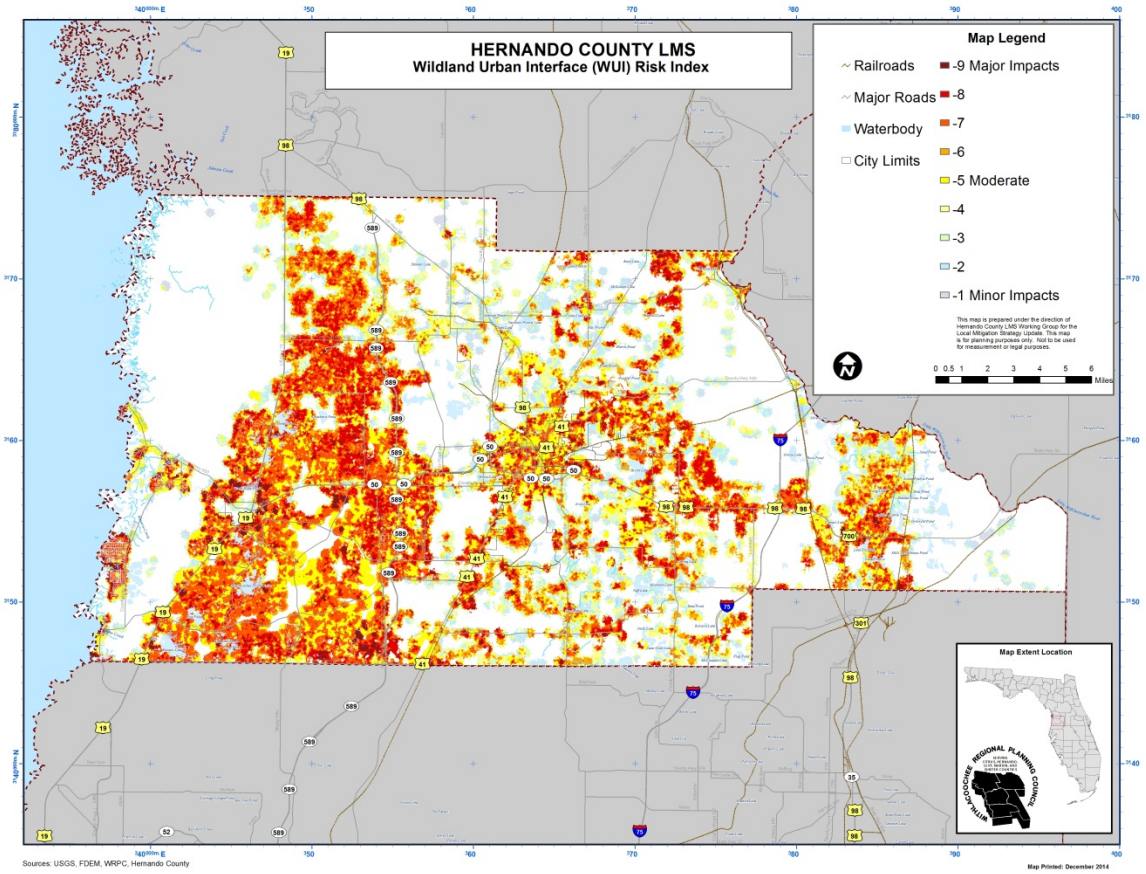
Several community wildland fire risk assessments have been completed within the county but for the purpose of this vulnerability assessment, the Southern Wildfire risk assessments completed by the local Forest Service wildfire mitigation specialist in partnership with the

Southern Group of State Foresters were used. These assessments evaluated the risk factors and impacts within the county.

The Figure below combines the WUI Risk Index and reported wildfire incidents (2010, 2011, and 2012). The Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Index layer is a rating of the potential impact of a wildfire on people and their homes. The key input, WUI, reflects housing density (houses per acre) consistent with Federal Register National standards. The location of people living in the Wildland Urban Interface and rural areas is key information for defining potential wildfire impacts to people and homes. The range of values is from -1 to -9, with -1 representing the least negative impact and -9 representing the most negative impact. For example, areas with high housing density and high flame lengths are rated -9 while areas with low housing density and low flame lengths are rated -1.

The total WUI region representing a 1 mile boundary around all conservation lands and forest areas is 183 miles and communities within these buffer areas have the greatest exposure to wildland fire threats.

Figure 5-29: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk



Several tracts of the Withlacoochee Forest are located in Hernando County. Two other sites of dense trees/brush are the Weeki Wachee and Chassahowitzka preserves. However, wildfires/brush fires have occurred in all parts of the County. Before 2009, the largest tree/brush fire on record engulfed 750 acres and the average large fire burns 210 acres. Over

the last twenty years, 1,309 fires have burned approximately 12,814 acres. In June 2009, we had a 1,400 acre wildfire at Pine Island.

Between 1/1/09 to 3/17/09 there were 86 brush fires in Hernando County consuming approximately 180 acres and 131 unauthorized burns. Compared to the same period one year earlier the figures nearly tripled (there were approximately 35 acres burned in the early part of 2008). On March 21, 2009 in eastern Hernando County a 600-acre brush fire threatened at least 50 homes. As a result of the heavy smoke, roads were closed for much of the afternoon on March 22. Roads closed included S.R. 575, east of U.S. 301 and south of State Road 50 and a nine-mile stretch of S.R. 50 between U.S. 301 and S.R. 471. Eight crews, comprised of Hernando County Fire, Pasco County Fire, Sumter County Fire and the Division of Forestry, created firebreaks between the blaze and dozens of houses along State Road 575 just east of Ridge Manor. A voluntary evacuation was ordered for a dozen homes. In two hours, the brush fire grew from 350 acres to 600.

Figure 5-30: Brushfire near Richloam Clay Sink Road in the Withlacoochee State Forest March 22, 2009

600 Acre Brush Fire near Richloam Clay Sink Road in the Withlacoochee State Forest March 22, 2009 (Photographs by Hernando County Fire Rescue)

On April 25 2009 a sprawling fire just north of Aripeka and south of Hernando Beach forced a localized evacuation. The fire consumed nearly 100 acres and destroyed two structures and numerous vehicles. One structure contained irreplaceable art by a local artist. The 15 new canvasses were not insured, however, based on the artist popularity and appeal and recent sales history, his exclusive dealer in New York estimated losses anywhere between several hundred and several million dollars.

Figure 5-31: Indian Bay Fire , April 25, 2009

(Photographs by Hernando County Fire Rescue)

The Florida Forest Service keeps data regarding types of fires, number of acres burned, fuel types, etc. for the entire state. The table below provides a five year history from 2009 to 2014 of fire occurrences in Hernando County and includes the number of fires, acreage burned and largest fire.

Table 5-31: Report FMIS Fires by Cause 1.1.2009 -6.30.2014

Cause	Fires	Percent	Acres	Percent
Campfire	6	3.45	6.2	0.13
Children	18	10.34	25.6	0.52
Debris Burn*	0	0	0.0	0
Debris Burn--Auth--Broadcast/Acreage	4	2.30	1,145.0	23.14
Debris Burn--Auth--Piles	1	0.57	1.0	0.02
Debris Burn--Auth--Yard Trash	4	2.30	7.5	0.15
Debris Burn--Nonauth--Broadcast/Acreage	0	0	0.0	0
Debris Burn--Nonauth--Piles	9	5.17	23.3	0.47
Debris Burn--Nonauth--Yard Trash	14	8.05	117.9	2.38
Equipment use*	0	0	0.0	0
Equipment--Agriculture	2	1.15	14.1	0.28
Equipment--Logging	0	0	0.0	0
Equipment--Recreation	1	0.57	4.5	0.09
Equipment--Transportation	3	1.72	17.0	0.34
Incendiary	54	31.03	1,010.0	20.41
Lightning	19	10.92	1,640.6	33.16
Miscellaneous --Breakout	1	0.57	2.4	0.05
Miscellaneous --Electric Fence	0	0	0.0	0
Miscellaneous --Fireworks	1	0.57	0.5	0.01
Miscellaneous --Power Lines	13	7.47	79.4	1.60
Miscellaneous --Structure	0	0	0.0	0
Miscellaneous--Other	5	2.87	8.9	0.18
Railroad	0	0	0.0	0
Smoking	1	0.57	0.3	0.01
Unknown	18	10.34	843.8	17.05
Total	174		4,948.0	

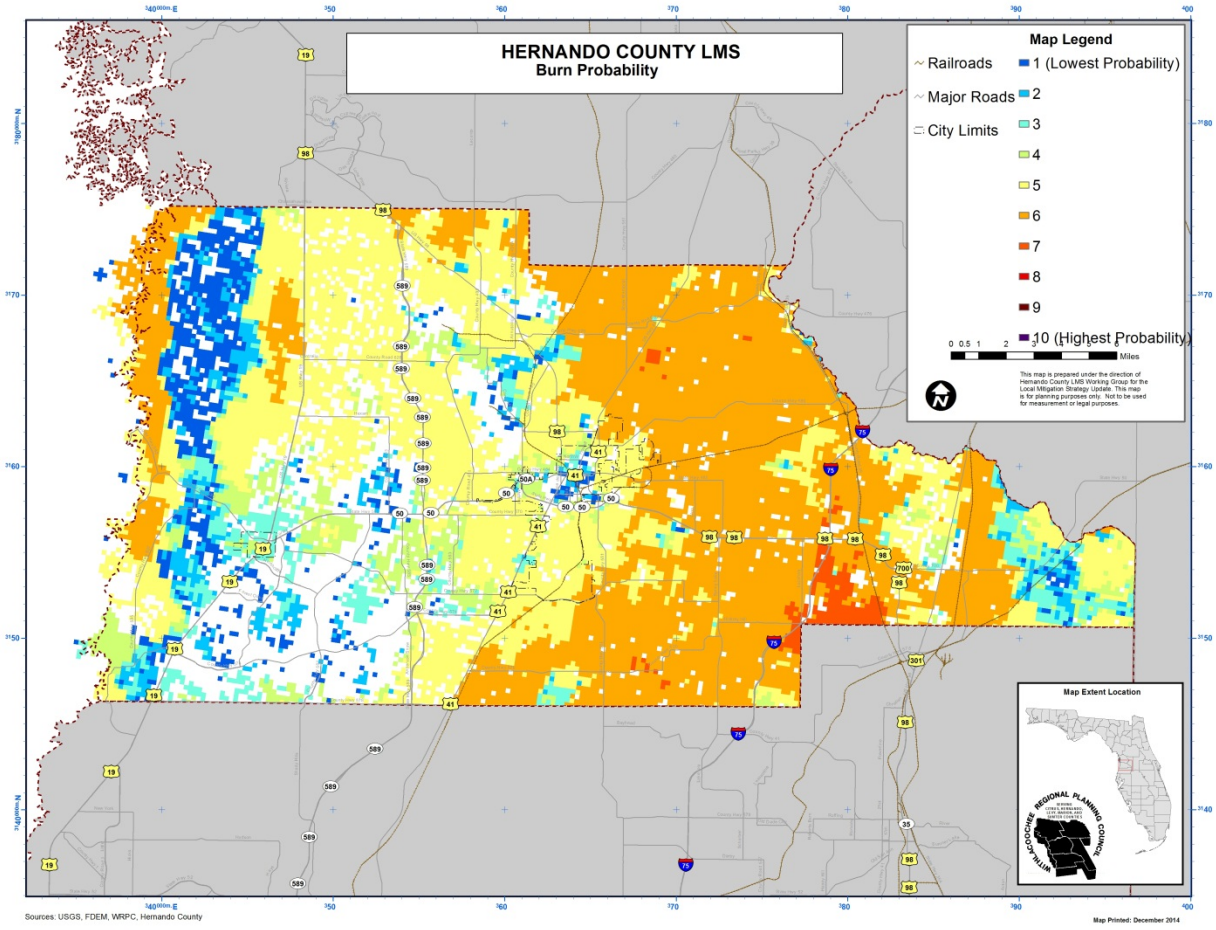
5.6.3 Probability

The probability of occurrence is high. An abundance of hazardous wildfire fuel conditions, such as dry grasses and forest shrubs combined with the lack of rainfall, low relative humidity and breezy afternoon winds, create ideal conditions for wildfires. These conditions are more prevalent during the winter months making the probability higher during that time of year.

The Burn Probability layer (see Figure below) depicts the probability of an area burning given current landscape conditions, percentile weather, historical ignition patterns and historical fire prevention and suppression efforts. Burn Probability replaces the Wildland Fire Susceptibility Index.

Described in more detail, it is the tendency of any given pixel to burn, given the static landscape conditions depicted by the LANDFIRE Refresh 2008 dataset (as resampled by FPA), contemporary weather and ignition patterns, as well as contemporary fire management policies (entailing considerable fire prevention and suppression efforts).

Figure 5-32: Burn Probability



The photographs below are of the fire at Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area fire in May 4, 2008. The Chassahowitzka fire started as a controlled burn of 250 acres. The escaped fire burned an additional 120 acres before it was brought under control.

Figure 5-33: Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area Fire, May 4, 2008

(Photographs by Hernando County Fire Rescue)

Figure 5-34: Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area Fire, May 4, 2008

(Photographs by Hernando County Fire Rescue)

The predominance of forested acreage and periodic drought conditions indicate the probability of occurrence is high.

The threat of wildfires cannot be eliminated, however, through public education and mitigation (using controlled/prescribed burns to eliminate/minimize the underbrush, which would

contribute significantly to fueling flames); this hazard can be better managed. Because of these precautionary actions, the likelihood of a major wildfire is normally low to moderate. During periods of drought the probability increases from moderate to high.

5.6.4 Vulnerability

Because so much of the County is undeveloped green space vulnerability is moderate. If a major wildfire were to occur, the biggest impact would be the loss of the green space itself. Most populated areas can be protected at the expense of the forest.

The Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) is described as the area where structures and other human improvements meet and intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels (see Figure below). Population growth within the WUI substantially increases the risk from wildfire. For the Hernando project area, it is estimated that 157,976 people or 91 percent of the total project area population (172,744) live within the WUI (see Table below). The Tables below show the number of buildings, critical facilities, and people vulnerable to wildfire by WUI Risk Category, as well as estimated dollar losses from a wildfire event.

Table 5-32: Hernando County WUI Vulnerability

	Housing Density	WUI Population	Percent of WUI Population	WUI Acres	Percent of WUI Acres
1	LT 1hs/40ac	364	0.2%	25,337	15.3%
2	1hs/40ac to 1hs/20ac	798	0.5%	18,639	11.3%
3	1hs/20ac to 1hs/10ac	2,472	1.6%	23,153	14.0%
4	1hs/10ac to 1hs/5ac	5,918	3.7%	24,167	14.6%
5	1hs/5ac to 1hs/2ac	16,331	10.3%	28,362	17.2%
6	1hs/2ac to 3hs/1ac	123,784	78.4%	44,522	27.0%
7	GT 3hs/1ac	8,309	5.3%	913	0.6%
	Total	**157,976**	**100.0%**	**165,093**	**100.0%**

WUI housing density is categorized based on the standard Federal Register and U.S. Forest Service SILVIS data set categories, long considered a de facto standard for depicting WUI. However, in the SWRA WUI data the number of housing density categories is extended to provide a better gradation of housing distribution to meet specific requirements for fire protection planning activities. While units of the actual data set are in houses per sq. km., the

data is presented as the number of houses per acre to aid with interpretation and use by fire planners in the South.

The new SWRA WUI 2012 dataset is derived using advanced modeling techniques based on the SWRA Where People Live (housing density) dataset and 2012 LandScan population count data available from the Department of Homeland Security, HSIP Freedom Data Set. WUI is simply a subset of the Where People Live dataset. The primary difference between the WPL and WUI is that populated areas surrounded by sufficient non-burnable areas (i.e. interior urban areas) are removed from the Where People Live data set, as these areas are not expected to be directly impacted by a wildfire. Simply put, the SWRA WUI is the SWRA WPL data with the urban core areas removed.

Data is modeled at a 30-meter cell resolution, which is consistent with other SWRA layers. The following table shows the total population for each WUI area within the project area.

To determine the community's vulnerability to wildfires, a general spatial analysis was performed. The concentration of development (and thus indirectly of people) located within a given search area of the known wildfire hazard areas was determined using the GIS structure coverage provided by the County. The following tables show the total population for each WUI area, as well as estimated loss and critical facilities.

Figure 5-35: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)

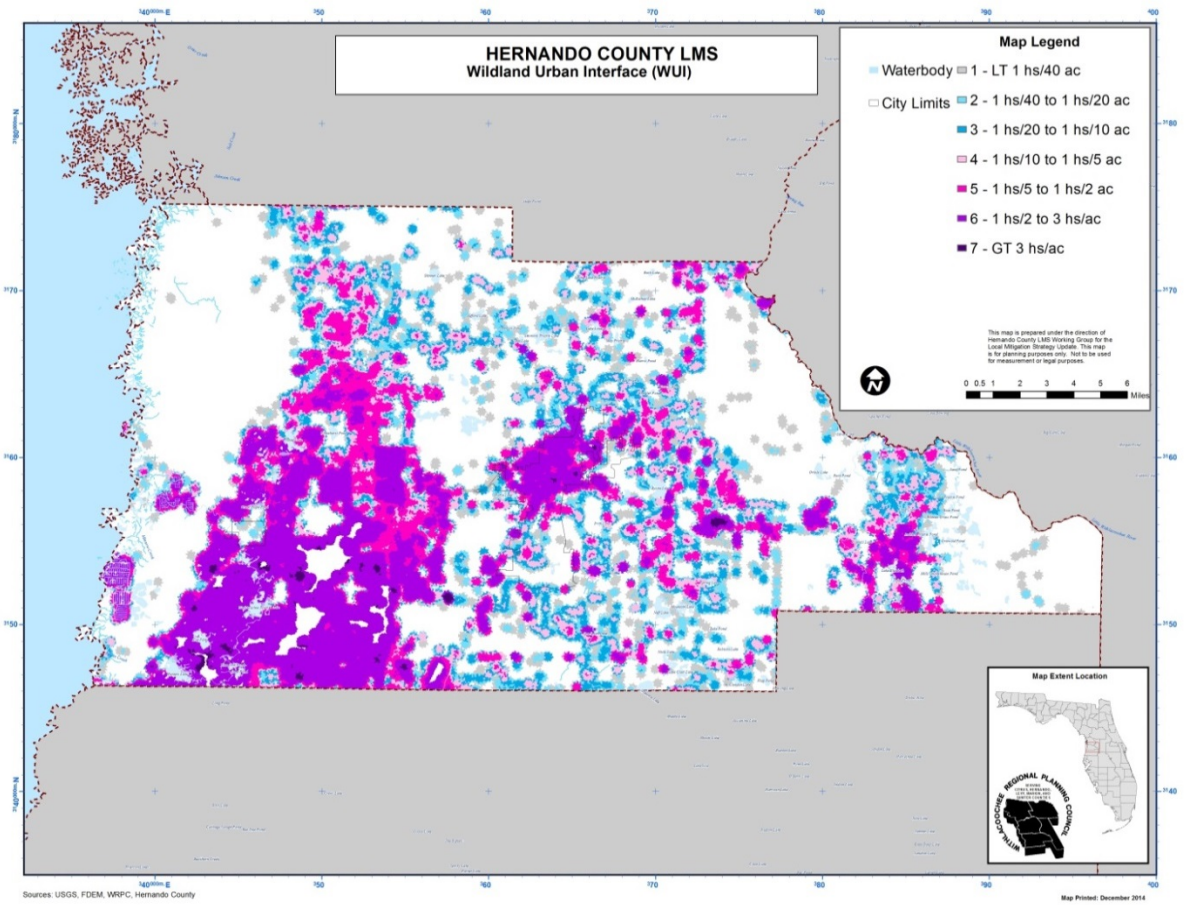


Table 5-33: Unincorporated Hernando County Assets in WUI by Vulnerability Level

Level	1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
Use	#Bldgs	$Value	#Bldgs	$Value	#Bldgs	$Value	#Bldgs	$Value	#Bldgs	$Value	#Bldgs	$Value	#Bldgs	$Value
Miscellaneous	2	3,584,848	5	4,447,951	6	7,874,033	9	12,466,178	6	15,697,006	5	10,355,247	71	101,570,610
Agricultural	58	28,063,329	99	26,264,158	237	67,820,667	209	54,477,876	173	75,182,335	64	39,410,385	859	379,151,160
Commercial	32	2,400,149	11	397,702	8	3,717,342	17	2,016,039	43	12,793,272	84	13,693,793	1,472	798,629,248
Condo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,985,205	0	20,478,084
Government	4	40,189,606	5	41,399,735	10	36,774,378	15	33,003,834	10	49,471,583	31	39,394,666	613	432,008,804
Industrial	25	1,249,980	15	6,123,374	7	1,131,948	19	4,026,440	46	48,778,208	9	541,802	433	160,612,737
Institutional	2	374,155	7	2,700,512	1	126,221	9	2,104,577	20	3,814,467	36	5,349,011	463	252,061,777
Misc Res	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	1,843,154
Mobiles	61	4,286,683	122	7,403,498	185	10,759,622	397	20,779,027	891	41,964,370	1,082	37,409,998	9,751	416,873,039
Multi Res	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	792,921	5	304,826	734	134,234,503
Single Fam Res	244	26,731,279	349	35,121,596	604	61,941,799	1,025	100,036,810	2,163	209,039,726	4,315	517,671,846	53,152	4,650,444,308
Utilities	4	513,528	0	17,280	0	2,007,254	1	514,822	8	1,841,847	4	413,443	73	12,920,480
Vacant	0	4,118,231	1	6,190,044	3	14,893,395	11	24,655,998	21	37,031,437	24	47,450,546	173	330,129,742

Table 5-34: Brooksville Assets in WUI by Vulnerability Level

Level	1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
Use	#Bldgs	$Value	#Bldgs	$Value	#Bldgs	$Value	#Bldgs	$Value	#Bldgs	$Value	#Bldgs	$Value	#Bldgs	$Value
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	265,500	0	0	7	6,996,139
Agricultural	0	0	0	63,000	2	673,647	0	45,000	0	0	0	0	13	29,718,945
Commercial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	556	147,589,595
Condo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	822,176
Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	210	80,007,452
Industrial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	17,348,225
Institutional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	45,077,337
Misc Res	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	490,898
Mobiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	4,158,975
Multi Res	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	247	25,434,191
Single Fam Res	9	2,089,835	1	284,922	0	0	1	233,566	1	110,688	0	0	2,008	138,373,076
Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	3,873,950
Vacant	0	368,779	0	67,837	0	401,231	0	380,424	0	0	0	0	25	33,744,621

Table 5-35: Weeki Wachee Assets in WUI by Vulnerability Level

Level	1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
Use	#Bldgs	$Value	#Bldgs	$Value	#Bldgs	$Value	#Bldgs	$Value	#Bldgs	$Value	#Bldgs	$Value	#Bldgs	$Value
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,900
Commercial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	15,781,683
Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	27,323,856
Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,307
Vacant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	947,571

Table 5-36: Unincorporated Hernando County Critical Facilities in WUI by Vulnerability Level

Level	1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
	#Parcels	#Bldgs	#Parcels	#Bldgs	#Parcels	#Bldgs	#Parcels	#Bldgs	#Parcels	#Bldgs	#Parcels	#Bldgs	#Parcels	#Bldgs
Airport/Helipad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3
Elec Power/Sub	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10
Fire Station	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	11	30
Health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	54	90
Public Water Supply	1	0	0	0	3	8	1	9	1	1	2	9	15	29
Schools/Colleges	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	19	0	0	15	197
Shelter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16	9	214
Wastewater	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	7	12

Table 5-37: Brooksville Critical Facilities in WUI by Vulnerability Level

Level	1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
	#Parcels	#Bldgs	#Parcels	#Bldgs	#Parcels	#Bldgs	#Parcels	#Bldgs	#Parcels	#Bldgs	#Parcels	#Bldgs	#Parcels	#Bldgs
Elec Power/Sub	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Fire Station	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9
Fire/Public Water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	8
Health, Airport/Hel*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Public Water Supply	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Schools/Colleges	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	18
Shelter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	59

Table 5-38: Weeki Wachee Critical Facilities in WUI by Vulnerability Level

Level	1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
	#Parcels	#Bldgs	#Parcels	#Bldgs	#Parcels	#Bldgs	#Parcels	#Bldgs	#Parcels	#Bldgs	#Parcels	#Bldgs	#Parcels	#Bldgs
Public Water Supply	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Often more devastating than the fire itself is the further impacts that develops from the wildfire event. Smoke and other emissions contain pollutants that can cause significant health problems. Short-term loss caused by a wildfire can include the destruction of timber, habitats for wildlife, scenic landscapes, and watersheds. With the destruction of watersheds the flooding vulnerability increases. Long-term effects include smaller timber harvests, reduced access to impacted recreational areas, and destruction of cultural and economic resources and community infrastructure.

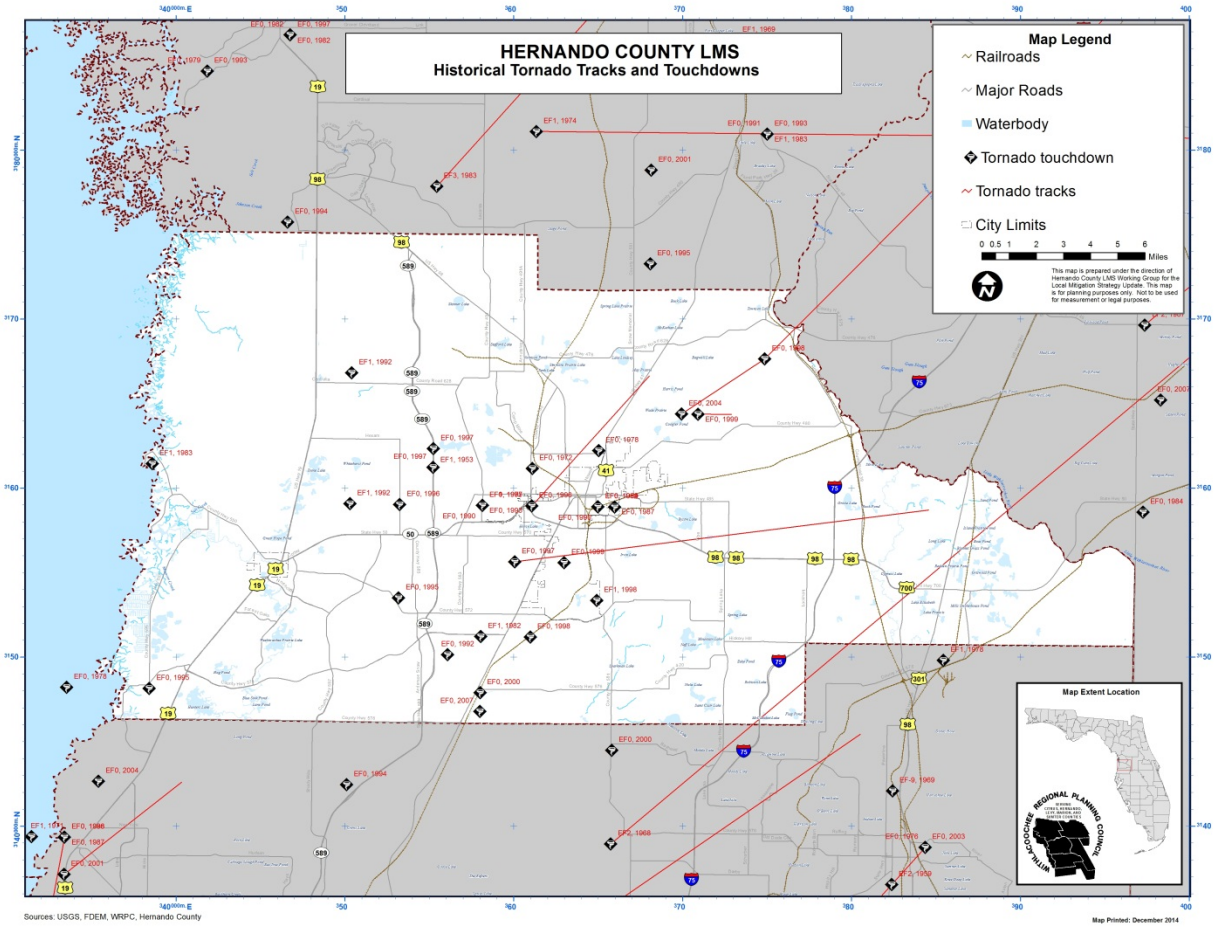
To those directly affected by the fire the impact is significant. However, the economic impact would be extremely small. Few buildings border heavily wooded areas and even fewer are classified as critical facilities. Most planned/proposed development is in south central Hernando County, away from heavily forested areas. Only one planned development (Seville) in the northwest, on the county line with Citrus, is in close proximity to large forested tracts.

5.7 Severe Storms and Tornadoes

5.7.1 Location

Severe storms and tornadoes affect the entire county, including the City of Brooksville and the City of Weeki Wachee.

Figure 5-36: Historical Tornado Tracks and Touchdowns



5.7.2 History/Background

Every year damages range from a few hundred to half a million dollars. Because of climatic differences, southern states like Florida experience their most violent tornadoes in winter. Although thunderstorms generally affect a small area when they occur, they are very dangerous because of their ability to generate strong winds, tornadoes, hailstorms, flash flooding and damaging lightning. Below are tables that list Thunderstorm Wind, Tornado (with damages over $10K), and Hailstorm events in Hernando County.

There have been 33 tornadoes (F0/F1), 111 severe storms, and 28 hailstorm events documented in Hernando County by the National Weather Service (website) between 1952 and 2014. The combined total for damages approached $3.7 million.

The most costly tornado to date ($500,000) occurred on April 23, 1997. A tornado sporadically touched down along a 16 mile path and damaged up to 50 homes from near U.S. Highway 41, four miles southwest of Brooksville, east to the Ridge Manor area. Several trees and power lines were also downed from the tornado before it lifted and dissipated. Most damage to homes in the path of the tornado consisted of minor to moderate roof damage, destroyed porch and pool enclosures and downed trees. There have been no additional tornadoes recorded in Hernando County since 2007.

There was a severe outbreak of tornadoes in the region during the late evening of February 22 and early morning of February 23, 1998 across central Florida. One of which was estimated to have reached F4 intensity. Forty two people lost their lives and over eight hundred residences were destroyed. At the peak of the storms thousands of utility customers lost power. Damages were approximated at $500 million. Winter Garden, one of the hardest hit locations, is only 50 miles from Hernando County. Other cities to feel the worst impact from this deadly outbreak of tornadoes are Altamonte Springs, Sanford, and Campbell.

On Ground Hog Day 2007 another deadly tornado event occurred across central Florida within Lake, Sumter and Volusia Counties during the early morning hours. A discontinuous swath of damage was observed from the town of Lady Lake (Lake County) to New Smyrna Beach (Volusia County) - a distance of over 70 miles. A total of 21 fatalities occurred within Lake County. It is the deadliest tornado outbreak in Florida since the February 1998 outbreak and damage totalled to $204 million. This tornado was the very first tornado to be classified with the Enhanced Fujita Scale developed almost exactly a year prior to the event.

Table 5-39: Historical Thunderstorm Wind With documented damages over $10,000, 2010-2014

Location	Date	Mag	Property Damage	Impacts
Masaryktown	4/25/2010	52 kts.	20.00K	One tree was downed onto a house, and several other trees were downed across the road on Korbus Road in Masaryktown.
Masaryktown	1/25/2011	61 kts.	55.00K	A total of 18 structures incurred damage from the storms. Thirteen structures

				sustained minor damage, three moderate, and two major. Damage to homes occurred on Indigo Drive and Matthew Avenue in east Spring Hill, where one home had the roof removed by the wind, another home had some shingles, a satellite dish, and gutters blown off the roof, and a third home had shingle damage and the pool cage collapsed. Significant tree damage occurred along Ferry Avenue, where several large trees were uprooted or large branches snapped. In addition, a speed limit sign was snapped, and a home had a carport partially collapse and gutters partially torn off the roof. Winds were estimated at 60 to 70 mph, with possible gusts up to 80 mph.
Ringgold	3/30/2011	70 kts.	10.00K	Numerous pines were snapped and many homes lost about 15% of their shingles. This event was not documented as a tornado due to conflicting evidence (e.g. power lines untouched near a handful of trees snapped in a large cluster of trees).
Conrock	4/5/2011	50 kts.	15.00K	Trees were blown down and fell into mobile homes. Also, a roof was blown off of a mobile home. The damamge occurred along Club House Road in the High Point Mobile Home Park.
Brksvil Hernndo Co F	4/5/2011	52 kts. EG	15.00K	A large tree was blown down onto a home causing significant roof damage.
Masaryktown	7/7/2012	50 kts.	15.00K	About 10 trees and numerous branches were downed in the Saint Ives Boulevard and East Linden Drive area. The wind also damaged fences, basketball hoops, and pool screens.
Spring Lake	7/10/2012	50 kts.	10.00K	Thunderstorm winds downed trees that took down power lines near the intersection of Spring Lake Highway and Old Spring Lake Road.
Hernando Beach	8/9/2013	40 kts.	10.00K	Down burst winds knocked over power poles and trees, and damaged a car port and balcony near Gulf Winds Circle and Gulf View Drive in Hernando Beach.
Lake Lindsey	6/16/2014	40 kts.	10.00K	A large tree branch fell on a moving vehicle causing the driver to lose control and crash resulting in his death. Heavy rain and quarter sized hail was reported also with this storm at the time of the crash.

Source: National Climatic Data Center Storm Data

Table 5-40: Historical Tornadoes With documented damages over $10,000

Location	Date	Time	Mag	Injuries	Property Damage
HERNANDO	1/9/1953	230	F1	0	25K
HERNANDO	8/10/1982	1515	F1	1	25K
HERNANDO	2/2/1983	330	F1	0	25K
HERNANDO	7/6/1987	1725	F0	0	25K
HERNANDO	11/9/1989	700	F0	0	25K
HERNANDO	10/3/1992	1107	F1	0	25K
HERNANDO	10/3/1992	1120	F1	0	250K
Brooksville	3/30/1996	16:25	F0	0	20K
Spring Hill	4/23/1997	840	F0	1	150K
Brooksville	4/23/1997	855	F0	0	500K
Brooksville	2/16/1998	1300	F0	0	125K
Brooksville	9/2/1998	1506	F1	0	25K
Spring Hill	1/2/1999	2226	F0	0	75K
Spring Hill	5/29/1999	1433	F0	0	10K

Source: National Climatic Data Center Storm Data

Table 5-41: Historical Hailstorms

Location	Date	Time	Size	Deaths	Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
WEEKI WACHEE ACRES HERNANDO CO.	4/25/2010	17:15	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CONROCK HERNANDO CO.	1/25/2011	16:36	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MASARYKTOWN HERNANDO CO.	5/25/2014	14:03	1.25 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LAKE LINDSEY HERNANDO CO.	6/16/2014	17:15	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
RINGGOLD HERNANDO CO.	6/27/2014	15:00	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Source: National Climatic Data Center Storm Data

5.7.3 Probability

The probability of a severe storm and hail is high. It is highly uncommon to not experience thunderstorms during the summer rainy season, generally the end of May through the early October and because of this high frequency of thunderstorms there are currently no places in the state that are safe from the effects of tornadoes. In addition, several tropical storms or hurricanes often impact the Florida peninsula each year which can spawn tornadoes (some as water spouts). Per the Tornado Project, Florida ranks number 1 in annual tornadoes per 10,000 square miles and number 3 for total number of tornadoes, most of which are weak. However, as witnessed in 1998 and 2007 across central Florida, strong ones do take place. Most tornadoes tend to form in the late afternoon and evening but they can happen at any time of day or night.

Based on the thunderstorm and tornado historical data for Hernando County, the probability of having one or two F0/F1 tornadoes a year is considered high. Overall, the probability of tornado occurrence is medium.

5.7.4 Vulnerability

According to historical records Hernando County is highly vulnerable to impacts from severe thunderstorms and tornadoes. Because it cannot be predicted where severe thunderstorms may strike, the entire county is considered to be uniformly at risk to this hazard. The damage potential is high due to the concentrations of populated areas, and a large number of mobile homes and manufactured housing units throughout the County.

No structure in Hernando County is safe from a severe storm, tornado or lightning strike. Due to the high frequency of storm events in Hernando County, stringent building codes/requirements are followed to lessen the impacts on the structures built in the county.

Since tornadoes are unpredictable in their pattern, frequency, and severity, all of Hernando County is vulnerable to tornado induced damages. The Table below shows the distribution of assets that may be more vulnerable to severe storms and tornadoes as they were built prior to 2000.

Tornadoes can occur anywhere in the County and the path, length, and intensity of each storm will be different. Any given tornado will not result in 100 percent countywide damages, but rather a path of damages that will vary based on the location of the structure in relation to the path of the tornado and based on the type, size, and construction of the structure.

Table 5-42: Hernando County Assets Built Before 2000

	Unincorporated Hernando County		Brooksville		Weeki Wachee	
Use	$Value	# of bldgs	$Value	# of bldgs	$Value	# of bldgs
Miscellaneous	149,054,702	66	7,261,639	5	20,900	0
Agricultural	626,019,194	1,340	28,217,643	14	0	0
Commercial	430,230,452	1,242	108,056,760	518	13,313,452	32
Condo	22,250,057	0	0	0	0	0
Government	567,804,683	607	69,100,424	198	13,888,829	0
Industrial	137,695,323	395	12,268,154	54	0	0
Institutional	163,842,847	466	35,321,710	93	0	0
Misc Res	1,843,154	58	0	0	0	0
Mobiles	417,818,854	10,703	3,521,364	106	0	0
Multi Res	46,699,406	457	21,018,391	225	0	0
Single Fam Res	3,476,140,311	43,571	95,282,738	1,769	0	0
Utilities	17,939,400	71	3,833,647	9	1,307	0
Vacant	462,147,675	187	35,360,283	24	947,571	0
TOTAL	6,519,486,058	59,163	419,242,753	3,015	28,172,059	32

Table 5-43: Hernando County Critical Facilities Built Before 2000

	Unincorporated		Brooksville	
CFI	# Parcels	# Bldgs	# Parcels	# Bldgs
Airport/Helipad	4	2	1	3
Elec Power/Sub	3	10	1	2
Fire Station	14	34	4	10
Health	29	54	6	11
Public Water Supply	19	54	2	1
Schools/Colleges	15	214	2	18
Shelter	7	204	1	59
Wastewater	7	12	0	0

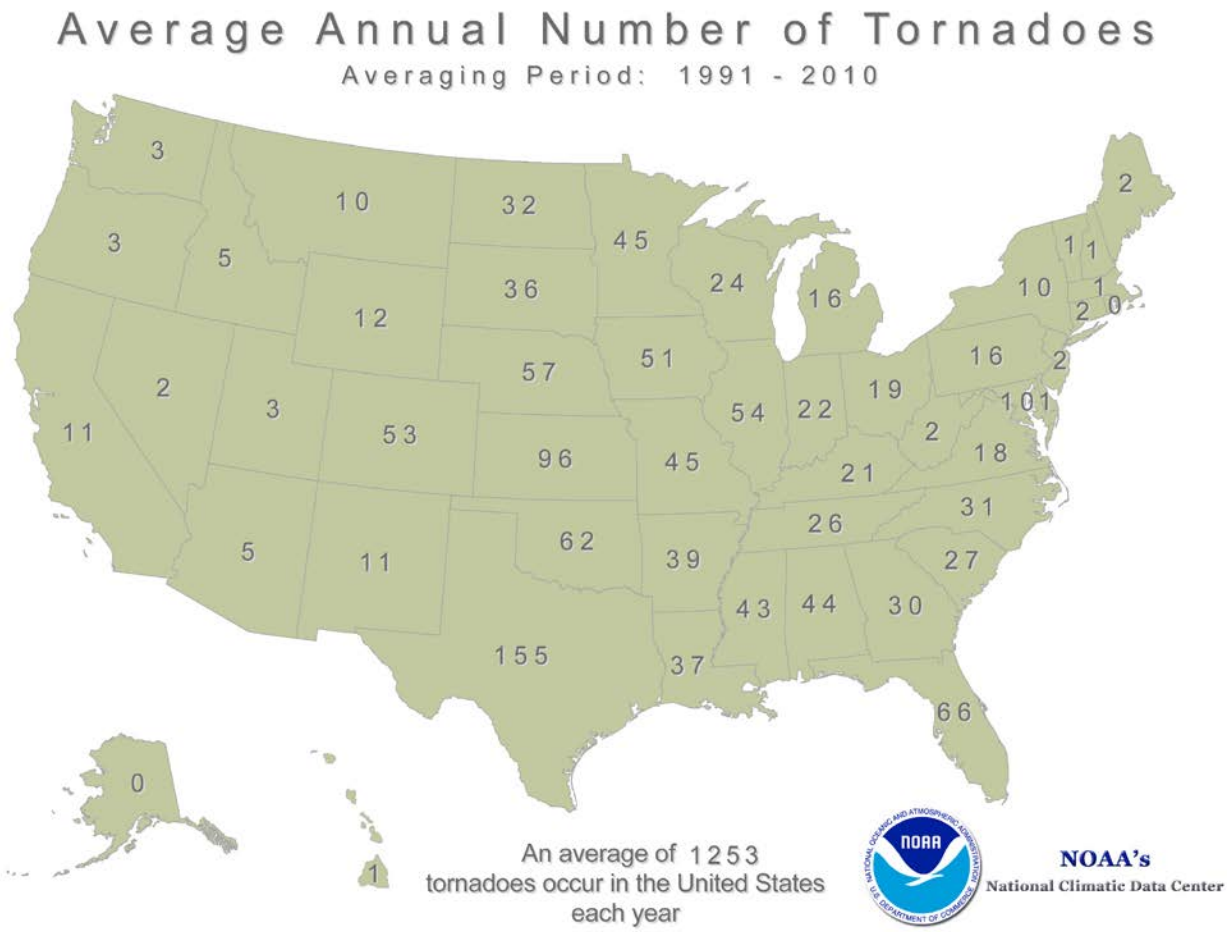
Also, below is a table with structures built in 2000 or after.

Table 5-44: Hernando County Assets Built in 2000 or Later

	Unincorporated Hernando County		Brooksville		Weeki Wachee	
Use	$Value	# of bldgs	$Value	# of bldgs	$Value	# of bldgs
Miscellaneous	10,148,287	42	0	2	0	0
Agricultural	74,491,724	433	2,364,117	2	0	0
Commercial	404,103,720	425	39,532,835	38	2,468,231	2
Condo	2,437,298	0	822,176	0	0	0
Government	160,656,115	93	10,907,028	12	13,435,027	1
Industrial	89,374,839	163	5,080,071	14	0	0
Institutional	102,687,873	72	9,755,627	6	0	0
Misc Res	0	0	490,898	1	0	0
Mobiles	124,356,362	1,831	637,611	10	0	0
Multi Res	88,632,844	291	4,415,800	22	0	0
Single Fam Res	2,152,607,440	18,471	46,699,838	254	0	0
Utilities	2,156,002	20	40,303	2	0	0
Vacant	5,778,844	50	22,261	1	0	0
TOTAL	3,217,431,348	21,891	120,768,565	364	15,903,258	3

In the past 50 years only 9 people have been reported injured in Hernando County by severe weather events. If a worst-case event were to occur, such as an F3 tornado, 2 deaths and 30 injuries (State average for an F3 event) are anticipated. Individual/localized damages have caused a major impact to families and neighborhoods, particularly mobile home parks. Because events are frequent, several businesses have started to specialize in making fast repairs to storm damages.

Figure 5-37: Average Annual Number of Tornadoes, 1991-2010



Based on records of previous occurrences in Hernando County, each event averages just over $27,500 and the most costly event was $500,000. A worst-case future occurrence of an F3 tornado impacting the most densely developed part of the county (Spring Hill) could affect 650 homes per square mile. The most common worst-case path of a tornado in Florida impacts a 1/8 mile wide by 6-mile long area, or ¾ of a square mile. Major damage to almost 500 homes in Spring Hill, (average home value with contents is $112,400) would create over a $56 million event. A similar event in a less populated part of the county (County average 91 homes) would cause over $10 million in damages. To put these estimates in perspective, Florida has experienced forty-six F3 or greater tornadoes in the past 55 years, most of which accumulated damage costs in the millions.

