

SUGGESTED AGENDA

TAYLOR COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS  
PERRY, FLORIDA  
REGULAR BOARD MEETING  
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 2015  
6:00 P.M.  
201 E. GREEN STREET  
TAYLOR COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE COMPLEX  
OLD POST OFFICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT TO FLORIDA STATUTES 286.0105, THAT ANY PERSONS DECIDING TO APPEAL ANY MATTER CONSIDERED AT THIS MEETING WILL NEED A RECORD OF THE MEETING AND MAY NEED TO ENSURE THAT A VERBATIM RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS IS MADE, WHICH RECORD INCLUDES THE TESTIMONY AND EVIDENCE UPON WHICH THE APPEAL IS TO BE BASED.

ANY PERSON WISHING TO ADDRESS THE BOARD REGARDING AN AGENDAED ITEM WILL BE GIVEN THREE (3) MINUTES FOR COMMENT. A COMMENTER MAY ONLY SPEAK ONE (1) TIME FOR EACH AGENDAED ITEM.

1. Prayer
2. Pledge of Allegiance
3. RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD FOR FY 2015/2016
  - A. ELECTION OF A CHAIRMAN
  - B. ELECTION OF A VICE-CHAIRMAN
  - C. DISCUSSION REGARDING BOARD MEETING DATES AND TIMES
  - D. MISCELLANEOUS DISCUSSION (COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS, ETC.)
4. Approval of Agenda
5. THE BOARD TO RECEIVE AND ORDERED FILED THE REPORTS OF RECEIPTS, EXPENSES AND NET INCOME FOR SEPTEMBER 30, 2015, ON ALL CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS.

BIDS/PUBLIC HEARINGS:

6. THE BOARD TO RECEIVE BIDS FOR FOUR (4) SHIP RECIPIENTS FOR THE REHABILITATION OF THREE (3) HOMES AND THE DEMOLITION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF ONE (1) HOME THROUGH THE SHIP PROGRAM, SET FOR THIS DATE AT 6:00 P.M., OR AS SOON THEREAFTER AS POSSIBLE.
7. THE BOARD TO RECEIVE REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS FOR TAYLOR COUNTY COMMUNITY TRANSPORTATION COORDINATOR (CTC), AS PER THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE FLORIDA COMMISSION FOR THE TRANSPORTATION DISADVANTAGED, SET FOR THIS DATE AT 6:05 P.M. OR AS SOON THEREAFTER AS POSSIBLE.
8. THE BOARD TO HOLD A PUBLIC HEARING, SET FOR THIS DATE AT 6:10 P.M., OR AS SOON THEREAFTER AS POSSIBLE, TO CONSIDER A PLAN OF FINANCE FOR THE ISSUANCE OF A SERIES OF BONDS BY THE ESCAMBIA COUNTY HOUSING FINANCE AUTHORITY FOR THE BENEFIT OF PERRYTOWN APARTMENTS, AND TO CONSIDER ADOPTION OF A RESOLUTION APPROVING THE ISSUANCE BY THE ESCAMBIA COUNTY HOUSING FINANCE AUTHORITY OF ITS' NOT TO EXCEED \$6,000,000 MULTIFAMILY HOUSING REVENUE BONDS.

COMMENTS AND CONCERNS FROM THE PUBLIC FOR NON-AGENDAED AND CONSENT AGENDA ITEMS:

CONSENT ITEMS:

9. APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF OCTOBER 27 AND NOVEMBER 2, 2015.
10. EXAMINATION AND APPROVAL OF INVOICES.
11. THE BOARD TO CONSIDER THE ADOPTION OF RESOLUTION TO REFLECT UNANTICIPATED MONIES IN THE MSBU FUND - STEINHATCHEE ACRES SUBDIVISION, AS AGENDAED BY COUNTY FINANCE.
12. THE BOARD TO CONSIDER ADOPTION OF A RESOLUTION TO REFLECT A (SHORTFALL) OF MONIES IN THE MSBU FUND - STEINHATCHEE ACRES SUBDIVISION, AS AGENDAED BY COUNTY FINANCE.



13. THE BOARD TO RATIFY THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR'S SIGNATURE ON THE GRANT SUBMITTED TO THE SUWANNEE RIVER WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT RIVER GRANT PROGRAM, REQUESTING FUNDING ASSISTANCE FOR THE RESTORATION OF STEPHENS SPRINGS LOCATED IN STEINHATCHEE, AS AGENDAED BY MELODY COX, GRANTS DIRECTOR.
14. THE BOARD TO APPROVE A SATISFACTION OF SECOND MORTGAGE FOR KATHERINE LINCOLN WHO RECEIVED FIRST TIME HOME BUYERS ASSISTANCE THROUGH THE SHIP PROGRAM NOVEMBER 22, 2010, AS AGENDAED BY THE GRANTS DIRECTOR.
15. THE BOARD TO APPROVE A SATISFACTION OF SECOND MORTGAGE FOR DARRAE MOSS WHO RECEIVED FIRST TIME HOME BUYERS ASSISTANCE THROUGH THE SHIP PROGRAM DECEMBER 9, 2010, AS AGENDAED BY THE GRANTS DIRECTOR.
16. THE BOARD TO APPROVE A SATISFACTION OF SECOND MORTGAGE FOR BRYAN TYLER WHO RECEIVED FIRST TIME HOME BUYERS ASSISTANCE THROUGH THE SHIP PROGRAM JULY 23, 2010, AS AGENDAED BY THE GRANTS DIRECTOR.
17. THE BOARD TO APPROVE A SATISFACTION OF SECOND MORTGAGE FOR BENJAMIN AND CRISSY REAMS WHO RECEIVED FIRST TIME HOME BUYERS ASSISTANCE THROUGH THE SHIP PROGRAM AUGUST 6, 2010, AS AGENDAED BY THE GRANTS DIRECTOR.
18. THE BOARD TO APPROVE A SATISFACTION OF REPAYMENT AGREEMENT FOR EULA GRIFFIN WHO RECEIVED REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE THROUGH THE SHIP PROGRAM SEPTEMBER 27, 2010, AS AGENDAED BY THE GRANTS DIRECTOR.
19. THE BOARD TO APPROVE A SATISFACTION OF REPAYMENT AGREEMENT FOR THELMA NEWBERRY WHO RECEIVED REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE THROUGH THE SHIP PROGRAM SEPTEMBER 27, 2010, AS AGENDAED BY THE GRANTS DIRECTOR.
20. THE BOARD TO REVIEW AND APROVE THE AMENDED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT HOUSING ASSISTANCE PLAN (HAP) FOR TAYLOR COUNTY AND REQUIRED RESOLUTION, AS AGENDAED BY THE GRANTS DIRECTOR.

PUBLIC REQUESTS:

21. THE BOARD TO HEAR A PRESENTATION ON HYDRAULIC AND ACID FRACTURING, AS WELL AS PROPOSED LEGISLATION AFFECTING TAYLOR COUNTY, AND TO TAKE ANY ACTION THE BOARD DEEMS NECESSARY, AS AGENDAED BY AMY DATZ, ENVIRONMENTAL CAUCUS OF FLORIDA.
22. THE BOARD TO CONSIDER A REQUEST BY THE TAYLOR COUNTY WATER AND SEWER DISTRICT TO AMEND COUNTY ORDINANCE 2015-01, ADOPTED FEBRUARY 17, 2015, TO ALLOW FOR MONTHLY MEETINGS RATHER THAN QUARTERLY MEETINGS, AS AGENDAED BY LYNETTE TAYLOR SENTER.

GENERAL BUSINESS:

23. THE BOARD TO REVIEW AND CONSIDER ADOPTION OF A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING A WORK PERFORMANCE INCENTIVE FOR REGULAR FULL AND PART TIME EMPLOYEES OF THE COUNTY, AS AGENDAED BY THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR.
24. THE BOARD TO CONSIDER APPROVAL OF A LETTER OF SUPPORT FOR THE NORTH FLORIDA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP, INC., AS AGENDAED BY THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR.

COUNTY STAFF ITEMS:

25. THE BOARD TO CONSIDER ADOPTION OF A RESOLUTION TO ADOPT THE 2015 LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY PLAN WITH ANNEX 1 AND 2, AS AGENDAED BY THE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIRECTOR.
26. THE BOARD TO APPROVE AN ADDENDUM TO THE CONTRACT FOR STATE HOUSING INITIATIVE PARTNERSHIP (SHIP) PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION SERVICES WITH GOVERNMENT SERVICES GROUP, INC., (GSG) TO EXTEND THE CONTRACT FOR A PERIOD OF ONE (1) YEAR, AS AGENDAED BY THE GRANTS DIRECTOR.
27. THE BOARD TO AWARD BIDS FOR NINE (9) APPROVED CDBG RECIPIENTS FOR THE REHABILITATION OR DEMOLITION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF THEIR HOMES, AS AGENDAED BY THE GRANTS DIRECTOR.

28. THE BOARD TO APPROVE A PROPOSED SHIP RECIPIENT AND WORK WRITE-UP/BID FORM FOR THE REHABILITATION OF THEIR HOME THROUGH THE SHIP PROGRAM, AS AGENDAED BY THE GRANTS DIRECTOR.
29. THE BOARD TO REVIEW AND APPROVE THE CDBG STATUTORY WORKSHEETS FOR ALICE WILLIS WHO IS ONE OF THE UPCOMING CDBG RECIPIENTS VERIFYING THE DEMOLITION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF HER HOME DOES NOT HAVE A NEGATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL AND/OR RESOURCE IMPACT OR REQUIRE MITIGATION MEASURES, AS AGENDAED BY THE GRANTS DIRECTOR.

COUNTY ATTORNEY ITEMS:

30. THE BOARD TO REVIEW AND CONSIDER ADOPTION OF A RESOLUTION ENCOURAGING OWNERS OF PROPERTY ALONG US HIGHWAY 19 TO KEEP THEIR PROPERTY CLEAN AND ATTRACTIVE, AS AGENDAED BY THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR.
31. THE BOARD TO REVIEW AND CONSIDER A PROPOSED CHANGE IN ORDINANCE NO. 83-3 ALLOWING THE SALE OF WINE FROM 7:00 A.M. ON SUNDAYS UNTIL 1:00 A.M. ON MONDAYS AND SETTING A PUBLIC HEARING, AS AGENDAED BY THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR ITEMS:

32. THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR TO DISCUSS INFORMATIONAL ITEMS.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND CONCERNS FROM THE PUBLIC FOR NON-AGENDAED ITEMS:

BOARD INFORMATIONAL ITEMS:

Motion to Adjourn

FOR YOUR INFORMATION:

- THE AGENDA AND ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTATION, IF APPLICABLE, IS AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC ON THE FOLLOWING WEBSITE: [www.taylorcountygov.com](http://www.taylorcountygov.com)
- IF YOU ARE A PERSON WITH A DISABILITY WHO NEEDS ANY ACCOMODATION IN ORDER TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS PROCEEDING, YOU ARE ENTITLED, AT NO COST TO YOU, TO THE PROVISION OF CERTAIN ASSISTANCE. PLEASE CONTACT MARGARET DUNN, ASSISTANT COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR, 201 E. GREEN STREET, PERRY, FLORIDA, 850-838-3500, EXT. 7, WITHIN TWO (2) WORKING DAYS OF THIS PROCEEDING.
- ANY PERSON WISHING TO ADDRESS THE BOARD REGARDING AN AGENDAED OR NON-AGENDAED ITEM WILL BE GIVEN THREE (3) MINUTES FOR COMMENT.
- BALLOTS USED TO APPOINT CITIZENS TO ADVISORY COMMITTEES AND ADVISORY BOARDS ARE AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION AFTER THE MEETING AND ARE RETAINED AS PART OF THE PUBLIC RECORD.

STATE OF FLORIDA  
CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS FINANCIAL REPORT FOR 2014-15

**CERTIFICATION**

Name of governmental unit

**Taylor County Supervisor of Elections**

Address

**PO Box 1060**

City and zip code

**Perry, Florida 32348**

Name of chief financial officer

**Dana Southerland**

Title of chief financial officer

**Supervisor of Elections**

Telephone number ( 850 ) 838-3515

\*\*\*\*\*

Person who may be contacted regarding this report.

Name: **Trina F. Stengel**

Telephone number ( 850 ) 838-3517

I do solemnly swear that the information reported herein is a true, correct and complete report of all revenues and expenditures of my office for the year ending September 30, 2015.

Dana Southerland

(Signature)

Office of Supervisor of Elections

Taylor County

STATE OF FLORIDA

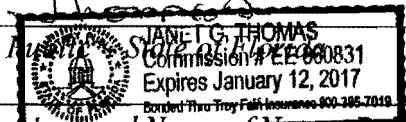
COUNTY OF Taylor

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 9th day

of November

, 20 15, by Dana Southerland

Janet G. Thomas  
Signature of Notary Public



(Print, Type or Stamp Commissioned Name of Notary Public)

Personally Known ☒ or Produced Identification ☐

Type of Identification Produced

(5)

REPORTING ENTITY Taylor County Supervisor of ElectionsID NUMBER 0902

**COMBINED STATEMENT OF POSITION**  
**ALL FUND TYPES AND ACCOUNT GROUPS**  
*REPORT AMOUNTS IN WHOLE DOLLARS ONLY*

		Governmental fund types	Proprietary fund types	Fiduciary Fund types	General fixed assets	General long-term debt	Total (memorandum only)
<b>LIABILITIES</b>	Code						
Accounts Payable	2XX			0	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
Interfund payables	20X				XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
Payables to other governments	208				XXXXXXXX		
Other liabilities	23X			6,046	XXXXXXXX		
Deposits	220				XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
Obligations under reverse repurchase agreements	222				XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
Deferred revenue	223				XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
Bonded debt payable	25X				XXXXXXXX		
Other debt payable	22X				XXXXXXXX		
Compensated absences	21X				XXXXXXXX		
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>				6,046			

NOTE: Bonded debt payable should reflect the amount reported on the Schedule of Bonded Indebtedness.

**COMBINED STATEMENT OF POSITION**  
**ALL FUND TYPES AND ACCOUNT GROUPS**  
*REPORT AMOUNTS IN WHOLE DOLLARS ONLY*

<b>EQUITY AND OTHER CREDITS</b> Code		Governmental fund types	Proprietary fund types	Fiduciary fund types	General fixed assets	General long-term debt	Total (memorandum only)
Fund balance - reserved	24X		XXXXXXXX		XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
Fund balance - unreserved	271		XXXXXXXX		XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
Contributed capital	250	XXXXXXXX			XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
Retained earnings - reserved	248	XXXXXXXX		XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
Retained earnings - unreserved	272	XXXXXXXX		XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
Investment in general fixed assets	280	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX		XXXXXXXX	
TOTAL EQUITY						XXXXXXXX	
TOTAL LIABILITIES, EQUITY AND OTHER CREDITS				6,046			

**COMBINED STATEMENT OF POSITION**  
**ALL FUND TYPES AND ACCOUNT GROUPS**  
*REPORT AMOUNTS IN WHOLE DOLLARS ONLY*

ASSETS AND OTHER DEBITS	Code	Governmental fund types	Proprietary fund types	Fiduciary fund types	General fixed assets	General long-term debt	Total (memorandum only)
Cash	10X			6,402	XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	
Taxes and assessments receivable (net)	11X				XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	
Accounts receivable (net)	115				XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	
Interfund receivables and advances	23X				XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	
Receivables from other governments	133				XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	
Other receivables (net)	12X				XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	
Inventories	14X				XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	
Investments (net)	151				XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	
Prepaid items	155				XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	
Other assets	156				XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	
Fixed assets	16X	XXXXXXXX				XXXXXXX	
Amount available in debt service	180	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX		
Amount to be provided	181	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX		
TOTAL ASSETS AND OTHER DEBITS				6,402			

(CONTINUED)





# Supervisor of Elections

TAYLOR COUNTY  
PERRY, FLORIDA 32347

Memorandum 2014-15 Return of Excess Fees

CAPITAL CITY BANK  
63-68/631

21092  
FRAUDARMOR

Check Number: 21092

Oct 31, 2015

DATE	356.00	AMOUNT
------	--------	--------

Three Hundred Fifty-Six and 00/100 Dollars

PAY

TO THE  
ORDER  
OF:

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS  
P O Box 620  
Perry, FL 32348

DANA SOUTHERLAND  
SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS



AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE

⑈021092⑈ ⑆063100688⑆7480480802⑈

(10,000.00)  
Returned  
28

STATE OF FLORIDA  
CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS  
FINANCIAL REPORT FOR FY 14/15

**NAME AND ADDRESS OF OF GOVERNMENTAL UNIT:**

TAYLOR COUNTY CLERK OF COURT  
108 N. JEFFERSON STREET  
P.O. BOX 620  
PERRY, FL. 32348

**NAME OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER:**

ANNIE MAE MURPHY

**TITLE OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER:**

CLERK OF COURT

**TELEPHONE NUMBER:**

(850) 838-3506 x112

**PERSON WHO MAY BE CONTACTED  
REGARDING THIS REPORT:**

ANNIE MAE MURPHY, Clerk

(850) 838-3506 x112

**CERTIFICATION:**

I do solemnly swear that the  
information reported herein is a  
true, correct and complete report  
of all revenues and expenditures  
of my office for the year ending  
September 30, 2015.

Annie Mae Murphy  
Annie Mae Murphy, Clerk

Office of Clerk of Court  
Taylor County, Florida

STATE OF FLORIDA  
COUNTY OF TAYLOR

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME, this 29th day of October, 2015  
By ANNIE MAE MURPHY, who is Personally Known ☒ or Produced Identification ☐  
Type of Identification Produced \_\_\_\_\_

Cynthia G. Mock  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
STATE OF FLORIDA

CYNTHIA G. MOCK  
(Printed Name of Notary Public)



# COVER SHEET

## REVENUE & EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES

**REPORTING ENTITY:** CLERK OF COURT

**REPORTING FUND GROUP:** COUNTY/BCC FUND 054 FY 14/15

## TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND REVENUE

[illegible]

**REPORTING ENTITY:** CLERK OF COURT

**EXPENDITURES/DEBITS**[illegible]

7

**REPORTING FUND GROUP:** COUNTY/BCC FUND 054 FY 14/15

[illegible]

CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT

VENDOR NO. C1006

CHECK NO. 1012934

Account	Purchase Order	Invoice Number	Amount	Description
0179 59102		EXCESS FEES	12,879.71	EXCESS FEES FY 14/15

C1006

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

ANNIE MAE MURPHY  
CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT  
TAYLOR COUNTY, FL  
P.O. BOX 620  
PERRY, FL 32348  
OPERATING ACCOUNT

CHECK DATE

10/28/15

CHECK NO.

1012934

CITIZENS STATE BANK  
PERRY, FL 32348

63-650/631

AMOUNT

\$\*\*\*12,879.71\*

VOID AFTER 180 DAYS  
OPERATING ACCOUNT

PAY THE SUM OF \*\*\*\*\*12879\* DOLLARS AND \*71\* CENTS

TO THE  
ORDER  
OF

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS  
P.O. BOX 620  
PERRY FL 32348

*Annie Mae Murphy*  
AUTHORIZED SIGNATURES

⑈1012934⑈ ⑆063106501⑆ 0000007100016275⑈



ANNIE MAE MURPHY  
CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT  
TAYLOR COUNTY, FL  
PO BOX 620  
PERRY, FL 32348

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS  
P.O. BOX 620  
PERRY FL 32348

STATE OF FLORIDA  
CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS FINANCIAL REPORT FOR

Name of governmental unit  
Taylor County Property Appraiser

Address  
P.O. Box 936

City and Zip Code  
Perry, Florida 32348

Name of chief financial officer  
Bruce A. Ratliff

Title of chief financial officer  
Property Appraiser

Telephone number (850) 838-3511

Person who may be contacted regarding this report.

Name: Shawna Beach

(850) 838-3511

**CERTIFICATION**

I do solemnly swear that the information reported  
herein is a true, correct and complete report of all revenues  
and expenditures of my office for the year ending September  
30, 2015

B. A. Ratliff  
(Signature)

Office of Property Appraiser  
Taylor County

STATE OF FLORIDA  
COUNTY OF TAYLOR

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14<sup>th</sup> day  
of October, 2015, by Bruce A. Ratliff

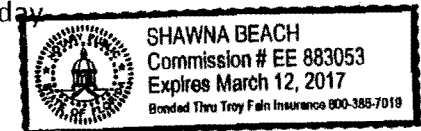
Signature of Notary Public - State of Florida

Shawna Beach, Shawna Beach

(Print, Type or Stamp Commissioned Name of Notary Public)

Personally Known X or Produced Identification     

Type of Identification Produced     



REPORTING ENTITY Taylor County Property AppraiserID NUMBER 59-1149022

**COMBINED STATEMENT OF POSITION ALL FUND**  
**TYPES AND ACCOUNT GROUPS**  
*REPORT AMOUNTS IN WHOLE DOLLARS ONLY*

<b>LIABILITIES</b>	<b>CODE</b>	Governmental fund types	Proprietary fund types	Fiduciary fund types	General fixed assets	General long- term debt	Total (memorandum only)
Accounts Payable	2XX				XXXXXX	XXXXXX	
Interfund payables	20X				XXXXXX	XXXXXX	
Payables to other governments	208				XXXXXX		
Other Liabilities	23X				XXXXXX		
Deposits	220				XXXXXX	XXXXXX	
Obligations under reverse repurchase agreements	222				XXXXXX	XXXXXX	
Deferred revenue	223				XXXXXX	XXXXXX	
Bonded debt payable	25X				XXXXXX		
Other debt payable	22X				XXXXXX		
Compensated Absences	21X				XXXXXX		
<b>TOTAL LIABILITES</b>							

Note: Bonded debt payable should reflect the amount reported on the Schedule of Bonded Indebtedness



REPORTING ENTITY Taylor County Property AppraiserID NUMBER 59-1149022

**COMBINED STATEMENT OF POSITION ALL FUND  
TYPES AND ACCOUNT GROUPS**

*REPORT AMOUNTS IN WHOLE DOLLARS ONLY*

<b>EQUITY AND OTHER CREDITS</b>	<b>CODE</b>	<b>Governmental fund types</b>	<b>Proprietary fund types</b>	<b>Fiduciary fund types</b>	<b>General fixed assets</b>	<b>General long- term debt</b>	<b>Total (memorandum only)</b>
Funds balance - reserved	24X		XXXXXXX		XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	
Fund balance - unreserved	271		XXXXXXX		XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	
Contributed capital	250	XXXXXXX			XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	
Retained earnings - reserved	248	XXXXXXX		XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	
Retained earnings - unreserved	272	XXXXXXX		XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	
Investment in general fixed assets	280	XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX		XXXXXXX	
TOTAL EQUITY		29178.85					
TOTAL LIABILITIES, EQUITY AND OTHER CREDITS		29178.85					

**COMBINED STATEMENT OF POSITION ALL FUND  
TYPES AND ACCOUNT GROUPS  
REPORT AMOUNTS IN WHOLE DOLLARS ONLY**

<b>ASSETS AND OTHER DEBITS</b>	<b>CODE</b>	<b>Governmental fund types</b>	<b>Proprietary fund types</b>	<b>Fiduciary fund types</b>	<b>General fixed assets</b>	<b>General long- term debt</b>	<b>Total (memorandum only)</b>
Cash	10X	29178.85			XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	
Taxes and assessments receivable (net)	11X				XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	
Accounts receivable (net)	115				XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	
Interfund receivables and advances	23X				XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	
Receivables from other governments	133				XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	
Other receivables (net)	12X				XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	
Inventories	14X				XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	
Investments (net)	151				XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	
Prepaid items	155				XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	
Other assets	156				XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	
Fixed assets	16X	XXXXXXX				XXXXXXX	
Amounty available in debt service	180	XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX		
Amount to be provided	181	XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX		
<b>TOTAL ASSETS AND OTHER DEBITS</b>		<b>29178.85</b>					

(CONTINUED)

**FUND GROUP**  
**REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES**

REPORTING ENTITY: TAYLOR COUNTY PROPERTY APPRAISER

ID NUMBER: 59-1149022

REPORTING FUND GROUP: General - Operating Account

**REVENUES AND OTHER CREDITS**  
**(311.000 THROUGH 390.000)**

WHOLE DOLLARS ONLY

Account Number	Description	Amount
338.001	Shared Revenue - Board of County Commissioners	706,794

TOTAL REVENUES AND OTHER CREDITS

**706,794**

Duplicate this page if additional lines are needed

**FUND GROUP**  
**REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES**

REPORTING ENTITY: TAYLOR COUNTY PROPERTY APPRAISER

ID NUMBER: 59-1149022

REPORTING FUND GROUP: General - Operating Account

**EXPENSES AND OTHER DEBITS**

**(511 THROUGH 592)**

(personal services, operating expenses, capital outlay, non-operating expenses)

WHOLE DOLLARS ONLY

Account Number	Description	Amount
513.1011	OFFICIAL SALARY	0
513.1012	REGULAR SALARIES	15,910
513.1014	OVERTIME	1,000
513.1015	SPECIAL PAY	2,000
513.102152	FICA - REGULAR	1,439
513.102153	FICA - OTHER	230
513.102154	MEDICARE	354
513.102251	RETIREMENT - OFFICIAL	237
513.102252	RETIREMENT - EMPLOYEE	(2,003)
513.102253	RETIREMENT - SMS/SES	(900)
513.102254	RETIREMENT - DROP	2,960
513.1023	LIFE & HEALTH INSURANCE	6,940
513.3151	EDP SERVICES - SOFTWARE	1,000
513.3154	LEGAL SERVICES	-
513.3400	OTHER CONTRACTUAL SERVICE	-
513.4000	TRAVEL & PER DIEM	84
513.4100	COMMUNICATIONS/TELEP	133
513.4251	POSTAGE	(11)
513.4451	RENTALS & LEASES OFFICE	-
513.4651	REPAIR & MAINT. OFFICE	50
513.4652	REPAIR & MAINT. - VEH	142
513.4700	PRINTING & BINDING	(1,823)
513.4951	LEGAL ADVERTISEMENT	(22)
513.5100	OFFICE SUPPLIES	(1,115)
513.5453	EDUCATION	2,520
513.5454	DUES/MEMBERSHIP	22
513.6453	OFFICE EQUIP. CAPITAL	0
513.9300	SPECIAL CONTINGENCY	0
513.9400	EMERGENCY CONTINGENCY	0

**TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND OTHER DEBITS**

**29,147**

Duplicate this page if additional lines are needed

Taylor County Property Appraiser  
Yearly Budget Balance Report  
For the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 2015

Account ID	Description	Beginning Budget	Amended Budget	Year to Date	Difference
338.001	Shared Revenue - BCC	0.00	\$ 0.00	706,794.00	(706,794.00
341.500	RP Fees	0.00	0.00	83.80	(83.80)
	Total Income	0.00	\$ 0.00	706,877.80	(706,877.80
<b>PERSONAL SERVICES</b>					
513.1011	Payroll - Official	98,177.00	\$ 0.00	98,177.00	0.00
513.1012	Payroll - Employees	288,300.00	0.00	272,389.70	15,910.30
513.1014	Payroll - Overtime	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	1,000.00
513.1015	Payroll - Special Pay	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00
513.102152	FICA - Regular	23,947.00	0.00	22,508.01	1,438.99
513.102153	FICA - Other	230.00	0.00	0.00	230.00
513.102154	Medicare	5,618.00	0.00	5,263.29	354.71
513.102251	Retirement - Official	42,451.00	0.00	42,213.68	237.32
513.102252	Retirement - Employee	12,559.00	0.00	14,562.84	(2,003.84)
513.102253	Retirement - SMS/SES	19,827.00	0.00	20,727.64	(900.64)
513.102254	Retirement - DROP	2,960.00	0.00	0.00	2,960.00
513.1023	Life & Health Insuranc	94,576.00	0.00	87,635.32	6,940.68
	Total Personal Services	591,645.00	0.00	563,477.48	28,167.52
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>					
513.3151	EDP Services - softwar	48,189.84	0.00	47,189.84	1,000.00
513.3154	Legal Services	966.78	0.00	966.78	0.00
513.3400	Other Contractual Servi	3,660.00	0.00	3,660.00	0.00
513.4000	Travel & Per Diem	7,059.50	0.00	6,975.37	84.13
513.4100	Communications/Telep	2,272.45	0.00	2,139.20	133.25
513.4251	Postage	2,341.00	0.00	2,352.10	(11.10)
513.4451	Rentals & Leases Offic	711.00	0.00	711.00	0.00
513.4651	Repair & Main. Office	114.81	0.00	65.00	49.81
513.4652	Repair & Main. - Vehic	1,757.27	0.00	1,614.81	142.46
513.4700	Printing & Binding	4,800.00	0.00	6,623.25	(1,823.25)
513.4951	Legal Advertisement	1,300.00	0.00	1,322.30	(22.30)
513.5100	Office Supplies	8,065.00	0.00	9,180.45	(1,115.45)
513.5453	Education	4,635.00	0.00	2,115.00	2,520.00
513.5454	Dues/Memberships	4,500.00	0.00	4,477.92	22.08
	Total Expenses	90,372.65	0.00	89,393.02	979.63
<b>CAPITAL OUTLAY</b>					
513.6454	Vehicles - Capital Outl	24,776.35	0.00	24,776.35	0.00
	Total Capital Outlay	24,776.35	0.00	24,776.35	0.00
<b>NON-OPERATING EXPENSES</b>					
	Total Non-Operating E	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	706,794.00	\$ 0.00	677,646.85	<del>29,147.15</del>

Amount back to BCC  
+ Savings Int of 31.70  
total = 29,178.85

SECURITY FEATURES INCLUDE TRUE WATERMARK PAPER, HEAT SENSITIVE ICON AND FOIL HOLOGRAM.

BRUCE A. RATLIFF, PROPERTY APPRAISER  
TAYLOR COUNTY, FLORIDA  
108 NORTH JEFFERSON STREET, SUITE 201  
PERRY, FL 32347

CAPITAL CITY BANK  
63-68/631

18593  
R FRAUD-PROOF

Sep 30, 2015

Memo:

Check Number: 18593

DATE

AMOUNT

Twenty-Nine Thousand One Hundred Seventy-Eight and 85/100 Dollars

29,178.85

PAY

TO THE  
ORDER  
OF

TAYLOR COUNTY BCC  
PERRY, FL 32348

NOT VALID AFTER 90 DAYS  
BRUCE A. RATLIFF, PROPERTY APPRAISER



AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE

*[Signature]*

⑈018593⑈ ⑆063100688⑆

2132763001⑈

BRUCE A. RATLIFF, PROPERTY APPRAISER TAYLOR COUNTY FLORIDA

18593

TAYLOR COUNTY BCC

Check Number: 18593  
Check Date: Sep 30, 2015

Check Amount: \$29,178.85

Invoice	Date	Discount Taken	Amount Paid	Quantity	Description
	9/30/15		31.70		SAVINGS INTEREST
	9/30/15		29,147.15		EXCESS FUNDS

( P33,554  
Returned )

STATE OF FLORIDA  
CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS FINANCIAL  
REPORT FOR  
2014-15

Name of governmental unit  
**Taylor County Tax Collector**

Address  
**PO Box 30**

City and zip code  
**Perry, Florida 32348**

Name of chief financial officer  
**Mark Wiggins**

Title of chief financial officer  
**Tax Collector**

Telephone number ( 850 ) 838-3517

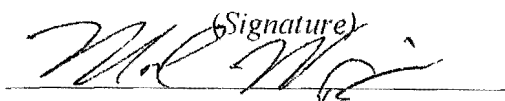
\*\*\*\*\*

Person who may be contacted regarding this report.  
Name: **Trina F. Stengel, E.A.**

Telephone number ( 850 ) 838-3517

CERTIFICATION

I do solemnly swear that the information reported  
herein is a true, correct and complete report of all revenues and  
expenditures of my office for the year ending September 30,  
2015.

*(Signature)*  


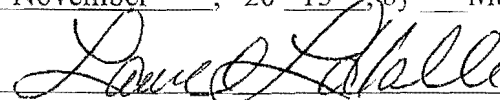
Office of Tax Collector

Taylor County

STATE OF FLORIDA  
COUNTY OF Taylor

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day

of November, 20 15, by Mark Wiggins



*Signature of Notary Public - State of Florida*

*(Print, Type or Stamp Commissioned Name of Notary Public)*

Personally Known X or Produced Identification       

Type of Identification Produced       



*Rec'd  
11-6-15  
JG*

REPORTING ENTITY Taylor County Tax CollectorID NUMBER 62-004

**COMBINED STATEMENT OF POSITION**  
**ALL FUND TYPES AND ACCOUNT GROUPS**  
*REPORT AMOUNTS IN WHOLE DOLLARS ONLY*

		Governmental fund types	Proprietary fund types	Fiduciary fund types	General fixed assets	General long-term debt	Total (memorandum only)
<b>LIABILITIES</b>	<b>Code</b>						
Accounts Payable	2XX			448,773	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
Interfund payables	20X				XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
Payables to other governments	208				XXXXXXXX		
Other liabilities	23X			16,546	XXXXXXXX		
Deposits	220				XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
Obligations under reverse repurchase agreements	222				XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
Deferred revenue	223				XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
Bonded debt payable	25X				XXXXXXXX		
Other debt payable	22X				XXXXXXXX		
Compensated absences	21X				XXXXXXXX		
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>				465,319			

NOTE: Bonded debt payable should reflect the amount reported on the Schedule of Bonded Indebtedness.



REPORTING ENTITY Taylor County Tax Collector ID NUMBER 62-004

**COMBINED STATEMENT OF POSITION**  
**ALL FUND TYPES AND ACCOUNT GROUPS**  
*REPORT AMOUNTS IN WHOLE DOLLARS ONLY*

<b>EQUITY AND OTHER CREDITS</b> Code	Governmental fund types	Proprietary fund types	Fiduciary fund types	General fixed assets	General long-term debt	Total (memorandum only)
Fund balance - reserved 24X		XXXXXXXX		XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
Fund balance - unreserved 271		XXXXXXXX	1,900	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
Contributed capital 250	XXXXXXXX			XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
Retained earnings - reserved 248	XXXXXXXX		XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
Retained earnings - unreserved 272	XXXXXXXX		XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
Investment in general fixed assets 280	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX		XXXXXXXX	
TOTAL EQUITY			1,900		XXXXXXXX	
TOTAL LIABILITIES, EQUITY AND OTHER CREDITS			467,219			

**COMBINED STATEMENT OF POSITION**  
**ALL FUND TYPES AND ACCOUNT GROUPS**  
*REPORT AMOUNTS IN WHOLE DOLLARS ONLY*

ASSETS AND OTHER DEBITS	Code	Governmental fund types	Proprietary fund types	Fiduciary Fund types	General fixed assets	General long-term debt	Total (memorandum only)
Cash	10X			482,188	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
Taxes and assessments receivable (net)	11X				XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
Accounts receivable (net)	115			18,585	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
Interfund receivables and advances	23X				XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
Receivables from other governments	133				XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
Other receivables (net)	12X				XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
Inventories	14X				XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
Investments (net)	151				XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
Prepaid items	155				XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
Other assets	156				XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
Fixed assets	16X	XXXXXXXXXX				XXXXXXXXXX	
Amount available in debt service	180	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX		
Amount to be provided	181	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX		
TOTAL ASSETS AND OTHER DEBITS				500,773			

(CONTINUED)

**FUND GROUP**  
**REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES**

REPORTING ENTITY: TAYLOR COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR

ID Number: 62-004

REPORTING FUND GROUP:

### General - Operating Account

**REVENUES AND OTHER CREDITS**  
**(311.000 THROUGH 390.000)**

**Whole Dollars Only**

[illegible]

TOTAL REVENUES AND OTHER CREDITS

1,061,187

Duplicate this page if additional lines are needed.

**FUND GROUP**  
**REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES**

REPORTING ENTITY: TAYLOR COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR ID Number: 62-004

REPORTING FUND GROUP: General - Operating Account

**EXPENSES AND OTHER DEBITS**  
**(511 THROUGH 592)**

## Whole Dollars Only

[illegible]

Duplicate this page if additional lines are needed.

Duplicate this page if additional lines are needed.

SECURITY FEATURES INCLUDE TRUE WATERMARK PAPER, HEAT SENSITIVE ICON AND FOIL HOLOGRAM.

**MARK WIGGINS, TAX COLLECTOR**  
TAYLOR COUNTY  
OPERATING ACCOUNT  
P.O. BOX 30  
PERRY, FL 32348

**CITIZENS STATE BANK OF PERRY**  
PERRY, FL 32347  
63-650/631

**20238**  
R FRAUD ALERT

DATE  
Oct 31, 2015

AMOUNT

\$\*\*\$33,554.00

Memo: Return of Excess Funds 14-15

PAY TO THE ORDER OF: Thirty-Three Thousand Five Hundred Fifty-Four and 00/100 Dollars

BOARD OF COUNTY COMM.  
TAYLOR COUNTY COURTHOUSE  
PERRY, FL 32347

VOID AFTER 90 DAYS



*Mark Wiggins*

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE

⑈020238⑈ ⑆063106501⑆ 7100016976⑈

(RETURNED 38330882)

STATE OF FLORIDA  
CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS FINANCIAL REPORT FOR

Name of governmental unit

Taylor County Sheriff's Office

Address

108 North Jefferson Street, Suite 103

City and zip code

Perry, Florida 32347

Name of chief financial officer

L.E. "Bummy" Williams

Title of chief financial officer

Sheriff

Telephone number (850) 584-4225

\*\*\*\*\*

Person who may be contacted regarding this report:

Name: Dannielle Welch

Telephone number (850) 584-4225



CERTIFICATION

I do solemnly swear that the information reported herein is a true, correct and complete report of all revenues and expenditures of my office for the year ending September 30, 2015.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "L.E. Bummy Williams".

(Signature)

Office of Sheriff

Taylor County

STATE OF FLORIDA

COUNTY OF Taylor

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day

Of October, 2015, by L.E. "Bummy" Williams

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dannielle M. Welch".

Signature of Notary Public - State of Florida

(Print, Type or Stamp Commissioned Name of Notary Public)

Personally Known X or Produced Identification         

Type of Identification Produced

**FUND GROUP**

## REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES

REPORTING ENTITY: TAYLOR COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

ID Number: 62-002

REPORTING FUND GROUP: General - Operating Account

**REVENUES AND OTHER CREDITS**  
**(311.000 THROUGH 390.000)**

**Whole Dollars Only**[illegible]

TOTAL REVENUES AND OTHER CREDITS

6,291,279

Duplicate this page if additional lines are needed.

**FUND GROUP**  
**REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES**

REPORTING ENTITY: TAYLOR COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE ID Number: 62-002

REPORTING FUND GROUP: General - Operating Account

**EXPENSES AND OTHER DEBITS**  
**(511 THROUGH 592)**

**Whole Dollars Only**

Account Number	Description	Amount
520.10	Personal Services	4,667,065
520.30	Operating Expense	1,060,744
520.60	Capital Outlay	210,161
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND OTHER DEBITS</b>		<b>5,937,970</b>

TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND OTHER DEBITS  
Duplicate this page if additional lines are needed.



**COMBINED STATEMENT OF POSITION**  
**ALL FUND TYPES AND ACCOUNT GROUPS**  
*REPORT AMOUNTS IN WHOLE DOLLARS ONLY*

ASSETS AND OTHER DEBITS	Code	Governmental fund types	Proprietary fund types	Fiduciary Fund types	General fixed assets	General long-term debt	Total (memorandum only)
Cash	10X			509,885	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
Taxes and assessments receivable (net)	11X				XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
Accounts receivable (net)	115			25,315	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
Interfund receivables and advances	23X				XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
Receivables from other governments	133				XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
Other receivables (net)	12X				XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
Inventories	14X				XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
Investments (net)	151				XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
Prepaid items	155				XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
Other assets	156				XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
Fixed assets	16X	XXXXXXXXXX				XXXXXXXX	
Amount available in debt service	180	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX		
Amount to be provided	181	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX		
<b>TOTAL ASSETS AND OTHER DEBITS</b>				535,200			

(CONTINUED)

REPORTING ENTITY Taylor County Sheriff's OfficeID NUMBER 62-002

**COMBINED STATEMENT OF POSITION**  
**ALL FUND TYPES AND ACCOUNT GROUPS**  
*REPORT AMOUNTS IN WHOLE DOLLARS ONLY*

		Governmental fund types	Proprietary fund types	Fiduciary fund types	General fixed assets	General long-term debt	Total (memorandum only)
<b>LIABILITIES</b>	Code						
Accounts Payable	2XX			181,891	XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	
Interfund payables	20X				XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	
Payables to other governments	208				XXXXXXX		
Other liabilities	23X				XXXXXXX		
Deposits	220				XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	
Obligations under reverse repurchase agreements	222				XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	
Deferred revenue	223				XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	
Bonded debt payable	25X				XXXXXXX		
Other debt payable	22X				XXXXXXX		
Compensated absences	21X				XXXXXXX		
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>				181,891			

NOTE: Bonded debt payable should reflect the amount reported on the Schedule of Bonded Indebtedness.

REPORTING ENTITY Taylor County Sheriff's Office ID NUMBER 62-002

**COMBINED STATEMENT OF POSITION**  
**ALL FUND TYPES AND ACCOUNT GROUPS**  
*REPORT AMOUNTS IN WHOLE DOLLARS ONLY*

<b>EQUITY AND OTHER CREDITS</b> Code	Governmental fund types	Proprietary fund types	Fiduciary fund types	General fixed assets	General long-term debt	Total (memorandum only)
Fund balance - reserved 24X		XXXXXXXX		XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
Fund balance - unreserved 271		XXXXXXXX		XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
Contributed capital 250	XXXXXXXX			XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
Retained earnings - reserved 248	XXXXXXXX		XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
Retained earnings - unreserved 272	XXXXXXXX		XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	
Investment in general fixed assets 280	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX		XXXXXXXX	
TOTAL EQUITY					XXXXXXXX	
TOTAL LIABILITIES, EQUITY AND OTHER CREDITS			181,891			

TAYLOR COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE  
L. E. "BUMMY" WILLIAMS, SHERIFF  
108 NORTH JEFFERSON STREET, SUITE 103  
PERRY, FL 32347

DATE  
Oct 30, 2015

Check Number: 030968

Memo:

AMOUNT

\$ 353,308.82

Three Hundred Fifty-Three Thousand Three Hundred Eight and 82/100 Dollars

PAY  
TO THE  
ORDER

OF: Board of County Commissioners  
108 North Jefferson Street  
Perry, FL 32347

VOID AFTER 180 DAYS



AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE

⑈030968⑈ 1:063000021:2678304070234⑈

TAYLOR COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE L. E. "BUMMY" WILLIAMS, SHERIFF

30968

Close Out FY 2014-2015 (Budget)

202,835.51

Close Out FY 2014-2015 (Revenue)

150,473.31

10/30/15  
FYK

10/30/15

030968

Board of County Commissioners

\$353,308.82

LMP98 M/P CHECK

Rev 2/14

10133/10133 (5/14) 660073

missioned Name of Notary Public)  
or Produced Identification  
iced

Public - State of Florida

Bummy" Williams

fore me this 30th day

e of Sheriff

Taylor County

(Signature)

IFICATION

**TAYLOR COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS**

***County Commission Agenda Item***

**SUBJECT/TITLE:**



Board to receive bids at 6:00 p.m. for four SHIP recipients for the rehabilitation of three homes and the demolition and reconstruction of one home through the SHIP program.

**MEETING DATE REQUESTED:**

November 16, 2015

**Statement of Issue:** Board to receive bids for four SHIP recipients who are qualified and their homes are eligible to receive rehabilitation assistance through the SHIP Program.

**REHABILITATION**

Annie Woodfaulk, 100 Joann Street, Perry  
Sarah Petty, 378 Myrtle Street, Perry  
Katherine Munningham, 105 N. Beverly Street, Perry

**DEMOLITION AND RECONSTRUCTION**

Voncille Cannon, 1706 Hwy 51 NE, Steinhatchee

**Recommended Action:** The Bid Committee will make a recommendation of bid awards at the January 4, 2016 Board meeting.

**Fiscal Impact:** Not applicable. The projects are 100% funded through the SHIP Program.

**Submitted By:** Melody Cox

**Contact:** Melody Cox

**SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL / ISSUE ANALYSIS**

**History, Facts & Issues:** The Bid Committee will make a recommendation of bid awards at the January 4, 2016 Board meeting. The Bid committee will be Jay Moseley with Government Services Group, Daniel Simpson, and Melody Cox.

**Attachments:** Not Applicable

**TAYLOR COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS**

***County Commission Agenda Item***

**SUBJECT/TITLE:**



Board to receive Request For Proposals (RFP) at 6:05 p.m. for the Taylor County Community Transportation Coordinator (CTC) as per the requirements of the Florida Commission for the Transportation Disadvantaged.

**MEETING DATE REQUESTED:**

November 16, 2015

**Statement of Issue:** The Board to receive RFP's at 6:05 p.m. for the Taylor County CTC as the current Memorandum of Agreement between the Florida Commission for the Transportation Disadvantaged and Big Bend Transit, the current CTC expires in January 2016. As the Planning Agency, the County is required to advertise, receive RFP's, select a CTC, and make the recommendation to the TD Commission. The RFP committee will make a recommendation to the Board at the January 4, 2016 meeting.

**Recommended Action:** The RFP Committee will make a recommendation to the Board at the January 4, 2016 Board meeting.

**Budgeted Expense:** This is a requirement of the Planning Grant Agreement and to receive transportation disadvantaged trust fund transportation monies.

**Submitted By:** Melody Cox

**Contact:** Melody Cox

**SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL / ISSUE ANALYSIS**

**History, Facts & Issues:** Big Bend Transit, Inc. currently serves as the Taylor County CTC. The Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Florida Commission for the Transportation Disadvantaged (TD) and Big Bend Transit, Inc. is set to expire in January 2016. The County is required by the TD Commission to go through this process every three years. County staff will be making a presentation to the TD Commission at their January 21 meeting to obtain approval of a new Memorandum of Agreement for the Taylor

**County CTC. The RFP Committee will be Theresa  
Copeland, Daniel Simpson, and Melody Cox.**

**Attachments: Not applicable**

**TAYLOR COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS**

***County Commission Agenda Item***

**SUBJECT/TITLE:**



THE BOARD TO HOLD A PUBLIC HEARING AT 6:10 P.M. OR AS SOON THEREFTER AS PRACTICABLE TO CONSIDER A PLAN OF FINANCE FOR THE ISSUANCE OF A SERIES OF BONDS BY THE ESCAMBIA COUNTY HOUSING FINANCE AUTHORITY FOR THE BENEFIT OF PERRYTOWN APARTMENTS AND TO CONSIDER A RESOLUTION APPROVING THE ISSUANCE BY THE ESCAMBIA COUNTY HOUSING FINANCE AUTHORITY OF ITS NOT TO EXCEED \$6,000,000 MULTIFAMILY HOUSING REVENUE BONDS.

**MEETING DATE REQUESTED:**

**NOVEMBER 16, 2015**

**Statement of Issue:**      **SEE NEXT PAGE**

**Recommended Action:**

**Fiscal Impact:**

**Budgeted Expense:**

**Submitted By:**

**Contact:**

**SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL / ISSUE ANALYSIS**

**History, Facts & Issues:** **SEE NEXT PAGE**

**Options:**

**Attachments:**              **SEE NEXT PAGE**



## TAYLOR COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

### *County Commission Agenda Item*

**SUBJECT/TITLE:**

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF TAYLOR COUNTY, FLORIDA, APPROVING THE ISSUANCE BY THE ESCAMBIA COUNTY HOUSING FINANCE AUTHORITY OF ITS NOT TO EXCEED \$6,000,000 MULTIFAMILY HOUSING REVENUE BONDS (PERRYTOWN APARTMENTS)

**MEETING DATE REQUESTED:**

November 16, 2015

**Statement of Issue:**

Perrytown Apartments, LLC, a Florida limited liability company, or its affiliate (the "Borrower"), has requested that the Escambia County Housing Finance Authority (the "Authority") issue the above-referenced Bonds to finance or refinance the acquisition, upgrading, reconditioning, rehabilitation, improving and beautification (the "Improvements") by the Borrower of an existing low-income multi-family rental housing facility presently containing 100 units, known as Perrytown Apartments (also known as Tidewater Apartments) and located at 500 South Warner Avenue, Perry, Florida 32348, within the territorial limits of Taylor County (the "Facility"). By Resolution adopted by the Board of County Commissioners (the "Board") on October 1, 2012, the Board granted the necessary "area of operation" authority for the Authority to finance the Improvements.

The contemplated financing will allow the Facility to continue to comply with all applicable tenant eligibility requirements and will not change the nature or character of the Facility. The manager of the Facility will be Asset Management & Consulting Services, Inc. It is contemplated the current use or occupants of the Facility will not change except as to the normal attrition of residents typical for these units.

A public hearing by or on behalf of the County prior to the issuance of the Bonds is required by federal tax law and said public hearing is scheduled to be held by the County on Monday, November 16, 2015, at 6:10 pm (local time) or as soon thereafter as practicable. Notice of such hearing was given in the form and manner required by law.

Under the terms of standard financing documents, the Borrower will be responsible for the use and operation of the Facility, and the Bonds will not obligate the credit of Taylor County, the Authority, the State of Florida or any political subdivision or public agency or pose any obligation or liability upon any of such entities.

**Recommended Action:**

- (1) That the County hold the public hearing scheduled for Monday, November 16, 2015, at 6:10 p.m. (local time), or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purposes described in the attached resolution; and
- (2) That following such public hearing, the County Commission adopt the attached resolution approving the plan of finance for the issuance of not exceeding \$6,000,000 in

principal amount of multi-family housing revenue bonds (the "Bonds") by the Authority to be used to finance or refinance the Facility (as described herein).

**Fiscal Impact:**

None. No County funds will be required to be budgeted or expended in connection with the Perrytown Apartments Project or the Bonds. The Bonds will not obligate the credit of Taylor County, the State of Florida or any political subdivision or public agency or pose any obligation or liability upon any such entities. However, the funds provided through this transaction will allow the Borrower to complete significant improvements to the Perrytown Apartments. The County has no liability for failure of the Borrower to repay the Bonds.

**Budgeted Expense:**

Not Applicable.

**Submitted By:**

Karyn Norton, Executive Director, Escambia County Housing Finance Authority

**Contact:**

Bob Reid, Bond Counsel, Bryant Miller Olive, 101 North Monroe Street, Suite 900,  
Tallahassee, FL 32301 850-222-8611 or [breid@bmolaw.com](mailto:breid@bmolaw.com)

**SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL / ISSUE ANALYSIS**

**History, Facts & Issues:**

A prior attempt to finance this transaction was undertaken in 2012, which ultimately did not come to fruition. Despite the financing challenges, the Borrower has made a number of improvements to the Facility (i.e. added much needed A/C, new roofs and playground) while continuing to seek out additional subsidy through the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) and alternative financing structures to make the transaction economically feasible. Approval for the Authority to issue its revenue bonds to finance improvements and continue the rehabilitation of the Perrytown Apartments Project will improve the prosperity and welfare of the County and its inhabitants through the preservation of affordable, decent, safe and sanitary housing.

**Attachments:**

Resolution

TEFRA Hearing Public Notice (published October 30, 2015)

## NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

For the purpose of Section 147(f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, notice is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners of Taylor County, Florida (the "County"), will hold a public hearing at 6:10 p.m. on Monday, November 16, 2015, in the County Commission Chambers located at 201 East Green Street, Perry, Florida 32347, to consider a plan of finance for the issuance of a series of bonds by the Escambia County Housing Finance Authority (the "Authority"), 700 S. Palafox Street, Suite 310, Pensacola, FL 32502 for the following purpose:

The Authority proposes to issue not exceeding \$6,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of its revenue bonds (the "Bonds"), in one or more installments or series and loan the proceeds of such Bonds to Perrytown Apartments, LLC, a Florida limited liability company, whose principal place of business is 2409-A Mall Drive, North Charleston, South Carolina 29406, or its affiliate or subordinate nonprofit corporation (as applicable, the "Company"), or a limited liability company of which the Company is the managing member or a limited partnership of which the Company is the general partner (as applicable, the "Borrower") for the purpose of financing or refinancing the costs of acquiring, upgrading, reconditioning, rehabilitating, improving and beautification by the Borrower of an existing low-income multifamily rental housing facility presently containing 100 units known as Perrytown Apartments (also known as Tidewater Apartments), located at 500 South Warner Avenue, Perry, Florida 32348 (the "Project"), to provide rental housing facilities for persons of low, very low, middle, and moderate income. The Project will be owned and operated by the Borrower.

The Bonds, when issued, will be special, limited obligations of the Authority payable solely out of the revenues derived from a financing agreement with the Borrower. The Bonds and interest thereon shall never pledge the taxing power, or constitute the debt or indebtedness of the County, the Authority, Escambia County, Florida, the State or any other political subdivision, public agency or municipality thereof within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory prohibition. The Authority has no taxing power.

At the time and place fixed for said public hearing all who appear will be given an opportunity to express their views for or against the proposal to approve said Bonds and the plan of finance, including the Project listed above. Prior to said public hearing, written comments may be delivered to County Administrator, Taylor County Administrative Complex, 201 East Green Street, Perry, Florida 32347. All persons are advised that, if they decide to appeal any decision made by the Authority with respect to any matter considered at this meeting, they will need a record of the proceedings, and for such purpose, they may need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceedings is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is to be based. All interested persons are invited to present their comments at the time and place set forth above.

Pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act, persons needing special accommodation to attend the hearing must contact the County at 850-838-3500 ext. 7 at least five (5) business days prior to the hearing.

Taylor County, Florida

Legal No. \_\_\_\_\_  
October 30, 2015

## RESOLUTION

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF TAYLOR COUNTY, FLORIDA, APPROVING THE ISSUANCE BY THE ESCAMBIA COUNTY HOUSING FINANCE AUTHORITY OF ITS NOT TO EXCEED \$6,000,000 MULTIFAMILY HOUSING REVENUE BONDS (PERRYTOWN APARTMENTS), SERIES [TO BE DETERMINED] FOR THE BENEFIT OF PERRYTOWN APARTMENTS, LLC, OR ITS AFFILIATE, TO PROVIDE FUNDS TO FINANCE OR REFINANCE A MULTIFAMILY RESIDENTIAL RENTAL PROJECT; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the Escambia County Housing Finance Authority (the "Authority") is a public body corporate and politic, duly organized and existing under the provisions of Chapter 159, Part IV, Florida Statutes, as amended and supplemented, which has been granted by Resolution adopted by the Board of County Commissioners on October 1, 2012 "area of operation" authority within Taylor County with respect to the financing of Perrytown Apartments (also known as the Tidewater Apartments), a multifamily residential rental facility development (as hereinafter identified); and

WHEREAS, Perrytown Apartments, LLC, a Florida limited liability company, or one of its affiliates (the "Borrower"), has requested the Authority to issue its Multifamily Housing Revenue Bonds (Perrytown Apartments) (the "Bonds"), the proceeds of which would be used to (i) pay or reimburse the Borrower for the cost of acquisition, construction and equipping a multifamily residential rental apartment project, to be known as Perrytown Apartments (also known as the Tidewater Apartments)(the "Perrytown Apartments Development"), which will consist of 100 residential units, at least 40% of such units are to be occupied by persons of low and moderate income, whose income does not exceed 60% of the area median income, located at 500 South Warner Avenue, Perry, Florida 32348, in the City of Perry, Taylor County, Florida (the "Project

Location"); (ii) fund a debt service reserve fund for the Bonds; and (iii) pay a portion of the costs of issuance of the Bonds; and

WHEREAS, the County Commission conducted a public hearing on November 16, 2015, notice of which hearing was published on October 30, 2015, in the *Perry News-Herald* (a copy of which notice is attached hereto as Exhibit "A" and incorporated herein), for the purpose of considering the issuance of the Bonds by the Authority, in accordance with the requirements of Section 147(f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). Said public hearing disclosed no reason why the Bonds should not be issued; and

WHEREAS, Section 147(f) of the Code requires approval of the issuance of the Bonds by the Board of County Commissioners of Taylor County, Florida (the "Board"), as the "applicable elected representative" under Section 147(f) after a public hearing following reasonable public notice; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF TAYLOR COUNTY, FLORIDA, as follows:

Section 1. The Board, pursuant to, and in accordance with, the requirements set forth in Section 147(f) of the Code, hereby approves the issuance of the Bonds by the Authority, in one or more series at one or more times.

Section 2. The Bonds shall not constitute a debt, liability or obligation of the County, the State of Florida (the "State") or any political subdivision or agency thereof other than the Authority, or a pledge of the faith and credit of the Authority, the County, the State or of any political subdivision or agency thereof, and neither the Authority, the County, the State nor any political

subdivision or agency thereof will be liable on the Bonds, nor will the Bonds be payable out of any funds other than those pledged and assigned under the Indentures and the Loan Agreements.

Section 3. The approval given herein is solely for the purpose of satisfying the requirements of Section 147(f) of the Code and shall not be construed as an approval of any necessary rezoning application or any regulatory permits required in connection with the issuance of the Bonds or the construction of the Project, and this Board shall not be construed by virtue of its adoption of this Resolution to have waived, or be estopped from asserting, any rights or responsibilities it may have in that regard.

Section 4. The Authority is hereby authorized to request bond volume allocation for the Perrytown Apartments Development from the regional allocation available to Taylor County.

Section 5. This resolution shall take effect immediately upon its adoption.

ADOPTED this \_\_\_\_ day of November, 2015.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF  
TAYLOR COUNTY, FLORIDA

(SEAL)

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Patricia Patterson, Chair

ATTEST:

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Annie Mae Murphy, Clerk of the Court

EXHIBIT A

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

**PERRY NEWS-HERALD/TACO TIMES**  
Published Weekly in the City of Perry  
County of Taylor, State of Florida

**AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION**

Before me, the undersigned authority personally appeared DONALD D. LINCOLN, who on oath says that he is the PUBLISHER of the Perry News-Herald/ Taco Times, both weekly newspapers published in Perry, Taylor County, Florida, that the attached copy of advertisement in re:

Notice of Public Hearing  
November 16, 2015, 6:10 p.m.

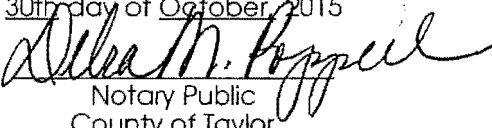
was published in said newspaper in the issues of:

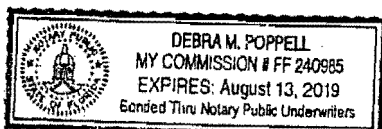
October 30, 2015

Affiant says further that the said, newspapers published at Perry in said Taylor County, Florida, each week; has been entered as second class mail matter at the Post Office in Perry, Florida, in said Taylor County, Florida for a period of one year next proceeding the first publication of the attached copy of notice to appear; and affiant further says that he has neither paid nor promised any person, firm or corporation any discount, rebate, commission or refund for the purpose of securing this advertisement for publication in said newspaper.

  
Donald D. Lincoln, Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed  
before me this  
30th day of October, 2015

  
Notary Public  
County of Taylor  
State of Florida  
Personally Known  
Personally Appeared  
before me



**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING**  
For the purpose of Section 147(f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, notice is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners of Taylor County, Florida (the "County"), will hold a public hearing at 6:10 p.m. on Monday, November 16, 2015, in the County Commission Chambers located at 201 East Green Street, Perry, Florida 32347, to consider a plan of finance for the issuance of a series of bonds by the Escambia County Housing Finance Authority (the "Authority"), 700 S. Palatka Street, Suite 310, Pensacola, FL 32502 for the following purpose:  
The Authority proposes to issue not exceeding \$6,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of its revenue bonds (the "Bonds"), in one or more installments or series and loan the proceeds of such Bonds to Perrytown Apartments, LLC, a Florida limited liability company, whose principal place of business is 2409-A Mail Drive, North Charleston, South Carolina 29406 or its affiliate or subordinate nonprofit corporation (as applicable, the "Company"), or a limited liability company of which the Company is the managing member or a limited partnership of which the Company is the general partner (as applicable, the "Borrower") for the purpose of financing or refinancing the costs of acquiring, upgrading, reconditioning, rehabilitating, improving and beautification by the Borrower of an existing low-income multifamily rental housing facility presently containing 100 units known as Perrytown Apartments (also known as Tidewater Apartments), located at 500 South Warner Avenue, Perry, Florida 32348 (the "Project"), to provide rental housing facilities for persons of low, very low, middle, and moderate income. The Project will be owned and operated by the Borrower.

The Bonds, when issued, will be special, limited obligations of the Authority payable solely out of the revenues derived from a financing agreement with the Borrower. The Bonds and Interest thereon shall never pledge the taxing power or constitute the debt or indebtedness of the County, the Authority, Escambia County, Florida, the State or any other political subdivision, public agency or municipality thereof within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory prohibition. The Authority has no taxing power.  
At the time and place fixed for said public hearing, all who appear will be given an opportunity to express their views for or against the proposal to approve said bonds and the plan of finance, including the Project listed above. Prior to said public hearing, written comments may be delivered to County Administrator, Taylor County Administrative Complex, 201 East Green Street, Perry, Florida 32347. All persons are advised that, if they decide to appeal any decision made by the Authority with respect to any matter considered at this meeting, they will need a record of the proceedings, and for such purpose, they may need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceedings is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is to be based. All interested persons are invited to present their comments at the time and place set forth above. Pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act, persons needing special accommodation to attend the hearing must contact the County at 850-836-3500 ext. 7 at least five (5) business days prior to the hearing.  
Taylor County, Florida  
10/30



## Margaret Dunn

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**From:** Randy Wilkerson <Randy.Wilkerson@escambiahfa.com>  
**Sent:** Friday, October 30, 2015 7:51 AM  
**To:** Bob Reid; Monique R. Spotts; Paula Drummond  
**Cc:** Karyn Norton; Margaret Dunn; Dustin Hinkel  
**Subject:** TEFRA Hearing Notice Published 10-30-15 (Perrytown Apartments Issue)  
**Attachments:** TEFRA Pub Hrg Advt(Taylor BCC) (Perry News\_Herald) Legal Notice 10-30-15.pdf

This is to confirm that the required Taylor County TEFRA public notice was published in the Perry News-Herald today, October 30, 2015, regarding the hearing to be held before the Taylor County Commission on Nov. 16, 2015 at or about 6:10 pm.

This is for your information and records.

Thanks,  
**Randy Wilkerson**  
**Escambia County Housing Finance Authority**  
700 S. Palafox Street, Suite 310  
Pensacola, Florida 32502  
Office Ph. 850-432-7077 x 14  
Cell. 850-982-7608  
Toll Free: 1-800-388-1970  
Website: [www.escambiahfa.com](http://www.escambiahfa.com)

UNDER FLORIDA LAW, E-MAIL ADDRESSES ARE PUBLIC RECORDS. IF YOU DO NOT WANT YOUR E-MAIL ADDRESS RELEASED IN RESPONSE TO A PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST, DO NOT SEND ELECTRONIC MAIL TO THIS ENTITY. INSTEAD CONTACT THIS OFFICE BY PHONE OR IN WRITING. FURTHERMORE, THIS MESSAGE IS INTENDED ONLY FOR THE USE OF THE INDIVIDUAL OR ENTITY TO WHOM IT IS ADDRESSED AND MAY CONTAIN INFORMATION THAT IS PRIVILEGED, CONFIDENTIAL AND EXEMPT FROM DISCLOSURE UNDER APPLICABLE LAW. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient or the employee or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination, distribution or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify us immediately by telephone (collect) and return the original message to us at the above address via U.S. Postal Service. Thank you.

## Margaret Dunn

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**From:** Randy Wilkerson <Randy.Wilkerson@escambiahfa.com>  
**Sent:** Thursday, November 5, 2015 9:22 AM  
**To:** Dustin Hinkel; Margaret Dunn  
**Cc:** Karyn Norton; Susan Stephenson; Bob Reid; Monique R. Spotts; Paula Drummond; Fran Jones  
**Subject:** ECHFA TEFRA Recommendation & Resolution (Perrytown Apartments)  
**Attachments:** Taylor County-Perrytown Apts Rec 11-5-15 FINAL.doc; Taylor County BCC TEFRA Resolution (01061560-3) FINAL.doc; TEFRA Pub Hrg Advt(Taylor BCC)(Perry News\_Herald)Lgl Not 10-30-15.pdf

Mr. Hinkel and Ms. Dunn:

Attached please find the Recommendation and accompanying Resolution regarding the November 16, 2016 TEFRA hearing scheduled for 6:10 pm before the County Commission. I will provide a copy of the certified proof of publication published on October 30 as soon as I receive it from the Perry News-Herald (I have attached a copy excerpted from the on-line version of the paper).

Per our discussion, by November 9, 2015, I will mail three sets of originals of the Resolution over to you for signature by the Chair following approval at the November 16 Commission meeting. Should you need any additional information or have any questions about the recommendation or resolution, please do not hesitate to call or email me. As also noted in our conversation, I will be attending the subject meeting on behalf of the Authority.

I would like to thank both of you for your assistance in bringing this items before the Commission.

**Randy Wilkerson**

**Escambia County Housing Finance Authority**

700 S. Palafox Street, Suite 310

Pensacola, Florida 32502

Office Ph. 850-432-7077 x 14

Cell. 850-982-7608

Toll Free: 1-800-388-1970

Website: [www.escambiahfa.com](http://www.escambiahfa.com)

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## Margaret Dunn

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**From:** Dustin Hinkel  
**Sent:** Friday, October 23, 2015 3:05 PM  
**To:** Randy Wilkerson  
**Cc:** Margaret Dunn; Board Item (52281\_50976.tl431737@tasks.teamwork.com); CONRAD BISHOP (lawbishop@gtcom.net)  
**Subject:** RE: Tax Exempt Bond Issue for Acquisition/Rehabilitation of Perrytown Apartments  
**Attachments:** New Agenda Request Form-Template (3).doc; AG 10\_01\_2012.pdf

Good Afternoon Mr. Wilkerson,

We are happy to hear that new opportunities are available. I will place this request on our upcoming Board meeting agenda for the Board to approve the placement of the public hearing on its next meeting agenda (the 16<sup>th</sup>). For my Assistant Administrator's knowledge I have attached the item presented to the Board in 2012. Please fill out the attached agenda request form to give the necessary background information will can give to the Board. Please include any attachments.

Thanks!

## Dustin Hinkel

County Administrator  
Taylor County Board of County Commissioners

[Click here to sign up for instant severe weather alerts and updates via email and text message!](#)

201 E Green Street  
Perry, FL 32347  
850-838-3500 ext 7 Office  
850-838-3501 Fax  
850-672-0830 Cell

[dustin.hinkel@taylorcountygov.com](mailto:dustin.hinkel@taylorcountygov.com)  
<http://www.taylorcountygov.com>

Please note: Florida has a very broad public records law. Most written communications to or from public officials regarding public business are available to the media and public upon request. Your e-mail communications may be subject to public disclosure.

**From:** Randy Wilkerson [mailto:Randy.Wilkerson@escambiahfa.com]  
**Sent:** Friday, October 23, 2015 7:20 AM  
**To:** Dustin Hinkel <dustin.hinkel@taylorcountygov.com>  
**Subject:** Tax Exempt Bond Issue for Acquisition/Rehabilitation of Perrytown Apartments

Mr. Hinkel:

ACMS, Inc. (Jamie Kerr), owner of **Perrytown Apartments** (formerly Tidewater Apartments), has requested that the Escambia County Housing Finance Authority issue tax exempt bonds to aid with acquisition and significant rehabilitation of this 100 unit assisted rental complex located at 500 S. Warner Avenue in Perry. The Authority was involved in an

earlier attempt to finance this transaction in 2012, but financing proved unworkable at that time. Financing opportunities have now arisen that appear to make the transaction feasible in the coming months, through a combination of financing sources, including tax exempt bonds. As a pre-requisite for moving forward, **I would like to coordinate with you to set a TEFRA hearing time/date for the 11/16/15 Taylor County Commission Meeting.**

*I would appreciate it if you could give me a call to discuss on my cell at 850-982-7608 at your convenience OR give me a time to call you that would be convenient for your schedule.*

Thank you for helping me with this item. It is most appreciated.

**Randy Wilkerson**

**Escambia County Housing Finance Authority**

700 S. Palafox Street, Suite 310

Pensacola, Florida 32502

Office Ph. 850-432-7077 x 14

Cell. 850-982-7608

Toll Free: 1-800-388-1970

Website: [www.escambiahfa.com](http://www.escambiahfa.com)

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(19)

## TAYLOR COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

### County Commission Agenda Item

**SUBJECT/TITLE:**

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF TAYLOR COUNTY, FLORIDA, APPROVING TAYLOR COUNTY AS AN AREA OF OPERATION FOR THE ESCAMBIA COUNTY HOUSING FINANCE AUTHORITY

**Meeting Date:**

October 1, 2012

**Statement of Issue:** The Escambia County Housing Finance Authority (the "Authority") is requesting the Board of County Commissioners (the "Board") of Taylor County, Florida (the "County") to adopt the attached resolution approving the territorial boundaries of the County as an "Area of Operation" of the Authority for the purpose of financing or refinancing the costs of acquiring and the upgrading, reconditioning, rehabilitating, improving and beautification (the "Improvements") by New Tidewater Apartments, LLC, a limited liability company of the State of Florida, or its affiliate (the "Company"), of an existing low-income multifamily rental housing facility presently containing 100 units and known as Perrytowne Apartments (also known as Tidewater Apartments), located at 500 South Warner Avenue, Perry, Florida 32348 (the "Facility").

**Recommendation:** Adopt attached resolution of the Board.

**Fiscal Impact:** \$ None **Budgeted Expense:** Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☒

**Submitted By:** McGuireWoods LLP, bond counsel to the Authority

**Contact:** Richard I. Lott, Partner, McGuireWoods LLP, 50 North Laura Street,  
Suite 3300, Jacksonville, Florida 32202  
904.798.2671 or rlott@mcguirewoods.com

### SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL / ISSUE ANALYSIS

**History, Facts & Issues:** The Company has requested the Authority issue its Multifamily Housing Revenue Bonds (the "Bonds") for the purpose of financing or refinancing the acquisition of and Improvements herein described to the Facility. The Facility is located within the territorial limits of the County. Chapter 159.603(1), Florida Statutes, requires Taylor County approve the County as an "Area of Operation" for the Authority. The Company is engaged in developing, rehabilitating, owning, and operating multifamily rental housing facilities for persons of low, very low, middle, and moderate income. The contemplated financing will allow the Facility to

continue to comply with all applicable tenant eligibility requirements and will not change the nature or character of the Facility. The manager of the Facility upon acquisition will be Asset Management & Consulting Services, Inc. It is contemplated that the current use or occupants of the Facility will not change except as to the normal attrition of residents typical for these units.

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**Options:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

**Attachments:**

1. Resolution \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

## Dustin Hinkel

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**From:** Bell, Jackie B. <JBell@mcguirewoods.com> on behalf of Lott, Richard I. <RLott@mcguirewoods.com>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, September 25, 2012 12:44 PM  
**To:** Dustin Hinkel  
**Cc:** 'lawbishop@fairpoint.net'; Bell, Jackie B.; Lott, Richard I.; 'Elbert Jones'; 'Karyn Norton'  
**Subject:** Taylor County Board of County Commissioners - Agenda Item for October 1, 2012 Meeting  
**Attachments:** Active\_42031379\_1\_Taylor County BCC Resolution (AofOperation Approval) v1.DOC; Active\_42038483\_1\_Taylor County Public Agenda form.DOC

Mr. Hinkle, I am bond counsel to the Escambia County Housing Finance Authority (the "Authority"). In accordance with a brief conversation with you a couple of weeks ago by my assistant, I am attaching the required form for requesting an item be placed on the agenda for consideration by the Taylor County Board of County Commissioners (the "Board"). The item is a request that the Board consider at its meeting scheduled October 1, 2012, the adoption of a resolution approving the territorial limits of Taylor County as an "Area of Operation" for the Authority for the purpose more fully described in the attached form and resolution.

Note that I am copying Conrad Bishop so that he is advised concerning the request. I am available to answer any questions or address any concerns whatsoever. Of course, Elbert Jones, Executive Director for the Authority is also available. His phone is 850.432.7077 and he is copied on this email. My contact information is found below.

Thanks very much for your assistance in this matter.

Best Regards,  
Richard Lott

McGuireWoods LLP  
Bank of America Tower  
50 North Laura Street  
Suite 3300  
Jacksonville, FL 32202-3661  
904.798.2671 (Direct Line)  
904.798.3268 (Fax)  
[rlott@mcguirewoods.com](mailto:rlott@mcguirewoods.com)  
<http://www.mcguirewoods.com>

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## **RESOLUTION**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF TAYLOR COUNTY, FLORIDA, APPROVING TAYLOR COUNTY AS AN AREA OF OPERATION FOR THE ESCAMBIA COUNTY HOUSING FINANCE AUTHORITY WITH RESPECT TO THE FINANCING OR REFINANCING BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE ACQUISITION, UPGRADING, RECONDITIONING, REHABILITATING, IMPROVING AND BEAUTIFYING OF A MULTI-FAMILY HOUSING FACILITY LOCATED IN TAYLOR COUNTY; PROVIDING FOR REPEAL OF CONFLICTING PROVISIONS; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.**

**BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF TAYLOR COUNTY, FLORIDA,**

### **SECTION 1. AREA OF OPERATION EXTENDED.**

Pursuant to Section 159.603(1), Florida Statutes, the Escambia County Housing Finance Authority is authorized to operate within Taylor County, Florida, for the purpose of financing or refinancing the costs of acquiring, upgrading, reconditioning, rehabilitating, improving and beautification by New Tidewater Apartments, LLC, a limited liability company of the State of Florida, or its affiliate or subordinate nonprofit corporation (as applicable, the "Company"), or a limited liability company of which the Company is the managing member or a limited partnership of which the Company is the general partner, of an existing low-income multifamily rental housing facility presently containing 100 units known as Perrytowne Apartments (also known as Tidewater Apartments), located at 500 South Warner Avenue, Perry, Florida 32348.

### **SECTION 2. REPEALING CLAUSE.**

All resolutions or parts thereof of the Board in conflict with the provisions herein contained are, to the extent of such conflict, hereby superseded and repealed.

### **SECTION 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

This resolution shall take effect immediately upon its adoption.

**PASSED AND ADOPTED** this 1<sup>st</sup> day of October, 2012

(SEAL)

**BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS  
OF TAYLOR COUNTY, FLORIDA**

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Patricia Patterson, Chair

ATTEST:

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Annie Mae Murphy, Clerk of the Court



## **RESOLUTION**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF TAYLOR COUNTY, FLORIDA, APPROVING TAYLOR COUNTY AS AN AREA OF OPERATION FOR THE ESCAMBIA COUNTY HOUSING FINANCE AUTHORITY WITH RESPECT TO THE FINANCING OR REFINANCING BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE ACQUISITION, UPGRADING, RECONDITIONING, REHABILITATING, IMPROVING AND BEAUTIFYING OF A MULTI-FAMILY HOUSING FACILITY LOCATED IN TAYLOR COUNTY; PROVIDING FOR REPEAL OF CONFLICTING PROVISIONS; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.**

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**PASSED AND ADOPTED** this 1<sup>st</sup> day of October, 2012

(SEAL)

**BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS  
OF TAYLOR COUNTY, FLORIDA**

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Patricia Patterson, Chair

ATTEST:

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Annie Mae Murphy, Clerk of the Court

(11)

R E S O L U T I O N

IN COMPLIANCE to the laws of the State of Florida, as per Florida Statute 129.06(b), the undersigned Clerk and Auditor for the Board of County Commissioners of Taylor County, Florida, made and prepared the following budget changes to reflect unanticipated monies for a particular purpose which caused the **MSBU FUND - STEINHATCHEE ACRES SUBDIVISION** for the fiscal period ending September 30, 2016 to be in excess of the advertised budget.

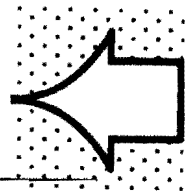
**BE IT RESOLVED** that the listed appropriations be added to, included in, and transferred to the **STEINHATCHEE ACRES MSBU FUND** budget for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016.

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Account</u>	<u>Account Name</u>
\$101,460	125-3811045	Interfund Transfer from Secondary Road Paving Fund
\$101,460	0515-53101	Professional Services

**NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** by the Board of County Commissioners of Taylor County, Florida, that they do approve as provided by law this resolution this 16th day of November, 2015 at Perry, Taylor County, Florida, to amend the budget for the fiscal period ending September 30, 2016 with a motion by Commissioner \_\_\_\_\_, seconded by Commissioner \_\_\_\_\_, and carried unanimously.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Annie Mae Murphy, Clerk-Auditor

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chairman



**SIGN  
HERE**

(To record the transfer of LOANED funds from the Secondary Road Paving Fund, to the MSBU Fund, for completion of the Steinhatchee Acres Paving Project)

**STEINHATCHEE ACRES PAVING PROJECT**

	<b>MSBU FUND (125) STEINHATCHEE ACRES SUBDIVISION</b>	<b>SECONDARY ROAD PAVING FUND (106) DISTRICT 3 PAVING</b>	<b>NET PROJECT COST</b>
<b>CHARGES/EXPENDITURES, PER GENERAL LEDGER:</b>			
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	\$ 22,735.50		
RENT/LEASE EQUIPMENT	\$ 10,041.21		
ROAD MATERIALS/SUPPLIES	\$ 33,036.68		
SUBTOTAL	\$ 65,813.39	\$ 5,943.82	\$ 71,757.21
ENGINEERING COSTS	\$ 31,561.09	\$ 4,576.31	\$ 36,137.40
EQUIPMENT CHGS-PUB.WORKS	\$ 29,931.46	\$ 4,340.01	\$ 34,271.47
LABOR CHARGES-PUBLIC WORKS	\$ 42,532.20	\$ 6,167.10	\$ 48,699.30
SUBTOTAL	\$ 104,024.75	\$ 15,083.42	\$ 119,108.17
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES INCURRED - 2015 FY</b>	<b>\$ 169,838.14</b>	<b>\$ 21,027.24</b>	<b>\$ 190,865.38</b>

**2015/2016 FY -PROJECTED REMAINING EXPENDITURES:**  
(per engineer)

PAVING-RELATED COSTS	\$ 1,944.00	\$ 282.00	\$ 2,226.00
PAVING CONTRACT	\$ 208,040.00	\$ 30,166.00	\$ 238,206.00
<b>REMAINING EXPENDITURES PROJECTED/BUDGETED - 2016 FY</b>	<b>\$ 209,984.00</b>	<b>\$ 30,448.00</b>	<b>\$ 240,432.00</b>

<b>GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>\$ 379,822.14</b>	<b>\$ 51,193.24</b>	<b>\$ 431,015.38</b>
	<b>(MSBU)</b>	<b>(DISTRICT 3)</b>	<b>TOTAL PROJECT COST</b>

All expenditures incurred through 9/30/15 have been charged to the respective cost centers as indicated. The amounts charged directly to the Secondary Road Paving Fund, are based on the Engineer's determination of the portion of the road that is County-owned.

The STEINHATCHEE ACRES MSBU FUND will experience a SHORTFALL of CASH, in order to complete this project. A LOAN in the amount of \$101,460 is being made from the SECONDARY ROAD PAVING FUND, to the MSBU FUND. This LOAN WILL BE RE-PAID OVER a 4.5 YEAR Period, beginning 10/1/2016 and ending in the 2021 fiscal year.

PREPARED BY: Tammy Taylor, County Finance Director (11/6/15)

(12)

R E S O L U T I O N

IN COMPLIANCE to the laws of the State of Florida, as per Florida Statute 129.06(b), the undersigned Clerk and Auditor for the Board of County Commissioners of Taylor County, Florida, made and prepared the following budget changes to reflect a (shortfall) of monies for a particular purpose which caused the **MSBU FUND - STEINHATCHEE ACRES SUBDIVISION** for the fiscal period ending September 30, 2016 to be less than the advertised budget.

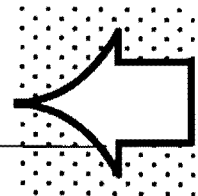
BE IT RESOLVED that the listed appropriations be transferred from the **STEINHATCHEE ACRES MSBU FUND** budget for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016.

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Account</u>	<u>Account Name</u>
\$(33,588)	125-3899010	Cash Brought Forward
\$(33,588)	0515-59922	Steinhatchee Acres Subdivision-Sinking Fund

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of County Commissioners of Taylor County, Florida, that they do approve as provided by law this resolution this 16th day of November, 2015 at Perry, Taylor County, Florida, to amend the budget for the fiscal period ending September 30, 2016 with a motion by Commissioner \_\_\_\_\_, seconded by Commissioner \_\_\_\_\_, and carried unanimously.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Annie Mae Murphy, Clerk-Auditor

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chairman



**SIGN  
HERE**

(To adjust the 2016 FY budget, as the 2015 FYE Fund Balance was less than that projected/budgeted @ 10/1/15)

SUNGARD PENTAMATION, INC.  
DATE: 11/05/2015  
TIME: 17:57:38

TAYLOR COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS  
REVENUE STATUS REPORT

PAGE NUMBER: 1  
REVSTA11

SELECTION CRITERIA: orgn.fund='125'  
ACCOUNTING PERIOD: 2/16

(2015/2016 FY)

SORTED BY: FUND, FUNCTION, ACTIVITY, TOTL/DEPT, ACCOUNT  
TOTALLED ON: FUND, TOTL/DEPT  
PAGE BREAKS ON: FUND, TOTL/DEPT

FUND-125 MSBU FD-STEINHATCHEE ACRE  
FUNCTION- TITLE NOT FOUND  
ACTIVITY- TITLE NOT FOUND  
TOTL/DEPT- TITLE NOT FOUND

11/1/15

ACCOUNT - - - - -	TITLE - - - - -	BUDGET	PERIOD RECEIPTS	RECEIVABLES	YEAR TO DATE RECEIPTS	AVAILABLE BALANCE	YTD/ BUD
3631015	SPEC.ASSMT.NON-ADVALOREM	27,117.00	.00	.00	.00	27,117.00	.00
3899010	CASH BROUGHT FORWARD	120,000.00	.00	.00	.00	120,000.00	.00
3899020	LESS 5% RECEIPTS	-1,355.00	.00	.00	.00	-1,355.00	.00
TOTAL TITLE NOT FOUND		145,762.00	.00	.00	.00	145,762.00	.00
TOTAL MSBU FD-STEINHATCHEE AC		145,762.00	.00	.00	.00	145,762.00	.00
TOTAL REPORT		145,762.00	.00	.00	.00	145,762.00	.00

2015 FYE F.B.  
Budgeted  
F.B.  
Short -

→ actual Fund Balance  
@ 9/30/15 \$ 86,411.84

(after all equipment/labor/  
& engineer charges recorded @ FYE 2015)

11/5/15

Reduced Cash Brought  
Forward - 2016 FY - Beg = 33,588

SUNGARD PENTAMATION, INC.  
DATE: 11/05/2015  
TIME: 17:56:46

TAYLOR COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS  
EXPENDITURE STATUS REPORT

PAGE NUMBER: 1  
EXPSTA11

SELECTION CRITERIA: expledgr.key\_orig='0515'  
ACCOUNTING PERIOD: 2/16

SORTED BY: FUND,FUNCTION,ACTIVITY,TOTL/DEPT,ACCOUNT  
TOTALLED ON: FUND,TOTL/DEPT  
PAGE BREAKS ON: FUND,TOTL/DEPT

FUND-125 MSBU FD-STEINHATCHEE ACRE  
FUNCTION-540 TRANSPORTATION  
ACTIVITY-541 ROAD & STREET FACILITIES  
TOTL/DEPT-0515 STEINHATCHEE ACRES SUBDIV

(2015/2014 FY)

ACCOUNT	TITLE	BUDGET	PERIOD EXPENDITURES	ENCUMBRANCES OUTSTANDING	YEAR TO DATE EXP	AVAILABLE BALANCE	YTD/ BUD
51200	REGULAR SALARIES & WAGES	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
51400	OVERTIME	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
52110	FICA/MEDICARE TAXES	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
52200	RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
52300	HEALTH INSURANCE	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
52320	LIFE INSURANCE	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
52400	WORKERS' COMPENSATION	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
53086	FORCE ACCT-COUNTY EQUIPMN	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
53087	FORCE ACCT -COUNTY LABOR	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
53101	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
53401	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	150.00	.00	.00	150.00	.00	100.00
53402	CONTRACTUAL-ROAD GRADING	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
53403	CONTRACTUAL-MOWING	1,500.00	220.86	.00	220.86	1,279.14	14.72
54100	COMMUNICATIONS	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
54115	POSTAGE	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
54300	UTILITY SERVICES	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
54402	RENT/LEASE-EQUIPMENT	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
54610	R&M BUILDINGS & GROUNDS	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
54620	R&M EQUIPMENT	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
54902	LEGAL ADVERTISING	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
54909	SBA ADMIN./WIRE FEES	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
55103	EQUIPMENT < \$1,000	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
55201	GEN. OPERATING SUPPLIES	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
55202	SAFETY PRODUCTS/SUPPLIES	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
55210	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
55221	TOOLS & IMPLEMENTS - ROA	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
55240	TRAFFIC/SAFETY MARKING	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
55245	SIGNS/MATERIALS	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
55300	ROAD MATERIALS & SUPPLIE	2,000.00	.00	.00	.00	2,000.00	.00
55900	DEPRECIATION EXPENSE	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
59922	SINKING FUND/RESERVE	142,112.00	.00	.00	.00	142,112.00	.00
TOTAL STEINHATCHEE ACRES SUBD		145,762.00	220.86	.00	370.86	145,391.14	.25
TOTAL MSBU FD-STEINHATCHEE AC		145,762.00	220.86	.00	370.86	145,391.14	.25

Corrected/Amended Budget  
(33,588)  
112,174

519108, 52480

(33,588)  
111,803.14 correct Budget Balance  
11/5/15

Reduce Beg #33,588 (Cash CF was overbudgeted)

11/5/15

SUNGARD PENTAMATION, INC.  
DATE: 11/05/2015 (10/1/14 - 9/30/15 FY)  
TIME: 17:17:04

TAYLOR COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS  
EXPENDITURE STATUS REPORT

PAGE NUMBER: 1  
EXPSTA11

SELECTION CRITERIA: crgn.fund='125'  
ACCOUNTING PERIOD: 12, 15

SORTED BY: FUND, FUNCTION, ACTIVITY, TOTL/DEPT, ACCOUNT  
TOTALLED ON: FUND, TOTL/DEPT  
PAGE BREAKS ON: FUND, TOTL/DEPT

FUND-125 MSBU FD-STEINHATCHEE ACRE  
FUNCTION-540 TRANSPORTATION  
ACTIVITY-541 ROAD & STREET FACILITIES  
TOTL/DEPT-0515 STEINHATCHEE ACRES SUBDIV

ACCOUNT	TITLE	BUDGET	PERIOD EXPENDITURES	ENCUMBRANCES OUTSTANDING	YEAR TO DATE EXP	AVAILABLE BALANCE	YTD/ BUD
51200	REGULAR SALARIES & WAGES	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
51400	OVERTIME	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
52110	FICA/MEDICARE TAXES	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
52200	RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
52300	HEALTH INSURANCE	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
52320	LIFE INSURANCE	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
52400	WORKERS' COMPENSATION	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
53086	FORCE ACCT-COUNTY EQUIPMN	34,722.45	29,931.46	.00	29,931.46	4,790.99	86.20
53087	FORCE ACCT-COUNTY LABOR	74,100.00	74,093.29	.00	74,093.29	6.71	99.99
53101	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	24,150.00	1,220.76	.00	22,735.50	1,414.50	94.14
53401	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	150.00	.00	.00	150.00	.00	100.00
53402	CONTRACTUAL-ROAD GRADING	1,000.00	.00	.00	.00	1,000.00	.00
53403	CONTRACTUAL-MOWING	1,150.00	.00	.00	1,138.30	11.70	98.98
54100	COMMUNICATIONS	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
54115	POSTAGE	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
54300	UTILITY SERVICES	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
54402	RENT/LEASE-EQUIPMENT	10,128.55	2,463.72	.00	10,041.21	87.34	99.14
54610	R&M BUILDINGS & GROUNDS	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
54620	R&M EQUIPMENT	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
54902	LEGAL ADVERTISING	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
54909	SBA ADMIN./WIRE FEES	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
55103	EQUIPMENT < \$1,000	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
55201	GEN. OPERATING SUPPLIES	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
55202	SAFETY PRODUCTS/SUPPLIES	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
55210	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
55221	TOOLS & IMPLEMENTS - ROA	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
55240	TRAFFIC/SAFETY MARKING	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
55245	SIGNS/MATERIALS	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
55300	ROAD MATERIALS & SUPPLIE	37,000.00	.00	.00	33,036.68	3,963.32	89.29
55900	DEPRECIATION EXPENSE	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
59922	SINKING FUND/RESERVE	63,361.00	.00	.00	.00	63,361.00	.00
TOTAL STEINHATCHEE ACRES SUBD		245,762.00	107,709.23	.00	171,126.44	74,635.56	69.63
TOTAL MSBU FD-STEINHATCHEE AC		245,762.00	107,709.23	.00	171,126.44	74,635.56	69.63

10/1/2015  
Expenditures

Engrin \*31,561.0  
Rel Dept \*42,532.2

\*128830  
Annual  
operational  
Costs

\*169,838.14  
Steinhatchee Acres  
Paving Project

(MSBU Fund Balance @ 9/30/15 \*86,411)

2/20/15

**TAYLOR COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS**

***County Commission Agenda Item***

**SUBJECT/TITLE:**



Board to ratify the County Administrator's signature on the grant submitted to the Suwannee River Water Management District RIVER grant program requesting funding assistance for the restoration of Stephens Springs located in Steinhatchee.

**MEETING DATE REQUESTED:**

November 16, 2015

**Statement of Issue:** Board to ratify the County Administrator's signature on the above referenced grant application.

**Recommended Action:** Ratify the County Administrator's signature on the SRWMD RIVER grant application requesting funding assistance for the restoration of Stephens Springs.

**Fiscal Impact:** The County requested funding assistance in the amount of \$97,325 with no cash match required by the County. An "in kind" match will be provided in the amount of \$32,355 for a total project cost of \$129,680.

**Budgeted Expense:** Y/N No funding is being requested from the Board.

**Submitted By:** Melody Cox

**Contact:** Melody Cox

**SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL / ISSUE ANALYSIS**

**History, Facts & Issues:** Public hearings were held September 21 and October 5, 2015 to discuss and receive public input for the possible submission of application to the SRWMD RIVER grant program. At the October 5 meeting, the Board approved submitting application for the restoration of Stephens Springs located in Steinhatchee.

The County was awarded a grant in the amount of \$55,200 through this program in 2014 which provided funding assistance for the connection of to the City of Perry sewer system at Forest Capital Hall.

**Attachments:** Stephens Springs RIVER Grant Application



# **Stephens Springs**

## **Restoration Project**

### **Steinhatchee, Florida**



**Suwannee River Management District  
Regional Initiative Valuing Environmental Resource (RIVER) Funding Request  
FY 2015-2016**

## Regional Initiative Valuing Environmental Resources (RIVER)

### Application for Funding Assistance

**Project Name:** Stephens Springs Restoration Project, Steinhatchee Florida

**Cooperator:** Taylor County Board of Commissioners

**Department:** Taylor County Board of Commissioners

**Contact Person:** Melody Cox

**Address:** 201 E Green St

**City:** Perry

**State:** FL

**ZIP:** 32347

**Phone:** 850-838-3553

**Email:** melody.cox@taylorcountygov.com

**Project Core Mission Areas: (Check all that apply throughout the application.)**

Water Supply    ☐ Water Quality    ☐ Flood Protection    ☐ Natural Systems

**Project Category:**

Water Supply    Water Conservation    ☐ Erosion & Sediment Control

☐ Flood Protection    Flood Protection Maintenance    ☐ Natural System Conservation

☐ Natural System Restoration & Enhancement    Reclaimed Water

Water Quality Maintenance & Improvement    Water Resource Development

☐ Springs Restoration & Protection

**Indicate All Counties to Benefit from Project:**

Alachua    Baker    Bradford    Columbia    ☐ Dixie    Gilchrist

Hamilton    Jefferson    Lafayette    Levy    Madison    Putnam

Suwannee    ☐ Taylor    Union

**Watershed or Basin (see attached map):**

Alapaha River    Aucilla River    ☐ Coastal Rivers Basin

Santa Fe River Basin    Suwannee River Basin    Upper Suwannee River

Waccasassa River Basin    Withlacoochee

**When you submit a paper version of this application, please note that some text may not be visible (print) depending on the amount you enter in each form field. Please use a separate sheet for lengthy answers.**

**Project Description:**

See attached Project Description

## **Project Description:**

The restoration of Stephens Springs meets the goals of three of the four Core Mission Areas of the RIVER funding program: Water Quality, Flood Protection, and Natural Systems. The proposed scope of work consists of the following elements:

- Removal of silt, concrete rubble and other debris from the spring pool, spring run, and bank.
- Stabilization of spring pool which will include the removal of the concrete bags which are in disrepair, installation of new concrete bags and installation of 20' overflow weir.
- Grade slope on the spring bank to an appropriate elevation of 5.0 and stabilize with concrete/rock.
- Construction/installation of storm water retention area, and enlarge ditch for said area, storm water treatment swale, installation of 100LF of pipe, and inlet with weir and baffles.
- Construction of 10'x20' sod parking area with 3'x5' rock boulders to prohibit vehicular access to springs.
- Installation of 125' of fencing and wooden walkway over swale area to assist with controlling pedestrian traffic
- Replant sod in disturbed areas, and plant native vegetation where so needed.

The construction of the storm water retention area and swale, improvements to the existing roadside ditch and installation of the underground drainage pipe, with inlet with weir and baffles will be the first step of the restoration to ensure there will be no additional storm water and pollutant runoff into the spring. Steps to ensure there will be no further degradation to the springs ecosystem are essential prior to removing the sediment and debris from the spring.

Stabilization of the spring pool and further erosion of the spring wall is critical as a large portion of the concrete bags are in disrepair and several have collapsed and are part of the debris in the spring. Steinhatchee was one of the areas declared a "State of Emergency" in the August 2015 flooding and Stephens Springs was seriously impacted due to the lack of adequate storm water facilities. The flooding furthered the degradation of the concrete bags around the pool wall. The existing bags will be removed and replaced with new concrete bags. In addition to the installation of the new bags, the spring walls will be further stabilized with the addition of concrete and rock on the bank of the spring.

At this time, there are three known spring vents and they are difficult to detect due to the sediment and debris in the spring pool. Approximately 200 cubic yards of sediment (silt and debris) will be removed from the spring pool, and spring run which will have an immediate and long term impact on the water quality and the ecosystem of the spring. The spring vent flow (boil) will increase with the removal of silt and debris impeding the flow. The removal of sediment as well as the construction of new and improvements to the existing storm water facilities will greatly reduce the turbidity of the spring.

The restoration will include removing debris and invasive vegetation from the spring run to further reduce negative environmental impacts on the springs and the aquifer. The spring run is impacted by tidal changes as the Gulf is adjacent to the springs. The improved and/or new storm water treatment areas and installation of underground pipe with inlet and baffles will filter debris and pollutants from the spring run.

Additional protective measures to Stephens Springs, and the habitat and ecosystem include a sod parking area, fencing, boulder type rocks to prevent vehicle traffic from parking directly on the spring bank, and additional fencing to control pedestrian traffic in habitat sensitive areas. These protective measures will enable local citizens and the many visitors to the area to enjoy the springs and park site but will in turn provide the necessary controls needed for the long term management of the area. It is a priority that the springs restoration includes the Best Management Practices needed for the springs and aquifer to be protected and enjoyed and negative environmental impacts minimized for many years to come.

The restoration of Stephens Springs meets the goals of SRWMD and the RIVER program. With funding assistance, the proposed project will be a partnership between SRWMD, Taylor County, and a very supportive and active citizens group in Steinhatchee. The partnership will ensure for the long term success of the hydrology and fragile ecosystem associated with Florida springs and aquifers.

**When you submit a paper version of this application, please note that some text may not be visible (print) depending on the amount you enter in each form field. Please use a separate sheet for lengthy answers.**

**Project Goals, Objectives, Benefits:**

See attached Project Goals, Objectives, Benefits.



### **Project Goals, Objectives, Benefits:**

The project will restore Stephens Springs which was once pristine with clean fresh water and a healthy ecosystem with a diversity of plant and animal life. The spring was a popular park site and was used as the local "swimming hole". Over the past twenty to thirty years the springs have not been managed and maintained properly resulting in a serious degradation of the spring pool, spring run, and spring bank. Lack of adequate storm water facilities has played a key role in the degrading of the springs. The spring pool water supply currently has a high level of turbidity and a reduced water flow. The goal of the project's scope of work will be to return the springs to it's original state and will eliminate storm water and pollutant run off.

The restoration will support a healthy spring plant and wildlife community. The objective will be to not only restore the springs but to also set management actions and standards ensuring for the future protection of the springs, spring run, and associated ecosystem. Best Management Practices will be determined and executed to maintain the spring flows and water quality, that support a healthy spring, plant, and animal community.

The restoration project benefits the spring shed and aquifer. The storm water retention improvements will not only provide protective measures to the springs but will also protect the Steinhatchee River and the Gulf, both of which are adjacent to the project site. In addition to the environmental benefits, the proposed project benefits the local economy and tourism development. The State of Florida has more springs than any other state and is one of the most productive aquifers in the world. The restoration project benefits the Florida aquifer as well as the network of the Florida springs system and the beautiful environments that are enjoyed by people who visit from around the world benefiting the State's economy through tourism. Water Management Districts as well as communities with springs are challenged with preserving the water quality of the springs while meeting the needs of Florida's residents, visitors, and wildlife. The proposed project addresses and meets those challenges.

**Project Measures: (Fill out those that apply.)**

How much water is conserved? NOT APPLICABLE

How much area of flood protection is provided? SEE ATTACHED PAGES

How much impervious area is being treated? NOT APPLICABLE

How much natural area is being restored? SEE ATTACHED PAGES

How much storage volume is provided? SEE ATTACHED PAGES

How many wells or septic tanks removed/abandoned? NOT APPLICABLE

How many customers/residents/businesses served by the proposal? SEE ATTACHED PAGES

Sediment load reduction? SEE ATTACHED PAGES

How much area stabilized? SEE ATTACHED PAGES

Nutrient load reduction? SEE ATTACHED PAGES

Other measures? (Please explain.)

Stephens Springs is located directly adjacent to where the mouth of the Steinhatchee River flows into the Gulf of Mexico. This area of the Taylor County coastline is part of the Big Bend National Aquatic Seagrasses Preserve. Restoration of Stephens Springs will provide protective measures for not only the springs but also the adjacent coastal waters and associated sensitive habitat. Taylor County is designated as one of "critical economic concern", and is designated as a "Rural Area of Opportunity". Steinhatchee is also a designated Waterfronts Florida Community by the Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO) Development.



## **Project Measures**

### **How much area of flood protection is provided?**

There will be an area of 31,462 square feet of flood protection provided with the storm water treatment swale as well as improvements to the existing roadside drainage ditch, and installation of underground drainage pipe and associated inlet with weir and baffles.

### **How much natural area is being restored?**

Approximately  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an acre (32,670 square feet) of natural area is being restored.

### **How much storage volume is provided?**

The restoration will have no impact on the storage volume of the spring pool or spring run. The project includes improvements to an existing roadside drainage ditch, as well as the construction of a storm water treatment swale, and installation of underground drainage pipe and inlet. Storage for storm water runoff will be increased and will eliminate any storm water runoff and associated pollutants and contaminants into the spring pool and run.

### **How many customers/residents/businesses served by the proposal?**

Steinhatchee and Keaton Beach are the top tourism locations in Taylor County. Steinhatchee's economy is largely dependent on recreational fishing and boating and tourism related to outdoor recreational activities. The history of Steinhatchee revolves around water – the Gulf, Steinhatchee River, springs, coastal marshes, and associated estuaries. Stephens Springs has been an integral part of the Steinhatchee history and is named for James Howard Stephens, who settled in the area in 1879. Steinhatchee was originally named Stephenville and was renamed Steinhatchee in 1931. Steinhatchee is derived from the Native American "esteen hatchee" meaning River of Man. Steinhatchee's economy has always been water based dating back to Fort Frank Brooke during the Second Seminole War, the salt works during the Civil War, and the early Greek families settling in the area for sponging.

The restoration of the springs and park benefits every citizen and business of the community as the site will be enjoyed by not only the local citizens, but also the many tourists and visitors to the area. Steinhatchee's sister community, Jena is located directly across the Steinhatchee River in Dixie County and the springs restoration project will also have a direct impact on Jena's tourism trade as well. The springs and park will provide additional tourism opportunities encouraging visitors to stay and enjoy the area a bit longer. Birdwatching has brought many tourists to the County and Stephens Springs is a prime bird watching site. Restoration measures to the springs will provide habitat protection measures, ensuring for excellent birding opportunities. Per the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) the following birds are at or in the immediate vicinity of the springs:

Black Rail	Roseate Spoonbill	Little Blue Heron	Tricolored (Louisiana) Heron
Swallow-tailed Kite	Least Tern	Reddish Egret	Bald Eagle
Suwannee Cooter	Limpkin	Snowy Egret	

In addition to having a direct impact on the local citizens and visitors to Taylor and Dixie Counties, the project benefits the state of Florida as a whole by promoting tourism opportunities. Florida is renowned throughout the world for its springs which provide a home for a diversity of wildlife communities.

Florida springs have provided natural, recreational, and economic benefits for residents and visitors for many years. With the restoration and park development, Stephens Springs will join the list of the many beautiful springs to visit in Florida. Being located directly adjacent to the Gulf in an area which is part of the Big Bend Seagrasses Aquatic Preserve - the largest aquatic preserve in Florida – the proposed project will enhance and protect the springs long term and provide habitat protection measures. The springs restoration will simultaneously promote eco-tourism benefiting the local, regional, and state economy.

The restoration of Stephens Springs has a great deal of local support. Over the past year, Steinhatchee citizens have formed a committee for the project and have spent considerable time cleaning up the immediate area around the spring. The local AARP organization has made the springs restoration a priority project. One of the members (Stan Ridgeway) is spearheading the project and with County approval prepared and submitted the Environmental Resource General Permit application required for the springs restoration to SRWMD in July 2015. Prior to submission of the RIVER application, \$12,961.90 in cash expenditures or “in kind” service has been donated by Steinhatchee and Jena residents to the project. If awarded funding through the RIVER program, local citizens and members of AARP have committed to an “in kind” and cash match of \$32,355.00. AARP members have also committed to maintaining the site after the springs restoration is complete.

The Stephens Springs restoration project meets not only the goals of SRWMD RIVER Cost Share Program but also the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Florida Springs Program, and the Florida Springs Institute. As per FDEP “By taking responsibility for protecting our springs, each of us ensures that future generations enjoy the beauty of our natural resources.” Restoration of Stephens Springs ensures both local citizens and the many visitors to Florida will enjoy the site for many years to come.

#### **Sediment load reduction?**

200 cubic yards of sediment is to be removed from the spring pool. The removal of the sediment and debris will have an immediate and long term impact on the water quality of the springs and the associated ecosystem. The high turbidity of the water, creating the current muddy brown color will be decreased substantially and immediately. There are three known spring vents and at this time due to sediment and debris there is little movement/boil. Removal of the sediment will also increase water flow and movement immediately.

#### **How much area stabilized?**

Approximately 240LF of the spring pool will be stabilized. The existing concrete bags on the spring walls will be removed and replaced with new concrete bags. The grade slope on the bank will have an elevation of 5.0 and will be stabilized with concrete and rock. The construction of the storm water treatment swale and improvements to the existing drainage ditch will provide additional stabilization measures.

#### **Nutrient load reduction?**

With the stabilization efforts and construction and improvements of the storm water treatment areas, nutrients and other storm water pollutants will be reduced substantially. Storm water runoff will be 100% eliminated.

- Project location map attached
- Project photos attached
- Conceptual plans attached
- Project has been approved by your commission, council, or board. (Please attach documentation.)

**Matching Fund Reduction:**

- Check here if requesting a reduction in matching funds requirement pursuant to s. 288.06561, F.S.

Check here if submitting more than one application.

Check here if this project is the highest priority. Please explain.

Did your organization adopt an ordinance to enforce the District's water shortage order when declared? If so, please provide a copy with your submittal. Please note that an adopted water shortage ordinance is not required to apply for the cost share funding, but if your application is selected for funding an ordinance must be adopted by the government agency prior to invoice processing. Taylor County has adopted an ordinance to ensure the the District's water shortage order and a copy of the ordinance is included in Attachment I.

**Funding Sources:**

Applicant's Share	In-Kind Services:	\$32,355
	Cash:	
	Other Sources:	
	Total Applicant's Share:	\$32,355
District's Requested Share:		\$97,325
<b>Total Cost:</b>		<b>\$129,680</b>

- Engineer's estimate attached See attachment G.
  - Detailed cost break down of in-kind services (if being applied) attached See attachment G.
- The County is also requesting a partial wavier of match.  
See attachment "F".

**Project Schedule Milestones:**

Assuming projects are approved by the governing board in March 2016 and agreements are executed by May 2016, please provide a list of key milestones and the approximate dates they will be completed. Please note that agreements are based on this schedule. Changes to the schedule may require governing board approval.

**Project Schedule Milestones**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| • Survey, Design, Permits  | Completed prior to funding being awarded       |
| • Review final project scope of work, prepare final design documents, prepare applicable bid documents, and submit to SRWMD for final approval   | 1 – 30 days after award agreement execution    |
| • Advertise and receive bids for portions of project scope of work which requires construction/contractual services and compliance with County procurement process   | 30 – 60 days after award agreement execution   |
| • Award contract to contractor and issue Notice to Proceed   | 61 – 75 days after award agreement execution   |
| • Construction and restoration work underway which will include construction of storm water retention area, removal of silt and debris in spring pool, removal of existing and installation of new concrete support bags, and installation of concrete slope with rock | 76 – 140 days after award agreement execution  |
| • Finish work which includes fencing, parking, large rocks around perimeter to prohibit vehicle access, and planting of sod  | 141 – 170 days after award agreement execution |
| • Final inspection, process contractor payments and submit project close out documents   | 171 – 180 days after award agreement execution |

Signature:



Title: County Administrator

Date:

10/27/15

## **PROPOSED PROJECT BUDGET**

### **A. WATER DIVERSION/EROSION CONTROL/STORMWATER MANAGEMENT**

Stephens Street Inlet Structure	\$7,000.00
3 <sup>rd</sup> Ave. swale inlet structure	\$9,000.00
Retention swale by Stephens St	\$5,000.00
100 Lf 15" pipe in ground	\$3,000.00
3 <sup>rd</sup> Ave. Ditch modification to treatment swale	\$10,000.00
Remove trees in conflict with work	\$4,000.00

### **B. SPRING POOL RESTORATION**

Remove silt, concrete rubble, and debris	\$20,000.00
Remove existing concrete bags in disrepair	\$7,000.00
Install new concrete bags to support spring walls	\$4,000.00
Slope dirt around spring pool edge up to finish grade	\$5,000.00
Install concrete with rock on slope	\$8,500.00
Install Water flow outlet	\$3,825.00

### **C. SPRING PROTECTION MEASURES**

Grade dirt to finish elevation	\$6,000.00
Wooden privacy fence (125') "In Kind" Match	(\$2,800.00)
Wood two rail fence "In Kind" Match	(\$1,000.00)
Parking area (10'x20')	\$200.00
Bermuda sod, approx. 8000 sq. ft	\$4,800.00
32 rocks approx. 3'x5' to prohibit vehicle access into park "In Kind" Match	(\$5,280.00)
Wooden walkway over swale "In Kind" Match	(\$1,000.00)

### **D. PROFESSIONAL SERVICES**

Engineering Services "In Kind" Match	(\$11,875.00)
Project Management Services "In Kind" Match	(\$10,400.00)

<b>"In Kind" Match:</b>	<b>\$32,355.00</b>
<b>Total Funding Requested from SRWMD RIVER Funding:</b>	<b>\$97,325.00</b>
<b>Total Project Budget:</b>	<b>\$129,680.00</b>

**TAYLOR COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS**

***County Commission Agenda Item***

**SUBJECT/TITLE:**



Board to approve Satisfaction of Second Mortgage for Katherine Lincoln who received First Time Home Buyers Assistance through the SHIP program November 22, 2010.

**MEETING DATE REQUESTED:**

Nov ember 16, 2015

**Statement of Issue:** Board to approve Satisfaction of Second Mortgage for Katherine Lincoln who received First Time Home Buyers Down Payment Assistance through the SHIP Program.

**Recommended Action:** Approve Satisfaction of Second Mortgage

**Fiscal Impact:** Not Applicable

**Submitted By:** Melody Cox

**Contact:** Melody Cox

**SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL / ISSUE ANALYSIS**

**History, Facts & Issues:** Ms. Lincoln received First Time Home Buyers Down Payment Assistance through the SHIP program in the amount of \$6,900.00 November 22, 2010. All terms of the Second Mortgage have been satisfied.

**Attachments:** Satisfaction of Second Mortgage

**SATISFACTION OF MORTGAGE**

**KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:** That We, **TAYLOR COUNTY, FLORIDA**, the owners and holders of a certain Second Mortgage Under Taylor County, Florida Local Housing Partnership Down Payment Assistance Program executed by **KATHERINE E. LINCOLN**, bearing date the 22nd day of November, A. D. 2010, recorded in Official Records Book 667, pages 737-746, in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Taylor County, State of Florida, securing a sum of \$6,900.00, and certain promises and obligations set forth in said mortgage deed, upon the property situate in said State and County described as follows, to-wit:

LOT TWO (2) OF BLOCK THIRTY NINE (30) OF THE JOHN C. CALHOUN  
SUBDIVISION OF THE TOWN OF PERRY, FLORIDA

hereby acknowledge full payment and satisfaction of said note and mortgage deed, and surrender the same as cancelled, and hereby direct the Clerk of the said Circuit Court to cancel the same of record.

**WITNESS** my hand and seal this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2015.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered  
in Presence of:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_(SEAL)  
PAT PATTERSON, Chairperson  
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSION  
TAYLOR COUNTY, FLORIDA

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
ANNIE MAE MURPHY, Clerk

STATE OF FLORIDA  
COUNTY OF TAYLOR

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this day, before me, an officer duly authorized in the State aforesaid and in the County aforesaid, to take acknowledgments, personally appeared PAT PATTERSON, to me known to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and she acknowledged before me that she executed the same.

WITNESS my hand and official seal in the County and State last aforesaid this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2015.

\_\_\_\_\_  
NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission Expires:

THIS INSTRUMENT PREPARED BY:  
Conrad C. Bishop, Jr.  
Attorney at Law  
P. O. Box 167  
Perry, Florida 32347  
Bar Number: 126073

**TAYLOR COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS**

***County Commission Agenda Item***

**SUBJECT/TITLE:**



Board to approve Satisfaction of Second Mortgage for Darrae Moss who received First Time Home Buyers Assistance through the SHIP program December 9, 2010.

**MEETING DATE REQUESTED:**

November 16, 2015

**Statement of Issue:** Board to approve Satisfaction of Second Mortgage for Darrae Moss who received First Time Home Buyers Down Payment Assistance through the SHIP Program.

**Recommended Action:** Approve Satisfaction of Second Mortgage

**Fiscal Impact:** Not Applicable

**Submitted By:** Melody Cox

**Contact:** Melody Cox

**SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL / ISSUE ANALYSIS**

**History, Facts & Issues:** Ms. Moss received First Time Home Buyers Down Payment Assistance through the SHIP program in the amount of \$6,900.00 December 9, 2010. All terms of the Second Mortgage have been satisfied.

**Attachments:** Satisfaction of Second Mortgage



**SATISFACTION OF MORTGAGE**

**KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:** That We, **TAYLOR COUNTY, FLORIDA**, the owners and holders of a certain Second Mortgage Under Taylor County, Florida Local Housing Partnership Down Payment Assistance Program executed by **DARRAE MOSS**, bearing date the 9th day of December, A. D. 2010, recorded in Official Records Book 667, pages 747-756, in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Taylor County, State of Florida, securing a sum of \$6,900.00, and certain promises and obligations set forth in said mortgage deed, upon the property situate in said State and County described as follows, to-wit:

LOT 15, BLOCK "A", QUAIL POINTE SUBDIVISION, ACCORDING TO PLAT THEREOF AS RECORDED IN PLAT BOOK 1, PAGE 175, PUBLIC RECORDS OF TAYLOR COUNTY, FLORIDA.

hereby acknowledge full payment and satisfaction of said note and mortgage deed, and surrender the same as cancelled, and hereby direct the Clerk of the said Circuit Court to cancel the same of record.

**WITNESS** my hand and seal this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2015.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered  
in Presence of:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_(SEAL)  
PAT PATTERSON, Chairperson  
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSION  
TAYLOR COUNTY, FLORIDA

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
ANNIE MAE MURPHY, Clerk

STATE OF FLORIDA  
COUNTY OF TAYLOR


I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this day, before me, an officer duly authorized in the State aforesaid and in the County aforesaid, to take acknowledgments, personally appeared PAT PATTERSON, to me known to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and she acknowledged before me that she executed the same.

WITNESS my hand and official seal in the County and State last aforesaid this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2015.

\_\_\_\_\_  
NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission Expires:

THIS INSTRUMENT PREPARED BY:  
Conrad C. Bishop, Jr.  
Attorney at Law  
P. O. Box 167  
Perry, Florida 32347  
Bar Number: 126073

TAYLOR COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS	
County Commission Agenda Item	
<b>SUBJECT/TITLE:</b> 	Board to approve Satisfaction of Second Mortgage for Bryan Tyler who received First Time Home Buyers Assistance through the SHIP program July 23, 2010.
<b>MEETING DATE REQUESTED:</b>	November 16, 2015

**Statement of Issue:** Board to approve Satisfaction of Second Mortgage for Bryan Tyler who received First Time Home Buyers Down Payment Assistance through the SHIP Program.

**Recommended Action:** Approve Satisfaction of Second Mortgage

**Fiscal Impact:** Not Applicable

**Submitted By:** Melody Cox

**Contact:** Melody Cox

**SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL / ISSUE ANALYSIS**

**History, Facts & Issues:** Mr. Tyler received First Time Home Buyers Down Payment Assistance through the SHIP program in the amount of \$6,900.00 July 23, 2010. All terms of the Second Mortgage have been satisfied.

**Attachments:** Satisfaction of Second Mortgage

## SATISFACTION OF MORTGAGE

**KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:** That We, **TAYLOR COUNTY, FLORIDA**, the owners and holders of a certain Second Mortgage Under Taylor County, Florida Local Housing Partnership Down Payment Assistance Program executed by **BRYAN TYLER**, bearing date the 23rd day of July, A. D. 2010, recorded in Official Records Book 659, pages 971-980, in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Taylor County, State of Florida, securing a sum of \$6,900.00, and certain promises and obligations set forth in said mortgage deed, upon the property situate in said State and County described as follows, to-wit:

SEE ATTACHED SCHEDULE A

hereby acknowledge full payment and satisfaction of said note and mortgage deed, and surrender the same as cancelled, and hereby direct the Clerk of the said Circuit Court to cancel the same of record.

**WITNESS** my hand and seal this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2015.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered  
in Presence of:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_(SEAL)  
PAT PATTERSON, Chairperson  
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSION  
TAYLOR COUNTY, FLORIDA

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
ANNIE MAE MURPHY, Clerk

STATE OF FLORIDA  
COUNTY OF TAYLOR

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this day, before me, an officer duly authorized in the State aforesaid and in the County aforesaid, to take acknowledgments, personally appeared PAT PATTERSON, to me known to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and she acknowledged before me that she executed the same.

WITNESS my hand and official seal in the County and State last aforesaid this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2015.

\_\_\_\_\_  
NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission Expires:

THIS INSTRUMENT PREPARED BY:  
Conrad C. Bishop, Jr.  
Attorney at Law  
P. O. Box 167  
Perry, Florida 32347  
Bar Number: 126073

## Schedule A

THE NORTH 15 FEET OF THE WEST 12 FEET OF LOT 20, BLOCK 8, PERRY HEIGHTS SUBDIVISION, AND ALL OF LOTS 9, 10 AND 11 OF BLOCK EIGHT OF PERRY HEIGHTS, AS RECORDED IN THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF TAYLOR COUNTY, FLORIDA.