5.8 Lightning

5.8.1 Location

Lightning can occur anywhere within the County, including the City of Brooksville and the City of Weeki Wachee.

5.8.2 History/Background

According to NOAA, "…lightning is a gigantic electrostatic discharge between the cloud and the ground, other clouds, or within a cloud. Lightning types include ground flashes, cloud-to-ground lightning, cloud flashes. Scientists do not understand yet exactly how it works or how it interacts with the upper atmosphere or the earth's electromagnetic field. Lightning is one of the oldest observed natural phenomena on earth. It has been seen in volcanic eruptions, extremely intense forest fires, surface nuclear detonations, heavy snowstorms, in large hurricanes, and obviously, thunderstorms."

According to the National Weather Service, "…each spark of lightning can reach over five miles in length, soar to temperatures of approximately 50,000 degrees Fahrenheit, and contain 100 million electrical volts."

The State of Florida has a rather high frequency of lightning strikes and thunderstorms causing death and injury. Coinciding with the summer rainy season, most lightning strikes occur during the months of May through the early October. National Weather Service records indicate there were 20 lightning incidents reported in Hernando County between 1994 and 2014, with related damages and/or injuries. These incidents caused 5 personal injuries and $745,000.00 in property damage. Florida has, by far, more lightning deaths than any other state. Annually lightning kills more people in Florida than all-weather hazards combined.

5.8.3 Probability

Statistically, Hernando County has a high probability of experiencing lightning strikes which may produce wildfires, property damage, and cause injury or death.

5.8.4 Vulnerability

It is assumed that all of Hernando County is uniformly exposed to lightning which strikes in very small, specific geographic areas. Therefore it is assumed that all assets and critical facilities listed earlier can be considered vulnerable. However, older structures, particularly with electrical systems in need of updating, may be more vulnerable than others (see Tables 5-39 and 5-40). Lightning occurs randomly, therefore it is impossible to predict where it will strike. Lightning is extremely dangerous during dry lightning storms because people remain outside due to the lack of precipitation; however, lightning is still present during the storm. Using historical data, Hernando County can expect to see a lightning incident on an annual basis with an average cost per incident of $18,000.00. Although additional information would likely see these figures increase significantly, often damage from lightning to personal property goes unreported. Property owners frequently opt to absorb the cost of repairs instead of reporting the damages to their insurance carrier.

Hernando County is part of the "Nature Coast" and has ample outdoor recreational areas where individuals of all ages engage in various activities throughout the year. Among the outdoor activities are: music/art/craft and seasonal festivals, parades, antiquing, competitive racing, motorcycle/ATV and cycling, horseback riding, jogging, walking, hunting, boating, bird watching, recreational fishing, kayaking, hiking, swimming, scallop diving, scuba diving, snorkeling, trail

running, u-pick organic farms, camping, beach activities, gardening, fitness boot camp, flea markets. There are also several public and private attractions (Boyett's Citrus Grove, Weeki Wachee Springs State Park, Nature Coast Botanical Gardens, Sand Hill Boy's Scout Reservation) and many organized sports: baseball, softball, soccer, football, basketball, tennis, and golf. Hernando is bordered by the Gulf to the west, the Withlacoochee River to the east and has many smaller water bodies located throughout the county. Many water activities are concentrated in or near these water bodies. Other outdoor activities occur at various park properties controlled by Hernando County, the City of Brooksville or the City of Weeki Wachee, at school facilities and privately owned recreational areas (including 12 golf courses.) It is estimated that approximately 70% of the population participates in at least one of the above activities and is vulnerable to lightning.

Many individuals have outdoor occupations that put them at risk for lightning. These include utility workers, miners, commercial fishermen, landscapers, residential/commercial/road construction crews, first responders (Fire, EMS, Law Enforcement), building inspectors, postal workers, foresters, farmers (poultry, livestock, fruits/vegetables), sanitation workers, employees of outdoor attractions, parks and recreation and maintenance crews, satellite dish installers, HVAC repairmen, delivery drivers and marina employees among others. These employees are active throughout the County with no area considered to be more specifically vulnerable. An estimated 20-25 percent of the population works in these industries and these employees are therefore, vulnerable to lightning.

Finally, 100 percent of the County's homeless population or approximately 168 individuals according to the 2015 count are consistently at risk due to their lack of shelter. The homeless are generally found in wooded areas that are in close proximity to central roadways or near convenience stores both within the City of Brooksville and the more heavily populated, unincorporated Spring Hill.

Impact from lightning strikes is most visible when it results in a wildfire. In fact 11% of wildfires and 33% of acres burned from 2009 to 2014 were caused by lightning. Beyond the cost of the natural resources, there is the cost of personnel and equipment to fight the fire as well as the possibility of structural losses. Large wildland/urban interface fires in recent years across the United States and particularly in California indicate the potential for losses of several hundred million dollars in structural damages. Much of the land in Hernando County that is heavily wooded and susceptible to wildfire is located along the northern west coast and the much of the east side of the County. Virtually all this land is owned and controlled by Federal, State, County Agencies or the Water Management District. Due to government ownership, these areas are sparsely populated and frequently maintained through controlled burns by the Florida Forest Service under the Community Wildfire Protection Plan which is a partnership between the County's Fire Department and the Florida Forest Service. At the wildland/urban interface, many of the structures consist of single family homes and these residents would be more susceptible to damages from wildfire due to lightning strikes than their counterparts in the heavily populated but less wooded Spring Hill area in Southwest Hernando County. In Hernando County, our most valuable communications systems both in terms of life safety and replacement value, are also the most susceptible to lightning. Our communications towers are strategically located at east and west ends of the county and are bound together through the central tower in Brooksville. The Brooksville site is at the highest elevations which makes it more susceptible to lightning strikes. In addition, supporting equipment is also located on the roof of several government buildings. Again, the roof is a prime, unprotected location in terms

of vulnerability. Although the frequency of lightning strikes is high, the local impact and cost has been historically low, therefore, the level of vulnerability is estimated to be moderate. Based on the aforementioned, it is generally accepted that the severity of lightning closely coincides with the severity and/or magnitude of wildfires.

Table 5-45: Six Costliest Lightning Strikes in Hernando County between 1994 and 2014

Date	Cost	Description
7/14/1996	$25,000.00	Lightning struck a power pole outside of a mobile home. The charge traveled into the mobile home and ignited a fire which completely destroyed the structure. A dog and cat inside the mobile home were consumed by the fire.
6/25/1997	$80,000.00	Lightning struck and burned to the ground a pole barn worth $50,000 dollars on Sam C. Road in Brooksville. Lightning also struck a tree on Sims Road in Brooksville which ignited and destroyed a nearby garage worth $30,000 dollars.
9/9/1998	$284,000.00	Lightning struck and burned a 5,500 square foot home off Croom Road northeast of Brooksville
9/5/2000	$20,000.00	Lightning struck and ignited a fire in bedroom of a home on the 11300 block of Furley Avenue in Royal Highlands of northwest Hernando county.
9/20/2000	$250,000.00	Lightning struck and caused $250,000 dollars in damage to the Hernando county government's telephone and computer system in Brooksville.
7/22/2002	$20,000.00	Lightning started a fire at a business.
8/22/2008	$5,000.00	Lightning struck and caused $5,000 dollars in damage at HCFR.
07/07/2012	$10,000.00	Thunderstorms developed along the seabreeze front and caused thunderstorm wind damage. County Sheriff's Office reported a tree was struck by lightning and fell on a house on Allwood Street.

Source: National Climatic Data Center Storm Data

5.9 Drought/ Heat Wave

5.9.1 Location

Droughts can occur anywhere within the County, including the City of Brooksville and the City of Weeki Wachee, although the northern part of the County tends to have slightly more severe drought conditions than the rest of the County (see Figure below).

5.9.2 History/Background

The entire County can be affected by a hydrological drought. The extent of damage is normally minimal. Amplified fire threat, less water in the streams, reservoirs, and soil and less water available for livestock and wildlife, poor crops and plant life, are the typical direct physical effects of drought.

According to the US Drought Monitor, from 2011 through 2014, the months of January through June had drought conditions, while July through December typically did not suffer drought conditions. In 2011, drought conditions varied weekly from Severe Drought (D2) in January, to Abnormally Dry (D0) in June (see Figure below). Drought conditions were more severe in 2012, as conditions peaked at Extreme Drought (D3) for four weeks in May (see Figure below). In 2013, Extreme Drought (D3) was experienced in the northern part of the County for five weeks in April and May.

The Tampa Bay area, along with the State of Florida and much of the Southeast, felt the impacts of a severe dry spell in 2001 / 2002. The below normal rains caused $100 million in crop damages. The State's citrus crop was 6% less than normal because of a two-year drought. Lawns and landscape that could only be watered one day a week for four hours to comply with regional watering restrictions are also affected by drought.
Per the State of Florida Mitigation Plan, 9 drought cycles (typically of two-year periods) have occurred in Florida since 1900. Most often, the area of impact was regional rather than the state as a whole. From 1891 to 2007, there were 58 recorded instances of drought in Florida. Four major hydrologic droughts have affected Florida. Areas of the state most severely affected by these droughts were the Panhandle and South-Central peninsula from 1932-1935; the entire state from 1949-1957 and again from 1980-1982; and the peninsula from 1970-1977.

Figure 5-38: US Drought Monitor Drought Conditions, May 2011 and 2012

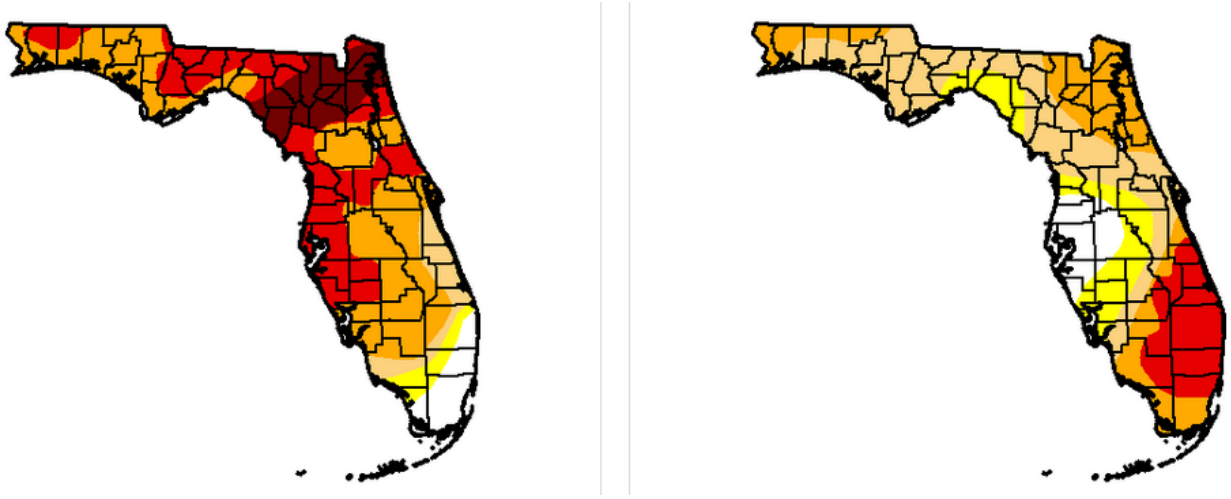


Table 5-46: US Drought Monitor Florida Drought Conditions, May 2011 and 2012

Week	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
2012-05-01	7.09	92.91	89.47	82.63	41.42	11.79
2011-05-03	8.72	91.28	76.21	41.19	15.63	0

A heat wave is an extended time interval of abnormally and uncomfortably hot and unusually humid weather. To be defined as a "heat wave" such a period should last at least one day, but conventionally it lasts from several days to several weeks
(source: http://www.floridadisaster.org/bpr/emtools/severe/heatwave.htm).

During the summer season, in warm climates, a heat wave can occur when an area of high pressure containing little or no rain or clouds, heats the air and ground to excess. When the high pressure area remains static, it results in a persistent heat wave. Heat waves have physical, psychological and environmental impact.

From 2009 to 2014, there are no recorded heat waves or record high temperatures; however in

2010 and 2011, there were 116 and 133 days, respectively, when the air temperature was higher than 90° F. The highest air temperature recorded from 2009 to 2014 was approximately 99° F, however, when combined with humidity can feel like 105° F (40% humidity) to 134° F. (70% humidity) or higher.

5.9.3 Probability

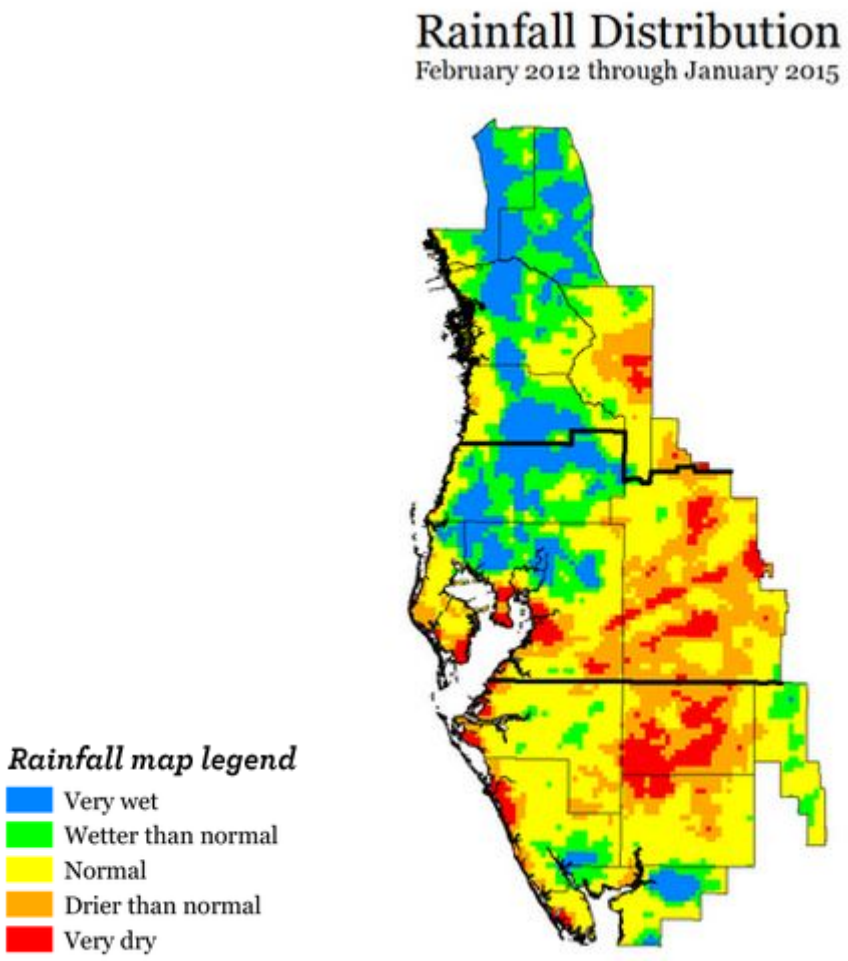
Droughts: Drought conditions have been less severe since 2010. However, from 2011, Hernando County experienced a range of weekly drought conditions from January through June annually.

Figure 5-39: What used to be the shoreline of Lake Theresa in Spring Hill, 2009

St. Pete Times, February 10, 2009

This map shows rainfall distribution over the 16-county District by comparing rainfall levels for the most recent 12-month period to historic averages. Rather than relying on one rain gauge, the map is produced by extracting data from multiple gauges throughout the District. (Note that large portions of Hernando County are characterized as drier than normal to Very Dry).

Figure 5-40: Rainfall Distribution, 2012-2015



Source: SWFWMD, Weather: Rainfall and Riverflow

Minor droughts occur every few years. They are usually associated with a "La Nina" event. Based on the previous and current drought conditions in the county, the probability of future drought events occurring over the long term with some frequency remains high.

Heat Wave: Given Florida's geographic location and historical weather patterns, the probability of hot temperatures is high across much of the State, Hernando County included. However, according to the National Weather Service/Ruskin, there has not been a heat wave in Hernando County during the last seven years. This statement must be clarified so that it is understood that while there have been extremely hot temperatures at times, the accepted definition of a "heat wave" event has not been met. Based on historical information provided by the NWS, the probability of a classical heat wave is therefore, low.

5.9.4 Vulnerability

Because the entire County and its Cities are equally vulnerable to droughts and heat waves, it is assumed that all assets and critical facilities, as well as population, listed earlier can be considered equally vulnerable. However, agricultural and environmentally sensitive areas, are more vulnerable than structures.

Drought: Drought produces an intricate network of impacts that spans many areas of the economy and reaches well outside the area experiencing physical drought. This complexity exists because water is integral to our ability to produce goods and provide services. In addition to straining water supplies and lowering lakes and rivers, the lack of rain could mean a more severe wildfire season that peaks in April and May, when temperatures rise and plants dry. With water levels at a point where water restrictions are expanded to include agriculture, both vulnerability and impact could increase significantly.

To date there have been no measurable human or significant economic impacts from droughts in Hernando County. A major long-term hydrological drought that caused the loss of an entire year's citrus crop could cause $3.1 million in damages (389,000 boxes of fruit at $8.00 per box wholesale) and millions more to lawns/landscaping. A more likely event would result in a 5-10% reduction in crop yield and $150 - $300 thousand in losses.

The more population growth there is in Hernando County the greater demand on the water supply. Increased development in the western half of the county and in the entire region may soon cause hydrological drought to become a hazard of much greater significance.

Heat Wave: The effects of a prolonged heat wave on the human population include physical reactions: hyperthermia, heat edema, heat rash, heat cramps and heat syncope (dehydration). In addition, there are psychological and sociological effects resulting from stress that manifest in degraded performance and an overall increase in violent crime.

Often, heat waves lead to a greater consumption of power. The spike in demand typically results in power outages which increase the problem. When heat waves are coupled with drought, there is also a higher degree of risk for wildfire (dry vegetation on lands that do not have irrigation systems). Finally, heat may result in physical damage by causing roads to buckle, water pipes to burst, and power transformers to explode.

Between 1979 and 1999, across the State of Florida, there were 241 fatalities, and 68 more fatalities as a result of heat waves impacting the southeastern United States. Typically, heat related deaths occur in younger people and are three times more likely to occur in males than in females.

Climate for Hernando County
Average Mean Temperature: 71.5
Winter Average Temperature: 60.8
Summer Average Temperature: 80.8
Average Rainfall - 55.76"

In a worst case scenario, Hernando County would be subjected to a prolonged heat wave, where temperatures consistently exceed the average range for several days or weeks, during a seasonal drought. The expected response would be high power consumption rates resulting in sporadic brown outs or complete black outs. The increasingly higher temperatures within structures would lead to physical responses and ultimate death. In addition, brush and wildfire would consume thousands of acres of vegetation with little water and resources available for response.

5.10 Winter Storms/Freezes

5.10.1 Location

Winter storms and Freezes can occur anywhere within the County, including the City of Brooksville and the City of Weeki Wachee.

5.10.2 History/Background

History indicates that the entire County can experience moderate to severe freezes. However, the extent of damage is greatest in the eastern half of the county where farms/groves are located. In the last ten years 38 severe cold / freeze warnings have been issued in Hernando County. In all, freezes and other cold weather events have caused approximately $30.5 million in damages to crops in Central Florida.

Figure 5-41: Severe Frost

In December of 1894 the temperature fell to the teens and frost and ice covered plants and trees for three days. A second freeze hit growers six weeks later. During the winter of 1926-27 many trees were killed by frost. The next winter was a repeat and all citrus trees were destroyed. Another freeze in 1934 wiped out more than 2,000 acres of citrus and caused many growers to go into the poultry business. A 1962 hard freeze with a low temperature of 8 degrees all but put the citrus industry out of business. Income fell from $3.522 million to $229,000. Two freezes in 1983 and another in 1985 brought economic havoc on Hernando County. In 1983 eight thousand acres were lost and the tax rolls lost over $7 million. The 1985 freeze caused 6,471 acres to be lost and the remainder severely damaged. In the years 2000 to 2003 eleven freezes occurred each year and from 2004 through 2008 a total of seventeen incidents of freezing weather occurred.

In 2010, several significant freeze events occurred. On January 5th, the Governor issued Executive Order 10-01 declaring a state of emergency to protect Florida's agricultural crops and general welfare. The Order was extended by the Governor (in Executive Order 10-07) for another 7 days from January 19th through January 25th in order to continue efforts to transport undamaged crops. On January 29th, after reviewing agricultural loss assessments, the USDA designated 60 of Florida's 67 counties (including Hernando) as natural disaster areas.

With an already cold air mass in place, a cold front moved through the area on January 8th. An upper disturbance then passed over the area on January 9th, causing some areas from Tampa north to experience sleet and snow flurries mixed with the light rain. Very cold and very dry Arctic high pressure then built into the area causing temperatures to plummet into the teens and twenties across the area each morning from January 10th through January 12th, and remain below freezing for numerous hours each night. Numerous minimum temperature records were broken at several recording stations across the area each night.

The extent of the cold combined with the multiple day duration caused significant damage to crops across the area. Marine life also suffered greatly, with the aquaculture industry devastated and wildlife enduring numerous fish kills and rescue efforts for manatees and sea turtles due to the Gulf of Mexico water temperatures dropping into the upper 40s. Nearly 200 of the roughly 5,000 manatee population perished from the cold. There were 47 sea turtles rescued from local beaches, 10 of which perished from the cold. Saltwater snook, bonefish, and tarpon endured widespread fish kills, and freshwater tilapia also suffered widespread kills, with some lakes reporting up to 95 percent of the population killed.

A cold front moved through the area on February 24th, with cold Canadian high pressure settling over the area behind the front. The night of the 25th into the morning of the 26th was the coldest, with several counties across the northern half of the area experiencing 8 hour or longer sub-freezing durations. With the extreme freezes and losses that occurred in January, this freeze at the end of February caused additional losses to already weakened and newly planted crops.

Florida experienced the coldest December on record in 2010 as numerous arctic cold fronts moved across the state. There were three large freeze events where cold Canadian high pressure built into the area behind a strong cold front. The first of these occurred on December 7th-8th, with the Nature Coast experiencing 9 to 11 hours of sub-freezing temperatures and up to 8 hours of temperatures below 27 degrees. The most damaging of these systems occurred on December 14th-15th, with much of the area experiencing hard freeze conditions for 7 to 12 hours across the Nature Coast and 3 to 5 hours elsewhere. Sub-freezing conditions were recorded for more than 12 hours as far south as Sarasota County. The final freeze event occurred over a two night period on December 27th-28th, and December 28th-29th. Both nights saw sub-freezing temperatures for 10 to 14 hours across the northern half of the area and 4 to 8 hours across the southern half. In addition, hard freeze conditions were in place across the Nature Coast for up to 11 hours.

Hernando County has experienced frost/freeze multiple times annually; however, not all events cause extensive damage. In 2012, five frost/freeze events occurred, and in 2013, three frost/freeze events occurred, however none of those events had any reported crop or property damage listed in the NCDC database.

There have been six FEMA declared severe winter weather events in Florida since 1970. These events all related to freezing and to a large degree focused on the overall impact to the Florida economy.

- March 15, 1971
- March 29, 1984
- March 18, 1985
- January 15, 1990
- March 13, 1993
- February 6, 2001

The last winter weather FEMA declaration which included Hernando County was on February 6, 2001. FEMA Declaration Number 1359 provided unemployment compensation or Disaster Unemployment Assistance benefits to individuals who lost jobs or businesses in designated counties as a direct result of freezing weather that struck much of the State over the period of December 1 through January 25, 2001.

Based on the FEMA declaration for this hazard, Florida, on average, has experienced one major event with significant economic impact every 6-7 years, however Hernando County has more than one minor frost/freeze event annually.

5.10.3 Probability

The probability of occurrence is high. History indicates that it is extremely likely that multiple freezes will occur each year in Hernando County. Several are likely to be hard freezes that could damage crops. There is only one snow event recorded for Hernando County in the National Climatic Data Center database. That event occurred 13 years ago on January 8, 1996. On that date snow flurries were reported from Crystal River to New Port Richey with no accumulation.

5.10.4 Vulnerability

The citrus industry is the most vulnerable to freezes. Only 1,045 acres of citrus remain to produce 389,000 boxes of fruit each year.

For growers the impact can vary greatly. A major freeze that caused the loss of an entire year's crop (389,000 boxes at $8 per box wholesale) would result in over $3.1 million in losses. It is highly unlikely that this worst-case scenario could occur. In recent years citrus has been affected very little by freezes. New hybrids and growing techniques have limited the impact of freezes significantly. A more likely event would impact 5-10% of crop production and cause $150 - $300 thousand in losses. On the other hand, the sale of grove/farm land has become very profitable. Some growers even offer owner financing to create a replacement, long-term income source.

Table 5-47: Costly Historical Frosts/ Freezes

	Cost/Crop	Notes
12/20/2000	**$ 1.0M**	Low temperatures dropped into the middle 20s over west-central Florida with durations below freezing for 8 to 12 hours.
12/30/2000	**$ 4.5M**	In west-central Florida, low temperatures dropped into the middle 20s and remained below freezing for 9-12 hrs freezing temperatures may have caused an estimated $2M worth of damage to the tropical fish industry.
1/1/2001	**$ 5.1M**	In west-central Florida, low temperatures ranged from the middle to upper 20s and remained below freezing for durations of 9 to13 hours.
1/5/2001	**$ 6.9M**	In west-central Florida, low temperatures dropped into the upper teens and lower 20s with durations below freezing for up to 9 hours. The freeze caused nearly $4M worth of damage to the tropical fish crop in Hillsborough county. In Lee county, the freeze caused nearly 2.6 million dollars worth of damage to the squash and cucumber crops. In Charlotte county, the freeze caused nearly 250 thousand dollars in damage to the pepper crop.
1/10/2001	**$ 4.0M**	In mainly inland Hernando, Pasco, Hillsborough, Manatee and western Polk counties, low temperatures dropped into lower to middle 20s with durations below freezing for up to seven hours. In Hillsborough county, the freeze caused nearly four million dollars worth of damage to the tropical fish crop.
1/24/2003	**$ 8.5M**	A strong cold front ushered in cold temperatures and gusty northwest winds into the Florida peninsula, which created some of the coldest weather in several years. Overnight low temperatures ranged from near 20 north to the upper 20s in the inland counties south. A hard freeze (temperatures of 27 degrees or less for three or more hours) reached south into northeast Hillsborough and northern Polk counties. Citrus crops faired well because the freeze did not last long enough but strawberries took a $4.5 million loss and tropical fish a $4 million loss.
1/24/2003	**$ 8.5M**	A strong cold front ushered in cold temperatures and gusty northwest winds into the Florida peninsula, which created some of the coldest weather in several years. Overnight low temperatures ranged from near 20 north to the upper 20s in the inland counties south. A hard freeze (temperatures of 27 degrees or less for three or more hours) reached south into northeast Hillsborough and northern Polk counties. Citrus crops faired well because the freeze did not last long enough but strawberries took a $4.5 million loss and tropical fish a $4 million loss.
01/10/2010	**$0.97M**	Hernando county had below freezing temperatures for 10 to 15 hours, with temperatures below 28 degrees for 5 to 6 hours. The Chin Hill cooperative station near Brooksville recorded a low of 23 degrees, which broke the previous record of 26 degrees set in 1942. The ASOS station at the Hernando County Airport recorded the lowest temperature across the county of 14 degrees. The county has 8,212 acres of harvested farmland, which translates into approximately $0.97 million in crop damages.
02/26/2010	**$0.13M**	Hernando County felt sub-freezing temperatures for 7 to 8 hours across much of the county. The ASOS station at the Brooksville-Hernando County Airport, and the FAWN station in Brooksville both experienced the coldest temperature across the county of 26 degrees. The county has 8,212 acres of harvested farmland, which is approximately $0.13 million in crop damages.
12/14/2010	**$0.6M**	Hernando County recorded sub-freezing temperatures for around 12 hours across much of the county. The FAWN station in Brooksville experienced the coldest temperature across the county of 17 degrees. The county has 8,212 acres of harvested farmland, which is approximately $0.60 million in crop damages.

Source: National Climatic Data Center Storm Data

As indicated previously, farm lands and groves are being lost to new areas of development. Most are in 5-acre tracts and are being billed as mini farms/ranchettes.

Winter Freezes can impact the county in many ways, one of which is it can cause power outages. On January 9, 2002 an overload of the power grid in Hernando County caused outages to 10,000 residents in Spring Hill during the early morning hours. This can be especially dangerous for the elderly and infants who, with no heat, are exposed to severe cold. Prolonged exposure to the cold can cause frostbite or hypothermia and become life-threatening. Because Floridians are accustomed to a warmer climate and mild winter weather, "extreme cold", for them, may be near freezing temperatures. Also, during freezing temperature, pipes may burst in homes that do not have heat or are poorly insulated. Lastly, even small accumulations of ice may cause extreme hazards on roadways and sidewalks.

Although freezing temperatures can be expected on an annual basis, due to the historical impacts of winter weather and the ability of residents and agricultural communities to take precautions, the vulnerability is considered low.

5.11 Natural Hazard Analysis Summary

Table 5-48: Probability and Vulnerability Summary

Type of Hazard	Recurrence Interval (in years)	Probability of Occurrence	Level of Vulnerability
Hurricanes/Coastal Storms	5.8 (all categories)	High	High
Floods	0.6	High	High
Coastal/River Erosion	10	Medium	Medium
Sinkholes	0.13	High	Medium
Wildfires	0.2	High	Medium
Severe Storm	0.4	High	Medium
Tornado	10 (all categories)	Medium	Medium
Hail	2.28	High	Low
Lightning Strikes (Costly)	3.8	High	Medium
Drought	1	High	Low
Heat Wave	0	Low	Low
Winter Storm Freezes	0.8	High	Low

Average is defined as the number of documented events divided by the number of periods in that timeframe. It should be noted, however, that beyond 'averages', other factors may also be weighed in consideration of risk probability and that a large number of documented events, or conversely a lower number during a given period, does not “always” constitute a higher or lower risk. Therefore, we can infer from the preceding, that there are inherent flaws in an analysis of risk where there is limited data or when the analysis is constricted by time for which adjustments must be made. In addition to limited data and time constraints, consideration must be also be given to studies concerning the cyclical nature of natural disasters. Specifically, trends have been developed in connection with hurricanes and tropical storms indicating that peak periods last anywhere from 20 to 30 years. Given that we are in presently an active cycle, we conservatively estimate our risk at a significantly higher level even though we have not had a direct landfall in Hernando County since 1929. Similarly, we predict a high risk of wildfire and are well supported by recent trends in local wildfire activity.

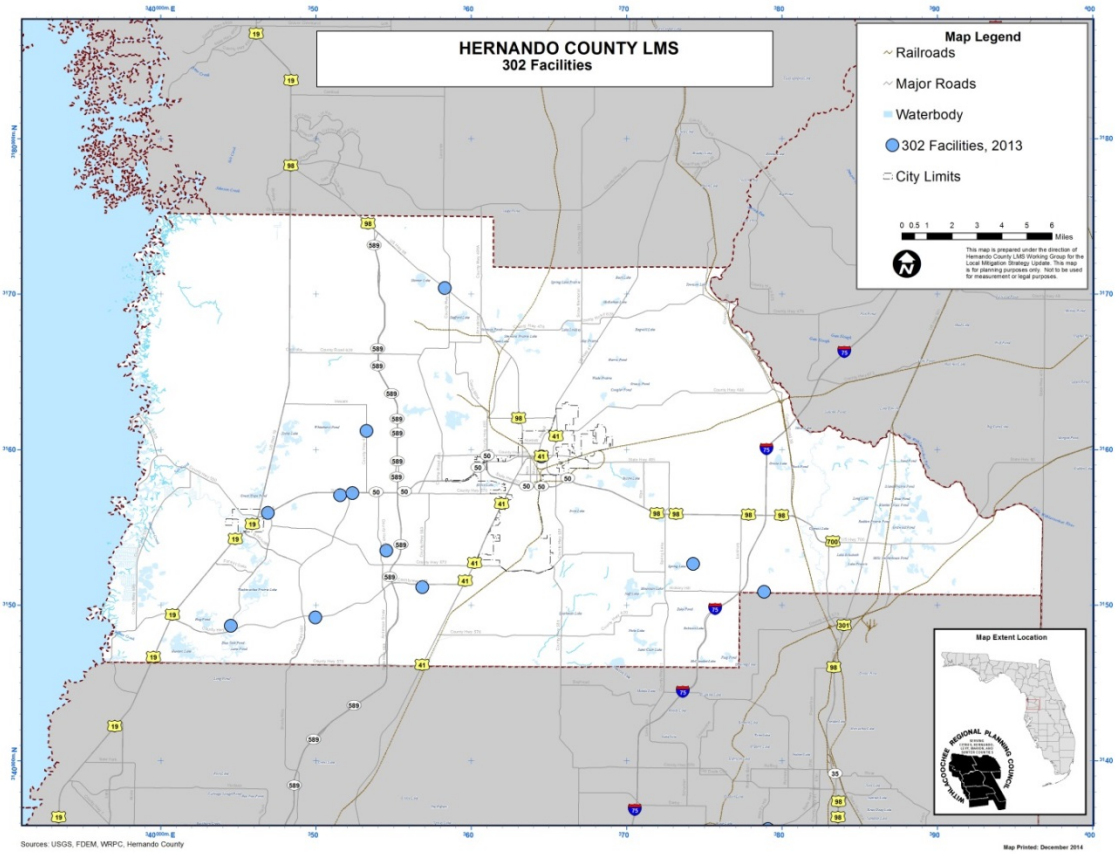
Therefore, the assessment of threat in this analysis is not based on a straight forward statistical analysis of probability, but in a combination of statistics, historical and current data, experience, instinct and knowledge of the local area.

5.12 Hazardous Materials Incidents

5.12.1 Location

To determine the vulnerability to accidental hazardous waste releases, a general spatial analysis was performed. The concentration of development (and thus indirectly of people) located within a given search area of the facilities was determined using GIS. The Figure below shows the 302 facilities that generate or store hazardous material on site in Hernando County.

Figure 5-42: 302 Facilities



5.12.2 History/Background

According to the Emergency Management Cameo System Hernando County reported 12 facilities in 2013. These facilities reported quantities of extremely hazardous substances under Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986. Hernando County does an annual Hazards Analysis, which is required under EPCRA, Sara Title III. This analysis identifies all fixed facilities that are vulnerable to hazardous materials incidents. Hernando County has 4 major Highways that increase the vulnerability due to the heavy flow of truck traffic. This increases our vulnerability to transportation accidents involving unknown amounts of hazardous materials. The majority of the incidents would more than likely be related to petroleum based products. The annual report submitted under Sara Title III identifies all fixed facilities that would be vulnerable to hazardous materials incidents.

5.12.3 Probability

Taking into consideration the large volume of truck traffic and four (4) major highways, SR 50, going east to west and US 301, US 98, US 19, US 41, and I-75 going north to south the probability of a hazardous transportation incident is high. However, the probability of an Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) from a 302 Facility is Low. In Hernando County the most frequent incidents are traffic accidents along these major routes. In addition, the railroad transports unknown amounts of hazardous material, so we face the probability of a train derailment or a car to rail incident. This makes the chances of a spill or release much higher. Chlorine is one of the most abundant and extremely hazardous substances stored in Hernando County. With the transport of so many hazardous materials on our highways it increases our likelihood of an

accidental spill of a hazardous material during transport.

5.12.4 Vulnerability

Analyses were conducted to delineate zones by degree of risk around the 302 Facilities hazardous material areas. These zones were divided into high, moderate, and low risk. High-risk zones were defined as the hazardous material area itself and a surrounding 100-foot buffer. Zones of moderate and low risk were identified as 500-foot and 1000-foot buffers, respectively. The Tables below show the number of buildings and values of properties located in low, moderate, and high risk zones. Site releases are generally small in nature and affect a very limited area and a very small number of people. The vulnerability to a hazardous material is moderate with a low economic impact. The impact will depend upon the type and amount of material released or spilled, and the location of the incident. Hernando County has a Hazardous Material Team (Hazmat) and they are trained and capable of minimizing the effects of spills and/or releases of most hazardous spills.

Table 5-49: Unincorporated Hernando County Assets Vulnerable to 302 Facilities

	Low		Medium		High	
Use	**$Value**	**# of Bldgs**	**$Value**	**# of Bldgs**	**$Value**	**# of Bldgs**
Miscellaneous	4,131,600	6	3,508,701	0	1,973,820	0
Agricultural	6,559,636	7	7,954,100	6	976,323	0
Commercial	70,418,005	58	19,536,093	21	11,702,606	12
Government	7,892,120	4	922,455	0	1,483,497	1
Industrial	14,814,259	25	5,580,714	18	264,811	1
Institutional	4,853,280	5	6,869,049	8	9,292,018	1
Mobiles	308,649	8	31,635	1	0	0
Multi Res	2,621,789	41	807,145	13	0	0
Single Fam Res	29,444,320	287	5,988,974	60	556,080	5
Utilities	0	0	631,111	2	103,974	2
Vacant	5,375,312	0	2,394,086	0	45,626	0
TOTAL	146,418,970	441	54,224,063	129	26,398,755	22

Table 5-50: Brooksville Assets Vulnerable to 302 Facilities

	Low		Medium		High	
Use	**$Value**	**# of Bldgs**	**$Value**	**# of Bldgs**	**$Value**	**# of Bldgs**
Miscellaneous	32,548	0	100,800	0	2,400	0
Commercial	7,673,089	50	1,290,781	13	227,760	1
Government	1,970,586	2	15,628,950	13	1,613,026	3
Institutional	1,433,324	7	165,065	1	265,643	1
Multi Res	460,570	4	436,647	10	0	0
Single Fam Res	4,376,251	56	604,402	8	188,258	1
Utilities	47,031	0	1,100,318	1	0	0
Vacant	275,684	1	85,230	0	0	0
TOTAL	16,269,083	120	19,412,193	46	2,297,087	6

Table 5-51: Weeki Wachee Assets Vulnerable to 302 Facilities

	Low	
Use	**$Value**	**# of Bldgs**
Commercial	4,443,746	3
Vacant	620,481	0

Table 5-52: Unincorporated Hernando County Critical Facilities Vulnerable to 302 Facilities

	High		Medium		Low	
	# Parcels	**# Bldgs**	**# Parcels**	**# Bldgs**	**# Parcels**	**# Bldgs**
Elec Power/Sub	1	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Station	0	0	0	0	1	1
Health	0	0	10	17	4	11
Schools/Colleges	0	0	0	0	1	0
Public Water Supply	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 5-53: Brooksville Critical Facilities Vulnerable to 302 Facilities

	High		Medium		Low	
	# Parcels	**# Bldgs**	**# Parcels**	**# Bldgs**	**# Parcels**	**# Bldgs**
Public Water Supply	0	0	0	0	1	0

5.13 Conclusions / Recommendations

Different areas of the county are susceptible to different disasters. Natural disasters, primarily tropical storms, hurricanes, tornadoes, and wildfires pose the greatest threat to residents.

The final conclusion is that every area of the county is susceptible to one or more disasters. However, through proper planning and preparation, the impacts of these disasters can be mitigated and significantly reduced. The Hernando County Local Mitigation Strategy represents a commitment by the community to identify and evaluate the various hazards the county faces and to develop the process and procedures to mitigate the impact from those hazards.

Hurricanes and Coastal Storms pose the greatest threat to Hernando County. The probability, vulnerability, impact and potential losses total the highest of all natural hazards assessed. Because many mitigation programs, policies and projects are available to reduce future losses, this hazard should receive the most emphasis.

Flooding is one of the most likely natural hazards to cause damage in Hernando County. Floods are frequent occurrences and there are several mitigation programs, policies and projects available to reduce future losses. Hernando County's location on the Gulf Coast along with the waterways that exist within its boundaries create a moderate susceptibility to the hazard of **Coastal / Riverine Erosion**. Specific projects can be completed to restore eroded sections of the waterways in

Hernando County. Coastal and riverine erosion should be given consideration by the LMS Working Group.

The major threat of **Sinkholes** is the human and economic impact. Although there are currently few mitigation measures that government can undertake, future sinkhole mitigation should be given consideration by the LMS Working Group.

The threat of **Wildfires** may be moderate, but their future impact could be significant and cause the loss of a major natural resource. Mitigation measures are possible and affordable.

Severe Storms and Tornadoes are a way of life in Central Florida. There are few cost effective ways to mitigate the effects of a 150-200 mph tornado, and even fewer ways for governments to assist.

Lightning is unavoidable in the State of Florida. There are few ways to mitigate the effects and the impact associated with a lightning strike is primarily associated with personal property.

The major impact of **Drought / Heat Wave** is to our water supply. Water restrictions and other conservation measures have been implemented / encouraged in recent years and few other mitigation measures are available. The LMS Working Group may want to include support of water conservation efforts in the updated strategy.

Winter Storms / Freezes have little impact on Hernando County, except for the potential minor economic impact to citrus crops. Like drought/heat wave, there is little that can be done to reduce future effects.

SECTION 6 MITIGATION STRATEGY

6.1 Local Hazard Mitigation Goals and Objectives

The approved goals and objectives are:

Goal 1: Increase Public Awareness Regarding Mitigation

Objective 1.1: Provide education and information to the public about potential hazards and property protection measures.
Objective 1.2: Provide education and information to the business community to promote mitigation efforts.
Objective 1.3: Utilize print media, television, and radio and computer technology to educate the public on mitigation.
Objective 1.4: Annually provide outreach specifically to properties immediately adjacent to the repetitive loss properties as part of the Community Rating System outreach and Repetitive Loss Property Owner outreach programs.
Objective 1.5: Provide general public outreach at County events, including the Emergency Management Hurricane Expo and general presentations to community groups.

Goal 2: Promote a Disaster Resistant Community.

Objective 2.1: Ensure that critical services are protected.
Objective 2.2: Provide sufficient shelter space in public facilities by retrofitting.
Objective 2.3: Prioritize and retrofit existing critical facilities and infrastructure.
Objective 2.4: Encourage participation in the National Flood Insurance and Flood Mitigation Assistance Programs.
Objective 2.5: Continue enforcement of codes for new development and redevelopment to ensure compliance with all applicable federal, state and local regulations.
Objective 2.6: Prioritize mitigation projects whose benefits are broad (community vs. individual).
Objective 2.7: Ensure that mitigation projects produce long-term, cost effective benefits.
Objective 2.8: Provide support to the Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map Modernization project.

Goal 3: Partner with the Division of Forestry to maintain the Wildfire mitigation program.

Objective 3.1: Continue to maintain the Community Wildfire Protection Plan through the established committee.
Objective 3.2: Provide education and information to the public about wildfire safety and mitigation.
Objective 3.3: Identify potential wildfire projects that benefit as many residents as possible by mitigating impact to vulnerable areas and structures.

6.2 Mitigation Actions

This section will identify and analyze a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects for each hazard. It will also describe the selection process used to identify the mitigation projects and programs.

6.2.1 Hurricanes and Coastal Storms Mitigation

Implementation of mitigation efforts will be accomplished through:

- Public education outreach programs, led primarily by Emergency Management, that focus on wind retrofits. Wind protection focuses on reducing the damage from wind by strengthening floors, foundations, and wall/floor attachments of existing structures. Some common techniques that help prevent internal structural damage include the use of storm shutters and shatterproof glass or windows that are rated for the design speed of the site. Improving the way roofs are attached to the walls (i.e. using gable and bracing on frame gables, nail patterns, roof sheathing, hurricane straps, etc.) can keep roofs from lifting up in hurricane-force winds. Public education outreach programs regarding wind mitigation is a continuous process.
- Enforcement of the county building code by the County and City permitting department
- Identification and implementation of retrofit projects throughout the county. The focus will be on both public and private structures vulnerable to wind damage and the responsibility for project identification, funding and execution will rest with the property owner.

This plan recognizes there are some hazards that are difficult to mitigate, such as lightning, sinkholes and freezes, drought and heat waves. However, public education and outreach can assist the residents on what to be aware of and how to be prepared for these events. Emergency Management is typically the lead agency for disaster-related public education efforts in Hernando County and is supported in these efforts by Community Relations which manages the Public Broadcast Channel.