ALSO:

BEGIN AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF LOT ELEVEN (11) BLOCK EIGHT OF PERRY HEIGHTS ACCORDING TO THE MAP OR PLAT OF SAID PERRY HEIGHTS AS RECORDED IN THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF TAYLOR COUNTY, FLORIDA AND RUN THENCE SOUTH 89 DEGREES 24 MINUTES WEST, 136.93 FEET, THENCE RUN SOUTH 0 DEGREES 36 MINUTES 15 FEET TO THE NORTH BOUNDARY LINE OF LOT TWENTY OF SAID PERRY HEIGHTS, THENCE RUN NORTH 89 DEGREES 24 MINUTES EAST 136.93 FEET TO THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF LOT 22 OF SAID PERRY HEIGHTS, THENCE RUN NORTH 0 DEGRESS 36 MINUTES WEST 15 FEET BACK TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

**TAYLOR COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS*****County Commission Agenda Item*****SUBJECT/TITLE:**

Board to approve Satisfaction of Second Mortgage for Benjamin & Crissy Reams who received First Time Home Buyers Assistance through the SHIP program August 6, 2010.

**MEETING DATE REQUESTED:**

Nov ember 16, 2015

**Statement of Issue: Board to approve Satisfaction of Second Mortgage for Benjamin & Crissy Reams who received First Time Home Buyers Down Payment Assistance through the SHIP Program.**

**Recommended Action: Approve Satisfaction of Second Mortgage**

**Fiscal Impact: Not Applicable**

**Submitted By: Melody Cox**

**Contact: Melody Cox**

**SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL / ISSUE ANALYSIS**

**History, Facts & Issues: Benjamin & Crissy Reams received First Time Home Buyers Down Payment Assistance through the SHIP program in the amount of \$9,900.00 August 6, 2010. All terms of the Second Mortgage have been satisfied.**

**Attachments: Satisfaction of Second Mortgage**

## SATISFACTION OF MORTGAGE

**KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:** That We, **TAYLOR COUNTY, FLORIDA**, the owners and holders of a certain Second Mortgage Under Taylor County, Florida Local Housing Partnership Down Payment Assistance Program executed by **BENJAMIN REAMS AND CRISSY REAMS, his wife**, bearing date the 6th day of August, A. D. 2010, recorded in Official Records Book 659, pages 433-442, in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Taylor County, State of Florida, securing a sum of \$9,900.00, and certain promises and obligations set forth in said mortgage deed, upon the property situate in said State and County described as follows, to-wit:

SEE ATTACHED SCHEDULE A

hereby acknowledge full payment and satisfaction of said note and mortgage deed, and surrender the same as cancelled, and hereby direct the Clerk of the said Circuit Court to cancel the same of record.

**WITNESS** my hand and seal this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2015.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered  
in Presence of:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_(SEAL)  
PAT PATTERSON, Chairperson  
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSION  
TAYLOR COUNTY, FLORIDA

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
ANNIE MAE MURPHY, Clerk

STATE OF FLORIDA  
COUNTY OF TAYLOR

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this day, before me, an officer duly authorized in the State aforesaid and in the County aforesaid, to take acknowledgments, personally appeared PAT PATTERSON, to me known to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and she acknowledged before me that she executed the same.

WITNESS my hand and official seal in the County and State last aforesaid this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2015.

\_\_\_\_\_  
NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission Expires:

THIS INSTRUMENT PREPARED BY:  
Conrad C. Bishop, Jr.  
Attorney at Law  
P. O. Box 167  
Perry, Florida 32347  
Bar Number: 126073

### Schedule A

THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED PROPERTY LYING AND BEING IN TAYLOR COUNTY, FLORIDA, TO WIT:

COMMENCE AT THE SOUTHEAST (SE) CORNER OF THE NORTHEAST QUARTER (NE 1/4) OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER (SE 1/4) OF SECTION 2, TOWNSHIP 4 SOUTH, RANGE 7 EAST; THENCE RUN S 89° 14' 36" W ALONG THE FORTY ACRE LINE 1929.26 FEET TO THE EASTERLY RIGHT OF WAY LINE OF U S HIGHWAY NO 221; THENCE RUN N 16° 53' 44" W ALONG SAID EASTERLY R/W LINE 1540.24 FEET TO THE P.C. OF A CURVE; THENCE RUN ALONG SAID CURVE ON A CHORD BEARING OF N 16° 02' 42" W, CHORD DISTANCE 583.28 FEET; ARC DISTANCE 583.30 FEET; RADIUS OF 19643.05 FEET TO THE P. T. OF SAID CURVE; THENCE RUN N 15° 09' 01" W ALONG SAID R/W LINE, 980.92 FEET; THENCE RUN N 74° 50' 59" E 310.01 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING; THENCE FROM SAID POB CONTINUE N 74° 50' 59" E, 175.00 FEET; THENCE RUN S 15° 09' 01" W 124.46 FEET, THENCE RUN S 74° 50' 59" W, 175.00 FEET; THENCE RUN N 15° 09' 01" W 124.46 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING. SAID PARCEL CONTAINS 00.60 ACRE.

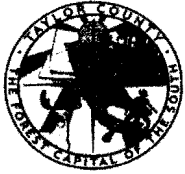
TOGETHER WITH 60 FOOT ROAD EASEMENT DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

COMMENCE AT THE SOUTHEAST (SE) CORNER OF THE NORTHEAST QUARTER (NE 1/ 4 ) OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER ( S E 1/ 4 ) OF SECTION 2, TOWNSHIP 4 SOUTH, RANGE 7 EAST; THENCE RUN S 89° 14' 36" W ALONG THE FORTH ACRE LINE 1929.26 FEET TO THE EASTERLY RIGHT OF WAY LINE OF U S HIGHWAY NO 221; THENCE RUN N 16° 53' 44" W, ALONG SAID EASTERLY R/W LINE 1540.24 FEET TO THE P.C. OF A CURVE; THENCE RUN ALONG SAID CURVE ON CHORD BEARING OF N 16° 02' 42" W, CHORD DISTANCE 583.28 FEET; ARC DISTANCE 583.30 FEET; RADIUS OF 19463.05 FEET TO THE P.T. OF SAID CURVE; THENCE RUN N 15° 09' 01" W FEET; RADIUS ALONG SAID R/W LINE 980.92 FEET; TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING; THENCE FROM SAID POB RUN N 74° 50' 59" E, 485.01 FEET; THENCE RUN N 15° 09' 01" W, 60.00 FEET; THENCE RUN S 74° 50' 59" W, 485.01 FEET TO THE EASTERLY RIGHT OF WAY LINE OF SAID U S HWY NO 221; THENCE RUN S 15° 09' 01" E, ALONG SAID RIGHT OF WAY LINE, 60.00 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

**TAYLOR COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS**

***County Commission Agenda Item***

**SUBJECT/TITLE:**



Board to approve Satisfaction of Repayment Agreement for Eula Griffin who received rehabilitation assistance through the SHIP Program September 27, 2010.

**MEETING DATE REQUESTED:**

November 16, 2015

**Statement of Issue:** Board to approve Satisfaction of Repayment Agreement for Eula Griffin who received rehabilitation assistance through the SHIP Program, September 27, 2010 in the amount of \$25,000. All terms of the Agreement have been satisfied.

**Recommended Action:** Approve Satisfaction of Repayment Agreement

**Fiscal Impact:** Not Applicable

**Submitted By:** Melody Cox

**Contact:** Melody Cox

**SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL / ISSUE ANALYSIS**

**History, Facts & Issues:** Ms. Griffin received rehabilitation assistance through the SHIP Program in the amount of \$25,000 on September 27, 2010. All terms of the Repayment Agreement have been satisfied.

**Attachments:** Satisfaction of Repayment Agreement



## SATISFACTION OF REPAYMENT AGREEMENT

**KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:** That We, **TAYLOR COUNTY, FLORIDA**, the owners and holders of a certain Taylor County Rehabilitation Program Ship Program Repayment Agreement executed by **EULA GRIFFIN, a single female**, bearing date the 27th day of September, A. D. 2010, recorded in Official Records Book 683, page 542-543, in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Taylor County, State of Florida, securing a sum of \$25,000.00, and certain promises and obligations set forth in said Repayment Agreement, upon the property situate in said State and County described as follows, to-wit:

SEE ATTACHED SCHEDULE A

hereby acknowledge full payment and satisfaction of said note and mortgage deed, and surrender the same as cancelled, and hereby direct the Clerk of the said Circuit Court to cancel the same of record.

**WITNESS** my hand and seal this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2015.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered  
in Presence of:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_(SEAL)  
PATRICIA PATTERSON, Chairperson  
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSION  
TAYLOR COUNTY, FLORIDA

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
ANNIE MAE MURPHY, Clerk

STATE OF FLORIDA  
COUNTY OF TAYLOR

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this day, before me, an officer duly authorized in the State aforesaid and in the County aforesaid, to take acknowledgments, personally appeared PATRICIA PATTERSON, to me known to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and they acknowledged before me that they executed the same.

WITNESS my hand and official seal in the County and State last aforesaid this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2015.

\_\_\_\_\_  
NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission Expires:

PREPARED BY: Conrad C. Bishop, Jr.  
Attorney at Law  
Post Office Box 167  
Perry, Florida 32348

## Attachment A

Eula Griffin (a single female)

Commence at the intersection of the Southerly right-of-way of Drew Street in the City of Perry, Taylor County, Florida, and the Easterly right-of-way line of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, said intersection being monumented by an iron pin; thence run Easterly along the Southerly right-of-way line of Drew Street 487.6 feet for a True Point of beginning; thence turn an Interior Angle of 90 degree and run Southerly 324.0 feet, more or less, to the thread-of-the-stream of Spring Creek; thence run Westerly along the thread-of-the-stream of Spring Creek 60.0 feet, more or less, to a point on the Southerly right-of-way line of Drew Street monumented by an iron pin; thence run Easterly along said Southerly right-of-way line 60.0 feet to the True Point of beginning. Said described parcel of land containing 0.41 acre, more or less, and lying and being in the Southwest Quarter of the Southwest Quarter (SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of SW  $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of Section 24, Township 4 South, Range 7 East, Taylor County, Florida

**TAYLOR COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS**

***County Commission Agenda Item***

**SUBJECT/TITLE:**



Board to approve Satisfaction of Repayment Agreement for Thelma Newberry who received rehabilitation assistance through the SHIP Program September 27, 2010.

**MEETING DATE REQUESTED:**

November 16, 2015

**Statement of Issue:** Board to approve Satisfaction of Repayment Agreement for Thelma Newberry who received rehabilitation assistance through the SHIP Program, September 27, 2010 in the amount of \$21,400. All terms of the Agreement have been satisfied.

**Recommended Action:** Approve Satisfaction of Repayment Agreement

**Fiscal Impact:** Not Applicable

**Submitted By:** Melody Cox

**Contact:** Melody Cox

**SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL / ISSUE ANALYSIS**

**History, Facts & Issues:** Ms. Newberry received rehabilitation assistance through the SHIP Program in the amount of \$21,400 on September 27, 2010. All terms of the Repayment Agreement have been satisfied.

**Attachments:** Satisfaction of Repayment Agreement

**SATISFACTION OF REPAYMENT AGREEMENT**

**KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:** That We, **TAYLOR COUNTY, FLORIDA**, the owners and holders of a certain Taylor County Rehabilitation Program Ship Program Repayment Agreement executed by **THELMA NEWBERRY, a single female**, bearing date the 27th day of September, A. D. 2010, recorded in Official Records Book 683, page 536-537, in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Taylor County, State of Florida, securing a sum of \$21,400.00, and certain promises and obligations set forth in said Repayment Agreement, upon the property situate in said State and County described as follows, to-wit:

Lot 13, West Wood Subdivision, as per map or plat thereof appearing of record in plat book 1, page 128 of the public records on file in the office of the Clerk of the Court, Taylor County, Florida.

hereby acknowledge full payment and satisfaction of said note and mortgage deed, and surrender the same as cancelled, and hereby direct the Clerk of the said Circuit Court to cancel the same of record.

**WITNESS** my hand and seal this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2015.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered  
in Presence of:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_(SEAL)  
PATRICIA PATTERSON, Chairperson  
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSION  
TAYLOR COUNTY, FLORIDA

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
ANNIE MAE MURPHY, Clerk

STATE OF FLORIDA  
COUNTY OF TAYLOR

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this day, before me, an officer duly authorized in the State aforesaid and in the County aforesaid, to take acknowledgments, personally appeared PATRICIA PATTERSON, to me known to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and they acknowledged before me that they executed the same.

WITNESS my hand and official seal in the County and State last aforesaid this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2015.

\_\_\_\_\_  
NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission Expires:

PREPARED BY: Conrad C. Bishop, Jr.  
Attorney at Law  
Post Office Box 167  
Perry, Florida 32348

**TAYLOR COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS**

***County Commission Agenda Item***

**SUBJECT/TITLE:**



Board to review and approve the amended Community Development Block Grant Housing Assistance Plan (HAP) for Taylor County and required Resolution

**MEETING DATE REQUESTED:**

November 16, 2015

**Statement of Issue:** Board to review and approve the amended CDBG HAP for Taylor County and Resolution

**Recommended Action:** Approve CDBG HAP and Resolution.

**Fiscal Impact:** Not applicable

**Budgeted Expense:** Y/N

**Submitted By:** Melody Cox

**Contact:** Melody Cox

**SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL / ISSUE ANALYSIS**

**History, Facts & Issues:** The amendment to the HAP will ensure the SHIP Housing Assistance Plan and the CDBG Housing Assistance Plan have the same timelines for the satisfaction of repayment agreements or Second Mortgages. The amendment will also enable the County to qualify applicants and repair homes which are not in a flood plain though a portion of the property may be in a flood plain. With the amendment, as long as the actual dwelling (home) is not in the flood plain the County will be able to assist the homeowner. A Resolution is required for amendments to the Housing Assistance Plan.

**Attachments:** Community Development Block Grant Housing Assistance Plan for Taylor County and Resolution.



# TAYLOR COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

ANNIE MAE MURPHY, Clerk  
Post Office Box 620  
Perry, Florida 32348  
(850) 838-3506 Phone  
(850) 838-3549 Fax

DUSTIN HINKEL, County Administrator  
201 East Green Street  
Perry, Florida 32347  
(850) 838-3500, extension 7 Phone  
(850) 838-3501 Fax

CONRAD C. BISHOP, JR., County Attorney  
Post Office Box 167  
Perry, Florida 32348  
(850) 584-6113 Phone  
(850) 584-2433 Fax

## RESOLUTION

### A RESOLUTION APPROVING PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO TAYLOR COUNTY'S COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT HOUSING ASSISTANCE PLAN TO ENSURE CONSISTENCY BETWEEN COUNTY ADMINISTERED HOUSING ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.

WHEREAS, Taylor County has adopted a Housing Assistance Plan to establish procedures for administering the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Housing Rehabilitation Program for the purposes of providing housing rehabilitation assistance to residents within the County; and

WHEREAS, Taylor County has identified an inconsistency between the CDBG Housing Assistance Plan and the SHIP Local Housing Assistance Plan regarding the forgiveness period of security agreements.

WHEREAS, Taylor County desires to enforce repayment periods consistently across various County administered housing assistance programs.

WHEREAS, Taylor County desires to enact a programmatic change regarding the provision of assistance to individuals and/or households under the CDBG program.

### NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE TAYLOR COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

**Section 1. Approval of Amendment.** The Board of County Commissioners hereby approves the proposed amendment to the Housing Assistance Plan to incorporate the necessary revisions required to ensure housing assistance programs are administered consistently.

**Section 2. Effective Date.** This resolution shall become effective upon the signature by the County Chairman.

**PASSED AND ADOPTED BY TAYLOR COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS THIS 16<sup>th</sup> DAY OF November, 2015.**

**TAYLOR COUNTY BOCC**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Chairman**

**Attest:**

**Form Approved:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Annie Mae Murphy, Clerk of Court**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Conrad C. Bishop, County Attorney**

# **Community Development Block Grant**

## **Housing Assistance Plan**

**for**

**Taylor County**



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## I. INTRODUCTION

This manual is a guide for operating the housing rehabilitation related aspects of **Taylor County** Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. The responsibilities of **Taylor County**, the homeowner, construction contractor, and the Housing Rehabilitation Specialist are specifically addressed in this manual. The major focus of this manual is on housing rehabilitation, demolition/clearance and replacement of dwellings. Relocation of households is also covered to a limited extent. The County's adopted Anti-displacement Policy should be consulted if displacement or permanent relocation becomes necessary.

The goal for the CDBG program is to rehabilitate substandard housing units located in **Taylor County** and to bring them up to a minimum acceptable living standard. This standard is the HUD Section 8 Minimum Housing Quality Standard and the Florida Building Code. This goal will be achieved through the use of CDBG funds to contract for the required rehabilitation construction. The rehabilitation units to be assisted shall be owner-occupied.

## II. HOUSING REHABILITATION OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

### A. *Objectives*

The objectives of the **Taylor County** Housing Rehabilitation Program are:

1. To encourage the revitalization of very low to low-to-moderate income neighborhoods through a Housing Rehabilitation Deferred Payment Loan (DPL) Program.
2. To remove unhealthy or hazardous conditions in very low to moderate income households.
3. To use Community Development Block Grant rehabilitation grant funds as a catalyst to encourage residents of very low to moderate income neighborhoods to improve their community.
4. To preserve existing housing stock, or replacement of substandard housing.
5. To enable very low to moderate income families to rehabilitate their homes by providing financial and technical assistance to those unable to obtain private financing.
6. To reduce utility costs and to improve the comfort of very low to low-to-moderate income families through weatherization aspects of rehabilitation.

7. To improve the property tax base in very low to moderate income neighborhoods.
8. To increase employment and training opportunities for local residents and minority persons through the provision of funds for the rehabilitation of homes.
9. To make homes accessible to elderly/handicapped occupants as may be required by code, accessibility requirements, and as good judgement may dictate.
10. To minimize impact of program participation on recipients and to limit direct costs encountered because of program participation.
11. To incorporate the following "Green" Rehabilitation Standards
  1. Any appliances replaced or installed shall be Energy Star.
  2. Any door and/or window replaced or installed shall be Energy Star.
  3. Any lighting fixture replaced or installed shall be Energy Star.
  4. Weatherization of all homes rehabilitated. At a minimum, weatherization shall include attic, and if appropriate, floor insulation as well as sealing all exterior walls. Other weatherization activities are at the local government's option. (New home construction is presumed to meet the minimum insulation and sealing requirements.
  5. Any replaced or new (for new home construction) HVAC unit shall have a SEER rating of at least 14.

## ***B. Rehabilitation Policies***

It is the policy of the **Taylor County** Rehabilitation Program to:

1. Ensure that the Program is administered in strict conformance with the community development and rehabilitation rules and all applicable local, state and federal requirements (including equal opportunity, conflict of interest, etc.)
2. Treat all participating property owners, residents, and contractors fairly, with sensitivity and respect for their needs, and in accordance with program rules.
3. Provide all program participants any reasonable assistance necessary to carry out the objectives of the program, bearing in mind:
  - 1) that property owners hold the primary responsibility for maintaining their property and personal finances.

- 2) that contractors are primarily responsible for the quality of their work and their obligations to suppliers, creditors, subcontractors, and employees; and
  - 3) that any assistance provided must be authorized at the proper level.
4. Ensure that that no member of the Congress of the United States, the Citizen Advisory Task Force or the **Taylor County Board of County Commissioners** shall share in proceeds or benefits of CDBG funded rehabilitation work.
  5. Allow some flexibility in administering the program in order to meet the program's goals and objectives of rehabilitating each addressed dwelling to attain HUD Section 8 Minimum Housing Quality Standards and the Florida Building Code. The **Taylor County Board of County Commissioners** may waive program rules only when the result will be consistent with established goals and objectives and applicable federal, state, or local regulations.
  6. Housing rehabilitation will be the first priority, with housing replacement units being addressed when program funds are available.

### **C. Identification of Units**

Housing Rehabilitation will take place only on units approved by **Taylor County** and in accordance with grant requirements established by the State of Florida. Alternate units may be provided to replace any primary units that may become ineligible. **Taylor County** will solicit applications either from other housing assistance providers that have knowledge of need within **Taylor County**, by placing notices in public areas throughout **Taylor County** and/or by advertising in publicly circulated publications. **Taylor County** will review applications received using the following selection criteria:

1. Has the recipient previously been furnished assistance and, if so, when and under what circumstances? A former recipient cannot be assisted for ten years and, in any event, will not be served again until all other eligible recipients have received assistance.
2. Number of persons in the family and the family income.
3. Type of construction (i.e., block, manufactured home, wood frame, etc.), state of deterioration of the residence, and estimated cost to rehabilitate as compared to 1) average residence cost calculated in the application and 2) the value of the residence after rehabilitation. Assistance for mobile or manufactured housing will be included in the program, but will be restricted to replacement of said structure with a site built home, unless specifically prohibited by local or state regulations.

4. Location of the residence with reference to defined areas, i.e., floodplain, zoning, incompatible use, etc.
5. Applicants located in Special Flood Hazard Areas (flood plains) designated as "A" or "V" zones or designated wetlands shall not be ranked.
6. Compatibility (consistency) of the proposed residence rehabilitation with the local comprehensive plan and/or land development regulations.
7. Is the recipient current on payments to the local government (i.e., garbage/trash bill, utility bills, taxes, etc.) and mortgage/lien holders?
8. Recipients' willingness to maintain reasonable standard of care and maintenance to protect and enhance the investment by meeting local nuisance, trash, and other environmental or health codes.
9. Does the recipient have clear title to the property?
10. Is the structure more than 50 years old? The applicant shall indicate on the application form whether to his/her knowledge the structure is older than 50 years old. If he/she answers yes or if other evidence suggests the structure is more than 50 years old, **Taylor County** must notify the State Bureau of Historic Preservation and receive written approval for the rehabilitation. Property appraiser, tax records, or other government agencies records will be researched to verify the age of the structure.
11. In addition to the above, the following priority ranking in Appendix A shall be strictly adhered to in the selection of qualifying applicants.
12. This program will not assist in the rehabilitation or replacement of rental housing structures.

#### ***D. Approval of Ranking, and Removal of Units from the Program***

The Housing Rehabilitation Specialist and the Project Administrator shall review and rank the applications based on the criteria attached as Appendix A. This ranking shall be reviewed and approved by the Citizen Advisory Task Force, and their recommendation to the local governing body for their approval. The application process will have a noticed cut off date for the receipt of applications. Applications received after that date shall be considered on a first come, first served basis after the primary list of applicants has been considered.

The Housing Rehabilitation Specialist or the Project Administrator may remove a housing unit from the program for a change in household income, approved selection criteria, or for not complying with the minimum qualification procedures. If it is

determined that it is necessary to remove an applicant from the program, a certified letter will be sent to the applicant stating the reasons for the removal. The applicant will have the right to appeal the decision as identified in the Citizen Participation Plan.

#### ***E. Maintenance of Program Files***

The Housing Rehabilitation Specialist and the Project Administrator shall make every effort to ensure each case file for approved homeowners are organized in a manner consistent for review by the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity. Each file shall contain, at a minimum:

1. The address of each housing unit rehabilitated with CDBG funds, the date the construction was completed on the housing unit, and the amount of CDBG funds spent on that housing unit;
2. The gender of the head of household;
3. The LMI, LI or VLI status of the household;
4. If the household includes handicapped person or elderly family members; and
5. The racial demographics of the head of household.

### **III. CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

Although addressed in other places in this Policy, adherence to rules and regulations on this matter is mandatory. All applicants that may have a business or familial relationship with a member of the **Taylor County** Commission, Citizen Advisory Task Force Committee, Housing Rehabilitation Specialist, Program Administrator, or participating construction contractors must fully disclose this relationship on the Application and definitely before a construction contract is executed. In addition, all beneficiary names must be disclosed at the regular meetings of the **Taylor County** Commission and the Citizen Advisory Task Force (CATF) as selection of beneficiaries occur, and these names must be included in the minutes of both the Council and the CATF meetings. The **Taylor County** Commission and CATF members must disclose any relationship with an applicant and must abstain from any vote related to that applicant. As soon as a final ranking of the applications is made, that ranking and any cases of conflict of interest must be made known at a meeting of the **Taylor County** Commission. Before an applicant with a potential or real conflict is given final approval for participation, **Taylor County** must notify the Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO) in writing. Prior to any rehabilitation, **Taylor County** must receive written notification of DEO's approval of the application, in accordance with 24 C.F.R. Section 570.489. If this process is not followed the local government and/or the applicant may be liable for returning the funds to the program.

#### IV. HOUSING REHABILITATION FINANCING

The Housing Rehabilitation Program provides financing to homeowners in the form of 100% Deferred Payment Loans, the amount of which shall include the accepted bid amount plus a contingency reserve.

##### **A. Deferred Payment Loans (DPL)**

Deferred Payment Loans are conditional grants, and are provided to homeowners who are unable or unlikely to obtain conventional financing due to their income limits. The Deferred Payment Loan (DPL) involves a security instrument (lien) requiring repayment of the loan only if the homeowner sells or transfers ownership of the rehabilitated home, ceases to use it as his/her primary residence within the date specified in the terms of the DPL ~~five years of the date of the DPL~~, or fails to maintain reasonable required standards of care and maintenance. During the specified DPL term ~~five-year period~~, the principal is "forgiven" or subtracted from the principal balance in equal monthly amounts, so that at the end of the specified DPL term ~~fifth-year~~ of owner occupancy (by at least one of the recipients if owned jointly), the loan is fully amortized. There is no interest charged during the specified term agreement ~~five years~~.

In the event that the sole owner dies or both/all owners die within the specified term, repayment of the loan will not be required.

The assistance provided to each recipient, at the time of closing, will be in the form of either a primary or secondary lien. All DPLS will be forgiven in accordance with the following schedule:

Type of Assistance	DPL Term	Amortization Conditions
Rehabilitation	60 Months	20% Forgiven Annually
Demolition/New Construction	240 Months	5% Forgiven Annually

If repayment of a DPL becomes due, the prorated principal balance will be due in full within thirty (30) days of the sale/transfer of ownership or the owner's cessation of primary residence at the property. If the owner is unable to make such payment, the **Taylor County Board of County Commissioners** may, at their discretion, allow repayment of the DPL over a term not to exceed ten (10) years, at a yield of not more than six percent (6%) interest per annum.

Homeowners whose household incomes do not exceed the HUD Section 8 low-to-moderate income limit will receive a Deferred Payment Loan for 100% of the cost of rehabilitation.

The maximum DPL for an owner-occupied single family dwelling is \$80,000. The owner-occupied units in a two to four unit dwelling may receive a DPL of up to \$60,000

per unit. The owner/occupant of a multi-family dwelling must finance any required rehabilitation of the remaining unit(s) through private funding.

If rehabilitation costs require more than \$60,000 and the owner is unable to finance the additional cost, the dwelling unit may be disqualified unless alternative funding is available. Grant application scoring indicates an average rehabilitation amount that is to be attained. Very high costs frequently adversely impact other units planned for rehabilitation, therefore the ability to maintain the necessary average must enter into the decision process.

As a general policy, a contingency amount of about 5% should be placed on reserve for change orders. Exceptions may be made to this rule if the owner provides a firm commitment to pay for all required changes exceeding the authorized loan limit or if the Administrator determines that the situation does not require a contingency fund.

## ***B. Scope of Rehabilitation Assistance***

CDBG financing of housing rehabilitation is available for the following purposes:

1. correcting local housing code (Florida Building Code) and Section 8 standard violations;
2. providing cost effective energy conservation features;
3. provide reasonable repairs and modifications to make the dwelling accessible to handicapped and elderly occupants as necessary and technically feasible; and
4. correcting health and/or safety violations that may be present, including replacement of dilapidated or malfunctioning stoves or refrigerators and interim controls or abatement of lead-based paint hazards;

New construction (adding a room or closing in a carport, etc.) is eligible for rehabilitation financing only to eliminate over-crowding or to provide bathroom or laundry hook ups. General property improvements are eligible for program funds when necessary to obtain an accurate level of utility, to decrease high maintenance costs, or the elimination of blight. Examples of eligible general property improvements include installation of cabinets and linen closets, functional changes in room layout, replacement of unapproved or damaged floor covering, and enclosure of a porch for use as a bathroom where the dwelling does not have adequate interior space.

Some general property improvements may be provided at the owner's expense. Other additional improvements, above those required to achieve minimum standards, are optional and at owner expense. The cost for any such improvements shall be borne totally by the owner who must deposit the funds with the local government before the improvements begin if the improvements are to be a part of the rehabilitation contract.

General property improvements that are paid for by the property owner must be included in the Contract for Rehabilitation that is developed and administered by the Housing Rehabilitation Program. However, ineligible new construction must be contracted separately. The property owner must also deposit the necessary funds to cover the additional improvements into the local government's program account. This must be done prior to construction. Otherwise, the addition items will not be included in the construction. Furthermore, any construction not covered in the construction contract will be inspected by the local Building Inspector but will not be inspected by the Housing Rehabilitation Specialist.

## **V. QUALIFICATIONS**

### **A. General**

In order for a homeowner to be eligible for rehabilitation assistance, the following criteria must be met:

1. Total Household income must not exceed the low-to-moderate limits set for the HUD Section 8 program at the time assistance is provided.
2. The owner must possess and provide clear title to the property, although it may be jointly owned and the property may be mortgaged. Ownership through life estate, heir property or other legal satisfactorily documented ownership is considered satisfactory for program participation. Providing proof of title is an owner responsibility and expense.
3. The owner must reside in the dwelling to be rehabilitated for at least one year prior to the time of application.
4. Property tax, mortgage payments and utility bills must be current and ownership must not be jeopardized by any other threat of foreclosure, default or clouded title.
5. The property must be in compliance with local nuisance, trash, environmental and health codes as well as the local comprehensive plan and land development regulations
6. The property dwelling unit shall not be located in a Special Flood Hazard Area (flood plains) designated as "A" or "V" zones or a designated wetlands. For properties located in a Special Flood Hazard Area (flood plains) designated as "B" or "X" zones, the property must be fully insured for flood insurance as required by the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973. Flood insurance must remain in effect until Administrative Closeout of the Grant Agreement. Any unit to be addressed with rehabilitation funds must be elevated to at least 1' above base flood elevation (or to local code) whichever is greater.



7. All applicants that may have a business or familial relationship with a member of the **Taylor County Board of County Commissioners**, the Citizen Advisory Task Force Committee, Housing Rehabilitation Specialist, Program Administrator and participating construction contractors must fully disclose this relationship at the time of the application, at the point in time in which the conflict occurs, and definitely before a construction contract is executed.
8. If a boundary survey is required, the owner is responsible for providing necessary proof or documentation at the owner's expense.
9. Residents and owners of rental property are not eligible to participate in the program.

**B. Household Income**

The following rules are applicable in determining household income:

1. The gross income of all household members occupying the dwelling is included in calculating household income. However, wages earned by dependent minor children (under 18) are not included in total.
2. Rent or other household support contributed by non-household occupants of a dwelling is included in household income.
3. The owner's assets, with the exception of the home in which he/she resides and personal property such as an automobile, will be considered in determining eligibility. The actual annual income from the asset will be calculated as part of the total household income. Inclusion of such assets, if any, will be in strict accordance with 24 CFR 813.106 and any current modification thereof.

**VI. STRUCTURAL REQUIREMENTS**

**A. General**

In addition to owner eligibility requirements for participation in the Housing Rehabilitation Program, the dwelling must be:

1. below Section 8 Minimum Housing Quality Standards; and
2. feasible for rehabilitation. In order for a house to be considered feasible for rehabilitation, proposed construction must:

- a) correct all violations of the local housing code and Section 8 standards;
- b) provide interim controls or abatement for lead-based paint hazards as required by HUD and EPA for structures constructed prior to 1978 that will be assisted by the program. All houses built prior to 1978 will be tested for lead based paint. If lead based paint is found, interim control procedures will be used for all houses rehabilitated at or below \$25,000. Houses above \$25,000 will be rehabilitated using abatement procedures. The occupants will be notified of the hazards of lead-based paint, the symptoms and treatment of lead poisoning, how to avoid poisoning, lead level screening requirements, and appropriate abatement procedures;
- c) meet applicable local zoning requirements, as well as local, state, and federal housing code requirements for rehabilitation work;
- d) leave at least 20% of the original structure based upon the formula provided in this chapter;
- e) not exceed the program costs noted in this chapter; and
- f) be made reasonably accessible to handicapped/elderly occupants, when the unit is occupied by such.
- g) New Construction or substantial improvement of any residential building (or manufactured home) located within a Special Flood Hazard Area (floodplain) shall have the lowest floor, including basement elevated no lower than (1) foot above the base flood elevation (or per local code). Should solid foundation perimeter walls be used to elevate a structure, openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movements of flood waters shall be provided.

## ***B. Structural Integrity***

Rehabilitation requires that at least 20% of the original structure remain after construction, based upon the following formula. Three (3) major components of the house are considered, with each component weighted to total 100% of the structural value of the house. These components and ratios are: roof - 20%, exterior walls - 60%, and flooring system - 20%.

As an illustration, if 50% of the roof must be replaced, 50% of the walls must be replaced, and 25% of the flooring system (including framing) must be replaced. The factors are then ratioed based on the 20/60/20 formula, so that 50% replacement of the roof is equal to replacing 10% of the structure, 50% replacement of the exterior walls

equals 30% replacement of the structure, and 25% replacement of the flooring system equals 5% replacement of the structure. Thus, replacement equals 10%, plus 30%, plus 5%, or a total of 45% of the structure. This leaves 55 % of the original structure, indicating that the structure is feasible for rehabilitation.

This calculation will be performed by the Housing Rehabilitation Specialist. Should significant deterioration occur between application and time the unit is scheduled for rehabilitation, the unit will be re-evaluated for continued eligibility and a decision made by the Housing Rehabilitation Specialist whether to replace it with an alternate unit or to request a change in type of rehabilitation (demolition, permanent relocation, etc.) in accordance with current DEO contract requirements.

### **C. Cost Feasibility**

As an additional means of guarding against program penalties for substantial reconstruction of a dwelling, the following cost limits are applicable to all rehabilitation areas. These limits are above the allowable CDBG financing limits and assume requirements for owner contributions or leveraging. The limits may be exceeded for rehabilitation costs when alternative funds are available for leveraging but must be specifically approved by the **Taylor County Board of County Commissioners** as exceeding the described limits.

\$80,000 per single family detached house  
\$60,000 per unit of a two-to-four unit complex  
\$52,000 per unit of a triplex or quadraplex

In addition, the cost of rehabilitation and improvements may not exceed the after-rehabilitation value of the dwelling. For site-built dwellings, the total cost of rehabilitation (plus other improvements, if any) may not exceed \$40 per square foot of dwelling space, excluding septic tank, well, or water/sewer hook-ups, which is less than the cost of new construction and will be assumed to meet the cost/value limit.

## **VII. PROCEDURES**

### **A. Application and Inspection**

Each property owner who applies for rehabilitation assistance is initially screened to determine whether he/she is eligible for a 100% Deferred Payment Loan. A preliminary inspection is then conducted to determine feasibility of rehabilitation.

If either the owner or the structure does not meet eligibility requirements for program participation, the Housing Rehabilitation Specialist will reject the application. A written rejection notification will be sent to the owner via certified mail and the local

government designated representative within ten (10) days stating the reason for rejection.

If both the owner and the house appear to be eligible for program participation, the application/verification process continues. A work write-up with cost estimate is developed by the Housing Rehabilitation Specialist and approved by the property owner. The cost estimate for the job is considered confidential information until bid opening.

If special financing arrangements (such as the owner covering excessive costs or general property improvements) are required or anticipated, arrangements must be made prior to bidding to prevent soliciting bids on a case that cannot be financed. When the case receives preliminary approvals, bids are solicited for the job.

## **B. Bidding**

Bidding of potential cases is conducted by the Housing Rehabilitation Specialist. Owners review the pre-approved list of eligible contractors before their cases are sent out for bids. Owners have the right to remove any contractor(s) from the list of prospective bidders for their case, as long as at least three (3) eligible contractors are allowed to bid. The owner must be willing to justify the removal of contractor(s) from the bidding list. Owners may also request additional contractors as bidders. If these owner-requested contractors submit the contractor application and are approved by the designated representative and are otherwise eligible, they may be added to the bidders list and bid on the case. The administrator makes maximum effort to ensure participation by minority contractors.

No housing unit owner or occupant, or employee or immediate relative of the same, either personally or corporately, shall serve as a contractor or sub-contractor to be paid with CDBG funds for the rehabilitation of said building, nor shall they be paid for their own labor with CDBG funds for the rehabilitation of said building.

A notice is sent to each eligible bidder to inform them of the job. Bidding notices will be posted at primary governmental buildings to the maximum practical extent. Newspaper advertising for individual jobs is not preformed, as contractors must be pre-qualified.

Each contractor must attend a pre-bid conference held at the house to be rehabilitated or inspect the house under the owner's supervision. Failure to do so will result in automatic rejection of his/her bid(s) for the house(s).

Sealed bids will be opened at a public bid opening. The Housing Rehabilitation Specialist will generally recommend that the contract be awarded to the lowest reasonable and responsible bidder within plus or minus fifteen percent (15%) of the cost estimate.

**Taylor County** and owner reserve the right to reject any and all bids and to award in the best interest of the owner and **Taylor County**. The owner must approve the bid award prior to signing contracts. If a bid is awarded to a contractor whose bid submittal was not the lowest reasonable and responsible bid received within the plus or minus fifteen percent (15%) range, then the difference between the lowest bid and awarded bid shall be paid for with non-CDBG Funds.

Each contractor must satisfactorily complete one job through the Housing Rehabilitation Program before receiving any additional contracts. No contractor will be allowed to have more than two (2) jobs under construction at one time without consent of the local government designated representative unless:

- 1) the anticipated date of commencement is after the scheduled and estimated date of completion of current jobs; or
- 2) the contractor has demonstrated, through past performance, his/her ability to satisfactorily complete multiple contracts in a timely manner thereby causing no impact on project and program completions.

This rule may be waived by the **Taylor County Board of County Commissioners** if it is determined that there is an inadequate pool of qualified bidders, if the other bids are excessive, or if other extenuating circumstances arise.

### **C. Contracting and Rehabilitation**

The Housing Rehabilitation Specialist presents each case to the **Taylor County** designated representative before the DPL and contract are signed. The DPL amount, contract amount, contractor and owner eligibility are all approved by the designated representative.

The rehabilitation contract is executed between the homeowner and the contractor when the rehabilitation DPL is closed, with the three (3) day rescission period running simultaneously for both legal agreements. Rehabilitation Agreements (for DPL's) are executed by the designated representative authorized to act on behalf of the **Taylor County Board of County Commissioners**.

The DPL and the Notice of Commencement are recorded immediately. The program pays for recording of the Agreement. The filing of the Notice of Commencement shall be the responsibility of the Contractor.

***The Notice to Proceed is issued to the contractor as soon as possible after the rescission period elapses. When temporary relocation of the occupants is required, the Notice to Proceed will be delayed until the house is vacated. The contract time of performance (generally 30 - 45 days) begins with issuance of the Notice to Proceed.***

#### ***D. Inspections***

Periodic inspections of the rehabilitation construction are performed by **Taylor County** and the Housing Rehabilitation Specialist throughout the contract period. These inspections are conducted to assure compliance with the contract standards for workmanship and materials, to detect any unauthorized deviations and to identify necessary changes to the contract work in its early stages.

Inspection and approval of completed work must be conducted by the Housing Rehabilitation Specialist prior to the contractor's receiving partial or final payment. The owner's acceptance of the work is also required before payment is received.

#### ***E. Change Orders***

Any additions to, deletions from, or changes in the rehabilitation contract work, time, or price must be approved in a written change order before the additional work is started. The change order is executed by the owner and contractor and is approved by the Housing Rehabilitation Specialist and the designated representative. Change orders may be issued to correct code deficiencies or to obtain any other desired change in the work. CDBG funds can only be for change orders that correct code violations as documented by the local building official, a bonafide code violation report, or to meet Section 8 housing quality standards found after construction begins. Other changes will be at the owner's expense.

#### ***F. Payment***

Contracts of \$10,000 or less will not be paid until the contractor has completed the job. Contracts in excess of \$10,000 allow a partial payment upon satisfactory completion of 60% of the work, with a retainage of 20% of the completed contract amount. Completion of 61% - 90% of the work allows a partial payment less a retainage of 20% of the full contract amount. Depending on extenuating circumstances and contract balance, a second partial payment may be authorized at the recommendation of the Housing Rehabilitation Specialist, designated representative and the Administrator.

##### Construction Completion

##### Payment Schedule

##### Percentage of Funds Paid

Less than 60%

0 %

60%  
100%  
100%

40%  
80%  
100%-After Certificate of  
Occupancy is issued and  
all punch list items are  
completed

Approval of a partial payment requires:

1. a determination by the Housing Rehabilitation Specialist and the designated representative that the claimed percentage of completion of the work has been satisfactorily completed. Payment will be issued for the amount claimed less retainage depending on the physical progress as long as the contract funds remaining are sufficient to complete the work in the event of default by the contractor;
2. approval of the work by the owner; and
3. an affidavit from the contractor stating that either:
  - (a) there are no claims for unpaid goods and/or services connected with the job and all laborers, suppliers and subcontractors have received just compensation for their goods and services up to the date of the request (as evidenced by full or partial waiver of lien from subcontractors); or
  - (b) a list of all unpaid parties and the amounts owed to each has been submitted with the request.

The final payment approval requires:

1. acceptance of all work by the property owner, the Housing Rehabilitation Specialist, and designated representative;
2. submission of all manufacturers' and other warranties (i.e., appliances, roofing, extermination, contractor's warranty covering the entire job for one year, etc.);
3. waivers of liens from all subcontractors, all parties who were not paid when the contractor received partial payment, and from any other party supplying notice;
4. a certificate of occupancy or final approval from the Building Inspector, to show compliance of the rehabilitation work with the locally adopted building (and other applicable) code requirements and a signed, dated acknowledgement from the local building inspector or the housing

rehabilitation specialist indicating the housing unit meets applicable local codes;

5. completion of all punch list items; and
6. an affidavit from the contractor stating that all bills have been paid and there are no claims for subcontracted jobs or materials, or any outstanding Notice to Owner.
7. a statement from the contractor that all items on the initial work write-up as modified through change orders have been completed.

If the owner refuses to authorize payment due to a dispute with the contractor, the Program Administrator may recommend disbursement without the owner's approval if the claim is shown to be without merit or inconsistent with policies and the goal of the program. Such disbursement shall be issued only after the Program Administrator has reviewed the facts and circumstances involved in the dispute and has determined that the owner's refusal to issue payment is without just cause. A record of all pertinent information shall be presented to the Citizen Advisory Task Force for their review in accordance with the Complaint Procedures set forth in its Bylaws. The **Taylor County Board of County Commissioners** has the authority to uphold, rescind or reverse a previous CATF determination. An appeal of the local determination/decision made by the **Taylor County Board of County Commissioners** should be filed with the Department of Economic Opportunity, as set forth in the CATF policies and procedures. Sufficient documentation to this effect shall be placed in the case file.

#### ***G. Disputes and Contract Termination***

Disputes, the owner's right to stop work, and termination of the contract by the owner or contractor shall be as authorized in the Contract for Rehabilitation.

#### ***H. Follow-Up***

After completion of the contract, it is the owner's responsibility to notify the contractor **in writing** of any defect in the work or material. The owner is also requested to notify the Housing Rehabilitation Specialist or the Program Administrator of any complaints to the contractor so assistance in follow-up can be provided. If the contractor does not respond to the owner's written complaint within a reasonable time frame and in a satisfactory manner, the Administrator will verify the complaint. If the Program Administrator judges the complaint to be valid, he/she will send written request for warranty service to the contractor and a copy to the designated representative. The contractor will then take action as monitored by the owner and the Housing Rehabilitation Specialist. Upon receiving notice from the owner that the complaint has been satisfied, the Housing Rehabilitation Specialist will inspect the work and make



such note in the case file. Failure to resolve complaints shall be justification for removing a contractor from participation with the program.

## VIII. CLEARANCE/PERMANENT RELOCATION/DEMOLITION RELOCATION

### **A. General**

Permanent Relocation and/or Demolition Relocation are synonymous terms used in the rehabilitation program when a home is unsound and not suitable for rehabilitation based on the structural integrity criteria. Homeowner eligibility requirements are the same as for rehabilitation. Further policies are included in the local Anti-displacement and Relocation Policy.

### **B. Clearance**

Requirements are identified by the Housing Rehabilitation Specialist and are included in the replacement unit bid package. In this way, the same contractor is responsible for site cleanup and preparation as for provision of the replacement unit. Disposal of debris and associated activities are also included if this method is utilized. When demolition or clearance is conducted separately, bid packages are prepared with procedures following those identified for rehabilitation in this manual.

### **C. Permanent Relocation/Demolition Relocation**

This activity involves replacement of an eligible owner occupied unit that is beyond economic repair. **Taylor County Board of County Commissioners** will decide with the Housing Rehabilitation Specialist on a case-by-case basis whether to utilize a slab "site built" replacement unit, a prefabricated unit, or a modular home. Decision items will include budget, zoning, replacement requirements, cost estimates, and a number of other items that may vary case-by-case.

Once the decision is made, the Housing Rehabilitation Specialist prepares bid specifications based on owner input from review of available plans from the contractors. Bidding contracting and inspections then proceed as in the rehabilitation process.

### **D. Differences**

A major difference in this type of rehabilitation assistance is that the DPL issued is not for the full value of the replacement unit. The value of the DPL is based on a calculation that takes the difference between the assessed value of the original unit (real property not included) and the actual cost of the new unit (without real property). The difference is the value of the DPL. This is because the dilapidated unit that was demolished belonged to the owner and is being replaced on a one-for-one basis. Ownership of the replacement unit is vested directly to the owner with no interest on the

part of the local government (except for the DPL). Generally, the local government will accept interim ownership of mobile homes to save program costs (taxes) with transfer to the owner as soon as possible.

2. No partial payment is provided for modular replacement units, as the time frame to complete the transaction is relatively brief. The contractor is paid in full upon satisfactory completion of work and providing of warranties. Partial payments are utilized for site built homes along the same lines as for rehabilitation work.

3. Program disbursements are made from the local CDBG operating account. As a result, attention must be paid to the ordering and receipt of funds, to ensure that disbursements are made in a timely manner and that the federal three-day rule is not violated.

4. Cost feasibility limits are based on number of bedrooms to be provided for site built homes. These limits that may not be exceeded without approval from the **Taylor County Board of County Commissioners** are:

- (a) four or more bedrooms - \$90,000
- (b) three bedrooms - \$85,500
- (c) two bedrooms - \$82,500

In the case of replacement of existing mobile/manufactured homes, the limit will be based upon the acceptable bid price of a replacement home of comparable size. If the existing home is inadequately sized, the replacement home will be sized to include the appropriate bedrooms needed to meet Section 8 and/or local housing code requirements for occupancy. In no case will the total assistance be greater than those limits listed above.

Necessary site improvements, including water supply, sewage disposal, and clearance, will also be provided along with the actual dwelling replacement.

Budgetary and scoring constraints, as well as priorities for assisting other households, may dictate that some homeowners will be offered less than the maximum amounts shown hereto, even if their demolition and replacement housing costs are above the offered amount. In these cases, homeowners must provide non-CDBG funds from other sources, or they may decline the offer and withdraw from the program. If the offer is declined, no CDBG funded demolition will occur.

## IX. CONTRACTOR LISTING

The Housing Rehabilitation Program will establish and maintain a current listing of eligible contractors for bidding on all phases of the program. Only those contractors who are so listed will be considered for work on this program. Establishment of this list will include maximum effort to utilize local and minority contractors.

## **A.     *Recruiting***

Contractors residing or maintaining offices in the local area will be recruited through public notice to all such contractors, as part of the local government's compliance with Federal Section 3 requirements. This special effort will be based upon the list of contractors licensed in the jurisdiction including residential, building and general contractors. Letters sent to contractors, or advertisements placed soliciting them, will be placed in the appropriate program file.

The contractor listing will include all local contractors who apply and are determined eligible based upon program qualification standards. In addition, any contractor wishing to participate in the County's program, whom meet's the County's minimum requirements as outlined under Part IX, Section B below, other than being located within the County's jurisdiction, may be added to the list of approved contractors.

Maintenance of a pool of competitive, qualified, and capable contractors is essential to program completion.

## **B.     *Contractor Eligibility***

In order to participate in the Housing Rehabilitation Program, a contractor must be certified as eligible by the Administrator of Housing Rehabilitation and by the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity.

Basic contractor qualifications include:

1.     Current license(s) with the appropriate jurisdiction to include licensure through the State of Florida, Department of Business and Professional Regulation;
2.     A satisfactory record regarding complaints filed against the contractor at the state, federal or local level;
3.     Insurance: Contractor's Public Liability Insurance in an amount not less than \$1,000,000 aggregate coverage. A certificate evidencing Worker's Compensation insurance in statutory limits in accordance with Florida law. A certificate evidencing Auto Insurance including bodily injury in an amount not less than \$1,000,000 per accident and in the aggregate. A certificate evidencing General Liability insurance covering bodily injury, including death and property damage, in an amount not less than \$1,000,000 combined single limit per occurrence. Copies of certificates shall be provided to the County. The Contractor shall provide the County with a certificate of insurance from the insurer guaranteeing ten (10) day notice to the Housing Rehabilitation Program before discontinuing coverage.

4. A satisfactory credit record, including:
  - (a) references from two (2) suppliers who have done business with the contractor involving credit purchases; and
  - (b) references from three (3) subcontractors who have subcontracted with the contractor; and
  - (c) the ability to finance rehabilitation contract work so all bills are paid before requesting final payment;
5. Satisfactory references from at least three (3) parties for whom the contractor has done construction;
6. Absence from any list of debarred contractors issued by the Federal or State DOL, HUD or DEO;

The Housing Rehabilitation Specialist will ensure that current and past performance of the contractor are satisfactory based upon readily available information and reserves the right to check any reliable source in establishing such determination.

The Housing Rehabilitation Specialist will explain the contractor's obligations under Federal Equal Opportunity regulations and other contractual obligations at the pre-bid conference. Program procedures, such as bidding and payment are also explained to the contractor.

### **C. *Disqualification***

Contractors may be prohibited or removed from program participation for:

1. poor workmanship or use of inferior materials;
2. evidence of bidding irregularities such as low balling, bid rigging, collusion, kickbacks, and any other unethical practice;
3. failure to abide by the work write-up, failure to complete work write-up (and bid) accomplishments, and any attempts to avoid specific tasks in attempts to reduce costs;
4. failure to pay creditors, suppliers, laborers or subcontractors promptly and completely;
5. disregarding contractual obligations or program procedures;

6. loss of license(s), insurance or bonding;
7. lack of reasonable cooperation with owners, rehabilitation staff or the others involved in the work;
8. abandonment of a job;
9. failure to complete work in a timely manner;
10. inability or failure to direct the work in a competent and independent manner;
11. failure to honor warranties;
12. ineligibility to enter into federally or state assisted contracts as determined by the U.S. Secretary of Labor, HUD or DEO;
13. other just cause that would expose the Program or owner to unacceptable risk;
14. failure to respond to a minimum of three (3) consecutive requests for bids;  
or
15. at the contractor's request.

#### X. RELOCATION/DISPLACEMENT

The Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 does not apply to displacement under the **Taylor County** Community Development Program; since **Taylor County** does not acquire the vacated (demolished or rehabilitated) property and residents participate voluntarily. Therefore, relocation services will be provided in the **Taylor County** Anti-Displacement and Relocation Policy that covers situations in great detail.

Household/property owners previously approved for proposed housing assistance may voluntarily withdraw their application for assistance, which must be confirmed in writing. If the Administrator determines the applicant to be ineligible for assistance, the Administrator shall send written notification to the applicant, stating that the application has been rejected and the reason for the rejection.

#### XI. APPEALS/COMPLAINTS

The Housing Rehabilitation Specialist, the designated representative and the Program Administrator are authorized by **Taylor County** to make all determinations of eligibility for assistance and level of assistance, scheduling of rehabilitation, demolition

and relocation, and contract management. Citizens and/or contractors should issue complaints to the Housing Rehabilitation Specialist or the Program Administrator. For a complaint to be considered valid, it must be issued in writing within a period of 45 days of its occurrence. Responses also should be issued in writing.

If the complainant is not satisfied with the Program Administrator's response, the issue must be presented in writing to the **Taylor County** Citizen Advisory Task Force (CATF) in accordance with the Complaint Procedures set forth in its Bylaws. If the complaint cannot be resolved by the CATF, the **Taylor County Board of County Commissioners** will review the grievance and make a decision based upon program regulation, local policies, and the availability of funds. Further appeals, if necessary, must be addressed to the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity.

## XII. PROGRAM INCOME

No program income is planned to result from this program. Deferred Payment Loans will be monitored by the Housing Rehabilitation Specialist during the CDBG period of agreement. After the expiration of the agreement between **Taylor County** and the State, the monitoring will be performed by the designated representative.

If repayment of a DPL or program income is received during the CDBG agreement period, it will be used for additional rehabilitation as authorized by the Department of Economic Opportunity. Program income or DPL payment received subsequent to closeout will be returned to the Department of Economic Opportunity unless the state's program income regulations are changed.

## XIII. PROPERTY ACQUISITION POLICY

### A. **Voluntary**

**Taylor County** may purchase property with Community Development Block Grant funds for use in the Community Development Program. While most property acquisition must follow the procedures outlined in the Uniform Relocation and Real Property Acquisition Act, residential property to be used for relocation purposes shall be purchased on a voluntary basis.

The County shall determine the property features needed and the budget available for the purchase defined in the contract agreement. A request for proposals will then be published in a local newspaper. The request will state the specifications and budget and indicate that the purchase is voluntary.

No displacement of renters may occur as a result of the program. Owners will not receive any relocation assistance so owner-occupants must waive the Uniform Act Rights.

Voluntary acquisition occurs when real property is acquired from an owner who has submitted a proposal to the recipient for purchase of their property in response to a public invitation or solicitation of offers. The **Taylor County Board of County Commissioners** is committed to this mode of acquisition to the maximum practicable extent.

Voluntary acquisition shall be permitted only if the property being acquired is not site specific and at least two properties in the community meet the criteria established by the local government for usage, location and/or interest to be acquired. The **Taylor County Board of County Commissioners** prior to publication of a public notice or attendance of any local government representative at a property auction must approve all voluntary acquisitions in principle.

A public notice must be published inviting offers from property owners. This notice must:

1. accurately describe the type, size and approximate location of the property it wishes to acquire;
2. describe the purpose of the purchase;
3. specify all terms and conditions of sale, including maximum price;
4. indicate whether or not an owner-occupant must waive relocation benefits as a condition of sale;
5. announce a time and place for offers to be accepted; and
6. announce that local powers of condemnation shall not be invoked to acquire any property offered for which a mutually agreed to sale price cannot be reached.

Property may also be acquired at auction. The Uniform Relocation Act does apply to voluntary acquisitions.

In each voluntary acquisition, a public solicitation shall occur. Offers shall be sealed and opened at the same time, in the same place, by a responsible official. Records of offers shall be kept. Appraisals are not required for purchases less than \$2,500 if a mutually agreed to sales price can be reached. Clear title must be present in every transaction. **Taylor County Board of County Commissioners** must decide at the time of approving the acquisition whether or not appraisals and review appraisals will be necessary and what the maximum permissible sales price will be. The decision to acquire will rest with the **Taylor County Board of County Commissioners** that can reject or accept any and all offers. Written records shall be maintained documenting decisions and rationale for selected courses of action.

## **B.     *Non-Voluntary Acquisition Plan***

Acquisition of property (including easements and right-of-way) using federal funds shall occur in accordance with the Uniform Relocation Act of 1970 (as amended) and with any State and Federal regulations that may apply.

Fundamental steps that occur in each purchase may vary case by case. However, in general terms, the following should take place: (1) source of funds and authority to acquire confirmed, (2) property/site identified and suitable, (3) legal description/survey/preliminary title search performed (services procured as necessary), (4) notice of intent to acquire sent owner, (5) appraisal and review appraisal services solicited and appraiser retained, (6) appraisal received and sent for review, (7) title companies solicited and retained after review received (title insurance amount and necessity determined in advance), (8) offer to purchase and notice of just compensation sent owner, (9) owner contacted by attorney or other representative and contract formalized, (10) settlement costs calculated and closing date set, (11) closing conducted with funds changing hands and, (12) records of proceedings retained.

The Uniform Relocation Act requires certain specific procedures such as some letters being sent certified. The CDBG Implementation manual provides a checklist that may be utilized in following each transaction to successful conclusion. In no case will CDBG funds be utilized which would create involuntary displacement. See **Taylor County** separate policy on this subject.

## **C.     *Timing/Planning***

Properties necessary for easements or acquisition shall be identified as early in the planning stage as is practicable. Every attempt shall be made to effect a design that is not wholly site dependent, that is, where two or more sites are suitable for the project. It is recognized this may not always be possible, however, a policy of minimizing single site alternatives is emphasized.

In general terms, the voluntary acquisition process shall be utilized to identify possible sites early in the project. Sites shall be evaluated for suitability prior to the final design phase to the maximum practicable extent. As soon as alternative sites are identified and evaluated, applicable acquisition procedures should commence.

Projects shall not normally be sent out for bids unless properties to be acquired or utilized for easements have been formally acquired or a commitment exists which is sufficiently firm and binding to be considered safe for the project to proceed with start up. The **Taylor County Board of County Commissioners** shall make the determination as to whether or not bidding, award and start up may proceed to closing on the property.



In those cases where need for easements and/or acquisition is not identified until after the project is underway, procedures shall be expedited to the maximum practicable extent and utilization of funds, the value of which would be unrecoverable if the transaction did not occur, minimized.

The following data will be provided by housing unit and summarized by activity as part of the administrative closeout for each activity providing direct benefit (i.e., housing rehabilitation, temporary relocation, hookups, etc.):

- Address of each housing unit rehabilitation with CDBG funds, the date the construction was completed on the housing unit, and the amount of CDBG funds spent on that housing unit.
- Whether the household is headed by a female, the number of handicapped persons in the household, the number of elderly persons in the household, and the LMI or VLI status of the household;
- The number of occupants in the household, categorized by sex; and
- The racial demographics of the household by number (White, Black, Hispanic, Asian/Pacific Islander, or American Indian/Alaskan Native.)