6.2.2 Flood Mitigation

In order to minimize vulnerability and future losses to buildings, infrastructure and critical facilities, due to floods, stringent building regulations are currently, and will continue to be, strictly enforced. The County's Floodplain Manager, who also serves as the Zoning Official, is charged with enforcing Chapter 13 of the Municipal Code of Ordinances and the amendment, specifically Ordinance No. 86-7, adopted April 22, 1986, which focus on Flood Damage Prevention and Protection. Two critical items to highlight from the Code is the ability of the Zoning official to enforce the use of "best available data" and the substantial improvement rule. Currently, Hernando County, in partnership with FEMA and the Southwest Florida Water Management District, has prepared the new Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (D-FIRM). With the completion of the study phase of the 22 watersheds, preliminary maps were prepared ahead of the LIDAR data being ready. Although incomplete, the maps were considered more accurate than the 1984 predecessor and are therefore "best available data". At his discretion, the Zoning official, through the Code, is able to use this data to guide construction requirements lot by lot in order to meet the future flood zone requirements. Similarly, the municipal permitting department within the City of Brooksville has the authority to enforce building code for future development that supports mitigation efforts. Inarguably, this is in the best interest of both the County and the property owner in the long term. This process came to conclusion in 2012 and the County has adopted these new maps have by resolution, effective 2-2-2012.

As noted earlier in this plan, mitigation efforts related to the County's Repetitive Loss Properties are discussed in detail in the Floodplain Management Plan (FMP). The FMP contains a complete listing of each property, a map of each location, a listing of adjacent properties (repetitive loss areas), and documented previous attempts at mitigation.

To mitigate damages to existing structures several independent public outreach programs will be implemented in order to educate the public on mitigation options. The first is targeted specifically to properties immediately adjacent to the repetitive loss properties. This outreach will become part of the County's general Community Rating System outreach and will be performed annually in combination with the Repetitive Loss Property owner outreach program. The GIS mapping group, with assistance from the Emergency Management staff, developed a specific address/target list of properties based on the Repetitive Loss Properties list. General public outreach will be conducted at County events, including the Emergency Management Hurricane Expo and general presentations to community groups. Finally, increased outreach is planned specifically targeted to businesses and industry and, again, will focus on mitigation (of existing structures) or prevention (when developing new structures).

In addition, the Department of Public Works has identified and is working on several drainage retention areas (DRA) improvements to help mitigate flood damages. Case in point: The Stoney Brook DRA was insufficient in size and was frequently wet even during dry season. With additional nearby development underway the problem was compounded. The County recently installed a pump and ran a pipe to a nearby larger DRA on a golf course where the water is recycled onto the greens. Over 100 homes were protected through this project which was wholly funded with local monies. Completed drainage projects are shown below.

Recent Drainage projects:

Approx. Date	Location	Problem	Work undertaken
January '03	Highpoint Gdns.	2 areas of road flooding	Construct new storm drain system and retention pond.
June '03	Manecke Rd.	Unsafe access	Road widened and culverts extended.
September '03	Emerson Rd.	Erosion at culverts	Culvert replacement and guard rail added.
November '03	Grove Rd.	Flooding problem	Swale revised and new retention retention pond constructed in Brookridge.
February '04	Teakwood Dr.	Flood associated access problems	Roadway elevated and Culvert placed.
March '04	Manecke Rd	Roadway eroded	Existing structure replaced w. box culvert.
June '04	Tamber Rd.	Erosion & Culvert collapsed	Culvert replaced and guard rail added.
September '04	Hernando Beach N.	Shallow road flooding	Swales improved and side-drains added.
February '05	Neff Lake Rd.	Road subsidence	Culvert replaced (15 feet below roadway).
March '05	Knollwood Dr.	Flooding problem	Revise swales and add new retention pond.
March '05	Rhanbouy Rd.	Flooding problem	Retention pond enlarged.

April ’06	Citrus Way	Narrow evacuation route	Multiple Culvert replacements and extensions and roadway widening and elevation.
May ’06	Sparkman Lk. Outfall	Debris accumulation in channel	Cut, clean and remove debris.
December ’07	Lake Lindsey Rd.	Erosion and damaged culverts	Culverts extended and end treatment added
January ’08	Madonna Dr.	Culvert displaced, road washout	Culverts, control structures and road reconstructed
June ’08	Stoneybrook	Roadway flooding	Storm-water force main and lift station constructed
2012	Peck Sink	flood control facility	Construction of a water quality treatment & flood control facility
2012	Drysdale Street DRA	Flooding problem	Construction of stormwater pond for flood relief and water quality treatment in neighborhood that experiences flooding periodically.
2013	High Point DRA	Flooding problem	Construction of drainage retention pond for flood relief/water quality treatment in older development.
2013	Olsen Road DRA	Flooding problem	Construction of drainage retention pond for flood relief/ water quality treatment in older neighborhood.
2014	Dauson Stormwater Project	Flooding problem	Construction of stormwater pond for flood relief and water quality treatment in older disadvantaged neighborhood.
Underway 2014	BMP 7 (Dr. MLK Blvd)	Flooding problem	Construction of stormwater pond for flood relief and water quality treatment in older disadvantaged neighborhood.
2013	Fenwick Community	Flooding problem	Install swales and pipes in older disadvantaged neighborhood to allow access and protect property that experiences flooding
2013	Grass Finch Road	Flooding problem	Install swales and pipes to improve roadway access.
2014	Ivy Hill Road	Roadway flooding	Install culvert to relieve roadway flooding and provide access to homeowners.
2014	Hope Hill Road	Flooding problem	Replace collapsed culvert to restore conveyance capacity, relieve flooding, increase roadway safety.
2014	Old Spring Lake Road	Flooding problem	Replace collapsed culvert to restore conveyance capacity, relieve flooding, increase roadway safety.

2014	Spoonbill Road	Roadway flooding	Install culvert to relieve roadway flooding and provide access to homeowners.
2014	Epply Drive	Roadway flooding	Raise roadway above flood elevation, excavate additional flood storage pond, install culverts to relieve roadway flooding and provide access to homeowners.
2014	Stoneville Court	Flooding problem	Install swales and driveways to direct floodwaters to drain an offsite DRA. Relieves flooding, allows resident access, safety improvement.
Underway 2014	Treehaven Drive	Flooding problem	Install swales and pipes to relieve flooding in an older neighborhood.

Timeframes for completion of flood mitigation projects will vary drastically. This is particularly true for privately owned residential mitigation projects, where local funding may not be available.

6.2.3 Coastal and Riverine Erosion

As discussed in an earlier section of this plan, the effects of coastal erosion are limited to a small geographic location (Pine Island). Many of the residential structures on Pine Island are elevated. Only one very small man-made beach on Pine Island can be affected by coastal erosion. The number of people potentially impacted by riverine erosion is particularly less.

In other county locations, recently completed projects focused on stabilizing the erosion of sand into the river at the Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area (WMA) region called "the Bluffs," as well as a secondary site located south of the WMA's observation tower. A project to reduce bank erosion of sand at "Buccaneer Bay" beach has been completed. A groin removal project funded by the Coastal Rivers Basin Board, in response to a request for removal of these structures from the Hernando County Port Authority and the Hernando County Parks and Recreation Department were completed as well.

The vulnerability of coastal erosion resulting from tropical storms and hurricanes is high and therefore the likelihood of coastal erosion is moderate.

In contrast, in some areas, erosion processes are not particularly significant except to the extent that adjacent public or private interests may be threatened, such as with the Weeki Wachee River. Whether erosion is critical results from the existence of a threat to interests that are perceived to be in need of protection. Lacking any threat, an erosion condition is not a critical problem.

The Hernando Waterways Restoration Council has proposed projects to address the erosion on the Weeki Wachee River. Two locations along the Weeki Wachee River, including "Mystic Cove" and "Richard Drive" are proposed for study for hydraulic dredging of sand. The amount of sand accumulated is unknown but a reasonable estimated starting cost for dredging based on visual estimates would be a multiple million dollar project.

6.2.4 Sinkholes

Sinkholes can occur almost anywhere in Florida. They cause structural damage to any building nearby - cracks in the foundations and walls, which make a building dangerous. Hernando County

has a Sinkhole Information handbook to be used for public outreach that will provide information about how sinkholes form, what the warning signs are and what to do if a sinkhole develops on your property. The Florida Division of EM and in partnership with DEP has undertaken a statewide sinkhole study project. A possible outcome of this study will be the identification of mitigation measure. The County will analyze the study when published and assess how mitigation measures may be implemented locally.

6.2.5 Wildfire Mitigation

Wildfire Mitigation is implemented through the Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) and is incorporated by reference into our Local Mitigation Strategy. This plan identifies wildfire occurrence rates and cause trends, identify the medium to high at risk communities within Hernando County, develops and prioritize hazardous fuel mitigation plans based on communities at risk and implement public wildfire prevention education programs based on human caused factors. The goal of this plan is to provide enhanced wildland fire protection to the Hernando County Communities through hazardous fuel reduction and treatment, community public awareness and wildfire prevention programs, and improved wildfire suppression capabilities. Development of the CWPP plan is the result of a partnership between the State Division of Forestry and Hernando County Fire Rescue with support from Hernando County, Emergency Management and the Local Mitigation Strategy Committee. Implementation of the plan will be a cooperative effort among State and Local Fire Agencies with support from Emergency Management. The timeframe for completion of projects identified as the result of the CWPP will correspond with the funding requirements.

6.2.6 Severe Storms and Tornadoes

Actions to mitigate damages from severe storms and tornados have been primarily focused on educational and situational awareness campaigns as well as wind retrofit projects in the government sector. In addition, strict enforcement of the building code will help to mitigate damages in the future housing stock from severe storms.

6.2.7 Lightning

Injuries and fatalities during a thunderstorm often result from people underestimating risks and not seeking appropriate shelter quickly enough in response to an approaching storm. Educational outreach addressing the dangers of lightning is an aspect of mitigation. Weather radios should be monitored for alerts or warnings, and organizations should install warning systems to alert people to the impending threat of lightning. Although not listed specifically as a mitigation project, Hernando County purchased and distributed several hundred weather radios as part of its weather awareness campaign. A percentage of the radios were specifically for the hearing impaired.

In addition, recognizing that wildfires are frequently the result of lightning, a Wildfire Protection Plan has been developed and implemented.

6.2.8 Drought/Heat Waves

Hernando County, as well as much of Florida, has experienced drought during the last three years. Local public education efforts by the County Utilities Department concerning conservation have met with some success and were supported by the stringent watering schedules imposed by the Southwest Florida Water Management District. While there is little we can do today to create rain, there is much we can do to preserve existing resources and protect the aquifer.

6.2.9 Winter Storms / Freezes

Freezes and other cold weather events generally occur in Hernando County between the months of November and February each year. Public education outreach will provide information to homeowners and agricultural land owners to help them plan ahead and prepare for cold weather in

order to protect themselves, sensitive crops and livestock. This public outreach campaign is led by Hernando County Extension Services, a division of IFAS.

6.2.10 Hazardous Materials

Mitigation of Hazardous Materials incidents includes techniques to reduce losses to emergency personnel, citizens, structures and the environment. These techniques include extensive training to personnel as well as notification and education of the public. The county participates on the regional Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) which works together with other local governments, the private sector, and citizens to identify preplanning for facilities, mitigation measures, projects and insure the public's right to know under SARA Title III. There are no timeframes associated with this mitigation effort as it is constant and ongoing.

6.3 Process for Prioritizing Projects

The Hazard Mitigation Project/Program Prioritization Worksheet (as seen below) was utilized by each jurisdiction (Hernando County, the City of Brooksville and the City of Weeki Wachee) and agency in the development of the list of Mitigation Initiatives. The Prioritization Worksheet requires the identification of projects and programs that appear to have technical merit, will be cost effective, and will protect the health, safety and welfare of Hernando County's citizens. Each project/program on the list of Mitigation Initiatives was described, categorized by type and ranked individually with a high, medium or low score based upon the STAPLEE principals.

The individual or group presenting a new project submitted data to enable the completion of the Benefit-Cost Review for New Projects form to emphasize a review of benefits and costs for each new project being submitted. The forms included were Flood Mitigation Project Application, Hurricane Wind Mitigation Project Application, Benefit Costs Analysis, and STAPLEE. These forms were a qualitative analysis of the benefits and costs associated with each project. All projects were prioritized by the Committee using the STAPLEE evaluation system.

The preliminary list of projects was presented to the members during the January meeting for prioritization. They were asked to review each projects' ranking according to the STAPLEE method and analyze the results and validate each as reasonable and logical. The cost benefit analysis was integrated into the economic aspect of the STAPLEE process. The evaluating group considers the cost of the project in relationship to its economic benefit. The economic portion of the STAPLEE process could contribute to a greater ranking. An open discussion followed to address any issues or concerns with the ranking results. Where there was a "tie", two or more projects with equal ranking, the members of the committee were asked to decide which element had the most value in our County. Where possible, they were asked to vote on projects in an effort to break the tie. Through this system, multiple projects can achieve a high ranking without having a greater priority over each other.

At the conclusion, members were asked to concur and approve the final prioritization for mitigation projects and programs. The product of this discussion is the Prioritized Project List that is included in Appendix A of this plan. The reader is advised that not all projects are ranked. There are various reasons for this, not the least of which is the submission of an incomplete application. Where additional information is still required, the project is not automatically dismissed, but every effort is made to provide technical assistance to the applicant in order that an application is ultimately completed and that it offers the project an opportunity to come to fruition.

Hazard Mitigation Project/Program Prioritization Worksheet

The New Project Submission Worksheet will be utilized for identifying new projects. First, the project or program will be described and categorized by type. The initial submission will determine the extent to which the project will enhance the sustainability of the county/city/community.

Applicant Information:

Name:
Agency:
Address:
Telephone:

Project/Program Information:

Project/Program Name:
Project/Program Description:

Project/Program Category (Select One):

Project Category:

____ Capital Projects (CIP)
____ Critical Facilities
____ Flood Proofing
____ Infrastructure
____ Property Acquisition
____ Restoration of Natural Features
____ Retrofitting of Structures
____ Stormwater Management

Program Category:

____ Stormwater Management
____ Community Involvement
____ Feasibility Studies
____ Management Plan
____ Development/Modification
____ Public Education
____ Public/Private Partnerships
____ Regulatory Initiatives

Project Type:

Please identify the type of action proposed. Check all that apply.

____ Prevention – Government administrative or regulatory actions or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. These actions also include public activities to reduce hazard losses. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.

____ Property Protection – Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings or infrastructure to protect them from a hazard, or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, flood proofing, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

____ Public Educational and Awareness – Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about potential risks from hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include outreach projects, health immunization and prophylaxis, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and school-age and adult education program.

____ Natural Resource Protection – Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

____ Structural Projects – Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include storm water controls (e.g. culverts), floodwalls, seawalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

____ Other: Explain:

Timeliness:

The expected timeframe for completion and implementation of a project or program (upon receipt of funding).

____ Less than one year to complete or implement.
____ More than one year to complete or implement.

Project Cost:
$ _____ (estimated)

LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY WORKING GROUP

Hernando County, Florida

(Flood) Mitigation Project Application

Organization:		Submitted by:	Date Submitted:
Description of project:			
Location:		Estimated Project Cost:* Project's Annual Maintenance Cost:	
Circle Building Type:	1 story w/ basement 1 or 2 story w/o basement Mobile Home	Split level w/ basement Split level w/o basement Other	2 story with basement
Year built:		Code built to:	(Example: ASCE 97-8)
Total Floor Area (SF):		SF Occupied:	
If not owner occupied, monthly rent:			
List Special Building Contents and Estimated Value: (e.g. specialized equipment)			
Select Mitigation Measure:	a) Elevation (ft): b) Flood Barriers - c) Acquisition/Relocation	What is the First Floor Elevation (FFE)? How many feet is the FFE being raised. At what flood elevation will the barrier be overtopped?	
Value of Public/Non-Profit Services:		Annual Operating Budget: Enter rent amount if not included in budget:	
In 100-year flood plain?		Yes ____ No _____	Don't Know ____
Availability of matching funds (25 percent)		Yes ____ No _____	Don't Know ____
Community name and population served or benefited:			
Longevity of benefit (how many years will the structure be in use?):			
Priority of requestor (only one project for each priority):			
Additional information or justification:			

* Attach project estimates/other cost documentation

LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY WORKING GROUP

Hernando County, Florida

Hurricane Wind Mitigation Project Application

			Date Submitted:
Organization:		Submitted by:	
Description of project:			
Location:	Estimated Project Cost:*		
	Project's Annual Maintenance Cost:		
Circle Building Type:	Non-Engineered, Wood	Non-Engineered, Masonry	Manufactured Building
	Lightly Engineered	Fully Engineered	Other
Miles Inland:	Number of Stories Above Grade:		
Year built:	Code built to:		(Example: ASCE 97-8)
Total Floor Area (SF):		SF Occupied:	
If not owner occupied, monthly rent:			
List Special Building Contents and Estimated Value: (e.g. specialized equipment)			
Value of Public/Non-		Annual Operating Budget:	
Profit Services:		Enter rent amount if not included in budget:	
In 100-year flood plain?	Yes ____	No ____	Don't Know ____
Availability of matching funds (25%)	Yes ____	No ____	Don't Know ____
Community name and population served or benefited:			
Longevity of benefit (how many years will the structure be in use?):			
Priority of requestor (only one project for each priority):			
Additional information or justification:			

* Attach project estimates/other cost documentation

Table 6-1: STAPLEE Evaluation Elements

Evaluation Element			
Social	Is the action socially acceptable?	Will the action have an adverse effect on any one segment of the population?	What effects will the action have on the social, historic & cultural environment?
Technical	Is the proposed action technically feasible and Does it provide an adequate level of protection?	Is the project a long term solution to the problem?	Will the project solve the problem?
Administrative	Can the community (property owner) provide the maintenance of the project?	Does the community have the capability (staff, expertise, time, funding) to implement the action?	
Political	Is the mitigation action politically acceptable?	Will the general public support or oppose this project?	
Legal	Will the action comply with State and Federal Laws and Regulations?	Will the action comply with Local laws and regulations?	
Economic	Do the **costs** of the action seem reasonable for the size of the problem and the likely benefits?	What burden will be placed on the local economy to implement and maintain the action?	Is the **benefit** of the action favorable?
Environmental	Will the proposed action have an effect on Land/Water?	Will the proposed action have an effect on the natural environment?	Is the proposed action consistent with the community environmental goals?
Environmental (continued)	Is the proposed action consistent with Federal Environmental Laws?		

6.4 Implementation of Mitigation Actions

Public and private-sector coordination is vital for the long-term success of hazard mitigation. Increased educational awareness of the need for and importance of hazard mitigation can help to encourage home and business owners to retrofit their structures for improved protection. Hurricane-related hazard mitigation education is frequently provided by Emergency Management through outreach programs such as the Hurricane and Safety Expo and presentations to homeowner and business groups prior to the annual hurricane season. These efforts are designed to encourage home and business owners to make preparations in advance of each hurricane season and will continue.

6.5 Mitigation Projects / Programs

The list of Hazard Mitigation Projects/Programs (Appendix A) identifies projects/programs that can be funded through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, as well as those that can utilize alternative funding sources. The list developed includes the overall score of the projects/programs based upon the Project/Program Prioritization Worksheet, project location, project/program category, overview of funding sources, project/program description, estimated costs, estimated benefits (if calculated), and an implementation date for those projects included in FY Capital Improvement Programs.

Residential mitigation projects are not included in the LMS project list as they are fully documented and prioritized within the Floodplain Management Plan (FMP). Since the highest level of vulnerability for the County is associated with flooding events, the list within the FMP accurately reflects the concerns of the community.

In addition to the Elevation and Acquisition Projects, Retrofitting of Critical Facilities and Modification projects/programs are included in the Hazard Mitigation Projects/Programs List. The Worksheet was utilized to score these types of projects/programs on this list. However a cost-effectiveness analysis was not required, since funding sources other than the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program will be identified.

The availability of funding and the immediate priorities of the local government and municipalities will ultimately drive the selection of mitigation projects/programs for grant application submittal. The funding source, allocation, and priorities established by the grant program would determine if and when the mitigation projects/programs will be funded outside the regular local government budgetary process. The description of funding sources is based upon information currently available and does not preclude the consideration of other funding sources that are not identified herein.

6.6 Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Actions: NFIP Compliance

Hernando County and its municipalities participate in the National Flood Insurance Program and as described below, maintain their rating under Community Rating System through various programs. As stated earlier, a full description of this process is documented in the County's Floodplain Management Plan.

Approximately 35% of the land within Hernando County is controlled by governmental entities. This public land allows for beautiful wooded hammocks and open vistas and is an important component to the recharging of the underground Floridan Aquifer that provides water for much of West Central Florida. Public lands also allow space for flood waters to accumulate and dissipate, thereby reducing the possibility of flooding to nearby residences. Maintaining these natural areas contributes to the high water quality and adequate water supply that we enjoy in Hernando County.

In 1993, an unanticipated sub-tropical storm (“No-Name” Storm) with winds under 60 mph produced a

12-foot storm surge on Pine Island, causing damage, stranding residents, and requiring an evacuation. In 2003, heavy rains over a 60 day period saturated the ground and resulted in flooding and washout of roadways across the County. Overflowing in many retention ponds caused flooding of homes in the Berkeley Manor residential area of the County. In 2004, heavy rains from back-to-back hurricanes caused flooding in previously undocumented areas of the County. Isolated flooding was also seen in historically flood prone areas of the County during the drier seasons of 2005 and 2006. Periodic flooding, both from storm surge and from inland pooling of water, can occur in all sections of Hernando County. Many areas of the County contain environmentally sensitive lands and wetlands. Dumping in, polluting, or otherwise compromising these areas can place our water supply and natural areas at greater risk from flooding, which will certainly impact our developed areas.

The Hernando County Building Code and the National Flood Insurance Program Regulations require that a structure must meet the same construction codes as a new building if the cost of reconstruction, rehabilitation, repairs, additions, or other improvements is equal to or more than 50% of the existing structure's market value. This includes all floors of the structure. Buildings that are substantially damaged must also be brought up to the same codes and standards.

The Hernando County Development Department can provide residents with Flood Zone determinations based on the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM). In addition, Elevation Certificates are available for most buildings constructed after 1984, if they were built in a flood hazard area. To assist property owners with flooding issues, a representative from the Hernando County Development Department or Hernando County Public Works Department will perform a courtesy inspection to review flooding problems and to explain possible ways to prevent and/or reduce flood damage. This visit will not provide detailed engineering advice.

Due to the amount of development constructed within the floodplain, as well as an increase of Stormwater runoff as a result of the overall increase of development, floodplain management has become an important component in protecting the well-being of the County's residents and property. To help decrease the vulnerability of flood damage for thousands of properties located within the coastal and floodplain areas, the County actively participates in the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA), National Flood Insurance Program's (NFIP), Community Rating System (CRS).

In 1968, the US Congress created the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) to provide affordable flood insurance to people living in high risk flood areas, also known as Special Flood Hazard Areas. The NFIP is a self-sustaining program administered by a branch of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The program makes flood insurance available in communities that adopt and enforce floodplain management ordinances and regulations to reduce future flood damage (NFIP Communities).

Communities that participate in the NFIP adopt and enforce floodplain management programs in order to reduce future flood damage. In exchange, the NFIP provides federally backed flood insurance for property owners and renters in the participating communities. In addition to providing flood insurance and reducing flood damage through floodplain management regulations, the NFIP identifies and maps the Nation's floodplains.

The NFIP has been successful in requiring new buildings to be protected from damage by a 100-year flood. However, flood damage still results from more frequent, less intense, flooding episodes and from flooding in unmapped areas. Under the Community Rating System (CRS), there is an incentive for communities to do more than just regulate construction of new buildings to minimum national standards. The CRS adjusts flood insurance premiums to reflect community activities that reduce flood damage to existing buildings, manage development in areas not mapped by the NFIP, protect new

buildings beyond the minimum NFIP protection level, help insurance agents obtain flood data and help residents obtain flood insurance.

The objective of the CRS is to reward communities that are doing more than meeting the minimum NFIP requirements to help their citizens prevent or reduce flood losses. The CRS also provides an incentive for communities to initiate new flood protection activities. The goal of the CRS is to encourage, by the use of flood insurance premium adjustments, community and State activities beyond those required by the National Flood Insurance Program to:

- Reduce Flood Losses, e.g.,
- Protect public health and safety
- Reduce damage to buildings and contents,
- Prevent increases in flood damage from new construction,
- Reduce the risk of erosion damage,
- Protect natural and beneficial floodplain functions
- Facilitate accurate insurance rating, and
- Promote the awareness of flood insurance.

Presently, all jurisdictions are active participants in the NFIP. According to FEMA, as of October 31, 2014, policy statistics were as follows:

Table 6-2: NFIP Participation

Community Name	Policies in-force	Insurance in-force whole $	Written Premium in-force
HERNANDO COUNTY	4,350	1,020,708,800	3,788,037
BROOKSVILLE, CITY OF	65	13,648,400	36,343
WEEKI WACHEE, CITY OF	3	827,200	3,674

Hernando County began participating in the NFIP on August 27, 1974. The County currently has a Class 6 rating under the Community Rating System. There were 4,350 flood insurance policies in force countywide as of October 31, 2014. There were 1,537 claims from 1/1/78 to the present and totaling $29,692,971.66. That is an average of $19,318 per claim. The NFIP identified 137 repetitive loss properties in Hernando County. Of the 137, sixteen have been mitigated and two of these are designated as severe repetitive loss properties.

City of Weeki Wachee

The City of Weeki Wachee participates in the NFIP. According to the 2010 census, the City of Weeki Wachee had a population of 5; land area of 1.02 sq. miles; a water area of 0.02 sq. miles; and a population density of 5 people per sq. mile. Control of the Weeki Wachee Springs attraction, which contains all of the housing units in the City, was transferred to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection in 2008. Since then, the attraction has been managed as a State Park and there are currently nine residents occupying the housing units. The remainder of Weeki Wachee consists of commercial and retail establishments. Weeki Wachee does not have a building department and therefore contracts with a private firm to provide building services, and all permitting activities are processed through the County's building department.

City of Brooksville

The City of Brooksville was established in 1856 with the consolidation of Melendez and Pierceville and was formally incorporated in 1880. According to the Census 2010, the City had an estimated population of 7,463 7687 2014 BEBR with and a land area in excess of 10 square miles. The City of Brooksville participates in the NFIP. The majority of the City's lands (90% +) lie in Flood Zone X. Prior to 2007, the City relied on Hernando County to conduct construction permitting and inspections. With the establishment of a Building Division under the Community Development Department, the City now conducts this process internally. According to a representative of the Community Development department, permitting within the City is subject to their adopted Floodplain Management Ordinance and elevation certificates (as required) are kept on file. In addition, the City is using the latest available flood map data in the permitting process. The flood map data is the result of the Countywide remapping effort recently adopted in 2012.

As a Class 6 community, Hernando County's participation in the Community Rating System benefits the 4,418 policies county wide (as of 10/31/2014). According to the County's most recent recertification documentation, the County performs activities related to the items for which it receives credit as follows:

310 Elevation Certificates
320 Map Information Service
330 Outreach Projects
350 Flood Protection Information
360 Flood Protection Assistance
430 Higher Regulatory Standards
503 Repetitive Loss Area Outreach Project
510 Flood Plain Management Planning
540 Drainage System Maintenance

The current Flood Insurance Rate Maps have an effective date of February 2, 2012. The new maps reflect findings of the studies performed by FEMA and the Southwest Florida Water Management District. They incorporate information from the study of 22 watersheds.

To summarize, the County and the Cities will continue their commitment to NFIP by continuing to:

- Enforce the Floodplain Management Ordinance which regulates new development and substantial improvements in the special flood hazard areas
- Maintain elevation certificates on file for all new construction in the SFHAs or for substantial improvements to properties in the SFHA
- Use best available (flood map) data for issuing construction permits
- Maintain public records and make them available for review
- Maintain records pertaining to LOMAs, and LOMRs, etc
- Provide information related to Flood Hazards, Flood Maps, etc., to the public upon request
- Continue community outreach efforts for compliance with the Community Rating System program
- Continue to promote Flood Insurance to property owners
- Continue to update the public and enable their participation in the Flood Remapping Project
- Maintain flood hazard publications at the main branch of the Library
- Where feasible, continue to identify/acquire land in the SFHA open space/preservation
- Promote hazard flood mitigation to the public
- Continue drainage maintenance and drainage system improvement projects
- Continue Floodplain Management activities and target a Class 6 rating which will likely be achieved when the D-FIRM Remapping Project is completed
- Enforce the adopted Floodplain Management Plan

6.7 Funding Sources

A description of currently identified funding sources is provided below. The description includes an overview of the resource, eligibility criteria, type of assistance available, and a point of contact.

In addition to the funding sources for the mitigation projects/programs, there are a few programs available to citizens and homeowners to strengthen their homes and businesses. These programs include the Fannie Mae Project Impact Disaster Prevention Loan Program, Florida Alliance for Safe Homes (FLASH), and National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

The Fannie Mae Project Impact Disaster Prevention Loan Program has joined with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to make consumer installment loans available to Florida homeowners throughout the state. These unsecured loans, at competitive interest rates, will help homeowners construct residential safe rooms and storm shelters. All single-family homeowners (including mobile homes) in Florida are eligible for these loans. Homeowners may borrow up to $20,000 and have up to ten years to repay the loan. Benefits to the consumer include a quick approval process; competitive interest rate; assurance work is performed by certified contractors; and an increase in the value of the home.

FLASH is a partnership of the insurance industry, state and federal government as well as national not-for-profit groups. The program is targeted at educating consumers about disaster mitigation. This is a multimedia campaign aimed at helping Floridians make their families, homes, and communities better able to withstand hurricanes and other severe windstorms. The initiative includes a toll free information line (1-877-221-SAFE), web site (www.flsafehomes.org), and television public service announcements concerning how to prepare for the next hurricane season.

The NFIP provides flood insurance coverage for structures at risk in special flood hazard areas. The FDCA administers the NFIP in the state and provides technical assistance to local governments, residents and various building-trade groups on proper floodplain building and construction techniques. Insurance under the program is available only for loss due to flood. If floods damage a home or business, the NFIP may require the owner to meet certain building requirements to reduce flood damage. To help meet the costs associated with repairing or rebuilding. NFIP grants policyholders up to $15,000 to bring their home or business into compliance.

Funding Sources Index

Funding Sources

Assistance to Firefighters Grant

Overview	Provide financial assistance to fire departments/ nonaffiliated EMS organizations to enhance their fire and related hazards capabilities and response needs. To support organizations lacking tools/resources necessary to effectively protect public health and safety and their response personnel with respect to fire and other hazards.
Eligibility	Fire departments, nonaffiliated EMS organizations, public or PNP, that have a formal arrangement to provide fire suppression or EMS, operating in the 50 States, District of Columbia, and US territory, to a population within a fixed geographical area on a first-due basis, but is not affiliated with a hospital and does not serve a geographic area where EMS is adequately provided by a fire department.
Assistance Provided	This program has no statutory formula. However, federal cost shares are based on populations as follows: over 50,000, a 20% share, 20,000-50,000, a 10% share and under 20,000, a 5% share. Also, a Maintenance of Effort is applied to ensure that Federal funds are used to supplement, not supplant, existing resources.
Contacts	Department of Homeland Security, Preparedness Directorate 245 Murray Lane, Bldg. #410, Washington, DC 20528

Buffer Zone Protection Program

Overview	The Buffer Zone Protection Program (BSPP) programs support the DHS's focus on infrastructure protection. It is intended to strengthen the critical infrastructure against risks associated with terrorist attacks by: 1. Identifying significant assets at the terrorist targeted site(s). 2. Identifying specific threats and vulnerabilities associated with the site(s) and its assets. 3. Developing a buffer zone extending outward from the facility in which preventive and protective measures can be employed. 4. Identifying applicable LE jurisdictions and other Federal, State, and local agencies having a role in the prevention of, protection against, and response to terrorist threats or attacks specific to the CIKR site(s) and points of contact within these organizations. 5. Evaluating the capabilities of the jurisdictions with respect to terrorism prevention and response. 6. Identifying specific planning, equipment, training, and exercise requirements that better enable jurisdictions to mitigate threats and vulnerabilities of the site(s) and its buffer zone.
Eligibility	Through the BZPP, DHS continues to focus resources to reduce the risk associated with the highest priority CIKR assets across targeted sectors, including: • Highest consequence chemical, nuclear, liquefied natural gas facilities • Critical water/wastewater systems and higher consequence dams • Transportation system critical nodes, select food and agriculture facilities • Critical telecommunications, banking, finance, public health, healthcare facilities
Assistance Provided	No cash or in-kind cost share for required for BZPP funds, but that may change in 2009. Grantees should plan accordingly.
Contacts	U.S. Department of Homeland Security/FEMA, Grant Programs Directorate/Control Desk 4th Floor 500 C St SW, Washington, DC 20472

Capitalization Grants for Clean Water State Revolving Funds

Overview	EPA awards grants to States to capitalize their Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF). The States make loans for high priority water quality activities. As loan recipients make payments back into the fund, money is available for new loans to be issued to other recipients. Previously used to build wastewater treatment facilities, loans are now used increasingly for other water quality management activities, including: (1) agricultural, rural and urban runoff control; (2) estuary improvement; (3) wet weather flow control, including stormwater and sewer overflows; (4) alternative wastewater treatment technologies; and (5) nontraditional projects such as landfills and riparian buffers.
Eligibility	Grant funds available to States, Puerto Rico, Territories and D.C. Indian Tribes can receive project grants from either EPA or Indian Health Service. States lend money to municipalities, communities, citizens' groups; nonprofit organizations; and private citizens implementing NPS and Estuary management activities (provided for in State plans developed under CES Sections 319 and 320).
Assistance Provided	Loans provided by States to eligible recipients, 20% State match is required
Contacts	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Wastewater Management SRF Branch, Municipal Support Division (4204) 401 M Street, SW, Washington, D.C. 20460 (202) 260-2268 http://www.epa.gov/OW-OWM.html/mab/indian/sec104.htm

Coastal Services Center Cooperative Agreements

Overview	The Coastal Services Center supports projects aimed at developing creative science-based solutions to coastal management issues that will allow maintenance or improvement of natural resources while also allowing for economic growth. The Center will support activities in the following program areas: Landscape Characterization and Restoration; the Coastal Change Analysis Program; Coastal Remote Sensing; Integration and Development; the administration of the Coastal Management Fellowship program; training and meeting facilitation; and Special Projects.
Eligibility	State and local governments, public nonprofit organizations, other public institutions/ organizations.
Assistance Provided	Project Grants (Cooperative Agreements)
Contacts	Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Ocean Service, Coastal Services Center 2234 South Hobson Avenue, Charleston, SC 29405-2413 (843) 974-6200 http://www.CSC.NOAA.gov/funding/CSCgrant.html

Community Assistance Program-State (CAP-SSEE)

Overview	The CAP-SSEE is intended to identify, prevent and resolve floodplain management issues before they require enforcement action. FEMA annually informs each State of its eligibility to participate in the SSEE under notification separate from the solicitation package with the Cooperative Agreement Performance Partnership Agreement (PPA) Package. The SSEE is administered through the Mitigation Division of each FEMA Regional Office. The CAP-SSEE is a product-oriented program related to the NFIP flood loss reduction objectives.
Eligibility	States and Indian Tribes
Assistance Provided	Individual grants are awarded based on requests. States are required to provide a 25 % match.
Contacts	Federal Emergency Management Agency, Mitigation Directorate 500 "C" Street, SW, Washington, DC 20472 (202)646-4621 http://www.fema.gov/fima/mitactivities.shtm

Conservation and Recreation Lands

Overview	The Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) provide for long-term needs, such as acquisition, rehabilitation, or reconstruction of damaged properties and facilities and redevelopment of disaster-affected areas. Funds may also be used for emergency response activities, such as debris clearance and demolition, extraordinary increases in the level of necessary public services. Eligible projects include the following: • Voluntary acquisition, or if appropriate, elevation of storm damaged structures; • Relocation payments for displaced people and businesses; • Rehabilitation or reconstruction of residential and commercial buildings; • Assistance to help people buy homes, including down payment assistance and interest rate subsidies; and • Improvements to public sewer and water facilities.
Eligibility	State governments that have elected to administer CDBG funds for non-entitlement communities. States with designated major disaster areas may receive statutory and regulatory waivers of program requirements regarding the use of regular CDBG funds which recipients designate to address the damage.
Assistance Provided	Formula grants to States for non-entitlement communities. Additional grants are not available unless emergency supplemental CDBG funds are appropriated.
Contacts	Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Planning and Development 451 7th Street, SW, Washington, D.C. 20410 (202) 708-3587 http://www.hud.gov

Conservation and Recreation Lands

Overview	This grant program is intended to conserve environmentally endangered lands and provide resource conservation measures. Funding is provided for acquisition of environmentally endangered and other lands for resource conservation.
Eligibility	States and Indian Tribes
Assistance Provided	Individual grants are awarded based on requests.
Contacts	Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of State Lands 3900 Commonwealth Blvd. MS 100, Tallahassee, FL 32399-3000 (850) 245-2555 http://www.dep.state.fl.us/lands/

Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance Trust Fund/Municipal Competitive Grant Program

Overview	The EMPA provides competitive grants to state, regional, local governments, and PNP organizations to implement projects that will further state and local emergency management objectives. The Municipal Competitive Grant Program provides competitive grants to municipalities that are legally constituted, have an authorized, established, and maintained emergency management program, and have signed the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement (SMAA). For both programs, applications are accepted in the following categories: 1. Projects promoting public education on preparedness and recovery issues. 2. Projects enhancing coordination of relief efforts of statewide private sector organizations, including public-private business partnership efforts. 3. Projects to improve training and operations capabilities of agencies assigned lead or support responsibilities in the State CEMP. Other projects that will further state and local emergency management objectives which have designated by the State of Florida as priorities in the applicable Notice of Fund Availability.
Eligibility	State, regional agencies, local governments, and PNPs may submit multiple proposals to implement projects that will further state and local emergency management objectives; no individual proposal may exceed $300,000. Each Municipal EM Program may apply for one competitive grant not to exceed $50,000 in requested grant funds.
Assistance Provided	Project grants
Contacts	Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance Trust Fund Program Division of Emergency Management 2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, FL 32399-2100 (850) 413-9966 http://www.oppaga.state.fl.us/profiles/6001/

Environmental Education Grant

Overview	This grant provides financial support for projects that design, demonstrate or disseminate environmental education projects, methods, or techniques. Projects must focus on one of the following: (1) improving environmental education teaching skills; (2) education teachers, students, or the public about human health problems; (3) building State, local, Tribal government capacity to develop environmental education programs; (4) educating communities through community-based organizations; or (5) educating public through print, broadcast, or other media.
Eligibility	Local, Tribal, or State education agencies, colleges and universities, nonprofit organizations, State environmental agencies, and non-commercial education broadcasting agencies.
Assistance Provided	Project grants (up to $25,000 regionally; $25,000 to $250,000 nationally) Non-Federal government match of 25% required
Contacts	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Environmental Education (1701), Environmental Education Specialist 401 M Street, SW, Washington, D.C. 20460 (202) 260-8619 http://www.epa.gov/enviroed/grants.html

Federal Highway Administration, Planning & Environment, Intermodal and Statewide Programs

Overview	The intent of the Federal Highway Administration (FHA) Intermodal and Statewide Programs is the expeditious development and management of high quality feasibility studies with FHA funds. Within the context of Title 23 U.S.C. or in 23 CFR guidelines, the meaning of feasibility has the following parts: 1. The degree to which a given alternative mode, management strategy, design or location is economically justified. 2. The degree to which such an alternative is considered preferable from an environmental or social perspective. 3. The degree to which eventual construction and operation of such an alternative can be financed and managed.
Eligibility	Public or private, profit or nonprofit entities or individuals, Local government agencies, Universities, colleges, technical schools, institutes
Assistance Provided	Project grants (cooperative agreements) Matching funds may be required
Contacts	U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, ISTEA 400 7th Street, SW, Washington, D.C. 20590 (202) 366-5004 http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/hep/index.htm

Flood Mitigation Assistance Program

Overview	The Flood Mitigation Assistance program (FMAP) helps States and communities identify and implement measures to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to homes and other structures insurable under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Projects may include: (1) elevation, relocation, or demolition of insured structures; acquisition of insured structures and property; (2) dry flood proofing of insured structures; (3) minor, localized structural projects that are not fundable by State or other Federal programs (e.g., erosion-control and drainage improvements), and (4) beach nourishment activities such as planting of dune grass.
Eligibility	State agencies, participating NFIP communities, or qualified local organizations. Communities that have been suspended from the NFIP are not eligible.
Assistance Provided	Planning grants to assist communities with the development of Flood Mitigation Plans (assessment of flood risk and identification of actions needed to reduce risk). Project grants for the implementation of measures to reduce flood losses.
Contacts	Local Federal Emergency Management office Headquarters: Federal Emergency Management Agency Mitigation Directorate 500 C. Street, SW, Washington, D.C. 20472 (202) 646-4621 http://www.fema.gov/fima/planfma.shtm

Florida Communities Trust (FCT)

Overview	This grant program facilitates the purchase of lands for conservation and/or recreation purposes by local governments. This land acquisition program helps to implement conservation, recreation, open space, and coastal elements of local comprehensive plans. The Board of Florida Communities Trust has latitude to consider innovative financing arrangements, loans, and land swaps. However, most of the Trust's funding is for land acquisition. Land acquisition projects in which matching funds are available will receive more favorable consideration, although a portion of available funds may be awarded on outright grants.
Eligibility	States and Indian Tribes
Assistance Provided	Individual grants are awarded based on requests.
Contacts	Florida Department of Community Affairs, Florida Communities Trust 2555 Shumard Oaks Blvd., Tallahassee, FL 32399 (850) 922-2207 http://www.dca.state.fl.us/ffct/florida_forever.htm

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

Overview	Program assists States and communities implementation of long-term hazard mitigation measures following a major disaster declaration. The program's objectives are to prevent or reduce the loss of life and property from natural hazards, to implement State or Local Mitigation Strategies, to enable mitigation measures to be implemented during recovery from a disaster, and to provide funding for previously identified mitigation measures benefitting the disaster area. Eligible projects: elevation, relocation, acquisition, or demolition of structures that will reduce future losses and retrofitting of critical facilities. Examples of eligible projects include: Structural hazard control or protection such as storm water control facilities; Retrofitting of critical facilities such as flood proofing or installation of hurricane shutters; Property acquisition, relocation and elevation to protect structures from future damage; Small scale drainage improvements to existing drainage facilities; and other small scale flood protection measures to critical facilities.
Eligibility	State, local governments, certain private non-profit organizations or institutions, and Indian tribes or authorized Tribal organizations and Alaskan Native villages or organizations. Project must be in a declared disaster area (by the President).
Assistance Provided	Project grants (match of funds or in-kind services required). FEMA can fund up to 75% of total eligible costs (50% if disaster was declared prior to 6/10/1993).
Contacts	Federal Emergency Management Agency, Mitigation Directorate 500 C. Street, SW, Washington, D.C. 20472 (202) 646-4621 http://www.fema.gov/

Hurricane Program

Overview	This program provides state and local assistance; property protection; hazard identification and evacuation studies; post storm analysis; training and exercises; and public awareness and education campaigns, and materials to support State and local activities. The intent is to significantly reduce the loss of life, property, economic disruption, and disaster assistance costs resulting from hurricanes.
Eligibility	Several states, including Florida.
Assistance Provided	Individual grants are awarded based on requests, States are required to provide a 25% match.
Contacts	Federal Emergency Management Agency, Mitigation Directorate 500 "C" Street, SW, Washington, DC 20472 (202) 646-4621 http://www.fema.gov/mit/

Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants

Overview	The 319 Program provides formula grants to the States to implement Nonpoint source projects and programs in accordance with Section 319 of the Clean Water Act. Examples of previously-funded projects include best management practices (BMPs) installation for animal waste; design and implementation of BMP systems for stream, lake, and estuary watersheds; basin-wide landowner education program; and lake projects previously funded under the CWA Section 314 Clean Lakes Program.
Eligibility	States and Indian Tribes
Assistance Provided	Formula grants are awarded to a lead agency in each State. States/local organizations are required to provide 40% of total project or program cost.
Contacts	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Wetlands, Oceans and Watersheds, Assessment and Watershed Protection Division, Nonpoint Source Control Branch (4530F) 401 M Street, SW, Washington, D.C. 20460 (202) 260-7100 http://www.epa.gov/owow/NPS

Outdoor Recreation-Acquisition; Development and Planning (Land and Water

Overview	This grant program provides financial assistance to the States and their political subdivisions for the preparation of Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans (SCORPs) and acquisition and development of outdoor recreation areas and facilities for the general public, to meet current and future needs. Acquisition and development grants may be used for a wide range of outdoor recreation projects, such as picnic areas, inner city parks, campgrounds, tennis courts, boat launching ramps, bike trails, outdoor swimming pools, and support facilities such as roads, water supply, etc. Facilities must be open to the general public and not limited to special groups. Development of basic rather than elaborate facilities is favored. Fund monies are not available for the operation and maintenance of these facilities.
Eligibility	States and Indian Tribes
Assistance Provided	Individual grants are awarded based on requests.
Contacts	Department of the Interior, Recreation Grants, National Park Service (2225) http://www.nps.gov/

Pollution Prevention Grants Program

Overview	This grant program provides project grants to States to implement pollution prevention projects. The grant program is focused on institutionalizing multimedia pollution (air, water, land) prevention as an environmental management priority, establishing prevention goals, providing direct technical assistance to businesses, conducting outreach, and collecting and analyzing data.
Eligibility	States and Indian Tribes
Assistance Provided	Individual grants are awarded based on requests. States are required to provide at least 50 % of total project costs.
Contacts	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics Pollution Prevention Division (7409) 401 M Street, SW Washington, D.C. 20460 (202) 260-3480 http://www.cfda.gov/public/viewprog.asp?progid=844

Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Program

Overview	The purpose of Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Program is to assist communities to implement hazard mitigation programs designed to reduce overall risk to the population and structures before the next disaster occurs. Mitigation projects that primarily focus on natural hazards are eligible, but communities may also apply for mitigation of hazards caused by non-natural forces.
Eligibility	State agencies; Federally recognized Indian Tribal governments, and local governments. Private non-profit organizations are not eligible to apply; except through a local government application for proposed activities on their behalf. All applicants must be participants in the NFIP if they have been identified through the NFIP as having a Special Flood Hazard Area. In addition, the community must be in good standing with the NFIP and participating in their respective county's Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS).
Assistance Provided	Grants provided to assist communities to implement hazard mitigation programs to reduce overall risk to the population and structures before the next disaster occurs. 25% State match is required
Contacts	Division of Emergency Management, Bureau of Recovery & Mitigation 2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100 http://www.dca.state.fl.us/brm/

Public Assistance (PA)

Overview	This grant program provides supplemental assistance to States, local governments, and certain private nonprofit organizations to alleviate suffering and hardship resulting from major disasters or emergencies declared by the President. Grants can be used to clear debris; apply emergency protective measures to preserve life and property in response to the declared event; and repair or replace damaged structures, such as buildings, utilities, roads ad bridges, water-control facilities and recreational facilities.
Eligibility	States, Indian Tribes, and local governments. Also, eligible are PNPs that operate educational, utility, emergency or medical facilities, provide custodial care or essential services of a governmental nature to the public.
Assistance Provided	Individual grants are awarded based on requests. States are required to provide a 25% match.
Contacts	FEMA, Infrastructure Support Division, Response and Recovery Directorate 500 "C" Street, SW, Washington, DC 20472 (202) 646-3026 http://www.fema.gov

Repetitive Flood Claims Program

Overview	The Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) grant program was authorized by the Bunning-Bereuter-Blumenauer Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004 (P.L. 108–264), which amended the National Flood Insurance Act (NFIA) of 1968.
Eligibility	State agencies, Local and Native American Tribal governments that participate in the NFIP communities and are in good standing.
Assistance Provided	Project grants for the implementation of measures to reduce flood losses.
Contacts	Local Federal Emergency Management office Federal Emergency Management Agency, Mitigation Directorate 500 C. Street, SW, Washington, D.C. 20472 (800) 621-FEMA http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/srl/index.shtm

Residential Construction Mitigation Program

Overview	The Residential Construction Mitigation Program (RCMP) receives $7 million annually from the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Trust Fund
Eligibility	State, regional agencies, Local governments and private non-profits/for project organizations.
Assistance Provided	Competitive grants to implement projects furthering RCMP's statutory objectives.
Contacts	State of Florida, Division of Emergency Management 2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Attn: RCMP, Tallahassee, FL 32399-2100

Severe Repetitive Loss Program

Overview	The Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) grant program was authorized by the Bunning-Bereuter-Blumenauer Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004, which amended the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 to provide funding to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to severe repetitive loss (SRL) structures insured under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).
Eligibility	State agencies, Local and Native American Tribal governments that participate in the NFIP communities and are in good standing
Assistance Provided	Project grants for the implementation of measures to reduce flood losses.
Contacts	Local Federal Emergency Management office Federal Emergency Management Agency, Mitigation Directorate 500 C. Street, SW, Washington, D.C. 20472 (800) 621-FEMA http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/srl/index.shtm

Special Economic Development and Adjustment Assistance Program-Sudden and Severe Economic Dislocation (SSED) and Long Term Economic Deterioration (LTED)

Overview	The EAPG assists State and local areas in the development and/or implementation of strategies designed to address structural economic adjustment problems resulting from sudden and severe economic dislocation such as plant closings, military base closures and defense contract cutbacks, and natural disasters (SSED), or from long-term economic deterioration in the area's economy (LTED). Grants may be made to develop an Economic Adjustment Strategy or to implement such strategies. Grants may be made for the construction of public facilities, business development and financing (including revolving loan funds), technical assistance, training or any other activity that addresses the economic adjustment problem.
Eligibility	States, cities, counties or other political subdivisions, consortia of such political subdivisions, public or PNPs representing redevelopment areas designated under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, Economic Development Districts established under Title IV of the Act, Indian Tribes. Geographic areas, which meet either LTED and/or SSED eligibility criteria. LTED eligibility determined by: (1) Very high unemployment; (2) low per capita income; and (3) chronic distress. For SSED eligibility, the economic dislocation must exceed certain job loss thresholds for the area.
Assistance Provided	Project Grants
Contacts	Department of Commerce, Economic Adjustment Division, Economic Development Administration Room H7327, Herbert C. Hoover Building, Washington, D.C. 20230 (202) 482-2659 http://www.doc.gov/eda/

Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century, Surface Transportation Program

Overview	Surface Transportation Program (STP) funds may be used by State and local governments for any roads (including the National Highway System) that are not functionally classified as local or rural minor collectors. Each State sets aside 10% of STP funds for transportation enhancements, which can include water-related projects, such as wetland mitigation and implementation of control technologies to prevent polluted highway runoff from reaching surface water bodies. Other transportation enhancements include landscaping and other scenic beautification, pedestrian and bicycle trails, archaeological planning and research, preservation of abandoned railway corridors, historic preservation, sidewalk modifications to comply with ADA, natural habitat or wetland mitigation efforts, Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) capital improvements and environmental/pollution abatement projects.
Eligibility	Public or private, profit or nonprofit entities or individuals, Local government agencies, Universities, colleges, technical schools, institutes
Assistance Provided	Project grants (cooperative agreements) Matching funds may be required
Contacts	U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, ISTEA 400 7th Street, SW, Washington, D.C. 20590 (202) 366-5004 http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/tea21/factsheets/stp.htm

Water and Waste Disposal Loans and Grants

Overview	This program provides water and waste disposal facilities and services to low income rural communities whose residents face significant health risks. Funds may be used for 100% construction costs to construct, enlarge, extend, or otherwise improve a community water or sewer system; extend service lines and connect individual residences to a system. The program allows applicants to make grants directly to individuals to extend service lines, connect resident's plumbing to system, pay reasonable charges and fees for connecting to system, installation of plumbing and related fixtures, and construction in dwelling of a bathroom.
Eligibility	Local governments, Indian Tribes and nonprofit associations.
Assistance Provided	Individual grants are awarded based on requests.
Contacts	US Department of Agriculture, Rural Utilities Service, Water Programs Room 2234, STOP 1570 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250 (202) 690-2670 http://www.usda.gov/

Water Pollution Control

Overview	This program assists in the establishment and maintenance of adequate measures for prevention and control of surface and ground water pollution. The program provides broad support for the prevention and abatement of surface and ground water pollution from point and nonpoint sources including water quality planning, monitoring, water quality standards, assessments, permitting, pollution control studies, planning, surveillance and enforcement; advice and assistance to local agencies; training; and public information. Funds cannot be used for construction, operation, or maintenance of waste treatment plants, nor can they be used for s costs finance by other Federal grants.
Eligibility	States, Indian Tribes and interstate agencies for establishing and maintaining adequate measures for prevention and control of surface and ground water pollution.
Assistance Provided	Individual grants are awarded based on requests.
Contacts	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics Pollution Prevention Division (7409) 401 M Street, SW, Washington, D.C. 20460 (202) 260-3480 http://www.epa.gov/

Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention

Overview	This program works through local government sponsors and helps participants solve natural resource and related economic problems on a watershed basis. Projects include watershed protection, flood prevention, erosion and sediment control, water supply, water quality, fish and wildlife habitat enhancement, wetlands creation and restoration, and public recreation in watersheds of 250,000 or fewer acres. Technical and financial assistance is available for installation of works of improvement to protect, develop, and utilize the land and water resources in small watersheds.
Eligibility	State agency, county, municipality, township, soil and water conservation district, flood prevention or flood control district, Indian Tribe or Tribal organization, or PNP with authority to execute operate watershed improvement works.
Assistance Provided	Cost-sharing (funds cover 100% of flood prevention construction costs; 50% of construction costs related to agricultural water management, recreation and fish and wildlife; and none of the costs for other municipal and industrial water management). Technical assistance and counseling.
Contact	Local or State Natural Resources Conservation Service Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service P.O. Box 2890, Washington, D.C. 20013 (202) 720-3527 http://www.usda.gov/

SECTION 7 PLAN MAINTENANCE PROCESS

7.1 Plan Update

This plan will be monitored, evaluated and updated as needed to meet the changing needs of the community. To do so, the Local Mitigation Strategy Working group will convene "in the sunshine" to review and revise as necessary under the following circumstances: a) annually in the month of January or, b) when actual events substantially alter or negate parts of the Strategy or, c) at the request of a member of the Local Mitigation Strategy Working group; or d) at the request of a municipality or the local government. All meetings will be preceded by one or all of the following forms of invitation to the working group members, neighboring counties, municipalities, private and public non-profits, businesses, general public and any other interested parties: email, press release, classified advertisement in the local newspaper, posting on the County and Sheriff's Office website.

In addition, annually, Emergency Management will solicit input from all Committee members in order to prepare a progress report that accurately reflects the status of the committee and its projects. The progress report will be presented to the Board of County Commissioners at a regularly scheduled board meeting and will be posted on the Emergency Management website. At a minimum, the following items will be reviewed to assess the status of the plan.

Relevance/Applicability – Does the plan continue to be relevant to the community's goals?
Usefulness/Benefits/Value – Does the plan continue to be useful, provide benefits to the community and continue to have value to the residents of Hernando County?
Progress – Is progress being made towards completion of plan goals and mitigation projects?
Participation – Is there sufficient community involvement in the LMS process or does outreach need to be conducted?
The schedule for the annual update will be as follows:

June	Solicit input for update. Review plan, criteria and input received, prepare draft.
July	Public meeting on draft report, modify report as appropriate
August	Finalize report, submit for review to LMS Committee and public
September 1st	Post progress report on website; submit to the Board of County Commissioners
January (last working day)	Submit annual report to The Division of Emergency Management F.A.C. 9G 22.0004

Every 5 years, the committee will complete an intensive review and update to the Local Mitigation Strategy.
The schedule for the next 5 year update will be as follows:

Time from Due Date:	Action:
T - 18 months	First public meeting and formation of committee, begin data collection and Research for the risk analysis
T - 12 months to 9 months	Public Meetings, task assignments, plan updates, complete draft
T – 8 months to 6 months	Final Public Meeting, Plan Approval by LMS Committee, Submit Plan to State of Florida for review
T - 9 months to 6 months	Make revisions if necessary
T – 6 month to 3 months	Submit to FEMA for review
Target due date	Receive FEMA approval
T + 2 months	Board of County Commissioners and Municipalities for adoption process

The plan will be reviewed by Emergency Management in partnership with the following: the County's Zoning, Planning, Engineering, the Cities of Brooksville and Weeki Wachee, the LMS Working group, and the general public. This process will require members to provide detailed information concerning their projects, ordinances, progress and programs. Emergency Management will compile the information which will be presented to the entire Local Mitigation Strategy Committee and the public at several publicly noticed meetings for comment and approval. The review will be accomplished by public notices and on-going mitigation plan committee meetings.

Public participation will be essential to producing a quality program for the County and the municipalities to implement. It is anticipated that notices will be placed in newspapers, public meeting places, libraries and County and City websites to encourage participation in the process. It is also the intent of the members to personally encourage participation through public speaking engagements.

Upon final approval of the plan by the State of Florida and the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Local Mitigation Strategy will be presented to the Hernando County Board of County Commissioners, the City of Brooksville, the City of Weeki Wachee and the Local Mitigation Strategy Committee for adoption and/or incorporation into existing plans as appropriate. The plan will also be made available to the public on the County's website.

7.2 Incorporation into Existing Planning Mechanisms

The County's Local Mitigation Strategy is incorporated into existing planning mechanisms as follows:

The Permitting section of the Building department enforces the Building Code Ordinance. The Code has specific criteria related to both wind and flood mitigation. At the point of permitting, enforcement of the Code supports the mitigation strategy.

The Zoning Official manages the Floodplain Management Plan. The FMP is a broad planning document that focuses specifically on a mitigation strategy related to repetitive loss properties and flood mitigation in general throughout the entire County.

The Stormwater Master Plan identifies systematic improvements or opportunities to mitigate damages from storm runoff. In this case, the mitigation strategy is applied as projects are identified and completed by the County or other entities including the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

The Comprehensive Master Plan, the ultimate planning tool for the County, includes existing and future land uses. The intent is to identify the most suitable uses for property while maintaining safety and quality of life resources available. The Environmental Sensitive Lands Program is specifically targeted at protecting wetlands. In addition, a Community Wildfire Protection Plan is currently under development. In preliminary drafts, the CWPP has identified goals that specifically targets changing the requirements for new permits so that there is compliance with the CWPP's goals of wildfire mitigation. Upon adoption of the CWPP, the LMS committee will explore opportunities to incorporate the CWPP into the Comprehensive Master Planning process.

The following is a list of land development regulations as well as goals, objectives, and policies from the comprehensive plans of Hernando County, the City of Brooksville, and the City of Weeki Wachee where hazard mitigation goals and actions are incorporated:

HERNANDO COUNTY

Comprehensive Plan- Future Land Use Element

POLICY 1.01Q(4): Single family density of greater than .2 dwelling units per acre in the major flood areas should not be allowed.

POLICY 1.01T(5): New infrastructure shall not be constructed to support new development in floodplains, flood prone areas and coastal high hazard areas, except as listed in the Coastal Management Element.

POLICY 1.01V(1): Parcels of property or assemblages of parcels to be considered must be a total 150 acres or greater, located within the Rural Land Use Category, with proposed residential units clustered on 50% or less of the assembled property and the remaining property placed in permanent conservation/preservation. Parcels in the Coastal High Hazard Zone are not eligible for consideration for a Rural Cluster Overlay District designation. Property may be assembled through different FLUM amendments, so long as the parcels are assembled within 18 months of each other, and the total assemblage meets the requirements of Policy 1.01V(3).

OBJECTIVE 1.03B: TO DIRECT DEVELOPMENT TO AREAS THAT DO NOT PLACE PEOPLE , STRUCTURES AND INFRASTRUCTURE AT RISK DUE TO FLOODING.

POLICY 1.03B(1): New development shall be discouraged in floodplains, flood prone areas and coastal high hazard areas. New development shall be directed to areas that do not present risks of flooding.

POLICY 1.03B(2): Infrastructure in floodplains, flood prone areas and coastal high hazard areas shall be maintained at current levels to support existing vested development. Infrastructure and capital facilities shall not be increased in capacity to support new development. Infrastructure and capital facilities may be increased in capacity only to address environmental issues directly attributed to existing vested development, such as utilizing sanitary sewer to eliminate adverse environmental impacts of septic tanks on water quality.

POLICY 1.03B(3): New infrastructure shall not be constructed to support new development in floodplains, flood prone areas and coastal high hazard areas, except as listed in the Coastal Management Element.

OBJECTIVE 1.03C: TO PROVIDE STANDARDS FOR PROVIDING AND MAINTAINING INFRASTRUCTURE IN AREAS PRONE TO FLOODING

POLICY 1.03C(1): Where new roads are constructed within flood prone areas, local roads shall be elevated above the level calculated for the 25 year frequency flood event, collector roads shall be elevated above the level calculated for the 50 year frequency flood event, and arterial roads shall be elevated above the level calculated for the 100 year frequency flood event.

POLICY 1.03C(2): When roads in flood prone areas are rehabilitated, local roads shall be elevated above the level calculated for a 10 year frequency flood event, collector roads shall be elevated above the level calculated for the 50 year frequency flood event, and arterial roads shall be elevated above the level calculated for the 100 year frequency flood event.

POLICY 1.03C(3): The County's Facilities Design Guidelines and flood plain management regulations shall be adopted to establish and maintain standards that address roads and other infrastructure in flood prone areas or in small isolated flood prone areas. The methods implemented by the Guidelines and regulations shall include, but not be limited to: minimum base flood elevations, engineering details to
prevent infiltration and design standards to minimize damage from flooding.

POLICY 1.03C(4): Where development impacts flood prone areas, surface water management systems shall not cause adverse water quantity impacts to receiving waters and adjacent lands nor cause adverse flooding to offsite property. Storm water conveyances shall not be impacted so that the flow of flood water is restricted, obstructed, diverted, or increased in volume or velocity, so that increased flooding occurs on private or public property, except as part of storm water master plan, an authorized flood protection project, or water quality treatment project.
POLICY 1.03C(5): Where new developments occur within flood prone areas, alterations to flood plains, storm water conveyances, or drainage patterns shall not reduce the net storage of water within the areas inundated by the 100 year storm event.
POLICY 1.07H(20): Drainage & Floodplain Management. Redevelopment in the South Brooksville area shall not impede the ability of drainage patterns and floodplain areas to function properly, or present risks of flooding or impeding drainage flow.

Comprehensive Plan- Coastal Management Element
POLICY 5.01B(4): Development approvals in flood prone areas will be specifically conditioned upon the ability of evacuation routes to provide safe exodus for all potential residents of existing development within the flood prone area and the proposed new development.

OBJECTIVE 5.02A: DEVELOPMENT IN THE V-ZONE WITHIN COASTAL HIGH-HAZARD AREAS SHALL BE RESTRICTED TO LOW INTENSITY USES AND RECREATION ORIENTED PROJECTS.
POLICY 5.02A(1): Hernando County has established a district within the coastal high hazard area within which water-dependent uses are encouraged, the transfer of development rights is permitted and County or State purchase is considered as a first option prior to the issuance of zoning approval . As defined herein, this district includes and is limited to the "V-Zone" on the adopted flood insurance rate map.
POLICY 5.02A(2): New county funded public facilities shall not be built in the “VZone” on the adopted Flood Insurance Rate Map unless the facility is for recreation, public access or resource restoration.
POLICY 5.02A(4): Residential densities in any other new developments approved in the V-Zone within the Coastal High Hazard Area will be no greater than 1.0 dwelling unit per acre of upland.
POLICY 5.03A(3): The County will evaluate road levels and determine adequate heights at which the various roads will flood during a hurricane storm surge.
POLICY 5.03A(4): Any deficiencies or needs identified in this analysis will be incorporated into the local evacuation plan.

OBJECTIVE 5.04B: LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS SHALL BE ESTABLISHED FOR THE COASTAL ZONE AND SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS FOR THE V-ZONE WITHIN THE COASTAL HIGH-HAZARD AREA.
POLICY 5.04B(1): New or improved coastal facilities shall provide the following special development standards, by category and measure.

Category 1: New Sanitary Sewage Facilities in the Hurricane Flood Zone shall be protected against inflow and infiltration and damage to equipment and electrical service.
Category 2: Evacuation roadways within the Coastal Zone should be able to remove evacuation traffic in a design period of 8 hours.
Category 3: New septic tanks within the hurricane flood zone shall be fitted with back flow preventors.
Category 4: New potable water facilities in the Hurricane Flood Zone shall be protected against inflow and infiltration and damage to equipment and electrical service.

Category 5: Sufficient valving shall be installed in water mains to isolate segments of the system in case of damage.

Category 6: Package sewage treatment plants shall be prohibited unless retention areas are adequate to hold all pollution run-off and overflow on the sewage treatment site.

POLICY 5.04B(2): Review all applications for infrastructure improvements and implement only infrastructure improvements and level of service standards specified in the County's Comprehensive Plan within the coastal area unless overriding public interest is established. Phasing of improvements for the coastal area will be prioritized accordingly: water dependent, water related, and all other uses.

ADOPTION OF A POST-DISASTER REDEVELOPMENT PLAN

OBJECTIVE 5.04C: DESIGNATE A DISASTER PREPAREDNESS OFFICIAL, WHO WILL PREPARE AND PRESENT AN ADOPTED POSTDISASTER REDEVELOPMENT PLAN.

POLICY 5.04C(1): The Hernando County disaster preparedness official shall prepare apost-disaster redevelopment plan. This plan will:

a. Be submitted to the Planning Department for review and comment;

b. Establish residential emergency housing and relocation as a top priority following a disaster;

c. Establish damage assessment procedures and reconstruction design criteria which assure that redevelopment protects lives and property from future loss;

d. Discourage substantial long-term repair and redevelopment to non-conforming structures under the guise of repair and cleanup to protect public health and safety;

e. Address policies regarding the removal, relocation or structural modification of damaged infrastructure and unsafe structures;

f. Limit public redevelopment to water-dependent uses;

g. Incorporate the recommendations of interagency hazard mitigation reports; and

h. Be reviewed, revised as necessary, and adopted by the local governing body

OBJECTIVE 5.04D: PREVENT LOSSES BY REDUCING THE RISKS TO PEOPLE AND PROPERTY FROM NATURAL DISASTERS THROUGH IMPLEMENTATION OF HAZARD MITIGATION MEASURES.

POLICY 5.04D(1): Continue efforts to update and integrate hazard and vulnerability data, including Critical Facilities Database, into the GIS system. The data should be used to identify mitigation needs and opportunities.

POLICY 5.04D(2): Evaluate the efforts and the experience of other communities, and regional, state and federal agencies involved in hazard identification, preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation for application in Hernando County.

POLICY 5.04D(3): The County shall form a Reconstruction Task Force to assist and guide mitigation activities.

POLICY 5.04D(4): Educate appropriate County Staff regarding floodplain management and post-disaster hazard mitigation.

POLICY 5.04D(5): Identify and pursue available grant funds and other funding sources for hazard mitigation activities.

OBJECTIVE 5.04E: REVISE LOCAL ORDINANCES AS NECESSARY TO ESTABLISH LEVELS OF WIND AND FLOODS THAT NEW CONSTRUCTION MUST WITHSTAND TO ENCOURAGE NON-WATER-DEPENDENT USES TO LOCATE OUTSIDE THE COASTAL HIGH HAZARD AREA.

POLICY 5.04E(1): Hernando County will continue to review, revise as necessary, and enforce the flood plain ordinance and Building Code as they relate to activities in the Coastal Zone.

CITY OF BROOKSVILLE

Comprehensive Plan- Future Land Use Element

Policy 1-1: The City shall maintain a unified Land Development Code which will regulate: all land uses shown on the Future Land use Map, the subdivision of land, the location, size and the height of signage, areas subject to seasonal or periodic flooding, the type of land use proposed and the topography, soil conditions and the availability of facilities and services. [9J-5.006(3)(b)1] [9J-5.006(3)(c)1]

Policy 2-16: Discourage commercial activities from locating in wetlands, 100-year flood plains and delineated conservation areas through the use of proper site plan procedures and adopted flood plain management objectives and policies of this plan.

Policy 3-11: The City shall formally adopt Land use Element Maps which indicate 100-year flood hazard areas, ponding and wetlands areas, and stormwater drainage system conduits as City conservation areas until such time as a Master Stormwater Drainage Study is completed and adopted to specifically designate sites and acreages to be reserved for conservation use.

Objective 10: The City shall consider the elimination or reduction of future land uses that are inconsistent with the Hernando County Local Hazard Mitigation Strategy and other existing and future interagency hazard mitigation reports.

Policy 10-1: The City shall review interagency hazard mitigation reports as they become available to determine if actions are appropriate to eliminate or reduce future land uses that are inconsistent with the report.

CITY OF WEEKI WACHEE

Land Development Code

D. Regulation of buildings

1. Land subject to flooding: No building shall be moved into or constructed on land subject to periodic or frequent flooding unless directly connected with the measurement, control of or other uses associated with such flooding. For purposes of this ordinance, periodic or frequent flooding shall mean a flood which may be expected to be equaled or exceeded on the average of one in twenty-five (25) years. No person, firm, corporation, or agency shall cause any fill, pavement, or structure to be set, constructed or moved within any area that lies at or below the water surface elevation of such twenty-five (25) year flood plain unless it is shown that the water surface elevation will not be increased by such action. The final authority for the determination of record of water surface elevations shall be the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

Comprehensive Plan- Future Land Use Element

Objective I Cooperate with Hurricane evacuation planning efforts in Hernando County by permitting only structurally sound buildings which meet terms, standards, *(sic)* and carry out any evacuation according to the guidelines and procedures established in the Hurricane Evacuation Decision making Guide for Hernando County, 1984.

Policy I-1 Review all development proposals to ensure their consistency with hurricane evacuation plans.

Comprehensive Plan- Conservation Element

Objective N: Ensure that the base floor elevations of future development in the City are established at the approved FEMA standards.

Objective O: Cooperate with Hernando County to decrease hurricane evacuation times and post disaster relief.

Policy O-1 Provide information to city residents on post disaster relief by posting notices at City Hall.

Objective Q: Effective and speedy post disaster cleanup and redevelopment.

Policy Q-1 Cooperate with Hernando County in preparing and carrying out post disaster redevelopment plans while distinguishing between immediate repair and cleanup actions needed to protect public health and safety and long term cleanup.

The Planning Department also has a mechanism in place to identify the potential impact to shelters related to any new developments within the evacuation zones. A process is in place whereby developers must either address evacuation concerns or work with local Emergency Management officials to develop mitigation plans or contribute financially to mitigation efforts.

Information from the most current LMS, specifically which is contained within the Risk Assessment section, will be compared against the existing Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP.) To the extent appropriate all pertinent information will be added to the CEMP ahead of its next update.

Each of these plans, processes, procedures, and ordinances are therefore incorporated by reference to this Local Mitigation Strategy Plan. Each is available for review at the Emergency Management office in Hernando County. Further, the participation of the members of this working group and the adoption of the plan by participating governments provides the means for integration and implementation of the Local Mitigation Strategy across multiple planning mechanisms.

As each plan has an existing, documented methodology for processing new rules, regulations, recommendations or ideas once they are proposed, there is no unique or separate process for the integration of data and other information generated specifically from the LMS plan. In general terms, the first step in the process is for individuals from specific departments to receive information pertaining to their area of responsibility. The information may be specific (regulatory) or self-directed (recommended) and may come from various sources including Federal, State, local government, quasi-government agencies, and local boards or associations. Occasionally, the recommendation is directed by the residents in the community and these typically involve quality of life or hardship issues.

The information received is analyzed for the purposes of: identifying consistency or any conflicts with existing local ordinances, plans or regulations, determining the applicability to the local area, identifying benefits derived from implementation, determining the feasibility of implementation, assessing the effectiveness of the recommendation, estimating costs to the government or residents.

If accepted, the analysis could move into an “amendment process”, as described in Florida Statute, and result in an updated plan, a modified procedure, or a recommendation to the governing board for a

change to rules or ordinances. As discussed earlier in this plan, the LMS planning process in Hernando County is inclusive of all organizations. Many, if not all, of the critical stakeholders involved in the LMS formulation, coordination and evaluation are also the same individuals that would be involved in the integration of the LMS into existing plans. Specifically, the individuals currently assigned to the following titles are both active members of the LMS and empowered with the responsibility of plan integration within their respective organizations:

Title	**Department/Plan**
Senior Planner	Planning Department/Comprehensive Plan
Community Development Director	City of Brooksville/Comprehensive Plan
Stormwater Manager	Engineering/Stormwater Management Plan
Stormwater Technician	Engineering/Stormwater Management Plan
Emergency Management Specialist	Emergency Management/Community Rating System
Zoning Official	Zoning Department/Floodplain Management Plan

The LMS plan has played a significant role in the planning and decision making process in Hernando County. Some planning decisions have been in place for quite some time, others, more recent. Among the recent planning efforts is the Peck Sink Project, which seeks to assemble large parcels of lands with the intent to keep them as open space for natural drainage. Another example is a concerted effort to mitigate public property (through wind retrofits) in an effort to protect critical facilities that support County residents during times of crisis. At the conclusion, this project will have a significant effect on future development throughout virtually the entire County.

APPENDIX A: PROJECT LIST

Timeframe for projects are an estimate for the length of time from implementation to completion per each listed project. These timeframes would be effective once funding is secured and available.

Table 7-1: LMS Project List

LMS Priority	*Owner*	*Hazard*	*Action*	*Jurisdiction*	*Amount Requested/ Possible Funding Source*	*Timetable*	*Ranking*	*BCR*
Prioritized Projects								
High	HC Sheriff's Office	Technological	Interoperability Phase I - upgrade existing radios to P25 Digital radios	Hernando County	$1,608,861 - local, other	2 Years	15	
Medium	HC Fire Rescue	Hurricanes	Reinforce bay doors and install Storm Shutters at Station 13. (Centralia)	Hernando County	$25,000 - PDM or HMGP	1 Year	14	3.88
Medium	HC Fire Rescue	Hurricanes	Reinforce bay doors and install Storm Shutters at Station 23. (Lake Lindsey)	Hernando County	$25,000 - PDM or HMGP	1 Year	14	3.61
High	HC Fire Rescue	Hurricanes	Reinforce bay doors and install Storm Shutters at Station 22. (Ridge Manor)	Hernando County	$25,000 - PDM or HMGP	1 Year	14	3.41
High	The Arc Nature Coast	Hurricanes	Developmental disabilities Regional Shelter Expansion	Hernando County	$400,000 - PDM	3 Years	14	
High	The Arc Nature Coast	Hurricanes	Developmental disabilities Regional Shelter Equipment	Hernando County	$16,000 - local, other	2 Years	14	
Low	The Arc Nature Coast	Hurricanes	Developmental disabilities Regional Shelter Storage Facility	Hernando County	$250,000 - PDM	2 Years	14	
Medium	Lifesouth Blood Center	Hurricanes	Critical equipment alarm system	Hernando County	$150,000 local, other	2 Years	14	
Low	Lifesouth Blood Center	Hurricanes	Demolition/Rebuild 2nd story of existing critical facility	Hernando County	$1.5 million – local, other	2 Years	14	
Medium	Lifesouth Blood Center	Hurricanes	Redundant generator system	Hernando County	$150,000 – local, other	1 Year	14	
Low	HC Fire Rescue	Hurricanes	Transfer switches for generators at 8 fire stations	Hernando County	40,000 - AFG	1 Year	14	
12	Spring Hill Fire Rescue	Flood	Install 45 KW gen, transfer switch, Station 2-Fire Dispatch, Alt PSAP, HCFR Maint. Facility	Hernando County	$19,000 – EMPATF, HMGP, AFG	1 Year	14	
Approved Projects								

Low	HCSO	Hurricanes, Coastal and Severe Storms, Floods, Wildfire, Winter Storm Freeze, Sinkholes, Coastal/ River Erosion, Lightning, Drought, Heat Wave, Tornado	All Hazards Outreach: Annual Hurricane and Safety Expo -2014	Hernando County, City of Brooksville, City of Weeki Wachee	$10,000 – Local	Annual		
Low	HCSO	Flood	Annual CRS Outreach – All Property Owners (insert in Trim Notice 2014	Hernando County, City of Brooksville, City of Weeki Wachee	$4,000 – Local	Annual		
A4	HC BOCC	Flood	Barnett Road – install pipes in ROW to redirect flood waters to retention pond resulting in the protection of residences.	Hernando County, City of Brooksville	$ – Local	3 Years		
Medium	HC Fire Rescue	Hazardous Materials	Local training for employees to support mitigation and response activities	Hernando County City of Brooksville, City of Weeki Wachee	$ – Local	Annual		
Low	Hernando County	Sinkholes	Sinkholes / Informational Handbook for Countywide distribution	Hernando County City of Brooksville, City of Weeki Wachee	$ – Local	2 Years		
Low	Hernando County	Tornado	Annual public presentation by NWS/Ruskin (weather spotters) 2014	Hernando County City of Brooksville, City of Weeki Wachee	$ – Local	Annual		
Medium	HC BOCC	Flood	Improvements to areas for stormwater management – Countywide	Hernando County	$2,500,000 over 5 years - local	5 Years		
Low	HC BOCC	Flood	Improve Star Road from limerock status to two-lane collector road intersecting to Weeping Willow then ultimately to Exile Road	Hernando County	$4,000,000 - Local	3 Years		
Medium	HC BOCC	Hurricanes	Construct critical infrastructure at Brooksville Fire Dept Station	City of Brooksville	$572,000 - Local	2 Years		
Low	HC BOCC	Hurricanes	Purchase land for future construction of new fire station #16	Hernando County	$50,000 - Local	2 Years		

Low	HC BOCC	Hurricanes	Purchase land for future construction of new fire station #25	Hernando County	$50,000 - Local	2 Years		
Proposed Projects								
Medium	HC BOCC	Flood	Install generator & transfer switch: Springwood Rd lift station	Hernando County	$34,000 – HMGP	1 Year		
Medium	HC BOCC	Flood	Install gen, auto transfer switch at Corrine Ave lift station.	Hernando County	$34,000 – HMGP	1 Year		
Medium	Brookridge Community POA	Hurricanes	Tie downs for structures in mobile home park	Hernando County	$4,950,000	2 Years		
Low	HC BOCC	Flood	Install 20 KW gen, power transfer switches at station 51	Hernando County	$10,000 – HMGP	1 Year		
Low	HC BOCC	Flood	Elevate HVAC at Station 51	Hernando County	$4,000 – HMGP	4 years		
Low	HC BOCC	Flood	Elevation or Acquisition	Hernando County	PDM	4 Years		
Low	HC BOCC	Safe Room	Garage Safe Room Acquisition/Demolition of Repetitive flood loss house	Hernando County	PDM	2 Years		
Low	HC BOCC	Flood	Relocation	City of Brooksville	$ - HMGP	1 Year		
Low	HC BOCC	Flood	Acquisition/Demolition	Hernando County	$ - HMGP	1 Year		
Low	HC BOCC	Flood	Acquisition/Demolition	Hernando County	$ - HMGP	1 Year		
Low	HC BOCC	Flood	Acquisition/Demolition	Hernando County	$ - HMGP	1 Year		
	HC Utilities	Hurricane, Flood Severe Srorms	Decommission Spring Hill Wastewater Plant	Hernando County	$ - HMGP	1 Year		
	HC Utilities	Hurricane, Severe Storm, Wind	Install 16 Generators at Hernando County Utilities Department	Hernando County	$1,000,000	5 years		
	HC Utilities	Hurricane, Severe Storm, Wind	Install 2 Generators at Landfill	Hernando County	$72,000	1 Year		
	HC Fire Rescue	Hurricane, Flood Severe Srorms	Station 1: 100KW generator with fuel tank instalation and concrete pad with automatic transfer switch and all electrical	Hernando County	$60,000	1 Year		
	HC Fire Rescue	Hurricane, Flood Severe Srorms	Station 2 and 23, reinforce bay doors and storm shutters.	Hernando County	$ - HMGP	1 Year		
	HC Fire Rescue	Hurricane, Flood Severe Srorms	HCFR 100KW generator with fuel tank, installation and concrete pad with automatic transfer switch and all electical work.	Hernando County	$70,000	1 Year		

	HC BOCC	Hurricanes	Highpoint Mobile Home Park: Tie downs for structures in mobile home park. 1500 Homes	Hernando County	$ - HMGP	2 Years		
	HC BOCC	Hurricanes	Cloverleaf Moble Home Park: Tie downs for structures in mobile home park. 900 Homes	Hernando County	$ - HMGP	2 Years		
Funded and Underway								
	Ramona Drive	Flood	Acquisition/Demolition Ramona Drive	Hernando County	$85,075.84	>15	1	
	Powell Road	Flood	Acquisition/Demolition Powell Road	Hernando County	$523,337.41	>15	2	
	Rochelle Road	Flood	Acquisition/Demolition Rochelle Road	Hernando County	$180,242.32	>15	3	
Low	Marchmont Circle	Flood	Acquisition/Demolition Marchmont Circle	Hernando County	$52,870.34	>15	4	
	Pow Wow Trail	Flood	Relocation Pow Wow Trail	Hernando County	$166,225.95	>15	5	
	HC BOCC	Flood	Peck Sink Stormwater Park	Hernando County	$1,927,250.00 / FL Communities Trust	2009		
	HC BOCC	All Hazard	Develop and Implement a Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan	Hernando County	$75,000 HMGP	2012 Draft sent to FEMA		
COMPLETED PROJECTS (Mitigated)								
	HC BOCC	Hurricanes	Animal Services Administration Bldg – Hardened Expansion	City of Brooksville	$350,000 - Local	Completed		
	Hernando County	Tornado	Annual public presentation by NWS/Ruskin (weather spotters)2012	Hernando County City of Brooksville, City of Weeki Wachee	$ – Local	Completed		
	ARC Nature Coast Facility	Hurricanes	Retrofit new bldg above code, use to their clients during emergencies.	Hernando County	$1,100,000	Completed		
	HC Health Dept.	Pandemic	Training video for DOH employees	Hernando County	$-Local	Completed		
	Enrichment Center	Hurricanes	Special Needs Shelter at Quarry Bldg at COB	City of Brooksville	Local, City, Federal appropriation	Completed		
	HC School Board	Hurricanes	Window/door retrofit – Parrott School (300 shelter spaces)	City of Brooksville	$127,900/ HMGP	Completed		
	HC BOCC	Hurricanes	Wind retrofit DPW facilitiy	City of Brooksville	$119,573 - HMGP	Completed		
	Homeowner -	Flood	Acquire repetitive flood loss property at 5291 Tropical Point	Hernando County	$564,605.00 / RFC	Completed		

	HC BOCC	Flood	Install generator & transfer switch: Audie Brook lift station	Hernando County	$38,000 – HMGP	Completed		
	HC BOCC	Flood	Install telemetry system at the County Jail lift station.	Hernando County	$9,000 – TBD or HMGP	Completed		
	HC BOCC	Flood	Install 45 KW gen & power transfer switches at Station 11.	Hernando County	$19,000 - EMPATF or HMGP	Completed		
	HC BOCC	Flood	Install 200 KW gen & auto transfer switch: High Point lift station	Hernando County	$37,500 - PDM or HMGP	Completed		
	HC BOCC	Hurricanes/ Floods	Install Storm Shutters, 45KW gen & pwr transfer switch: Station 22	Hernando County	$22,500 - EMPATF or HMGP	Completed		
	HC BOCC	Flood	Install 45 KW gen & power transfer switches at station 14.	Hernando County	$19,000 – HMGP	Completed		
	HC BOCC	Hurricanes/ Floods	Install Storm Shutters, 45KW gen, pwr transfer switch: Station13	Hernando County	$22,500 – HMGP	Completed		
	HC BOCC	Flood	Install 60 KW gen, transfer switch & telemetry system at Ridge Manor West main lift station.	Hernando County	$34,000 – HMGP	Completed		
	HC BOCC	Flood	Install 60 KW gen, auto transfer at Brookridge Main lift station.	Hernando County	$25,000 – HMGP	Completed		
	HC BOCC	Flood	Install 240 KW gen, automatic transfer switch at Hut lift station.	Hernando County	$40,000 – HMGP	Completed		
	HC BOCC	Flood	Ridge Manor Stormwater Pumping Facility. Install pump station at Sherman Hills subdivision (protects 100 homes from flooding.	Hernando County	$313,229.09 – Local funding	Completed 2007		
	Homeowner	Flood	Acquire flood loss property: 12064 Canopy Oaks Rd	Hernando County	$298,563.00 / HMGP	Completed 2006		
	Brooksville, City	Hurricanes	Retrofit Windows/Doors on City Hall & install new back-up generator, transfer switches, etc.	City of Brooksville	$226,222.25 / HMGP (Exclude generator: $160,766.32	Completed 2008		
	Brooksville, City	Hurricanes	Wind retrofit Police Station	City of Brooksville				
	HC BOCC	Hurricanes	Install storm shutters, generator and transfer switch at Station 12	Hernando County	$108,650.29 / HMGP (incl. Station 21)	Completed 2007		
	HC BOCC	Hurricanes/ Floods	Install Storm Shutters, 45 KW generator and power transfer switches at Station 21.	Hernando County	$108,650.29 / HMGP (incl. Station 12)	Completed 2007		

	Brooksville, City	Hurricanes	Retrofit windows and doors on Fire Station.	City of Brooksville	$28,836.50 – Municipal EMPATF or HMGP	Completed 2007		
	HC BOCC Spring Hill Fire Rescue	Hurricanes	Reinforce bay doors and install Storm Shutters at Station 4.	Hernando County	$25,217.53 / HMGP	Completed 2006		
	HC BOCC	Hurricanes	Construct hardened EOC and 911 Operations Center.	City of Brooksville	$1,187,211 - Local Bonds & HMGP.	Completed 2006/07		
	Brooksville, City of	Flood	Install generator and transfer switch on East Ave. lift station.	City of Brooksville	$23,500 – USDA	Completed 2005/06		
	Brooksville, City of	Flood	Install generator and transfer switch on Kingswood lift station.	City of Brooksville	$13,500 – USDA	Completed		
	Brooksville, City of	Flood	Install generator and transfer switch on D Street lift station.	City of Brooksville	$13,500 – USDA	Completed		
	Brooksville, City of	Flood	Install generator and transfer switch on SR 50 lift station.	City of Brooksville	$44,500 – USDA	Completed		
	Brooksville, City of	Flood	Install generator and transfer switch on A Street lift station.	City of Brooksville	$13,500 – USDA	Completed		
	Brooksville, City of	Flood	Install generator and transfer switch on Bus Barn lift station.	City of Brooksville	$13,500 – USDA	Completed		
	Brooksville, City of	Flood	Install generator & transfer switch on Tom Varn Park lift station.	City of Brooksville	$13,500 – USDA	Completed		
	Brooksville, City of	Flood	Install generator & transfer switch on 3 Seasons lift station.	City of Brooksville	$13,500 – USDA	Completed		
	Brooksville, City of	Flood	Install generator & transfer switch on Norborne Estates lift station.	City of Brooksville	$13,500 – USDA	Completed		
	Brooksville, City of	Flood	Install generator & transfer switch on Lincoln Dr. lift station.	City of Brooksville	$13,500 – USDA	Completed		
	Brooksville, City of	Flood	Install generator & transfer switch on PHCC lift station.	City of Brooksville	$23,500 – USDA	Completed		
	Brooksville, City of	Flood	Install generator & transfer switch on Parrot M.S.lift station.	City of Brooksville	$23,500 – USDA	Completed		
	Brooksville, City of	Flood	Install generator & transfer switch on Moton lift station.	City of Brooksville	$13,500 – USDA	Completed		
	Brooksville, City of	Flood	Install generator & transfer switch on Fairgrounds lift station.	City of Brooksville	$13,500 – USDA	Completed		
	Homeowner	Flood	Elevate/Acquire repetitive flood loss property: Maplewood Dr	Hernando County	TBD – FMAP or HMGP	Completed		