This Housing Rehabilitation/Replacement Policies and Procedures Manual is amended this \_\_\_\_\_ DAY OF NOVEMBER, \_\_\_\_\_..

**TAYLOR COUNTY BOCC**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Patricia Patterson, Chair**

**Attest:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Annie Mae Murphy, Clerk of Court**

## **APPENDIX A**

### **Point Values to be Used in Ranking Applicants**

Handicapped and elderly persons on fixed income within established very low income (VLI) guidelines (13 points)

Elderly persons on fixed income within established VLI guidelines (12 points)

Handicapped or disabled persons within established VLI guidelines (11 points)

Households with handicapped or disabled dependents within established VLI guidelines (10 points)

Handicapped and elderly persons on fixed income within established low to moderate income (LMI) guidelines (9 points)

Elderly persons on fixed income within established LMI guidelines (8 points)

Handicapped or disabled persons within established LMI guidelines (7 points)

Households with handicapped or disabled dependents within established LMI income guidelines (6 points)

Households within established VLI guidelines (5 points)

All others within established VLI guidelines (4 points)

Households within established LMI guidelines (3 points)

All others within established LMI guidelines (2 points)

Any homeowner or physical residence that has received state or federal housing assistance within the last 10 years regardless of age, handicap, or income level (1 point)

*Applicants with property located in flood zones or wetlands will not be ranked or assisted due to excessive costs and delays in permitting and environmental issues.*

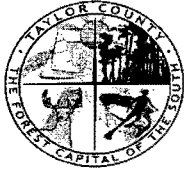
*Applicants that have ownership problems (such as heir property), issues with Land Development Regulations, or other issues that prevent the issuance of a building permit will be given 30 days to correct the problem. Failure to correct the issue within 30 days will prevent the applicant from being ranked.*

*In the event of a tie, the household with the largest number of residents shall prevail. If a tie still exists, then the household with the lowest income shall prevail.*

**TAYLOR COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS**

***County Commission Agenda Item***

**SUBJECT/TITLE:**



THE BOARD TO HEAR A PRESENTATION ON HYDRAULIC AND ACID FRACTURING, AS WELL AS PROPOSED LEGISLATION AFFECTING TAYLOR COUNTY AND TO TAKE ANY ACTION THE BOARD DEEMS NECESSARY, AS AGENDAED BY AMY DATZ, ENVIRONMENTAL CAUCUS OF FLORIDA.

**MEETING DATE REQUESTED:**

NOVEMBER 16, 2015

**Statement of Issue:**

**PROPOSED BILLS IN THE FLORIDA HOUSE AND SENATE WOULD PREEMPT THE TAYLOR BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FROM REGULATING FRACTURING IN TAYLOR COUNTY.**

**Recommended Action:**

**Fiscal Impact:**

**UNDETERMINED**

**Budgeted Expense:**

**Submitted By:**

**Contact:**

**SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL / ISSUE ANALYSIS**

**History, Facts & Issues:**

**Options:**

**Attachments:**

**PROPOSED HB 191, SB 318, HB 19, AND SB 166.**

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

**BILL #:** HB 191 Regulation of Oil and Gas Resources

**SPONSOR(S):** Rodrigues and others

**TIED BILLS:** IDEN./SIM. **BILLS:** SB 318

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
1) Agriculture & Natural Resources Subcommittee	9 Y, 4 N	Gregory	Harrington
2) Agriculture & Natural Resources Appropriations Subcommittee			
3) State Affairs Committee			

### SUMMARY ANALYSIS

The Department of Environmental Protection's (DEP) Mining and Minerals Regulation Program in the Division of Water Resource Management (Division) oversees permitting for oil and gas drilling, production, and exploration within Florida through its Oil and Gas Program (Program). The Program's primary responsibilities include conservation of oil and gas resources, correlative rights protection, maintenance of health and human safety, and environmental protection.

The bill makes the following revisions related to the Program:

- Preempts to the state the ability to regulate any activity related to oil and gas exploration, development, production, processing, storage, and transportation;
- Voids any county, municipality, or other political subdivision's ordinance or regulation (except for zoning ordinances passed before January 1, 2015) related to oil and gas exploration, development, production, processing, storage, and transportation;
- Empowers DEP to issue a single permit that authorizes multiple Program activities;
- Requires the Division, when determining whether to issue a permit, to consider the history of past adjudicated violations committed by the applicant or an affiliated entity of any rule or law pertaining to the regulation of oil or gas, including violations that occurred outside the state;
- Allows information about past violations to be used as a basis for permit denial or imposition of permit conditions, including increased monitoring or increasing the required surety amount to up to five times the standard amount;
- Requires DEP to conduct inspections during specified Program activities;
- Defines "high-pressure well stimulation" as all stages of a well intervention performed by injecting fluids into a rock formation at high pressure that exceeds the fracture gradient of the rock formation in order to propagate fractures in such formation to increase production at an oil or gas well by improving the flow of hydrocarbons from the formation into the wellbore. The term does not include well stimulation or conventional workover procedures that may incidentally fracture the formation near the wellbore;
- Requires a well operator to obtain a permit, pay a fee, and provide a surety to DEP prior to performing a high-pressure well stimulation;
- Requires DEP to conduct a study on the potential effects of performing high-pressure well stimulations and provides an appropriation for the study;
- Requires certain individuals to report information relating to high-pressure well stimulations to DEP, including each chemical ingredient used in the well stimulation fluid, within 60 days of initiating the well stimulation;
- Requires DEP to designate the national chemical registry, known as FracFocus, as the state's registry for chemical disclosure for all wells on which high-pressure well stimulations are performed;
- Removes the requirement to receive municipal approval prior to granting an permit to drill a gas or oil well within the municipality's jurisdiction;
- Increases the maximum civil penalty for violation of any provision of the laws governing energy resources, including any rule, regulation, or order of the Division, or an oil or gas permit from \$10,000 to \$25,000 per offense; and
- Requires DEP to adopt rules to implement these changes. DEP may not issue permits to authorize high-pressure well stimulation until DEP adopts rules for high-pressure well stimulation.

The bill has a significant negative fiscal impact on the state, an indeterminate but likely insignificant fiscal impact on local governments, and an indeterminate negative fiscal impact on the private sector.

This document does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill sponsor or House of Representatives.

STORAGE NAME: h0191a.ANRS

DATE: 11/3/2015

## FULL ANALYSIS

### I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

#### A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

##### Present Situation

##### Oil and Gas Production in Florida

Oil and gas production occurs in two major areas of Florida: the Sunniland Trend in South Florida and the Jay Field in the western panhandle.<sup>1</sup> The Sunniland Trend began producing in 1943 and is located in Lee, Hendry, Collier, and Dade counties.<sup>2</sup> The Jay Field, located in Escambia and Santa Rosa counties, began producing in 1970.<sup>3</sup> Oil production from the two regions peaked at 48 million barrels in 1978, but steadily declined over the years, producing only 2.2 million barrels in 2014.<sup>4</sup> Natural gas production decreased as well, from 52 billion cubic feet in 1978 to approximately 21 billion cubic feet in 2014.<sup>5</sup> There are currently 161 oil and gas wells actively operating in Florida.<sup>6</sup>

##### The Oil and Gas Program

The Department of Environmental Protection's (DEP) Mining and Minerals Regulation Program in the Division of Water Resource Management (Division) oversees permitting for oil and gas drilling, production, and exploration within Florida through its Oil and Gas Program (Program).<sup>7</sup> The Program's primary responsibilities include conserving and controlling the state's oil and gas resources and products; protecting the correlative rights of landowners, owners and producers of oil and gas resources and products, and others interested in these resources and products; safeguarding the health, property, and public welfare of the state's residents; and protecting the environment.<sup>8</sup> DEP addresses these concerns through a system of permits and field inspections to ensure compliance.

DEP must adopt rules and issue orders to implement and enforce the Program.<sup>9</sup> The rules and orders must ensure that all precautions are taken to prevent the spillage of oil or any other pollutant in all phases of the drilling for, and extracting of, oil, gas, or other petroleum products, or during the injection of gas into and recovery of gas from a natural gas storage reservoir.<sup>10</sup> DEP must adopt rules and orders for the following purposes:

- To require the drilling, casing, and plugging of wells to be done in such a manner as to prevent the pollution of the fresh, salt, or brackish waters or the lands of the state and to protect the integrity of natural gas storage reservoirs;
- To prevent the alteration of the sheet flow of water in any area;
- To require that appropriate safety equipment be installed to minimize the possibility of an escape of oil or other petroleum products in the event of accident, human error, or a natural disaster during drilling, casing, or plugging of any well and during extraction operations;
- To require the drilling, casing, and plugging of wells to be done in such a manner as to prevent the escape of oil or other petroleum products from one stratum to another;
- To prevent the intrusion of water into an oil or gas stratum from a separate stratum;
- To require a reasonable bond, or other form of security acceptable to the department, conditioned upon the performance of the duty to plug properly each dry and abandoned well

<sup>1</sup> Jacqueline M. Lloyd, *Florida Geological Survey Information Circular No. 107*, June 1991, available at <http://ufdcweb1.uflib.ufl.edu/UF00001168/00001/3x>.

<sup>2</sup> Id.

<sup>3</sup> Id.

<sup>4</sup> DEP, *Annual Production Reports*, available at [http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/mines/oil\\_gas/data.htm](http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/mines/oil_gas/data.htm) (last visited September 17, 2015).

<sup>5</sup> Id.

<sup>6</sup> Email from Amanda Marsh, Office of Legislative Affairs, DEP, RE: Oil and Gas Info (October 14, 2015).

<sup>7</sup> The Oil and Gas Program is governed by part 1 of ch. 377, F.S., and chs. 62C-25 through 62C-30, F.A.C.

<sup>8</sup> Section 377.06, F.S.

<sup>9</sup> Section 377.22(2), F.S.

<sup>10</sup> Id.

and the full and complete restoration by the applicant of the area over which geophysical exploration, drilling, or production is conducted to the similar contour and general condition in existence prior to such operation;

- To require and carry out a reasonable program of monitoring or inspection of all drilling operations, producing wells, or injecting wells, including regular inspections by division personnel;
- To require the making of reports showing the location of all oil and gas wells; the making and filing of logs; the taking and filing of directional surveys; the filing of electrical, sonic, radioactive, and mechanical logs of oil and gas wells; if taken, the saving of cutting and cores, the cuts of which shall be given to the Bureau of Geology; and the making of reports with respect to drilling and production records;
- To prevent wells from being drilled, operated, or produced in such a manner as to cause injury to neighboring leases, property, or natural gas storage reservoirs;
- To prevent the drowning by water of any stratum, or part thereof, capable of producing oil or gas in paying quantities and to prevent the premature and irregular encroachment of water which reduces, or tends to reduce, the total ultimate recovery of oil or gas from any pool.
- To require the operation of wells with efficient gas-oil ratio, and to fix such ratios;
- To prevent "blowouts," "caving," and "seepage;"
- To prevent fires;
- To identify the ownership of all oil or gas wells, producing leases, refineries, tanks, plants, structures, and storage and transportation equipment and facilities;
- To regulate the "shooting," perforating and chemical treatment of wells;
- To regulate secondary recovery methods, including the introduction of gas, air, water, or other substance into producing formations;
- To regulate gas cycling operations;
- To regulate the storage and recovery of gas injected into natural gas storage facilities;
- To, if necessary, determine, limit, and prorate the production of oil or gas, or both, from any pool or field in the state;
- To require certificates of clearance or tenders in connection with the transportation or delivery of oil or gas, or any product;
- To regulate the spacing of wells and to establish drilling units;
- To prevent, so far as is practicable, reasonably avoidable drainage from each developed unit which is not equalized by counterdrainage;
- To require that geophysical operations requiring a permit be conducted in a manner which will minimize the impact on hydrology and biota of the area, especially environmentally sensitive lands and coastal areas;
- To regulate aboveground crude oil storage tanks in a manner which will protect the water resources of the state; and
- To act in a receivership capacity for fractional mineral interests for which the owners are unknown or unlocated and to administratively designate the operator as the lessee.<sup>11</sup>

### *Permitting*

DEP possesses the power and authority to issue permits:

- For the drilling for, exploring for, or production of oil, gas, or other petroleum products that are to be extracted from below the surface of the land, including submerged land, only through the well hole drilled for oil, gas, and other petroleum products.<sup>12</sup>
- To explore for and extract minerals that are subject to extraction from the land by means other than through a well hole.<sup>13</sup>
- To establish natural gas storage facilities or construct wells for the injection and recovery of any natural gas for storage in natural gas storage reservoirs.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> Id.

<sup>12</sup> Section 377.242(1), F.S.

<sup>13</sup> Section 377.242(2), F.S.

<sup>14</sup> Section 377.242(3), F.S.

Before any geophysical operation in search of oil, gas, or minerals, the person desiring to conduct the operation must apply for a permit from DEP and pay a processing fee.<sup>15</sup> Geophysical operations consist of using various methods to locate geologic structures in the ground that could contain oil or gas.<sup>16</sup> These methods include gravity surveys, magnetic surveys, and seismic surveys.<sup>17</sup> The industry uses seismic surveys as its primary tool for locating areas containing oil or gas.<sup>18</sup> These surveys consist of using explosives or heavy vibrations to create sound pulses in the ground that reflect off geologic structures and are then captured by specialized microphones.<sup>19</sup> The surveyors use the collected data to establish drilling targets.

After a drilling target is established, a person who would like to drill a well in search of oil or gas or drill a well to inject gas into and recover gas from a natural gas storage reservoir must notify the Division, pay a fee,<sup>20</sup> and obtain a separate permit authorizing the drilling before the drilling commences.<sup>21</sup> These drilling permits are valid for one year and may be renewed for an additional year provided the permit holder does not request any substantive changes.<sup>22</sup> After a well is drilled, a person must obtain a separate operating permit and pay a fee<sup>23</sup> before using the well for its intended purpose, such as producing oil, disposing of saltwater, or injecting fluids for pressure maintenance.<sup>24</sup> An operating permit is valid for the life of the well, but both the well and permit must be re-certified every five years.<sup>25</sup> A person must obtain a separate permit before they store gas in or recover gas from a natural gas storage reservoir.<sup>26</sup>

When evaluating a permit application, DEP must consider:

- The nature, character, and location of the lands involved; and whether the lands are rural, such as farms, groves, or ranches, or urban property vacant or presently developed for residential or business purposes or are in such a location or of such a nature as to make such improvements and developments a probability in the near future;
- The nature, type, and extent of ownership of the applicant, including such matters as the length of time the applicant has owned the rights claimed without having performed any of the exploratory operations so granted or authorized;
- The proven or indicated likelihood of the presence of oil, gas, or related minerals in such quantities as to warrant the exploration and extraction of such products on a commercially profitable basis; and
- For activities and operations concerning a natural gas storage facility, whether the nature, structure, and proposed use of the natural gas storage reservoir is suitable for the storage and recovery of gas without adverse effect to public health or safety or the environment.<sup>27</sup>

DEP must weigh these criteria and balance environmental interests against the applicant's right to explore for oil.<sup>28</sup>

DEP may not permit to drill a well in search of oil or gas:

- In Florida's territorial waters in the gulf of Mexico or Atlantic Ocean;<sup>29</sup>

<sup>15</sup> Section 377.2408(1), F.S.

<sup>16</sup> Department of Environmental Protection, *Oil & Gas: Geophysical Prospecting*, available at

[http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/mines/oil\\_gas/docs/OilGasGeophysicalProspectingFactSheet.pdf](http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/mines/oil_gas/docs/OilGasGeophysicalProspectingFactSheet.pdf) (last visited September 16, 2015).

<sup>17</sup> Id.

<sup>18</sup> Id.

<sup>19</sup> Id.

<sup>20</sup> The fee to apply for a drilling permit is currently \$2,000. Rule 62C-26.003(8), F.A.C.

<sup>21</sup> Sections 377.24 and 377.2407, F.S.

<sup>22</sup> Rule 62C-26.007(4), F.A.C.

<sup>23</sup> The fee to apply for an operating permit is currently \$2,000. Rule 62C-26.008(3), F.A.C.

<sup>24</sup> Rule 62C-26.008, F.A.C.

<sup>25</sup> Id.

<sup>26</sup> Section 377.24(1), F.S.

<sup>27</sup> Section 377.241, F.S.

<sup>28</sup> *Coastal Petroleum Co. v. Florida Wildlife Federation, Inc.*, 766 So. 2d 226, 228 (Fla. 1st DCA 1999).

<sup>29</sup> Sections 377.24(9) and 377.242(1)(a)5., F.S.

- In bays or estuaries;<sup>30</sup>
- Within one mile of coastline;<sup>31</sup>
- Within 1 mile of seaward boundary of any local, state, or federal park or aquatic or wildlife preserve;<sup>32</sup> and
- Within 1 mile inland from Gulf, Atlantic, any bay, or any estuary 1 mile of any freshwater lake, river, or stream unless the DEP is satisfied that the natural resources of such bodies of water and shore areas of the state will be adequately protected in the event of accident or blowout.<sup>33</sup>

### *Payment of Surety*

Before DEP may grant a permit, the permit applicant must provide surety that the exploration, drilling, or production activity requested in the application will be conducted in a safe and environmentally compatible manner.<sup>34</sup> An applicant for a drilling, production, or injection well permit or a geophysical permit may provide the following types of surety to meet this requirement:

- A deposit of cash or other securities made payable to the Minerals Trust Fund;
- A bond of a surety company authorized to do business in the state; or
- A surety in the form of an irrevocable letter of credit guaranteed by an acceptable financial institution.<sup>35</sup>

Individuals conducting geophysical operations must provide a surety of \$25,000 per field crew or \$100,000 per operation.<sup>36</sup> For wells, the amount of the required surety varies based on the depth of the well drilled and whether the well becomes an operating well.<sup>37</sup> Currently, well drilled between zero and 9,000 feet deep require an initial surety of \$50,000, and a well drilled at 9,001 feet deep or more requires a \$100,000 surety.<sup>38</sup> If a drilled well becomes an operating well, the required surety for the well is twice the initial surety amount.<sup>39</sup> In lieu of furnishing separate securities for each well, an owner or operators may provide a blanket bond of \$1,000,000, which can cover up to ten wells.<sup>40</sup> When all drilling, exploration, and production activities have ceased and permit conditions satisfied, DEP releases the security.<sup>41</sup>

Alternatively, an applicant for a drilling, production, or injection well permit, or a permittee who intends to continue participating in long-term production activities, may meet the surety requirement by paying an annual fee to the Minerals Trust Fund based on the following amounts:

- For the first year, or part of a year, the fee is \$4,000 per permitted well.
- For each subsequent year, or part of a year, the fee is \$1,500 per permitted well.<sup>42</sup>

The maximum fee that an applicant or permittee may be required to pay into the Minerals Trust Fund is \$30,000 per calendar year, regardless of the number of permits applied for or in effect.<sup>43</sup>

### *Inspections*

DEP monitors and inspects drilling operations, producing wells, or injecting wells.<sup>44</sup> Division staff working in the field offices inspect all permitted activities. Each permit issued by DEP must contain an agreement that the permit holder will not prevent inspection by Division personnel at any time.<sup>45</sup>

<sup>30</sup> Section 377.242(1)(a)1., F.S.

<sup>31</sup> Section 377.242(1)(a)2., F.S.

<sup>32</sup> Section 377.242(1)(a)3., F.S.

<sup>33</sup> Section 377.242(1)(a)4., F.S.

<sup>34</sup> Section 377.2425(1), F.S.

<sup>35</sup> Id.

<sup>36</sup> Rule 62C-26.007(5), F.A.C.

<sup>37</sup> Rule 62C-26.002(1), F.A.C.

<sup>38</sup> Rule 62C-26.002(2), F.A.C.

<sup>39</sup> Id.

<sup>40</sup> Id.

<sup>41</sup> Rule 62C-26.002(7), F.A.C.

<sup>42</sup> Section 377.2425(1)(b), F.S.

<sup>43</sup> Id.



## Penalties

A person who violates any statute, rule, regulation, order, or permit of the Program is liable to the state for any damage caused to the air, waters, or property, including animal, plant, or aquatic life, of the state and for reasonable costs and expenses of the state in tracing the source of the discharge, in controlling and abating the source and the pollutants, and in restoring the air, waters, and property of the state.<sup>46</sup> Further, civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000 per offense may be imposed on such violators.<sup>47</sup> Each day during any portion of which a violation occurs constitutes a separate offense.<sup>48</sup> These penalties also apply to a person who refuses inspection by the Division.<sup>49</sup>

## Well Stimulation

Underground oil and gas often forms in certain rock formations resistant to conventional methods of drilling. Some of these rock formations are less permeable than traditional reservoirs of oil and gas. A traditional reservoir of oil and/or gas will be permeable enough to naturally allow the migration of oil and/or gas out of the reservoir rock. However, the decreased permeability of some reservoir rock formations traps oil and gas within the reservoir. The most common types of rock formations trapping oil and gas in this fashion are shale, sandstone, and methane coalbeds.<sup>50</sup> Until recently, these formations rarely produced oil or gas due to their lack of permeability. The development of horizontal drilling, combined with hydraulic fracturing, has made oil and gas production from these formations more feasible.<sup>51</sup>

Well stimulation refers to any action taken by a well operator to increase the inherent productivity of an oil or gas well.<sup>52</sup> Common examples of well stimulation treatments are hydraulic fracturing and acid fracturing. Both hydraulic fracturing and acid fracturing involve the pressurized injection of fluids and chemicals to create fractures within a rock formation. The fractures then allow for more oil and gas to escape the rock formation and migrate up the well.

## Hydraulic Fracturing

Hydraulic fracturing consists of using fluid and material to create or restore fractures in a rock formation to stimulate production. A hydraulic fracturing well is first drilled vertically. Then the well is drilled horizontally directly into the reservoir rock. The fracturing fluid and materials are pressurized and released through small perforations in the well casing. The pressurized mixture causes the rock layer to fracture. The fissures are held open by the proppant to allow natural gas and oil to flow into and out of the well. Fractured rock formations may be refractured to allow for continued flow of any remaining oil and gas. This process allows for future productivity of older wells.<sup>53</sup>

The composition of a fracturing fluid varies with the nature of the formation, but typically contains large amounts of water, a proppant to keep the fractures open (typically sand), and chemical additives. Each hydraulic fracturing well can require between one and seven million gallons of water. The chemical additives include a friction reducer, biocides (to kill bacteria), a scale inhibitor, surfactants, and breakers.<sup>54</sup> Scale inhibitors prevent the buildup of scale<sup>55</sup> on the drilling equipment. The breakers and

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<sup>44</sup> Section 377.22(2)(g), F.S.

<sup>45</sup> Section 377.242, F.S.

<sup>46</sup> Section 377.37(1)(a), F.S.

<sup>47</sup> *Id.*

<sup>48</sup> *Id.*

<sup>49</sup> *Id.*

<sup>50</sup> See generally Hannah Wiseman & Francis Gradjan, *Regulation of Shale Gas Development, Including Hydraulic Fracturing* (Univ. of Tulsa Legal Studies, Research Paper No. 2011-11), available at [http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=1953547](http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1953547).

<sup>51</sup> Oil and Gas; Hydraulic Fracturing on Federal and Indian Lands; Final Rule, 80 Fed. Reg. 16130 – 16131 (proposed March 26, 2015)(to be codified at 43 C.F.R. 3160).

<sup>52</sup> Keith B. Hall, *Recent Developments in Hydraulic Fracturing Regulation and Litigation*, 29 J. LAND USE & ENVTL. L. 29, 22 (2013).

<sup>53</sup> See generally Wiseman & Francis Gradjan.

<sup>54</sup> *Id.*

friction reducer help to transport the proppants into the fracture, as well as remove them. The surfactants help control water's reaction with other fluids (in this case, oil and/or gas). A typical fracture treatment will use between three and 12 additive chemicals depending on the characteristics of the water and the shale formation being fractured; most often, either 10 or 11 are used. These chemicals are selected from a list of over 250 chemicals.<sup>56</sup> The chemicals typically make up between 1 percent and 2 percent of the hydraulic fracturing fluid, by weight.<sup>57</sup>

### *Acid Fracturing*

Acid fracturing, also known as acidizing, is most often used in limestone formations and other carbonate formations because the permeability of limestone varies and is too complex for conventional hydraulic fracturing. Carbonate formations can be dissolved by acid. Acid fracturing is similar to hydraulic fracturing with some differences. A fluid is still injected at fracturing pressures, but it also includes a diluted acid, either hydrochloric acid or formic acid, to "etch" channels into the rock formation. The channels created through the rock formation can either let oil and gas escape as is, or can also be propped open with sand, as with hydraulic fracturing. "The effective fracture length is a function of the type of acid used, the acid reaction rate, and the fluid loss from the fracture into the formation."<sup>58</sup>

### *Well Stimulation in Florida*

DEP's rules currently require an operator to notify DEP before beginning any workover operation on an oil or gas well.<sup>59</sup> A workover is defined as "an operation involving a deepening, plug back, repair, cement squeeze, perforation, hydraulic fracturing, acidizing, or other chemical treatment which is performed in a production, disposal, or injection well in order to restore, sustain, or increase production, disposal, or injection rates."<sup>60</sup> Thus, an operator performing a well stimulation need not apply for a separate permit authorizing the well stimulation, but must only provide notification to DEP before beginning the operation.

Both hydraulic fracturing and acid fracturing have been utilized in Florida. According to DEP, the last hydraulic fracturing on record was conducted in the Jay Field in 2003.<sup>61</sup> Acid fracturing was used for the first time in Florida in Collier County in 2013, but the operation was halted by a cease and desist order from DEP based on concerns about groundwater contamination.<sup>62</sup>

### *Disclosure of Well Stimulation Chemicals*

In March 2015, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), part of the U.S. Department of the Interior, published its final rule that requires disclosures about chemicals used in hydraulic fracturing on federal and Indian lands.<sup>63</sup> After hydraulic fracturing is complete, BLM requires the driller to provide a description of the base fluid and each additive in the hydraulic fracturing fluid.<sup>64</sup> Some commenters on the rule requested that BLM only require disclosure of chemicals required for disclosure on Manage

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<sup>55</sup> "Scale" is inorganic soluble salts that form when incompatible types of water are mixed. Scale buildup can cause costly damage to equipment parts.

<sup>56</sup> For a list of the chemicals most often used, see *What Chemicals Are Used*, FRAC FOCUS, <https://fracfocus.org/chemical-use/what-chemicals-are-used> (last visited October 28, 2015).

<sup>57</sup> 80 Fed. Reg. 16131.

<sup>58</sup> The Society of Petroleum Engineers, *Continuous Improvements in Acid Fracturing at Lake Maracaibo*, J. Petroleum Tech. 54 (2006), available at [http://www.slb.com/~media/Files/stimulation/industry\\_articles/200607\\_cont\\_imp.pdf](http://www.slb.com/~media/Files/stimulation/industry_articles/200607_cont_imp.pdf).

<sup>59</sup> Rule 62C-29.006(1), F.A.C.

<sup>60</sup> Rule 62C-25.002(61), F.A.C.

<sup>61</sup> DEP, *Frequent Questions about the Oil and Gas Permitting Process*, available at [http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/mines/oil\\_gas/docs/faq\\_og.pdf](http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/mines/oil_gas/docs/faq_og.pdf), (last visited September 16, 2015).

<sup>62</sup> DEP, *Collier Oil Drilling*, [http://www.dep.state.fl.us/secretary/oil/collier\\_oil.htm](http://www.dep.state.fl.us/secretary/oil/collier_oil.htm) (last visited September 16, 2015).

<sup>63</sup> 80 Fed. Reg. 16128; See also Bureau of Land Management, *Interior Department Releases Final Rule to Support Safe, Responsible Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Public and Tribal Lands*, [http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/info/newsroom/2015/march/nr\\_03\\_20\\_2015.html](http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/info/newsroom/2015/march/nr_03_20_2015.html), (last visited September 16, 2015).

<sup>64</sup> 80 Fed. Reg. 16220.

Materials Safety Data Sheets.<sup>65</sup> However, BLM determined that other chemical used during hydraulic fracturing might be harmful to humans in an environmental setting, and therefore, disclosure would be required.<sup>66</sup> BLM does not require chemical disclosure prior to drilling because operators often change chemical composition after permit approval in response to chemical availability, change in vendor, and unexpected geological conditions.<sup>67</sup> Operators may request that chemical information not be disclosed to the public.<sup>68</sup> These companies have traditionally kept the chemical composition confidential in order to preserve a competitive advantage.<sup>69</sup>

Wyoming and several other states challenged BLM's rule stating the agency lacked the power to regulate the activity.<sup>70</sup> A federal judge issued a preliminary injunction barring implementation of the rule and the case is currently awaiting resolution.<sup>71</sup>

Of the states that produce oil, natural gas, or both, at least 15 require some disclosure of information about the chemicals added to the hydraulic fracturing fluid used to stimulate a particular well.<sup>72</sup> These provisions vary widely, but generally indicate: (1) which parties must disclose information about chemical additives and whether these disclosures must be made to the public or a state agency; (2) what information about chemicals added to a hydraulic fracturing fluid must be disclosed, including how specifically parties must describe the chemical makeup of the hydraulic fracturing fluid and the additives that are combined with it; (3) what protections, if any, will be given to trade secrets; and (4) at what time disclosure must be made in relation to when fracturing takes place.<sup>73</sup>

### Local Regulation of Oil and Gas Production

In certain instances, DEP may not issue a permit without specified approval. DEP may not issue permits to drill a gas or oil well:

- Within the corporate limits of a municipality without a resolution approving the permit from the governing authority;<sup>74</sup>
- In tidal waters abutting or immediately adjacent to the corporate limits of a municipality or within 3 miles of such corporate limits extending from the line of mean high tide into such waters without a resolution approving the permit from the governing authority;<sup>75</sup> or
- On any improved beach, located outside of an incorporated town or municipality, or at a location in the tidal waters abutting or immediately adjacent to an improved beach, or within 3 miles of an improved beach extending from the line of mean high tide into such tidal waters without a resolution approving the permit from the county commission.<sup>76</sup>

If the proposed oil or gas well is on lands owned by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (BOT), it may not grant a lease for gas, oil, or mineral rights:

- Within the corporate limits of a municipality without a resolution approving the lease from the governing authority;<sup>77</sup>

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<sup>65</sup> 80 Fed. Reg. 16170.

<sup>66</sup> Id.

<sup>67</sup> 80 Fed. Reg. 16149.

<sup>68</sup> 80 Fed. Reg. 16221.

<sup>69</sup> 29 J. Land Use & Envtl. L. at 35.

<sup>70</sup> Casper Star Tribune, Benjamin Storrow, *Federal judge issues stay on BLM fracking rule*, [http://trib.com/business/energy/federal-judge-issues-stay-on-blm-fracking-rule/article\\_7e14957f-11d9-5120-b1d9-e86bf382bb1c.html](http://trib.com/business/energy/federal-judge-issues-stay-on-blm-fracking-rule/article_7e14957f-11d9-5120-b1d9-e86bf382bb1c.html) (last visited September 15, 2015).

<sup>71</sup> Id. See also Amy Harder Wall Street Journal, *Federal Court Blocks Obama Administration Fracking Rule*, <http://www.wsj.com/articles/federal-court-blocks-obama-administration-hydraulic-fracturing-rule-1443641565> (last visited September 30, 2015).

<sup>72</sup> Brandon J. Murrill and Adam Vann, *Hydraulic Fracturing: Chemical Disclosure Requirements*, Congressional Research Service (June 19, 2012), available at <http://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R42461.pdf> (last visited September 16, 2015).

<sup>73</sup> Id.

<sup>74</sup> Section 377.24(5), F.S.

<sup>75</sup> Section 377.24(6), F.S.

<sup>76</sup> Section 377.24(7), F.S.

<sup>77</sup> Section 253.61(1)(a), F.S.

- In tidal waters abutting or immediately adjacent to the corporate limits of a municipality or within 3 miles of such corporate limits extending from the line of mean high tide into such waters without a resolution approving the lease from the governing authority;<sup>78</sup>
- On any improved beach, located outside of an incorporated town or municipality, or at a location in the tidal waters abutting or immediately adjacent to an improved beach, or within 3 miles of an improved beach extending from the line of mean high tide into such tidal waters without a resolution approving the lease from the county commission;<sup>79</sup> or
- In Florida's territorial waters in the Gulf of Mexico or Atlantic Ocean.<sup>80</sup>

According to DEP, no counties or municipalities currently operate oil and gas permitting programs. However, some municipalities have banned hydraulic fracturing in their jurisdictions.<sup>81</sup>

## **Effect of Proposed Changes**

### State Preemption

The bill amends s. 377.06, F.S., to preempt counties, municipalities, or other political subdivisions from regulating any activity related to oil and gas exploration, development, production, processing, storage, and transportation. Further, the bill voids any county, municipality, or other political subdivision's ordinance or regulation related to oil and gas exploration, development, production, processing, storage, and transportation. Counties and municipalities may, however, enforce zoning ordinances adopted before January 1, 2015.

### Permits for Oil and Gas Exploring, Drilling, and Extracting

The bill adds s. 377.241(6), F.S., to require the Division, when determining whether to issue a permit for activities related to oil and gas, to consider the history of past adjudicated violations committed by the applicant or an affiliated entity of any substantive and material rule or law pertaining to the regulation of oil or gas, including violations that occurred outside the state. This information may be used as a basis for permit denial or imposition of specific permit conditions, including increased monitoring, or increasing the amount of the required surety to up to five times the standard amount. The bill amends s. 377.22(2), F.S., to authorize DEP to adopt rules to implement this requirement.

Further, the bill amends s. 377.24(1), F.S., to empower DEP, when issuing a permit for activities related to oil and gas drilling and extracting, to authorize multiple activities in a single permit.

### Inspections

The bill amends s. 377.22(2)(g), F.S., to require DEP's rules and orders to require inspections during the testing of blowout preventers, during the pressure testing of the casing and casing shoe, and during the integrity testing of the cement plugs in plugging and abandonment operations. The bill amends s. 377.242, F.S., to require each permit to contain an agreement that the permit holder will not prevent inspections during these activities.

### High-Pressure Well Stimulation Permits

The bill amends s. 377.24, F.S., to specifically authorize DEP to issue permits for performance of a high-pressure well stimulation. The bill requires DEP to issue orders and adopt rules to implement the permitting requirements for high-pressure well stimulations and to ensure that all precautions are taken to prevent the spillage of oil or any other pollutant during these operations.

<sup>78</sup> Section 253.61(1)(b), F.S.

<sup>79</sup> Section 253.61(1)(c), F.S.

<sup>80</sup> Section 253.61(1)(d), F.S.

<sup>81</sup> Bonita Springs: <http://www.news-press.com/story/news/local/bonita-springs/2015/07/15/crowd-cramps-bonita-city-hall-ahead-of-fracking-vote/30182897/> (last visited September 18, 2015).

The bill amends s. 377.19, F.S., to define “high-pressure well stimulation” as a well intervention performed by injecting fluids into a rock formation at high pressure that exceeds the fracture gradient of the rock formation in order to propagate fractures in such formation to increase production at an oil or gas well by improving the flow of hydrocarbons from the formation into the wellbore. The term does not include well stimulation or conventional workover procedures that may incidentally fracture the formation near the wellbore.

The bill amends s. 377.24, F.S., to impose on high-pressure well stimulations the same permitting requirements that apply to drilling an oil or gas well. Thus, a person who would like to perform a high-pressure well stimulation must first apply for and obtain a permit from DEP that authorizes the activity and must also pay a fee not to exceed the actual cost of processing and inspecting for each well. While the permitting criteria for all oil and gas permits will now apply to high-pressure well stimulation permits, the bill also creates additional criteria applicable to permits for high-pressure well stimulation. Specifically, the bill amends s. 377.241, F.S., to direct the Division, when issuing a permit, to consider whether the high-pressure well stimulation is designed to ensure that:

- The groundwater through which the well will be or has been drilled is not contaminated by the high-pressure well stimulation; and
- The high-pressure well stimulation is consistent with the public policy of the state.

The bill also amends s. 377.2425, F.S., to require that high-pressure well stimulation permit applicants or operators provide surety to DEP that the activity will be conducted in a safe and environmentally compatible manner before DEP may grant a permit. The surety requirement for high-pressure well stimulation is the same as the surety required for other oil and gas permits.

The bill prohibits DEP from issuing permits for high-pressure well stimulation until rules for high-pressure well stimulation are adopted.

#### Study on High-Pressure Well Stimulation

The bill creates s. 377.2436, F.S., to require DEP to conduct a study on high-pressure well stimulation that:

- Evaluates the underlying geologic features present in the counties where oil wells have been permitted and analyzes the potential impact that high-pressure well stimulation and wellbore construction may have on the underlying geologic features;
- Evaluates the potential hazards and risks that high-pressure well stimulation poses to surface water or groundwater resources, including an assessment of the potential impacts on drinking water resources, identification of the main factors affecting the severity and frequency of impacts, and an analysis of the potential for the use or reuse of recycled water in well stimulation fluids while meeting appropriate water quality standards;
- Reviews and evaluates the potential for groundwater contamination from conducting high-pressure well stimulation under wells that have been previously abandoned and plugged and identifies a setback radius from previously plugged and abandoned wells that could be impacted by high-pressure well stimulation; and
- Reviews and evaluates the ultimate disposition of well stimulation fluids after use in well stimulation processes.

The bill specifies that DEP must continue conventional oil and gas business operations during the performance of the study and prohibits a moratorium on the evaluation and issuance of permits for conventional drilling, exploration, conventional completions, or conventional workovers during the study. The bill provides that the study is subject to independent scientific peer review.

The bill requires the findings of the study to be posted on DEP’s website and submitted to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by June 30, 2017.

The bill appropriates \$1 million in nonrecurring funds from the General Revenue Fund to DEP for the purpose of performing the study.

## High-Pressure Well Stimulation Chemical Disclosure Registry

The bill creates s. 377.45, F.S., to require DEP to designate the national chemical registry, known as FracFocus, as the state's registry for chemical disclosure for all wells on which high-pressure well stimulations are performed. DEP must provide a link to FracFocus on its website. The bill requires a service provider, vendor, or well owner or operator to report to DEP, at a minimum, the following information:

- The name of the service provider, vendor, or well owner or operator;
- The date of completion of the high-pressure well stimulation;
- The county in which the well is located;
- The API (American Petroleum Institute) number for the well;
- The well name and number;
- The longitude and latitude of the wellhead;
- The total vertical depth of the well;
- The total volume of water used in the high-pressure well stimulation;
- Each chemical ingredient that is subject to 29 C.F.R. s. 1910.1200(g)(2)<sup>82</sup> and the ingredient concentration in the high-pressure well stimulation fluid by mass for each well on which a high-pressure well stimulation is performed; and
- The trade or common name and the CAS registry number for each chemical ingredient.

DEP must report the information listed above to FracFocus, excluding any information subject to ch. 688, F.S., which relates to trade secrets. If FracFocus cannot accept and make publicly available any of the required information, the bill requires DEP to post the information on its website, excluding any information subject to ch. 688, F.S., which relates to trade secrets.

The bill requires a service provider, vendor, or well owner or operator to report the required information to DEP within 60 days after the initiation of the high-pressure well stimulation for each well on which it is performed. The service provider, vendor, or well owner or operator is also required to notify DEP if any chemical ingredient not previously reported is intentionally included and used for the purpose of performing a high-pressure well stimulation.

The bill specifies that the chemical disclosure requirements do not apply to an ingredient that is not intentionally added to the high-pressure well stimulation or that occurs incidentally or is otherwise unintentionally present in a high-pressure well stimulation.

The bill requires DEP to adopt rules to implement the chemical disclosure requirements.

## Local Regulation of Oil and Gas Production

The bill removes subsection (5) from s. 377.24, F.S., which prohibits DEP from issuing permits within the corporate limits of a municipality without a resolution approving the permit from the governing authority.

## Penalties

The bill amends s. 377.37, F.S., to increase the maximum civil penalty that may be imposed on a person who violates any provision of ch. 377, F.S., or any rule, regulation, or order of the Division made under the chapter or who violates the terms of an oil or gas permit from \$10,000 to \$25,000 per offense. Each day during any portion of which a violation occurs constitutes a separate offense.

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<sup>82</sup> 29 C.F.R. s. 1910.1200(g)(2) specifies the information that must be included in reports that chemical manufacturers and importers are required to prepare for the purpose of alerting employers and employees to chemical hazards in the workplace. These are called Material Safety Data Sheets.

**B. SECTION DIRECTORY:**

- Section 1.** Amends s. 377.06, F.S., preempting the regulation of all matters relating to the exploration, development, production, processing, storage, and transportation of oil and gas.
- Section 2.** Amends s. 377.19, F.S., relating to definitions used in ch. 377, F.S.
- Section 3.** Amends s. 377.22, F.S., revising the rulemaking authority of DEP.
- Section 4.** Amends s. 377.24, F.S., relating to oil and gas well drilling permits.
- Section 5.** Amends s. 377.241, F.S., relating to criteria for issuance of permits.
- Section 6.** Amends s. 377.242, F.S., relating to permits for oil and gas drilling, exploration, and extraction.
- Section 7.** Amends s. 377.2425, F.S., relating to providing a surety for oil and gas production.
- Section 8.** Creates s. 377.2436, F.S., relating to a study on high-pressure well stimulation.
- Section 9.** Amends s. 377.37, F.S., relating to penalties for oil and gas for oil and gas law violations.
- Section 10.** Creates s. 377.45, F.S., relating to disclosure of high-pressure well stimulation chemicals.
- Section 11.** Amends s. 377.07, F.S., conforming provisions to changes made by the act.
- Section 12.** Amends s. 377.10, F.S., conforming provisions to changes made by the act.
- Section 13.** Amends s. 377.243, F.S., conforming provisions to changes made by the act.
- Section 14.** Amends s. 377.244, F.S., conforming provisions to changes made by the act.
- Section 15.** Provides an appropriation.
- Section 16.** Provides an effective date of July 1, 2016.

**II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT**

**A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:**

**1. Revenues:**

The bill may have an indeterminate positive fiscal impact on the state because it requires oil and gas well operators to pay a permit fee, which will be determined by DEP, before performing a high-pressure well stimulation.

The bill may also have an indeterminate positive fiscal impact on the state because it raises the maximum fine that may be imposed for violation of any oil and gas law, rule, regulation, or order from \$10,000 to \$25,000 per offense.

**2. Expenditures:**

The bill has a significant negative fiscal impact on the state because it requires DEP to conduct a study on the potential effects of performing high-pressure well stimulations. According to DEP, this

study will cost approximately \$1 million.<sup>83</sup> The bill provides \$1 million to DEP in nonrecurring funds from the General Revenue Fund for the purpose of performing the study.

The bill appears to have an insignificant negative fiscal impact on DEP because it requires DEP to adopt and revise its oil and gas rules.

**B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:**

**1. Revenues:**

See CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES: Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision.

**2. Expenditures:**

See CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES: Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision.

**C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:**

The bill may have an indeterminate negative fiscal impact on the private sector because it requires oil and gas well operators to pay a permit fee, which will be determined by DEP, before performing a high-pressure well stimulation.

The bill may also have an indeterminate negative fiscal impact on the private sector because it raises the maximum fine that may be imposed for violation of any oil and gas law, rule, regulation, or order from \$10,000 to \$25,000 per offense.

**D. FISCAL COMMENTS:**

None.

### **III. COMMENTS**

**A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:**

**1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:**

The county/municipality mandates provision of Art. VII, s. 18(b) of the Florida Constitution may apply because the bill may reduce the authority of counties and municipalities to raise total aggregate revenues as such authority existed on February 1, 1989, by prohibiting them from adopting or establishing programs to issue permits for any activity related to oil and gas drilling, exploration, or production for which DEP has permitting authority. According to DEP, no counties or municipalities currently operate such permitting programs. Therefore, an exemption to the mandates provision may apply because the fiscal impact of the reduced authority is likely insignificant.

An exception to the mandates provision may also apply because the bill applies to all persons similarly situated. However, the Legislature would have to make a formal determination that the bill fulfills an important state interest.

If the exemption and exception do not apply and the bill does qualify as a mandate, final passage must be approved by two-thirds of the membership of each house of the Legislature.

**2. Other:**

None.

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<sup>83</sup> According to an email from DEP staff received on March 23, 2015.  
**STORAGE NAME:** h0191a.ANRS  
**DATE:** 11/3/2015



**B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:**

The bill requires DEP to adopt rules to implement the permitting requirements for high-pressure well stimulations and to ensure that all precautions are taken to prevent the spillage of oil or any other pollutant during these operations. DEP may not issue permits for high-pressure well stimulation until it adopts rules for high-pressure well stimulation. The bill also requires DEP to adopt rules to evaluate previous violations of permit applicants, conduct specific inspection activities, require reports for high-pressure well stimulations, and require chemical disclosure to FracFocus for high-pressure well stimulations.

**C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:**

None.

**IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES**

None.

By Senator Richter

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1 A bill to be entitled  
2 An act relating to the regulation of oil and gas  
3 resources; amending s. 377.06, F.S.; preempting the  
4 regulation of all matters relating to the exploration,  
5 development, production, processing, storage, and  
6 transportation of oil and gas; declaring existing  
7 ordinances and regulations relating thereto void;  
8 providing an exception for certain zoning ordinances;  
9 amending s. 377.19, F.S.; applying the definitions of  
10 certain terms to additional sections of ch. 377, F.S.;  
11 revising the definition of the term "division";  
12 conforming a cross-reference; defining the term "high-  
13 pressure well stimulation"; amending s. 377.22, F.S.;  
14 revising the rulemaking authority of the Department of  
15 Environmental Protection; amending s. 377.24, F.S.;  
16 requiring that a permit be obtained before the  
17 performance of a high-pressure well stimulation;  
18 specifying that a permit may authorize single or  
19 multiple activities; deleting provisions that prohibit  
20 the Division of Water Resource Management from  
21 granting permits to drill gas or oil wells within the  
22 limits of a municipality without approval of the  
23 governing authority of the municipality; prohibiting  
24 the department from approving permits for high-  
25 pressure well stimulation until certain rules are  
26 adopted; amending s. 377.241, F.S.; requiring the  
27 Division of Water Resource Management to give  
28 consideration to and be guided by certain additional  
29 criteria when issuing permits; amending s. 377.242,

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F.S.; authorizing the department to issue permits for the performance of a high-pressure well stimulation; revising permit requirements that permitholders agree not to prevent division inspections; amending s. 377.2425, F.S.; requiring an applicant or operator to provide surety that performance of a high-pressure well stimulation will be conducted in a safe and environmentally compatible manner; creating s. 377.2436, F.S.; requiring the department to conduct a study on high-pressure well stimulation; providing study criteria; requiring the study to be submitted to the Governor and Legislature and posted on the department website; amending s. 377.37, F.S.; increasing the maximum amount of a civil penalty; creating s. 377.45, F.S.; requiring the department to designate the national chemical disclosure registry as the state's registry; requiring service providers, vendors, and well owners or operators to report certain information to the department; requiring the department to report certain information to the national chemical registry; providing applicability; requiring the department to adopt rules; amending ss. 377.07, 377.10, 377.243, and 377.244, F.S.; making technical changes; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; providing an appropriation; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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59 Section 1. Section 377.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to  
60 read:

61 377.06 Public policy of state concerning natural resources  
62 of oil and gas; preemption.--

63 (1) It is ~~hereby declared~~ the public policy of this state  
64 to conserve and control the natural resources of oil and gas in  
65 this state, and the products made from oil and gas in this  
66 state; to prevent waste of natural resources; to provide for the  
67 protection and adjustment of the correlative rights of the  
68 owners of the land in which the natural resources lie, of the  
69 owners and producers of oil and gas resources and the products  
70 made from oil and gas, and of others interested in these  
71 resources and products; and to safeguard the health, property,  
72 and public welfare of the residents of this state and other  
73 interested persons ~~and for all purposes indicated by the~~  
74 ~~provisions in this section.~~

75 (2) ~~Further,~~ It is the public policy of this state declared  
76 that underground storage of natural gas is in the public  
77 interest because underground storage promotes conservation of  
78 natural gas, ~~+~~ makes gas more readily available to the domestic,  
79 commercial, and industrial consumers of this state, ~~+~~ and allows  
80 the accumulation of large quantities of gas in reserve for  
81 orderly withdrawal during emergencies or periods of peak demand.  
82 It is not the intention of this section to limit, restrict, or  
83 modify in any way the provisions of this law.

84 (3) The Legislature declares that all matters relating to  
85 the regulation of the exploration, development, production,  
86 processing, storage, and transportation of oil and gas are  
87 preempted to the state, to the exclusion of all existing and

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88 future ordinances or regulations relating thereto adopted by any  
89 county, municipality, or other political subdivision of the  
90 state. Any such existing ordinance or regulation is void. A  
91 county or municipality may, however, enforce an existing zoning  
92 ordinance adopted before January 1, 2015, if the ordinance is  
93 otherwise valid.

94 Section 2. Section 377.19, Florida Statutes, is amended to  
95 read:

96 377.19 Definitions.—As used in ss. 377.06, 377.07, and  
97 377.10-377.45 ~~377.10-377.40~~, the term:

98 (1) "Completion date" means the day, month, and year that a  
99 new productive well, a previously shut-in well, or a temporarily  
100 abandoned well is completed, repaired, or recompleted and the  
101 operator begins producing oil or gas in commercial quantities.

102 (2) "Department" means the Department of Environmental  
103 Protection.

104 (3) "Division" means the Division of Water Resource  
105 Management of the Department of Environmental Protection.

106 (4) "Field" means the general area that is underlaid, or  
107 appears to be underlaid, by at least one pool. The term includes  
108 the underground reservoir, or reservoirs, containing oil or gas,  
109 or both. The terms "field" and "pool" mean the same thing if  
110 only one underground reservoir is involved; however, the term  
111 "field," unlike the term "pool," may relate to two or more  
112 pools.

113 (5) "Gas" means all natural gas, including casinghead gas,  
114 and all other hydrocarbons not defined as oil in subsection (16)  
115 ~~(15)~~.

116 (6) "High-pressure well stimulation" means all stages of a

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117 well intervention performed by injecting fluids into a rock  
118 formation at high pressure that exceeds the fracture gradient of  
119 the rock formation in order to propagate fractures in such  
120 formation to increase production at an oil or gas well by  
121 improving the flow of hydrocarbons from the formation into the  
122 wellbore. The term does not include well stimulation or  
123 conventional workover procedures that may incidentally fracture  
124 the formation near the wellbore.

125 (7)~~(6)~~ "Horizontal well" means a well completed with the  
126 wellbore in a horizontal or nearly horizontal orientation within  
127 10 degrees of horizontal within the producing formation.

128 (8)~~(7)~~ "Illegal gas" means gas that has been produced  
129 within the state from any well or wells in excess of the amount  
130 allowed by any rule, regulation, or order of the division, as  
131 distinguished from gas produced within the State of Florida from  
132 a well not producing in excess of the amount so allowed, which  
133 is "legal gas."

134 (9)~~(8)~~ "Illegal oil" means oil that has been produced  
135 within the state from any well or wells in excess of the amount  
136 allowed by rule, regulation, or order of the division, as  
137 distinguished from oil produced within the state from a well not  
138 producing in excess of the amount so allowed, which is "legal  
139 oil."

140 (10)~~(9)~~ "Illegal product" means a product of oil or gas,  
141 any part of which was processed or derived, in whole or in part,  
142 from illegal gas or illegal oil or from any product thereof, as  
143 distinguished from "legal product," which is a product processed  
144 or derived to no extent from illegal oil or illegal gas.

145 (11)~~(10)~~ "Lateral storage reservoir boundary" means the

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146 projection up to the land surface of the maximum horizontal  
147 extent of the gas volume contained in a natural gas storage  
148 reservoir.

149 (12)~~(11)~~ "Native gas" means gas that occurs naturally  
150 within this state and does not include gas produced outside the  
151 state, transported to this state, and injected into a permitted  
152 natural gas storage facility.

153 (13)~~(12)~~ "Natural gas storage facility" means an  
154 underground reservoir from which oil or gas has previously been  
155 produced and which is used or to be used for the underground  
156 storage of natural gas, and any surface or subsurface structure,  
157 or infrastructure, except wells. The term also includes a right  
158 or appurtenance necessary or useful in the operation of the  
159 facility for the underground storage of natural gas, including  
160 any necessary or reasonable reservoir protective area as  
161 designated for the purpose of ensuring the safe operation of the  
162 storage of natural gas or protecting the natural gas storage  
163 facility from pollution, invasion, escape, or migration of gas,  
164 or any subsequent extension thereof. The term does not mean a  
165 transmission, distribution, or gathering pipeline or system that  
166 is not used primarily as integral piping for a natural gas  
167 storage facility.

168 (14)~~(13)~~ "Natural gas storage reservoir" means a pool or  
169 field from which gas or oil has previously been produced and  
170 which is suitable for or capable of being made suitable for the  
171 injection, storage, and recovery of gas, as identified in a  
172 permit application submitted to the department under s.  
173 377.2407.

174 (15)~~(14)~~ "New field well" means an oil or gas well

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completed after July 1, 1997, in a new field as designated by the Department of Environmental Protection.

(16)~~(15)~~ "Oil" means crude petroleum oil and other hydrocarbons, regardless of gravity, which are produced at the well in liquid form by ordinary production methods, and which are not the result of condensation of gas after it leaves the reservoir.

(17)~~(16)~~ "Oil and gas" has the same meaning as the term "oil or gas."

(18)~~(17)~~ "Oil and gas administrator" means the State Geologist.

(19)~~(18)~~ "Operator" means the entity who:

- (a) Has the right to drill and to produce a well; or
- (b) As part of a natural gas storage facility, injects, or is engaged in the work of preparing to inject, gas into a natural gas storage reservoir; or stores gas in, or removes gas from, a natural gas storage reservoir.

(20)~~(19)~~ "Owner" means the person who has the right to drill into and to produce from any pool and to appropriate the production for the person or for the person and another, or others.

(21)~~(20)~~ "Person" means a natural person, corporation, association, partnership, receiver, trustee, guardian, executor, administrator, fiduciary, or representative of any kind.

(22)~~(21)~~ "Pool" means an underground reservoir containing or appearing to contain a common accumulation of oil or gas or both. Each zone of a general structure which is completely separated from any other zone on the structure is considered a separate pool as used herein.



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204       ~~(23)~~(22) "Producer" means the owner or operator of a well  
205 or wells capable of producing oil or gas, or both.

206       ~~(24)~~(23) "Product" means a commodity made from oil or gas  
207 and includes refined crude oil, crude tops, topped crude,  
208 processed crude petroleum, residue from crude petroleum,  
209 cracking stock, uncracked fuel oil, fuel oil, treated crude oil,  
210 residuum, gas oil, casinghead gasoline, natural gas gasoline,  
211 naphtha, distillate, condensate, gasoline, waste oil, kerosene,  
212 benzine, wash oil, blended gasoline, lubricating oil, blends or  
213 mixtures of oil with one or more liquid products or byproducts  
214 derived from oil or gas, and blends or mixtures of two or more  
215 liquid products or byproducts derived from oil or gas, whether  
216 hereinabove enumerated or not.

217       ~~(25)~~(24) "Reasonable market demand" means the amount of oil  
218 reasonably needed for current consumption, together with a  
219 reasonable amount of oil for storage and working stocks.

220       ~~(26)~~(25) "Reservoir protective area" means the area  
221 extending up to and including 2,000 feet surrounding a natural  
222 gas storage reservoir.

223       ~~(27)~~(26) "Shut-in bottom hole pressure" means the pressure  
224 at the bottom of a well when all valves are closed and no oil or  
225 gas has been allowed to escape for at least 24 hours.

226       ~~(28)~~(27) "Shut-in well" means an oil or gas well that has  
227 been taken out of service for economic reasons or mechanical  
228 repairs.

229       ~~(29)~~(28) "State" means the State of Florida.

230       ~~(30)~~(29) "Temporarily abandoned well" means a permitted  
231 well or wellbore that has been abandoned by plugging in a manner  
232 that allows reentry and redevelopment in accordance with oil or

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gas rules of the Department of Environmental Protection.

(31)~~(30)~~ "Tender" means a permit or certificate of clearance for the transportation or the delivery of oil, gas, or products, approved and issued or registered under the authority of the division.

(32)~~(31)~~ "Waste," in addition to its ordinary meaning, means "physical waste" as that term is generally understood in the oil and gas industry. The term "waste" includes:

(a) The inefficient, excessive, or improper use or dissipation of reservoir energy; and the locating, spacing, drilling, equipping, operating, or producing of any oil or gas well or wells in a manner that results, or tends to result, in reducing the quantity of oil or gas ultimately to be stored or recovered from any pool in this state.

(b) The inefficient storing of oil; and the locating, spacing, drilling, equipping, operating, or producing of any oil or gas well or wells in a manner that causes, or tends to cause, unnecessary or excessive surface loss or destruction of oil or gas.

(c) The producing of oil or gas in a manner that causes unnecessary water channeling or coning.

(d) The operation of any oil well or wells with an inefficient gas-oil ratio.

(e) The drowning with water of any stratum or part thereof capable of producing oil or gas.

(f) The underground waste, however caused and whether or not defined.

(g) The creation of unnecessary fire hazards.

(h) The escape into the open air, from a well producing

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both oil and gas, of gas in excess of the amount that is necessary in the efficient drilling or operation of the well.

(i) The use of gas for the manufacture of carbon black.

(j) Permitting gas produced from a gas well to escape into the air.

(k) The abuse of the correlative rights and opportunities of each owner of oil and gas in a common reservoir due to nonuniform, disproportionate, and unratable withdrawals, causing undue drainage between tracts of land.

(33)~~(32)~~ "Well site" means the general area around a well, which area has been disturbed from its natural or existing condition, as well as the drilling or production pad, mud and water circulation pits, and other operation areas necessary to drill for or produce oil or gas, or to inject gas into and recover gas from a natural gas storage facility.

Section 3. Subsection (2) of section 377.22, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

377.22 Rules and orders.—

(2) The department shall issue orders and adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536 and 120.54 to implement and enforce ~~the provisions of~~ this chapter. Such rules and orders shall ensure that all precautions are taken to prevent the spillage of oil or any other pollutant in all phases of the drilling for, and extracting of, oil, gas, or other petroleum products, including high-pressure well stimulations, or during the injection of gas into and recovery of gas from a natural gas storage reservoir. The department shall revise such rules from time to time as necessary for the proper administration and enforcement of this chapter. Rules adopted and orders issued in accordance with this

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section are for, but not limited to, the following purposes:

(a) To require the drilling, casing, and plugging of wells to be done in such a manner as to prevent the pollution of the fresh, salt, or brackish waters or the lands of the state and to protect the integrity of natural gas storage reservoirs.