	Spring Hill Fire Rescue	Hurricanes	Reinforce bay doors and install Storm Shutters at Station 3.	Hernando County	$4,896 – PDM or HMGP	2005/06		
	Weeki Wachee, City of	Flood	Improve storm water drainage within the city.	City of Weeki Wachee SWFWMD	$50,000 – EMPATF or HMGP	Completed		
	HC School Board	Hurricanes	Window/door retrofit –Hernando High (200 shelter spaces)	City of Brooksville	$65,000 – EMPATF or HMGP	2005/06		
	HC School Board	Hurricanes	Window/door retrofit –Nature Coast High(400 shelter spaces)	Hernando County	$75,000 – EMPATF or HMGP	2005/06		
	HC School Board	Hurricanes	Window/door retrofit– Chocochatti ES (400 shelter spaces)	Hernando County	$82,000 – EMPATF or HMGP	2005/06		
	HCSO	Hurricanes, Coastal and Severe Storms, Floods, Wildfire, Winter Storm Freeze, Sinkholes, Coastal/ River Erosion, Lightning, Drought, Heat Wave, Tornado	All Hazards Outreach 2009 Hurricane and Safety Expo at Weeki Wachee Springs, 3000 in attendance	City of Weeki Wachee, City of Brooksville, Hernando County	$10,000 – Local	May-09		
	HCSO	Coastal Storm, Floods, River Erosion	2009 CRS Outreach – All Property Owners (insert in Trim Notice	Hernando County, City of Weeki Wachee, City of Brooksville	$3,000 – Local	Aug-09		
	HC Emer. Mgmt.	Hurricanes, Coastal and Severe Storms, Floods, Wildfire, Winter Storm Freeze, Sinkholes, Coastal/ River Erosion, Lightning, Drought, Heat Wave, Tornado	All Hazards Outreach 2008 Hurricane Expo at Weeki Wachee Springs, 2500 in attendance	City of Weeki Wachee, City of Brooksville, Hernando County	$10,000 – Local	Jun-08		
	HC Emer. Mgmt.	Coastal Storm, Floods, River Erosion	2008 CRS Outreach – All Property Owners (insert in Trim Notice	Hernando County, City of Weeki Wachee, City of Brooksville	$4,000 – Local	Aug-08		
	HC Emer. Mgmt.	Hurricanes, Coastal and Severe Storms, Floods, Wildfire, Winter Storm Freeze, Sinkholes, Coastal/ River Erosion, Lightning, Drought, Heat Wave, Tornado	All Hazards Outreach 2007 Hurricane Expo - at Weeki Wachee Springs, 1000 in attendance	City of Weeki Wachee, City of Brooksville, Hernando County	$10,000 – Local	Jun-07		
	HC Emer. Mgmt.	Coastal Storm, Floods, River Erosion	2007 CRS Outreach – All Property Owners (insert in Trim Notice	Hernando County, City of Weeki Wachee, City of Brooksville	$4,000 – Local	Aug-07		

	HC Emer. Mgmt.	Hurricanes, Coastal and Severe Storms, Floods, Wildfire, Winter Storm Freeze, Sinkholes, Coastal/ River Erosion, Lightning, Drought, Heat Wave, Tornado	All Hazards Outreach 2006 Hurricane Expo - at Weeki Wachee Springs, 8000 in attendance	City of Weeki Wachee, City of Brooksville, Hernando County	$10,000 – Local	Jun-06		
	HC Emer. Mgmt.	Coastal Storm, Floods, River Erosion	2006 CRS Outreach – All Property Owners (insert in Trim Notice	Hernando County, City of Weeki Wachee, City of Brooksville	$4,000 – Local	Aug-06		
	HC Emer. Mgmt.	Hurricanes, Coastal and Severe Storms, Floods, Wildfire, Winter Storm Freeze, Sinkholes, Coastal/ River Erosion, Lightning, Drought, Heat Wave, Tornado	All Hazards Outreach 2005 Hurricane Expo - at Weeki Wachee Springs, 2986 in attendance	City of Weeki Wachee, City of Brooksville, Hernando County	$10,000 – Local	Jun-05		
	HC Emer. Mgmt.	Coastal Storm, Floods, River Erosion	2005CRS Outreach – All Property Owners (insert in Trim Notice	Hernando County, City of Weeki Wachee, City of Brooksville	$4,000 – Local	Aug-05		
	HCSO	Hurricanes, Coastal and Severe Storms, Floods, Wildfire, Winter Storm Freeze, Sinkholes, Coastal/ River Erosion, Lightning, Drought, Heat Wave, Tornado	All Hazards Outreach: Annual Hurricane and Safety Expo -2010	Hernando County, City of Brooksville, City of Weeki Wachee	$10,000 – Local	May-10		
	HCSO	Flood	Annual CRS Outreach – All Property Owners (insert in Trim Notice	Hernando County, City of Brooksville, City of Weeki Wachee	$4,000 – Local	Aug-10		
	LMS Committee	Wildfire	Support/Assist with the development of a Community Wildfire Protection Plan.	Hernando County City of Brooksville, City of Weeki Wachee,	$ – Local	2009-2010		
	HC Fire Rescue	Hazardous Materials	Local training for employees to support mitigation and response activities	Hernando County City of Brooksville, City of Weeki Wachee	$ – Local	2010		
	Enrichment Center	Hurricanes	Special Needs Shelter at Quarry Bldg at COB	City of Brooksville	Local, City, Federal appropriation	2012		
	HC BOCC, FEMA, SWFWMD	Flood	Countywide Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Hernando County, City of Brooksville,	Cooperative:	Feb-12		

				City of Weeki Wachee				
	HCSO	Hurricanes, Coastal and Severe Storms, Floods, Wildfire, Winter Storm Freeze, Sinkholes, Coastal/ River Erosion, Lightning, Drought, Heat Wave, Tornado	All Hazards Outreach: Annual Hurricane and Safety Expo -2011	Hernando County, City of Brooksville, City of Weeki Wachee	$10,000 – Local	Jun-11		
	HCSO	Hurricanes, Coastal and Severe Storms, Floods, Wildfire, Winter Storm Freeze, Sinkholes, Coastal/ River Erosion, Lightning, Drought, Heat Wave, Tornado	All Hazards Outreach: Annual Hurricane and Safety Expo -2012	Hernando County, City of Brooksville, City of Weeki Wachee	$10,000 – Local	Jun-12		
	HCSO	Hurricanes, Coastal and Severe Storms, Floods, Wildfire, Winter Storm Freeze, Sinkholes, Coastal/ River Erosion, Lightning, Drought, Heat Wave, Tornado	All Hazards Outreach: Annual Hurricane and Safety Expo -2013. 2,200 in attendance	Hernando County, City of Brooksville, City of Weeki Wachee	$10,000 – Local	Jun-13		
	HCSO	Coastal Storm, Floods, River Erosion	2010 CRS Outreach – All Property Owners (insert in Trim Notice	Hernando County, City of Weeki Wachee, City of Brooksville	$3,000 – Local	Aug-09		
	HCSO	Coastal Storm, Floods, River Erosion	2011 CRS Outreach – All Property Owners (insert in Trim Notice	Hernando County, City of Weeki Wachee, City of Brooksville	$3,000 – Local	Aug-09		
	HCSO	Coastal Storm, Floods, River Erosion	2012 CRS Outreach – All Property Owners (insert in Trim Notice	Hernando County, City of Weeki Wachee, City of Brooksville	$3,000 – Local	Aug-09		
	HCSO	Coastal Storm, Floods, River Erosion	22013 CRS Outreach – All Property Owners (insert in Trim Notice	Hernando County, City of Weeki Wachee, City of Brooksville	$3,000 – Local	Aug-09		
	Hernando County	Tornado	Annual public presentation by NWS/Ruskin (weather spotters)2012	Hernando County City of Brooksville, City of Weeki Wachee	$ – Local	Annual		

	Hernando County	Drought, Lightning, Winter Storms and Freezes	National Preparedness Month, Sept 2012. Conduct outreach activities that focus specifically on these four hazards: drought, lightning, winter storms and freezes. Activities will be as defined in the NPM documentation booklet.	Hernando County City of Brooksville, City of Weeki Wachee	$ – Local	Annual		
Closed or Withdrawn Without Mitigation								
	Homeowner -	Flood	Acquire repetitive flood loss property at 34071 Madison Ave	Property Owner and HC	$84,876.03 / HMGP	TBD		
	Homeowner -	Flood	Elevate repetitive flood loss property at 3205 Gulf Dr.	Property Owner and HC	$88,404.00 / HMGP	TBD		
	Homeowner -	Flood	Acquire repetitive flood loss property: 33377 Westwood Dr.	Property Owner and HC	$128,587 / HMGP	TBD		
	Spring Hill Fire Rescue	Hurricanes	Reinforce bay doors , install Storm Shutters: Hydrant & Supply Bldg.	Spring Hill Fire Rescue	$4,388 – PDM or HMGP	2005/06		
	Spring Hill Fire Rescue	Hurricanes	Reinforce bay doors and install Storm Shutters at Station 1.	Spring Hill Fire Rescue	$10,557 – PDM or HMGP	2005/06		
	Spring Hill Fire Rescue	Hurricanes	Reinforce bay doors and install Storm Shutters at Station 2.	Spring Hill Fire Rescue	$11,779 – PDM or HMGP	2005/06		
	HC BOCC	Hurricanes	Wind retrofit Govt Center	Hernando County	TBD / HMGP	2008		
	Enrichment Ctr, Oak Hill Hospital	Hurricanes	Retrofit new building above code, use for Special Needs Shelter.	Oak Hill Hospital	$1,268,795.16 / HMGP	2008		
	Health Department	Hurricanes	Install generator in conjunction with wind retrofit.	Health Department	TBD - EMPA	TBD		
High	HC BOCC	Flood	Elevate lift station and control panel at Rhanbuoy Lift Station.	Hernando County	$8,000 – Local Funding or HMGP	TBD		

The last section of the projects list contains Closed or Withdrawn Without Mitigation projects. The homeowner for the Madison Ave project withdrew their application due to a selling their property. The Gulf Ave project was withdrawn due lack of supporting engineering information on part of the owner. Westwood Dr. was withdrawn due to private property resale. The Spring Hill Fire Rescue projects were withdrawn due to alternative reconstruction plans for the buildings. Hernando County withdrew the wind retrofit projects due to lack of engineering feasibility. The enrichment center project was resubmitted under a different project heading and has since been completed. The health department withdrew their project due to its feasibility. In return they have constructed a new facility which contains this mitigation action. Lastly the lift station project is withdrawn and integrated into a broader scope project on the list.

APPENDIX B: LMS MEETING MINUTES

This section includes LMS Meeting Minutes for the following meeting dates:

- June 9, 2011
- December 15, 2011
- August 30, 2012
- December 19, 2012
- January 6, 2014
    - The 2013 meeting had to be re-scheduled for early January 2014, due to illness and difficulty coordinating members' schedules. This meeting was advertised in 2013.
- September 19, 2014
- November 12, 2014
- December 11, 2014
- January 8, 2015

The lists below include the LMS Working Group and LMS Homeowners Associations, who receive notification of LMS Meetings.

Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Working Group 2015 Active Members

Member	Title	Organization	
Adam Brook	Manager of Library Services	Hernando County	abrooks@hernandocounty.us
Al Gray	Environmental Manager DOH	Dept. of Health	albert_gray@doh.state.fl.us
Angela Allen	FDOT Emergency Operations Coordinator	Dept of Transportation	angela.allen@dot.myflorida.com
Angel Turner	Library Services Supervisor		
Ann Kirkendall	American Red Cross Nature Coast	American Red Cross Nature Coast	annkirkendall3@aol.com
Annette Doying	Director, Pasco County EM	Pasco County	adoying@pascocountyfl.net
Bill Geiger (*)	City of Brooksville Community Development Director	City of Brooksville Community Development Director	bgeiger@cityofbrooksville.us
Brian Malmberg	Director, Department of Public Works	Hernando County	bmalmberg@hernandocounty.us
Catherine Edminsten	Director, Oak Hill Hospital ER	Oak Hill Hospital ER	catherine.edminsten@hchealthcare.com
Christy Charlow	Hernando County Risk Manager	Hernando County	ccharlow@hernandocounty.us
Cecilia Patella (*)	Director, Emergency Management	Hernando County Emergency Management	cpatella@hernandosheriff.org

Chuck Morton (*)	LMS Chairman, resident of Weeki Wachee, Hernando County	Private Citizen representing Weeki Wachee	swampdad@juno.com
Chris Linsbeck	Hernando County Zoning Manager	Hernando County	clinsbeck@co.hernando.fl.us
Craig Becker	Hernando County Facilities Manager	Hernando County	braigb@co.hernando.fl.us
David Casto	Director, Sumter County	Sumter County Emergency Management	david.casto@sumtercountyfl.gov
David Miles	Hernando County Senior Planner	Hernando County	davidm@co.hernando.fl.us
Donnie Singer	Director, HousingAuthority	Hernando County	dsinger@hernandocounty.us
Frankie Beville	American Red Cross	American Red Cross	frankie.beville@redcross.org
Fred Lapiana	DPW, Manager	Hernando County	flapiana@co.hernando.fl.us
Gene Altman	Southwest Water Management District	Southwest Florida Water Management District	gene.altman@swfwmd.state.fl.us
George Zoettlein	Director Office of Management & Budget	Hernando County	georgez@hernandocounty.us
Greg Myers (*)	LMS Secretary, resident of Hernando County	gkm59@aol.com	gkm59@aol.com
Greg Read	Duke Energy, Account Manager	Duke Energy	gregery.read@duke-energy.com
Harry Johnson	Manager, Parks and Recreation	Hernando County	hjohnson@hernandocounty.us
James Johnson	Property Appraiser GIS	Hernando County	jjohnson@co.hernando.fl.us
Jan Martine	COAD, Hernnado & Pasco	janlmartini@yahoo.com	janlmartini@yahoo.com
Jennene Norman Vacha	City of Brooksville, Administrator	City of Brooksville	tjnorman-vacha@cityofbrooksville.us
Jodi Singer	Manager, Development Dept.	Hernando County	jodis@co.hernando.fl.us
Joe Eckstein	Director, Citrus County	Citrus County Emergency Management	jeckstein@sheriffcitrus.org
John Burnett	DPW Stormwater Technician	Hernando County	johnb@hernandocounty.us
Joh Edminston	Volunteer Hernando Emergency Animal Rescue	Hernando Emergency Animal Rescue	gocoppermill@yahoo.com
Judith Tear	Florida Forestry Service, PIO	Forest Service	judith.tear@freshfromflorida.com
Karolyn Anthony	Hernando County IT Manager	Hernando County	kanthony@hernandocounty.us
Kevin Carroll	Asst. Chief,	Hernando County	kcarroll@hernandocounty.us

	Hernando County Fire		
Kevin Hohn	Mayor, Brooksville	City of Brooksville	khohn@cityofbrooksville.us
Len Sossamon	Hernando County Administrator	Hernando County	lsossamon@hernandocounty.us
Madelein Austin	Brooksville Police Dept, Admin	Hernando County	madeleine@hernandocounty.us
Manuel Padron	Property Appraiser GIS Manager	Hernando County	mpardon@co.hernando.fl.us
Mario Littman	School Board, Manager Safety & Security	Hernando School District	littman_m@hcsb.k12.fl.us
Mark Barry (*)	LMS Vice-Chair, Executive Director ARC Nature Coast	ARC Nature Coast	Mbarry@thearc-naturecoast.org
Mark Guttman	Hernando County Engineer	Hernando County	guttmann@co.hernando.fl.us
Mike Nickerson	Asst. Chief Hernando County Fire	Hernando County	miken@co.hernando.fl.us
Nina Mattei	DOH, Emergency Planner	Department of Health	nina.mattei@doh.state.fl.us
Pamela Harris	Mitigation Specialist III	Hernando County Emergency Management	psharris@hernandosheriff.org
Paul Siddall	FDEM, Region 4 Coordinator	FDEM	paul.siddall@em.myflorida.com
Paul Wiczorek	Hernando County, Senior Planner	Hernando County	paulw@co.hernando.fl.us
Ronald Lawson	Withlacoochee Electric, Account Manager	Withlacoochee River Electric Cooperative	Rlawson@wrec.net
Rebecca Garrett	Zoning Administrator	Hernando County	rgarrett@hernandocounty.us
Richard Radacky	Brooksville, Public Works Director	City of Brooksville	rradacky@cityofbrooksville.us
Robyn Anderson	Mayor, Weeki Wachee	Weeki Wachee Mayor	robyn.anderson@dep.state.fl.us
Ronald Pianta	Director, Planning Dept.	Hernando County	rpianta@co.hernandofl.us
Russ Wetherington	Director, Purchasing	Hernando County	rwetherington@hernandocounty.us
Scott Jaeger	Director, Christian Contractors	Christian Contractors	scottj@ccaministry.org
Susan Goebel Canning	Director, Utilities	Hernando County	sgcanning@hernandocounty.us
Tim Mossgrove (*)	Brooksville Fire Chief/EM	City of Brooksville	tmossgrove@ci.brooksville.fl.us
Valerie Pianta	Economic Development Coordinator	Hernando County	vpianta@hernandocounty.us

(* indicates voting Executive Committee member)

LMS Homeowners Association

Berkeley Manor	florie@tampabay.rr.com
Berkeley Manor	flbugs@tampabay.rr.com
Berkeley Manor Elizabeth Muller	elm815@aol.com
East Linden Estates	choff@tampabay.rr.com
East Linden Estates HOA	jgarci16@tampabay.rr.com
Frank Primrose Lane	frankdell@tampabay.rr.com
Glen Lakes HOA	angelogienlakes@yahoo.com
Glenlakes HOA	glenlakeshoa@gmail.com
Hamilton Hanson	HamiltonHernando@hotmail.com
Heather POA	heatherpoa@att.net
Henry Waller	wallco2@tampabay.rr.com
Hernando Beach POA	hb4291@aol.com
John Bloom	jbloomOOOl@tampabay.rr.com
John Murphy Orchard Park	jmurph19@tampabay.rr.com
Ken Kenkral	kenkral@msn.com
Monique Abdulrahim	monique.abdulrahim@aol.com
Orchard Park	muthergosed45@aol.com
Petti Primrose Lane	petti g@msn.com
Preston Hollow H.0.A	lgroeneveid@tampabay.rr.com
Preston Hollow H.O.A.	jcashl@tamapabay.rr.ocm
Preston Hollow HOA	knaser@tampabay.rr.com
Primrose Lane H.O.A.	arwms@tampabay.rr.com
Primrose Lane HOA	bcruzn@tampabay.rr.com
Pristine Place HOA	gmtldavis@yahoo.com
Rainbow Hills Dean	roydeanSl@yahoo.com
Rainbow Hills Estates HOA	johnnyk406@aol.com
Rainbow Woods Welsh	awelshlll 7@yahoo.com
Regency Oaks Boland	aboland@tampabay.rr.com
Regency Oaks Civiv Assoc	g haynes@ta m pa bay. rr.com
Silverthorn HOA	renate67@tampabay.rr.com
Sterling Hill HOA	fzullkowski@tampabay.rr.com
Steven Davis	sdavis34609@tampabay.rr.com
The Oaks Heise	hheise@tampabay.rr.com
The Oaks Lapinski	leo lapinski@yahoo.com
The Oaks Marilee	mari lee39@tampabay.rr.com
Timber Pine Community Assoc	jviambert6@aol.com
Timber Pine Community Tesh	wtesh@timberpines.com
West Linden Estates HOA	mrbo40@bellsouth.net
Woodland waters Inc.	jny3846@yahoo.
Woodland Waters Inc.	Ella ellab@att.net

Hernando County, Florida

LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY WORKING GROUP

Chuck Morton, Chairman ~ Mark Barry, Vice-Chairman ~ Greg Myers, Secretary

Meeting Minutes – June 9, 2011

Meeting Location – Emergency Operations Center – Brooksville, FL

Meeting called to order by Chairman Chuck Morton at 10:00 a.m. Chairman Morton presented the agenda for our current meeting and a copy of the prior meeting minutes to each member and guest. Chairman Morton led the group in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Meeting minutes from the meeting of November 19, 2010 were accepted as submitted. Motion by Greg Myers to accept the minutes, seconded by Bill Davies. Motion passed.

Chairman Morton asked for any Committee reports. Chairman Morton updated the group on the various community and neighborhood organizations he has been speaking at in regards to the LMS Committee and the responsibilities of the Committee.

OLD BUSINESS:

Cecilia Patella updated the Committee on the status of the DFIRM updates. The DFIRM's are at the "protest stage" of the update allowing the citizens affected by these updates to file their documents on why they object to the new flood zone designation of their property.

Cecilia Patella reported no new info on the Wildfire Mitigation Plan that is in place. The Plan is being implemented currently during our dry season in the hopes to prevent any major wildfires.

Pam Harris reported a claim was filed with the BP Oil Gulfcoast Claims Facility for reimbursement to Hernando County for the hours spent in the response to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. The reimbursement for this portion of the claim has been received from BP in the amount of $10,000. The loss revenue portion of the clam is still pending as are all other loss revenue claims with BP that have been filed. Chairman Morton shared with the group of a shrimper in Hernando Beach that was reimbursed by BP for his losses. Cecilia Patella reported that Hernando County has a current Oil Spill Plan in place to protect our shorelines.

Cecilia Patella reported that a $100,000. Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan (PDRP) grant was awarded to Hernando County with a 25% match making the actual amount received at $75,000. This will be a working plan and is due by 5/30/2012 but does not have to be adopted by that date, just completed and submitted for review.

Cecilia Patella presented to the group an updated LMS Project List for the group to verify and discuss any updates or additions.

NEW BUSINESS:

Cecilia Patella reported that the Hurricane Expo 2011 was held on 5/7/2011 as a public outreach for the LMS Plan. Cecilia was pleased to report that approximately 1500 people attended the Expo.

Cecilia Patella updated the group on the status of our new emergency shelters: (1)PHCC Spring Hill Campus on Commercial Way grand opening was April, 2011; (2) Mark Barry reported the ARC shelter is open and functioning while waiting for the certification as a shelter; (3) Bill Geiger reported the Quarry Enrichment Center is planned to be done by June 30, 2011.

Cecilia Patella reviewed with the group the updated LMS Project List and made note of any changes/updates to the list can be current.

Cecilia Patella also updated the group on the new Mitigation Projects, (1) Fire Station retro fit grant is available. (2) Cecilia is proposing an upgrade to the EOC by obtaining a new second generator for the building as a backup to the main generator at an approximate cost of $200,000. (3) RCMP/ a resident has inquired about LMS monies for the making and producing of tornado shelters. The resident will be provided with the necessary application documents for his request.

Cecilia Patella reported that the 2011 Season will be an above average activity with approximately 16 named storms, 9 Hurricanes and 5 major Hurricanes.

Cecilia Patella updated the group that in aftermath of Japan's Nuclear Disaster, she has dusted off Hernando County's Nuclear Plan (1993) and will be working to update it.

Chairman Morton asked for any public suggestions or questions. None stated.

Chairman Morton announced that our next meeting will be in November, 2011 unless we have a need to meet earlier. An email will be sent out to announce the exact date. Motion by Greg Myers, seconded by Cecilia Patella to adjourn. Motion passed. Meeting adjourned at 11:08 a.m.

Hernando County, Florida

LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY WORKING GROUP

Chuck Morton, Chairman ~ Mark Barry, Vice-Chairman ~ Greg Myers, Recording Secretary

Meeting Minutes –December 15, 2011

Meeting Location – Emergency Operations Center – Brooksville, FL

Meeting called to order by Chairman Chuck Morton at 11:30 a.m. Chairman Morton presented the agenda for our current meeting and a copy of the prior meeting minutes to each member and guest. Chairman Morton led the group in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Meeting minutes from the meeting of June 9, 2011 were accepted as submitted. Motion by Greg Myers to accept the minutes, seconded by Cecilia Patella. Motion passed.

Chairman Morton asked for any Committee reports. None to report.

OLD BUSINESS:

Cecilia Patella updated the Committee on the Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan which has been assigned to Calvin Giordano & Associates who is doing a comprehensive review of all of the County's plans to get a good picture of the County.

Pam Harris reported that our Community Rating System recertification is confirmed. Our current CRS is now 6. In addition, Pam reported that she has made available to the City of Brooksville the information the County has complied to assist the City in their CRS.

Pam Harris reported that she has received a new mitigation project request (Ramona). This is a repetitive loss house and is a rental house. Pam is applying for grants that could be used to purchase the house and to put the property back to a natural state.

NEW BUSINESS:

Annual LMS Board Elections are now due. Chairman Morton asked for any nominations from the floor. None stated. Motion by Bill Geiger, seconded by Cecilia Patella to keep our current elected Board for another year. The LMS Board for the 2012 year will be Chuck Morton, Chairman; Mark Barry, Vice Chairman and Greg Myers, Recording Secretary. Motion passed.

Cecilia Patella reported that the ARC Nature Coast shelter is completed and is open and operational. The shelter has been confirmed and is listed on the State's database.

Pam Harris reported that FEMA is now dictating that all shelters must provide to Functional Needs verses Special Needs. This is a result of recent litigation. Pam explained to the LMS Committee the difference between the two and the rationale of this distinction. Pam will update the Committee with more information as it becomes available.

Pam Harris requested permission to update the LMS members list and executive members. Pam was requested to poll the members on her list to ascertain those that are still interested in being a part of the LMS committee. Permission was granted to Pam and she is to report back at the next meeting on the results of her poll.

Greg Myers made a motion, seconded by Cecilia Patella to authorize Pam Harris to send the annual letter to the State of FL regarding the LMS Committee activities of 2011 and the election of the 2012 Committee Officer's.

Cecilia Patella updated the group on the Peck Sink project which has been started and is on-going.

Cecilia Patella reported that the Hurricane Expo 2012 will be held on 6/2/2012 starting at 10AM as a public outreach for the LMS Plan. Cecilia requested the LMS Committee Officer's be available for the Expo to assist the community with questions and more information on the LMS Committee.

Bill Geiger suggested that the upcoming meeting agenda and prior meeting minutes be sent with the announcement of the LMS Committee Meeting so members have a chance to review prior to the meeting.

Chairman Morton asked for any public suggestions or questions. None stated.

Chairman Morton announced that our next meeting will be in March 16, 2012 at 10:00AM unless we have a need to meet earlier. An email will be sent out to remind the members. Motion by Greg Myers, seconded by Cecilia Patella to adjourn. Motion passed. Meeting adjourned at 12:35PM.

Hernando County, Florida
LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY WORKING GROUP
Chuck Morton, Chairman – Mark Barry, Vice-Chairman – Greg Myers, Recording Secretary

Meeting Minutes –August 30, 2012
Meeting Location – Emergency Operations Center – Brooksville, FL.

Meeting called to order by Chairman Chuck Morton at 10:06 a.m. Chairman Morton led the Pledge of Allegiance and presented the agenda for the current meeting and a copy of the prior meeting minutes. There was only 1 officer and 2 voting members so we were unable to approve the minutes due to lack of a quorum. The committee will be polled via email for acceptance of the meeting minutes. There was a consensus of the members present that the minutes were accurate.

Chairman Morton asked for committee reports. The chairman reported that he had done a mitigation presentation at The Heather for the crime watch. The message was very well received and he had 17 people present.

OLD BUSINESS:

Cecilia Patella updated the members present on the Hurricane and Safety EXPO that was held in May with an attendance record of over 2100. We had a 5 member meteorologist panel that was very well received. There was a steady flow of people throughout the day and we were running busses from the satellite parking lots.

Pam Harris reported that she is working on the member roster to remove emails that are no longer accurate.

Cecilia Patella reported that the Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan was completed and has been approve by the state. It has been forwarded to the federal level for approval.

Cecilia Patella and Bill Geiger discussed the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance that is being reviewed at the state level. Mr. Geiger reported that every city and county is required to update the ordinance. The city has a Unified Plan Committee Code and the standard model ordinance provided by the State does not fit into our community, so the review becomes more complicated.

NEW BUSINESS:

Cecilia Patella updated the members with the number of applicants that we had register with FEMA due to Tropical Storm Debby. We had 1534 citizens apply for assistance as of 8/30/12 after TS Debby dropped 18 inches of rain in some portions of Hernando County. She also gave a report on the Disaster Recovery Center, and some of the local areas where we still have standing water. We had one swift water rescue in the county and we are now looking at grant opportunities to make sure our fire department and sheriff's office are equipped properly in the event of a future occurrence.

Cecilia Patella and Pam Harris discussed some of the issues that were identified for the After Action Report for TS Debby and TS Isaac and as soon as that report is completed we will be

sending it to the State. Emergency Management has had several property owners express interest in mitigation grants, and they are going to reschedule a mitigation workshop with the state (first one was cancelled due to TS Isaac) and invite the citizens to the EOC to receive information on the grants that are available and what the application process is.

Cecilia Patella reported on the sinkhole situation in Hernando County and the fact that we had a geologist come from the state to look at the areas of concern. She informed the group that the geologist reported that in one location we had 29 sinkholes and in the residential areas we only had 2 houses impacted.

Emergency Management spoke about the possible new mitigation projects that could come out of TS Debby, and that some are repetitive loss properties and some are first time flood events. Once the applicants are vetted for grant purposes and the benefits to cost analysis is completed the projects will be prioritized and entered on the LMS project worksheet. We did cover the issue of secondary homes as they do not qualify for HMGP grants but under FEMA guidelines they do qualify for loss of business revenue.

Cecilia Patella stated she did not have staff to manage the number of projects that might come out of TS Debby and Bill Geiger suggested that we may be able to draw off resources from the Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP). Ms. Patella said that we would be able to incorporate a project management cost into the grants we do based on 3% of the grant funding and we would potentially be able to hire someone to manage the whole process.

The upcoming mitigation workshops for CRS/NFIP were discussed and the reason for these workshops. Both these meetings are required for Storm Ready Compliance and the Community Rating Systems (CRS) educational component. We also do public outreach when we have organizations that ask us to attend their community meetings for educational purposes.

Emergency Management will do the progress report for the LMS committee and send the report to the committee members before taking it to the BOCC for approval. A copy of the report will be submitted in the recertification packet for CRS.

PUBLIC COMMENT:

Don King from Quarterhorse Lane was present and commended Emergency Management for a job well done for the citizens after TS Debby. He also discussed the fact that there are 20 acres of unused land at the backside of Quarterhorse Lane that looks like at one time was a lake but has since dried up. Can there be a project proposed to dig that area out so the water would have somewhere to go and could this be covered by a mitigation grant. Mr. King stated that this property could not be built upon because it is so low and he would consider donating the land to the county if something could be done on it to alleviate the flooding situation that they faced during TS Debby. It was suggested that John Burnett be consulted on the feasibility of this project.

GROUP AND STAFF COMMENTS:

Pamela Harris informed the group of the year end meeting and it was determined that we would have another meeting before year end based on the state mitigation meeting and the projects that we will need to put on record with the LMS.

NEXT MEETING:

No date has been determined for the next meeting.

Year-end meeting to elect officers is scheduled for December 19, 2012 at 10:00 AM in the Emergency Operations Center 18900 Cortez Blvd. Brooksville, FL 34601.

ADJOURMENT:

Motion to adjourn was made at 11:45. Meeting was adjourned without a vote on the motion due to no quorum.

Hernando County, Florida

LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY WORKING GROUP

Chuck Morton, Chairman ~ Mark Barry, Vice-Chairman ~ Greg Myers, Recording Secretary

Meeting Minutes –December 19, 2012

Meeting Location – Emergency Operations Center – Brooksville, FL

Meeting called to order by Chairman Chuck Morton at 10:15 a.m. Chairman Morton presented the agenda for our current meeting and a copy of the prior meeting minutes to each member and guest. Chairman Morton led the group in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Meeting minutes from the meeting of August 30, 2012 were accepted as submitted. Motion by Greg Myers to accept the minutes, seconded by Cecilia Patella. Motion passed.

Chairman Morton asked for any Committee reports. None to report.

OLD BUSINESS:

None to report.

NEW BUSINESS:

Chairman Morton announced that it was time for the elections of 2013 for the office of Chairman, Vice Chairman and Recording Secretary. Motion by Cecilia Patella, seconded by Greg Myers to nominate & elect Chuck Morton as Chairman. Motion passed. Motion by Cecilia Patella, seconded by Chuck Morton to nominate & elect Greg Myers as Recording Secretary. Motion passed. Motion by Cecilia Patella, seconded by Greg Myers to request information from Mark Barry to ascertain if he is still interested in serving as Vice Chairman. Cecilia will report back to the Executive Committee on his response.

Pam Harris & Cecilia Patella presented the most current LMS Project List for review and refresh the group on what is still on the List. There were some additional new projects added to the list. Projects will be prioritized by their BCA ratings. Motion by Greg Myers, seconded by Chuck Morton to approve the LMS Project List as revised at the 12/19/2012 LMS Meeting.

Cecilia Patella reported to the group that EM has completed three major plans and they have been submitted for conditional approval.

Cecilia Patella also updated the group on the flood insurance program and that it has new elevation certificates that will be required after 1/1/2013. Homeowner's will need to complete new forms.

Pam Harris reported that the Annual Progress Report was completed and sent to the BOCC for approval and it has been put on the EM web site.

Cecilia Patella reported the ISO Certification is completed and approved. Our current ISO rating is a "6".

Gene Altman with the Southwest FL Water Management District (SWFWMD) updated the group on the water shed studies and the DFIRM's.

Chairman Morton asked for any public suggestions or questions. None stated.

Chairman Morton announced that our next meeting will be announced by email. Motion by Greg Myers, seconded by Cecilia Patella to adjourn. Motion passed. Meeting adjourned at 11:25AM.

Hernando County, Florida

LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY WORKING GROUP

Chuck Morton, Chairman ~ Mark Barry, Vice-Chairman ~ Greg Myers, Recording Secretary

Meeting Minutes –January 6, 2014

Meeting Location – Emergency Operations Center – Brooksville, FL

Meeting called to order by Chairman Chuck Morton at 10:02 a.m. Chairman Morton presented the agenda for our current meeting and a copy of the prior meeting minutes to each member and guest. Chairman Morton led the group in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Meeting minutes from the meeting of December 19, 2012 were accepted as submitted. Motion by Cecilia Patella to accept the minutes, seconded by Bill Geiger. Motion passed.

Chairman Morton asked for any Committee reports. None to report.

OLD BUSINESS:

Cecilia Patella updated the group on the status of the Tier I, II & III projects.

NEW BUSINESS:

Pam Harris reported on the CRS 5 year certification process and the ISO Representative will be here on January 22, 2014 to assist in obtaining a "5" rating. This would result in an additional 5% discount on homeowner's insurance premiums.

Pam Harris updated the group the Annual Progress Report is completed and ready for submission. The LMS Chairman has approved the report.

Chairman Morton announced that it was time for the elections of 2014 for the office of Chairman, Vice Chairman and Recording Secretary. Motion by Cecilia Patella, seconded by Tim Musgrove to nominate & elect Chuck Morton as Chairman, Mark Barry as Vice Chairman and Greg Myers as Recording Secretary for the 2014 year. Motion passed.

Chairman Morton asked for any public comments.
None stated.

Chairman Morton asked for any group & staff comments. Tim Musgrove requested suggestions on what needs EM has and the issues facing EM. Tim is currently going through the fire class and he is in need of these suggestions for this class. Tim thanked everyone for their interest and suggestions.

Pam Harris announced the volunteer organization Active in Disasters has been reactivated and is currently in the process of building up members.

Chairman Morton announced that our next meeting will be announced by email. Motion by Greg Myers, seconded by Mark Barry to adjourn. Motion passed. Meeting adjourned at 11:03AM.

Hernando County, Florida

LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY WORKING GROUP

Chuck Morton, Chairman ~ Mark Barry, Vice-Chairman ~ Greg Myers, Recording Secretary

Meeting Minutes –September 19, 2014

Meeting Location – Emergency Operations Center – Brooksville, FL

Meeting called to order by Chairman Chuck Morton at 1:06 p.m. Chairman Morton presented the agenda for our current meeting and a copy of the prior meeting minutes to each member and guest. Chairman Morton led the group in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Meeting minutes from the meeting of January 6, 2014 were accepted as submitted. Motion by John Edmonds to accept the minutes, seconded by Cecilia Patella. Motion passed.

Chairman Morton asked for any Committee reports. Chairman Morton reported he spoke to members of the public and distributed literature on the LMS Group and Wildfire Mitigation at the Weeki Wachee Springs Newcomers Reception held annually for new residents to Hernando County.

OLD BUSINESS:

Cecilia Patella updated the group on the status of the Mitigation Acquisition Projects which are at the contracting stage to acquire and tear down the properties. Working currently on obtaining the approval from the BOCC to start work.

The group was updated that the organization *Active in Disasters* is active and has been working on networking to ascertain needs of the Community.

NEW BUSINESS:

Cecilia Patella reported on the CRS 5 year certification process and the ISO Representative was here on January 22, 2014 to assist in obtaining a "5" rating. The "5" rating would result in a 25% discount on flood insurance for homeowner's in a flood area and a 10% discount for homeowner's outside of a flood area. Cecilia answered various questions from the group on her report.

Cecilia Patella reported on the 5 year LMS Plan update and when it will be due to the State. She reported that even though the Plan is not due until September, 2015, the State will need it by March, 2015 to allow them time to review and for the LMS Committee to address any changes presented by the State. Cecilia reported she is working on the hiring of a contractor to assist in the updating of the LMS Plan. Cecilia stated that our cooperation in working with the City of Brooksville and the City of Weeki Wachee will also be a part of the LMS Plan. Cecilia advised everyone that the plan is to have monthly meetings to review and update the Plan.

Cecilia Patella updated the group on the Annual Progress Report and it is in the preparation stage and will be updated and sent to the LMS Committee for approval.

Cecilia Patella reported that the State is doing a statewide "Sinkhole Vulnerability Study" and the Study will be published on their website for public access. Concerns were expressed on how this Study will effect insurance costs and home values.

Judy Tear from the Forestry Service updated the group that it was time for them to update their CWPP. They are working on making their Plan a 5 year plan to coincide with the LMS Plan's due date. Judy also stated she and her co-worker, Nicole Howard who is a tree specialist, have a new program presentation that provides homeowners with information on how to be fire wise and how to mitigate their property from wild land fires.

Chairman Morton asked for any public comments.
Various suggestions, questions and comments from the group present were addressed and answered.

Chairman Morton asked for any group & staff comments.
None stated.

Chairman Morton announced that our next meeting will be announced by email.

Motion by Bill Geiger, seconded by Cecilia Patella to adjourn. Motion passed. Meeting adjourned at 1:55PM.

Hernando County, Florida

LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY WORKING GROUP

Chuck Morton, Chairman ~ Mark Barry, Vice-Chairman ~ Greg Myers, Recording Secretary

Meeting Minutes –September 19, 2014

Strategy Plan Update Meeting

Meeting Location – Emergency Operations Center – Brooksville, FL

Meeting called to order by Chairman Chuck Morton at 2:07 p.m. Chairman Morton turned the meeting over to Cecilia Patella for her presentation.

Cecilia Patella asked for the members present to introduce themselves.

Pam Harris confirmed to the group the public notice was timely published.

Cecilia Patella presented to the group the purpose of this meeting and the goals and objectives for the updating of the LMS Plan. We are under a close deadline to have this update completed and to the State for review so there will be monthly meetings of this group to work on the updating of the Plan. Cecilia asked each member to review the LMS Projects List to ascertain if it is still current for their specific projects and to submit any update or changes so they may be incorporated in the updated LMS Projects List. Cecilia provided a form to each member to assist in adding a project or updating the information on a project.

Chairman Morton asked for any public comments.
None stated.

Chairman Morton asked for any group & staff comments.
None stated.

Chairman Morton announced that our next meeting will be announced by email.

Motion by Mark Guttman, seconded by Brian Malmberg to adjourn. Motion passed. Meeting adjourned at 2:55PM.

Hernando County, Florida

LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY WORKING GROUP

Chuck Morton, Chairman ~ Mark Barry, Vice-Chairman ~ Greg Myers, Recording Secretary

Meeting Minutes –November 12, 2014

Meeting Location – Emergency Operations Center – Brooksville, FL

Meeting called to order by Chairman Chuck Morton at 11:02 a.m. Chairman Morton presented the agenda for our current meeting to each member and guest. Chairman Morton led the group in the Pledge of Allegiance.

NEW BUSINESS:

Chairman Morton asks the guests present for this meeting to introduce themselves. Our guests are Bruce Day, Lauren Yeatter & Michael Arnold.

Bruce Day, who is with the Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council will be working as a consultant on the LMS Plan update. Bruce presented a power point presentation to the group explaining the purpose of a LMS Plan and the update process.

Lauren Yeatter reviewed the risk assessment of the current LMS Plan to identify the areas for update. Lauren reviewed with the group the process on how the update will be done.

Michael Arnold reviewed the LMS Projects List and suggested a change in the ranking system being used. Michael suggested a High, Medium or Low ranking system to categories the projects on the List. The LMS Executive Committee will need to re-rank the LMS Projects List under the new ranking system. Michael requested the group represented at this meeting to review the current LMS Projects List and use the new ranking system to identify their projects on this List. Please submit any changes to their projects to Pam Harris no later than December 8, 2014 to allow time for Michael to prepare an updated Master LMS Projects List under the new ranking system in preparation of our next scheduled meeting.

Chairman Morton asked for any public comments and any closing comments.

Next meeting will be on December 11, 2014 at 4pm for the Executive Committee and 5pm for the public and LMS group members.

Motion by Greg Myers, seconded by Cecilia Patella to adjourn. Motion passed. Meeting adjourned at 12:22PM.

Hernando County, Florida

LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY WORKING GROUP

Chuck Morton, Chairman ~ Mark Barry, Vice-Chairman ~ Greg Myers, Recording Secretary

Meeting Minutes –December 11, 2014 at 4PM

Meeting Location – Emergency Operations Center – Brooksville, FL

Meeting called to order by Chairman Chuck Morton at 4:01 p.m. Chairman Morton presented the agenda for our current meeting to each member and guest. Chairman Morton led the group in the Pledge of Allegiance.

NEW BUSINESS:

Michael Arnold presented the STAPLEE Evaluation Elements to be used while rating the LMS Project List in a High, Medium & Low rating.

The LMS Committee reviewed the LMS Projects List and updated the ratings of these projects under the STAPLEE Evaluation system and gave the "Prioritized Projects", "Approved Projects" and "Proposed Projects" a new rating using the STAPLEE system with a rating of High, Medium or Low. This new rating of the LMS Projects List was approved and adopted by the LMS Committee.

Chairman Morton asked for any public comments and any closing comments.

Next meeting will be on December 11, 2014 at 6pm for the public and LMS group members.

Motion by Greg Myers, seconded by Bill Geiger to adjourn. Motion passed. Meeting adjourned at 5:43PM.

Hernando County, Florida

LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY WORKING GROUP

Chuck Morton, Chairman ~ Mark Barry, Vice-Chairman ~ Greg Myers, Recording Secretary

Meeting Minutes –December 11, 2014 at 6PM

Meeting Location – Emergency Operations Center – Brooksville, FL

Meeting called to order by Chairman Chuck Morton at 6:05 p.m. Chairman Morton presented the agenda for our current meeting to each member and guest. Chairman Morton led the group in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Cecilia Patella confirmed the public meeting notice was published in the Tampa Bay Times and was displayed on the County and City website's.

Meeting minutes from the meeting of November 12, 2014 were accepted as submitted. Motion by Sarah Moyer to accept the minutes, seconded by Kevin Carroll. Motion passed.

Chairman Morton asked for any Committee Reports: Cecilia Patella reported that Emergency Management has been doing CPR Training, Mitigation Education and presentations to Homeowner's Associations Mitigation. Chuck Morton reported that he presented to the Realtor's meeting information on the LMS Group and how to become involved in the LMS Committee. He provided information on Mitigation before the disaster.

OLD BUSINESS:

Cecilia Patella reported the 5 year LMS Plan is due for updating and the purpose of this evening meeting is to stimulate participation from the public and to provide them a time that will maximize their attendance.

Michael Arnold presented to the group a power point presentation on the purpose of having a LMS Committee and their role in the Community.

Lauren Yeatter presented to the group a power point presentation on the asset listings of the County demographics, a listing of critical facilities with the number of facilities in each of the various categories and she provided a historical Hurricane event report for the County.

NEW BUSINESS:

Chairman Morton reported to the group that we are at the annual time of year that new Officers of the LMS Committee need to be elected for the upcoming year 2015. Cecilia Patella made a motion to appoint Chuck Morton as Chairman, Mark Barry as Vice Chairman and Greg Myers as Recording Secretary of the LMS Committee for the 2015 year. Motion seconded by Kevin Carroll. Motion Passed.

Cecilia Patella reported to the group she will be preparing the Annual Progress Report Letter for the LMS Committee and will present it to Chairman Morton for his signature.

Chairman Morton asked for any public comments and any closing comments.

Next meeting will be on January 8, 2014 at 11am.

Motion by Kevin Carroll, seconded by Cecilia Patella to adjourn. Motion passed. Meeting adjourned at 7:20PM.

Hernando County, Florida

LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY WORKING GROUP

Chuck Morton, Chairman ~ Mark Barry, Vice-Chairman ~ Greg Myers, Recording Secretary

Meeting Minutes –January 8, 2015

Meeting Location – Emergency Operations Center – Brooksville, FL

Meeting called to order by Chairman Chuck Morton at 11:05 a.m. Chairman Morton presented the agenda for our current meeting to each member and guest. Chairman Morton led the group in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Pam Harris confirmed the public meeting notice was published in the Tampa Bay Times and was displayed on the County and City websites'.

Meeting minutes from the meeting of December 11, 2014 were accepted as submitted. Motion by Kevin Carroll to accept the minutes, seconded by Cecilia Patella. Motion passed.

Chairman Morton turned the meeting over to Michael Arnold to present the first review of data for the update on the LMS Plan. Michael Arnold introduced Lauren Yeatter to start first with her presentation.

OLD BUSINESS:

Lauren Yeatter presented to the group a power point presentation on the Risk & Vulnerability Assessment portion of the LMS Plan. This was a review of the Tropical Cyclones that have effected Hernando County over the years. Measurement is done by the determination if the eye of the storm or the center of circulation of the storm passes through Hernando County. Group discussion on adding various items to the updated LMS Plan including the storms known as Andrea on the Tropical Cyclones chart and adding Debbie to the Flood Event chart. Lauren Yeatter continues the review of the Flood Events and the Storm Surge Events that have effected Hernando County. She is also continuing her research on the sinkholes that have been documented in Hernando County.

Gene Altman with the Southwest FL Water Management District requested if any of the 11 Water Sheds in Hernando County are being included in the updated LMS Plan. Six Water Sheds are actually under analysis. Cecilia Patella stated the Water Sheds were submitted and will be included in the updated LMS Plan.

Lauren Yeatter finished up her presentation by advising the group that she will work to have the updated LMS Plan to the group by the end of January, 2015 to review in preparation of our next LMS Meeting on February 18, 2015.

OLD BUSINESS (cont'd):

Michael Arnold presented to the group a review of the preliminary changes and updates already being included in the updated LMS Plan and the narrative part of the LMS Plan. Michael Arnold advised the group that this meeting is the time to present any additions to the updated LMS Plan. Our meeting on February 18, 2015 will be approving the final draft of the updated LMS Plan prior to submission to the State of FL and FEMA.

NEW BUSINESS:

Chairman Morton asked for any public comments and any closing comments.

Next meeting will be on February 18, 2014 at 11am.

Motion by Greg Myers, seconded by Cecilia Patella to adjourn. Motion passed. Meeting adjourned at 12:57PM.

APPENDIX C: LMS COMMITTEE BY-LAWS

Hernando County
Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Committee

BYLAWS

ARTICLE I: PURPOSES OF THE COMMITTEE

The purpose of the Hernando County Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Committee is to decrease the vulnerability of the citizens, governments, business and institutions of the county to the future human, economic and environmental costs of natural and technological disasters. The Committee will develop, monitor, implement and maintain a comprehensive plan for hazard mitigation, which will be intended to accomplish this purpose.

ARTICLE II: MEMBERSHIP

Participation in the Committee is voluntary by all entities. Membership in the Committee is open to the various agencies of county government and all municipalities within the county, private organizations, civic organizations, water management districts, regional planning councils, independent special districts, businesses, non-profit organizations and individuals supporting its purpose.

A member in good standing is one who has attended at least 50% of the meetings during the last 12 months or 3 meetings in succession.

ARTICLE III: ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The organizational structure of the Committee shall consist of the Executive Committee, county support staff, and other temporary subcommittees as deemed necessary by the Committee.
The Executive Committee shall consist of designated representatives of the following:

- Representatives from the government of Hernando County and each participating incorporated municipality,
- Representatives from organizations and associations representing key business, industry, and community interest groups of Hernando County, and
- Other such individuals

The Executive Committee shall be comprised of 9-12 members who shall have the authority to approve items concerning the LMS Committee.

The Executive Committee shall be elected from the body of members who attend at least 2/3 of the regular LMS Committee meetings. In the event that a member fails to maintain this record that member may be replaced by a vote of the full LMS Committee.

The members shall be elected for terms of 1 year. Election of the Executive Committee shall coincide with the election of the LMS Chair, Vice Chair and Recording Secretary who shall automatically be on this committee.

Any member in good standing of the Committee is eligible for election as an officer: a chairperson, a vice-chairperson and a recording secretary. Officers will be elected by a majority vote of the membership. Each shall serve a term of one year and be eligible for re-election for an unlimited number of terms.

The chair will preside at each meeting of the Committee, as well as establish temporary subcommittees and assign personnel to them. The vice chair will fulfill the duties and responsibilities of the chair in his or her absence. The Recording Secretary will be the record keeper for the LMS Committee and will fulfill the duties and responsibilities of the chair in the absence of the chair and vice chair.

The Hernando County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management personnel will provide technical support and assist with coordination of the Committee.
Temporary subcommittees may be established at any time for special purposes by the chair of the Executive Committee, and their membership designated at that time.

ARTICLE IV: RESPONSIBILITIES

The Committee will be responsible for oversight and coordination of all actions and decisions by the Committee and is solely responsible for formal actions in the name of the LMS Committee, including the release of reports, development of resolutions and similar activities.

Planning: To develop and revise a Local Mitigation Strategy as necessary, to coordinate mitigation activities within the County, to set an order of priority for local mitigation projects and to submit annual LMS updates to the Florida Division of Emergency Management as required. To identify, analyze and monitor the hazards threatening Hernando County and the vulnerabilities of the community 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 plan 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 Committee.

Public Information: To secure public input and comment on the efforts of the Committee; to inform the public about the activities of the Committee, to conduct public information and

education programs regarding hazard mitigation; to assist with the conduct of public hearings; and, to promote public acceptance of the strategy developed by the Committee. To promote disaster preparedness and mitigation at the community/individual level through partnerships and volunteerism.

ARTICLE V: ACTIONS BY THE COMMITTEE

A. Authority for Actions

Only the LMS Executive Committee has the authority to take final actions in the name of the LMS Committee. Actions by subcommittees or program staff are not considered as final until affirmed by action of the LMS Executive Committee.

B. Meetings, Voting and Quorum

Meetings will be conducted in accord with the most current Robert's Rules of Order, if and when deemed necessary by chair of the meeting. At a minimum, the committee will meet annually. Additional meetings may be scheduled quarterly or semi-annually based on the needs or as requested by the any of Executive Committee members. All meetings will be publicly advertised with a minimum of 10 working days' notice.
All final actions and decisions made in the name of the LMS Committee will be by affirmative vote of a quorum of the Executive Committee. A quorum shall consist of voting members present. Each member shall have one vote.

C. Special Votes

Special votes may be taken under emergency situations or when there are other extenuating circumstances that are judged by both the chair and vice chair of the Executive Committee to prohibit scheduling a regular meeting. Special votes may be by email, fax and/or first class mail, and shall be in accord with all applicable statutes for such actions. A quorum shall consist of voting members that respond within the set time period.

D. Public Hearings

When required by statute or the policies of Hernando County, or when deemed necessary by the Executive Committee, a public hearing regarding actions under consideration for implementation by the LMS Committee will be held.

E. Documentation of Actions

All meetings and other forms of action by the LMS Executive Committee and subcommittees will be documented and made available for inspection by the public.

F. Sunshine Law

The LMS Committee will abide by the Florida Sunshine Law.

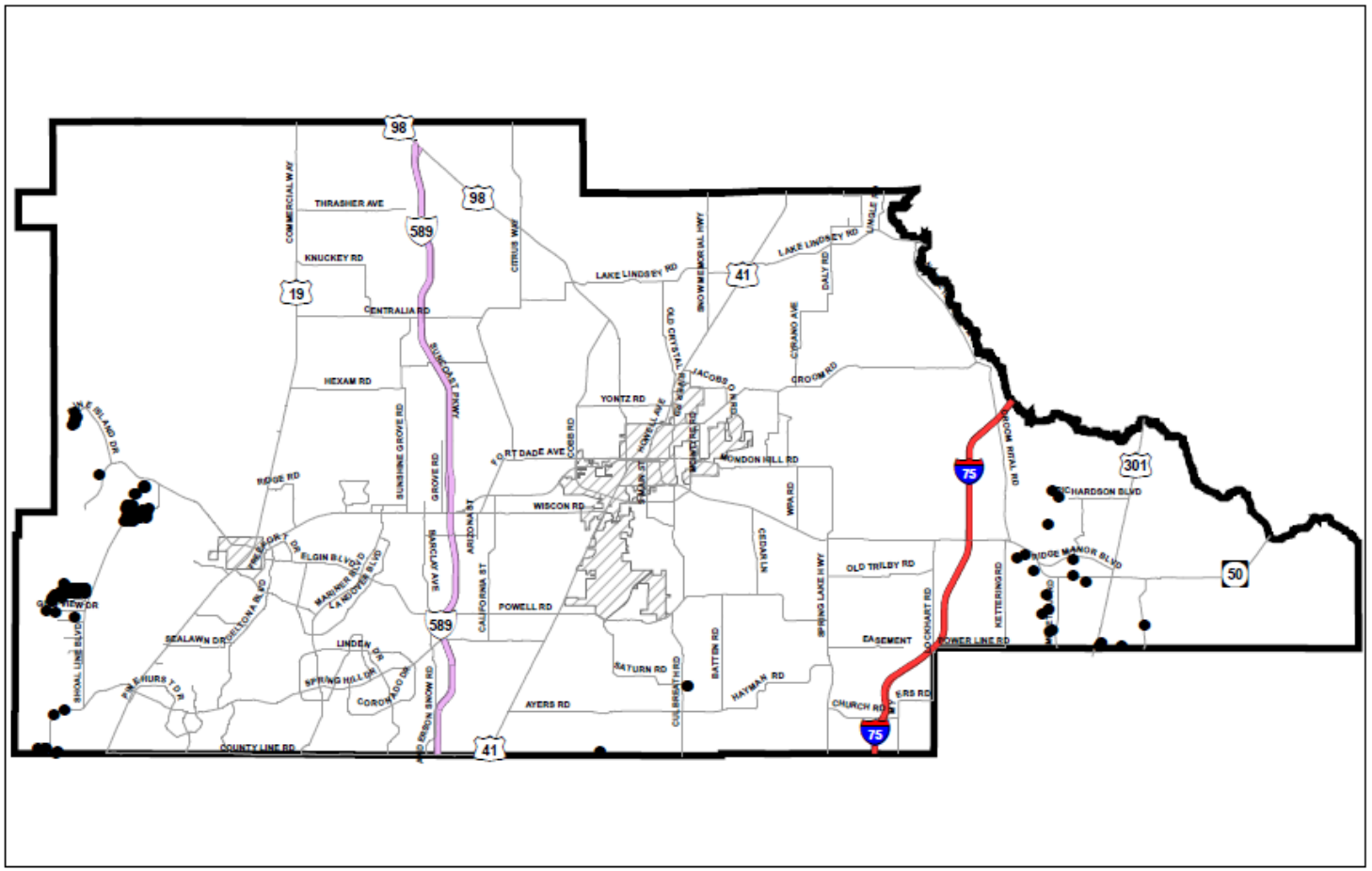
ARTICLE VI: ADOPTION AND AMENDMENTS TO THE BYLAWS

The Bylaws of the LMS Committee may be adopted and/or amended by a two-thirds majority vote of the members in good standing of the Executive Committee. All proposed changes to the bylaws will be provided to each member of the Executive Committee not less than ten working days prior to such a vote.

ARTICLE VII: DISSOLUTION OF THE COMMITTEE

The LMS Committee may be dissolved by affirmative vote of 60%of the members of the Executive Committee at the time of the vote, by order of a court of competent jurisdiction, and/or by instruction of the Hernando County governing body. At the time of dissolution, all remaining documents, records, equipment and supplies belonging to the LMS Committee will be transferred to Hernando County for disposition.

APPENDIX D: REPETITIVE LOSS PROPERTIES



Repetitive Loss Properties
Hernando County, Florida

AGENDA ITEM NO. G-2
7/20/15

AGENDA ITEM
MEMORANDUM

TO: HONORABLE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

VIA: T. JENNENE NORMAN-VACHA
CITY MANAGER

FROM: CLIFF TAYLOR, ESQ., ASSISTANT CITY ATTORNEY

SUBJECT: RESOLUTION NO. 2015-12 AND DEEDS DEDICATING CITY PROPERTY FOR USE AS GOOD NEIGHBOR TRAIL RIGHT-OF-WAY

DATE: July 14, 2015

GENERAL SUMMARY: The City has expressed its wish that the Good Neighbor Trail would run through the incorporated limits of the City. The proposed path that would run through the City would partially run through Tom Varn Park. The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) will not allow municipal land that is dedicated to Parks and Recreation to be used for the Good Neighbor Trail project. The proposed Resolution, as well as the attached deeds, if approved, would act to dedicate City property (including some property that is currently dedicated to Parks and Recreation use) to be used as right-of-way for the Good Neighbor Trail. This dedication/reclassification would allow the FDOT to consider the use of these lands as a portion of the corridor for the Good Neighbor Trail Project.

The proposed Resolution dedicates two different parcels of land for Good Neighbor Trail right-of-way use. These two parcels of land are described in two quitclaims deeds which are attached to this agenda item and include:

1. A quitclaim deed which deeds Parks and Recreation land located in Tom Varn Park and owned by the City to the City as land to be used for the Good Neighbor Trail.

2. A quitclaim deed in which Mr. Mason has deeded his property, which runs adjacent to Tom Varn Park, to the City.

BUDGET IMPACT: There is no budget impact as a result of the approval of the attached Resolution and Quitclaim deed.

LEGAL REVIEW: The City Council has Home Rule authority pursuant to (Article VIII, 2(b), Florida Constitution, and F. S. §166.011) to dedicate its own property for different public uses.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Staff recommends Council consideration of approval of the attached Resolution No. 2015-12 upon roll-call vote and Quitclaim Deeds.

ATTACHMENTS:
1. Resolution No. 2015-12
2. Quitclaim Deed of property located at Tom Varn Park from the City to the City
3. Quitclaim Deed of property adjacent to Tom Varn Park from Joseph Mason, Esq. to the City
4. Sketch of the property being quitclaimed to the City by Joseph Mason, Esq.
5. Survey of the property located at Tom Varn Park, which is being proposed for dedicated to Good Neighbor Trail Use

Attachment 1

RESOLUTION NO: 2015-12

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF BROOKSVILLE, FLORIDA; DEDICATING CERTAIN LANDS IN AND ADJACENT TO TOM VARN PARK TO BE USED BY THE PUBLIC AS RIGHT-OF-WAY FOR THE GOOD NEIGHBOR TRAIL PROJECT; PROVIDING FOR CONFLICTS AND SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, The City of Brooksville ("City") is attempting to obtain approval from the Florida Department of Transportation (hereinafter "FDOT") for a portion of the Good Neighbor Trail to be constructed within certain portions of the City; and

WHEREAS, The City wishes to make certain property available to FDOT, within the incorporated limits of the City, for use by the public, in an effort to accommodate this request; and

WHEREAS, A portion of property (hereinafter "Parcel 1") the City wishes to utilize for the Good Neighbor Trail project is owned by the City of Brooksville, and was originally designated for use by the City's Parks and Recreation Department; and

WHEREAS, the City wishes to dedicate Parcel 1 as right-of-way to accommodate the alignment of the proposed corridor for the Good Neighbor Trail within City; and

WHEREAS, the City has executed a quitclaim deed with regard to Parcel 1 for the purpose of reclassifying said property as right-of-way, for use in conjunction with the construction of the Good Neighbor Trail. A copy of said deed is attached hereto and incorporated herein as Exhibit "A", *in haec verba*; and

WHEREAS, another portion of property (hereinafter "Parcel 2") the City wishes to be utilized for the Good Neighbor Trail is located adjacent to Tom Varn Park, and was previously owned by Joseph M. Mason, Jr.; and

WHEREAS, Joseph M. Mason, Jr. has executed a quitclaim deed of Parcel 2 in favor of the City, to be dedicated as additional right-of-way for the Good Neighbor Trail. A copy of said the deed for Parcel 2 is attached hereto and incorporated herein as Exhibit "B", *in haec verba*; and

WHEREAS, the City wishes to dedicate Parcel 2 as right-of-way to accommodate the alignment of the proposed corridor for the Good Neighbor Trail within City; and

WHEREAS, a survey sketch depicting the right-of-way to be dedicated for public use to accommodate the construction of the Good Neighbor Trail within City is attached hereto and incorporated herein as Exhibit "C", *in haec verba*; and

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Brooksville believes that it is in the best interests of the health, safety and welfare of the citizens of City to dedicate the land referenced above for the reasons stated herein.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BROOKSVILLE, FLORIDA, AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 3. This resolution shall be effective upon adoption by the City Council of the City of Brooksville, Florida.

ADOPTED in regular session this 20th day of July, 2015.

CITY OF BROOKSVILLE

SEAL

By: _____
Frankie Burnett, Mayor

ATTEST: _____
Janice L. Peters, CMC, City Clerk

VOTE OF CITY COUNCIL
Battista ___
Burnett ___
Erhard ___
Kahler ___

APPROVED AS TO FORM FOR THE RELIANCE OF THE CITY OF BROOKSVILLE ONLY:

_____
Thomas S. Hogan, Jr., The Hogan Law Firm, LLC
City Attorney

Attachment 2

TOTAL CONSIDERATION = **$0.00**

THIS INSTRUMENT PREPARED BY AND RETURN TO:

ELIZABETH LESTER MARTIN, ESQ.
THE HOGAN LAW FIRM, LLC
20 S Broad Street
Brooksville, Florida 34601
(352) 799-8423

Parcel I.D.#: _____

[SPACE ABOVE THIS LINE FOR RECORDER'S USE ONLY]

QUIT CLAIM DEED

THIS INDENTURE, made this ___ day of July, 2015, by the **CITY OF BROOKSVILLE,** a municipal corporation, whose mailing address is 201 Howell Avenue, Brooksville, FL 34601,"Grantor," and the **CITY OF BROOKSVILLE,** a municipal corporation, whose mailing address is 201 Howell Avenue, Brooksville, FL 34601,"Grantee."

WITNESSETH, that the said Grantor, for and in consideration of the sum of TEN AND NO/100 DOLLARS ($10.00), in hand paid by the said Grantee, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, has remised, released and quitclaimed, and by these presents does remise, release and quitclaim unto the said Grantee all of the right, title, interest, claim and demand which the said Grantor has in and to the portion of the parcel lying and being in the County of Hernando, State of Florida which is described in Exhibit "A" to this Quitclaim Deed:

This conveyance is being made for the purpose of removing the Parks designation of the portion of the Parcel described in Exhibit A for the purpose of using that property as a right-of-way for the Good Neighbor Trail.

This document is prepared without benefit of title exam, title insurance, or opinion.

This is a Deed of Convenience requiring minimum documentary stamps.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same, together with all and singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and all the estate, right, title, interest and claim whatsoever of the said Grantor, either in law or equity, to the only proper use, benefit and behoof of the said Grantee.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said Grantor has hereunto set his/her/their hand(s) and seal(s) the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in
the presence of two (2) witnesses
as required by Florida law.

City of Brooksville, a political subdivision of the State of Florida

_____ By:_____
Frankie Burnett

_____
Print Name Its: Mayor

_____

_____
Print Name

State of Florida
County of Hernando

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this ____ day of _____, 2015, by _____, as, _____, of and on behalf of the City of Brooksville, a political subdivision of the State of Florida, who is personally known to me or who has produced _____ as identification.

_____
Notary Public

[Seal]

My Commission Expires:_____

EXHIBIT "A"

[Legal Description of the Property to be Conveyed]

Attachment 3

PREPARED BY AND RETURN TO:

Elizabeth Lester, Esquire
The Hogan Law Firm LLC
20 S Broad Street
Brooksville, Florida 34601
352-686-0334
File 09-504
Parcel ID R22 222 19 2272 0000 0190

[Space Above This Line For Recording Data]

QUITCLAIM DEED

THIS INDENTURE, made this ___ day of **July, 2015** by, **JOSEPH M. MASON, JR.**, whose post office address is Post Office Box 1900, Brooksville, Florida 34605, hereinafter called the **"GRANTOR"**, and **THE CITY OF BROOKSVILLE**, a Municipal Corporation of the State of Florida, whose post office address is, 201 Howell Avenue, Brooksville, Florida 34601, hereinafter called the **"GRANTEE"**.

WITNESSETH, that the Grantor, for and in consideration of the sum of Ten ($10.00) Dollars, to them in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have remised, released and quitclaimed, and by these presents do remise, release and quitclaim unto the said Grantees all that certain parcel of land lying and being in the County of Hernando, State of Florida, more particularly described as follows:

SEE EXHIBIT "A" incorporated herein as if set forth *in haec verba* ("Trail"); and subject to all existing easements of record.

TOGETHER with all the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances, with every privilege, right, title, interest and estate, dower and right of dower, reversion, remainder and easement thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining except as otherwise set forth herein.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same in fee simple forever.

This document is prepared without benefit of title exam, title insurance, or opinion.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the **GRANTOR** has signed and sealed these presents the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in our presence:

_____ _____

Witness Name:_____ **JOSEPH M. MASON, JR.**

_____

Witness Name:_____

STATE OF FLORIDA)
COUNTY OF)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this day personally appeared before me, **JOSEPH M. MASON, JR.**, who is personally known to me or who produced as identification and who did not take an oath and they acknowledged before me that he executed the same freely and voluntarily for the purposes therein expressed on ____ day of June, 2015.

(SEAL)

_____

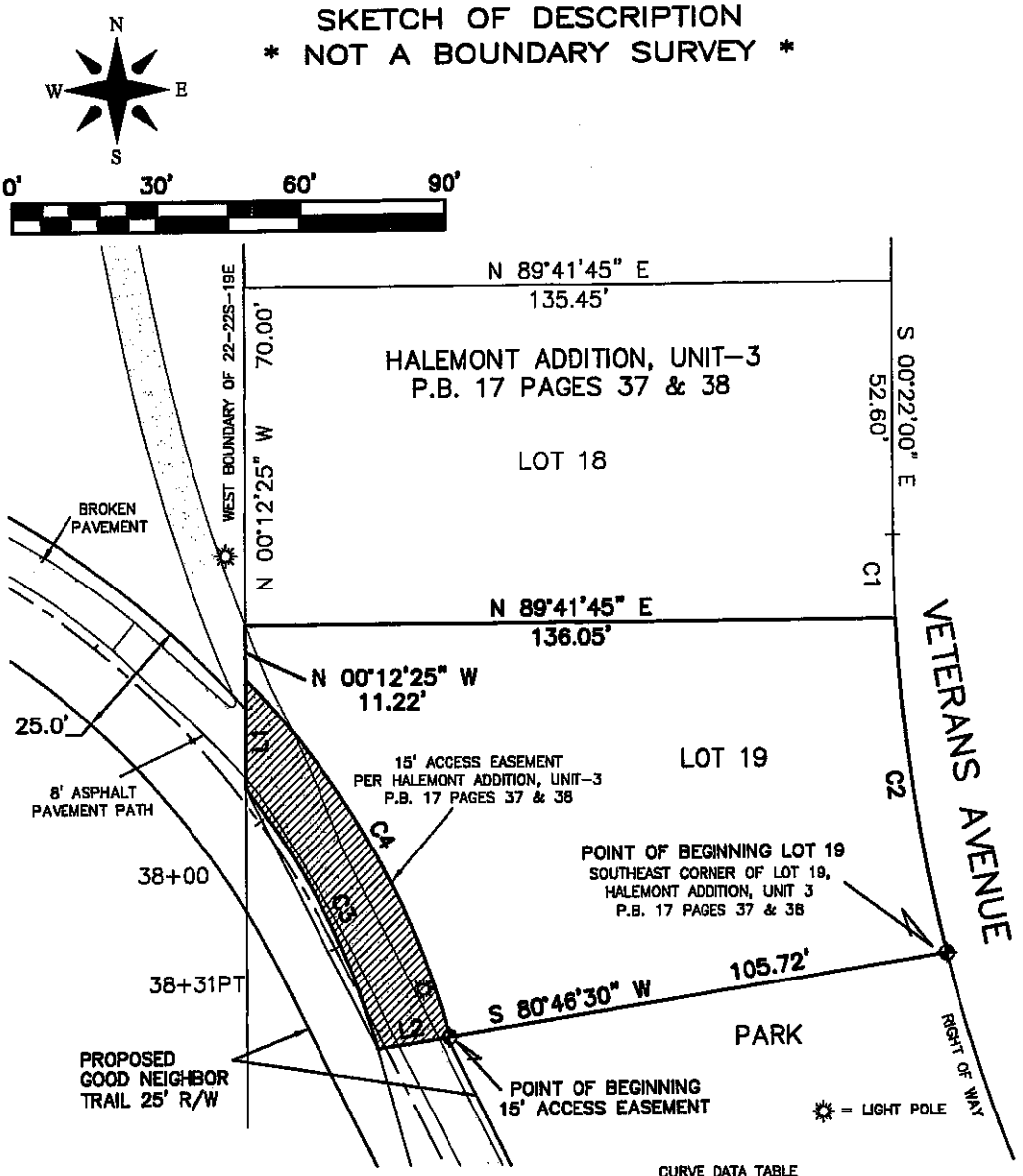
Notary Public

_____

Notary Name Printed

Attachment 4

SECTION 22, TOWNSHIP 22 SOUTH, RANGE 19 EAST
HERNANDO COUNTY, FLORIDA
SKETCH OF DESCRIPTION
* NOT A BOUNDARY SURVEY *



CURVE DATA TABLE

CURVE	RADIUS	DELTA ANGLE	ARC LENGTH	CHORD LENGTH	CHORD BEARING
C1	355.00'	2°48'31"	17.40'	17.40'	S 01°46'15" E
C2	355.00'	11°07'50"	70.00'	69.88'	S 08°49'25" E
C3	152.00'	22°55'33"	60.82'	60.41'	S 27°00'51" E
C4	167.00'	29°36'56"	86.32'	85.36'	N 29°47'23" W

LINE DATA TABLE

LINE	BEARING	DISTANCE
L1	S 00°12'25" E	22.66'
L2	N 80°46'30" E	15.08'

NOTES

1. *THIS MAP REPRESENTS A SKETCH OF DESCRIPTION.*
2. *THIS MAP IS NOT VALID WITHOUT THE SIGNATURE AND ORIGINAL RAISED SEAL OF A FLORIDA LICENSED PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR AND MAPPER.*
3. *ADDITIONS OR DELETIONS TO SURVEY MAPS BY OTHER THAN THE SIGNING PARTY IS PROHIBITED WITHOUT THE WRITTEN CONSENT OF THE SIGNING PARTY.*
4. *THE DESCRIPTION SHOWN WAS CREATED PER THIS SKETCH.*
5. *BEARINGS SHOWN HEREON ARE PER PLAT; HALEMONT ADDITION, UNIT 3 PLAT BOOK 17, PAGES 37 & 38, PUBLIC RECORDS OF HERNANDO COUNTY, FLORIDA.*
6. *ANY REPRODUCTION OR DISTRIBUTION OF THIS SURVEY MAP WITHOUT THE EXPRESS WRITTEN CONSENT OF COASTAL ENGINEERING ASSOCIATES, INC. IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED. THIS MAP IS VALID ONLY TO THOSE PERSONS OR ENTITIES NAMED HEREON. COASTAL ENGINEERING ASSOCIATES, INC. NOR THE SIGNING PARTY WILL ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY FOR ITS UNAUTHORIZED USE.*

Coastal engineering associates, Inc.
Engineering
Planning
Surveying
Environmental
Construction Management
968 Candlelight Boulevard - Brooksville - Florida 34601
(352) 796-9423 - Fax (352) 799-8359
EB-0000142
FLORIDA CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION NO. 7200

DRAWING INVALID UNLESS SIGNED, DATED & SEALED BY REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL

DOUGLAS H. NEGRON, PSM
PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR AND MAPPER
FLORIDA REGISTRATION NUMBER 6901

SKETCH OF DESCRIPTION LOT 19 AND 15' ACCESS EASEMENT	DATE 06-24-15
PREPARED FOR AND CERTIFIED TO: CITY OF BROOKSVILLE, HERNANDO COUNTY, FLORIDA	JOB NO. 15010

SECTION 22, TOWNSHIP 22 SOUTH, RANGE 19 EAST
HERNANDO COUNTY, FLORIDA
SKETCH OF DESCRIPTION
* NOT A BOUNDARY SURVEY *

LOT 19 DESCRIPTION:

LOT 19 LESS THE 15 FEET ACCESS EASEMENT, HALEMONT ADDITION, UNIT–3 AS RECORDED IN PLAT BOOK 17, PAGES 37 AND 38, PUBLIC RECORDS OF HERNANDO COUNTY, FLORIDA AND BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:
FOR A POINT OF BEGINNING, COMMENCE AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SAID LOT 19; THENCE ALONG THE SOUTHERLY BOUNDARY LINE OF SAID LOT 19, S 80°46'30" W A DISTANCE OF 105.72 FEET TO A POINT ON A CURVE THAT IS CONCAVE SOUTHWESTERLY HAVING A RADIUS OF 167.00 FEET, A DELTA OF 29°36'56", A CHORD DISTANCE OF 85.36 FEET AND A CHORD BEARING OF N 29°47'23" W; THENCE ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE A DISTANCE OF 86.32 FEET; THENCE N 00°12'25" W A DISTANCE OF 11.22 FEET; THENCE N 89°41'45" E A DISTANCE OF 136.05 FEET TO A POINT ON A CURVE THAT IS CONCAVE NORTHEASTERLY HAVING A RADIUS OF 355.00 FEET, A DELTA OF 11°07'50", A CHORD DISTANCE OF 69.88 FEET AND A CHORD BEARING OF S 08°49'25" E, SAID CURVE ALSO BEING THE WEST RIGHT OF WAY OF VETERANS AVENUE; THENCE ALONG SAID CURVE A DISTANCE OF 70.00 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

CONTAINING 9,352.1 SQUARE FEET, MORE OR LESS.

15 FEET ACCESS EASEMENT DESCRIPTION:

15 FEET ACCESS EASEMENT, HALEMONT ADDITION, UNIT–3, AS RECORDED IN PLAT BOOK 17, PAGES 37 AND 38, PUBLIC RECORDS OF HERNANDO COUNTY, FLORIDA AND BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBE AS FOLLOWS:
COMMENCE AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF LOT 19, HALEMONT ADDITION, UNIT–3, AS RECORDED IN PLAT BOOK 17, PAGES 37 AND 38, PUBLIC RECORDS OF HERNANDO COUNTY, FLORIDA; THENCE ALONG THE SOUTHERLY BOUNDARY LINE OF SAID LOT 19, S 80°46'30" W A DISTANCE OF 105.72 FEET TO A POINT ON A CURVE THAT IS CONCAVE SOUTHWESTERLY HAVING A RADIUS OF 167.00 FEET, A DELTA OF 29°36'56", A CHORD DISTANCE OF 85.36 FEET AND A CHORD BEARING OF N 29°47'23" W, SAID POINT ALSO BEING THE POINT OF BEGINNING; THENCE ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE A DISTANCE OF 86.32 FEET; THENCE S 00°12'25" E A DISTANCE OF 22.68 FEET TO A POINT ON A CURVE THAT IS CONCAVE SOUTHWESTERLY HAVING A RADIUS OF 152.00 FEET, A DELTA OF 22°55'33", A CHORD DISTANCE OF 60.41 FEET AND A CHORD BEARING OF S 27°00'51" E; THENCE ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE A DISTANCE OF 60.82 FEET; THENCE N 80°46'30" E A DISTANCE OF 15.08 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

CONTAINING 1,106.1 SQUARE FEET, MORE OR LESS.

Coastal engineering associates, Inc.
Engineering
Planning
Surveying
Environmental
Construction Management
966 Candlelight Boulevard - Brooksville - Florida 34601
(352) 796-8423 - Fax (352) 799-8359
EB-0000142
FLORIDA CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION NO. 7200

DRAWING INVALID UNLESS SIGNED, DATED & SEALED BY REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL

DOUGLAS H. NEGRON, PSM
PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR AND MAPPER
FLORIDA REGISTRATION NUMBER 6901

SKETCH OF DESCRIPTION
LOT 19 AND
15' ACCESS EASEMENT

DATE
06–24–15

PREPARED FOR AND CERTIFIED TO:
CITY OF BROOKSVILLE,
HERNANDO COUNTY, FLORIDA

JOB NO.
15010

Attachment 5

RIGHT OF WAY SURVEY

GOOD NEIGHBOR TRAIL

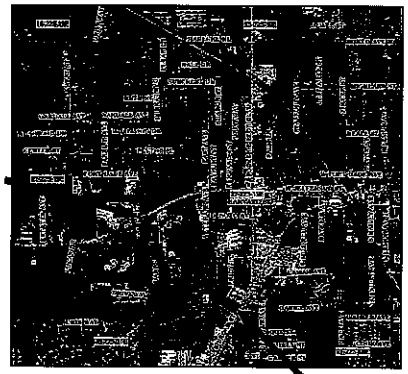
CITY OF BROOKSVILLE, FLORIDA

FROM JEFFERSON STREET TO BROAD STREET

SECTIONS 21 & 22, TWP. 22 S, RNG. 19 E

HERNANDO COUNTY, FLORIDA

BEARINGS AND COORDINATES SHOWN HEREON ARE ON THE FLORIDA STATE PLANE COORDINATES SYSTEM, WEST ZONE, NAD 83 (2011 ADJUSTMENT)



NOT TO SCALE

SURVEY NOTES :

1. THIS SURVEY MAP IS NOT VALID WITHOUT THE SIGNATURE AND ORIGINAL RAISED SEAL OF A FLORIDA LICENSED PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR AND MAPPER
2. ADDITIONS AND/OR DELETIONS TO SURVEY MAPS BY ANYONE WITHOUT THE EXPRESS WRITTEN CONSENT OF THE SIGNING PARTY IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED
3. LAST FIELD WORK CONDUCTED ON 6/2/15.
4. ELEVATIONS SHOWN HEREON ARE ON NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988 (NAVD 88) AND ORIGINATED FROM NGS CONTROL STATION "HERNCO 15" WHICH HAS A PUBLISHED ELEVATION OF 123.86' (NAVD 88)
5. BEARINGS AND COORDINATES SHOWN HEREON ARE ON THE FLORIDA STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, WEST ZONE, NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983 (NAD 83) 2011 ADJUSTMENT, ORIGINATING FROM NGS CONTROL STATION "HERNCO 15" WITH PUBLISHED COORDINATES OF N 1529044.75 E 541225.82
6. NO RIGHT OF WAY INFORMATION FOR DARBY LANE PROVIDED.

SHEET INDEX

GOOD NEIGHBOR TRAIL
PREPARED FOR AND CERTIFIED TO:
CITY OF BROOKSVILLE

PREPARED BY:

JOHN M. SMITH, PSM, CFM
PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR AND MAPPER
FLORIDA REGISTRATION NUMBER 4577

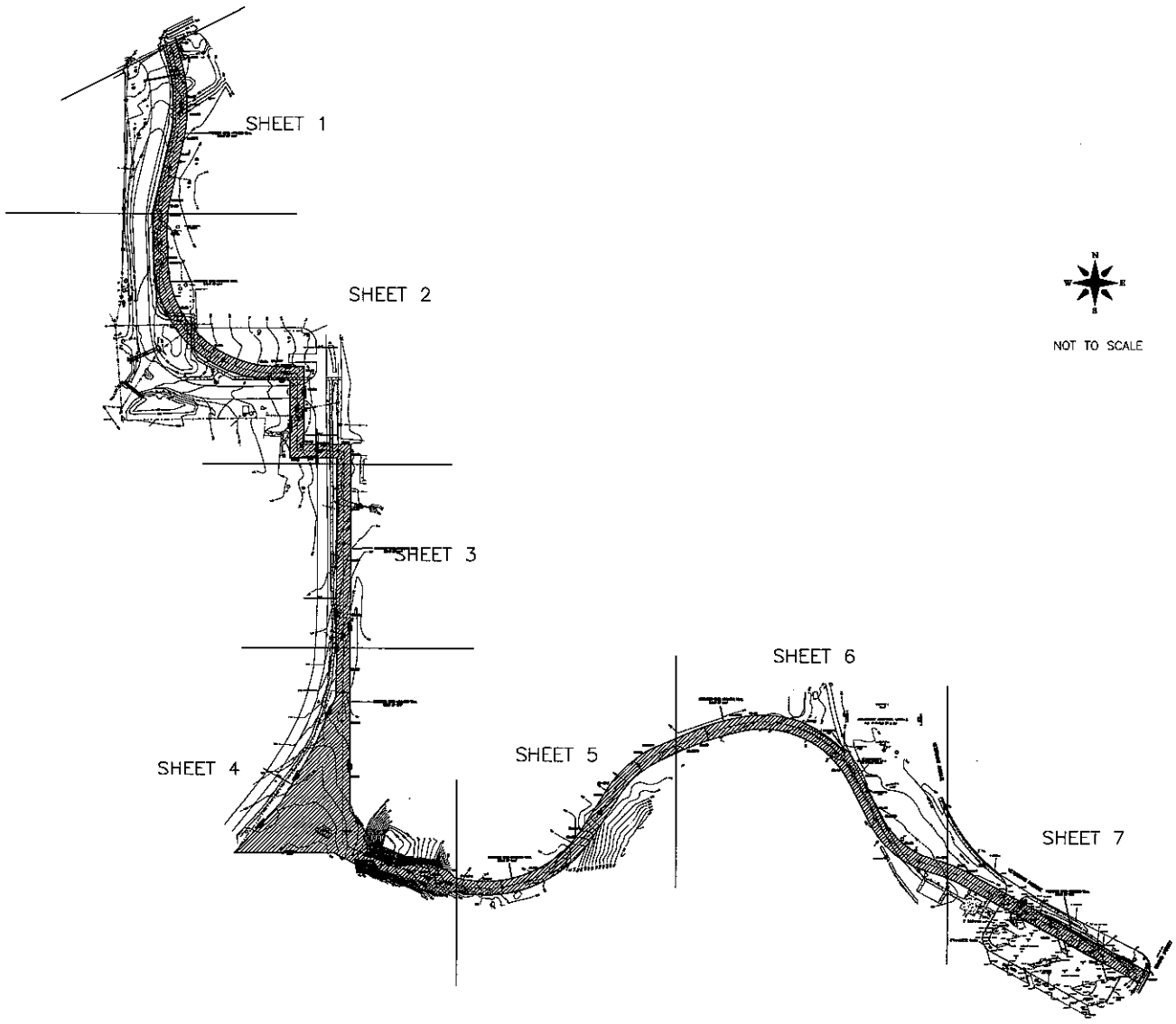
Coastal Engineering Planning Environmental Construction Management
Engineering Associates, Inc.
946 Candlelight Boulevard - Brooksville - Florida 34601
(352) 796-9423 - Fax (352) 796-9339
e-mail: coastal@coastalengineering.com
FLORIDA CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION NO. 2300

DATE	REV BY	REV NO.	REVISION

SHEET
COVER

JOB NO. 15010

GOOD NEIGHBOR TRAIL



NOT TO SCALE

GOOD NEIGHBOR TRAIL

PREPARED FOR AND CERTIFIED TO

CITY OF BROOKSVILLE

PREPARED BY:

GARY W. SMITH, P.E.#17214
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER AND MANAGER
FLORIDA REGISTRATION NUMBER 43777

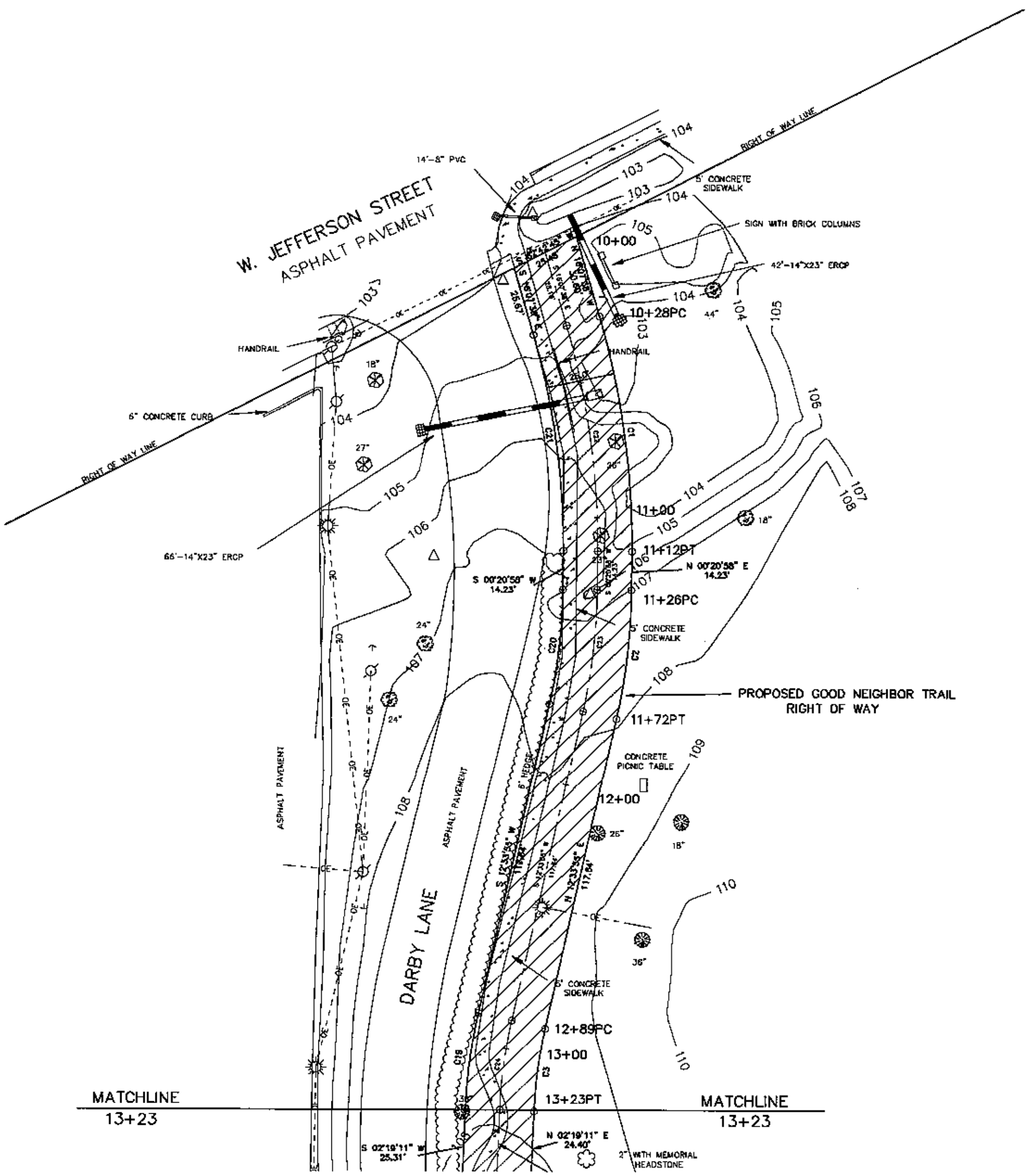
Coastal
engineering consultants, inc.
Engineering
Planning
Surveying
Environmental
Construction Management
946 Cherokee Boulevard - Brooksville - Florida 34601
(352) 796-9423 - Fax (352) 796-8359
FLORIDA CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION NO. 7200

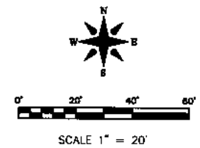
DATE	REV. BY	REV. NO.	REVISION

SHEET

SHEET DETAIL

15010





CURVE DATA TABLE

CURVE	RADIUS	DELTA ANGLE	ARC LENGTH	CHORD LENGTH	CHORD BEARING
C1	305.00'	16°28'37"	87.71'	87.41'	N 07°53'20" W
C2	225.00'	12°12'57"	47.97'	47.88'	N 06°27'27" E
C3	175.00'	10°14'44"	31.29'	31.25'	N 07°26'33" E
C4	195.00'	87°55'17"	299.23'	270.72'	N 45°47'13" W
C5	206.00'	70°28'14"	253.37'	237.70'	S 66°57'31" W
C6	200.00'	34°17'06"	119.68'	117.90'	S 48°51'57" W
C7	500.00'	12°38'24"	110.31'	110.08'	S 72°19'42" W
C8	200.00'	59°56'03"	209.21'	199.80'	N 71°29'57" W
C9	150.00'	48°23'12"	126.68'	122.95'	N 50°28'12" W
C10	300.00'	13°53'29"	72.73'	72.56'	N 67°43'04" W
C11	275.00'	13°53'29"	66.67'	66.51'	S 67°43'04" E
C12	175.00'	48°23'12"	147.79'	143.44'	S 50°28'12" E
C13	175.00'	4°57'48"	15.16'	15.15'	S 28°45'30" E
C14	175.00'	70°14'03"	214.52'	201.34'	S 66°21'26" E
C15	475.00'	12°38'35"	104.82'	104.60'	N 72°19'47" E
C16	175.00'	34°17'06"	104.72'	103.16'	N 48°51'57" E
C17	231.00'	70°28'14"	284.12'	266.54'	N 66°57'31" E
C18	220.00'	87°55'17"	337.59'	305.43'	S 45°47'13" E
C19	200.00'	10°14'44"	35.76'	35.72'	S 07°26'33" W
C20	200.00'	12°12'57"	42.64'	42.56'	S 06°27'27" W
C21	280.00'	16°28'37"	80.52'	80.24'	S 07°53'20" E
C22	292.50'	16°28'37"	84.12'	83.83'	S 07°53'20" E
C23	212.50'	12°12'57"	45.31'	45.22'	S 06°27'27" W
C24	187.50'	10°14'44"	33.53'	33.48'	S 07°26'33" W
C25	207.50'	87°55'08"	318.40'	288.07'	S 45°47'17" E
C26	218.50'	70°28'14"	268.74'	252.12'	N 66°57'31" E
C27	187.51'	34°17'01"	112.20'	110.53'	N 48°51'57" E
C28	487.53'	12°40'09"	107.80'	107.58'	N 72°20'35" E
C29	187.50'	75°07'10"	245.83'	228.60'	S 63°50'11" E
C30	162.50'	48°23'12"	137.23'	133.19'	S 50°28'12" E
C31	287.50'	13°53'29"	69.70'	69.53'	S 67°43'04" E
C32	355.00'	11°18'04"	70.02'	69.91'	S 08°30'52" E
C33	355.00'	2°48'34"	17.41'	17.41'	S 01°22'06" E
C34	167.00'	29°38'56"	86.32'	85.36'	N 29°27'26" W

LEGEND

- MAILBOX
- FIRE HYDRANT
- SANITARY SEWER VALVE
- WATERLINE PAINT
- WATER METER
- WATER VALVE
- WATER TAP
- UTILITY POLE
- GUY ANCHOR
- SIGN
- TELECOMUNICATION BOX
- LIGHT POLE
- WOOD POST
- IRRIGATION CONTROL VALVE
- OAK TREE (SIZE AS NOTED)
- PALM TREE (SIZE AS NOTED)
- SWEETGUM TREE (SIZE AS NOTED)
- ELM TREE (SIZE AS NOTED)
- CEDAR TREE (SIZE AS NOTED)
- MAGNOLIA TREE (SIZE AS NOTED)
- PINE TREE (SIZE AS NOTED)
- HICKORY TREE (SIZE AS NOTED)
- GRAPEFRUIT TREE (SIZE AS NOTED)
- CHINA BERRY TREE (SIZE AS NOTED)
- ERCP ELLIPTICAL REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE

DATE	REV. BY	REV. NO.	REVISION

REUSE OF DOCUMENT
THIS DOCUMENT, COMPRISED OF THE INCORPORATED IDEAS AND DESIGNS, AS AN INSTRUMENT OF PROFESSIONAL SERVICE, IS THE PROPERTY OF COASTAL ENGINEERING ASSOCIATES, INC. AND IS NOT TO BE USED, IN WHOLE OR IN PART FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE WITHOUT THE WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION OF COASTAL ENGINEERING ASSOCIATES, INC.