(b) To prevent the alteration of the sheet flow of water in any area.

(c) To require that appropriate safety equipment be installed to minimize the possibility of an escape of oil or other petroleum products in the event of accident, human error, or a natural disaster during drilling, casing, or plugging of any well and during extraction operations.

(d) To require the drilling, casing, and plugging of wells to be done in such a manner as to prevent the escape of oil or other petroleum products from one stratum to another.

(e) To prevent the intrusion of water into an oil or gas stratum from a separate stratum, except as provided by rules of the division relating to the injection of water for proper reservoir conservation and brine disposal.

(f) To require a reasonable bond, or other form of security acceptable to the department, conditioned upon properly drilling, casing, producing, and operating each well and properly plugging ~~the performance of the duty to plug properly~~ each dry and abandoned well and upon the full and complete restoration by the applicant of the area over which geophysical exploration, drilling, or production is conducted to the similar contour and general condition in existence before ~~prior to~~ such operation.

(g) To require and carry out a reasonable program of

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320 monitoring and inspecting ~~or inspection of~~ all drilling  
321 operations, high-pressure well stimulations, producing wells, ~~or~~  
322 injecting wells, and well sites, including regular inspections  
323 by division personnel. Inspections are required during the  
324 testing of blowout preventers, during the pressure testing of  
325 the casing and casing shoe, and during the integrity testing of  
326 the cement plugs in plugging and abandonment operations.

327 (h) To require the making of reports showing the location  
328 of all oil and gas wells; the making and filing of logs; the  
329 taking and filing of directional surveys; the filing of  
330 electrical, sonic, radioactive, and mechanical logs of oil and  
331 gas wells; if taken, the saving of cutting and cores, the cuts  
332 of which shall be given to the Bureau of Geology; and the making  
333 of reports with respect to drilling and production records.  
334 However, such information, or any part thereof, at the request  
335 of the operator, shall be exempt from ~~the provisions of s.~~  
336 119.07(1) and held confidential by the division for ~~a period of~~  
337 1 year after the completion of a well.

338 (i) To prevent wells from being drilled, operated, or  
339 produced in such a manner as to cause injury to neighboring  
340 leases, property, or natural gas storage reservoirs.

341 (j) To prevent the drowning by water of any stratum, or  
342 part thereof, capable of producing oil or gas in paying  
343 quantities and to prevent the premature and irregular  
344 encroachment of water which reduces, or tends to reduce, the  
345 total ultimate recovery of oil or gas from any pool.

346 (k) To require the operation of wells with efficient gas-  
347 oil ratio, and to fix such ratios.

348 (l) To prevent "blowouts," "caving," and "seepage," in the

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sense that conditions indicated by such terms are generally understood in the oil and gas business.

(m) To prevent fires.

(n) To identify the ownership of all oil or gas wells, producing leases, refineries, tanks, plants, structures, and storage and transportation equipment and facilities.

(o) To regulate the "shooting," perforating, and chemical treatment, and high-pressure stimulations of wells.

(p) To regulate secondary recovery methods, including the introduction of gas, air, water, or other substance into producing formations.

(q) To regulate gas cycling operations.

(r) To regulate the storage and recovery of gas injected into natural gas storage facilities.

(s) If necessary for the prevention of waste, as herein defined, to determine, limit, and prorate the production of oil or gas, or both, from any pool or field in the state.

(t) To require, either generally or in or from particular areas, certificates of clearance or tenders in connection with the transportation or delivery of oil or gas, or any product.

(u) To regulate the spacing of wells and to establish drilling units.

(v) To prevent, so far as is practicable, reasonably avoidable drainage from each developed unit which is not equalized by counterdrainage.

(w) To require that geophysical operations requiring a permit be conducted in a manner which will minimize the impact on hydrology and biota of the area, especially environmentally sensitive lands and coastal areas.

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378 (x) To regulate aboveground crude oil storage tanks in a  
379 manner which will protect the water resources of the state.

380 (y) To act in a receivership capacity for fractional  
381 mineral interests for which the owners are unknown or unlocated  
382 and to administratively designate the operator as the lessee.

383 (z) To evaluate the history of past adjudicated violations  
384 committed by permit applicants or the applicants' affiliated  
385 entities of any substantive and material rule or law pertaining  
386 to the regulation of oil or gas.

387 Section 4. Subsections (1), (2), (4), and (5) of section  
388 377.24, Florida Statutes, are amended, present subsections (6)  
389 through (9) of that section are redesignated as subsections (5)  
390 through (8), respectively, and a new subsection (9) is added to  
391 that section, to read:

392 377.24 Notice of intention to drill well; permits;  
393 abandoned wells and dry holes.—

394 (1) Before drilling a well in search of oil or gas, before  
395 performing a high-pressure well stimulation, or before storing  
396 gas in or recovering gas from a natural gas storage reservoir,  
397 the person who desires to drill for, store, or recover gas, ~~or~~  
398 drill for oil or gas, or perform a high-pressure well  
399 stimulation shall notify the division upon such form as it may  
400 prescribe and shall pay a reasonable fee set by rule of the  
401 department not to exceed the actual cost of processing and  
402 inspecting for each well or reservoir. The drilling of any well,  
403 the performance of any high-pressure well stimulation, and the  
404 storing and recovering of gas are prohibited until such notice  
405 is given, the fee is paid, and a ~~the~~ permit is granted. A permit  
406 may authorize a single activity or multiple activities.

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(2) An application for the drilling of a well in search of oil or gas, for the performance of a high-pressure well stimulation, or for the storing of gas in and recovering of gas from a natural gas storage reservoir, in this state must include the address of the residence of the applicant, or applicants, which must be the address of each person involved in accordance with the records of the Division of Water Resource Management until such address is changed on the records of the division after written request.

(4) Application for permission to drill or abandon any well or perform a high-pressure well stimulation may be denied by the division for only just and lawful cause.

~~(5) No permit to drill a gas or oil well shall be granted within the corporate limits of any municipality, unless the governing authority of the municipality shall have first duly approved the application for such permit by resolution.~~

(9) The department may not approve a permit to authorize a high-pressure well stimulation until the department adopts rules for high-pressure well stimulation.

Section 5. Subsections (5) and (6) are added to section 377.241, Florida Statutes, to read:

377.241 Criteria for issuance of permits.—The division, in the exercise of its authority to issue permits as hereinafter provided, shall give consideration to and be guided by the following criteria:

(5) For high-pressure well stimulations, whether the high-pressure well stimulation as proposed is designed to ensure that:

(a) The groundwater through which the well will be or has



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436 been drilled is not contaminated by the high-pressure well  
437 stimulation; and

438 (b) The high-pressure well stimulation is consistent with  
439 the public policy of this state as specified in s. 377.06.

440 (6) As a basis for permit denial or imposition of specific  
441 permit conditions, including increased bonding up to five times  
442 the applicable limits and increased monitoring, the history of  
443 past adjudicated violations committed by the applicant or an  
444 affiliated entity of the applicant of any substantive and  
445 material rule or law pertaining to the regulation of oil or gas,  
446 including violations that occurred outside the state.

447 Section 6. Section 377.242, Florida Statutes, is amended to  
448 read:

449 377.242 Permits for drilling or exploring and extracting  
450 through well holes or by other means.—The department is vested  
451 with the power and authority:

452 (1)(a) To issue permits for the performance of a high-  
453 pressure well stimulation or the drilling for, exploring for, or  
454 production of oil, gas, or other petroleum products that ~~which~~  
455 are to be extracted from below the surface of the land,  
456 including submerged land, only through the well hole drilled for  
457 oil, gas, and other petroleum products.

458 1. ~~A~~ A ~~No~~ structure intended for the drilling for, or  
459 production of, oil, gas, or other petroleum products may not be  
460 permitted or constructed on any submerged land within any bay or  
461 estuary.

462 2. ~~A~~ A ~~No~~ structure intended for the drilling for, or  
463 production of, oil, gas, or other petroleum products may not be  
464 permitted or constructed within 1 mile seaward of the coastline

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of the state.

3. A ~~No~~ structure intended for the drilling for, or production of, oil, gas, or other petroleum products may not be permitted or constructed within 1 mile of the seaward boundary of any state, local, or federal park or aquatic or wildlife preserve or on the surface of a freshwater lake, river, or stream.

4. A ~~No~~ structure intended for the drilling for, or production of, oil, gas, or other petroleum products may not be permitted or constructed within 1 mile inland from the shoreline of the Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantic Ocean, or any bay or estuary or within 1 mile of any freshwater lake, river, or stream unless the department is satisfied that the natural resources of such bodies of water and shore areas of the state will be adequately protected in the event of accident or blowout.

5. Without exception, after July 1, 1989, a ~~a~~ structure intended for the drilling for, or production of, oil, gas, or other petroleum products may not be permitted or constructed south of 26°00'00" north latitude off Florida's west coast and south of 27°00'00" north latitude off Florida's east coast, within the boundaries of Florida's territorial seas as defined in 43 U.S.C. s. 1301. After July 31, 1990, a ~~a~~ structure intended for the drilling for, or production of, oil, gas, or other petroleum products may not be permitted or constructed north of 26°00'00" north latitude off Florida's west coast to the western boundary of the state bordering Alabama as set forth in s. 1, Art. II of the State Constitution, or located north of 27°00'00" north latitude off Florida's east coast to the northern boundary of the state bordering Georgia as set forth in

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s. 1, Art. II of the State Constitution, within the boundaries of Florida's territorial seas as defined in 43 U.S.C. s. 1301.

(b) Subparagraphs (a)1. and 4. do not apply to permitting or construction of structures intended for the drilling for, or production of, oil, gas, or other petroleum products pursuant to an oil, gas, or mineral lease of such lands by the state under which lease any valid drilling permits are in effect on the effective date of this act. In the event that such permits contain conditions or stipulations, such conditions and stipulations shall govern and supersede subparagraphs (a)1. and 4.

(c) The prohibitions of subparagraphs (a)1.-4. ~~in this subsection~~ do not include "infield gathering lines," provided no other placement is reasonably available and all other required permits have been obtained.

(2) To issue permits to explore for and extract minerals which are subject to extraction from the land by means other than through a well hole.

(3) To issue permits to establish natural gas storage facilities or construct wells for the injection and recovery of any natural gas for storage in natural gas storage reservoirs.

Each permit shall contain an agreement by the permitholder that the permitholder will not prevent inspection by division personnel at any time, including during installation and cementing of casing, during the testing of blowout preventers, during the pressure testing of the casing and casing shoe, and during the integrity testing of the cement plugs in plugging and abandonment operations. The provisions of this section

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prohibiting permits for drilling or exploring for oil in coastal waters do not apply to any leases entered into before June 7, 1991.

Section 7. Subsection (1) of section 377.2425, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

377.2425 Manner of providing security for geophysical exploration, drilling, and production.—

(1) Before ~~Prior to~~ granting a permit for conducting ~~to conduct~~ geophysical operations; drilling of exploratory, injection, or production wells; producing oil and gas from a wellhead; performing a high-pressure well stimulation; or transporting oil and gas through a field-gathering system, the department shall require the applicant or operator to provide surety that these operations will be conducted in a safe and environmentally compatible manner.

(a) The applicant for a drilling, production, high-pressure well stimulation, or injection well permit or a geophysical permit may provide the following types of surety to the department for this purpose:

1. A deposit of cash or other securities made payable to the Minerals Trust Fund. Such cash or securities so deposited shall be held at interest by the Chief Financial Officer to satisfy safety and environmental performance provisions of this chapter. The interest shall be credited to the Minerals Trust Fund. Such cash or other securities shall be released by the Chief Financial Officer upon request of the applicant and certification by the department that all safety and environmental performance provisions established by the department for permitted activities have been fulfilled.

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552 2. A bond of a surety company authorized to do business in  
553 the state in an amount as provided by rule.

554 3. A surety in the form of an irrevocable letter of credit  
555 in an amount as provided by rule guaranteed by an acceptable  
556 financial institution.

557 (b) An applicant for a drilling, production, high-pressure  
558 well stimulation, or injection well permit, or a permittee who  
559 intends to continue participating in long-term production  
560 activities of such wells, has the option to provide surety to  
561 the department by paying an annual fee to the Minerals Trust  
562 Fund. For an applicant or permittee choosing this option the  
563 following shall apply:

564 1. For the first year, or part of a year, of a drilling,  
565 production, or injection well permit, or change of operator, the  
566 fee is \$4,000 per permitted well.

567 2. For each subsequent year, or part of a year, the fee is  
568 \$1,500 per permitted well.

569 3. The maximum fee that an applicant or permittee may be  
570 required to pay into the trust fund is \$30,000 per calendar  
571 year, regardless of the number of permits applied for or in  
572 effect.

573 4. The fees set forth in subparagraphs 1., 2., and 3. shall  
574 be reviewed by the department on a biennial basis and adjusted  
575 for the cost of inflation. The department shall establish by  
576 rule a suitable index for implementing such fee revisions.

577 (c) An applicant for a drilling or operating permit for  
578 operations planned in coastal waters that by their nature  
579 warrant greater surety shall provide surety only in accordance  
580 with paragraph (a), or similar proof of financial responsibility

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other than as provided in paragraph (b). For all such applications, including applications pending at the effective date of this act and notwithstanding ~~the provisions of~~ paragraph (b), the Governor and Cabinet in their capacity as the Administration Commission, at the recommendation of the department ~~of Environmental Protection~~, shall set a reasonable amount of surety required under this subsection. The surety amount shall be based on the projected cleanup costs and natural resources damages resulting from a maximum oil spill and adverse hydrographic and atmospheric conditions that would tend to transport the oil into environmentally sensitive areas, as determined by the department ~~of Environmental Protection~~.

Section 8. Section 377.2436, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

377.2436 Study on high-pressure well stimulations.-

(1) The department shall conduct a study on high-pressure well stimulations. The study must:

(a) Evaluate the underlying geologic features present in the counties where oil wells have been permitted and analyze the potential impact that high-pressure well stimulation and wellbore construction may have on the underlying geologic features.

(b) Evaluate the potential hazards and risks that high-pressure well stimulation poses to surface water or groundwater resources. The study must assess the potential impacts of high-pressure well stimulation on drinking water resources and identify the main factors affecting the severity and frequency of impacts and must analyze the potential for the use or reuse of recycled water in well stimulation fluids while meeting

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610 appropriate water quality standards.

611 (c) Review and evaluate the potential for groundwater  
612 contamination from conducting high-pressure well stimulation  
613 under wells that have been previously abandoned and plugged and  
614 identify a setback radius from previously plugged and abandoned  
615 wells that could be impacted by high-pressure well stimulation.

616 (d) Review and evaluate the ultimate disposition of high-  
617 pressure well stimulation fluids after use in high-pressure well  
618 stimulation processes.

619 (2) The department shall continue conventional oil and gas  
620 business operations during the performance of the study. There  
621 may not be a moratorium on the evaluation and issuance of  
622 permits for conventional drilling, exploration, conventional  
623 completions, or conventional workovers during the performance of  
624 the study.

625 (3) The study is subject to independent scientific peer  
626 review.

627 (4) The department shall submit the findings of the study  
628 to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of  
629 the House of Representatives by June 30, 2017, and shall  
630 prominently post the findings on its website.

631 Section 9. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section  
632 377.37, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

633 377.37 Penalties.--

634 (1) (a) A ~~Any~~ person who violates any provision of this  
635 chapter law or any rule, regulation, or order of the division  
636 made under this chapter or who violates the terms of any permit  
637 to drill for or produce oil, gas, or other petroleum products  
638 referred to in s. 377.242(1) or to store gas in a natural gas

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639 storage facility, or any lessee, permitholder, or operator of  
640 equipment or facilities used in the exploration for, drilling  
641 for, or production of oil, gas, or other petroleum products, or  
642 storage of gas in a natural gas storage facility, who refuses  
643 inspection by the division as provided in this chapter, is  
644 liable to the state for any damage caused to the air, waters, or  
645 property, including animal, plant, or aquatic life, of the state  
646 and for reasonable costs and expenses of the state in tracing  
647 the source of the discharge, in controlling and abating the  
648 source and the pollutants, and in restoring the air, waters, and  
649 property, including animal, plant, and aquatic life, of the  
650 state. Furthermore, such person, lessee, permitholder, or  
651 operator is subject to the judicial imposition of a civil  
652 penalty ~~in an amount~~ of not more than \$25,000 ~~\$10,000~~ for each  
653 offense. However, the court may receive evidence in mitigation.  
654 Each day during any portion of which such violation occurs  
655 constitutes a separate offense. This paragraph does not ~~Nothing~~  
656 ~~herein shall~~ give the department the right to bring an action on  
657 behalf of a ~~any~~ private person.

658 Section 10. Section 377.45, Florida Statutes, is created to  
659 read:

660 377.45 High-pressure well stimulation chemical disclosure  
661 registry.

662 (1)(a) The department shall designate the national chemical  
663 disclosure registry, known as FracFocus, developed by the Ground  
664 Water Protection Council and the Interstate Oil and Gas Compact  
665 Commission, as the state's registry for chemical disclosure for  
666 all wells on which high-pressure well stimulations are  
667 performed. The department shall provide a link to FracFocus



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668 through its website.

669 (b) In addition to providing the following information to  
670 the department as part of the permitting process, a service  
671 provider, vendor, or well owner or operator shall report, as  
672 established by department rule, to the department, at a minimum,  
673 the following information:

674 1. The name of the service provider, vendor, or owner or  
675 operator.

676 2. The date of completion of the high-pressure well  
677 stimulation.

678 3. The county in which the well is located.

679 4. The API Well Number.

680 5. The well name and number.

681 6. The longitude and latitude of the wellhead.

682 7. The total vertical depth of the well.

683 8. The total volume of water used in the high-pressure well  
684 stimulation.

685 9. Each chemical ingredient that is subject to 29 C.F.R. s.  
686 1910.1200(g)(2) and the ingredient concentration in the high-  
687 pressure well stimulation fluid by mass for each well on which a  
688 high-pressure well stimulation is performed.

689 10. The trade or common name and the CAS Registry Number  
690 for each chemical ingredient.

691 (c) The department shall report to FracFocus all  
692 information received under paragraph (b), excluding any  
693 information subject to chapter 688.

694 (d) If FracFocus cannot accept and make publicly available  
695 any information specified in this section, the department shall  
696 post the information on its website, excluding any information

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subject to chapter 688.

(2) A service provider, vendor, or well owner or operator shall:

(a) Report the information required under subsection (1) to the department within 60 days after the initiation of the high-pressure well stimulation for each well on which such high-pressure well stimulation is performed.

(b) Notify the department if any chemical ingredient not previously reported is intentionally included and used for the purpose of performing a high-pressure well stimulation.

(3) This section does not apply to an ingredient that:

(a) Is not intentionally added to the high-pressure well stimulation; or

(b) Occurs incidentally or is otherwise unintentionally present in a high-pressure well stimulation.

(4) The department shall adopt rules to administer this section.

Section 11. Section 377.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

377.07 Division of Water Resource Management; powers, duties, and authority.—The Division of Water Resource Management of the Department of Environmental Protection is ~~hereby~~ vested with power, authority, and duty to administer, carry out, and enforce the provisions of this part ~~law as directed in s.~~ 370.02(3).

Section 12. Section 377.10, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

377.10 Certain persons not to be employed by division.—~~A No~~ person in the employ of, or holding any official connection or

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726 position with any person, firm, partnership, corporation, or  
727 association of any kind, engaged in the business of buying or  
728 selling mineral leases, drilling wells in the search of oil or  
729 gas, producing, transporting, refining, or distributing oil or  
730 gas may not ~~shall~~ hold any position under, or be employed by,  
731 the Division of Water Resource Management in the prosecution of  
732 its duties under this part ~~law~~.

733 Section 13. Subsection (1) of section 377.243, Florida  
734 Statutes, is amended to read:

735 377.243 Conditions for granting permits for extraction  
736 through well holes.—

737 (1) Before applying ~~Prior to the application~~ to the  
738 Division of Water Resource Management for the permit to drill  
739 for oil, gas, and related products referred to in s. 377.242(1),  
740 the applicant must own a valid deed, or other muniment of title,  
741 or lease granting the ~~said~~ applicant the privilege to explore  
742 for oil, gas, or related mineral products to be extracted only  
743 through the well hole on the land or lands included in the  
744 application. However, unallocated interests may be unitized  
745 according to s. 377.27.

746 Section 14. Subsection (1) of section 377.244, Florida  
747 Statutes, is amended to read:

748 377.244 Conditions for granting permits for surface  
749 exploratory and extraction operations.—

750 (1) Exploration for and extraction of minerals under ~~and by~~  
751 ~~virtue of~~ the authority of a grant of oil, gas, or mineral  
752 rights, or which, subsequent to such grant, may ~~be interpreted~~  
753 ~~to~~ include the right to explore for and extract minerals which  
754 are subject to extraction from the land by means other than

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755 through a well hole, that is by means of surface exploratory and  
756 extraction operations such as sifting of the sands, dragline,  
757 open pit mining, or other type of surface operation, which would  
758 include movement of sands, dirt, rock, or minerals, shall be  
759 exercised only pursuant to a permit issued by the Division of  
760 Water Resource Management upon the applicant's compliance  
761 ~~applicant complying~~ with the following conditions:

762 (a) The applicant must own a valid deed, or other muniment  
763 of title, or lease granting the applicant the right to explore  
764 for and extract oil, gas, and other minerals from the said  
765 lands.

766 (b) The applicant shall post a good and sufficient surety  
767 bond with the division in such amount as the division determines  
768 ~~may determine~~ is adequate to afford full and complete protection  
769 for the owner of the surface rights of the lands described in  
770 the application, conditioned upon the full and complete  
771 restoration, by the applicant, of the area over which the  
772 exploratory and extraction operations are conducted to the same  
773 condition and contour in existence before ~~prior to~~ such  
774 operations.

775 Section 15. For the 2016-2017 fiscal year, the sum of \$1  
776 million in nonrecurring funds is appropriated from the General  
777 Revenue Fund to the Department of Environmental Protection to  
778 conduct a high-pressure well stimulation study pursuant to s.  
779 377.2436, Florida Statutes.

780 Section 16. This act shall take effect July 1, 2016.

HB 19

2016

1                           A bill to be entitled  
2     An act relating to well stimulation treatments;  
3     creating s. 377.2415, F.S.; prohibiting well  
4     stimulation treatments for the exploration or  
5     production of oil or natural gas; defining the term  
6     "well stimulation treatment"; providing an effective  
7     date.

8  
9     WHEREAS, well stimulation treatments can involve the use of  
10    hundreds of chemicals, some of which are known to be  
11    carcinogenic or could otherwise be harmful to human health, and

12     WHEREAS, exposure to the chemicals used in well stimulation  
13    treatments may pose a widespread and significant risk to public  
14    health and safety and the environment, and

15     WHEREAS, well stimulation treatments may involve the use of  
16    substantial amounts of freshwater at a time when many Florida  
17    municipalities are struggling with the impacts that water  
18    scarcity may have in the state in the near future, and

19     WHEREAS, well stimulation treatments may result in the  
20    emission of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide and  
21    methane, all of which would further exacerbate climate change  
22    and its impacts to Florida's economy and environment, and

23     WHEREAS, well stimulation treatments may harm wildlife,  
24    including species that are protected under federal and state  
25    endangered species laws, and

26     WHEREAS, the prohibition of well stimulation treatments

Page 1 of 2

CODING: Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

hb0019-00

HB 19

2016

will protect the public health and welfare of the state, NOW,  
THEREFORE,

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Section 377.2415, Florida Statutes, is created  
to read:

377.2415 Prohibition of well stimulation treatments.--  
Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person may not  
perform well stimulation treatments for the exploration or  
production of oil or natural gas in this state. As used in this  
section, the term "well stimulation treatment" means any  
treatment of a well designed to enhance oil and gas production  
or recovery by increasing the permeability of the formation or  
the flow of fluid through the well, including, but not limited  
to, hydraulic fracturing, acid fracturing, and acid matrix  
stimulation.

Section 2. This act shall take effect October 1, 2016.

By Senator Soto

14-00189A-16

2016166\_\_

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to oil and natural gas production or recovery; creating s. 377.375, F.S.; defining the terms "hydraulic fracturing" and "well stimulation treatment"; prohibiting a person from engaging in hydraulic fracturing or performing well stimulation treatments in this state or the waters adjacent to this state; prohibiting a person from disposing of related materials and byproducts of hydraulic fracturing or well stimulation treatments; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Section 377.375, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

377.375 Oil and gas production or recovery; certain methods prohibited.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:

(a) "Hydraulic fracturing" means the process of pumping a fluid into or under the surface of the ground in order to create fractures in rock for the purpose of producing or recovering oil or natural gas.

(b) "Well stimulation treatment" means any treatment of a well designed to enhance oil and natural gas production or recovery by increasing the permeability of the formation or the flow of fluid through the well, including, but not limited to, hydraulic fracturing, acid fracturing, and acid matrix stimulation.

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30       (2) PROHIBITIONS.-A person may not engage in:

31       (a) Hydraulic fracturing or perform well stimulation  
32 treatments for the exploration or production of oil or natural  
33 gas within the state or in the waters adjacent to the state.

34       (b) The disposal of related materials and byproducts of  
35 hydraulic fracturing or well stimulation.

36       Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2016.



RESOLUTION NO. 15-\_\_

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, FLORIDA, SUPPORTING PROPOSED LEGISLATION PROVIDING A STATEWIDE PROHIBITION ON HYDRAULIC FRACTURING, ACID FRACTURING, AND WELL STIMULATION PERFORMED FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXPLORATION OR PRODUCTION OF OIL OR NATURAL GAS IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA; PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.**

WHEREAS, the Franklin County Board of County Commissioners takes great pride in supporting the highest quality of life among Franklin County residents; and

WHEREAS, the Franklin County Board of County Commissioners is dedicated to protecting and improving our most precious natural resources; and

WHEREAS, the Franklin County Board of County Commissioners are further dedicated to the protection and conservation of the commercial seafood industry of the Apalachicola River and Bay system, and its biodiversity, and

WHEREAS, the oyster industry is in decline and requires adequate flows of unpolluted fresh water; and

WHEREAS, the State of Florida has spent millions of dollars purchasing land in the Tate's Hell Forest for conservation and protection of the water quality of the Apalachicola River and Bay, and that Franklin County desires that all such lands be protected from hydraulic fracturing; and

WHEREAS, Franklin County is concerned about, and opposes, upstream hydraulic fracturing;

WHEREAS, hydraulic fracturing, also known as well stimulation, may involve the use of hundreds of chemicals, some of which are known to be carcinogenic or could otherwise be harmful to human beings; and

WHEREAS, exposure to the chemicals used in well stimulation treatments may pose a widespread and significant risk to public health and the State of Florida's most precious natural resources; and

WHEREAS, hydraulic fracturing may involve the use of substantial amount of freshwater at a time when many Florida local governments are struggling with the impacts that water scarcity may have in the state in the near future; and

MARCIA JOHNSON, CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT  
FRANKLIN COUNTY, FLORIDA

BY: \_\_\_\_\_

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY ATTORNEY  
FRANKLIN COUNTY, FLORIDA

BY: \_\_\_\_\_  
Thomas M. Shuler, County Attorney

## National Assessment of Oil and Gas

# Assessment of Undiscovered Oil and Gas Resources of the East Coast Mesozoic Basins of the Piedmont, Blue Ridge Thrust Belt, Atlantic Coastal Plain, and New England Provinces, 2011

## Introduction

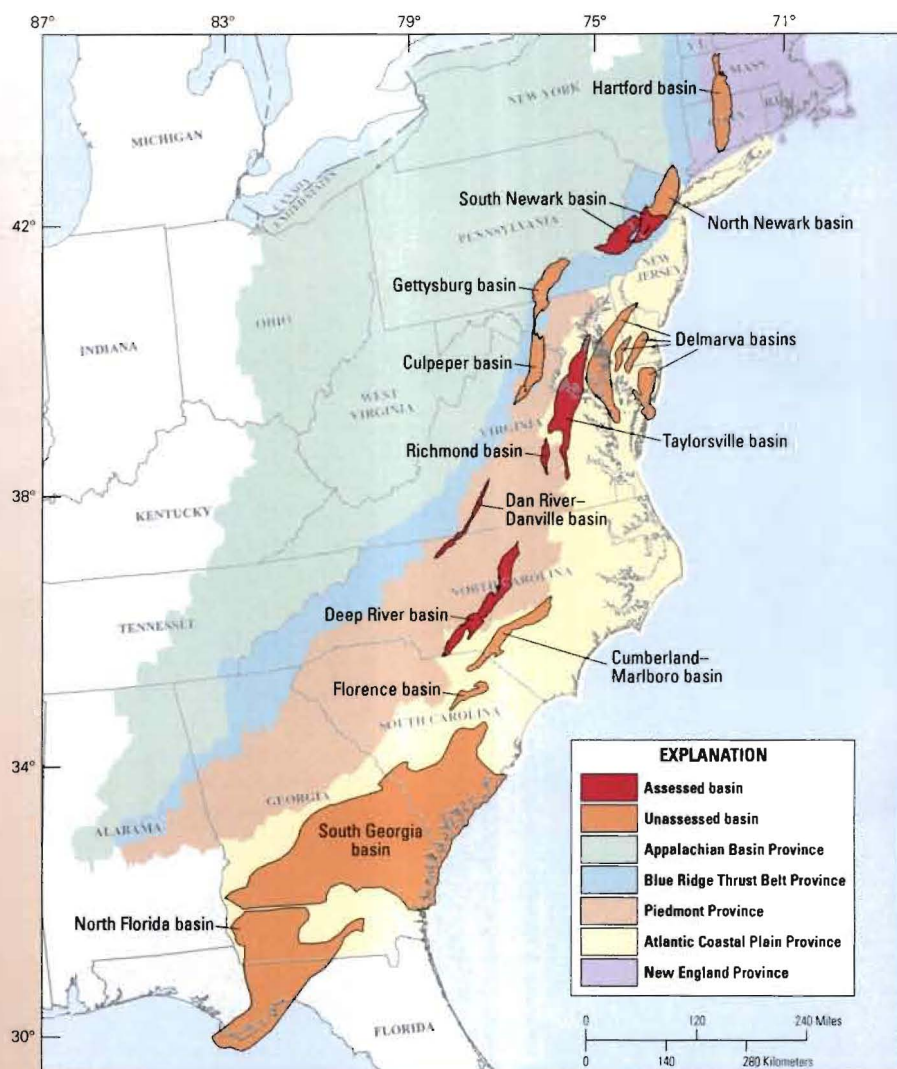
During the early opening of the Atlantic Ocean in the Mesozoic Era, numerous extensional basins formed along the eastern margin of the North American continent from Florida northward to New England and parts of adjacent Canada. The basins extend generally from the offshore Atlantic continental margin westward beneath the Atlantic Coastal Plain to the Appalachian Mountains. Using a geology-based assessment method, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) estimated a mean undiscovered natural gas resource of 3,860 billion cubic feet and a mean undiscovered natural gas liquids resource of 135 million barrels in continuous accumulations within five of the East Coast Mesozoic basins (fig. 1; table 1): the Deep River, Dan River-Danville, and Richmond basins, which are within the Piedmont Province of North Carolina and Virginia; the Taylorsville basin, which is almost entirely within the Atlantic Coastal Plain Province of Virginia and Maryland; and the southern part of the Newark basin (herein referred to as the South Newark basin), which is within the Blue Ridge Thrust Belt Province of New Jersey (fig. 1). The provinces, which contain these extensional basins, extend across parts of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts (fig. 1).

The basins formed along the continental margin in response to the regional uplift, extension (rifting), and crustal thinning that occurred during the early opening of the Atlantic Ocean in middle Carnian (Late Triassic) time, approximately 227 million years ago. The basins were filled with a variety of sediments as they formed, including boulder beds, coarse-grained fluvial to deltaic sandstones, red siltstones, mudstones, gray and

black shales, and coal. These deposits represent the diverse fluvial to deltaic and lacustrine environments that existed within the basins. The rifting ended early in the Jurassic with the onset of regional volcanism and intrusion of diabase dikes and sills.

## Source Rocks

The source rocks for oil and gas within the Mesozoic basins include the gray and black shales and the coal beds. The shales accumulated in nearshore deltas, in interdistributary bays, and in the deeper portions of the lakes that



**Figure 1.** Map of the Eastern United States showing the locations of the five quantitatively (volumetrically) assessed East Coast Mesozoic basins, the nine basins that were not volumetrically assessed, and the U.S. Geological Survey province boundaries. Each basin includes one continuous gas assessment unit (tables 1, 2).



**Table 1.** East Coast Mesozoic basin assessment results.

[MMBO, million barrels of oil; BCFG, billion cubic feet of gas; MMBNGL, million barrels of natural gas liquids; TPS, total petroleum system; AU, assessment unit. Results shown are fully risked estimates. For gas accumulations, all liquids are included as NGL (natural gas liquids). F95 represents a 95-percent chance of at least the amount tabulated; other fractiles are defined similarly. Fractiles are additive under the assumption of perfect positive correlation. Gray shading indicates not applicable]

Total Petroleum System (TPS) and Assessment Unit (AU)	Field type	Total undiscovered resources											
		Oil (MMBO)				Gas (BCFG)				NGL (MMBNGL)			
		F95	F50	F5	Mean	F95	F50	F5	Mean	F95	F50	F5	Mean
Taylorsville Basin Composite TPS													
Taylorsville Basin Continuous Gas AU	Gas					516	985	1,880	1,064	16	34	71	37
Richmond Basin Composite TPS													
Richmond Basin Continuous Gas AU	Gas					99	194	382	211	4	10	20	11
Newark Basin Composite TPS													
South Newark Basin Continuous Gas AU	Gas					363	785	1,698	876	1	4	10	4
Deep River Basin Composite TPS													
Deep River Basin Continuous Gas AU	Gas					779	1,527	2,990	1,660	35	75	158	83
Dan River-Danville Basin Composite TPS													
Dan River-Danville Basin Continuous Gas AU	Gas					17	42	106	49	0	0	1	0
Total continuous resources						1,774	3,533	7,056	3,860	56	123	260	135

occupied the basins. The majority of the coal accumulated in marshes and swamps that developed around the basin margins early in the depositional history of the basins. In addition, smaller amounts of coal accumulated locally within the overlying deltaic deposits. Black shale beds may range in thickness from a few feet to several hundred feet. Kerogen in these beds generally consists of material derived from vascular plants and algae, which are the types of kerogen that are prone to yield both gas and oil. With respect to the generation of liquid hydrocarbons, the thermal maturation values of the source rocks range widely from basin to basin, from within the zone of dry gas to immature. The potential reservoirs in these basins are continuous accumulations that encompass a variety of lithologies ranging from boulder conglomerates and very coarse sandstones to mudstone, shale, and coal. The shale beds that are interbedded with coarser grained strata may act effectively as seals.

## Resource Summary

The assessment of the East Coast Mesozoic basins is based on the geologic and geochemical characteristics of the individual total petroleum systems (TPS) that were recognized within the basins. For the petroleum source rock, the characteristics include the source rock richness, thermal maturation, timing of petroleum generation, and migration; for the reservoir rocks and seals, they include their stratigraphic position and content and petrophysical properties. Using this

geologic framework, the USGS defined a composite TPS and an assessment unit (AU) for continuous accumulations in each of the 14 major East Coast Mesozoic rift basins. The basins are present both onshore and offshore (in State-administered waters) of the Eastern United States (fig. 1). The USGS quantitatively assessed the technically recoverable, undiscovered resources within five of the total petroleum systems and associated assessment units that demonstrated the most potential for generating and accumulating hydrocarbons (fig. 1; tables 1, 2). Several assessment units appear to contain continuous accumulations of gas, within both the shale and coal source rocks and within the adjacent coarser grained, siliciclastic strata. Small amounts of oil and petroliferous hydrocarbons, such as asphalt, have been detected in some of the wells drilled in these basins.

For the total of the continuous resources, the USGS estimated a mean of 3,860 billion cubic feet of gas and a mean of 135 million barrels of natural gas liquids (table 1). The available data indicate that, of the five basins that were quantitatively assessed, the Deep River, Taylorsville, and South Newark basins appear to possess the potential to produce the most hydrocarbons (table 1).

## For Further Information

More information about the East Coast Mesozoic basins and the assessment methodology, as well as other oil and gas assessments, total petroleum systems, and assessment units may be found at this USGS Web site: <http://energy.usgs.gov>.

**Table 2.** East Coast Mesozoic basins with probable total petroleum systems that were not quantitatively assessed, showing type of total petroleum system and assessment unit.

Basin	Type of total petroleum system	Type of assessment unit
Hartford	Composite	Continuous gas
North Newark (northern half of Newark basin)	Composite	Continuous gas
Gettysburg	Composite	Continuous gas
Culpeper	Composite	Continuous gas
Delmarva (basins)	Composite	Continuous gas
Cumberland-Marlboro	Composite	Continuous gas
Florence	Composite	Continuous gas
South Georgia	Composite	Continuous gas
North Florida	Composite	Continuous gas

## East Coast Mesozoic Basin Assessment Team

Robert C. Milici ([rmilici@usgs.gov](mailto:rmilici@usgs.gov)),  
James L. Coleman, Elisabeth L. Rowan,  
Troy A. Cook, Ronald R. Charpentier,  
Mark A. Kirschbaum, Timothy R. Klett,  
Richard M. Pollastro, and Christopher J. Schenk.

## Acknowledgments

The East Coast Mesozoic Basin Assessment Team acknowledges the Directors and staff of the State geological surveys of North Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey for providing geological information and assisting with the basin-analysis workshops, which were held in preparation for the assessment.





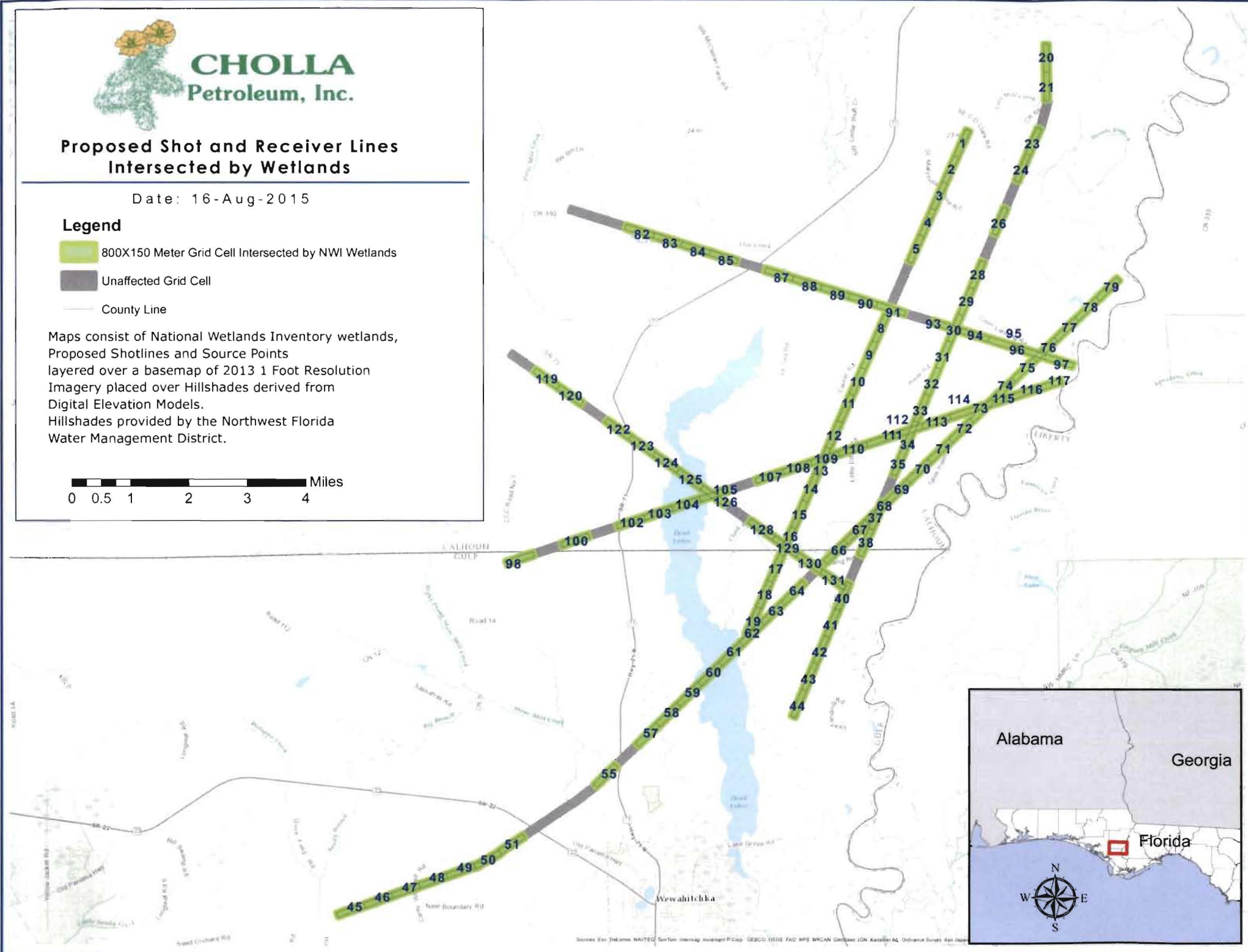
Date: 16-Aug-2015

## 800X150 Meter Grid Cell Intersected by NWI Wetlands

Unaffected Grid Cell

County Line

Maps consist of National Wetlands Inventory wetlands, Proposed Shotlines and Source Points layered over a basemap of 2013 1 Foot Resolution Imagery placed over Hillshades derived from Digital Elevation Models. Hillshades provided by the Northwest Florida Water Management District.



22

## TAYLOR COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

### County Commission Agenda Item

**SUBJECT/TITLE:**

THE BOARD TO CONSIDER A REQUEST BY THE TAYLOR COUNTY WATER AND SEWER DISTRICT TO AMEND COUNTY ORDINANCE 2015-01, ADOPTED FEBRUARY 17, 2015, TO ALLOW FOR MONTHLY MEETINGS RATHER THAN QUARTERLY MEETINGS, AS AGENDAED BY LYNETTE TAYLOR SENTER.

**MEETING DATE REQUESTED:**

NOVEMBER 16, 2015

**Statement of Issue:**

TAYLOR COASTAL WATER & SEWER DISTRICT REQUESTED AN ORDINANCE CHANGE ALLOWING FOR QUARTERLY MEETINGS RATHER THAN MONTHLY MEETINGS AND THE ORDINANCE WAS AMENDED ON FEBRUARY 17, 2015. THEY ARE NOW REQUESTING A RETURN TO MONTHLY MEETINGS.

**Recommended Action:****Fiscal Impact:****Budgeted Expense:****Submitted By:****Contact:**

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL / ISSUE ANALYSIS

**History, Facts & Issues:****Options:****Attachments:**

**TAYLOR COASTAL WATER & SEWER DISTRICT**

**18820 BEACH ROAD**

**PERRY, FL 32348**

**Phone/Fax: (850) 578-3043**

**[www.tcwsd.org](http://www.tcwsd.org)**

**[tcwsd@fairpoint.net](mailto:tcwsd@fairpoint.net)**

---

October 29, 2015

Annie Mae Murphy, Clerk of Court  
Taylor County Board of Commissioners  
PO Box 620  
Perry, FL 32347

Re: Amending Ordinance No. 2000-10, 2004-08, 2005-03

Dear Annie Mae,

On February 17, 2015 the Taylor County Board of Commissioners held a public hearing regarding an amendment to the above Ordinances. This amendment called for changing our Board Meetings from monthly to quarterly. We believe it passed with the caveat that our Board could always go back to monthly meetings if necessary.

If an amendment was done, we need a copy of that Amendment for our records. We would also like to let you know that our Board has decided to change the meetings back to monthly.

Is there anything further necessary on our part to notify you of this change?

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,



Lynette Taylor Senter  
Assistant Office Manager

Book Type[ BOCC ] Date[ 02/17/2015 ] Time[ 6:00 P.M.  
Book#[ 62 ] Minutes#[ 13 ] Meeting-Type[ REGULAR

---

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

TAYLOR COUNTY, FLORIDA

COURTHOUSE ANNEX

M I N U T E S

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 2015

6:00 P.M.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF TAYLOR COUNTY, FLORIDA, MET IN  
REGULAR SESSION ON THE ABOVE DATE.

PRESENT WERE PATRICIA PATTERSON, CHAIR, PAM FEAGLE, JIM MOODY AND  
JODY DEVANE, A QUORUM OF THE BOARD BEING PRESENT. COUNTY  
ADMINISTRATOR, DUSTIN HINKEL, CLERK OF COURT, ANNIE MAE MURPHY AND  
COUNTY ATTORNEY, CONRAD BISHOP, WERE ALSO PRESENT. MALCOLM PAGE WAS  
ABSENT DUE TO MEDICAL ISSUES.

PAM FEAGLE LED THE BOARD IN PRAYER, FOLLOWED BY PLEDGE OF  
ALLEGIANCE TO THE FLAG. THE BOARD WAS THEN CALLED TO ORDER BY CHAIR  
PATTERSON, AND BUSINESS TRANSACTED AS FOLLOWS:

UPON MOTION OF COMMISSIONER FEAGLE, WITH SECOND BY COMMISSIONER  
MOODY, AND BY UNANIMOUS VOTE, THE BOARD APPROVED THE AMENDED AGENDA  
FOR THIS DATE, AS FOLLOWS:

1. ADD 20A., THE BOARD TO REVIEW AND APPROVE A BID  
SOLICITATION DOCUMENT FOR DOCTORS' MEMORIAL HOSPITAL (DMH) TO  
PURCHASE LAPAROSCOPY/ARTHROSCOPY VIDEO SYSTEMS, AS AGENDAED  
BY THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR.
2. ADD 20B., THE BOARD TO REVIEW AND APPROVE A BID  
SOLICITATION DOCUMENT FOR DMH TO PURCHASE THIRTY-NINE  
MEDICAL/SURGICAL BEDS, AS AGENDAED BY THE COUNTY



8. THE BOARD HAVING HERETOFORE ADVERTISED FOR A PUBLIC HEARING,  
FOR THIS DATE AT 6:15 P.M., OR AS SOON THEREAFTER AS POSSIBLE,  
REGARDING THE PASSAGE OF A PROPOSED ORDINANCE WHICH AMENDS  
COUNTY ORDINANCE NOS. 2000-10, 2004-08 AND 2005-3, WHICH  
CREATED THE SPECIAL WATER AND SEWER DISTRICT IN THE AREA OF  
THE UNINCORPORATED TAYLOR COASTAL COMMUNITY.

UPON MOTION OF COMMISSIONER FEAGLE, WITH SECOND BY COMMISSIONER  
DEVANE, AND BY UNANIMOUS VOTE, THE COUNTY ATTORNEY WAS AUTHORIZED  
TO READ THE PROPOSED ORDINANCE BY TITLE.

THAT SAID PROPOSED ORDINANCE WILL CALL FOR QUARTERLY MEETINGS OF  
THE TAYLOR COASTAL WATER & SEWER DISTRICT BOARD IN LIEU OF MONTHLY  
MEETINGS, WITH SPECIAL MEETINGS CALLED AS NEEDED.

ALL PERSONS PRESENT WERE GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO DISCUSS AND ASK  
QUESTIONS REGARDING ADOPTION OF THE ABOVE PROPOSED ORDINANCE.

NO PERSONS PRESENT REQUESTED TO SPEAK REGARDING ADOPTION OF THE  
PROPOSED ORDINANCE, THEREFORE THE CHAIRMAN CLOSED THE PUBLIC  
HEARING.

AFTER DISCUSSION, COMMISSIONER FEAGLE MADE A MOTION, WITH SECOND BY  
COMMISSIONER DEVANE, TO ADOPT COUNTY ORDINANCE NO. 2015-01.

ROLL CALL VOTE:

YEA COMMISSIONER FEAGLE

YEA COMMISSIONER DEVANE

YEA COMMISSIONER MOODY

YEA CHAIR PATTERSON

COMMISSIONER PAGE (ABSENT)

THE MOTION PASSED BY A UNANIMOUS VOTE OF THE BOARD.

COUNTY ORDINANCE NO. 2015-01 IS AS FOLLOWS:

**ORDINANCE NO. 2015-01**

**AN ORDINANCE WHICH AMENDS ORDINANCE NO. 2000-10, 2004-08 AND ORDINANCE NO. 2005-3 WHICH CREATED THE SPECIAL WATER AND SEWER DISTRICT IN THE AREA OF UNINCORPORATED TAYLOR COASTAL COMMUNITY, TO PROVIDE FOR A CHANGE THAT DISTRICT BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS REQUESTED, PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.**

**WHEREAS**, the Board of Commissioners of the Taylor Coastal Water and Sewer District have requested that the Board of County Commissioners of Taylor County amend the above Ordinances to provide that the District Board of Commissioners hold their regular meeting on a quarterly basis instead of monthly, and

**WHEREAS**, the Board of County Commissioners of Taylor County have been informed that the operation of the Taylor Coastal Water and Sewer District is being run effectively and that quarterly meetings would be sufficient.

**THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF TAYLOR COUNTY, FLORIDA** as follows:

**Section 1.**

That the above mentioned Ordinances are amended as follows:

1. The District Board of Commissioners shall hold a regular quarterly meeting and special meetings as needed in an appropriate place within the District. A quorum shall consist of four (4) Commissioners at any meeting.

**Section 2. SEVERABILITY**

If any section, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance is held to be invalid or unconstitutional by any Court of competent jurisdiction, then said holding shall in no way affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance.

**SECTION 3. EFFECTIVE DATE**

This Ordinance shall take effect as provided by law and the Clerk is directed to send a certified copy to the Secretary of State of the State of Florida as provided by law.

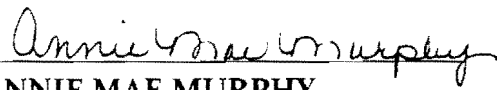
PASSED and ADOPTED by the Board of County Commissioners of Taylor County,  
Florida, on this 17<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2015.



**BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS  
TAYLOR COUNTY, FLORIDA**

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**PAT PATTERSON, Chairperson**

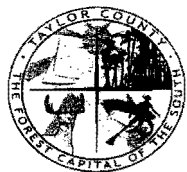
**ATTEST**

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**ANNIE MAE MURPHY,  
Clerk of Court**

**TAYLOR COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS**

***County Commission Agenda Item***

**SUBJECT/TITLE:**



THE BOARD TO REVIEW AND CONSIDER APPROVAL OF A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING A WORK PERFORMANCE INCENTIVE FOR REGULAR FULL AND PART TIME EMPLOYEES OF THE COUNTY, AS AGENDAED BY THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR

**MEETING DATE REQUESTED:**

NOVEMBER 16, 2015

**Statement of Issue:** THE BOARD TO CONSIDER AUTHORIZING ITS WORK PERFORMANCE INCENTIVE PROGRAM

**Recommended Action:** APPROVE

**Fiscal Impact:** APPROXIMATELY \$235,000

**Budgeted Expense:** YES

**Submitted By:** DUSTIN HINKEL, COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR

**Contact:** 838-3500x7

**SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL / ISSUE ANALYSIS**

**History, Facts & Issues:** FROM TIME TO TIME THE BOARD HAS AUTHORIZED THE PROVISION OF WORK PERFORMANCE INCENTIVES TO REWARD EMPLOYEES WHO HAVE MET WORK PLACE STANDARDS AND HAVE HELPED THE ORGANIZATION PROGRESS. AT THIS YEAR'S BUDGET SESSION THE BOARD TASKED STAFF TO BRING A RECOMMENDATION TO FUND THE PROGRAM FOR THIS FISCAL YEAR. AFTER CAREFUL CONSIDERATION STAFF RECOMMENDS THAT INCENTIVES OF \$750 FOR REGULAR FULL TIME AND \$300 FOR REGULAR PART-TIME EMPLOYEES BE FUNDED. THESE INCENTIVES WILL BE NET OF TAXES AND OTHER WITHHOLDING CHARGES PASSED ONTO THE EMPLOYEE. ALSO, PER BOARD INSTRUCTIONS, THE INCENTIVE WILL BE GIVEN TO THOSE EMPLOYEES WHO RECEIVED LESS THAN THE INCENTIVE AMOUNT IN SALARY ADJUSTMENTS DURING THE BUDGET SESSION.

**Options:** APPROVE  
DISAPPROVE AND RECOMMEND AMENDMENTS

**Attachments:** AUTHORIZING RESOLUTION

**RESOLUTION 2015-11-\_\_**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS  
OF TAYLOR COUNTY, FLORIDA, PROVIDING A WORK  
PERFORMANCE INCENTIVE PAYMENT FOR EMPLOYEES AND  
PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.**

**RECITALS**

**WHEREAS**, the Board of County Commissioners, the Constitutional Officers, and the County Administrator are blessed to have loyal and dedicated employees serving the needs of the residents of Taylor County, and

**WHEREAS**, during a time that Taylor County has been experiencing significant increases in unfunded mandates from the state and the cost of living has risen substantially; our dedicated employees continue to persevere, doing more with less, and

**WHEREAS**, in recognition of the efficiencies and efforts of the employees in carrying out their assigned tasks, it is the desire of the Board County Commissioners of Taylor County, Florida to grant each qualified employee as provided below, a one-time "Work Performance Incentive."

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, by the Board of County Commissioners of Taylor County, Florida, as follows:

- 1) All full-time Taylor County employees who are employed as of the effective date of this resolution who receive or have received a successful evaluation shall receive a separate payment of \$750, net of taxes, withholding, and salary adjustment effective October 1, 2015.
- 2) All regular part-time Taylor County employees who are employed as of the effective date of this resolution who receive or have received a successful evaluation shall receive a separate payment of \$300, net of taxes, withholding, and salary adjustment effective October 1, 2015.

**THIS RESOLUTION IS PASSED AND ADOPTED in regular session this 16th day of November 2015.**

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS  
TAYLOR COUNTY, FLORIDA

BY: \_\_\_\_\_  
Chair

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
ANNIE MAE MURPHY, Clerk

24

## TAYLOR COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

### County Commission Agenda Item

**SUBJECT/TITLE:**



THE BOARD TO CONSIDER APPROVAL OF A LETTER OF SUPPORT FOR THE NORTH FLORIDA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP, INC., AS AGENDAED BY THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR.

**MEETING DATE REQUESTED:**

NOVEMBER 16, 2015

**Statement of Issue:**

**Recommended Action:**

**Fiscal Impact:**

**Budgeted Expense:**

**Submitted By:**

**Contact:**

**SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL / ISSUE ANALYSIS**

**History, Facts & Issues:**

**Options:**

**Attachments:**

**Cc:** Hendry, Jeffrey <jhendry@iog.fsu.edu>

**Subject:** Letters of Support for the 2016 Rural Regional Development Grant

The NFEDP is in the process of preparing the 2016 Rural Regional Development Grant which requires letters of support from each of the counties. I have attached a document with the 2015 letters that were submitted by your county. Please work with your BOCC and generate a letter of support for the 2016 grant. Please contact me with questions. Thanks!

Diane



**Diane Scholz**

**Director - Rural and Economic Development Services**

**The John Scott Dailey Florida Institute of Government at**

**Florida State University**

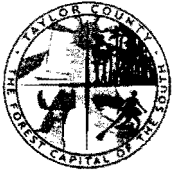
**3200 Commonwealth Boulevard, Suite 7**

**Tallahassee, Florida 32303**

**Office: 850/487-3309 Cell: 850/728-5191**

**Email: [dscholz@iog.fsu.edu](mailto:dscholz@iog.fsu.edu)**

**Skype: diane.scholz**



## TAYLOR COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

ANNIE MAE MURPHY, Clerk  
Post Office Box 620  
Perry, Florida 32348  
(850) 838-3506 Phone  
(850) 838-3549 Fax

DUSTIN M. HINKEL, County Administrator  
201 East Green Street  
Perry, Florida 32347  
(850) 838-3500, extension 7 Phone  
(850) 838-3501 Fax

CONRAD C. BISHOP, JR., County Attorney  
Post Office Box 167  
Perry, Florida 32348  
(850) 584-6113 Phone  
(850) 584-2433 Fax

November 10, 2015

Julie Conley, Chair  
North Florida Economic Development Partnership, Inc.  
3200 Commonwealth Blvd.  
Suite 7  
Tallahassee, FL 32303

Dear Ms. Conley:

On behalf of the Taylor County Board of County Commissioners, this letter is being sent to you in support of the North Florida Economic Development Partnership (NFEDP) and its Regional Rural Development Grant applications being submitted to the Department for Economic Opportunity to benefit the economic development and growth of North Florida.

Taylor County has been a member of the NFEDP since the inception of the Partnership and continues to support its growth and successes through participation and our per capita membership dues which have already been approved, processed, and forwarded to the NFEDP offices. We anticipate continued progress, not only for Taylor County, but for all of the 14 counties comprising the North Central Florida Rural Area of Critical Economic Concern (RACEC) and are pleased to participate in an active role in this growth.

Sincerely,

Chair  
Taylor County Board of County Commissioners



**TAYLOR COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS**

**County Commission Agenda Item**

**SUBJECT/TITLE:**

Resolution to Adopt 2015 Local Mitigation Strategy Plan with Annex1 and 2



**MEETING DATE REQUESTED:**

November 16, 2015

**Statement of Issue:** Board to consider approval of draft resolution stating the adoption of the Taylor County Local Mitigation Strategy Plan.

**Recommended Action:** Adopt the Local Mitigation Strategy Plan to include Annex 1- Taylor County Consolidated Hazard Analysis Plan and Annex 2- Taylor County Flood and Coastal Surge Warning Plan.

**Fiscal Impact:** The County will be ineligible for Pre- and Post-Disaster mitigation grant funds from FEMA without an adopted Local Mitigation Strategy Plan.

**Budgeted Expense:** N/A

**Submitted By:** Steve Spradley, Emergency Management Director

**Contact:** 850-838-3575

**SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL / ISSUE ANALYSIS**

**History, Facts & Issues:** As a requirement to be FEMA compliant it is necessary for Taylor County to adopt a resolution to its Local Mitigation Strategy to include the county's unincorporated areas. If the plan is not adopted then the County will be ineligible for Pre- and Post-Disaster mitigation grant funds from FEMA. In order to grant formal approval of the plan, FEMA will need a resolution adopting the 2015 Local Mitigation Strategy Plan. This plan is an update of the Local Mitigation Strategy Plan the board adopted in 2010, which expires January 6, 2016.