Coastal engineering associates, inc.
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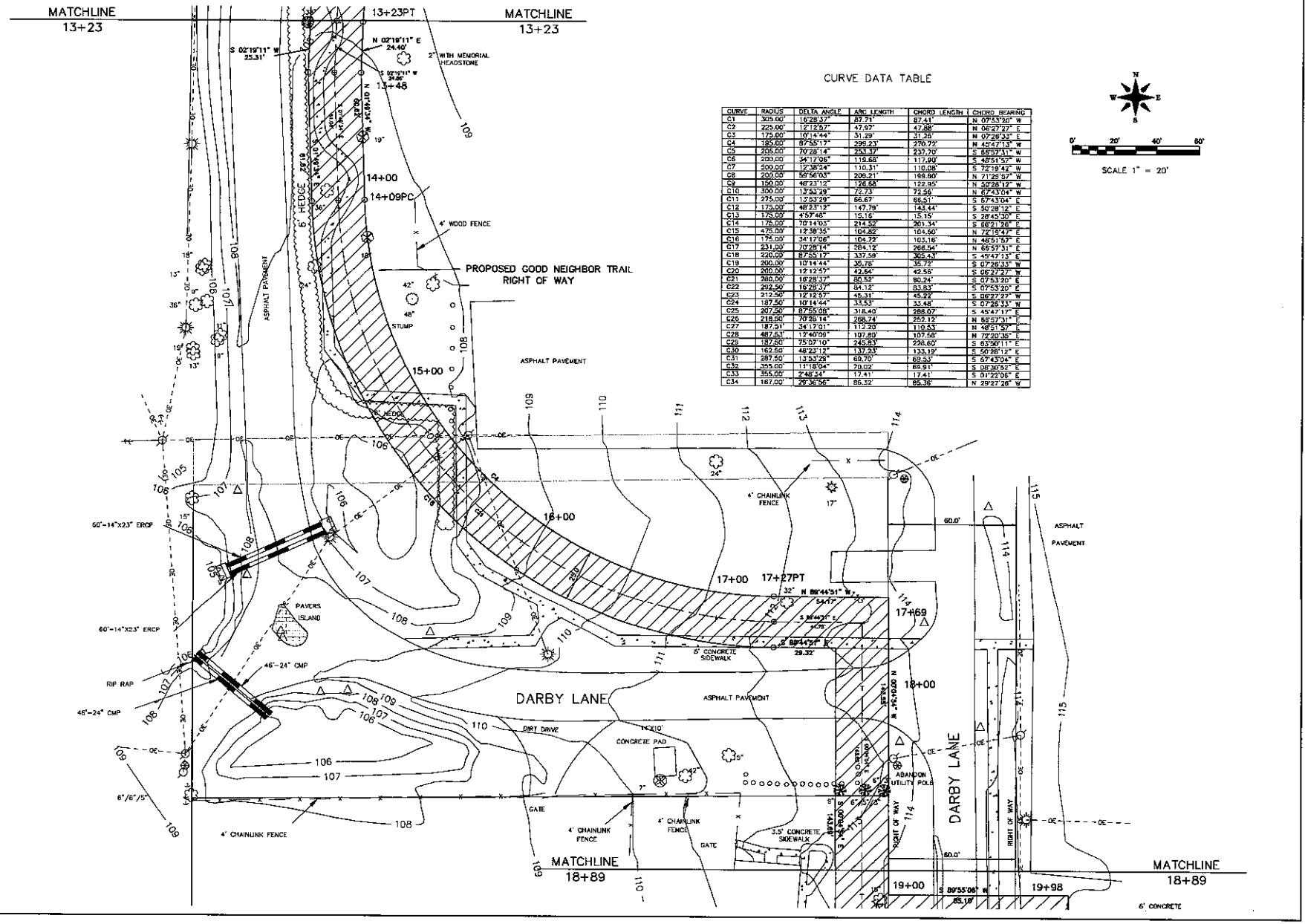
(352) 796-9423 - Fax (352) 799-8359
EB-0000142
FLORIDA CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION NO. 7200

PREPARED BY
GARY W. SMITH, PSM CFM
PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR AND MAPPER
FLORIDA REGISTRATION NUMBER 4577

GOOD NEIGHBOR TRAIL

PREPARED FOR AND CERTIFIED TO
CITY OF BROOKSVILLE

SHEET 1 OF 7 SHEET
15010



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C19	200.00'	10°14'44"	35.76'	35.72'	S 07°26'53" W
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C21	380.00'	16°28'37"	80.52'	80.34'	S 07°53'20" E
C22	292.50'	16°28'37"	84.12'	83.83'	S 07°53'20" E
C23	212.50'	12°12'57"	45.31'	45.23'	S 06°27'27" W
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C34	167.00'	29°36'56"	85.32'	85.36'	N 29°27'26" W

SCALE 1" = 20'

GOOD NEIGHBOR TRAIL

PREPARED FOR AND CERTIFIED TO:

CITY OF BROOKSVILLE

PREPARED BY:

GARY W. GURTH, 1934 CTM
NOT VALID WITHOUT THE SIGNATURE AND ORIGINAL RAISED SEAL OF A FLORIDA LICENSED SURVEYOR AND MAPPER
FLORIDA REGISTRATION NUMBER 4577

Coastal
Engineering
Surveying
Planning
Environmental
Project Management & Construction Management
666 Candlelight Boulevard - Brooksville - Florida 34601
(352) 796-9423 - Fax (352) 799-8356
FLORIDA CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION NO. 7200

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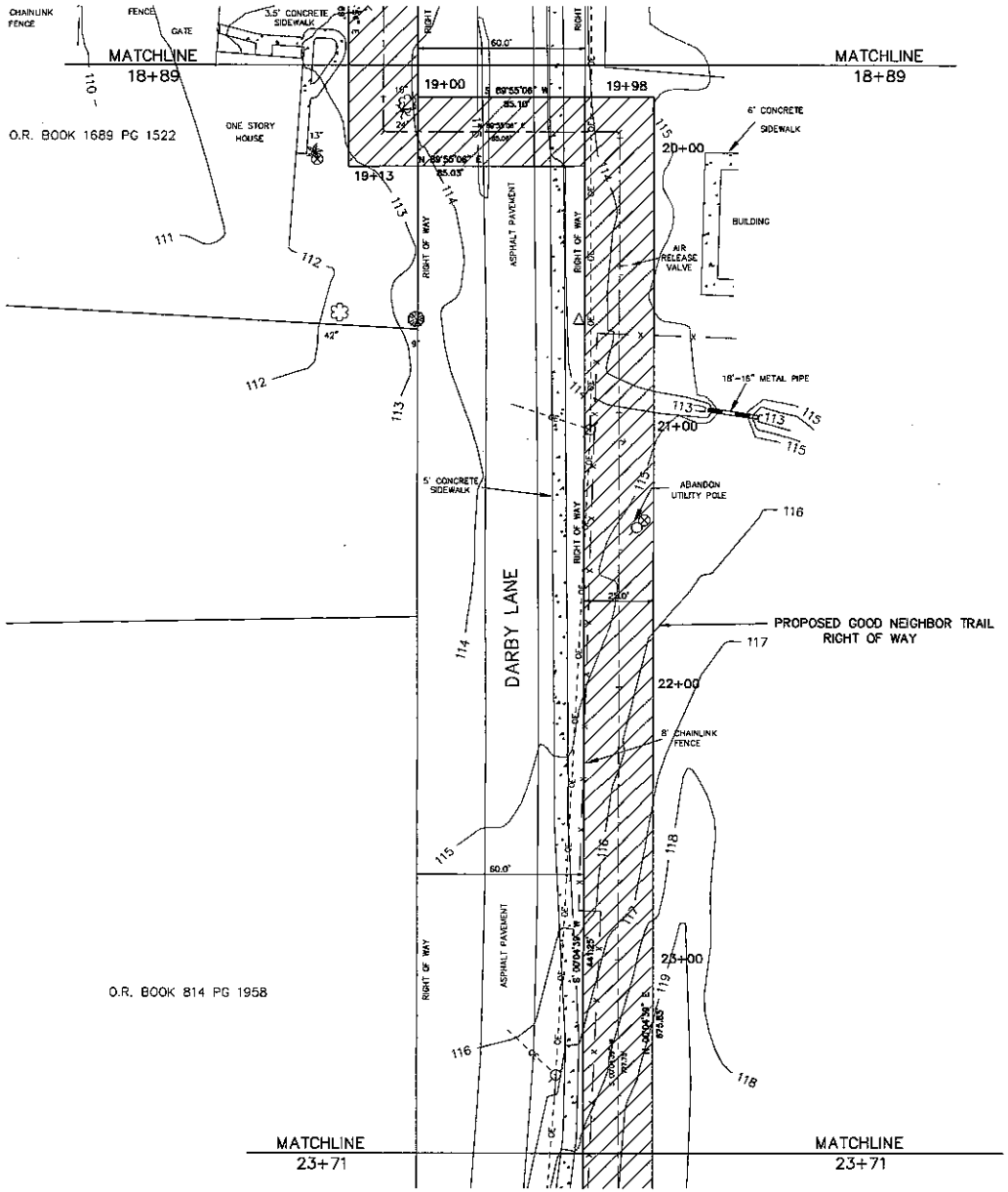
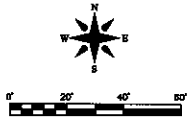
DATE	REV. BY	REV. NO.	REVISION

SHEET 2 OF 7 SHEET
JOB No. 15010





SCALE 1" = 20'

CURVE DATA TABLE

CURVE	RADIUS	DELTA ANGLE	ARC LENGTH	CHORD LENGTH	CHORD BEARING
C1	305.00'	16°28'37"	87.71'	87.41'	N 07°53'26" W
C2	225.00'	12°12'57"	47.97'	47.88'	N 06°27'27" E
C3	175.00'	10°14'44"	31.29'	31.25'	N 07°26'33" E
C4	195.00'	87°55'17"	299.23'	270.72'	N 45°47'13" W
C5	205.00'	70°28'14"	253.37'	237.70'	S 66°57'31" W
C6	200.00'	34°17'06"	119.68'	117.90'	S 48°51'57" W
C7	500.00'	12°38'24"	110.31'	110.09'	S 72°19'42" W
C8	200.00'	59°56.03"	209.21'	199.80'	N 71°29'57" W
C9	150.00'	48°23'12"	126.68'	122.95'	N 50°28'12" W
C10	300.00'	13°53'29"	72.73'	72.56'	N 57°43'04" W
C11	275.00'	13°53'29"	66.67'	66.51'	S 57°43'04" E
C12	175.00'	48°23'12"	147.79'	143.44'	S 50°28'12" E
C13	175.00'	4°57'48"	15.16'	15.15'	S 29°45'30" E
C14	175.00'	70°14'03"	214.52'	201.34'	S 65°21'26" E
C15	475.00'	12°38.35"	104.82'	104.60'	N 72°19'47" W
C16	175.00'	34°17.06"	104.72'	103.16'	N 48°51'57" E
C17	231.00'	70°28'14"	284.12'	266.54'	N 66°57'31" E
C18	220.00'	87°55'17"	337.59'	305.43'	S 45°47'13" E
C19	200.00'	10°14'44"	35.76'	35.72'	S 07°26'33" W
C20	200.00'	12°12'57"	42.64'	42.56'	S 06°27'27" W
C21	280.00'	16°28'37"	80.52'	80.24'	S 07°53'26" E
C22	292.50'	16°28'37"	84.12'	83.83'	S 07°53'26" E
C23	212.50'	12°12'57"	45.31'	45.22'	S 06°27'27" W
C24	187.50'	10°14'44"	33.53'	33.48'	S 07°26'33" W
C25	267.50'	87°55'08"	318.40'	288.07'	S 45°47'17" E
C26	218.50'	70°28'14"	268.74'	252.12'	N 66°57'31" E
C27	187.51'	34°17'01"	112.20'	110.53'	N 48°51'57" E
C28	487.53'	12°40'09"	107.80'	107.58'	N 72°20'35" E
C29	187.50'	75°07'10"	245.83'	228.60'	S 67°50'11" E
C30	162.50'	48°23'12"	137.23'	133.19'	S 50°28'12" E
C31	287.50'	13°53'29"	69.70'	69.53'	S 57°43'04" E
C32	355.00'	11°18'04"	70.02'	69.91'	S 08°30'52" E
C33	355.00'	2°48'34"	17.41'	17.41'	S 01°22'06" E
C34	167.00'	29°36'56"	86.32'	86.36'	N 29°27'26" W

GOOD NEIGHBOR TRAIL

PREPARED FOR AND CERTIFIED TO:

CITY OF BROOKSVILLE

PREPARED BY:

GARY R. SMITH, PSM #7541
NOT VALID WITHOUT SIGNATURE AND ORIGINAL RAISED SEAL OR EMBOSSED SEAL
FLORIDA REGISTRATION NUMBER 4577

Coastal
Engineering
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FLORIDA CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION NO. 7360

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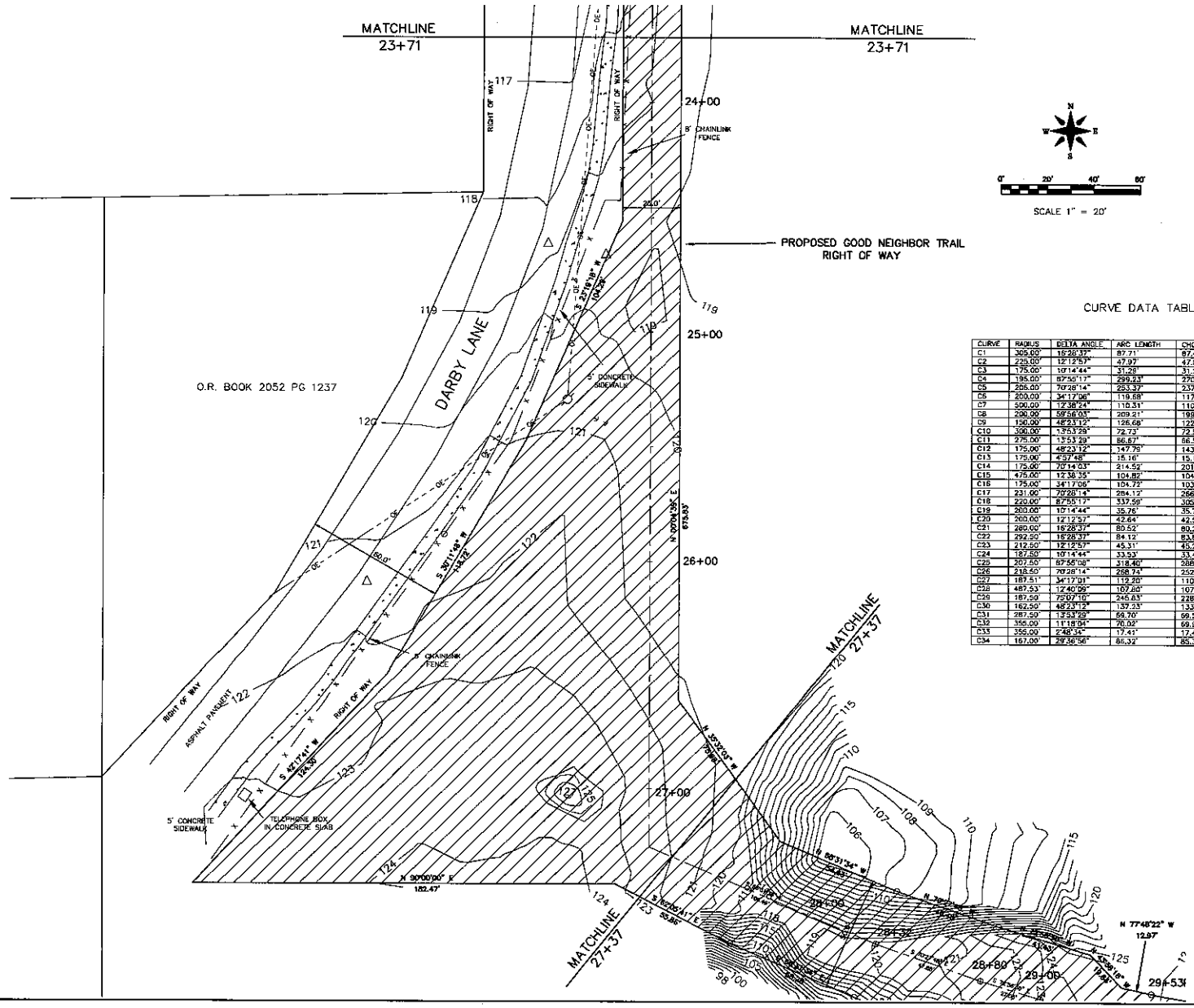
SHEET 3 OF 7 SHEET

JOB # 15010



CURVE DATA TABLE

CURVE	RADIUS	DELTA ANGLE	ARC LENGTH	CHORD LENGTH	CHORD BEARING
C1	309.00'	16°28'37"	87.71'	87.41'	N 07°53'20" W
C2	220.00'	12°12'57"	47.97'	47.88'	N 06°27'27" E
C3	175.00'	10°14'44"	31.28'	31.25'	N 07°26'33" E
C4	185.00'	87°58'11"	284.23'	270.72'	N 45°47'13" W
C5	205.00'	70°28'14"	253.37'	237.70'	S 66°57'51" W
C6	200.00'	34°17'06"	119.68'	117.90'	S 48°51'57" W
C7	500.00'	12°38'24"	110.31'	110.08'	S 72°19'42" W
C8	200.00'	59°56'03"	209.21'	199.80'	N 71°18'57" W
C9	150.00'	48°23'12"	126.68'	122.95'	N 50°28'12" W
C10	300.00'	13°53'29"	72.73'	72.56'	N 67°43'04" W
C11	275.00'	17°53'28"	86.67'	86.51'	S 67°43'04" E
C12	175.00'	48°23'12"	147.79'	143.44'	S 50°28'12" E
C13	175.00'	4°37'48"	15.16'	15.15'	S 28°45'30" E
C14	175.00'	70°14'03"	214.52'	201.34'	S 56°21'26" E
C15	475.00'	12°38'35"	104.82'	104.60'	N 72°19'47" E
C16	175.00'	34°17'06"	104.72'	103.16'	N 48°51'57" E
C17	231.00'	70°28'14"	284.12'	266.54'	N 66°57'51" E
C18	220.00'	87°55'17"	337.59'	305.43'	S 45°47'13" E
C19	200.00'	10°14'44"	35.76'	35.72'	S 07°26'33" W
C20	200.00'	12°12'57"	42.64'	42.56'	S 06°27'27" W
C21	280.00'	16°28'37"	80.52'	80.24'	S 07°53'20" E
C22	292.50'	16°28'37"	84.12'	83.83'	S 07°53'20" E
C23	212.50'	12°12'57"	45.31'	45.22'	S 06°27'27" W
C24	187.50'	10°14'44"	33.53'	33.48'	S 07°26'33" W
C25	207.50'	87°58'08"	318.46'	288.09'	S 45°47'17" E
C26	218.50'	70°28'14"	268.74'	252.12'	N 66°57'51" E
C27	187.51'	34°17'01"	112.20'	110.53'	N 48°51'57" E
C28	487.53'	12°40'09"	107.80'	107.58'	N 72°20'35" E
C29	187.50'	75°07'10"	245.83'	228.60'	S 63°50'11" E
C30	162.50'	48°23'12"	137.23'	133.19'	S 50°28'12" E
C31	287.50'	13°53'29"	69.70'	69.53'	S 67°43'04" E
C32	356.00'	11°18'04"	70.02'	69.91'	S 08°30'52" E
C33	355.00'	2°48'34"	17.41'	17.41'	S 01°22'06" E
C34	167.00'	29°46'56"	86.32'	85.36'	N 29°27'26" W

GOOD NEIGHBOR TRAIL
PREPARED FOR AND CERTIFIED TO:
CITY OF BROOKSVILLE

PREPARED BY:
Gary W. Smith, PSM, CFM
FLORIDA REGISTRATION NUMBER 4577

Coastal Engineering Planning Surveying Environmental Engineering Associates, Inc. Construction Management
660 Courtleigh Boulevard - Brooksville - Florida 34601
(352) 796-9423 - Fax (352) 799-8369
FLORIDA CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION NO. 7266

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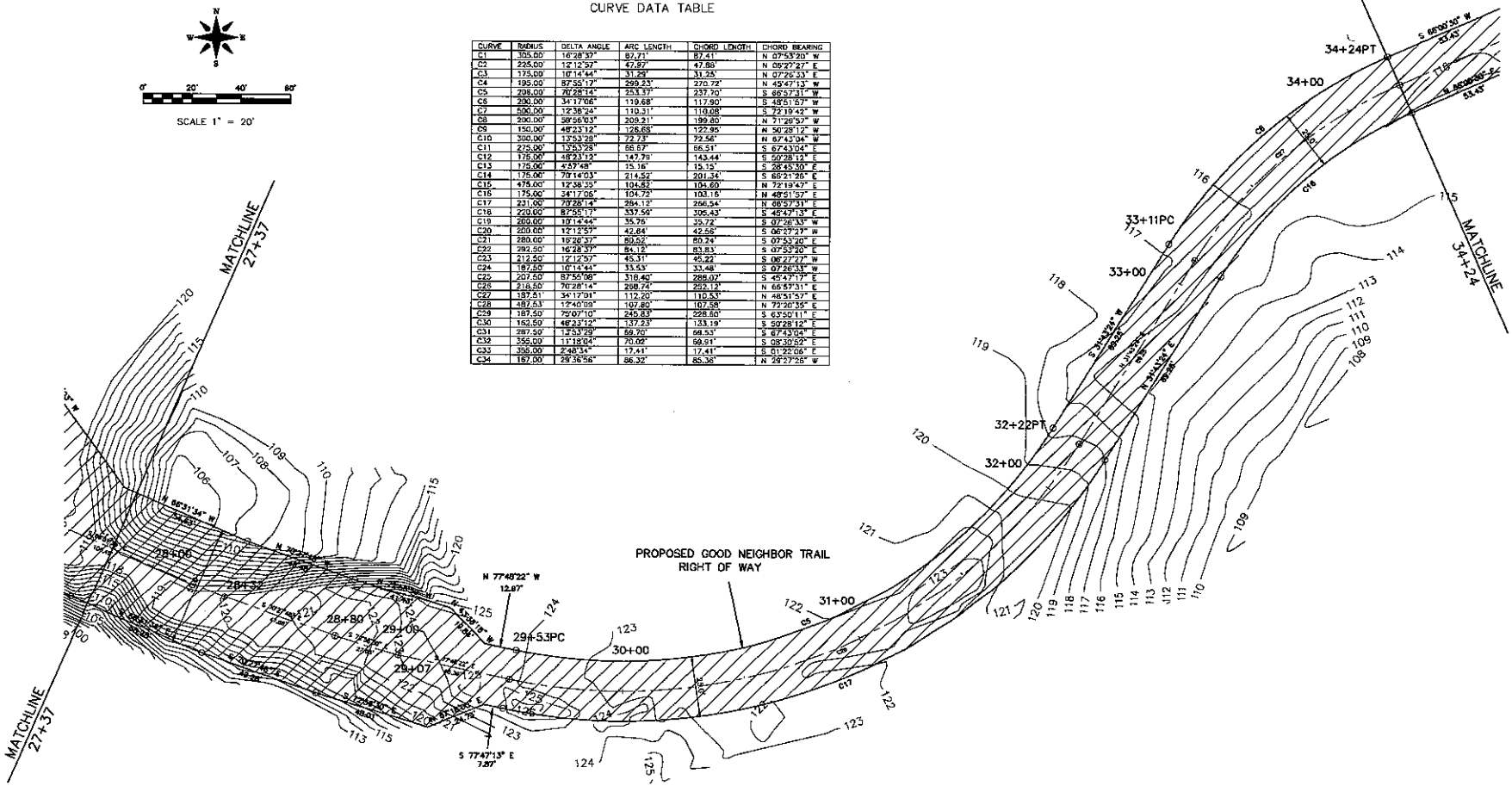
DATE	REV. BY	REV. NO.	REVISION

SHEET
4
OF 7 SHEET
JOB NO. 15010



CURVE DATA TABLE

CURVE	RADIUS	DELTA ANGLE	ARC LENGTH	CHORD LENGTH	CHORD BEARING
C1	355.00'	16°28'37"	87.71'	87.41'	N 07°53'20" W
C2	225.00'	12°12'57"	47.97'	47.88'	N 06°27'27" E
C3	175.00'	10°14'44"	31.29'	31.25'	N 07°26'33" E
C4	195.00'	87°55'17"	299.23'	270.72'	N 45°47'13" W
C5	206.00'	70°28'14"	253.37'	237.70'	S 65°57'31" W
C6	200.00'	34°17'06"	119.68'	117.90'	S 48°51'57" W
C7	500.00'	12°38'24"	110.31'	110.08'	S 72°19'42" W
C8	200.00'	38°56'03"	209.21'	199.80'	N 71°26'57" W
C9	150.00'	48°23'12"	126.68'	122.95'	N 50°28'12" W
C10	350.00'	13°53'28"	72.73'	72.56'	N 87°43'04" W
C11	275.00'	13°53'28"	66.67'	66.51'	S 87°43'04" E
C12	175.00'	48°23'12"	147.79'	143.44'	S 50°28'12" E
C13	175.00'	4°57'48"	15.16'	15.15'	S 28°45'30" E
C14	175.00'	70°14'03"	214.52'	201.34'	S 69°21'25" E
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C21	280.00'	16°28'37"	80.52'	80.24'	S 07°53'20" E
C22	282.50'	16°28'37"	84.12'	83.83'	S 07°53'20" E
C23	212.50'	12°12'57"	45.31'	45.22'	S 06°27'27" W
C24	187.50'	10°14'44"	33.53'	33.48'	S 07°26'33" W
C25	207.50'	87°55'08"	318.40'	288.07'	S 45°47'17" E
C26	218.50'	70°28'14"	268.74'	252.12'	N 65°57'31" E
C27	187.51'	34°17'01"	112.20'	110.53'	N 48°51'57" E
C28	487.53'	12°40'09"	107.80'	107.58'	N 72°20'35" E
C29	187.50'	75°07'10"	245.83'	228.60'	S 63°50'11" E
C30	162.50'	48°23'12"	137.23'	133.19'	S 50°28'12" E
C31	287.50'	13°53'28"	69.70'	69.53'	S 87°43'04" E
C32	355.00'	11°18'04"	70.02'	69.91'	S 08°30'52" E
C33	356.00'	2°48'34"	17.41'	17.41'	S 01°22'06" E
C34	187.00'	29°36'56"	95.32'	85.36'	N 26°27'25" W

GOOD NEIGHBOR TRAIL

PREPARED FOR AND CERTIFIED TO

CITY OF BROOKSVILLE

PREPARED BY:

GARY W. SMITH, PM, CFM
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER AND MANAGER
FLORIDA REGISTRATION NUMBER 45371

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FLORIDA CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION NO. 7309

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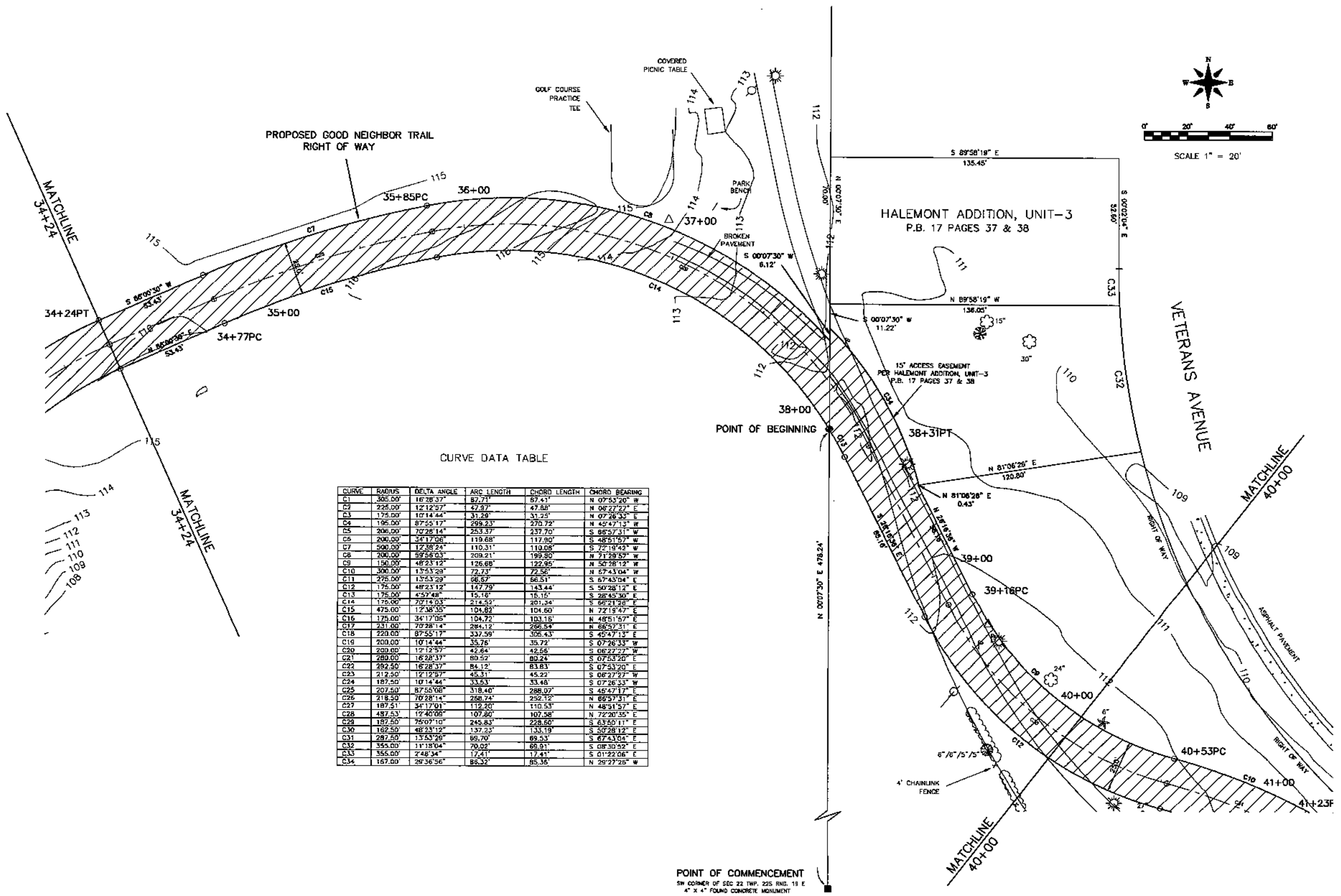
DATE	REV. BY	REV. NO.	REVISION

SHEET 5 OF 7 SHEET

J.N. 15010



CURVE DATA TABLE

CURVE	RADIUS	DELTA ANGLE	ARC LENGTH	CHORD LENGTH	CHORD BEARING
C1	305.00'	16°28'37"	87.71'	87.41'	N 07°53'20" W
C2	225.00'	12°12'57"	47.97'	47.88'	N 06°27'27" E
C3	175.00'	10°14'44"	31.29'	31.25'	N 07°26'33" E
C4	195.00'	87°55'17"	299.23'	270.72'	N 45°47'13" W
C5	206.00'	70°28'14"	253.37'	237.70'	S 66°57'31" W
C6	200.00'	34°17'06"	119.68'	117.90'	S 48°51'57" W
C7	500.00'	12°38'24"	110.31'	110.08'	S 72°19'42" W
C8	200.00'	59°56'03"	209.21'	199.80'	N 71°29'57" W
C9	150.00'	48°23'12"	126.68'	122.95'	N 50°28'12" W
C10	300.00'	13°53'29"	72.73'	72.56'	N 67°43'04" W
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C12	175.00'	48°23'12"	147.79'	143.44'	S 50°28'12" E
C13	175.00'	4°57'48"	15.16'	15.15'	S 28°45'30" E
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C19	200.00'	10°14'44"	35.76'	35.72'	S 07°26'33" W
C20	200.00'	12°12'57"	42.64'	42.56'	S 06°27'27" W
C21	280.00'	16°28'37"	80.52'	80.24'	S 07°53'20" E
C22	292.50'	16°28'37"	84.12'	83.83'	S 07°53'20" E
C23	212.50'	12°12'57"	45.31'	45.22'	S 06°27'27" W
C24	187.50'	10°14'44"	33.53'	33.48'	S 07°26'33" W
C25	207.50'	87°55'08"	318.40'	288.07'	S 45°47'17" E
C26	218.50'	70°28'14"	268.74'	252.12'	N 66°57'31" E
C27	187.51'	34°17'01"	112.20'	110.53'	N 48°51'57" E
C28	487.53'	12°40'09"	107.80'	107.58'	N 72°20'35" E
C29	187.50'	75°07'10"	245.83'	228.60'	S 63°50'11" E
C30	162.50'	48°23'12"	137.23'	133.19'	S 50°28'12" E
C31	287.50'	13°53'29"	69.70'	69.53'	S 67°43'04" E
C32	355.00'	11°18'04"	70.02'	69.91'	S 08°30'52" E
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C34	167.00'	29°36'56"	86.32'	85.36'	N 29°27'26" W

GOOD NEIGHBOR TRAIL

PREPARED FOR AND CERTIFIED TO

CITY OF BROOKSVILLE

PREPARED BY

GARY H. SMITH, PSM CFM
PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR AND MAPPER
FLORIDA REGISTRATION NUMBER 4577

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EB-0000142
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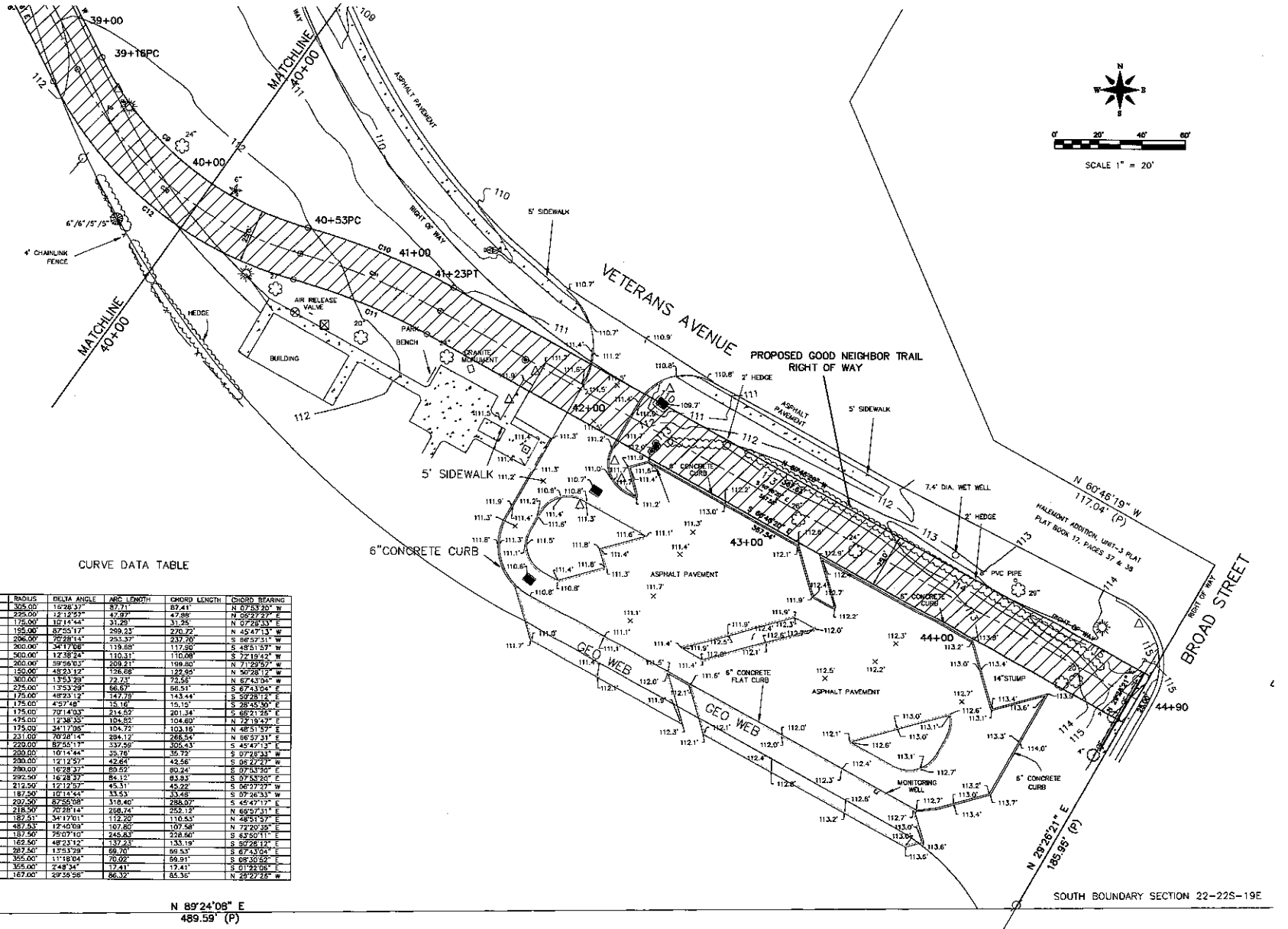
DATE	REV. BY	REV. NO.	REVISION

SHEET 6 OF 7 SHEET

15010



CURVE DATA TABLE

CURVE	RADIUS	DELTA ANGLE	ARC LENGTH	CHORD LENGTH	CHORD BEARING
C1	325.00'	15°26'37"	87.71'	87.41'	N 07°53'20" W
C2	225.00'	12°12'57"	47.97'	47.88'	N 06°27'27" E
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C4	195.00'	87°55'17"	299.23'	270.72'	N 45°47'13" W
C5	206.00'	70°28'14"	253.37'	237.70'	S 86°57'31" W
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C29	187.50'	75°07'10"	245.83'	228.56'	S 63°50'11" E
C30	162.50'	48°23'12"	137.23'	133.19'	S 50°26'12" E
C31	287.50'	13°53'29"	69.70'	69.53'	S 67°43'04" E
C32	355.00'	11°18'04"	70.02'	69.91'	S 68°20'52" E
C33	355.00'	2°48'34"	17.41'	17.41'	S 01°22'06" E
C34	167.00'	29°36'56"	86.32'	85.36'	N 29°27'25" W

GOOD NEIGHBOR TRAIL

PREPARED FOR AND CERTIFIED TO:

CITY OF BROOKSVILLE

PREPARED BY:

Coastal Engineering Planning Surveying Environmental Construction Management
engineering consultants, inc.
355 Cloverleaf Boulevard - Brooksville - Florida 34601
(352) 796-8223 - FAX (352) 799-4359
FLORIDA CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION NO. 2200

REVISION	DATE	BY	NO.