**Options:** Not to approve

**Attachments:** 1. Draft Resolution for Taylor County and its Unincorporated Areas  
2. Local Mitigation Strategy Plan with Annexes for Taylor County

**RESOLUTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_**

A RESOLUTION OF TAYLOR COUNTY, FLORIDA AND ITS UNINCORPORATED AREAS, ADOPTING THE REVISED UNIFIED TAYLOR COUNTY LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY PLAN.

WHEREAS, Taylor County and the City of Perry worked together to develop a multi-jurisdictional strategy known as the Unified Local Mitigation Strategy Plan to create a more disaster resistant community; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA2000) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) require communities to adopt a hazard mitigation plan in order to be eligible to receive pre-disaster and post-disaster federal funding for mitigation purposes; and

WHEREAS, the County and the City of Perry have participated in the Unified Local Mitigation Strategy Plan by the formation of the required Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group comprised of members from each community in Taylor County; and

WHEREAS, the LMS committee recommends the formal adoption of the Taylor County Local Mitigation Strategy Plan by resolution.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF TAYLOR COUNTY, FLORIDA, THAT:

**Section 1.** Taylor County, its Incorporated and Unincorporated areas approve and adopt the Unified Local Mitigation Strategy Plan in its entirety with projects and Annexes as adopted by the LMS Committee and agrees to be governed by the LMS plan attached hereto and incorporated as "Exhibit A" (set forth on CD ROM and titled as Taylor County LMS).

**Section 2.** Taylor County, its Incorporated and Unincorporated areas authorizes the appropriate County official(s) to pursue available funding opportunities for implementation of proposals designated therein and will, upon receipt of such funding or other necessary resources, seek to implement the actions contained in the mitigation strategies.

**Section 3.** Taylor County, its Incorporated and Unincorporated areas will continue to cooperate and participate in the LMS Planning process, hold regular meetings, including reporting of progress as required by FEMA, the Florida Department of Emergency Management Affairs and the LMS Committee.

Resolution No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Local Mitigation Strategy Plan  
Page 2

Board of County Commissioner \_\_\_\_\_ made a motion to adopt  
Resolution No. \_\_\_\_\_. The motion was seconded by Commissioner \_\_\_\_\_  
and upon roll call voted in favor of adopting the resolution.

The Resolution duly passed and was adopted this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2015.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Attest: Annie Mae Murphy, Clerk of Courts

\_\_\_\_\_  
Patricia Patterson, Chairman BCC



# Taylor County



## LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY - 2015



Taylor County  
Board of County Commissioners  
*taylorcountygov.com*

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# *Acknowledgements*

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The 2015 update of the Taylor County Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) was developed under the authority and support of the Taylor County Board of County Commissioners, and the City Council of Perry.

The Taylor County LMS update was developed in conjunction with the Taylor County Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group and other interested parties. The 2015 LMS was prepared by the Taylor County Department of Emergency Management.

The Taylor County LMS is available for public review at the Office of the Taylor County Department of Emergency Management, located at 591 East U.S. Highway 27, Perry, Florida, 32347, and once approved by FEMA, online at <http://taylorcountyem.com/>.

# *Executive Summary*

---

Taylor County is certainly accustomed to experiencing numerous natural and man-made disasters. Given its location and the fact it shares its entire southern border with the Gulf of Mexico, the County has experienced many tropical storms and other related weather events. This “Big Bend” area of Florida, of which Taylor County is a part of, is predicted to experience some of the highest storm surges found anywhere in the nation, and to some degree, the entire world, next only to the surges experienced by Bangladesh in the Indian Ocean. With its shallow offshore bathymetry, and the County’s low-lying coastal topography, it is extremely vulnerable to all types of tropical events, and even non-tropical events, such as the Winter Storm of 1993, which caused the deaths of several coastal inhabitants based on the rapid rise of the Gulf of Mexico.

Taylor County also is heavily forested. Its motto of being “The Forest Capitol of Florida” means it is also susceptible to forest fires, especially in the wildland/urban interface areas. The timber industry is one of the industrial lifelines in Taylor County, and employs many of its residents. Living with the threat of forest fire and its associated impacts requires constant surveillance.

In addition, Taylor County has several areas where its underlying Karsts topography makes sinkholes a reality, and a threat. Several have opened up in the past, causing damage and displacing residents, transportation routes, and businesses.

Much of Taylor County is categorized as wetlands (24%). The western boundary of Taylor County is the Aucilla River, which frequently floods, sometimes because of localized rainfall, and many times because of excessive rainfall anywhere along its path in other neighboring counties. Equally, the Steinhatchee, Econfina, and Fenholloway Rivers will on occasion flood, causing damage to homes and infrastructure.

Based on the constant threat of these hazards, and many more, their risk, and the extensive vulnerability of the county’s infrastructure, businesses, and homes, the Taylor County Board of County Commissioners and the City Commission of Perry sanctioned the development of the Taylor County (TC) Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS), and its various updates. The purpose of the LMS is to identify the hazards Taylor County is susceptible to, and develop strategies to reduce the risk to people and property from these risks. This is also important as more parts of Taylor County are being developed, with a goal of making them hazard resilient.

The 2015 Update of the Taylor County LMS is designed to provide an update of the progress made in implementing the goals, objectives, and projects developed by the LMS Working Group. The identification, reduction and management of risks from disasters are becoming increasingly important. If effective action is not taken, human and economic costs of disasters to communities in Taylor County could increase. Local governments, its citizens, businesses, industry, educational institutions, and community organizations must strive together to meet

mitigation objectives. This LMS is a compilation of the efforts of these stakeholders' to identify their mitigation goals and objectives, and develop mitigation initiatives based on their vulnerability to the hazards of Taylor County. Implementation of the hazard mitigation objectives will be accomplished through personal awareness and responsibility, coupled with governmental regulation and enforcement, as well as public awareness and support. Taken as a whole, these efforts will help make Taylor County a safer, more disaster resilient community.

# ***I. Introduction***

---

## **A. Purpose**

The Taylor County LMS Working Group has been active in helping make the population, neighborhoods, businesses and institutions of the community more resistant to the impacts of future disasters. The LMS Working Group is undertaking a comprehensive, detailed evaluation of the vulnerabilities of the community to all types of future natural, technological and societal hazards in order to identify ways to make the county more resistant to their impacts.

The Taylor County LMS is intended by the Working Group to serve many purposes. These include the following:

### **1. Promote Compliance with State and Federal Program Requirements**

Section 322 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, enacted under Section 104 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, requires new and revitalized planning requirements for local mitigation plans. In addition, there are a number of state and federal grant programs, policies, and regulations that encourage or even mandate local governments to develop and maintain a comprehensive hazard mitigation plan. This plan is specifically intended to assist the participating local governments comply with these requirements, and to enable them to more fully and quickly respond to state and federal funding opportunities for mitigation-related projects. Because the plan will define, justify and prioritize mitigation initiatives that have been formulated through a technically valid hazard analysis and vulnerability assessment process, the participating organizations will be better prepared to more quickly and easily develop the necessary grant application materials for seeking state and federal funding.

### **2. Enhance Public Awareness and Understanding**

The LMS Working Group is interested in finding ways to make the community as a whole more aware of the natural and technological hazards that threaten the public health and safety, the economic vitality of businesses, and the operational capability of important institutions. The Taylor County LMS will identify the hazards threatening Taylor County and provide an assessment of the relative level of risk they pose. It will also detail the



specific vulnerabilities of the City of Perry and many of the facilities that are important to the community's daily life. The LMS will also include a number of proposals of ways to avoid or minimize those vulnerabilities. This information will be very helpful to individuals that wish to understand how the community could become safer from the impacts of future disasters.

### **3. Provide a Methodical, Substantive Approach to Mitigation Planning**

The approach utilized by the Taylor County LMS Working Group relies on a step-wise application of soundly based planning concepts in a methodical process to identify vulnerabilities to future disasters and to propose the mitigation initiatives necessary to avoid or minimize those vulnerabilities. Each step in the planning process builds upon the previous step, so that there is a high level of assurance that the mitigation initiatives proposed by the participants have a valid basis for both their justification and priority for implementation.

### **4. Provide a Flexible Approach to the Planning Process**

The planning process is very flexible in meeting the analysis and documentation needs. The planning effort used provides for the creation of this document, as well as the preparation of numerous other reports regarding the technical analyses undertaken. In this way, the plan assists the Working Group with utilizing a full range of information in the technical analysis and the formulation of proposed mitigation initiatives for incorporation into this plan.

### **5. Create a Decision Tool for Management**

The Taylor County LMS will provide information needed by the managers and leaders of government, business and industry, community associations and other key institutions and organizations to take actions to address vulnerabilities to future disasters. It will also provide proposals for specific projects and programs that are needed to eliminate or minimize those vulnerabilities. This approach is intended to provide a decision tool for the management of participating organizations and agencies regarding why the proposed mitigation initiatives should be implemented, which should be implemented first, and the economic and public welfare benefits of doing so.

### **6. Enhance Policies for Hazard Mitigation Capability**

A component of the hazard mitigation planning process is the analysis of the existing policy, program and regulatory basis for control of growth and development. This process involves cataloging the current mitigation-related policies of Taylor County so that they can be compared with and against the hazards that threaten the unincorporated areas or the City of Perry and the relative risks they pose to these communities. When the risks posed to the community by a specific hazard are not adequately addressed in the community's policy or regulatory framework, the impacts of future disasters can be even more severe. The planning process utilized by the Working Group supports detailed comparison of the community's policy controls to the level of risk posed by specific hazards.

## **7. Assure Inter-Jurisdictional Coordination of Mitigation-Related Programming**

A key purpose of the planning process is to ensure that proposals for mitigation initiatives are reviewed and coordinated among the participating jurisdictions within the County. In this way, there is a high level of confidence that mitigation initiatives proposed by one jurisdiction or participating organization, when implemented, will be compatible with the interests of adjacent jurisdictions and unlikely to duplicate or interfere with mitigation initiatives proposed by others. The operating procedures of the Working Group mandate that all proposed mitigation initiatives, regardless of their origin, will be coordinated among all of the participants in the planning prior to their approval for incorporation into the plan.

### **B. Scope**

The Taylor County LMS is designed to identify current projects that, if implemented and funded, could reduce the County's and City of Perry's vulnerability and risk to known natural and man-made disasters. It incorporates pertinent portions of the Taylor County/City of Perry Comprehensive Plan (growth management plan). The Taylor County Comprehensive Land Development Plan (COMP) identifies the current and future land use plans for the County, and is a powerful mitigation tool. The LMS provides guidance to the continual update of the COMP Plan, thus providing a mechanism to mitigate inappropriate development in vulnerable areas. In addition, the LMS is an integral part of the Taylor County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Mitigation is one of the key phases of emergency management, and the CEMP relies heavily on the contents of the LMS to help identify what the operational needs of the County may be based on through the identification of areas susceptible to hazards. These areas include places where residents live, critical infrastructure/key assets (CIKR) are located, and where the basic public infrastructure is located that may be vulnerable to any known hazard.

## ***II. Mitigation Planning Process***

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### **A. Coordinated Planning Process**

At the core of the mitigation planning process is coordination and partnership among the governmental units involved in the planning effort. In addition, the planning process relies on the close involvement of public and private sector organizations, such as environmental organizations, homeowners associations, the insurance industry and relief organizations. The creation of the organizational structure was the first step in the development of the Taylor County LMS. The second step was to ensure the citizens of Taylor County were informed and

educated about the LMS. The results were the establishment of an effective and productive LMS.

The original Taylor County Local Mitigation Strategy was developed and adopted by the Taylor County Board of County Commissioners and the City of Perry in October, 1999. Subsequent to that, it was revised and re-adopted again in February, 2005 to meet the requirement of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA2000). The LMS is posted on the Taylor County website for public review at <http://www.taylorcountygov.com/pdf/em/LocalMitigationStrategy.pdf>

In 2009, the Taylor County LMS was updated with a completion date of March, 2010 and an official acceptance later dated January 6, 2011 received from FEMA.

In 2014, the Taylor County Department of Emergency Management in conjunction with the LMS Working Group began the process of updating the current Local Mitigation Strategy. Since the last approval the LMS Working Group met quarterly for a total of fourteen times between 2011 and January, 2015 to refine the projects and overall mitigation strategy for Taylor County and the City of Perry. Public participation was encouraged by way of Taylor County Emergency Management website. The Emergency Management Director held the Chairman position, with the Emergency Management Coordinator filling the Co-Chair post. The City of Perry was a full participant in the LMS Update process.

This plan has been completed and was formally adopted by the governing bodies of Taylor County, Taylor County Board of County Commissioners and the City of Perry on \_\_\_\_\_. A copy of the executed resolution is included in the submission to FEMA for review and approval.

## **B. Public Involvement**

Taylor County understands the importance of including the public in this hazard mitigation planning process. Multiple opportunities have been and will be given to allow the public to comment on the drafts of the written plan.

From January 2011 through December, 2014, the LMS Working Group met fourteen times to discuss the progress of the identified mitigation projects, and the development of the plan update. This series of meetings included members of the Taylor County LMS Working Group and representatives from the City of Perry, Taylor County Chamber of Commerce, the American Red Cross, United Way, the Florida Division of Forestry, Florida Division of Emergency Management, and neighboring county emergency management officials, and others. The meetings were noticed by way of a press release or blast email to encourage general public participation. On some occasion's members of the general public attended meetings.

The Director of Taylor County Emergency Management (LMS Working Group Chair), the LMS Working Group, and the City of Perry worked together to update and refine the list of

projects in the 2015 LMS. The standard county procedure for public comment on the procurement of services was followed. Several meetings had members of the business industry attend for the first time. In addition, several private citizens (retired County/City employees, others) also attended these meetings. The public was made aware of the draft LMS and given the opportunity to provide comments prior to finalization. This was done via the public announcement made for the April 23, 2015 LMS Meeting. In that announcement, the public was made aware that the draft Taylor LMS was posted on the Taylor County government website, and that the purpose of April 23, 2015 LMS meeting was to solicit public comments for the draft LMS ([Appendix 3](#)). No comments were received from the general public on the draft version of the 2015 LMS Update. The final plan will be placed on the website for the public to review at any time.

### **C. Other Interested Parties Participation**

All LMS meetings were noticed to the general public, special districts and authorities (e.g. Big Bend Water Authority), other utilities, Non-Government Organizations (e.g. American Red Cross), constitutional officers (e.g. Sheriff, School Board, others), and appropriate state agencies (e.g. Division of Forestry, Division of Emergency Management). Between January 2011 and April 2015, these agencies were invited to send representatives to the fourteen LMS Working Group meetings held during this timeframe. A list of attendees and agendas of each meeting held between 2011 and 2015 is provided in Appendix 3.

Some of the key participants in the LMS development and implementation include:

#### **1. City of Perry**

The City of Perry has been identified as the only incorporated city in the county and has been a consistent member of the LMS Working Group. The City Manager was instrumental in the execution of the Inter-Local Agreement between Taylor County and the City of Perry pertaining to participating in the Taylor County LMS. This agreement outlined the partnership between the two entities with respect to mitigation planning including the various terms, conditions, and responsibilities. Several of the ongoing LMS projects are located in the City of Perry, one of which was completed in 2014.

#### **2. Taylor County School Board**

The TC School Board is a member of the LMS Working Group, and has participated in the LMS planning process. Mitigation funds have been identified and secured for shuttering of school facilities. The School Board is also active in the supplying shelter spaces and transportation during emergencies in Taylor County. The School Board has formally adopted the LMS, and will continue to participate on the LMS Working Group.

#### **3. Big Bend Water Authority (BBWA)**

The Big Bend Water Authority is a public body authorized by Section 373.1962, Florida Statutes. It was created by InterLocal Agreement pursuant to Section 163.01, Florida Statutes. The counties of Dixie and Taylor are the parties to that agreement. The

Authority has participated in the LMS planning process, and has attended LMS Working Group meetings to discuss issues pertinent to the area of coverage provided by the BBWA (Steinhatchee).

#### **4. Florida Division of Forestry**

During the initial planning efforts in 1998, the Florida Division of Forestry served on the LMS Working Group. Since that time, a Forestry representative continues to act in this liaison position between the State and this local organization. The Division is very involved statewide in mitigation efforts to prevent forest fires and to protect the state parks and timber areas, and their experience and expertise have assisted in the profiling of fire hazards and the effective mitigation measures. The current DOF Chief Ranger responsible for Taylor County serves on the LMS Working Group. Between 2010 – 2015, the DOF sponsored several Firewise Community outreach events, including one in Steinhatchee, and one at the Forest Festival in the City of Perry. They continue to supply information pertinent to Taylor County fire mitigation efforts including:

- Fire Risk Assessment System (FRAS) at <http://www.fl-dof.com/wildfire/index.html>
- Historical Fire Data
- GIS data files for fire mapping and analysis
- Personal knowledge and fire profiling and fire mitigation

#### **5. Florida Division of Emergency Management**

The FDEM has provided continual support to Taylor County LMS Working Group efforts. Annually, the Working Group submits a report to FDEM highlighting the progress made to date on the LMS Plan projects. FDEM has attended and participated in the LMS planning process. Recently, FDEM provided critical information pertinent to the update of the 2010 LMS Plan, as it pertained to significant changes made in the Robert T. Stafford Act. FDEM is willing to offer assistance to Taylor County upon request.

#### **6. Neighboring County Emergency Management**

Four counties have contiguous borders with Taylor County. All were invited to the LMS Working Group meetings. These included invitation to the directors of:

- Dixie County Emergency Management
- Jefferson County Emergency Management
- Madison County Emergency Management
- Lafayette County Emergency Management

Historically, these counties share similar hazard vulnerabilities, and have similar risks to Taylor County. The County has provided assistance to these neighbors in prior events, and maintains a working relationship with each.

## D. 2015 LMS Working Group Membership

Since its original meetings, the LMS Working group agencies have changed very little, but some of the active representatives have. The 2015 LMS Working Group is currently comprised of:

### Taylor County LMS Working Group

Steve Spradley, Chair	Taylor County Emergency Management Director
Dustin Hinkel	Taylor County Administrator
Margaret Dunn	Deputy County Administrator
Carrie Williams	Taylor County Animal Control Coordinator
Danny Griner	Taylor County Building Director
Jami Boothby	Taylor County CRS Coordinator
Kristy Anderson	Taylor County Emergency Management Coordinator
Kenneth Dudley	Taylor County Engineer
Andy McLeod	Taylor County Public Works Director
Chris Folsom	Taylor County Sheriff's Office 911 Coordinator
Dan Anderson	Taylor County School Board Safety Director
Barney Johnson	City of Perry, Public Works Director
Bob Brown	City of Perry, City Manager
Jack Smith	Florida Division of Forestry, Chief Ranger
Leroy Marshal	Suwanee River Water Management District
Glenda Hamby	United Way, Local Director
Gary Wambolt	Taylor County, Environmental Services Director
Stephen Caruso	City of Perry, Wastewater Superintendent
Ed Ward	Florida Department of Transportation
Brian Bradshaw	FDEM Region 2 Coordinator

## E. LMS Working Group Meetings

The Taylor County LMS Working Group has consistently met since its inception in 2011. Between May 2011 and April, 2015, the LMS Working Group met fourteen times to keep the LMS Plan up to date, and keep track of the projects identified in the April 2011 LMS Plan. The purpose and general agency representation of all the LMS meetings is provided below. The minutes and list of attendees of these meetings is maintained by the Taylor County Emergency Management Department. The meeting announcements, agendas, and a list of attendees are provided in Appendix 3, beginning with May 5, 2011 – April 23, 2015.

- **May 5, 2011 LMS Working Group Meeting**

An overview of the LMS goals and project list was given. D. Hinkel gave a recap of the results of the LMS update process. The LMS was approved by FEMA for the unincorporated county on January 6, 2011 for another 5 year cycle. Discussion was had

with the group of a functional exercise and gave an update of the exercise development. The suggestions included evacuation, multi-agency coordination, incident command, chemical expertise and knowledge, public information dissemination, incident communications, emergency notification, HAZMAT operation, medical surge, and patient triage and care.

- **August 9, 2011 – LMS Working Group Meeting**

The meeting was attended by members from Taylor County Public Works, Engineering, Building Department, Animal Control, Sheriff's Office, Emergency Management, the County Manager and the City of Perry. Representatives from the Florida Division of Forestry were also in attendance. These became the core LMS Working Group members. L. Herbert, FDEM Mitigation gave an informative presentation on the different funding sources FDEM managers can assist county LMS groups in applying for and managing.

S. Dopp presented an overview of an economic recovery study that NCFRPC is developing. The study will use HAZUS software to model the impact of hurricanes impacting the area. The framework for the LTR plan was discussed indicating the development of a Task Force who developed a community vision with goals and projects to attain that vision.

- **November 17, 2011 – LMS Working Group Meeting**

Multiple agencies gave updates on the progress of ongoing mitigation projects. D. Hinkel and F. Koutnik then briefed the group on the final draft of the Long-Term recovery plan. TCEM incorporated Florida Forest Service's LMS action plan and project update into the LMS on 8/10/11. M. Cox will coordinate with FDEM - Mitigation on opportunities to leverage CDBG and Ship funds with RCMP fund (8/9/11).

- **April 18, 2012 – LMS Working Group Meeting**

The LMS chair, D. Hinkel stated that TCEM has completed the RFP's for Debris Management and Monitoring and they are currently done and are now pursuing contracts for bids. He also informed all that he would still request FDOT to handle debris on Federal and State roads. The Vol. FD will be transitioning to SLRS radios and phone paging.

K. Slover and C. Zambito were present from the private engineering firm Dewberry. Mr. Slover presented a PPT presentation on their mission for FEMA to update the flood maps to digital format for Taylor, Dixie, and Levy County. The new process would greatly enhance the clarity and accuracy of potential coastal flooding. B. Ratliff stated that the Property Appraisers Office currently has flood/surge maps on his website.

- **August 21, 2012 – LMS Working Group Meeting**

The Working Group met to discuss the updates of the ongoing efforts with the LMS projects. The general public and private industry was invited to attend. The county has selected O'Brien's Response Management Inc. as our Debris Monitoring contractor and we are currently in contract negotiations. E. Ward, FDOT, reported that one lesson



learned from Tropical Storm Debby was that several areas flooded that never had and they were in the process of putting together a “Hot Spot” list. Changes made in several of the LMS projects were noted. D. Hinkel stated that TCEM is still working with FDEM on updating our CEMP, ESF, and SOG plans.

- **November 29, 2012 – LMS Working Group Meeting**

D. Hinkel advised that Taylor County was eligible for a HMGP grant due to TS Debby damage in the amount of \$208,000. The grant will not necessarily need to be tied to damages of TS Debby and can be used to mitigate other needs. Our eligible estimated earmarked money for Taylor County is \$77,400. The grant can cover existing projects and it is a 75%-25% match project. Various agencies told of mitigation issues that could qualify for these funds.

D. Hinkel stated that he will update the LMS project list and send a letter to FDEM adding the new projects to the list. He also stated that we need to push to codify the Disaster Committee to better plan for the direction of the Emergency Management Department.

- **February 28, 2013 - LMS Working Group Meeting**

D. Hinkel provided an update on the tornado exercise that will be held on March 5<sup>th</sup> which will have damage assessment team assignments and training. He inquired from the LMS Group on any updates for inclusion into the LMS Project List and none were revealed. TCEM sent our annual mitigation update to DEM and it has been posted on the Taylorcountygov.com website for all to see.

- **May 23, 2013 – LMS Working Group Meeting**

The LMS Chair, D. Hinkel, provided an update to all LMS Working Group members, the Florida Division of Emergency Management, and other interested parties. He further advised that we had decided to delay making application on the HMGP application. Debris removal projects have been approved by the Board and are now executed. A homeowner Wind Mitigation Workshop will be held on June 15<sup>th</sup> at Forest Capital Hall. D. Hinkel spoke of EM intentions to have damage assessment trainings every year in July. B. Bradshaw advised that he would inquire if we could have the FDEM Power Point and conduct our own training here at the EOC.

- **August 22, 2013 – LMS Working Group Meeting**

The purpose of this meeting was to determine how to best utilize the availability of Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funds made available to Taylor County. D. Hinkel stated that we have pushed out the CEMP Guides to our ESF partners. The guide will consolidate the County Emergency Management Plan into a Reader’s Digest type document.

D. Hinkel stated that he would like to have our Flood Plan Annex in place by the end of 2014 and we could be ready to move right into the program in 2015 with the outreach



and exercise. He asked that the committee continue to identify and evaluate and then bring forward those potential projects that may be in need of mitigation attention.

- **December 10, 2013 – LMS Working Group Meeting**

Mr. Hinkel thanked all for attending the meeting. He stated that we continue to research potential LMS projects and storm and water drainage projects for the list. We are still looking for an individual to coordinate our volunteer program and asked G. Hamby with United Way for help with this. Discussion was also had on the possibility of locating a Cold Weather Shelter for the homeless, possibly a church.

D. Hinkel stated that EM is currently working on our Flood Plan Annex. We are also in the process of presenting an RFQ for a TTX Flood in March, a requirement in the new CRS standards.

- **February 27, 2014 - LMS Working Group Meeting**

Mr. Hinkel, EM Director, and Chair of the LMS Working Group supplied the LMS group information on the mitigation grant process. He advised that after Tropical Storm Debby we had over \$200,000 in damages and when the grants became available we would have qualified for \$50,000. That was our money to lose, but we did not have the projects ready to apply for the money.

Significant conversation was had on the use of sirens during a flood event. We have informed Volunteer Florida that we would like to host a Mitigation workshop of the public, but have not received any confirmation.

- **June 16, 2014 – LMS Working Group Meeting**

The Working Group met to discuss the updates of the ongoing efforts with the LMS projects. The general public and private industry was invited to attend. S. Spradley began the meeting with displaying an ESF chart and asked each individual at the meeting to introduce themselves and identify which ESF they participated with during an activation.

L. Marshall identified himself as a Senior Professional Engineer working for SRWMD and stated that they could give assistance with potential projects. He stated that he will be the representative to cover Taylor County for any SRWMD issues, questions, or studies. During the meeting several flood issues were discussed and S. Spradley advised we were currently in the process of looking for possible means to address them.

S. Spradley stated that since the last meeting, we had nearly 50 individuals participate in a flood exercise held at the Steinhatchee Community Center. He also introduced the new members of the recently graduated CERT team that have been trained to assist their family, neighbors, and then community with the direction of EM.

- **September 9, 2014 – LMS Working Group Meeting**

The Working Group convened a meeting to discuss the updates on several mitigation issues. S. Spradley discussed several areas of flooding. He stated that we will work with SRWMD and TC Engineering on these. S. Spradley stated that he would get with the engineering department and the City of Perry to update the LMS project list. S. Spradley will update the project list for the December meeting.

S. Spradley stated that our CRS (flood insurance) is up for recertification. An application was also put in with the National Weather Service to become Tsunami Ready. This will hopefully help the CRS rating.

- **December 19, 2014 – LMS Working Group Meeting**

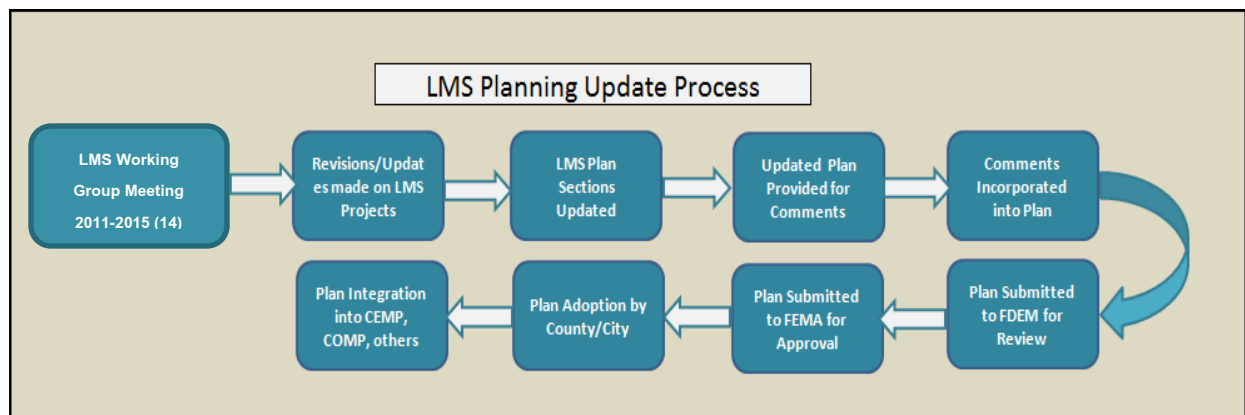
The Working Group met to get an update on the progress made with the LMS projects, and discuss any needed changes to the LMS. B. Bradshaw, Region II Coordinator for FDEM was also present at the meeting. S. Spradley reviewed the LMS progress report memo that was sent to J. Boothby. She has informed that the CRS review has now been put off until 2016. We will continue to work with her on the update. It was discussed that beginning in 2015 we not have quarterly meetings and they will be scheduled in the spring and the fall.

S. Spradley reviewed several items on the current LMS projects list. Several have been completed and need to be removed. The Group agreed and the list will be updated for the next meeting, with a report to FDEM. Discussion for additional projects, such as a more specific list of generator projects for critical facilities was discussed with approval to add the list to the projects list.

## F. LMS Planning Process and Schedule

The Taylor County LMS Working Group continues to use a straight forward planning process that involves all interested stakeholders. The following process was used to update the LMS. The flowchart below and on the next page describes the process visually.

**Chart II.F.1: LMS Planning Update Process**



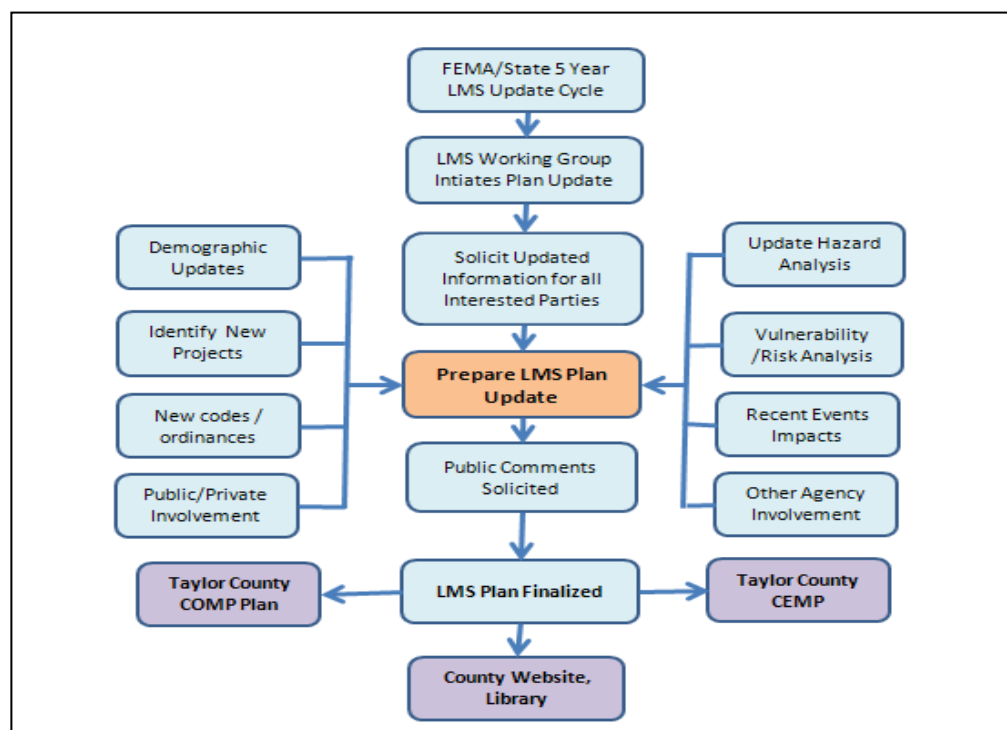
1. **LMS Working Group Meetings** - From April, 2011 until January, 2015, the LMS Working Group met fourteen times. At each meeting, the progress of the prioritized projects was discussed, and any new information deemed important to include in the LMS.
2. **Updated Data Solicitation** – Beginning in April, 2014, the LMS Working group gathered all relevant, existing data from various sources including the 2010 LMS, the internet, State and Federal resources and interview with team members and Taylor County citizens. The Team solicited any updated information from all stakeholders pertinent to the Plan update. This includes updated information on demographics, new codes or ordinances, hazard analyses, risk assessments, recent event impacts, or areas of general interest. The City of Perry, Taylor County agencies, Taylor County School Board, and the Big Bend Water Authority participated in this process. The general public was offered the opportunity to participate in the plan update process, and to make any comments during the planning update cycle, to include review of the draft of the 2015 LMS Update.
3. **Data collation and Plan Updating** – Beginning in July, 2014 – January 2015, these documents and notes were fully analyzed and related information was collated. Using all of this information the initial draft of the Plan update was prepared and submitted to the LMS Working group, the State of Florida and FEMA for review and comments.
4. **Review and Comments** – From January to March, 2015, all of the sections in the LMS were updated. As drafts were completed, they were reviewed by the LMS Working Group. The LMS Updated draft was posted on the website for public comments.
5. **Finalization of the Plan** – Between March - April, 2015, the Updated Plan was finalized. Copies were supplied to the FDEM and FEMA for formal review and approval.
6. **Adoption and Delivery** –Once FEMA approves the plan, it will be adopted by the Taylor County Board of County Commissioners, and the City of Perry. A copy of the adoption resolutions from the County and the City of Perry will be provided to the State and FEMA to ensure compliance with Section 322 of the Stafford Act.
7. **LMS Plan Integration** - Upon Plan approval and adoption, opportunities to integrate appropriate information from the 2015 LMS into the Taylor County Comprehensive Plan (land management plan), the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, and any other pertinent county or City (Perry) plan will commence.
8. **Plan Availability** - The Plan is available for downloading or viewing on the Taylor County website: [http://www.taylorcountygov.com/pdf/em/Local Mitigation Strategy.pdf](http://www.taylorcountygov.com/pdf/em/Local%20Mitigation%20Strategy.pdf), or a hard copy can be viewed at the Taylor County Emergency Management offices, or the Taylor County Public Library.

9. **Plan Integration** – Once the 2015 LMS Update is approved, it will be used extensively and referenced in the Taylor County CEMP, the COMP Land Use Plan, the Floodplain Management Plan, and will be referred to when any new Code or Ordinance is proposed. The data presented in this plan is especially beneficial to the future growth patterns of Taylor County and the City of Perry. Wise growth patterns reflective of the vulnerability posed by the hazards listed in this plan will be recognized in the County and City planning efforts.

Prior to revisions to the COMP Plan, Floodplain Management Plan, or any new Code or Ordinance, the 2015 LMS will be referenced to ensure the proposed action is compliant with City and County mitigation strategies, to the extent applicable. This will be managed by the Taylor County Emergency Management, and Taylor County Building Departments.

The following flow chart depicts the overall planning process used to update the LMS, and the various data sources.

**Chart II.F.2: Taylor County LMS Planning Process**



## G. Review of Existing Plans

This 2015 Taylor County LMS is considered an extension and an update to the existing LMS plan from 2005 and 2010, and incorporates the numerous required enhancements identified in the *Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance, July 1, 2008*. Therefore this 2015

LMS plan and all its adoptions and resolutions are completely incorporated within the scope of this planning effort.

A review of the following plans was conducted in the preparation of the 2015 LMS Update. They include:

**1. Taylor County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)**

The Taylor County CEMP was updated in 2012. The CEMP is an integral part of the LMS update process, as it identifies known hazards and vulnerability. The LMS is referenced in the CEMP in several places, and is intended to be used interchangeably.

**2. Taylor County Terrorism Annex Draft**

Provides guidance for a terrorism event and includes the following sections:

- Assumptions, purpose and scope
- Concept of Operations
- Organizational Responsibilities
- Training and Exercises

This document is not available to the public, but inquiries about this annex can be made to the Taylor County Emergency Management Department.

**3. Taylor County Floodplain Management Plan**

As a minimum requirement of participating in the Community Rating System, Taylor County has developed and maintains the County Floodplain Management Plan. This plan identifies policies and strategies to reduce the overall impact of flooding in Taylor County, and lower the impact of repetitive loss properties. It is kept current to reflect any changes in County policies affecting floodplain management.

**4. Taylor County Comprehensive Plan /Land Development Plan (COMP)**

The Taylor County COMP was reviewed for codes and ordinances that impact the placement of current and future growth in the County. Key elements of the COMP are summarized in this LMS. The COMP is updated on a regular schedule established by Florida Administrative Codes.

**5. Critical Infrastructure/Key Assets**

This Excel spreadsheet has been developed by Taylor County Emergency Management as a comprehensive list of all facilities in the county deemed “critical” for the continuing operations of the County. This list was updated for the 2010 update of the LMS and is incorporated into the plan in the Vulnerability Analysis Sections. These critical facilities all have latitude/longitude coordinates that will allow for geo-referencing. These critical facility locations are overlapped with the high-risk hazard areas to determine vulnerability to unique hazard events.

## 6. Engineering Department GIS data

The Director of the Taylor County Engineering Department is a current member of the LMS Working Group. The Engineering Department contributed a copy of all the existing Geographic Information System (GIS) data for the county and the surrounding areas. For the 2015 LMS update, the Engineering Department provided updated maps of the NFIP flood zones, population density, CIKR assets, and repetitive loss structures. This GIS information is used to meet the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act, focusing on areas of high risk and critical facility locations. The Vulnerability Assessment maps produced by the Engineering Department are included in this plan to meet the requirements for Hazard Mapping.

**Map II.G.1: Taylor County Voting Districts**





## 7. Taylor County Codes and Ordinances

A thorough review of the Codes and Ordinances was performed for this LMS Update. Pertinent issues were extracted and placed in Section VII. These entries provide substantial mitigation measures for use in Taylor County.

## 8. City of Perry Codes and Ordinances

In September 1990 the City of Perry adopted a Land Development Regulations by Ordinance No. 601, with multiple amendments as needed. The most recent revision was March 10, 2015. Resolution No. 2011-07 of the City of Perry adopted and supported the Unified Taylor County LMS Plan. Upon completion of this 2015 plan the updated LMS plan will be presented for City of Perry ratification as before.

## H. NFIP Repetitive Loss Structures

A major planning factor incorporated into the Taylor County LMS is the identification of the repetitive loss (RL) claim properties from the National Flood Insurance Program. Taylor County has aggressively addressed these RL properties through awareness campaigns, and other mitigation actions. Taylor County currently has 23 RL properties along the Gulf Coast that have been damaged by flooding. Since 2005, seven properties were deleted from the RL list, while an additional 10 new properties were added. These 23 locations have been paid over \$885,000 over the past 15 years from one to four separate events. This data is incorporated to analyze these properties for appropriate flood mitigation projects.

The following map displays the general areas of repetitive loss damage and the tables provide repetitive loss data in a general format. Specific repetitive loss information can be obtained from the Taylor County Building Department.

**Map II.H.1: Repetitive Loss Structures in Taylor County**



**Table II.H.2: Repetitive Loss Claim Statistics for Taylor County 1995 - 2014**

	Amount	Claim Value (\$)
Total Repetitive Loss (RL) Claims ( 20 years)	24	\$885,136.00
Properties Deleted From RL List since 2005	0	\$ .00
Existing RL Properties With No Claims since 2005	0	\$ .00
Existing RL Properties With New Claims (Total claims)	5	\$381,740.00
New Properties added to RL List + claims since 2005	10	\$343,363.00
Total Claims Paid 2005-2014	15	\$449,485.00
Source: NFIP Repetitive Loss Data, 2009 - FEMA		

**Table II.H.3: 2010 Repetitive Loss Properties In Taylor County**

Jurisdiction	TYPE OF STRUCTURE	GENERAL LOCATION	LOSS-BUILDING	CONTENTS	LOSSES	PAID	AVERGAG E
Unincorpor	RESIDENTIAL	STEINHATCHEE	\$29,778.59	\$0.00	2	\$29,778.59	\$14,889.30
Unincorpor	RESIDENTIAL	STEINHATCHEE	\$45,919.83	\$7,912.52	2	\$53,832.35	\$26,916.18
Unincorpor	RESIDENTIAL	KEATON BEACH	\$56,238.88	\$0.00	3	\$56,238.88	\$18,746.29
Unincorpor	RESIDENTIAL	KEATON BEACH	\$83,934.48	\$0.00	3	\$83,934.48	\$27,978.16
Unincorpor	RESIDENTIAL	KEATON BEACH	\$82,073.69	\$38,436.18	4	\$120,509.87	\$30,127.47
Unincorpor	RESIDENTIAL	DEKLE BEACH	\$60,710.37	\$16,736.79	3	\$77,447.16	\$25,815.72
Unincorpor	COMMERCIAL	DEKLE BEACH	\$20,716.21	\$0.00	2	\$20,716.21	\$10,358.11
Unincorpor	COMMERCIAL	KEATON BEACH	\$25,203.07	\$0.00	2	\$25,203.07	\$12,601.54
Unincorpor	COMMERCIAL	KEATON BEACH	\$80,037.84	\$0.00	2	\$80,037.84	\$40,018.92
Unincorpor	COMMERCIAL	KEATON BEACH	\$25,531.62	\$0.00	2	\$25,531.62	\$12,765.81
Unincorpor	RESIDENTIAL	STEINHATCHEE	\$30,360.14	\$13,251.43	5	\$43,611.57	\$8,722.31
Unincorpor	RESIDENTIAL	KEATON BEACH	\$8,953.94	\$763.93	2	\$9,717.87	\$4,858.94
Unincorpor	RESIDENTIAL	KEATON BEACH	\$16,523.66	\$0.00	2	\$16,523.66	\$8,261.83
Unincorpor	RESIDENTIAL	STEINHATCHEE	\$6,821.36	\$809.75	2	\$7,631.11	\$3,815.56
Unincorpor	RESIDENTIAL	KEATON BEACH	\$10,131.97	\$110.00	2	\$10,241.97	\$5,120.99
Unincorpor	RESIDENTIAL	STEINHATCHEE	\$8,002.07	\$948.35	2	\$8,950.42	\$4,475.21
Unincorpor	RESIDENTIAL	STEINHATCHEE	\$6,413.23	\$481.01	2	\$6,894.24	\$3,447.12
Unincorpor	COMMERCIAL	KEATON BEACH	\$39,087.58	\$8,887.69	2	\$47,975.27	\$23,987.64
Unincorpor	RESIDENTIAL	KEATON BEACH	\$19,532.60	\$3,804.40	2	\$23,337.00	\$11,668.50
Unincorpor	RESIDENTIAL	KEATON BEACH	\$7,342.27	\$87.50	2	\$7,429.77	\$3,714.89
Unincorpor	RESIDENTIAL	KEATON BEACH	\$13,838.90	\$0.00	2	\$13,818.90	\$6,909.45
Unincorpor	RESIDENTIAL	KEATON BEACH	\$37,995.12	\$3,500.00	2	\$41,495.12	\$20,747.56
Unincorpor	RESIDENTIAL	KEATON BEACH	\$51,714.30	\$22,565.14	2	\$74,279.44	\$37,1396.72
Unincorpor	COMMERCIAL	SPRING WARRIOR	\$32,386.86	\$7,989.36	3	\$40,376.22	\$13,458.74

### I. Community Rating System

The Community Rating System is an initiative of the Federal Insurance Administration to encourage increased efforts in the reduction of flood losses, facilitate accurate insurance ratings, and promote the awareness of flood insurance. The CRS recognizes community efforts beyond those minimum standards by reducing flood insurance premiums for the community's property owners. The CRS is similar to — but separate from — the private



insurance industry's programs that grade communities on the effectiveness of their fire suppression and building code enforcement. CRS discounts on flood insurance premiums range from 5% up to 45%. Those discounts provide an incentive for new flood protection activities that can help save lives and property in the event of a flood. Taylor County is a participant in the CRS, is currently at a **Level 7** rating. The County has developed and maintains a comprehensive flood hazard mitigation plan that incorporates strategies to reduce the impact of the 23 repetitive loss properties in Taylor County. The City of Perry is currently not a participant in the CRS

#### **J. Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)**

The FMA program was created as part of the National Flood Insurance Reform Act (NFIRA) of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 4101) with the goal of reducing or eliminating claims under the National Flood Insurance Program. FEMA provides FMA funds to assist States and communities implement measures that reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to buildings, manufactured homes, and other structures insurable under the National Flood Insurance Program. Taylor County has been active in the FMA program, and sought funds for projects, but has not been awarded any grants since 2005.

### ***III. Land Uses and Future Development Trends***

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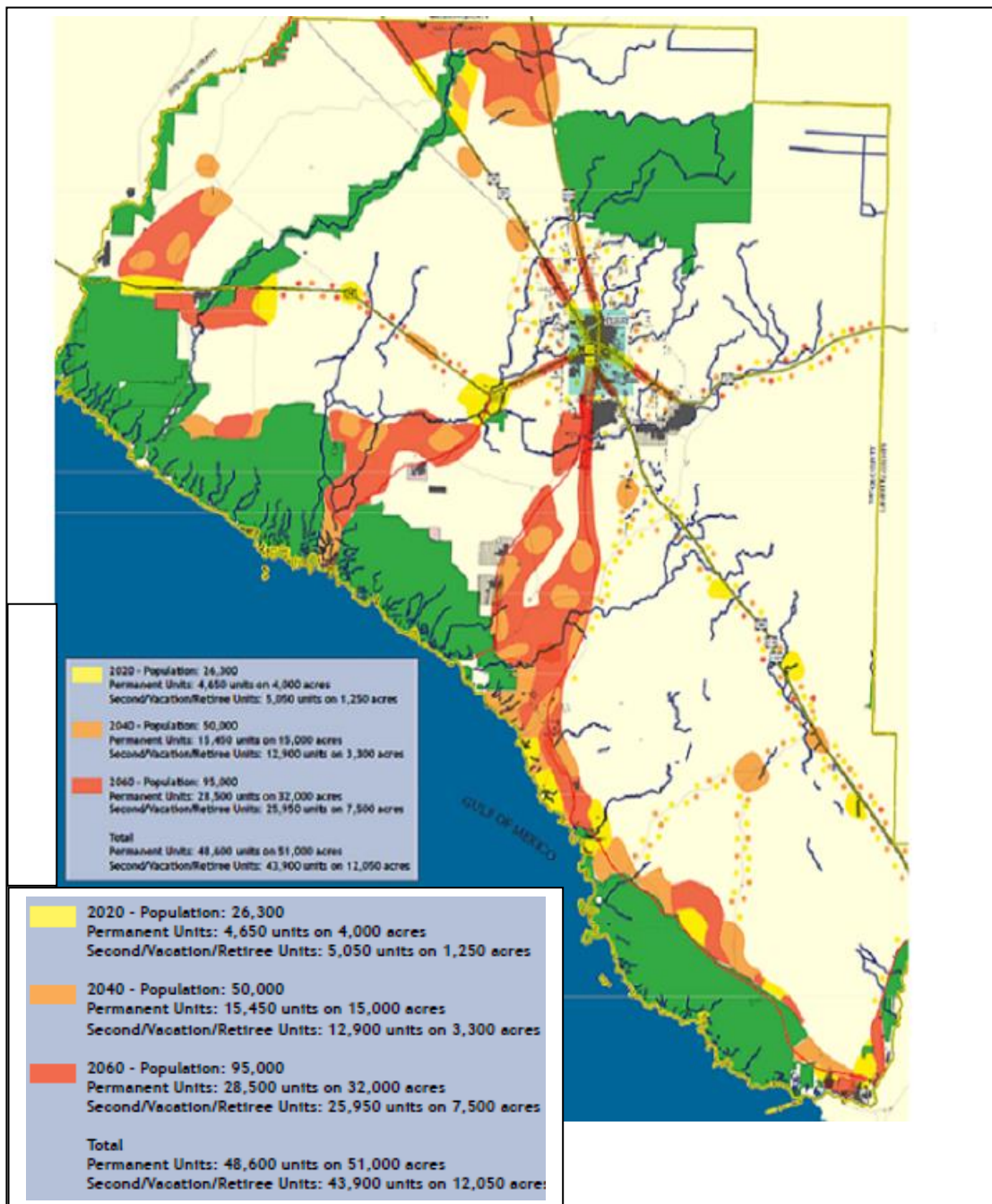
Taylor County is in a rural area with a stable population of approximately 21,546. The county is growing but the growth rates are low. New business is encouraged by the Chamber of Commerce and some new industry is moving into the area. However, the area has traditionally had a low level of unemployment so there is not a large pool of human resources to support significant development.

Most growth in the County centers around the City of Perry with the nearby unincorporated areas becoming more urban. This interface area outside of the city limits constitutes the area with the most expected development over the next ten years.

#### **A. Future Growth Patterns**

The following map from the Vision 2060 Plan identifies in 20-year increments where growth is expected to occur in Taylor County. This map also provides the land uses proposed for these areas. The Taylor County 2060 Vision Plan identifies many strategies and goals based

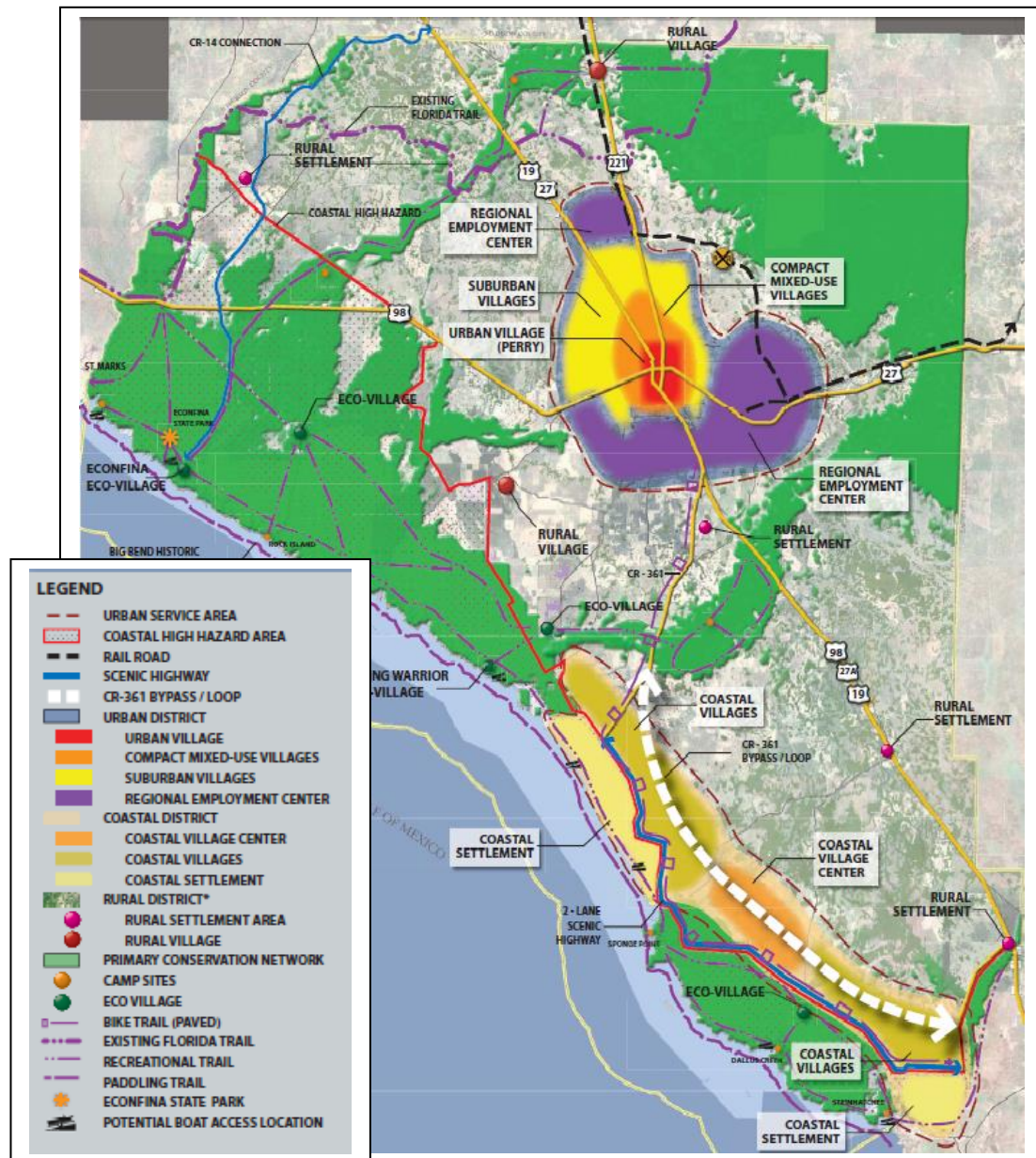
**Map VI.A.1: Taylor County 2060 Vision Plan – Population Centers**



on the lessons learned from the growth rates of neighboring counties, a 2060 target for achieving wise, sustainable growth to maximize the county's natural resources, and preserve its natural beauty. Much of this proposed growth would occur along the Taylor County coastline, which is susceptible to hurricane wind and surge action. Also, much of this area lies within the 100 year flood zone. Implementing this aggressive growth plan will provide many opportunities for the LMS Working Group to ensure growth is occurring in a manner that reduces resident's vulnerability to known hazards to the greatest degree possible. The following map demonstrates

the proposed population centers in 20-year increments. It is estimated that the County's population could grow between four to seven times the current population by 2060. It is estimated that the permanent population could grow to about 95,000 people by 2060. Nearly 60,000 new housing units will be needed to serve that population in 2060.

**Map VI.A.2: Future Growth Patterns – 2020 - 2060**



The *Vision 2060 Plan* includes a graphic portrayal of areas designated for development and areas designated for conservation. Keeping large tracts of land in conservation classification will prevent inappropriate development in an extremely high hazard area.

There are two Urban Service Areas (USAs), where urban development and infill is encouraged to occur. The Urban Services Area represents the limit of municipal services, such

as centralized public water and wastewater. Urban Service Areas are divided into different districts, in which certain sustainable community types, such as Compact Mixed Use Villages, Coastal Village Centers, and Regional Employment Centers, are permitted.

The northern Urban Service Area is located around the existing City of Perry and represents the most intensely developed area in Taylor County. The Regional Employment Center District provides a district edge between the Urban Services Area and the Rural Services Area to the north and south of the Perry center. The southern Urban Service Area is located along the coastline. The two Urban Service Areas are separated by the Rural Services Area, providing distinct boundaries for municipal services. A new County Route 361 bypass route is proposed to preserve the existing rural character of CR-361 as a two-lane scenic highway.

All other land is located within the Rural Services Area (RSA), where preservation of land is encouraged through incentives. The Rural Service Area represents an area of limited public services, with development typically served by wells, septic tanks and individual package wastewater treatment plants, rather than centralized public water and wastewater. Community types within the Rural Services Area include Rural Settlements, Rural Villages, Ecological Villages, and Conservation Communities. These sustainable communities are characterized by clustered development to protect agricultural land and environmentally sensitive areas.

Approximately 16% of the land area in the *Vision 2060 Plan* is located within the Urban Service Area (USA), with 84% remaining in the Rural Service Area (RSA). The *Vision 2060 Plan* can accommodate between 50,000 and 188,000 new housing units.

Such future development and population growth will obviously expose more residents to many natural and technological hazards. The LMS Working Group will continue to participate and remain active in providing mitigation alternatives to any placement of infrastructure in a hazardous area.

## **B. Future Planning Area Boundaries**

The following map shows the planning areas currently in use in Taylor County. Using existing publicly available data, the following environmental features were considered during the creation of the proposed Taylor County 2035 Future Land Use Map Planning Areas (“Planning Areas”) to evaluate suitability for future development activities.

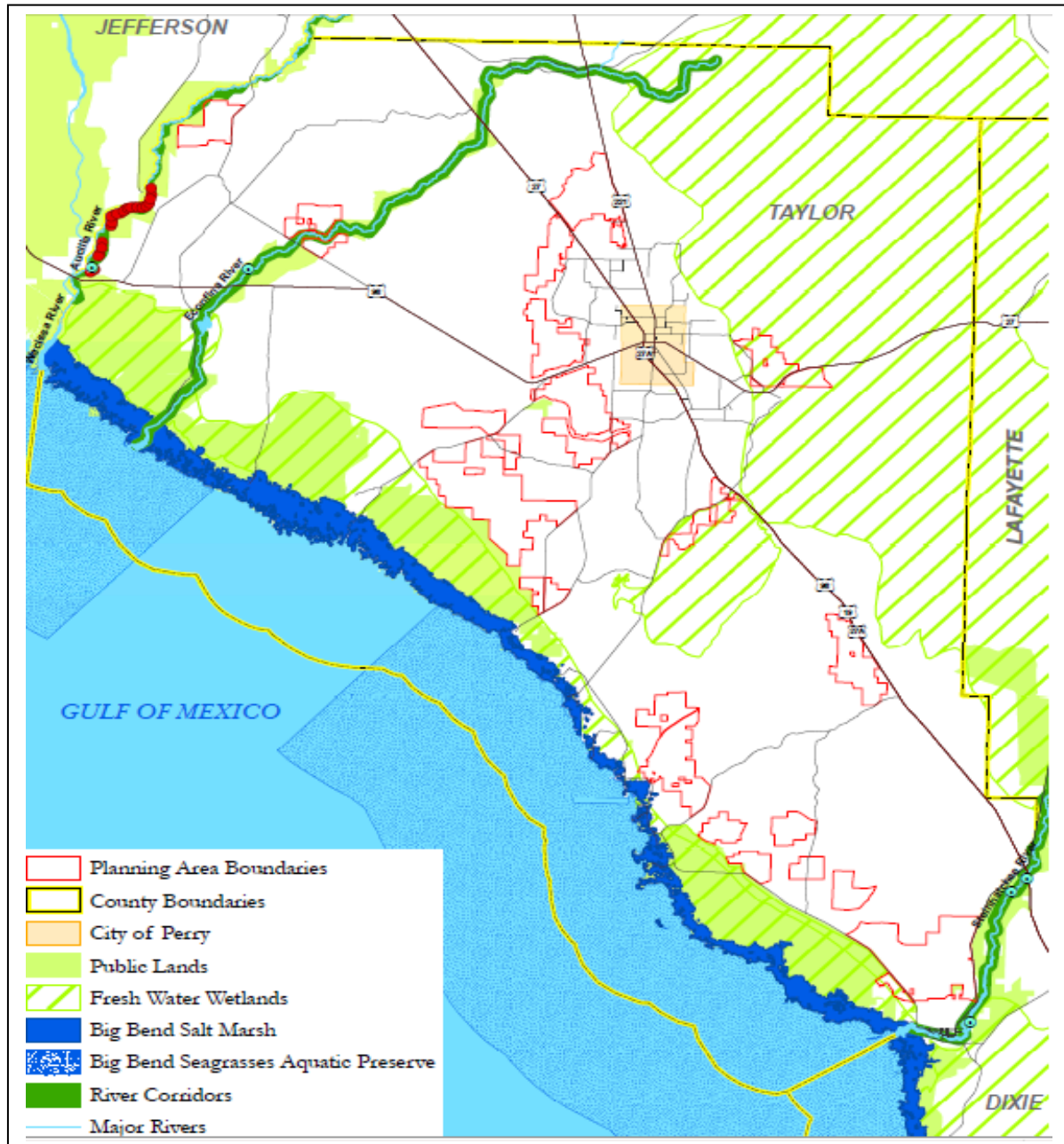
- Wetlands;
- Protected Species;
- Soils;
- Regionally Significant Resources; and
- Floodplains

There are 21 proposed planning areas, encompassing approximately 54,530 total acres. The Taylor County Comprehensive Plan designates these areas in relationship to the 100-year



floodplain, wetlands, and the coastal high hazard area. This provides invaluable information to determine if any mitigation actions are necessary to ensure future growth is not vulnerable to known hazards.