SHEET 7 OF 7 SHEET

JOB NO. 15010

AGENDA ITEM NO. G-3
7/20/15

AGENDA ITEM
MEMORANDUM

TO: HONORABLE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCILMEN

VIA: T. JENNENE NORMAN-VACHA, CITY MANAGER

VIA: BILL GEIGER, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR

FROM: STEVEN E. GOULDMAN, AICP, CITY PLANNER

SUBJECT: WELCOME MONUMENTS

DATE: JULY 20, 2015

GENERAL SUMMARY/BACKGROUND: In July 2015, City resident and business owner Blair Hensley presented to staff a proposal for the Brooksville Monument Sign Project. According to Mr. Hensley, he has established a non-profit entity—Brooksville Silo Project Company—expressly committed to initiate and complete the Brooksville Monument Sign Project and has secured commitments from 26 individuals and/or businesses to fund the project. The proposal is to allow the non-profit to identify locations along the five major roadways leading into the City, negotiate leases with property owners of each location and install Welcome Monuments on the properties. Following installation of the monument signs, the monuments will be donated to the City and the property leases assigned to the City as well.

The first Welcome Monument is to be located at the intersection of East Jefferson Street and East Dr. Martin Luther King Boulevard on property that has been the site of Jim's Tires. Existing buildings on the property will be demolished, an Environmental Site Assessment performed and landscaping, as well as the monument, will be installed. Future sites, as noted above, will be identified, leased and developed by the Brooksville Silo Project Company and then assigned/donated to the City. As proposed and as shown in the attached rendering, the monuments will be silo structures containing language welcoming visitors and may contain additional relevant material.

BUDGET IMPACT: It is anticipated that the item will have minimal impact on the City's operating budget.

LEGAL REVIEW: The City is vested with home rule authority pursuant to Article VII, Section 2, of the Constitution of the State of Florida and Chapter 166, Florida Statutes; and, pursuant to Section 1.03 and Section 2.13 of the Charter, the City has the power to enable it to conduct municipal functions.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Staff recommends approval of the proposal submitted for the location of the first Welcome Monument and requests that City Council allow the remaining four future monuments to be reviewed and approved administratively.

ATTACHMENTS:
1. Welcome Monument Graphic
2. Location Map
3. Proposal Narrative

Attachment 1


Welcome
to
Brooksville
Florida
Home of the
Florida Citrus Festival

Attachment 2

Home Page- Hernando County... | Hernando County Interactive ...

https://www.hernandocountygis-fl.us/PropertySearch/

Search

Most Visited | Getting Started | Government | FACE | Scout

John C. Emerson, CFA
HERNANDO COUNTY PROPERTY APPRAISER
"To Serve and Assess With Fairness"

Search | Search Results | Parcel Details | GIS Map | Map Gallery | ☑ Zoom To Parcel | ☑ Highlight

Layers | Parcel Info

PARCEL INFO

Parcel #: R26 422 19 0000 0100 0040
Parcel Key: 858619
Site Addr: 1510 E JEFFERSON ST
Desc: ALL THAT PORTION OF NE1/4 OF NW1/4 LYING S OF SR 50

Levy: CWBE

OWNER INFO

Owner(s): BUSACCA THOMAS
Mailing Address: 10193 WALLIEN DR BROOKSVILLE FL 34601-5210

SALES INFO

Last Date:	01/24/2012
Last Price:	$100.00
V/I(Q):	I(D)

Attachment 3

Brooksville's Monument Agricultural Silo Entrance Sign Project

Purpose

To obtain the City Councils exception to Policy with staff on sign ordinances for Monumental Signs used as Entrances on the 5 major roadways entering Brooksville.

Vision

The Brooksville Monument Sign Project is a vision that I came up about 3 years ago. With 3 main Highways coming into downtown Brooksville and coming together at one intersection then going there own ways, I believe we were missing at branding opportunity of the city of Brooksville and setting a tone of our City to give a reason for travelers and any one coming through town to remember the City of Brooksville. One afternoon 3 years ago I as dove hunting out off of Powell road and sitting next to a feed silo and it hit me. These 3 story objects an Agricultural silo that represents a slower pace of life, family and a small town could be the entrances to all of Brooksville. All 5 main roads coming into the city would have this monument sign at the entrance with travelers seeing them twice on entering and exiting the city. What's the significance of the Agricultural Silo as a monumental sign well they are located all through out the United States and anyone that travels through Brooksville and sees one entering and leaving our City will associate any other Agricultural Silo that they see in there travels to Brooksville and we will keep reminding people about Brooksville and Brooksville will stay on there subconscious radar. It's a branding for years to come that will set us apart from other cities and communities and give people a reason to remember Brooksville. We just have to keep reminding and branding the city. The best part about this is wont cost the tax payers for the City of Brooksville a dime. It will be privately funded.

Funding

Of course the first question on any project like this is funding. I have all ready talked to and confirmed and have 26 people committed to $2000 each on the project to see the first one placed. My goal is to have a min of 30 people committed to $2,000 a piece to cover all aspects of construction etc. This should cover the first project and will set the stage for the rest of the Monumental Sign Entrances into

Brooksville. I've organized a nonprofit company Brooksville Silo Project Co who's sole purpose is to make this vision come to a reality for the City and will be the legal entity with its board of directors to ensure this project is completed.

Location

The First location will be located at 1510 E Jefferson St known as the triangle piece that has been Jims Tires for the past 15 years. This parcel in my eyes is the gateway piece of property to the City and for our out town traffic with 98 and 41 Junction on top of the hill and folks getting off I-75 and heading to US 19 north. On this parcel we will demo all the buildings and leave the majestic oak in its natural state and place the monumental agricultural silo in front. We currently have a deal in place with the owners Tom and Bobby Busacca on the purchase of the parcel and they are on board with the project.

Donation of the land

After the property has been revitalized, landscaped, and the monumental agricultural silo is in place we will donate it back to the city so it will remain forever as one of the entrances to the city of Brooksville. A phase one ESA will be performed and assignable to the city to make sure that the property is not contaminated before the donation to the city occurs.

Future Sites

Future sites for the Monumental Signs for the City of Brooksville will not be as involved as the first project at 1510 E Jefferson St. I will talk to land owners at the entrances to the city and negotiate a lease very minimal $1 a year to place the monumental sign on the corner of there property to enhance the city and our branding campaign. After completion of the entrances they will also be donated to the city and leases assignable to the city for preservation of the monumental agricultural silos.

AGENDA ITEM NO. G-4
7/20/15

AGENDA ITEM
MEMORANDUM

TO: HONORABLE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCILMEN

VIA: T. JENNENE NORMAN-VACHA, CITY MANAGER

FROM: TIMOTHY MOSSGROVE, FIRE CHIEF

SUBJECT: TENTATIVE FIRE ASSESSMENT RATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016

DATE: JULY 20, 2015

GENERAL SUMMARY/BACKGROUND: On July 2, 2012, Council adopted Ordinance No. 830, which implemented the levying of a non-ad valorem special assessment for the City of Brooksville. An assessment utilizing the "readiness to serve" two-tiered approach of funding established for non-ad valorem special assessment collection for the fire department and fire related service delivery.

For fiscal year 2015 City Council established fire assessment rates as follows:

- Tier 1 (relative value of improvements) was adopted at a rate of 0.80 per unit (1/1,000 of value)
- Tier 2 (readiness to serve/per parcel rate) was adopted at a rate of $80 per parcel.

The fire assessment rates for fiscal year 2015 projected assessment funding at $518,561 (95% of projected revenues).

When the City Council implemented the Fire Assessment program and enacted the legal requirements for this program in 2012, the City Council stated that they were interested in a fire assessment methodology that was able to distribute costs of fire services to all properties in order that all would pay something toward the Fire Department's "readiness to serve".

As Council is aware, the Readiness to Serve Apportionment Methodology is based upon the premise that a significant portion of the benefit derived from or burden relieved by fire protection services lies in fact that the Brooksville Fire Department maintains a continual readiness to serve whether or not a fire-related distress call is ever received. The preparedness costs of the fire department are generally those necessary to maintain the readiness of fire personnel and the department's capacity to respond to calls regardless of the nature of an event. Preparedness costs are referred to as the core or fixed costs of any fire service delivery. They are the fixed costs that allow the fire department to stand alert, ready to respond to the potential of a fire and associated basic life support in the event of emergency.

The fixed costs associated with "readiness to serve" logically apply to every parcel of real property in the City. The fixed costs are incurred without regard to that parcel's character, use or composition.

The Readiness to Serve Apportionment Methodology adopted by Council established two distinct tiers or classes of assessment allocations:

- Tier 1 – a sharing of benefits, burdens and costs for fire protection services and facilities based upon the relative value of improvements for each parcel in the City as compared to the value of the improvements for all parcels in the City.

- Tier 2 – a sharing of benefits, burdens and costs for fire protection services of facilities on a per parcel allocation premised upon maintaining a continual state of preparedness and readiness to serve whether or not a request for actual assistance is ever received.

Since the adoption of the Fire Assessment methodology/program, the City Council has utilized it to fund a portion of the Fire Department service delivery costs.

The City Council must adopt and provide to the County Property Appraiser the 2016 fiscal year preliminary fire assessment rates by July 21, 2015 to be reflected on the TRIM notices mailed to all property owners in the latter part of August. The preliminary assessment rates forwarded to the County Appraiser for inclusion on the TRIM are upper limits of the rate levels that Council may ultimately choose to adopt for fiscal year 2016. There is no requirement that these preliminary rates be adopted, but instead, they are a starting point for Council deliberations. These rates provided on the TRIM notice may be lowered, but cannot be increased without significant additional advertising and notice requirements costs by the City.

Currently, there are 4,014 parcels in the city. Of those parcels 2,301 have improved value and 1,713 are vacant parcels of varying sizes. About 72% or 1,240 of the vacant parcels are lots within three (3) fairly new developments, including Southern Hills (approximately 800), Cascades (approximately 350) and Seagate (approximately 90).

Staff has prepared a preliminary budget for fiscal year 2016 that will be presented during our Budget Workshop Session on July 27th. The budget prepared for the department reflects status quo staffing levels and operating costs. In our continuing efforts to shift costs of fire/rescue service delivery funding through the Assessment Program, lessening the burden of ad valorem and other General Fund revenues, staff proposes a $20 per parcel increase in the Tier 2 rates for fiscal year 2016. This would require Council's approval and adoption of fire assessment rates as follows:

- Tier 1 (relative value of improvements) was adopted at a rate of 0.80 per unit (1/1,000 of value)

- Tier 2 (readiness to serve/per parcel rate) was adopted at a rate of $100 per parcel.

BUDGET IMPACT: Establishing the rates for fire service assessments during the annual budget adoption process will determine the amount collected. The remaining funding of the fire department budget other than fire assessments will be funded through other legally available revenues of the City, including the General Fund.

LEGAL REVIEW: The City possesses home rule authority for the levy and collection of special assessments and has considerable latitude with respect to maintaining an apportionment method.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Staff requests that the City Council adopt the tentative fire assessment rates as outlined above for the TRIM requirements. Additionally, we are requesting that Council approve a Public Budget Hearing date of September 9th, at 5:01 PM for final fire assessment rate adoption.

AGENDA ITEM NO. G-5
7/20/15

AGENDA ITEM MEMORANDUM

TO: HONORABLE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

VIA: T. JENNENE NORMAN-VACHA, CITY MANAGER

FROM: JANICE L. PETERS, CITY CLERK

SUBJECT: FILLING COUNCIL VACANCY

DATE: JULY 20, 2015

GENERAL SUMMARY/BACKGROUND: On Sunday, July 5, 2015, Vice-Mayor Joseph E. Johnston, III passed away, which leaves Council Seat #3 vacant.

On February 18, 2010, Council adopted Ordinance No. 786, thereby amending Sec. 30-15 of the City's Code, as well as Chapter 2 Administration, Article I City Council, Division I Generally. The amended code states:

> "If any vacancy occurs in the membership of the city council, except in the case where a city councilmember is recalled as the result of a recall election, the remaining city council members ***shall select***, by resolution, an eligible person to fill the vacancy until the vacancy is filled at the next regular municipal election or countywide non-primary election, whichever occurs first, at which time the vacant seat shall be placed on the ballot for the remainder of the term of the vacant seat."

When faced with a vacancy in the past, City Council had previously requested letters of interest from parties seeking Council's appointment to the open seat. City Council directed a seven (7) day submission period for receiving letters of interests. All received letters were provided to City Council at the next Regular Session of City Council. A person was selected to fill the vacant seat and approved by resolution.

Staff seeks Council direction.

BUDGET/IMPACT: Adoption of the proposed Ordinance will have no impact on the budget.

LEGAL REVIEW: The City of Brooksville, Florida is vested with home rule authority pursuant to Article VII, Section 2 of the Constitution of the State of Florida and Chapter 166, Florida Statutes, to enact ordinances.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Staff seeks direction of City Council.

AGENDA ITEM NO. G-6
7/20/15

AGENDA ITEM
MEMORANDUM

TO: HONORABLE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS

VIA: T. JENNENE NORMAN-VACHA, CITY MANAGER

FROM: JANICE L. PETERS, CITY CLERK
MICHELLE THOMPSON, SCREENING COMMITTEE CHAIR

SUBJECT: SCREENING COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION FOR THE 2015 GREAT BROOKSVILLIAN

DATE: JULY 9, 2015

GENERAL SUMMARY/BACKGROUND: Nominations for the 2015 "Great Brooksvillian of the Year" closed on May 29, 2015. Three nominations were received – Steve Manuel; Joseph M. Mason, Jr.; and E. E. "Ernie" Wever, Jr.

Pursuant to Official Policy No. 2-2012, the Screening Committee met to review the nominations and to make their recommendations to City Council. Along with review of the nominations received, the Committee opted to reconsider prior nominees Bruce Gimble and Lee Gordon. Following voting of the board for the five names considered, the Board's recommendation for the 2015 Great Brooksvillian is E. E. "Ernie" Wever, Jr.

Upon award staff will contact the family of the 2015 Great Brooksvillian to set up a date convenient for the family.

FINANCIAL IMPACT: The budget impact would be approximately $300 for the cost of the award plaque and invitations/mailings, along with food.

LEGAL REVIEW: Process pursuant to provisions of Official Policy No. 3-2008 and 2-2012.

RECOMMENDATION: Council selection of the 2015 "Great Brooksvillian of the Year" and approval of funds for the reception.

ATTACHMENTS:
1. Screening Committee Minutes of 07/07/15
2. Wever Nomination Information

Attachment 1

CITY OF BROOKSVILLE
GREAT BROOKSVILLIAN SCREENING COMMITTEE
201 Howell Avenue
Brooksville, FL 34601

AGENDA

July 7, 2015 **4:00 P.M.**

The Great Brooksvillian Screening Committee Members met in Council Chambers. In attendance were Michelle Thompson, Chairman, Sue Loveday, Vice-Chair, and Board members Roger Sherman, Julia Jinkens, Gail Samples, along with Janice L. Peters, City Clerk/Recording Secretary.

The meeting was called to order at 4:00 p.m. by Chairman Thompson.

Approval of Minutes

April 7, 2015

Motion:

Motion was made by Board Member Sherman and seconded by Board Member Loveday for approval of the 04/07/15 Minutes. Motion passed 5-0.

Review of Policy

Review of Nominations Received

City Clerk Peters advised two letters of recommendation were received in support of Ernie Weaver for the next Great Brooksvillian.

The board decided to consider five: Steve Manuel, Joe Mason and Ernie Wever who were nominated this year as well as Bruce Gimble and Lee Gordon who were past nominees.

City Clerk Peters distributed voting slips to the board, which were tallied and the results were as follows:

#1 Ernie Wever
#2 Lee Gordon
#3 Bruce Gimble

Motion:

Motion was made by Board Member Jinkens and seconded by Board Member Sherman for approval of the recommendation to Council for Ernie Wever as the 2015 Great Brooksvillian. Motion passed 5-0.

City Clerk Peters advised the recommendation will be submitted to Council at their July 20th meeting. She advised that the selected nominee's family would be contacted to schedule a time for the reception in their honor. She will send letters of notification to the board once the final arrangements are established.

The board considered the final annual meeting of the committee and felt there was no need for a follow-up meeting at this time but it could be rescheduled if needed.

Board Member Samples asked when the terms expired. City Clerk Peters advised appointments to this board is annual and expire December 31. Reappointments to expiring terms will be noticed beginning in November for appointment at the last City Council meeting in December.

Motion:

Motion was made by Board Member Loveday and seconded by Board Member Sherman for to forego the October meeting of the board.. Motion passed 5-0.

Adjournment

Motion:

Motion was made by Vice-Chair Loveday and seconded by Board Member Sherman to adjourn at 4:32 p.m. Motion carried 4-0.

_____
City Clerk

_____
Chairman

Attachment 2

Thomas E. Bronson

May 26, 2015

Honorable Mayor and Brooksville City Council
City Hall
Brooksville, Florida

Ladies and Gentlemen,

This letter is for the purpose of nominating and recommending Mr. Ernie Wever to be named a recipient of the GREAT BROOKSVILLIAN AWARD. This award is reserved for those who have selflessly contributed to the well being, comfort, and happiness of the people of Brooksville.

Mr. Ernie Wever moved to Brooksville in the late 1950s as a Vice-President of the Hernando State Bank and later held similar positions with Sun Trust Bank. He first distinguished himself as an officer and employee at Sun Trust Bank meeting and assisting many citizens of Brooksville.

Moreover, Ernie Wever, as early as the 1960s, became involved in virtually every facet of the City of Brooksville and County of Hernando in their respective efforts to provide playgrounds, ball fields, and recreational facilities for our youth. As a result, by the 1980s, Brooksville's youth programs were well advanced, heavily supported, and participated in by hundreds, if not thousands, of Brooksville families.

Ernie Wever, throughout the period of his leadership, provided the leadership, the abilities, the energy, and selflessly his time, to lead Brooksville's youth programs for several decades.

I commend unreservedly to you the nomination of Mr. Ernie Wever for the **Great Brooksvillian Award.**

Respectfully Yours,

Tommy Bronson

Post Office Box 68, Brooksville, Florida 34605
Office: 352-796-3399 Fax: 352-799-5832

May 27, 2015

To whom it may concern:

It is an honor and privilege to nominate Mr. Ernie Wever for the Great Brooksvillian Award. Mr. Wever was a City Council Member for many years and served his constituents very well.

His greatest achievement started in 1958 when he led the creation of Dixie Little Boys Baseball in 1958, which is now known as Hernando Youth Leagues, Inc. Although it originally started as a boys youth league, it has grown to include girls softball, basketball, football and soccer leagues and has taught thousands of youth the spirit of team work. While serving as Director for more than forty years he was the force behind the growth of this most important youth program in our community.

I am proud to have been a part of this program both as a participant, coach and board member which owes its success to the hard work of Mr. Ernie Wever.

Sincerely,

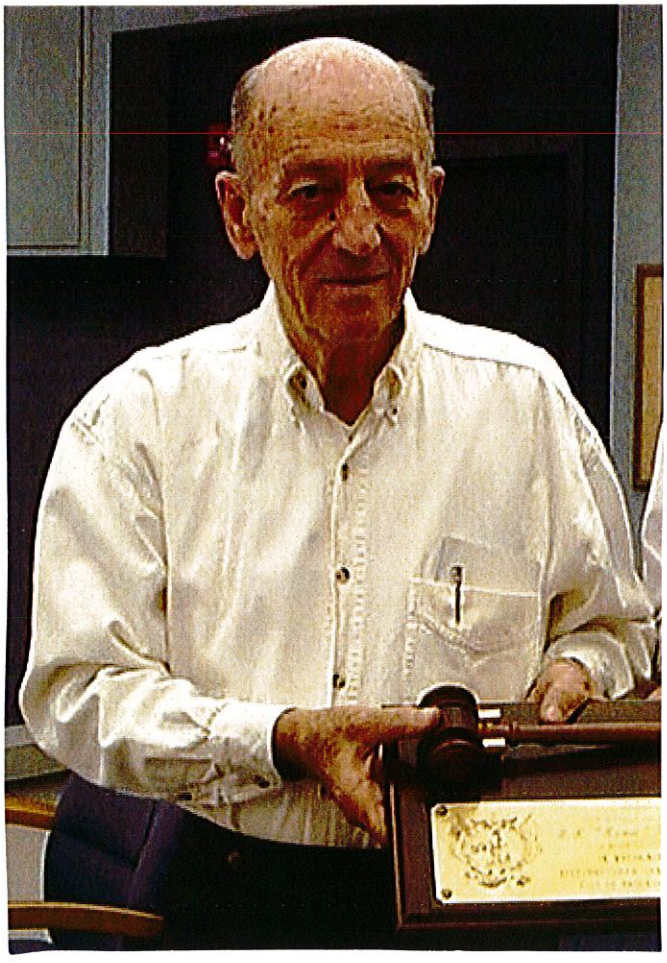
Ernie Chatman

Ernie Chatman

GREAT BROOKSVILLIAN

NOMINATION

E.E. "Ernie" Wever, Jr.



"Great Brooksvillian"

NOMINATION FORM

(Please type or print clearly in black ink)

1. *"Great Brooksvillian"* Nominee:

E.E. "Ernie" Wever, Jr.

a) Address & Contact Information for nominee or family representative:

Kevin Wever - (son)
8381 Windridge Way
Brooksville, Fl. 34613

Phone No.: (352) 597-9543 Fax No: _____

Email address (If available): _____

b) Nominee Year of Birth 1925

Nominee Year of Death (if applicable) 2014

c) A photo or image of the nominee is

Enclosed (X) Date taken Unknown
Not enclosed ( )
*Photo published in Tampa Bay Times 1-17-14

d) Please describe the nominee's overall contributions to the community.

When and where were those contributions made? Was this person a resident of the City at the time of their contribution?

(Attach additional sheet if necessary):

Please see Attachment #1 (2 pages)

Attachment #1 includes background information

Contribution to the community most notable would be involvement with Hernando Youth League
Please see All Attachments detailing contribution to Hernando Youth League

Served his community on Brooksville City Council 1994 - 2006

e) Did the contributions of this nominee also benefit outside the community? If so, how?

(Attach additional sheet if necessary):

See Attachment #1 (Page 2) listing

Organizations, Awards & recognition including Brooksville Rotary, Hernando County Chamber of Commerce.

2. List any additional resources available for background information such as articles, books, etc.

See Attachments #1 (background)

Attachment #2 (Tampa Bay Times) 1-17-2014

Attachment #3 (Hernando Today) 1-21-2014

HYL Baseball Spring 2014
Parents Baseball Handbook

Letters of endorsement for nomination:
Robert Buckment
Jim Kimbrough
Robert Bruce Snow
Mike Walker (President HYL)

3. Name and contact information for person sponsoring the nomination:

Richard Lewis
608 Garden St.
Brooksville, Fl. 34601

Phone No.: 352-796-6310 Fax No: _____

Email address (If available): _____

PER OFFICIAL POLICY 3-2008, NOMINEES MUST MEET THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA:

1. A nominee should be a person whose contributions are generally known and readily recognizable by our residents or the contribution for which they are being recognized should reflect a significant contribution to the City.
2. A nominee may be alive or deceased at the time of nomination.
3. Consideration should be given to the historical perspective of nominees.
4. Individuals can be nominated by anyone in the community and a standard nomination form will be used by City Council annually during the nomination period.
5. Persons nominated from previous years may be re-nominated if not selected. A nominee cannot be nominated for the award if they are a previous recipient.
6. Self nominations will not be accepted.

Send Completed Application to:

City of Brooksville
Attn: City Clerk
201 Howell Avenue
Brooksville, FL 34601

Attachment 1
(Page 1)

E.E. WEVER, JR.

May 23, 1925	Born in Yazoo City, Mississippi
May 1943	Graduated from Yazoo City High School
November 1943	Entered the US Air Force Cadet Program
April 1945	Commissioned as a 2nd Lt. USAF-Bombardier
January 1946	Enrolled in Mississippi State College
August 1948	Graduated from Mississippi State College
	Bachelors of Science Degree, Major in Accounting
	Minor in Economics
September 1948	Hired by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)
	Trainee Assistant Examiner
	Assistant Examiner
	Examiner
October 1957	Hernando State Bank
	Assistant Vice President
January 1959	Hernando State Bank
	Vice President
June 1964	Hernando State Bank
	Vice President and Director
January 1994-	
December 2006	Brooksville City Council
	1997- Vice Mayor
	1998- Mayor
	2001- Vice Mayor
	2002- Mayor

E.E. WEVER, JR.

Attachment 1
(Page 2)

HERNANDO STATE BANK, NOW SUN BANK
Member Board of Directors

HERNANDO HIGH SCHOOL PTA
Former High School PTA President 1961

BROOKSVILLE ROTARY
Former President of Brooksville Rotary 1964-1965
Long time member

BROOKSVILLE HERNANDO COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Former President of the Chamber 1968-1969
Long time member

DIXIE YOUTH LEAGUE- FOUNDING MEMBER
Former President of Hernando Dixie Leaguers 1960-1969
Instrumental in forming Dixie Youth League.
Served on the Hernando Youth League for 33 years

UNITED FUND
Former President of the United Fund 1968-1969

CITIZENS TASK FORCE FOR THE CITY OF BROOKSVILLE
Elected Chairman

BROOKSVILLE CITY COUNCIL
Served on Council from 1994-2006
1997- Vice Mayor City of Brooksville
2001- Vice Mayor City of Brooksville
1998- Mayor City of Brooksville
2002- Mayor City of Brooksville

AWARDS AND RECOGNITIONS

1962 Brooksville Jaycees "Young Man of the Year"
1971 Hernando County Chamber of Commerce "Outstanding Achievement 1970/1971"
1982 Hernando County Chamber of Commerce "Young American Award 1982"
1991 Hernando High School Tom Varn Sr. "Service Award"
1991 Hernando Youth League Award "33 years of Service to Youth of Hernando County"
1991 Brooksville Rotary "Paul Harris Fellow" for Community Service

Attachment 2

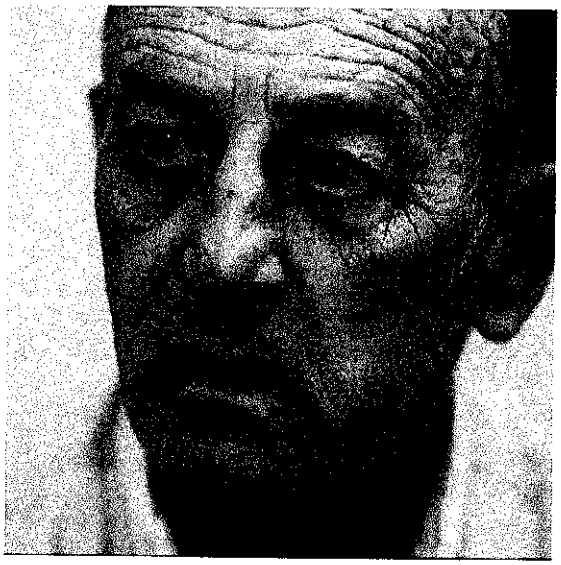
Tampa Bay Times
WINNER OF 10 PULITZER PRIZES

Ernie Wever, 88, youth sports advocate and former Brooksville council member, dies

Logan Neill, Times Staff Writer

Friday, January 17, 2014 5:45pm

BROOKSVILLE — Ernie Wever, a four-term Brooksville City Council member and known as the godfather of organized youth sports in Hernando County, died Friday at the age of 88 at HPH Hospice in Spring Hill.



Ernie Wever became known as the "go-to guy" for sorting out Brooksville finances.

Friends and family members recalled Mr. Wever, for whom the county's largest sports complex is named, as perhaps Hernando's most ardent supporter of youth sports. In the late 1950s, he helped establish the county's first organized Dixie League baseball team.

"He loved watching the kids play sports," Mr. Wever's son, Kevin, said Friday. "His face would light up every time he went to the park."

SunTrust Bank executive Jim Kimbrough, who played on one of Brooksville's early Dixie League teams, said Mr. Wever was a dedicated volunteer who spent countless hours at the ball fields.

"Every time you saw him, he was on a mower or he had a shovel or rake in his hand," Kimbrough said. "He didn't do it for any credit. He just did it out of love."

Born in Yazoo City, Miss., Mr. Wever served in the Army Air Forces as a bombardier during World War II. He returned home to study business finance, then moved to Brooksville in 1957 and was hired to work as a cashier and FDIC examiner at Hernando State Bank, now SunTrust Bank.

After his retirement in 1991, Mr. Wever was elected to the City Council in 1994, during a time of great turmoil in city politics when three of the five council members were recalled. He quickly established himself as a budget hawk who carefully scrutinized city expenditures.

"When it came to finances, Ernie was the go-to guy," current council member Joe Johnston III recalled. "His financial acumen was incredible. And though you had to take some of the things he said with a grain of salt, he got to the bottom of those kinds of things."

Brooksville lawyer Bruce Snow, who played on one of Mr. Wever's early baseball teams, called him an "even-tempered man with a gentle disposition" who considered youth sports to be important in teaching kids about sportsmanship and fair play.

"He never screamed or hollered," Snow recalled. "You enjoyed playing for him because he made it fun. That's what I'll always remember."

Mr. Wever is survived by two sons, Kevin and Bryan, and a daughter, Pam, all of Hernando County. His wife, Laura, died in 2013. A gathering and memorial service for Mr. Wever will be from 5 to 6 p.m. Thursday at Merritt Funeral Home, 2 S Lemon Ave., Brooksville.

Logan Neill can be reached at lneill@tampabay.com or (352) 848-1435.

This article has been revised to reflect the following correction: Ernie Wever, the youth sports advocate and former Brooksville City Council member who died Friday, was 88 years old. His age was incorrect in a story published Saturday.

URL: http://hernandotoday.com/hernando-youth-league-founder-ernie-wever-dies-20140121/

Hernando Youth League founder Ernie Wever dies

By CHRIS BERNHARDT JR.

Attachment 3
(Page 1)

FILE
Ernie Wever
Brooksville mayor Michael Pugh, left, presents a proclamation to outgoing councilman E. E. "Ernie" Wever, Jr. in December 2006. FILE

The park that bears his name, home to the baseball league he founded, remains a reminder of Ernie Wever's legacy.

His many years working at SunTrust Bank, his service on the city council and as mayor in Brooksville would be enough to leave a lasting imprint on the county.

But it's his role in the creation of what eventually became Hernando Youth League Inc. that may serve as his greatest contribution to the local community.

"Every time you see a young man or a little boy or a little girl playing any type of sport, I'll always think of Ernie Wever," said Hernando High head baseball coach Tim Sims, who has played, coached and been a director in Hernando Youth League.

On Friday, Wever passed away at HPH Hospice Care Center. He was 88.

Ernest E. Wever Jr. was born May 23, 1925 in Yazoo City, Miss. and came to Brooksville 56 years ago by way of Jackson, Miss.

A bank examiner with FDIC covering the southeast, in October 1957 he started working at Hernando State Bank, now SunTrust.

He was a member of the board of directors, with duties including operations officer, internal controls, personnel and investment officer and assisted customers and made loans to many government-run entities in Hernando and Citrus counties.

He was also once a 2nd Lt. Bombardier in the U.S. Army Air Corps, and had stints serving as president of PTAs, Brooksville Rotary, the Hernando County Chamber of Commerce and the West Central Florida Chapter Bank Administration Institute.

Her served on the Brooksville City Council, including terms as mayor, in 1998 and 2002.

"He was just a really nice guy and loved children probably more than most men I've ever met," said June Ester, a county commissioner during Wever's political career. "The dedication he had for the children, and it didn't happen one year, two years, three years, he did it for decades. Even when his kids were grown he was still coaching."

In 1958, Wever established a Dixie Little Boys franchise operating out of Hernando High's Emerson Field.

He remained baseball director through 1970. Two years later, Hernando Youth League was incorporated and he became the association's president for many years.

"He's the founder of youth baseball in Hernando County," said Nature Coast head softball coach Ernie Chatman. "He was task-oriented, willing to do anything for anybody to help them better their programs. He was tireless."

Chatman, a Florida Athletic Coaches Association Hall of Famer who has previously coached numerous sports at Parrott Middle School, Hernando High and Hernando Christian Academy over the past five decades, was involved with Hernando Youth League for more than 30 years, as a player, coach and director.

His coaching resume includes a World Series title in the Majors (ages 17-19) division in 1983, but his career began as a 19-year-old put in charge of a Hernando Youth League squad.

"He was the one responsible for me getting started in coaching," Chatman said of Wever. "I could go on and on about what he did for me and my programs."

Sims and City of Brooksville parks/facilities and recreation director Mike Walker, the current president and Brooksville baseball director of Hernando Youth League, both played for Chatman and were members of that 1983 championship squad.

They both fondly recalled Wever and his work with the league.

"He was very instrumental in what we have today for youth. All you can say is 'Thank you,'" Walker said. "He was a man to look up to. He had a vision, he had a passion.

"Untouchable; passionate and willing to give everything he had for the dream he wanted to accomplish, and it got done and is still living."

"Basically, he's the guy," Sims said. "He's the definition of Hernando Youth League. A nonprofit, volunteer operation that gives back to the community; Mr. Wever was the definition of that."

Hernando Youth League now extends to softball, football and soccer, with Dixie leagues operating out of Ridge Manor and Spring Hill.

Ernie Wever Youth Park, tucked away near the PHCC campus off U.S. Highway 98, is a primary base for Hernando Youth League's Brooksville operations.

Not only was Wever pivotal in securing the land at what was at the time called Stringer Hill, Chatman recalled Wever's countless hours of physical labor in the construction of the park, which opened in 1982.

Walker and Sims both felt that without Wever, Hernando Youth League simply wouldn't exist.

"Somebody might have done something, but who knows what it would have been like?" Chatman said. "With his guidance, it made what we did happen sooner and in a more structural way."

Wever is survived by two sons, Kevin and Bryan; his daughter Pam Anderson; step-daughter Maurene Miller; five grandchildren and one great-granddaughter.

A memorial gathering will be held Thursday, from 5 to 6 p.m., at Merritt Funeral Home, Brooksville Chapel, where a memorial service will begin at 6 p.m.

In lieu of flowers, donations may be made to Hernando Youth League.

cbernhardt@hernandotoday.com

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Date: July 21, 2014
To: City of Brooksville
Great Brooksvillian Committee & City Council
From: Robert A. Buckner
Re: Great Brooksvillian Award
Ernie Wever Recommendation

Dear City of Brooksville & Great Brooksvillian Committee:

I am pleased and proud to recommend Mr. Ernie Wever for consideration of the Great Brooksvillian award and/or designation. Mr. Wever was proud to be a Brooksvillian despite being born and raised outside the area. Once he made Brooksville and Hernando County his permanent residence, Mr. Wever was active and held leadership positions in numerous business and civic endeavors. However, it was his love of baseball and involvement with our local youth that our community will forever be thankful and blessed by Mr. Wever's immutable dedication. I am not aware of any other person to sacrifice the time and talent, along with leadership for the betterment of youth activities in general, and specifically youth baseball and the "President Emeritus" of Hernando Youth League. Appreciation was bestowed with the naming of Ernie Wever Youth Park, but he deserves further appreciation from the City of Brooksville.

Mr. Wever also served the citizenry of Brooksville with distinction by serving on City Council for many years. His primary motivation was to serve rather than any political ambitions, and his acumen of budgetary matters was his expertise. Again, I am not aware of any other City Council member that dedicated as much time and talent on budgetary elements for the benefit of the City of Brooksville than Ernie Wever. In short, the budget was his crusade for the good of the citizens and the financial strength of the City of Brooksville.

Mr. Wever also served our county in World War II as a bombardier.

Notwithstanding a voluminous list of qualifications for the award, Mr. Wever's signature attribute was absolute humility. He never sought glory or praise, but accomplished considerably more than most and dedicated his life for the benefit of others through his heart, mind and soul. Many other past award recipients shared similar attributes, and the time is now for the citizens of Brooksville by City Council to recognize and reward his benevolent service to others.

Sincerely,

Robert A. Buckner

SUNTRUST

Great Brooksvillian Award Nomination

To Whom It May Concern:

It is with great pleasure I nominate Ernie E.Wever for the Great Brooksvillian Award. Mr. Wever served with honor and distinction for decades as a senior officer of SunTrust Bank/fka Hernando State Bank. He moved to Hernando County in the 50's, having previously served as an official with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. In addition he served as a member of the Brooksville City Council and as Mayor. He enjoyed his work and interfaced regularly with the finance officers of the City, County and other municipalities in this area of Florida providing financial assistance and counsel to all.

His love for his community and the youth of the area could be seen daily. For decades, he would leave work at the bank and head to the ball fields to be sure they were manicured and ready for athletic practices/events , mowing, planting, fertilizing, trimming, raking....ANYTHING AND EVERYTHING that needed to be done. He had a passion for helping young people mature by participating in sports programs. He was the founder of Hernando Youth League and brought the Dixie Youth programs to the County in the early 60's. Thousands of young people have since played in the HYL youth programs all over the County. Several years ago HYL fields at Pasco-Hernando State College in Brooksville were named in his honor.... E.E.Wever Park.

Brooksville is for sure a better place for all and especially our youth thanks to Ernie E. Wever.

Respectfully submitted,

Jim Kimbrough
Chairman and CEO
SunTrust Bank, Nature Coast
July 29, 2014

Robert Bruce Snow, P.A.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
112 NORTH ORANGE AVENUE
BROOKSVILLE, FLORIDA 34601

TELEPHONE (352) 796-1441
FACSIMILE (352) 796-8948

July 30, 2014

Brooksville City Council
201 Howell Avenue
Brooksville, Florida 34601

Honorable Mayor and City Council Members;

Cooperstown has its heroes and legends. Their names and memories are etched into our national consciousness. The likes of Abner Doubleday, Babe Ruth, Ty Cobb, Cy Young are honored for their achievements and contributions to "America's Pastime."

Like Cooperstown, Brooksville also has its heroes and legends. Though their fame and notoriety may pale in comparison to those enshrined into the Baseball Hall of Fame, their passions and fetes are legendary in their own right. For more than half a century, Brooksville knew such a man. His name was Ernie Wever.

Ernie was a respected banker who also served his town as City Councilman and Mayor. Yet, Ernie is best remembered as "Founder of Youth Baseball" in Brooksville and Hernando County. Ernie was the moving and sustaining force in the establishment and growth of youth sports in our area.

Beginning in 1958, Ernie was instrumental in organizing the Dixie Baseball League to provide a baseball program for the youth of our community. Under his guidance and direction, Dixie Baseball League grew to become Hernando Youth League which provides organized sports competition for baseball, basketball, football, girls' softball and soccer and in which thousands of our children have participated. Ernie was also instrumental in the acquisition, development, and use of multiple athletic facilities, including Tom Varn Park and Ernie Wever Park.

Indeed, even as Cooperstown serves to honor Baseball's Hall-of-Famers, Brooksville should honor Ernie Wever as its next Great Brooksvillian.

Sincerely,

Robert Bruce Snow

HERNANDO YOUTH LEAGUE, INC.

BROOKSVILLE, FLORIDA 34605-0804

July 29, 2014

To: Honorable Mayor and City Council Members,

Ernie Wever helped begin organized youth sports in Brooksville and Hernando County in 1958, when a baseball program was formed and became a part of the Dixie Little Boys franchise. The franchise began with 3 baseball teams, with games being played in Masaryktown and at Hernando High School. With Ernie Wever's direction the program would move to Tom Varn Park in 1971 and would have 3 fields built for use by the youth baseball program.

In 1972 the program would be transformed into what it is known today as Hernando Youth Leagues Inc. (HYL) and developed into a multiple youth sport organization that now offers baseball, basketball, football, girls softball and soccer to over 1200 children in the community. .

In 1976 Mr. Wever and other community leaders would secure a 50 year lease with the state of Florida to construct a youth sports complex off of Hwy 98, now know as Ernie Wever Youth Park, which was named in honor of him in 1981. Today, due to the foundation that Mr. Wever laid, not only does HYL offer youth sport programs at Ernie Wever Park but also in many other locations including Brooksville, Ridge Manor and Spring Hill

It is an honor and privilege to support the nomination of Mr. Ernie Wever for the Great Brooksvillian - 2014. Mr. Wever will always be remembered as the "Founder of Youth Baseball", but to all of us who have had children participate, or have participated ourselves, in the various youth sports offered by HYL in our community, he will be remembered as so much more.

Sincerely,

Mike Walker, President
Hernando Youth Leagues, Inc

Where The Dreams For The Future Are Seen Today

CORRESPONDENCE-TO-NOTE
REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING – July 20, 2015

1.

TYPE:	Resolution
DATED:	July 7, 2015
RECEIVED FROM:	Hernando-Citrus County Farm Bureau
ADDRESSED TO:	Brooksville City Council
SUBJECT:	SWFWMD Potential Relocation of Headquarters

NOTE: COPIES OF ALL CORRESPONDENCE ON FILE IN THE OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK

RESOLUTION NO. 2015-01

HERNANDO-CITRUS COUNTY FARM BUREAU RESOLUTION EXPRESSING OPPOSITION TO THE MOVING OF THE SOUTHWEST FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT'S HEADQUARTERS.

WHEREAS, on May 19, 2015, the Southwest Florida Water Management District (District), without prior notice to any city or county government within the District, announced its plan to move the officially designated Headquarters of the District from the Brooksville-Tampa Bay Regional Airport in Hernando County to Tampa, Florida; and,

WHEREAS, the statutorily mandated resource management responsibilities of the District have been successfully and effectively carried out at its Brooksville Headquarters in Hernando County and three field offices located in the cities of Tampa, Bartow and Sarasota for over 50 years; and,

WHEREAS, the location of the Headquarters of the Southwest Florida Water Management District at the Brooksville-Tampa Bay Regional Airport represents a substantial and significant investment of public financial resources of at least $10 million in the office buildings, 37 acres of improvements and infrastructure; and,

WHEREAS, no in-depth accurate analysis of all the costs and benefits associated with such a move of personnel and correspondent construction of new facilities has been completed that would justify the abandonment of an existing 50,000 square foot, four-story, multi-million dollar, state of the art facility and construction of a new facility that will do nothing more than replace the space being abandoned; and,

WHEREAS, moving the Headquarters to Tampa and the related loss of a substantial employee payroll base will have a substantial and compounding annual economic impact upon counties and cities in northern areas of the District; and,

WHEREAS, the District's water resource challenges are significant, urgent and district-wide and moving the Headquarters to Tampa will provide no identifiable advantage to resolving them; and,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HERNANDO-CITRUS COUNTY FARM BUREAU:

SECTION 1: The Governing Board of the Southwest Florida Water Management District is hereby strongly urged to maintain its official Headquarters at its existing Brooksville office located at 2379 Broad Street, Brooksville, Florida now and into the future; and,

SECTION 2: That the Governing Board of the Southwest Florida Water Management District maintain at its Headquarters a proportionate overall level of District staff resources that will effectively serve the water resource management needs of the northern region of the District,

CTN 07.20.15

that will provide all centralized functions of the District for the remaining parts of the 16-county District area, and which fully demonstrates that the Brooksville office is the functioning official Headquarters of the Southwest Florida Water Management District; and,

SECTION 3: That the District re-establish the full complement of District services, functions and purposes that were located at the existing District Brooksville Headquarters before 2010.

SECTION 4: Copies of this Resolution shall be provided to all members of the District Governing Board, the Governor, Speaker of the House, President of the Senate, all members of the District's Legislative Delegation and other delegations that may have interest in this matter.

SECTION 5: This Resolution shall become effective immediately upon its adoption.

ADOPTED in Regular Session this 07 day of July, 2015, by the Hernando-Citrus County Farm Bureau.

BROOKSVILLE, FLORIDA

By: _____
John L. Thomas, President

_____
James A. Brooks, Vice President

ATTEST: _____
Barbara Mills, Secretary