**Map VI.A.3: Taylor County Regionally Significant Resources – 2009 COMP Plan**



Much of the fresh water wetlands designated on this map are held as primary conservation areas along the coast. The County is actively assessing the extent of these conservation areas to ensure their safety. Human encroachment on these conservation areas is one of the primary trends in Taylor County and the county is actively managing these trends to ensure

the development is beneficial to the citizens of Taylor County. The Keaton Beach and Bird Island Conservation Area serve as natural buffer zones from the impacts of hurricane induced storm surge.

### C. Transportation Improvements

Roads and transportation are the main factors leading to growth and development. As roads develop and are maintained, human population follows with residential property development, agriculture, industry and further infrastructure. The following chart details the Florida Department of Transportation's five year work plan for Taylor County. Potential future development trends will follow closely behind these road improvements.

**Table VI.A.4: FDOT 5 Year Plan – Taylor County**

TAYLOR COUNTY 5 YEAR FDOT WORK PLAN - 2009 - 2014	Type	Project Length (Mi)	2010 (\$'000)	2011 (\$'000)	2012 (\$'000)	2013 (\$'000)	2014 (\$'000)
SR 20(US 27) FROM FENHOLLOW WAY RIVER TO LAFAYETTE C/L - RESURFACING	CONSTRUCTION	7.993	\$252				
	P D & E	0.037	\$2				
SR 20 (US 27) @FENHOLLOWAY RIVER BRIDGE #380004 - BRIDGE REPLACEMENT	PRELIM ENG		\$651				
	RIGHT OF WAY				\$159		
	CONSTRUCTION						\$9,598
AUCILLA RIVER BRIDGE & RELIEF BRIDGE ON US 98 - BRIDGE REPLACEMENT	P D & E	0.254	\$4				
	PRELIM ENG		\$2				
	RIGHT OF WAY			\$87			
	CONSTRUCTION					\$29,841	
	ENVIRONMENTAL				\$600		
SR 20 (US 19) FROM 12TH ST TO MADISON C/L - RESURFACING	PRELIM ENG	15.6	\$2				
	CONSTRUCTION		\$476	\$55			
SR 30 (US 98) FROM JEFFERSON C/L TO 12 MILES EAST - RESURFACING	PRELIM ENG	11.86	\$3				
	CONSTRUCTION		\$209				
TAYLOR COUNTY DDR TARGET	CONSTRUCTION				\$100	\$100	\$1,000
CROSSING	UTILITES	0.02	\$162				
SR 20 (US 19) FROM:DR.MEMORIAL HOSPITAL TO: NEW SPORTS COMPLEX - SIDEWALK	CONSTRUCTION	1.39	\$38				
D2-TAYLOR COUNTY TRAFFIC LIGHTING MAINTENANCE - TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEM	OPERATIONS		\$18	\$19	\$20	\$20	\$21
SIGNALS	CONSTRUCTION	0.001		\$275			
SR 55 (US 221) FROM NORTH OF US 19 TO MADISON STREET -SAFETY PROJECT	PRELIM ENG	0.228	\$40				
	CONSTRUCTION			\$526			
TAYLOR CO/SAFE ROUTE TO SCHOOLS TCM AND PERRY PRIMARY -SIDEWALK	DESIGN BUILD		\$48				
CR 356S(RED PADGETT) FROM SR 55 TO CR 356A - WIDEN/RESURFACE EXIST LANES	CONSTRUCTION	3.06	\$192				
CR359/PAUL POPPEL RD FROM CR361B/WOOD CREEK RD TO CR359A/SLAUGHTER RD.	CONSTRUCTION	1.664	329				
RESURFACING	CONSTRUCTION	3.063	\$978				
TAYLOR - ROUTINE MAINTENANCE	BRDG/RDWAY/CON	11.85	1500	1500	1500	1500	
LIGHTING AGREEMENTS TAYLOR COUNTY - LIGHTING	BRDG/RDWAY/CON		22	\$23	\$23	\$24	\$25
PERRY FOLEY AIRPORT DESIGN & CONSTRUCT BOX HANGARS -AVIATION PRESERVATION PROJECT	CAPITAL					\$500	
PERRY/FOLEY AIRPORT CONSTRUCT T-HANGARS AVIATION PRESERVATION PROJECT	CAPITAL		\$150				
GRANT TOTAL/TOTAL		\$52,594	\$5,078	\$2,485	\$2,402	\$31,985	\$10,644

Source: <http://www2.dot.state.fl.us/fmsupportapps/WorkProgram/Support/Download.aspx>

## ***IV. Taylor County Mitigation Strategy***

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Through the combined efforts of the Taylor County Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group, Taylor County has developed and updated the County mitigation strategy in order to reduce potential future losses due to natural hazards. Existing plans and policies have already been developed by the County that are crucial components to the overall hazard mitigation strategy. During the 2010 LMS update process, all relevant ordinances and policies that work as the blueprint for the Taylor County mitigation strategy were reevaluated. All of these existing authorities, policies, programs and codes are adopted official mechanisms for county government and can all be expanded and improved as required. The LMS Working Group is the lead agency for proposing new ideas to the county commissioners for improving these overall mitigation efforts

The primary source for Taylor County policies pertaining to mitigation is the Taylor County Comprehensive Plan, which was updated and evaluated in 2009, and the Taylor County Codes and Ordinances, which are continually updated. The following elements of the COMP Plan have mitigation provisions.

- Land Use Element
- Housing Element
- Sanitary Sewer, Solid Waste, Drainage, Potable Water and Natural Groundwater Aquifer Recharge Element
- Coastal Management Element
- Conservation Element
- Recreation and Open Space

Along with the County Comprehensive Plan, and the Taylor County Codes and Ordinances, three other county plans were reviewed for mitigation activities and strategies. They include:

- Taylor County Economic Development Plan - 2009
- County Emergency Management Plan – 2008
- Taylor County Debris Management Plan - 2008

### **A. Ongoing Mitigation Provisions in Current Plans, Ordinances, Codes**

The following table lists excerpts from existing plans, codes, and ordinances relating to ongoing mitigation strategies in the county.

**Table VII.A.1: Current Taylor County Ongoing Mitigation Provisions**

<b>TAYLOR COUNTY COMP PLAN</b>	
<b>Future Land Use Element</b>	
The County shall limit the location of higher density residential and high intensity commercial and industrial uses to arterial or collector roads identified on the County Future Traffic Circulation Map where public or private facilities are available or are an integral part of a development proposal to support such higher density or intensity.	County Comprehensive Plan, Future Land Use Element, Policy 1.1.1
The County shall prior to action on a site and development plan, provide specific standards which may include, but may not be limited to, screens and buffers to preserve internal and external harmony and compatibility with uses inside and outside the proposed development to minimize the impact of proposed development adjacent to agricultural or forested areas, or environmentally sensitive areas (including but not limited to <b>wetlands and floodplain areas</b> ).	County Comprehensive Plan, Future Land Use Element, Policy 1.1.4
Protect <b>environmentally sensitive lands</b> identified within the Conservation Element;	County Comprehensive Plan, Future Land Use Element, Policy 1.3.1(c)
Conservation: Area with extremely limited development potential due to <b>environmental sensitivity</b> , publicly owned natural reservations, or other lands identified for such protective treatment. Limited use for passive recreation is appropriate, only as may be consistent with protection of the area;	County Comprehensive Plan, Future Land Use Element, Policy 1.3.2 - Conservation
The County shall restrict development within unsuitable areas <b>due to flooding</b> , improper drainage, steep slopes, rock formations and adverse earth formations, unless acceptable methods are formulated by the developer and approved by the County to solve the problems created by the unsuitable land conditions.	County Comprehensive Plan, Future Land Use Element, Policy 1.4.1
The County shall include provisions for adequate drainage, <b>stormwater management</b> , open space and convenient on site traffic flow for all development..	County Comprehensive Plan, Future Land Use Element, Policy 1.6.2
The County shall participate in the <b>National Flood Insurance Program</b> and regulate development and the installation of utilities in flood hazard areas in conformance with the requirements of the program.	County Comprehensive Plan, Future Land Use Element, Policy 1.6.4
Other nonconforming uses which are in existence at the time of adoption of this Comprehensive Plan shall be allowed to continue until their natural demise. Nonconforming uses which are terminated shall not be allowed to resume as a nonconformity.	County Comprehensive Plan, Future Land Use Element, Policy 1.8.3
Nonconforming structures or structures on nonconforming parcels may be rebuilt or repaired if destroyed or <b>damaged by fire, windstorm, or other cause</b> , subject to compliance with the building codes, regulations and permitting requirements then in effect, to the extent possible. Such rebuilding or repair shall not increase the extent of the nonconformity. However, provided that, any such redevelopment shall allow the replacement of the same number of dwelling units that lawfully existed prior to destruction or damage.	County Comprehensive Plan, Future Land Use Element, Policy 1.8.4
Normal maintenance or repair of <b>nonconforming structures</b> shall be allowed, subject to current permitting regulations and building codes. Expansions of the size of nonconforming structures which increase the degree of nonconformity shall not be allowed.	County Comprehensive Plan, Future Land Use Element, Policy 1.8.5
The County shall allow the use of a parcel of property solely as a homestead by an individual who is the grandparent, parent, stepparent, adopted parent, sibling, child, stepchild, adopted child, or grandchild of the person who conveyed the parcel to said individual, notwithstanding the density or intensity of use assigned to the parcel in the Plan. Such a provision shall apply only once to any individual. The minimum size parcel to which this policy shall apply shall be one acre.	County Comprehensive Plan, Future Land Use Element, Policy 1.8.6



The County shall continue to protect natural resources and environmentally sensitive lands (including <b>wetlands and floodplains</b> . For the purposes of this Comprehensive Plan "wetlands" means those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and a duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soils.	County Comprehensive Plan, Future Land Use Element Objective 1.10
The County shall continue to protect community potable water supply wells by restricting uses within the 300 foot area designed by this Comprehensive Plan to those that do not handle <b>hazardous materials</b> of any type or have the potential to harm the water supply.	County Comprehensive Plan, Future Land Use Element, Policy 1.10.1
The County shall continue to allow mitigation of the adverse effects of land uses on environmentally sensitive areas. The County shall require all new development to maintain the natural functions of environmentally sensitive areas, including but not limited to wetlands and <b>100-year floodplains</b> so that the long term environmental integrity, and economic and recreational value of these areas is maintained.	County Comprehensive Plan, Future Land Use Element, Policy 1.10.2
As part of the County's development review process, environmentally sensitive land shall be identified for protection. These environmentally sensitive lands shall include, but not be limited to, wetlands, <b>floodprone areas</b> , areas designated as high groundwater aquifer recharge areas. Where the alternative of clustering all structures on the non-wetland portion of the site exists, the County shall provide for the conservation of wetlands by <b>prohibiting development</b> which alters the natural function of wetlands. Mitigation efforts shall be required for activities which alter the natural function of wetlands in accordance with Chapter 40B-400, Florida Administrative Code in effect January 1, 2005. Such mitigation efforts shall result in no net loss of wetland functions and all restored or created wetlands shall be of the same ecological type, nature and function.	County Comprehensive Plan, Future Land Use Element, Policy 1.10.3
Where the alternative of clustering all structures on the non-wetland portion of a site does not exist, the County shall allow only minimal residential development activity in those areas defined as wetlands within this Comprehensive Plan and such development activity shall conform to the density requirement for the land use classification applicable to the location of the wetland.	County Comprehensive Plan, Future Land Use Element, Policy 1.10.4
<b>COMP Plan – Housing Element</b>	
The County shall continue to enforce a <b>hazardous building code</b> , consistent with Chapter 553 (Building Construction Standards), Florida Statutes, which shall require the rehabilitation or demolition and clearance of housing and other structures which pose a threat to public safety.	County Comprehensive Plan, Housing Element, Policy III.5.1
The hazardous building code, consistent with Chapter 553 (Building Construction Standards), Florida Statutes, shall be remedial and shall be constructed to secure the beneficial interest and purposes which are <b>public safety</b> , health and general welfare through provisions dealing with structural strength, stability, sanitation, adequate light and ventilation, and safety to life and property from fire and other hazardous incident to the construction alteration, repair, removal, demolition, use and occupancy of building, structure or premises;	County Comprehensive Plan, Housing Element, Policy III.5.1 (a)
<b>COMP Plan - Sanitary Sewer, Solid Waste, Drainage, Potable Water and Natural Groundwater Aquifer Recharge Element</b>	
<u>Level of Service Standard:</u> For all projects not exempted from Chapter 40B-4 and 62-25, Florida Administrative Code in effect on January 1, 2003 within the County, storm water management systems must be installed such that the peak rate of post-development runoff will not exceed the peak-rate of predevelopment runoff for storm events up through and including either one of the following design storms. (2). A design <b>storm with 100-year</b> critical duration rainfall depth for projects serving any land use other than agricultural, silvicultural, conservation, or recreational issues.	County Comprehensive Plan, Sanitary Sewer, Solid Waste, Drainage, Potable Water and Natural Groundwater Aquifer Recharge Element, Policy IV.4.1
The County shall include provisions which control development which would significantly impact or interrupt natural drainage flows, including sheet flow and flow to isolated <b>wetland</b> systems, without <b>mitigation</b> .	County Comprehensive Plan, Sanitary .... Recharge Element, Policy IV.4.2

In order to maintain the water quality of the natural surface water bodies and natural floodways of rivers, streams and creeks, native vegetation within such natural surface water bodies and floodways shall be retained in a natural state.	County Comprehensive Plan, Sanitary .... Recharge Element, Policy IV.4.4
<b>COMP Plan, Conservation Element</b>	
The County shall require that, unless impacts are <b>mitigated</b> pursuant to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection or other appropriate state agency requirements, a 35-foot natural buffer shall be maintained around all wetlands and prohibit the location of agricultural, residential, commercial and industrial land uses within the buffer areas. Mitigation measures must be acceptable to the Department of Environmental Regulation or other governmental agency having mitigation permit jurisdiction.	County Comprehensive Plan, Conservation Element, Policy V.2.4
The County shall require all new development to maintain the natural functions of environmentally sensitive areas, including but not limited to <b>wetlands and 100-year floodplains</b> so that the long term environmental integrity and economic and recreational value of these areas is maintained. This will be accomplished through compliance with applicable statutes, rules and regulations of State and Federal Agencies having jurisdiction.	County Comprehensive Plan, Conservation Element, Policy V.2.6
The County shall require that, unless <b>impacts are mitigated</b> , the conservation of wetlands shall be provided for through prohibiting any development or dredging and filling which would significantly alter their natural functions. Mitigation measures must be acceptable to the Department of Environmental Regulation Protection or other governmental agency having mitigation permit jurisdiction.	County Comprehensive Plan, Conservation Element, Policy V.2.7
The County shall provide for the conservation of wetlands through prohibiting any development or dredging and filling, which would significantly alter their natural functions without <b>mitigation</b> .	County Comprehensive Plan, Conservation Element, Policy V.2.8
The County shall require that all <b>hazardous waste generators</b> properly manage their own wastes in compliance with current statutes or other governmental regulations, and shall, as part of the development review process, require that new <b>hazardous waste generators</b> comply with all applicable federal and state permitting requirements before approving any development plans.	County Comprehensive Plan, Conservation Element, Policy V.2.13
The County shall use other innovative approaches to protect sensitive resources, such as the transfer of development rights, performance zoning, open space zoning, on site density transfer and other techniques to maximize the establishment of open space areas.	County Comprehensive Plan, Conservation Element, Policy V.6.2
<b>COMP Plan, Coastal Element</b>	
The County shall establish land development regulations which shall assist in the protection, conservation or enhancement of the County's <b>coastal wetlands</b> , living marine resources and wildlife habitats.	County Comprehensive Plan, Coastal Element, Objective IX.1
The County shall limit dwelling unit density to one unit per five acres in rural areas within the <b>Coastal High Hazard Area</b> .	County Comprehensive Plan, Coastal Element, Policy IX.1.4
The County's <b>coastal high hazard area</b> shall be that area which is designated by and is coincident with the evacuation zone for Category 1 and Category 2 hurricanes as established in the regional hurricane evacuation study applicable to the County.	County Comprehensive Plan, Coastal Element, Policy IX.5.1
The County shall limit development which is <b>vulnerable to natural hazards</b> such as <b>storm surge and high winds within coastal high hazard areas</b> , subject to the provisions of Objective I.8 the nonconforming uses and structures objective and related policies of the Future Land Use element of this Comprehensive Plan.	County Comprehensive Plan, Coastal Element, Policy IX.5.2
The County, as part of the development review process, shall require the location of public facilities, except roads parks and required for public access, away from <b>coastal high-hazard areas</b> where such public facilities have the potential for being damaged during a storm. Public facilities, which are owned and operated by local government or a governmental authority and such facility serves areas where private sanitary facilities are not adequate to protect surface and ground water quality, shall be permitted to be located within coastal high-hazard areas.	County Comprehensive Plan, Coastal Element, Policy IX.5.3

The County shall maintain the residential land use densities provided within this element of the Comprehensive Plan to assist in the limitation of <b>undue population concentration in coastal high-hazard areas</b> as defined in Policy IX.5.1, the Sanitary Sewer, Solid Waste, Drainage, Potable Water, and Natural Groundwater Aquifer Recharge element of this Comprehensive Plan.	County Comprehensive Plan, Coastal Element, Objective IX.6
The County shall participate in the National Flood Insurance Program and regulate development and installation of utilities in <b>flood hazard areas</b> in conformance with the program's requirements for minimizing damage caused by flooding and storm surge.	County Comprehensive Plan, Coastal Element, Policy IX.6.2
The County shall comply with appropriate provisions of the <b>hazard mitigation</b> annex of the County's peacetime emergency plan and applicable existing interagency hazard mitigation reports.	County Comprehensive Plan, Coastal Element, Policy IX.6.3
The County shall limit residential development and resident populations within coastal high hazard areas to locations and numbers which can be <b>safely evacuated</b> during hurricane hazard periods.	County Comprehensive Plan, Coastal Element, Policy IX.6.4
The County shall limit dwelling unit density to four units per acre in designated urban development areas which are served by community or public water systems and to 20 units per acre when served by community or public water and sanitary sewer systems within the <b>Coastal High Hazard Areas</b> .	County Comprehensive Plan, Coastal Element, Policy IX.6.5
The County shall maintain <b>hurricane evacuation</b> times of 9 hours for a category 1 storm and 22 hours for a category 5 storm for the residents of the Coastal Management Area.	County Comprehensive Plan, Coastal Element, Objective IX.7
The County shall coordinate the procedures for notifying the public within the Coastal Management Area of potential dangers and appropriate preparatory measures for <b>hurricanes or other potential natural disasters</b> , including the location of evacuation routes. The applicable regional and local evacuation plans shall be coordinated.	County Comprehensive Plan, Coastal Element, Policy IX.7.1
The County shall continue plan for <b>post-disaster redevelopment</b> which reduces or eliminates the exposure of human life and public and private property to natural hazards subject to the provisions of the nonconforming uses and structures objective and its related policies of the Future Land Use element of this Comprehensive Plan..	County Comprehensive Plan, Coastal Element, Objective 8
The County's <b>Peacetime Emergency Plan</b> shall address immediate repair and cleanup actions needed to protect the public health and safety, including repairs to potable water, wastewater and electrical power facilities; removal of debris, stabilization or removal of structures about to collapse; and expediting the approval of issuing of permits for minimal repairs to make dwellings habitable before commencing with or permitting long-term repair and redevelopment activities.	County Comprehensive Plan, Coastal Element, Policy IX.8.1
The County shall remove, relocate or structurally <b>modify damaged public facilities</b> , as appropriate, in light of factors such as cost to construct, cost to construct or maintain, recurring damage, impacts on land use, impacts on the environment and public safety need.	County Comprehensive Plan, Coastal Element, Policy IX.8.2
The County shall require the removal, relocation or structural modification of unsafe structures, as appropriate, if rebuilt, require structures which have <b>suffered damage</b> to an extent of more than 50 percent of their replacement value at the time of such damage to be rebuilt in conformance with current building requirements.	County Comprehensive Plan, Coastal Element, Policy IX.8.3
The County shall <b>limit redevelopment in areas of repeated damage</b> by requiring structures which suffer repeated damage to rebuild landward of their current location or to modify the structure to delete the areas most prone to damage.	County Comprehensive Plan, Coastal Element, Policy IX.8.4
The County, as part of the monitoring and evaluation process of the Comprehensive Plan, shall identify areas needing redevelopment, including <b>elimination of unsafe conditions</b> and inappropriate uses as opportunities arise.	County Comprehensive Plan, Coastal Element, Policy IX.8.5
The County shall require all land uses which generate or handle <b>hazardous wastes</b> to provide for proper disposal and storage, and provide a spill cleanup plan, in accordance with DER Florida Department of Environmental Protection hazardous waste management regulations.	County Comprehensive Plan, Coastal Element, Policy IX.12.2

TAYLOR COUNTY CODES AND ORDINANCES	
ARTICLE V. LAND USE	
Land use districts for the county are established in the future land use element of the comprehensive plan. The land use districts and classifications defined in the future land use element and delineated on the future land use map shall be the determinants of permissible activities on any parcel in the unincorporated area of the county. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter to the contrary, <b>dwelling unit density within the coastal high hazard area</b> (seaward of the most landward Federal Emergency Management Agency velocity zone line) shall be limited to one unit per five acres in rural areas	Ch 42, Article V, Div 2, Sec 42-381
ARTICLE VII. RESOURCE PROTECTION	
<b>(1) Generally.</b> The purpose of this section is to control construction within the coastal high hazard area and on coastal barrier islands, and to protect private property rights to the maximum extent possible consistent with F.S. ch. 161. Construction within the <b>coastal high hazard area</b> and on coastal barrier islands shall meet the requirements of F.S. ch. 161. All structures shall be designated so as to minimize damage to life, property and the natural environment. Assistance in determining the design parameters to minimize such damage may be found in the reference documents listed in section 42-583.	Ch 42, Article VII, Div 2, Sec 42-576 (1)
<b>(2) Structural requirements for major structures.</b> a. <i>Design and construction.</i> Major structures, except for mobile homes, shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the Florida Building Code. b. <i>Mobile homes.</i> Mobile homes shall conform to the Federal Mobile Home Construction and Safety Standards or the Uniform Standards Code, ANSI A119.1, pursuant to F.S. § 320.823, as well as the requirements of subsection (b)(2) of this section. c. <i>Elevation, flood proofing and siting.</i> All major structures shall be designed, constructed and located in compliance with the National Flood Insurance Regulations as found in 44 CFR 59 and 60.	Ch 42, Article VII, Div 2, Sec 42-576 (2)
<b>(3) Design conditions; velocity pressure.</b> Major structures, except mobile homes, shall be designed in accordance with the requirements of Section 1606, Standard Building Code, 1997 edition, or the Standard for Hurricane Resistant Residential Construction, 1997 edition, as may be further revised, using a minimum fastest-mile wind velocity of 110	Ch 42, Article VII, Div 2, Sec 42-576 (3)
<b>(4) Foundations.</b> The elevation of the soil surface to be used in the design of foundations, calculation of pile reactions and bearing capacities shall not be greater than that which would result from the erosion reasonably anticipated as a result of design storm conditions. Foundation design and construction of a major structure shall consider all anticipated loads acting simultaneously with live and dead loads. Erosion computations for foundation design shall account for all vertical and lateral erosion and scour production forces, including localized scour due to the presence of structural components. Foundation design and construction shall provide for adequate bearing capacity taking into consideration the type of soil present and the anticipated loss of soil above the design grade as a result of localized scour.	Ch 42, Article VII, Div 2, Sec 42-576 (4)
<b>(5) Wave forces.</b> Calculations for wave forces resulting from design storm conditions on building foundations and superstructures may be based upon the minimum criteria and methods prescribed in the Naval Facilities Engineering Command Design Manual, NAVFAC DM-26, U.S. Department of Navy; Shore Protection Manual, U.S. Department of the Army Corps of Engineers; U.S. Department of the Army Coastal Engineering Research Center Technical Papers and Reports; the Technical and Design Memoranda of the Division of Beaches and Shores, state department of environmental protection; or other professionally recognized methodologies which produce equivalent design criteria.	Ch 42, Article VII, Div 2, Sec 42-576 (5)
<b>(6) Hydrostatic loads.</b> Calculations for hydrostatic loads shall consider the maximum water pressure resulting from a fully peaked, breaking wave superimposed upon the design storm surge with dynamic wave setup. Both free and hydrostatic loads shall be considered.	Ch 42, Article VII, Div 2, Sec 42-576 (6)
<b>(10) Location of construction.</b> Construction, except for elevated walkways, lifeguard support standards, piers, beach access ramps, gazebos and coastal or shore protection structures, shall be located a sufficient distance landward of the beach to permit natural	Ch 42, Article VII, Div 2, Sec 42-576 (10)

shoreline fluctuations and to preserve dune stability.	
<p><b>(12) Public facilities.</b> Public facilities shall not be located or improved in the coastal high hazard area unless the following requirements are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The use is necessary to protect public safety;</li> <li>The use is necessary to restore and/or enhance natural resources; or</li> <li>The use is otherwise compatible with the provisions of the coastal element of the county comprehensive plan</li> </ol>	Ch 42, Article VII, Div 2, Sec 42-576 (12)
<p><b>(13) Other new construction.</b> The issuance of <b>development permits in the coastal high hazard</b> area shall be conditioned on the receipt of all commonly required department of environmental protection permits including those required by F.S. ch. 161 and the following siting requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Placement of required open space shall be in the most vulnerable area of the site;</li> <li>Access to structures shall be from the landward side;</li> <li>Structures are located landward of the front dune structure or landward of the coastal setback line, as established by F.S. ch. 161, to the extent reasonably possible, giving consideration to the size of the parcel, topography and the existence of sufficient land on the landward side of the coastal setback line.</li> </ol>	Ch 42, Article VII, Div 2, Sec 42-576 (13)
<p><b>(14) Redevelopment in the coastal high hazard area.</b> The repair or rebuilding of buildings or structures located within the coastal high hazard area that are damaged by a storm, fire or other event shall be subject to the following requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Repair.</b> A building or structure located in the coastal high hazard area may be repaired as long as the building or structure is not enlarged and is restored to its original design configuration or an equivalent structural standard. Repair of a structure means that a significant portion of the structure or building, including its foundation, remain intact. Applicable Federal Emergency Management Agency regulations shall apply.</li> <li><b>Rebuilding.</b> Rebuilding means any construction activity that includes alteration of an existing foundation. A building or structure located in the coastal high hazard area may be rebuilt provided that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The development complies with the requirements of division 3 of this article.</li> <li>The development is rebuilt at the most suitable location on the lot under current regulations.</li> <li>The applicant provides evidence that the development cannot be moved to a more suitable location on the lot.</li> <li>In areas of repeated damage, structures which suffer repeated damage rebuild landward of their current location or modify the structure to delete the areas most prone to damage.</li> <li>Applicable Federal Emergency Management Agency regulations shall apply</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	Ch 42, Article VII, Div 2, Sec 42-576 (14)
<p><b>(c) Restriction of hazardous materials.</b> Nonwater-dependent land uses in the coastal high hazard area that use, store or treat hazardous materials injurious to fish and wildlife shall be prohibited except that all permitted uses within the coastal high hazard area shall be allowed to store and use nominal quantities of hazardous materials commonly associated with that use in order to maintain clean, safe and healthy premises and otherwise fully enjoy the permitted use. Examples shall include household cleaning materials, insect sprays and gasoline for lawn mowers and boats. Bulk storage of hazardous materials beyond normal inventory quantities for permitted uses shall not be allowed in the coastal high hazard area.</p>	Ch 42, Article VII, Div 2, Sec 42-576 c
<p><b>(c) Criteria for siting marinas.</b> All new, expanded or redeveloped marinas shall (5) Provide a hurricane mitigation and evacuation plan</p>	Ch 42, Article VII, Div 2, Sec 42-580
<p><b>Sec 42-606 Floodplains: (a) Purpose.</b> It is the purpose of this division to promote the public health, safety and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restrict or prohibit uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities;</li> <li>Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;</li> </ol>	Ch 42, Article VII, Div 3, Sec 42-606 –Purpose (Floodplains)

<p>(3) Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters;</p> <p>(4) Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damage; and</p> <p>(5) Prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.</p> <p>(b) <i>Objectives.</i> The objectives of this division are to:</p> <p>(1) Protect human life and health;</p> <p>(2) Minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;</p> <p>(3) Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;</p> <p>(4) Minimize prolonged business interruptions;</p> <p>(5) Minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and sewer lines and streets and bridges located in floodplains;</p> <p>(6) Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of floodprone areas in such a manner as to minimize future flood blight areas; and</p> <p>(7) Ensure that potential home buyers are notified that property is in a flood area</p>	
<p>The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and its flood insurance rate map (FIRM) No. 120302-0025-0580, effective November 16, 1983, and any revisions thereto, are adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this section. Flood elevations shown on the flood insurance rate maps may be established by field survey where a greater degree of precision is desired, in accordance with applicable Federal Emergency Management Agency procedures.</p>	<p>Ch 42, Article VII, Div 3, Sec 42-608</p>
<p><b>Sec. 42-632. Permit procedures.</b></p> <p>Application for a building permit shall be made to the building official pursuant to county code on forms furnished by him prior to any development activities, and may include, but shall not be limited to the following plans, in duplicate, drawn to scale, showing the nature, location, dimensions and elevations of the area in question; existing or proposed structures, fill, storage of materials, drainage facilities and the location of the foregoing.</p>	<p>Ch 42, Article VII, Div 3, Sec 42-632</p>
<p><b>Sec. 42-652. Specific standards.</b></p> <p>In all areas of special flood hazard and where base flood elevation data has been provided as set forth in section 42-608 or section 42-609(2), the following provisions are required:</p> <p>(1) <i>Residential construction.</i> New construction or substantial improvement of any restructure shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to or above base flood elevation. Should solid foundation perimeter walls be used to elevate a structure, an opening sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movements of floodwater shall be provided in accordance with standards set forth in subsection (3) of this section.</p> <p>(2) <i>Nonresidential construction.</i> New construction or substantial improvement of any commercial, industrial or other nonresidential structure shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated no lower than the base flood elevation. Buildings located in all A zones may be flood proofed in lieu of being elevated, provided that all areas of the building below the required elevation are watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and use structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy. A professional engineer or architect registered in the state shall certify that the standards of this subsection are satisfied. Such certification shall be provided to the building official as set forth in section 42-631.</p> <p><b>(3) Elevated buildings.</b> New construction or substantial improvements of elevated buildings that include fully enclosed areas formed by foundations and other exterior walls below the base flood elevation shall be designed to preclude finished living space and designed to allow for the entry and exit of floodwaters to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls.</p> <p>a. Designs for complying with the requirement of this subsection must meet the following minimum criteria:</p> <p>1. Provide a minimum of two openings having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding;</p> <p>2. The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade; and</p>	<p>Ch 42, Article VII, Div 3, Sec 42-652</p>



3. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic flow of floodwaters in both directions.
- b. Access to the enclosed area shall, at a minimum, allow for entry through a standard three-foot by six-foot-eight-inch exterior door, but may be larger to allow for the parking of vehicles or limited storage of maintenance equipment used in connection with the premises.
- c. The interior portion of such enclosed area shall not be partitioned or finished into separate rooms, but a stairway or elevator may be installed within the enclosed area to provide access to the living area.

**(4) Manufactured homes and recreational vehicles.**

- a. All manufactured homes placed or substantially improved on individual lots or parcels in expansions to existing manufactured home parks or subdivisions or in substantially improved manufactured home parks or subdivisions, must meet all the requirements for new construction, including elevation and anchoring.
- b. All manufactured homes placed or substantially improved in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision must be elevated so that:
  1. The lowest floor of the manufactured home is elevated to **above base flood elevation**; or
  2. The manufactured home chassis is supported by reinforced piers or other foundation elements of at least an equivalent strength, and shall be no less than 36 inches in height above grade;
  3. The manufactured home must be **securely anchored** to the adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement;
  4. In an existing manufactured home park or subdivision on which a manufactured home has incurred substantial damage as the result of a flood, any manufactured home placed or substantially improved must be **elevated to the base flood elevation**.

**(5) Floodways.** Located within areas of special flood hazard established in section 42-608 are areas designated as floodways. Since the floodway is an extremely hazardous area due to the velocity of floodwaters which carry debris, potential projectiles and erosion potential, the following provisions shall apply:

- a. Prohibit encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements and other developments unless certification by a professional engineer or architect registered in the state is provided demonstrating that encroachments shall not result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood discharge.
- b. If the requirements of this section are satisfied, all new construction and substantial improvements shall comply with all applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of sections 42-651--42-654.

**(6) Coastal high hazard areas (V zones).** In coastal high hazard areas (V zones) the following shall apply:

- a. All buildings or structures shall be located in compliance with F.S. ch 161 and current applicable Federal Emergency Management Agency regulations.
- b. All buildings or structures shall be elevated so that the lowest supporting member is located no lower than the base flood elevation level, with all space below the lowest supporting member open so as not to impede the flow of water. Open latticework or decorative screening may be permitted for aesthetic purposes only and must be designed to wash away in the event of abnormal wave action and in accordance with subsection (6)h of this section.
- c. All buildings or structures shall be securely anchored on pilings or columns.
- d. All pilings and columns in the attached structures shall be anchored to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement due to the effect of wind and water loads acting simultaneously on all building components. The anchoring and support system shall be designed with wind and water loading values which equal or exceed the 100-year mean recurrence interval (one percent annual chance flood).
- e. Compliance with provisions contained in subsection (6)b--d of this section shall be certified to by a professional engineer or architect registered in the state.
- f. There shall be no fill used as structural support.
- g. There shall be no alteration of sand dunes which would increase potential flood damage.
- h. Latticework or decorative screening shall be allowed below the base flood elevation provided they are not part of the structural support of the building and are designed so as to

<p>breakaway under abnormally high tides or wave action without damage to the structural integrity of the building on which they are to be used and provided the following design specifications are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No solid walls shall be allowed; and</li> <li>2. Material shall consist of lattice or mesh screening only.</li> </ol> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. If aesthetic latticework or screening is utilized, such enclosed space shall not be designed to be used for human habitation, but shall be designed to be used only for parking of vehicles, building access or limited storage of maintenance equipment used in connection with the premises.</li> <li>j. Prior to construction, plans for any structures that will have latticework or decorative screening must be submitted to the building official for approval.</li> <li>k. Any alteration, repair, reconstruction or improvement to a structure shall not enclose the space below the lowest floor except with latticework or decorative screening as provided for in subsections (6)h--i of this section</li> </ol>	
<p><b>Sec. 42-653. Areas of shallow flooding (AO zones).</b>  Located within the areas of special flood hazard established in section 42-608 are areas designated as shallow flooding. These areas have special flood hazards associated with base flood depths of one to three feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist and where the path of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate; therefore, the following provisions apply:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) All new construction and substantial improvements of residential structures shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to the depth number specified on the flood insurance rate map, in feet, above the highest adjacent grade. If no depth number is specified, the lowest floor, including basement, shall be elevated at least two feet above the highest adjacent grade.</li> <li>(2) All new construction and substantial improvements of nonresidential structures shall: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to the depth number specified on the flood insurance rate map, in feet, above the highest adjacent grade. If no depth number is specified, the lowest floor, including basement, shall be elevated at least two feet above the highest adjacent grade; or</li> <li>b. Together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, be completely flood proofed to rise above that level so that any space below that level is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p>Ch 42, Article VII, Div 3, Sec 42-653</p>
<p><b>Sec. 42-654. Subdivision proposals.</b>  In addition to the requirements in section 42-126, the following regulations shall be met by applicants for subdivision approval:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) All subdivision proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage.</li> <li>(2) All subdivision proposals shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems located and constructed to minimize flood damage.</li> <li>(3) All subdivision proposals shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards.</li> <li>(4) Base flood elevation data shall be provided for all subdivision proposals and other proposed development including manufactured home parks and subdivisions.</li> </ol>	<p>Ch 42, Article VII, Div 3, Sec 42-654</p>
<p><b>ARTICLE XI. FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION.</b></p>	
<p><b>Sec. 42-970. Statement of purpose.</b>  It is the purpose of this article to promote the public health, safety and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Restrict or prohibit uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities;</li> <li>(2) Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;</li> <li>(3) Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective</li> </ol>	<p>Ch 42, Article XI, Div 1, Sec 42-970</p>



barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwater; (4) Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damage; and (5) Prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands	
<b>ARTICLE XI, DIVISION 3. FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION</b>	
<p>Sec. 42-1026. Generally. In all areas of special flood hazard, the following provisions are required:</p> <p>(1) New construction and substantial improvements shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure;</p> <p>(2) Manufactured homes shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This standard shall be in addition to and consistent with applicable state requirements for resisting wind forces;</p> <p>(3) New construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage;</p> <p>(4) New construction or substantial improvements shall be constructed by methods and practices that maintain flood damage;</p> <p>(5) Electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air conditioning equipment and other service facilities shall be designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding;</p> <p>(6) New and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the system;</p> <p>(7) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the systems and discharges from the systems into floodwaters;</p> <p>(8) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located and constructed to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding; and</p> <p>(9) Any alteration, repair, reconstruction or improvements to a structure which is in compliance with the provisions of this article shall meet the requirements of new construction as contained in this article.</p>	Ch 42, Article XI, Div 3, Sec 42-1026
Sections 42-1027: Specific Standards; 1028: Standards for streams without established base flood elevations and/or floodways; 1029: Subdivision proposals; 1030: Areas of shallow flooding (AO zones).	Ch 42, Article XI, Div 3, Sec 42-1026-1030
<b>Pre-Disaster Initiatives</b>	
EVACUATION PROCEDURES	County Emergency Management Plan
<b>Post-Disaster Development</b>	
POST-DISASTER CLEAN UP	Taylor County Debris Management Plan
POST-DISASTER REDEVELOPMENT	County Emergency Management Plan

## B. Taylor County Mitigation Goals and Objectives

The Taylor County LMS Working Group met several times in 2012, 2013, and 2014 and again in April, 2015 to review and edit the 2010 mitigation goals and strategies. Very few changes were made to the 2010 goals and strategies. Significant progress has been made to the objectives.

**Goal 1: Enhance and maintain county capability to implement a comprehensive countywide hazard loss reduction strategy.**

**Objective 1.1:** Review existing county agency programs, plans and policies to determine their effectiveness and efficiency in reducing risks and vulnerabilities to all identified natural and manmade hazards, on an annual basis.

**Objective 1.2:** As a means of enhancing intra- and inter-governmental coordination, establish and support an on-going liaison between Federal, State, Regional and Local Governments as well as the private sector and general public, through the LMS Working Group.

**Objective 1.3:** Integrate the pre- and post-disaster mitigation functions with the response and recovery functions detailed in the County's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).

**Objective 1.4:** Design a process for prioritizing the local projects for mitigation related funding programs.

**Objective 1.5:** Establish a mediation process to resolve conflicts between county agencies' existing plans, programs and mitigation related policies and integrate them into the Taylor County Local Mitigation Strategy.

**Objective 1.6:** Review and recommend at least annual updates of the county's risk and vulnerability assessments. Including updates to the inventory of critical facilities and infrastructure.

**Objective 1.7:** Coordinate funding resources and opportunities among county agencies.

**Objective 1.8:** Support the development and use of disaster loss reduction related building codes and standards designed to reduce vulnerability and risk to all hazards.

**Goal 2: Increase public and private sectors awareness and support for disaster loss education practices as a means of developing a culture of hazard mitigation in Florida.**

**Objective 2.1:** Create an Education and Outreach Committee of the LMS Working Group to organize and develop a comprehensive countywide mitigation education and outreach strategy.

**Objective 2.2:** Conduct a summit for education stakeholders to present and promote mitigation education programs.

**Objective 2.3:** Develop a business continuity awareness program designed to educate the business community on the benefits of mitigation in reducing their vulnerabilities and risk to natural and man-made hazards.

**Objective 2.4:** Develop, and promote outreach strategies designed to educate residents and visitors of Taylor County's endemic hazards, their associated risk and vulnerabilities, and the applicable mitigation actions.

**Objective 2.5:** Identify and incorporate available hazard mitigation education and outreach programs/products into local public school education programs.

**Objective 2.6:** Establish an ongoing education and outreach effort to educate elected officials on the importance of hazard mitigation to include an annual report to the county commissioners and other appropriate officials.

**Objective 2.7:** Develop a public awareness campaign on the benefits of pre- and post disaster mitigation through the dissemination of mitigation success stories.

**Objective 2.8:** Develop a strategy for working with the print, electronic and broadcast media on the dissemination of mitigation education and outreach material.

**Goal 3: Reduce Taylor County's hazard vulnerability through the application of scientific research and development.**

**Objective 3.1:** Establish partnerships with public and private research universities and Taylor County educational facilities. This scientific partnership will assist in assessing Taylor County's vulnerability to natural and anthropogenic hazards in order to develop the means to reduce the potential for damage from their impacts on society.

**Goal 4: Protect the County's cultural, economic and natural resources.**

**Objective 4.1:** Support mitigation initiatives that are compatible with the protection of the county's cultural, economic and natural resources.

**Objective 4.2:** Promote land acquisition programs that support mitigation opportunities compatible with the protection of natural and cultural resources

**Objective 4.3:** Encourage the development of drainage improvement systems based on their compatibility with the natural environmental system functions

**Goal 5: Reduce the vulnerabilities of county and city owned facilities and infrastructure to natural and man-made hazards**

**Objective 5.1:** Establish hazard mitigation priorities for the retrofitting of existing County and city critical facilities and infrastructure based upon a risk and vulnerability assessment.

**Objective 5.2:** Ensure that county and city facilities and infrastructure are located, designed and constructed to complement/support local priorities as defined in the LMS.

**Objective 5.3:** Promote the National Flood Insurance Program and ensure the County and city of Perry remain in satisfactory standing within the Program. Also promote the Community Rating System, and strive to increase the CRS rating for the County.

#### **Goal 6: Reduce the County's vulnerability to future fire hazards**

**Objective 6.1:** Work with the Florida Division of Forestry fire mitigation planner assigned to Taylor County to promote and participate in the Firewise Community program, and exhibit and distribute fire protection materials to Taylor County residents.

**Objective 6.2:** Update the County's public water distribution system to current Florida Fire Prevention Code to handle expanded water flow requirements.

### **C. Taylor County Mitigation Projects and Action Plan**

Each year Taylor County completes an Annual Progress Report to be completed by September 30 and turned in for CRS compliance. Additionally, pursuant to Florida Administrative Code 27P-22 our LMS plan is presented for review to the Board of County Commissioners, approved and a report to Florida Department of Emergency Management Mitigation Section must be submitted by the Board Chair by January 31, each year. For the 2015 LMS Update, the LMS Working Group reviewed the 21 mitigation actions and projects that will assist in the reduction of effects from natural hazards. Within these 21 projects, three of them are specific to the City of Perry while the remaining 18 are countywide initiatives. Most of these actions are related to flooding, whether this flooding is caused by hurricanes or by strong storm systems. The remaining projects are primarily related to fire prevention. Each of these projects is reviewed yearly by the LMS Committee and they are evaluated and analyzed and compared to other potential actions. This evaluation and analysis focused on the protection of lives and property, the ability to reduce economic losses and on the cost effectiveness of the specific actions. During the past review period on City of Perry project has been completed and one county project was added and later removed when private individuals completed the project. Ongoing review identified to clarify a need for permanent standby generators and awaiting funding for critical facilities, to include Doctors Memorial Hospital, Forest Capital Hall, and Steinhatchee Fire Department additional action was added in 2015.

The LMS Working Group has established this action plan that addresses the various mitigation actions. Specific focus was places on prioritization and identifying the lead

agencies responsible for the implementation and administration of these projects. See the following table that details the mitigation projects in priority groupings, implementation timelines, the lead agencies, and the estimated cost for each project. The projects have been prioritized by hazard category by the LMS Working Group, however this ranking is subject to modifications, as required to meet the growing needs of the community. The prioritization and ranking of each project used the “STAPLEE” method, which is provided in Appendix 2.

**Table VII.C.1: 2015 Update of Mitigation Projects/Action Plan for Taylor County and the City of Perry**

ID	Mitigation Project	Hazard	Description	Status	Lead Agency	Est. Cost	Timeline
<b>Flood1</b>	Countywide storm water management study	hurricanes, storms, and flooding	The need is to further define the basins and analyze impact to the county transportation and road system.	Proposed	Taylor County Public Works	\$50,000	24 months
<p><b>2011 Update:</b> Funding for this effort has not materialized, yet remains a top priority of the LMS Working Group. The County will continue to seek funding to initiate this effort on an ongoing basis.</p> <p><b>2012 Update:</b> TCEM/TCPW/TC Engineering is working with FDOT in their identification of flooding “hot spots” in an effort to better define the study area for future grant applications. TCEM is working with FEMA’s RISKMAP project to better define the coastal flooding and riverine flooding hazard in the County.</p> <p><b>2013 Update:</b> “Hot Spot” identification is continuing. Grant opportunities have not yet materialized</p> <p><b>2014/15 Update:</b> Funding for this effort has not materialized, yet remains a top priority of the LMS Working Group. The County will continue to seek funding to initiate this effort on an ongoing basis.</p>							
<b>Flood2</b>	Analysis and improvements to the existing storm drain system	hurricanes, storms, flooding	City of Perry Project. This is to analyze, improve and develop their existing storm drainage system throughout the city to improve drainage to lessen and eliminate certain flooding issues	Proposed	City of Perry Public Works	\$100,000	24 months
<p><b>2010 Update:</b> Funding for this effort has not materialized, yet remains one of the top priorities of the LMS Working Group. The City of Perry continues to need to have this effort completed in order to ensure the City is protected from storm flood events. With the significant update of the NFIP FIRM maps via the “MapMod” project with the Suwannee River Water Management District, the City has new flood maps, which helps to determine existing storm drainage systems...or at least capture those areas susceptible to flooding from storm events. The City of Perry still desires to have this study conducted.</p> <p><b>2011 Update:</b> The City is still seeking funding for this project.</p> <p><b>2012 Update:</b> The City is incorporating lessons learned from recent flooding from TS Debby. Funding is still be sought for this project.</p> <p><b>2013 Update:</b> TS Debby lessons learned have been incorporated.</p> <p><b>2014/15 Update:</b> The City is still seeking funding for this project.</p>							
<b>Flood3</b>	Update floodplain data and maps and incorporate into GIS	flooding	This project proposes a study to update the existing FIRM floodplain maps Using GPS, GIS, flood modeling analysis, local knowledge, and field work. The county proposes to update and digitize the current FIRM maps to mark the 100 and 500 year floodplain areas.	Ongoing/Completed	Taylor County Engineering	\$50,000	Ongoing
<p><b>2010 Update:</b> Significant progress was made with this action. The digitized FIRM Maps have been completed for all of Taylor County, and the City of Perry. The City and the County worked with FEMA and the SRWMD to establish the Flood Insurance Study and FIRM. An update to the County floodplain ordinance was made on May 5, 2009 based on the updated maps.</p> <p><b>2011 Update:</b> The City and County continues to incorporate flood map updates.</p> <p><b>2012 Update:</b> The County is working with FEMA’s RISKMAP program in an effort to update floodplain data.</p> <p><b>2013 Update:</b> County continues to coordinate its efforts with FEMA’s project.</p> <p><b>2014/15 Update:</b> EM is in the final stages of completing a Flood Evacuation and Warning Plan to be added to the LMS</p>							

ID	Mitigation Project	Hazard	Description	Status	Lead Agency	Est. Cost	Timeline
<b>Flood4</b>	New bridge and culvert at Julia Street	hurricanes, storms and flooding	This project proposes the construction of a new bridge and culvert across Pimple Creek at Julia Street to improve drainage and prevent flooding during heavy rain.	Ongoing	City of Perry Public Works	\$250,000	36 months
<p><b>2010 Update:</b> The Suwannee River Water Management District conducted a preliminary study on the river and found that flooding is caused by a choke point in the river before the bridges. The choke point was found to be found on private property. The bridges were inspected, and found to be structurally sound. Revisions to the floodplain could be problematic. The SRWMD study will investigate this in more detail. If a solution is found, that solution will replace this item on the LMS project list in the future.</p> <p><b>2011 Update:</b> No solution has been proposed to amend this project.</p> <p><b>2012 Update:</b> SRWMD is still working on a proposed solution.</p> <p><b>2014/15 Update:</b> No solution identified at this time.</p>							
<b>Flood5</b>	New bridge and culvert at Main Street	hurricanes, storms and flooding	This project proposes the construction of a new bridge and culvert across Pimple Creek at Main Street. This will improve access to the new hospital and lessen the effects of flooding.	Ongoing	City of Perry Public Works	\$250,000	36 months
<p><b>2010 Update:</b> Similar to Flood4 update. The bridges were inspected and found to be structurally sound. The City wants to wait until the Suwannee River Water Management District completes its study before proceeding with this effort. Funding will be an issue.</p> <p><b>2012 Update:</b> SRWMD is still working on a proposed solution.</p> <p><b>2014/15 Update:</b> No solution identified at this time.</p>							
<b>Flood6</b>	Repetitive damage locations data collection	flooding	This project proposes to continue collecting data about the locations in the county that are repetitively damaged due to flooding. Along with this data collection is the desire to incorporate this data into the county's GIS system for identification and display of these locations	Completed/ongoing	Taylor County Emergency Management	\$1,500,000	36 months
<p><b>2010 Update:</b> This is up to date as of 2010. All of the repetitive loss structures in the County have been identified, and incorporated into the Engineering Departments GIS system. A list of those properties is included in this updated plan. As additional repetitive loss structures are identified by FEMA, they will be included on the repetitive loss list, and geocoded in the County's GIS system. The owners of each of these properties are contacted on an annual basis to inform them of their status, and provided suggested mitigation measure to be taken.</p> <p><b>2011 Update:</b> County is continuing its effort to keep up to date and its outreach obligations.</p> <p><b>2012 Update:</b> County is continuing its effort to keep up to date and its outreach obligations.</p> <p><b>2013 Update:</b> County is continuing its effort to keep up to date and its outreach obligations.</p> <p><b>2014/15 Update:</b> On-Going</p>							
<b>Flood7</b>	Analysis and evaluation of the repetitive loss locations	storms and flooding	This project will research the 18 repetitive loss locations throughout the county and study the various options to mitigate this flooding damage. This project will consider property buyouts, building elevation and other means to avoid this repetitive loss.	Completed/ongoing	Taylor County Emergency Manage't, Engineering Department	\$15,000	12 months
<p><b>2010 Update:</b> The Taylor County Engineering Department and Emergency Management worked jointly to capture all repetitive loss structures in Taylor County. The Engineering Department maintains a list of all such structures, and their current owners on a .dbl database and can provide shape files locating each structure in the county. Taylor County Emergency Management provides annual mitigation opportunities for these structures, to include opportunities to be included on a buyout list, should the County receive such funds from the State or FEMA.</p> <p><b>2012 Update:</b> The County continues to maintain an up-to-date database and shapefile and continues its outreach efforts.</p> <p><b>2013 Update:</b> Database has been updated</p> <p><b>2014/15 Update:</b> The Taylor County Engineering Department continues to update the database as information is received.</p>							

ID	Mitigation Project	Hazard	Description	Status	Lead Agency	Est. Cost	Timeline
<b>Flood8</b>	Study and development of a sewer system in the growing coastal areas	hurricanes, storms, and flooding	Taylor County proposes to study and eventually develop a county maintained sewer system in the growing communities along the coast. Currently 100's of septic tanks are used and these often flood and contaminate drinking water, canals and dirt during hurricanes and storms.	Completed /ongoing	Taylor County Emergency Management, Engineering Department	\$5,000	12 months
<p><b>2010 Update:</b> There has been significant progress made on this serious situation. The Steinhatchee community (Taylor County Water Authority) is seeking funds from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection to expand the current sewer system to take people off of hazardous septic systems that often flood and create unsafe water conditions along the coastline with coliform bacteria. Phase I on this project is completed, and Phase II is underway. Taylor Coastal Sewer and Water Authority, and the Big Bend Water Authority are engaged. In addition, the City of Perry is looking to expand its sewer treatment capacity.</p> <p><b>2012 Update:</b> Phase II is still in progress.</p> <p><b>2014/15 Update: Big Bend Water Authority has completed Phase III</b></p>							
<b>Flood9</b>	Additional sirens	hurricanes, storms	Taylor County currently has five warning sirens along the coast. This Project proposes to add additional sirens to improve the warning capabilities	Ongoing	Taylor County Public Works	\$1,000,000	36 months
<p><b>2010 Update:</b> Additional sirens are needed for placement on top of the Courthouse, at Jerald Walker Park located on Warner Street, and at Leisure Retreats. Funding for this has not been secured, but remains on the LMS Working Group priority projects.</p> <p><b>2011 Update:</b> TCEM and TCSD coordinated and oversaw the installation of two grant funded Local Alert Network Sirens at the School Administration Complex and Taylor Technical Institute.</p> <p><b>2012 Update:</b> TCEM continues to maintain the County's siren system and has added the capability of warning residents via text message and email.</p> <p><b>2013 Update:</b> TCEM narrowbanded and performed major maintenance on the system.</p> <p><b>2014/15 Update: TCEM has re- implemented monthly coastal siren warning test for existing sirens on the second Thursday of each month.</b></p>							
<b>Flood10</b>	Maintenance of debris removal contract	hurricane, storms, flooding, winter storms	Taylor County plans to maintain the existing debris removal contract with DRC Inc. This contract has no cost until actual work needs to be done.	Ongoing	Taylor County Emergency Management	\$50,000	24 months
<p><b>2010 Update:</b> The County maintains its contract with DRC for debris removal, and with Beck, Inc., for debris monitoring. In addition, the County is upgrading its debris site at Foley Airport in anticipation of any further events requiring debris clearance and removal. The County is ensuring the City of Perry is covered by MOU for debris removal.</p> <p><b>2011 Update:</b> Plan annexes have been updated, temporary debris sites leases were renewed, and the County will be seeking RFPs for Debris removal and monitoring at the end of the year.</p> <p><b>2012 Update:</b> O'Brien's Response Management was awarded the pre-incident bid to be the County's Debris Monitoring Contractor.</p> <p><b>2013 Update:</b> CERES was awarded primary debris management contract. Crowder Gulf was added as a standby contractor.</p> <p><b>2014/15 Update: Contractors remain on contract with no activations at the time of this reporting.</b></p>							
<b>All1</b>	All-hazard public awareness and educational programs	Hurricanes, tornadoes, severe storms, forest fires, drought, heat wave, winter storms, sinkholes, landslides, erosion, earthquakes	This project proposes the development of public awareness programs to address flood prevention, forest fire prevention, evacuation routes, shelters, safe-room program, current and future construction. These program with the associated information would be continually offered to the public through a variety of methods including classes, internet data dissemination, and printed	Ongoing	Taylor County Emergency Management	\$0	Current



ID	Mitigation Project	Hazard	Description	Status	Lead Agency	Est. Cost	Timeline
			materials.				
<p><b>2011 Update:</b> An ongoing process. TCEM did distribute updated Re-Entry permits and hurricane evacuation zone maps. TCEM continues to present at public events.</p> <p><b>2012 Update:</b> TCEM has continued its re-entry permit and public awareness campaigns and the Building Department has continued its repetitive loss outreach.</p> <p><b>2013 Update:</b> TCEM has continued its re-entry permit and public awareness campaigns by attending and hosting several public meetings and events and the Building Department has continued its repetitive loss outreach.</p> <p><b>2014/15 Update:</b> TCEM has implemented a Business Re-Entry program, published a 2014 Hurricane Survival Guide, and has issued new 2015-2018 residential Re-Entry permits along with evacuation zone maps. TCEM has also developed its own webpage to public information to the public and has developed a Facebook page to keep an all-hazard public awareness presence. In 2014 EM sponsored CERT teams located in the Coastal area to aid with public education and awareness.</p>							
AI12	Countywide disaster recovery business alliance	all hazards	This project proposes to develop a public/private partnership to reduce vulnerabilities in the area through cooperation and education.	Ongoing	Taylor County Emergency Management	\$10,000	6 months
<p><b>2010 Update:</b> Taylor County Emergency Management continues to reach out to local businesses and engage them in emergency management in order to reduce vulnerabilities. Representatives from the Buckeye Corporation are sitting members of the LMS working group. Other businesses (Progress Energy, Martin Electronics, etc) have been engaged to participate in emergency management activities. Progress Energy was involved in the County's table top exercise in March, 2010, as they have a major role in utility restoration. This will remain an ongoing effort. The LMS Working Group also keeps the City Commission and County Board apprised of mitigating the impacts of new and existing buildings.</p> <p><b>2011 Update:</b> TCEM is actively seeking funds for including this project into its new Long-Term Recovery Plan.</p> <p><b>2012 Update:</b> TCEM continues to engage its private sector partners in all phases of disaster. TCEM produced a long-term recovery plan in November 2011 that incorporates the County's economic development vision and TCEM is in development of a business re-entry program.</p> <p><b>2013 Update:</b> Business Re-Entry program has been rolled out to the private sector.</p> <p><b>2014 Update:</b> TCEM conducted a Flood table-top exercise in Steinhatchee with over 50 participants, including Tre-County electric and Big Ben d Water Authority.</p> <p><b>2015 Update:</b> TCEM conducted a Hazardous Train derailment TTX for downtown Perry businesses and government</p>							
Fire1	Mitigation Burning and Forest fire Management	forest fires	This project proposes the continuation and increase of Department of Forestry mitigation burning on public and private lands. This is an on-going program for FDOF that is contingent on funding and manpower.	Ongoing	Taylor County Emergency Management	\$7,500	12 months
<p><b>2013 Update:</b> Florida Forest Service continues to perform preventative mowing and plowing as conditions and funds warrant.</p> <p><b>2014/15:</b> DOF has received funding for some mitigation efforts in 2013 and is continuing mowing and plowing efforts for 14/15 budget year. All previously list projects have been completed and will be removed from the list.</p>							
Fire2	Additional Fire Department Resources	forest fires, all hazards	County Fire resources are minimal and stretched. This project proposes the addition of fire and emergency personnel and equipment especially along the coast.	Ongoing	Florida Division of Forestry	\$26,500	24 months
<p><b>2010 Update:</b> This is an ongoing need for the County, and remains on the project list. The County continues to allocate limited resources to maintain the coastal fire departments, but more funding is required. The LMS Working Group continues to investigate alternative funding sources to enable these valuable projects.</p> <p><b>2011 Update:</b> TCFR continues to seek funding.</p> <p><b>2012 Update:</b> The Board has agreed to fund the acquisition of new radios, air packs, and bunker gear for an overall investment of nearly \$100,000.</p>							



ID	Mitigation Project	Hazard	Description	Status	Lead Agency	Est. Cost	Timeline
<p><b>2013 Update:</b> The Board has allocated \$85,000 in FY14 for equipment repairs and upgrades.</p> <p><b>2014 Update:</b> DOF has received funding for mitigation projects and is currently updating their mitigation activities list for inclusion into LMS projects list. No projects identified at this reporting.</p>							
Fire3	Continue and strengthen local fire burning regulations and enforcement.	forest fires	This Project proposes to continue the current program for permits and fines for individuals burning debris on private lands. This project also proposes to increase the levels of enforcement for these infractions.	Proposed	Taylor County Emergency Management	\$500,000	24 months
<p><b>2010 Update:</b> This is an ongoing, active project jointly between the Florida Division of Forestry, and Taylor County. This effort has saved the county thousands of dollars through regulation and prevention of escaped private property debris fires. This will continue to be an ongoing effort to protect the citizens of Taylor County from escaped, uncontrolled wildland fires.</p> <p><b>2012 Update:</b> TCFR and TCEM continues to its coordination with the Florida Forest Service in recommending and amending policies for enforcement.</p> <p><b>2013 Update:</b> TCFR and TCEM continues to its coordination with the Florida Forest Service in recommending and amending policies for enforcement.</p> <p><b>2014/15 Update:</b> TCFR and TCEM continues to its coordination with the Florida Forest Service in recommending and amending policies for enforcement.</p>							
Fire4	Fire awareness educational Program	forest fires	This project proposed the development of an educational outreach program to instruct citizen about ways to minimize fires and protect their property from damage. This would involve instructions about clearing brush and pine straw from around houses and ensure clear access to locations for fire equipment.	Ongoing	Florida Division of Forestry	\$60,000	6 months
<p><b>2010 Update:</b> There have been several Firewise presentations given in the County. One was conducted in the Steinhatchee Community (2006), the annual Forest Festival (2008-2009), and at the Perry Rotary Club meetings (2010). In each event, brochures describing basic Firewise concepts were distributed to the residents of Taylor County. The FDOF County Mitigation Planner has visited the County several times to conduct these events, and will continue in the future. Taylor County Emergency Management and Fire Rescue will continue to partner with the FDOF to continue the Firewise program.</p> <p><b>2012 Update:</b> Project is ongoing with appearances by the Forest Festival and local schools.</p> <p><b>2013 Update:</b> Project is ongoing with appearances by the Forest Festival and local schools.</p> <p><b>2014/15 Update:</b> Outreach continues to local business, civic clubs, schools and during various festivals.</p>							
Fire5	Reduce fire hazard	Urban and wildland fire	This project proposed to increase the water conveyance capacity of the county's water supply in order to bring the system up to the current Florida Fire Prevention Code to minimize the threat of an inadequate water supply capacity.	Ongoing	Florida Division of Forestry/ Taylor County Emergency Management	\$25,000	12 months
<p><b>2010 Update:</b> This proposed project was added by the LMS Working Group in 2010. There is a need to increase the County's water flow capacity throughout the water network in order to comply with the Florida Fire Code, which requires a level of capacity the County's system does not current have. The LMS Working Group will work to identify potential funding sources for this effort, to include CDBG funding.</p> <p><b>2012 Update:</b> Funding has not materialized for this project although the group has reached out to the County's CDBG coordinator for further coordination.</p> <p><b>2013 Update:</b> Coordination with administrative staff continues on this project</p> <p><b>2014/15 Update:</b> Coordination with administrative staff continues on this project. Local fire departments are actively pursuing various grants to enhance firefighting.</p>							
Flood12	Repetitive loss and storm buffer property acquisition	Floods, Hurricanes, Severe Storms,	This project proposes that the County acquire property that is repetitively vulnerable to flooding events.	Ongoing	Taylor County Emergency Management	\$500,000	12 months

ID	Mitigation Project	Hazard	Description	Status	Lead Agency	Est. Cost	Timeline
		Sinkholes					
<b>2012 Update:</b> The project was proposed at the 8/21/12 meeting as a vulnerability reduction measure. The group will begin seeking funding opportunities after the group confirms its inclusion at the November 2012 meeting. <b>2013 Update:</b> Project confirmed. Suitable property identification is ongoing. <b>2014/15 Update: No funding opportunities</b>							
All3	Acquire permanent and mobile standby generators	Hurricanes, tornadoes, severe storms, forest fires, drought, heat wave, winter storms, sinkholes, landslides, erosion, earthquakes	This project proposes to acquire permanent and mobile generators for the purpose of mitigating the effects of long-term power outages	Proposed	Taylor County County Grants Department	\$750,000	24 months
<b>2012 Update:</b> Proposed at 8/21/12 meeting; TCEM continues to seek funding opportunities and assess critical facility needs <b>2013 Update:</b> Project confirmed. TCEM is compiling generator needs and pricing. <b>2014/15 Update: Needs identified for permanent standby generators and awaiting funding for critical facilities, to include Doctors Memorial Hospital, Forest Capital Hall, Steinhatchee Fire Department</b>							
All4	All hazards critical facility hardening	Hurricanes, tornadoes, severe storms, forest fires, drought, heat wave, winter storms, sinkholes, landslides, erosion, earthquakes	This project proposes to fund hardening efforts at critical facilities through the acquisition and installation of materials to mitigate the impacts of hazards and ensure the viability and safety of facilities designated as critical to maintaining the health and safety of the community.	Proposed	Taylor County Emergency Management Building and Planning, Engineering, Grants Departments	\$1,000,000	36 months
<b>2012 Update:</b> Proposed at 8/21/12 meeting; TCEM continues to coordinate the identification of facility needs. <b>2013 Update:</b> TCEM is coordinating with departments to identify hardening needs and projects. <b>2014/15 Update: TCEM continues to work to identify hardening needs</b>							

ID	Mitigation Project	Hazard	Description	Status	Lead Agency	Est. Cost	Timeline
Wind 1	Wind Retrofits to shelters	Hurricanes, storms, and tornados	There is a need to further strengthen the County's primary and backup shelters to the effects of high winds.	Proposed	Taylor County Emergency Management	\$200,000	24 months
<b>2014/15 Update: Taylor County School District has applied and was awarded a grant of \$375,000 to install shutters on TCHS windows. TCEM continues to seek additional funding for shelters. Project scheduled to be completed June 2015.</b>							

The LMS Working Group will continually review this list of actions. As necessary, new actions will be added to this list and re-prioritized to meet the on-going and growing needs of the community. This update and modification process will be part of the on-going maintenance procedures for the County and the City of Perry.

MALCOLM PAGE  
District 1

JIM MOODY  
District 2

JODY DEVANE  
District 3

PAM FEAGLE  
District 4

PATRICIA PATTERSON  
District 5



## TAYLOR COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

ANNIE MAE MURPHY, Clerk  
Post Office Box 620  
Perry, Florida 32348  
(850) 838-3506 Phone  
(850) 838-3549 Fax

DUSTIN HINKEL, County Administrator  
201 East Green Street  
Perry, Florida 32347  
(850) 838-3500, extension 7 Phone  
(850) 838-3501 Fax

CONRAD C. BISHOP, JR., County Attorney  
Post Office Box 167  
Perry, Florida 32348  
(850) 584-6113 Phone  
(850) 584-2433 Fax

January 20, 2015

Mr. Miles Anderson  
Bureau Chief, Mitigation  
Florida Division of Emergency Management  
2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard  
Tallahassee, FL 32399

Mr. Anderson,

Pursuant to Florida Administrative Code 27P-22, please find enclosed the Local Mitigation Strategy 2014 Annual Report for Taylor County. This report was presented to the Board of County Commissioners at its regular meeting on Tuesday, January 20, 2015. Please direct any further questions to Steve Spradley, the County's Emergency Management Director and LMS Chair.

Thank you!

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Patricia Patterson".

Patricia Patterson  
Chair  
Taylor County Board of County Commissioners

## D. Funding Sources

As part of the 2015 LMS Plan Update, research was done to validate potential sources of funding for various types of mitigation. The following is a list of the primary funding sources discovered during this extensive research effort.

- FEMA
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- Pre-disaster Mitigation Grant Program
- Flood Mitigation Assistance Program
- Repetitive Flood Claims Program
- Severe Repetitive Loss Program
- Florida Communities Trust
- Florida Small Cities Community Development Block Grant Program
- Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance Trust Fund
- Suwannee River Economic Council Programs
- State Housing Initiative Partnership Program
- Low-Income Home Energy Assistance
- Weatherization Assistance Program
- Low-Income Emergency Home Repair Program
- Energy Neighbor Fund

The following is a brief explanation of the most logical FEMA-based programs to seek funding from. They include:

**Hazard Mitigation Grant Program** - is authorized by Section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (the Stafford Act), Title 42, United States Code (U.S.C.) 5170c. The key purpose of HMGP is to ensure that the opportunity to take critical mitigation measures to reduce the risk of loss of life and property from future disasters is not lost during the reconstruction process following a disaster. HMGP is available, when authorized under a Presidential major disaster declaration, in the areas of the State requested by the Governor. The amount of HMGP funding available to the Applicant is based upon the estimated total Federal assistance to be provided by FEMA for disaster recovery under the Presidential major disaster declaration.

**Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program** - is authorized by Section 203 of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. 5133. The PDM program is designed to assist States, Territories, Indian Tribal governments, and local communities to implement a sustained pre-disaster natural hazard mitigation program to reduce overall risk to the population and structures from future hazard events, while also reducing reliance on Federal funding from future disasters.

**Flood Mitigation Assistance Program** - is authorized by Section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended (NFIA), 42 U.S.C. 4104c, with the goal of reducing or eliminating claims under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

**Repetitive Flood Claims Program** - is authorized by Section 1323 of the NFIA, 42 U.S.C. 4030 with the goal of reducing flood damages to individual properties for which one or more claim payments for losses have been made under flood insurance coverage and that will result in the greatest savings to the National Flood Insurance Fund (NFIF) in the shortest period of time.

**Severe Repetitive Loss Program** - is authorized by Section 1361A of the NFIA, 42 U.S.C. 4102a, with the goal of reducing flood damages to residential properties that have experienced severe repetitive losses under flood insurance coverage and that will result in the greatest savings to the NFIF in the shortest period of time.

More information about each program can be found on the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance Web site at [www.fema.gov/government/grant/hma/index.shtm](http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/hma/index.shtm).

## E. City of Perry Projects

The City of Perry has identified three projects that are all related to flooding that are included in this LMS Update that were determined to be cost effective, environmentally sound and technically feasible. These three projects are listed above in the overall mitigation actions table and they are also listed again below to meet this requirement for individual action items for each jurisdiction. An update for each project is provided earlier in this section.

**Table VII.E.1: City of Perry Mitigation Projects**

Mitigation Project	Description	Lead Agency	Est. Cost
Analysis and improvements to the existing storm drain system	City of Perry Project. This is to analyze, improve and develop their existing storm drainage system throughout the city to improve drainage to lessen and eliminate certain flooding issues	City of Perry - Public Works	\$100,000
New bridge and culvert at Julia Street	This project proposes the construction of a new bridge and culvert across Pimple Creek at Julia Street to improve drainage and prevent flooding during heavy rain.	City of Perry - Public Works	\$250,000
New bridge and culvert at Main Street	This project proposes the construction of a new bridge and culvert across Pimple Creek at Main Street. This will improve access to the new hospital and lessen the effects of flooding.	City of Perry - Public Works	\$250,000

## **F. Monitoring, Evaluating and Updating the Taylor County LMS Plan**

The Taylor County LMS Working Group is committed to maintaining and updating this plan. This finalized adopted plan represents a snapshot in time for Taylor County while the overall mitigation strategy is a process that is ongoing in nature. As disasters occur throughout the county, appropriate mitigation actions will be taken to reduce the impact to citizens and the county's economic base. Taylor County Emergency Management will spearhead these efforts, however the LMS Working Group will continue to be the primary agent for further development of the plan and the on-going mitigation process.

This adopted plan can be revised and updated by the LMS Working Group as needed to address new and on-going vulnerabilities. When significant revisions are made to this plan in the future, it is the county's decision if additional resolutions are required.

The LMS will formally meet at least annually during this five year cycle, but based on the past 5 year cycle, it will be more often, as the need arises. At the LMS Working Group's discretion, more meetings and initiatives will be advanced to continue monitoring, evaluating and updating this plan.

It is mandatory that the LMS plan be updated in five years. This update process will be managed by Taylor County Emergency Management with significant effort and participation by the LMS Working Group and the City of Perry. All of the information from the meetings is incorporated into this update. As required the County will modify the current LMS plan to address any changes in the community and to meet any new federal requirements. The process will consist of a review of the existing LMS, LMS Working Group meetings, public participation and the actual plan writing. This five-year update will be similar to the annual LMS process but will be more extensive and will result in an updated printed document that will be considered and adopted by the County and City Councils.

## **G. Plan Adoption Process**

This adopted plan is now one of the primary county instruments along with the County Comprehensive Plan, the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, and the County Land Development Regulations. As enhancements and modifications are made to these various planning mechanisms in the future, the Local Mitigation Strategy will be consulted to be sure that these changes consider the impacts of natural disasters and potential mitigation strategies.

The LMS Working Group will continue as the lead agency for promotion of mitigation against natural disasters. This group will continually monitor the situation in the county and propose new initiatives as required. These new initiatives will be considered in conjunction with the other planning mechanisms and their subsequent goals. Capital improvement plans will need

to incorporate a study of potential impacts from natural hazards and prioritize any projects that will reduce the vulnerability to these hazards.

## H. Future Public Participation

The community is encouraged to participate in the on-going mitigation planning process in Taylor County. There will be three primary ways for the public to continue to participate in this LMS process.

- LMS Working Group Meetings – All of the LMS Working Group meetings will be open to the public. Each meeting will be publicly advertised and held in a public and easily accessible location. Public citizens and private organizations will be encouraged to attend these meetings and provide their comments and feedback.
- Internet Correspondence. – The adopted plan will be continually posted on the Taylor County Emergency Management website for review and download. Comments and feedback will be emailed to the Taylor County Emergency Management Department who will convey the information to the LMS Working Group.
- LMS Mailing List – The LMS Working Group will maintain an on-going list of any interested citizens or organizations. Notifications will be sent to this list of people when any actions are taken regarding mitigation in Taylor County.

## V. *References and Appendices*

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Below are the primary sources of information used in the development of this plan. See a complete listing of all reference and appendix files on the accompanying CD-ROM.

1. Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Florida Population Statistics
2. Dam Data from <http://crunch.tec.army.mil/nid/webpages/nid.cfm>
3. FDER Sinkhole information -  
<http://www.dep.state.fl.us/geology/geologictopics/sinkhole.htm>
4. FDOT 5 Year Transportation Plan, 2009 - 2014
5. Fire Risk Assessment System (FRAS) at <http://www.fl-dof.com/wildfire/index.html>
6. Florida Department of Revenue: 2008 Florida Valuation and Tax Data, April 2009
7. GIS shape file data and pdf maps from Taylor County Engineering Department  
<http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/paleo/pd08plot.pl>
8. Hurricane Probability Statistics: Tropical Meteorology Research Project at Colorado State:  
<http://landfalldisplay.geolabvirtualmaps.com/>
9. Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance, July 1, 2008, FEMA

10. MEMPHIS risk assessment system [www.methaz.org/lmsmaps](http://www.methaz.org/lmsmaps)
11. National Flood Insurance Rate Maps for Taylor County:  
<http://www.srwmdfloodreport.com/Welcome.htm>.
12. National Flood Insurance Repetitive Loss Structures Database, FEMA
13. North American Drought Atlas, PDSI Reconstruction, Version 2a (2008)
14. State of Florida Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2008
15. Taylor County Chamber of Commerce: <http://www.taylorcountychamber.com/>
16. Taylor County Codes and Ordinances
17. Taylor County COMP Plan – 2010
18. Taylor County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan – 2012
19. Taylor County Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources (CIKR)
20. Taylor County Flood Plain Management Plan
21. Taylor County Housing Data: [http://www.city-data.com/county/Taylor\\_County-FL.html](http://www.city-data.com/county/Taylor_County-FL.html)
22. Taylor County Disaster Housing Strategy, 2008
23. Taylor County Logistics Plan – 2012
24. Taylor County Debris Management Plan - 2014
25. Taylor County Local Mitigation Strategy – 2010
26. Taylor County Terrorism Annex
27. Taylor County Tornado Data: <http://www4.ncdc.noaa.gov/cgi-win/wwwcgi.dll?wwevent~storms>
28. Taylor County Vision 2060 Plan, (2008)
29. U.S. Census - 2010 Quickfacts for Taylor County



# Appendix 1: Record of Changes

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There have been significant changes made to the 2015 Taylor County LMS from the 2010 version. Virtually every page was updated with more current information, updated charts, and the LMS project list was updated. A section by section basic description of these changes is provided below.

Section	Page	Description
Acknowledgment	iv	Added 2015 Update:
Executive Summary	v	Added 2015 Update:
II.A	9	Replace old language in the 2010 version
II.B	9	2015 LMS Update. Needed because 2005 process was outdated.
II.C	10	Updated 2015
II.D	11-12	LMS Working Group has been updated to reflect the current membership.
II.E	12-16	This Section has been updated to reflect the activities of the LMS working Group since the last adoption of the 2010 LMS.
II.F	16-17	This Section was updated to reflect a more accurate and current information relative to 2015.
II.G	18-20	No significant changes were made to this section other than updating 2015 informational dates, etc. This still remains current and valid.
II.H	21-22	The Repetitive Loss map was redrawn to reflect the current list of repetitive loss structures in Taylor County. An addition of one property was made.
II.I	23	CRS Level updated to 7
III	23	Taylor County Profile eliminated and moved to Appendix 4
IV	25-31	Risk Assessment and Hazard Identification eliminated and moved to Appendix 4
VI	92-97 22-28	Land Use and Future Development Trends moved to Section III with no changes to maps and data.
VII	98-118 28-50	Taylor County Mitigation Strategy moved to Section IV with minor updates and changes.
VII.C	42-47	Updates to most current projects that were identified by the LMS committee in 2015. Removal of Flood 6 City of Perry Increase size of retention pond at Warner Street and Demps Lane. Job completed
Appendix 1	53	New – Record of Changes added to 2010 Update to fulfill new requirements for LMS Updates.
Appendix 2	54	New-Project Prioritization Methodology added to 2010 Update. The 2005 version did not include a visual representation of the ranking and prioritization process used for the mitigation projects. The LMS working group used the STAPLEE process this time.
Appendix 3	57	Agendas and notes from LMS meetings held between 2005 and 2010. This is new information for the 2010 Updated LMS.
Appendix 4	Annex	Attached Taylor County Consolidated Hazard Analysis to replace IV
Appendix 5	Annex	Attached Taylor County Flood and Coastal Surge Warning Plan

## *Appendix 2: Project Prioritization Methodology*

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The Taylor County LMS Working Group uses the **STAPLEE** methodology to score each project. There are seven categories in the STAPLEE criteria, and 23 criterion. Each of the 23 criterion is given a weighted score between 0-4, with 0 meaning not beneficial or unproductive, to 4 meaning very beneficial or excellent. The projects are spread across four major categories, that being

- Flood
- Fire
- General (ALL)
- and Sink (for sinkholes)

A very basic description of the **STAPLEE** methodology is provided below. The scoring sheet of the Taylor County mitigation projects follows on the next sheet.

**Social** – Is the mitigation strategy socially acceptable?

**Technical** – Is the proposed action technically feasible, cost effective, and does it provide the appropriate level of protection?

**Administrative** – Does the community have the capability to implement the action and is the lead agency capable of carrying out oversight of the project?

**Political** – Is the mitigation action politically acceptable?

**Legal** – Does the community have the authority to implement the proposed action?

**Economic** – Do the economic base, projected growth, and opportunity costs justify the mitigation project?

- Benefit cost-analysis is a mathematical method for comparing costs to the benefits to the community of a mitigation action
- If the benefits are greater than the costs, the project is cost-effective
- Comparing the ratios of benefits to costs for several mitigation projects helps to identify those that offer the greatest bang for the community's buck
- Benefit-cost analysis gives decision-makers an understandable way to explain and defend their decisions
- For many grant programs, FEMA and the State will use benefit-cost analysis to determine whether a project is eligible
- The community can save time and energy by limiting planning activities to projects that will be more likely to receive funding.

**Environmental** – Does the proposed action meet statutory considerations and public desire for sustainable and environmentally healthy communities?

The following is a listing of each project, and its corresponding acronym.

**Taylor County LMS Projects - 2015**

<b>Flood 1</b>	Countywide storm water management study
<b>Flood 2</b>	Analysis and improvements to the existing storm drain system
<b>Flood 3</b>	Update floodplain data and maps and incorporate into GIS
<b>Flood 4</b>	New bridge and culvert at Julia Street
<b>Flood 5</b>	New bridge and culvert at Main Street
<b>Flood 6</b>	Repetitive damage locations data collection
<b>Flood 7</b>	Analysis and evaluation of the repetitive loss locations
<b>Flood 8</b>	Study and development of a sewer in the growing coastal areas
<b>Flood 9</b>	Additional warning sirens
<b>Flood 10</b>	Maintenance of debris removal contract
<b>Flood 11</b>	Repetitive loss and storm buffer property acquisition
<b>All 1</b>	All-hazard public awareness and education program
<b>All 2</b>	Countywide disaster recovery business alliance
<b>All 3</b>	Acquire permanent and mobile standby generators
<b>All 4</b>	All hazards critical facility hardening
<b>Fire 1</b>	Mitigation burning and forest fire management
<b>Fire 2</b>	Additional fire department resources
<b>Fire 3</b>	Continue and strengthen local fire burning regulations and enforcement
<b>Fire 4</b>	Fire awareness educational program
<b>Fire 5</b>	Reduce fire hazards by increase water flow capacity
<b>Wind 1</b>	Wind Retrofits to shelters

## Ranking and Prioritization Table – Taylor County LMS Projects 2015

STAPLEE Criteria	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)					TOTAL SCORE
Considerations → Projects ↓	Community Acceptance	Effects on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-Term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land/Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HazMat/ Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Envir. goals	Consistent with Federal Laws	
Flood 1	4	4	4	4	3	3	1	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	3	4	2	4	3	3	4	4	80
Flood 2	4	3	4	4	3	3	1	4	4	4	2	4	4	3	3	3	4	1	4	3	3	4	4	76
Flood 3	4	4	4	4	3	2	1	3	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	4	2	3	4	4	73
Flood 4	4	4	3	4	4	4	1	2	4	3	4	4	4	3	3	2	3	1	2	2	3	4	4	72
Flood 5	4	3	3	3	3	4	1	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	1	3	2	2	3	4	71
Flood 6	3	3	4	4	3	3	0	3	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	2	3	0	4	2	2	4	4	68
Flood 7	2	2	4	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	2	4	4	3	4	3	2	2	3	2	2	4	4	66
Flood 8	2	2	4	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	2	4	4	3	4	3	2	2	3	2	2	4	4	66
Flood 9	2	2	3	4	3	2	1	3	3	2	2	4	4	2	2	2	3	2	4	3	4	4	4	65
Flood 10	3	4	4	4	2	3	0	2	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	4	4	64
Flood 11	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	2	2	4	4	4	na
All 1	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	70
All 2	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	69
All 3	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	73
All 4	4	3	4	3	3	3	2	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	69
Fire 1	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	2	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	78
Fire 2	4	4	4	3	3	3	1	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	4	2	4	3	4	75
Fire 3	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	4	2	4	3	4	74
Fire 4	4	4	4	4	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	2	2	4	2	4	3	4	74
Fire 5	4	4	3	4	3	3	1	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	2	3	2	3	2	4	2	4	73
Wind 1	4	3	4	4	3	2	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	1	4	3	2	4	2	1	2	4	4	78

## *Appendix 3: Agendas and Notes from LMS Meetings*

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The LMS Working Group met fourteen times between May 2011 and 2015. The meeting agendas and list of attendees are provided in this Appendix. This information has been scanned from the originals, which are maintained by Taylor County Emergency Management.

LMS Working Group/Functional Exercise Planning Meeting

Taylor County Board of County Commissioners' Boardroom

May 5, 2011

1PM – 3PM

Meeting Minutes

**Attendance**

Name	Organization	Contact Email
Frank Koutnik	DSI, LLC	<a href="mailto:frank@dsideas.com">frank@dsideas.com</a>
Bill Roberts	Perry-Foley Airport	<a href="mailto:airport@taylorcountygov.com">airport@taylorcountygov.com</a>
Jack Brown	Taylor County	<a href="mailto:jack.brown@taylorcountygov.com">jack.brown@taylorcountygov.com</a>
Jack Smith	Division of Forestry	<a href="mailto:jack.smith@freshfromflorida.com">jack.smith@freshfromflorida.com</a>
Chelsea Parker	Division of Forestry	<a href="mailto:chelsea.parker@freshfromflorida.com">chelsea.parker@freshfromflorida.com</a>
Hope Denmark	TC Communications	<a href="mailto:taylorhe@flcfn.net">taylorhe@flcfn.net</a>
Mike Nelson	Buckeye	
Stephen Tullos	TC Health Department	<a href="mailto:stephen_tullos@doh.state.fl.us">stephen_tullos@doh.state.fl.us</a>
Jeff Manning	TC Fire Rescue	<a href="mailto:ps.director@taylorcountygov.com">ps.director@taylorcountygov.com</a>
Dustin Hinkel	TC Emergency Management	<a href="mailto:dustin.hinkel@taylorcountygov.com">dustin.hinkel@taylorcountygov.com</a>
Chad Bush	DMH EMS	
Becky Strickland	TC Red Cross	

**Agendas**

**LMS**

- Overview of completed plan updates
- Progress report on mitigation projects
- Projects to be added
- Long-Term Recovery Plan presentation
- Future Meeting Schedule
- Further Questions and Comments

**Functional Exercise**

- Overview of FE components and purpose
- Progress report
- Planning (participants, scenario, goals, etc...)
- Next steps



## Minutes

D. Hinkel opened the LMS Work Group meeting with a roll call of participants attending the meeting. D. Hinkel gave a recap of the results of LMS update process. The LMS was approved by FEMA for the unincorporated county on January 6, 2011 for another 5 year cycle. The city of Perry still needs to pass a resolution approving the final LMS document and submit it to FEMA to receive approval and inclusion into the current 5 year cycle. An overview of the LMS goals and project list was given. D. Hinkel gave an update on TCEM projects. Flood 10 – radios have been purchased to upgrade the coastal siren system and TCEM is researching sites for the placement of 2 LANS sirens awarded to the County through a NWS grant. Flood 11 – Debris management contracts are up to date, a coordination meeting with the County's debris contractors is being scheduled, and grant money has been budgeted for an update of the County's Debris Management Plan. All 1- Re-entry passes and evacuation zone maps have been printed and are ready for distribution, TCEM has priced out All-Hazards preparedness books, and the regional 2011 hurricane season survival guide is due to be printed and distributed in early June. All 2 – TCEM is working with DSI, LLC to develop a Pre-Incident Long-term Recovery Plan. J. Smith gave an update on mitigation burning conducted within the County and C. Parker gave an update on public outreach programs and talked about the Community Wildfire Protection Plan. TCEM and TCFR agreed to participate with DOF on this plan. Additional projects were discussed by the group. The proposed projects included building a new County Fire Station that could better with stand the effects of hazards and to return the current building to the airport, provide emergency power to critical facilities (i.e. the courthouse and County Administrative Annex), and data security and recovery. F. Koutnik presented an overview of the Long-Term Recovery Plan. The plan will be a guiding document designed to shape the framework through which the County will manage its long-term recovery goals and projects. J. Brown suggested having another meeting with more recovery stakeholders to better identify the County's priorities. D. Hinkel closed the LMS meeting after time was allotted for public comment.

D. Hinkel opened the Functional Exercise Planning Meeting by taking a roll call of present participants. D. Hinkel explained to the group the definition and characteristics of a functional exercise and gave an update of the exercise development. The meeting then progressed into open discussion about participants, scenario, and exercise goals. Participants that pledged interest in playing included Buckeye, TCFR, EMS, DMH, TCHD, TCEM, and DOF. J. Brown advised D. Hinkel to contact TCSD and the city of Perry about possible participation. The group agreed that a train car versus log truck incident would be the most realistic scenario and would provide the most issues to exercise. TCEM will continue to coordinate with the planning group and DSI to narrow the specifics of the scenario. The planning group discussed possible areas of incident management to emphasize during the exercise. The suggestions included evacuation, multi-agency coordination, incident command, chemical expertise and knowledge, public information dissemination, incident communications (SLERs, VHF, phone, internet, etc...), emergency notification, HAZMAT operations, medical surge, and patient triage and care. The group was tasked with emailing D. Hinkel ([dustin.hinkel@taylorcountygov.com](mailto:dustin.hinkel@taylorcountygov.com)) with dates to avoid for future meetings and

exercise scheduling and incident management areas they would like to emphasize during the exercise. D. Hinkel closed the meeting by reminding the group to have their emails sent to him by close of business May 19, 2011.



5-2011

<u>NAME</u>	<u>REPRESENTING</u>	<u>PHONE</u>	<u>EMAIL</u>
JACK BROWN	Taylor County.	838-6799	Jack.Brown@taylorcountypu.com
Bill Roberts	Perry-Foley Airport	838-3519	airport@taylorcountypu.com
JEFF MANNING	TAYLOR Co. FIRE	838-3577	ps.DIRECTOR@TAYLORCOUNTYGOV.com
Frank Kartnik	DSI, LLC	850-559-5280	frank@dsideas.com
Jack Smith	Division of Forestry	850-838-2292	jack.smith@freshfromflorida.com
Chelsea Parker	Div of Forestry	850-838-2291	chelsea.parker@freshfromflorida.com
Hope Denggert	Taylor Co. Communications	850-584-2429	taylorhe@flcjin.net
Mike Nelson	Buckeye	584-1439	mike_nelson
Stephen Tullas	TC Health Dept	584-5087	stephen_tullas@doh.state.fl.us
Chad Bush	Dir of EMS	584-2227	
Becky Strickland	RedCross	295-4067	

## LMS Working Group/Long-term Recovery Planning Meeting

Taylor County Emergency Operations Center

August 9, 2011

1:30PM – 3:30PM

### Meeting Minutes

#### Attendance

Name	Organization	Contact Email
Melody Cox	Taylor BCC	<a href="mailto:melody.cox@taylorcountygov.com">melody.cox@taylorcountygov.com</a>
Bill Roberts	Perry-Foley Airport	<a href="mailto:airport@taylorcountygov.com">airport@taylorcountygov.com</a>
Jack Brown	Taylor County	<a href="mailto:jack.brown@taylorcountygov.com">jack.brown@taylorcountygov.com</a>
Shemeeka Hopkins	FDEM	<a href="mailto:Shemeeka.hopkins@em.myflorida.com">Shemeeka.hopkins@em.myflorida.com</a>
Chelsea Parker	Division of Forestry	<a href="mailto:chelsea.parker@freshfromflorida.com">chelsea.parker@freshfromflorida.com</a>
Shaurita Jackson	FDEM	<a href="mailto:Sharurita.jackson@em.myflorida.com">Sharurita.jackson@em.myflorida.com</a>
Mike Nelson	Buckeye	<a href="mailto:mike_nelson@bkitech.com">mike_nelson@bkitech.com</a>
Devan Leavins	FDEM	<a href="mailto:devan.leavins@em.myflorida.com">devan.leavins@em.myflorida.com</a>
Jeff Manning	TC Fire Rescue	<a href="mailto:ps.director@taylorcountygov.com">ps.director@taylorcountygov.com</a>
Dustin Hinkel	TC Emergency Management	<a href="mailto:dustin.hinkel@taylorcountygov.com">dustin.hinkel@taylorcountygov.com</a>
Laura Herbert	FDEM	<a href="mailto:Laura.herbert@em.myflorida.com">Laura.herbert@em.myflorida.com</a>
Steve Dopp	NCFRPC	<a href="mailto:dopp@ncfrpc.org">dopp@ncfrpc.org</a>
Ed Ward	FDOT	<a href="mailto:Ed.ward@dot.state.fl.us">Ed.ward@dot.state.fl.us</a>
Dan Simmons	Buckeye	<a href="mailto:Dan_simmons@bkitech.com">Dan_simmons@bkitech.com</a>

#### Agenda

- Project updates and review
- Grants Presentation from FDEM Mitigation
- County CDBG Housing Presentation
- Long-Term Recovery Plan discussion
- Next meeting date and time
- Questions/Public comments

#### Minutes

D. Hinkel opened the LMS Work Group meeting by introducing the agenda and guest speakers from FDEM and Taylor County Grants. D. Hinkel gave a brief review of the LMS goals and project list for the work group. D. Hinkel presented a progress report on LMS projects assigned to the Department of Emergency Management: TCEM and the Taylor County School District will be working with ComLabs, Inc. to install 2 new area alert devices at Taylor Technical Institute and the TCSD Administration Complex. Installation is projected to begin and end in September. TCEM has partnered with TCSO



Dispatch/911 Center in researching upgrades to mass notification software. TCEM will begin the development of request for proposals for debris management and monitoring this quarter. TCEM will also be soliciting state term contractors to assist in updating the County's Debris Management Plan this quarter. TCEM continues to distribute Re-Entry Permits and evacuation zone maps and distributed a Hurricane Survival Guide through the American Red Cross and local papers last quarter. TCEM is continuing its development of a Long-Term Recovery Plan that will have a focus in economic recovery to help satisfy the All2 project. C. Parker gave an update on behalf of the Perry District of the Division of Forestry (DOF-Perry). Mitigation efforts for DOF-Perry were constrained due to the very active fire season and lack of funds last quarter. C. Parker did make available DOF-Perry's mitigation plan and project list for the group. J. Manning also cited lack of funds as a deterrent to progress in mitigation projects assigned to TC Fire Rescue. The city of Perry was not represented at the meeting, but communications with the City Manager after the meeting revealed progress in its efforts to adopt the updated LMS Plan. A resolution for adoption will be brought before the council on August 23.

The guest speaker portion of the meeting began with L. Herbert and her team from the Mitigation Bureau of the Florida Division of Emergency Management. The FDEM speakers gave an informative presentation on the different funding sources FDEM manages and can assist county LMS groups in applying for and managing. The State and Federal grants discussed included Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Flood Mitigation Assistance, Pre-Disaster Mitigation, and the Residential Construction Mitigation Program. The presentation and contact information were made available to the group for further consideration and correspondence. M. Cox followed with a presentation on the County's CDBG and SHIP housing programs. M. Cox indicated a great community response to these programs that help the economically disadvantaged build, buy, and repair houses to help reduce the family's vulnerability to hazards.

The Long-Term Recovery (LTR) Plan development portion of the meeting followed the guest speakers with a synopsis of the plan presented by D. Hinkel. D. Hinkel began by reviewing the purpose and structure of the plan with the group. S. Dopp then presented an overview of an economic recovery study NCFRPC is developing. The study will use HAZUS software to model the impact of hurricanes impacting the region and use the damage data in a REMI model to estimate economic disruption and time for recovery. S. Dopp indicated that the study would be completed by the end of October. The Work Group agreed that the results of the study would be a good tool for the Recovery Task Force. The Work Group turned to D. Simmons to give a private sector perspective on economic recovery and timing. D. Simmons cautioned that it is difficult to place any certainties when talking about recovery from a major or catastrophic disaster, but did indicate his confidence in Buckeye's ability to draw resources and adapt operations to get back up and running as quickly as possible. D. Hinkel presented the framework of the LTR Plan which indicated the development of a Task Force who developed a community vision with goals and projects to attain the vision. From previous meetings it has been the group's desire to maintain the community vision as the vision laid out in the County's Vision 2060 plan. D. Hinkel concluded from the discussion that the best way to help the economy to recover is for the group to focus on goals and projects to recover and mitigate

critical facilities, housing, and infrastructure. Upon the conclusion of the LTR discussion D. Hinkel concluded the meeting by thanking the work group members and guest speakers for their participation.

#### **Action Items**

- M. Cox to coordinate with FDEM – Mitigation on opportunities to leverage CDBG and SHIP funds with RCMP funds
- TCEM to coordinate with S. Dopp and NCFRPC in its development of Regional Economic Recovery Study
- C. Parker to submit DOF – Perry’s mitigation plan and project list to the LMS Work Group for inclusion in the LMS Plan
- TCEM to continue its development of the LTR Plan to include a focus on the housing, critical facility, and infrastructure issues necessary for economic recovery
- TCEM to research Vision 2060 Plan for more projects to include in LMS project list
- TCEM to develop RFPs for Debris Management and Monitoring
- TCEM to solicit contractors for the update of EM plans including the County’s Debris Management Plan
- TCEM to coordinate with the city of Perry in its adoption of the LMS plan

## Participant Sign In

[illegible]



## LMS Working Group/Long-term Recovery Planning Meeting

Taylor County Board of County Commissioners' Boardroom

November 17, 2011

2:00PM – 3:00PM

### Meeting Minutes

#### Attendance

Name	Organization	Contact Email
Chelsea Parker	Division of Forestry	<a href="mailto:chelsea.parker@freshfromflorida.com">chelsea.parker@freshfromflorida.com</a>
Dustin Hinkel	TC Emergency Management	<a href="mailto:dustin.hinkel@taylorcountygov.com">dustin.hinkel@taylorcountygov.com</a>
Ed Ward	FDOT	<a href="mailto:Ed.ward@dot.state.fl.us">Ed.ward@dot.state.fl.us</a>
Bruce Ratliff	TC Property Appraiser	<a href="mailto:tcpabruce@hotmail.com">tcpabruce@hotmail.com</a>
Frank Koutnik	DSI, LLC	<a href="mailto:frankkoutnik@hotmail.com">frankkoutnik@hotmail.com</a>

#### Agenda

- Review of Action Items from 8/9/11 Meeting
- Project Updates and Review
- Long-Term Recovery Plan Presentation and Discussion
- Next meeting date and time
- Questions and comments

#### Minutes

D. Hinkel opened the LMS/LTR Work Group meeting by introducing the agenda and reviewing the action items from last meeting. TCEM coordinated with the city of Perry to adopt the updated LMS and FEMA accepted the city's resolution of adoption on 9/7/11. Research for RFPs for Debris Management contracts and LMS projects are ongoing. TCEM incorporated Florida Forest Service's LMS action plan and project update into the LMS on 8/10/11. The updated LMS has been posted to the EM website and a LMS Project Progress Report submitted to FEMA's NFIP has also been posted to the County's website. Agencies then gave updates on the progress of ongoing mitigation projects (summarized on attached briefing slides). D. Hinkel and F. Koutnik then briefed the group on the final draft of the Long-Term Recovery Plan. The group was satisfied that F. Koutnik incorporated the comments received from the last meeting (mainly to derive recovery goals and projects from the LMS and Vision 2060 Plan). F. Koutnik advised the group that he would complete one final edit before delivering the final product. The meeting adjourned with the group agreeing to meet again in February 2012.

#### Action Items

- M. Cox to coordinate with FDEM – Mitigation on opportunities to leverage CDBG and SHIP funds with RCMP funds (8/9/11)

- Status: Ongoing
- TCEM to coordinate with S. Dopp and NCFRPC in its development of Regional Economic Recovery Study
  - Status: Ongoing
- C. Parker to submit FFS – Perry’s annual fire activity report submitted to the Board of County Commissioners on 11/15/11 for inclusion in the LMS (11/17/11).
- TCEM to edit LMS to reflect Florida Forest Service’s (previously Florida Division of Forestry) name change (11/17/11).
- TCEM to develop RFPs for Debris Management and Monitoring (8/9/11)
  - Status: Ongoing
- TCEM to solicit contractors for the update of EM plans including the County’s Debris Management Plan (8/9/11)
  - Status: Ongoing
- TCEM to coordinate with the Office of the Property Appraiser regarding damage assessment forms and policies

Taylor County LMS/LTR Quarterly Meeting  
November 17, 2011 2 PM  
BOCC Boardroom  
Participant Sign In

[illegible]



**LMS Working Group/Long-Term Recovery Planning Meeting  
Taylor County Emergency Operations Center**

April 18, 2012  
2:00PM – 3:00PM

**Meeting Minutes**

**Attendance**

NAME	ORGANIZATION	PHONE	EMAIL
Ed Ward	FDOT	386-961-7581	Ed.ward@dot.state.fl.us
Chris Zambito	Dewberry	813-421-8639	<a href="mailto:czambito@dewberry.com">czambito@dewberry.com</a>
Bill Roberts	Perry-Foley Airport	850-838-3519	<a href="mailto:airport@taylorcountygov.com">airport@taylorcountygov.com</a>
Bruce Ratliff	Property Appraiser	850-838-3511	<a href="mailto:tcpabruce@hotmail.com">tcpabruce@hotmail.com</a>
Gary Wambolt	Environmental Service	850-672-1213	<a href="mailto:Solid.waste@taylorcountygov.com">Solid.waste@taylorcountygov.com</a>
Dustin Hinkel	TCEM	850-672-0830	<a href="mailto:Dustin.hinkel@taylorcountygov.com">Dustin.hinkel@taylorcountygov.com</a>
Ben Lavalley	Property Appraiser	850-838-3511	<a href="mailto:tcpaben@hotmail.com">tcpaben@hotmail.com</a>
Kevin Slover	Dewberry		<a href="mailto:kslover@dewberry.com">kslover@dewberry.com</a>
Steve Spradley	TCEM	580-672-1004	<a href="mailto:Steve.spradley@taylorcountygov.com">Steve.spradley@taylorcountygov.com</a>

**Meeting Agenda**

- Review of Action Items from 11/17/11 meeting
- Project Updates and Review
  - Debris Management
  - Long-Term Recovery Plan
  - Vision 2060 Plan
  - LMS Goals
- Updates on Taylor County's CEMP and ESF and SOG submission to FDEM
- Presentation from Kevin Slover, Dewberry and an update of their work on coastal high hazard zones and the new RiskMAP products that they will be creating (i.e. surge depth, wave heights, etc)
- Next Meeting date and time
- Questions and comments

**Minutes**

D. Hinkel opened the meeting by introducing the agenda and reviewing the action items from last the last meeting. M. Cox working with FDEM on mitigation opportunities to leverage CDBG and SHIP funds with RCMP funds is currently ongoing. TCEM to coordinate with S. Dopp and NCFRPC in its development of Regional Economic Recovery Study is ongoing. C. Parker with FFS has moved to another position and we do not currently have a replacement assigned to the LMS committee. TCEM has completed the RFP's for Debris Management and Monitoring and they are currently done and are now pursuing contractors for bids. E. Ward asked if FDOT would still be responsible to cover all Federal and State roads during a disaster. D. Hinkel

informed him that we would still request FDOT to handle debris on Federal and State roads. The TCEM and the Property Appraisers office have reviewed debris management software and TCEM has now purchased a license for use of the program and will be coordinating damage assessment with the Property Appraiser. TCEM had updated and submitted for approval to FDEM the Taylor County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. As part of the update and submission also were the 18 Emergency Support Functions and the Standard Operating Guidelines. D. Hinkel advised that the Vol. FD will be transitioning to SLRS radios and phone paging.

#### Presentation

K. Slover and C. Zambito were present from the private engineering firm Dewberry. Mr. Slover presented a PPT presentation on their mission for FEMA to update the flood maps to digital format for Taylor, Dixie and Levy County. The new process will greatly enhance the clarity and accuracy of potential coastal flooding. The process will use 71 transect lines, approximately ½ mile apart to make a two-dimensional model which will also predict wave movement and wave height. The new maps will be more detailed than the current SLOSH models by taking down to a .10 mile close-up of detail of the whole coastal and inland area. The model will predict the surge height and velocity of incoming water. Taylor County will receive working maps in approximate 3 years with FEMA adopting the flood maps in about 2 years afterward. These new maps will be utilized for the federal NFIP. E. Ward asked if the maps would be utilized in HAZUS and Mr. Zambito answered that he was not sure, but said it would be a good match. B. Roberts commented that there have been several different companies and agencies that were mapping the area and lately working out of the airport. B. Ratliff stated that the Property Appraisers office currently has flood/surge maps on his website.

#### Action Items

- Next LMS/LTR meeting is tentatively set for Thursday, July 26, at 2 PM (TCEM)
- TCEM to set a Debris Management coordination meeting between contractors and agencies after the Debris Monitoring contract is awarded (TCEM)
- TCEM to coordinate damage assessment team assignments and training (TCEM & TCPAO)
- LTR group to research coastal resilience index program (TCEM & Grants Department)
- TCEM to research residential construction mitigation grant program (TCEM)
- TCEM to solicit representatives from the School District, City, and Florida Forest Service (TCEM)
- LMS Group to continue to research and evaluate potential LMS projects for inclusion into the LMS Project List.

LMS Working Group/Long-Term Recovery Planning Meeting  
April 18, 2012

Attendance

NAME	ORGANIZATION	PHONE	EMAIL
ED WARD	FDOT	386 901-7581	ED.WARD@DOT.STATE.FL.US
Chris Zambito	Dowberry	813 421-8639	C.Zambito@dowberry.com
Bill Roberts	Perry-Foley Airport	850-858-3519	@11proct@taylorcountygov.com
Bruce Ratliff	PROPERTY APPRAISER	858-3511	TCPA BRUCE@attmail.com
Dany Womack	Director Environment	672-1213	Solid.waste@taylorcountygov.com
Dustin Hinkle	TCEM	672-0830	dustin.hinkle@taylorcountygov.com
Ben LaValle	Prop. Appraiser	858-2511	tyabene@attmail.com
Steve Spradley	TCEM	672-1004	Steve.Spradley@TaylorCounty.gov.com
Kevin Stover			



LMS Working Group/Long-Term Recovery Planning Meeting  
Taylor County Emergency Operations Center

August 21, 2012  
2:00PM – 3:00PM

Meeting Minutes

Attendance

NAME	ORGANIZATION	PHONE	EMAIL
Ed Ward	FDOT	386-961-7581	Ed.ward@dot.state.fl.us
Jack Smith	FFS	838-2292	jack.smith@freshfromflorida.com
Chris Brannon	FFS	838-2299	Christopher.brannon2@freshfromflorida.com
Stephen Tullos	TCHD	584-5087	<a href="mailto:stephen.tullos@doh.state.fl.us">stephen.tullos@doh.state.fl.us</a>
Fred Vose	TC Extension	838-3508	<a href="mailto:fvose@ufl.edu">fvose@ufl.edu</a>
Dustin Hinkel	TCEM	850-672-0830	<a href="mailto:Dustin.hinkel@taylorcountygov.com">Dustin.hinkel@taylorcountygov.com</a>
Melody Cox	TCBCC	838-3553	<a href="mailto:melody.cox@taylorcountygov.com">melody.cox@taylorcountygov.com</a>
Steve Spradley	TCEM	580-672-1004	<a href="mailto:Steve.spradley@taylorcountygov.com">Steve.spradley@taylorcountygov.com</a>
Denise Imbler	ARPC/RFSFFL COAD	850-488-6211	<a href="mailto:Denise.imbler@thearpc.com">Denise.imbler@thearpc.com</a>

Meeting Agenda

- Review of Action Items from 4/18/12 meeting
- Tropical Storm Debby Discussion
  - Lessons Learned
  - Mitigation Issues
  - Recovery Issues
- Updates on Taylor County's CEMP and ESF and SOG submission to FDEM
- Proposed additions to LMS Projects list
  - Standby Generators
  - Critical Building Hardening
  - Shelter retrofits and accessibility
  - Nutall Rise/Aucilla River area water infrastructure
- Next Meeting November 29 at 2 PM
  - Possibly schedule 4<sup>th</sup> Thursday of November, February, May, and August at 2 PM
- Questions and comments

Minutes

D. Hinkel opened the meeting by introducing the agenda and reviewing the action items from the last meeting. D. Hinkel suggested that all meetings be scheduled on the 4<sup>th</sup> Thursday of November, February, May and August at 2PM. The county has selected O'Brien's Response Management, Inc. as our Debris Monitoring contractor and we are currently in contract

negotiations. We have contracted with Foley Timber for sites to stage debris and we have requested approval from DEP for permission to use them.

Although efforts were made to solicit representatives from the School District and City, no individuals were available to attend today's meeting.

E. Ward reported that lessons learned from Debby was that several areas flooded that never had before and they were in the process of putting together a "Hot Spot" lists.

D. Imbler suggested that we add surge zone and 100-500 year flood zones for justification of future mitigation funds. We should get the list in now, because we are now eligible due to having a declared event.

P. Anderson advised that she had been involved with recovery in Suwannee County after TS Debby's floods and there were several lessons learned. Several business, such as Publix donated items, BP donated gas cards and the jail was a great resource for beds, etc.

Several of the LMS projects have no change or are continuing. However, the following projects do have changes or are completed.

Flood6: Increase size of retention pond at Warner Street and Demps Lane is complete.

Flood11: Maintenance of debris removal contract is complete.

All1: All hazard public awareness and education programs are ongoing with the acquisition of Hurricane informational playing cards and 2012 Hurricane Survival Guides.

Fire1: Mitigation and Burning and Forestry Management. FFS is currently in the process of compiling an update on what has been accomplished to date. They did report that they no longer have a Mitigation Specialist assigned to the district.

Fire2: Additional Fire Department Resources. Approximately \$200k has been spent for equipment in 2012.

#### PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO THE LMS PROJECTS LISTS WERE SUGGESTED.

Flood12: M. Cox suggested that another mitigation effort could be the acquisition of property in areas that have repeated damage or affects from coastal flooding.

All3: D. Hinkel suggested that we need additional standby generators and hardening of shelters and public buildings.

Some mitigation issues identified include solutions of contamination of drinkable water and wells in the Nutall Rise area of the Aucilla River. F. Vose also pointed out that we should monitor and be prepared for possible saltwater intrusion into our water table. He further pointed out that sea level is rising each year. J. Smith advised that FFS has seen some tree damage due to a possible rise in saltwater.

M. Cox reported she is working with FDEM on mitigation opportunities to leverage CDBG and SHIP funds with RCMP funds is currently ongoing.

D. Hinkel reported that TCEM is still working with FLDEM on updating our CEMP and ESF and SOG plans.

The EM has compiled a list of lessons learned during the county response to TS Debby. TCEM has completed the RFP's to upgrade the EM website.

#### Presentation

Denise Imbler works for the Region 2 Domestic Security Task Force of the Apalachee Regional Planning Council. She advised that she is now involved with Volunteer Florida and spoke about Big Bend Community Organizations Active in Disaster (COAD). Jeri Bush with Volunteer Leon has been the Director but the organization is in the process of being re-organized and Denise will now be our representative. Their goal is to assist us with organizing and improving coordination and collaboration and expanding our volunteer's in Taylor County.

#### Action Items

- Next LMS/LTR meeting is tentatively set for Thursday, November 22, 2012, at 2 PM (TCEM)
- TCEM to schedule a damage assessment meeting to go over the IDAM program to coordinate damage assessment and reporting.
- TCEM to meet with TCHD and P. Anderson to go over Special Needs Registry and response to events.
- TCEM to coordinate damage assessment team assignments and training (TCEM & TCPAO)
- LTR group to research coastal resilience index program (TCEM & Grants Department)
- TCEM to research residential construction mitigation grant program (TCEM)
- TCEM to solicit representatives from the School District, City, and Florida Forest Service (TCEM)
- LMS Group to continue to research and evaluate potential LMS projects for inclusion into the LMS Project List.



## Attendance

TAYLOR COUNTY LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY

**LMS Working Group/Long-Term Recovery Planning Meeting  
Taylor County Emergency Operations Center**

November 29, 2012  
2:00PM – 3:00PM

**Meeting Minutes**

**Attendance**

NAME	ORGANIZATION	PHONE	EMAIL
Steve Spradley	Taylor County EM	838-3575	
Dustin Hinkel	TCEM	850-672-0830	
Gary Wambolt	Solid Waste	838-3533	
Bill Roberts	Airport	838-3519	

**Meeting Agenda**

- Review of Minutes and Action Items from 8/23/12 meeting
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Discussion
  - Eligibility and requirements
  - Match requirements
  - Potential Projects
- Finalize Project Additions
  - Property Acquisition
  - Stand-by Generators
  - Wind mitigation retrofits for Forest Capital Hall and primary shelters
  - Charles Sadler Lane mitigation
  - CRS enhancement projects
  - Salt Water Intrusion
- Long-term recovery discussion
- EM Department Visioning and Strategic Plan
- Agency Reports
- Questions and comments

**Minutes**

D. Hinkel opened the meeting by introducing the agenda and reviewing the action items from the last meeting. D. Hinkel stated that meetings were to be scheduled for the 4<sup>th</sup> Thursday every quarter with the next one scheduled for February 28, 2013. He went on to say that we would keep this rotation but explore changing if needed.

The IDAM program was reviewed to coordinate damage assessment and reporting. EM staff met with Paula Anderson, DOH, and Howell Batts, the recently appointed Region 2 SpNS Coordinator, and Sam MacDonell, the North Florida Regional Emergency Response Advisor Florida Department of Health (RERA) to discuss SpNS. The damage assessment team assignments and training has been temporally put on hold for now. M. Cox has passed along information for coastal resilience index program. The residential construction mitigation grant program is still on-going. D. Hinkel stated he has spoken with Dan Anderson with School



District about attending the meetings and we need to request that Jack Smith with FFS designate someone to come to the meetings.

#### Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Discussion

D. Hinkel attended a meeting for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program. We are eligible for this grant due to Taylor County going through a declared event, TS Debby and incurring damages that qualify for public assistance in the amount of approximately \$208,000. The grant does not necessarily need to be tied to damages of TS Debby and can be used to mitigate other needs. Our eligible estimated amount of money earmarked for Taylor County is \$77,400 and in January FEMA will finalize the figure. We need to identify projects as an LMS committee that total at least \$77,000 and fill out the application and send to FDEM. The application and grant process is lengthy and thorough and we will need a cost benefit analysis and a scope of work for each project. The grant can cover existing projects and it is a 75%-25% match project. Also, certain private citizen projects are eligible through the county with the private property owner paying the 25%.

B. Roberts stated that one possible mitigation issue may be airport drainage issues from a tropical storm. He further stated a possible solution may be diverters to prevent water from flooding the terminal, which is also the backup EOC. D. Hinkel pointed out that the cost benefit analysis must be measurable with engineering numbers.

D. Hinkel went on to say that one mitigation project we are discussing is repairs to Charles Sadler Lane, but it is difficult putting a number on the emergency services benefit of having the road fixed. He is currently working with Engineering to identify the cost and scope of work. He said that most of the projects that are currently on the LMS are high dollar expenses that this grant would not help. He stated that we also need two or three secondary projects as well so that we can be ready if the availability of grant money surfaces.

G. Wambolt asked if the mitigation can be proactive and D. Hinkel responded that it could. Wambolt went on to say that several roads were identified as troubled spots after the rains and TS Debby this year and he gave one example of MA Dixon Road. He suggested that culverts or other mitigation could be done to make those roads better.

D. Hinkel stated that we may have better success if we present to the board some very tangible projects that we can show have a high cost benefit ratio and show that their 25% input is worthy. He went on to say that the airport engineers, AVCON, may be a resource to assist with the cost analysis and the current work now being planned could qualify as a bridge to this grant and there would be no matching required from the county.

G. Wambolt said that another potential project could be the single lane bridge in Shady Grove. S. Spradley mentioned that raising the Hodges Park bathrooms may also be a viable option.

D. Hinkel stated that we need to formulate a capital projects list for the board, so that we can lobby for emergency management needs for our partners, such a street sweeper for the airport.

D. Hinkel said that he needs to update our LMS project lists by sending a letter to FDEM adding the new projects to the list. In the letter we will add M. Cox's property acquisition project, generators for the airport lights and standby generators, wind mitigation for Forest Capital Hall and shelters, and Charles Sadler Lane.

## Long-term Recovery Discussion

D. Hinkel said he wants to reach out to Scott Frederick at the Economic Development Authority (DA) to make sure that our LTR Group goals are the same as theirs. There may be a situation after an event that may cause our response to conflict with the DA, such as us piling debris on some location that they have identified for development. Storm water and infrastructure are potential economic or community development projects that could be common goals with the LTR Group and the Development Authority.

## EM Department Visioning and Strategic Plan

D. Hinkel told us that after TS Debby one issue that was suggested was the need for the county to create a disaster account, separate from their reserves. So, after a County State of Emergency is signed EM would have the ability to spend money, such as the emergency response to mosquito vector control. It would also benefit each department, because all money is funded out of one account and would eliminate certain budget transfers.

D. Hinkel said that he we need to push to codify the Disaster Committee to better plan for the direction of the Emergency Management department.

## Action Items

- Next LMS/LTR meeting is tentatively set for Thursday, February 28, 2013, at 2 PM (TCEM)
- TCEM to schedule a damage assessment meeting to go over the IDAM program to coordinate damage assessment and reporting.
- TCEM to coordinate damage assessment team assignments and training (TCEM & TCPAO)
- LTR group to research coastal resilience index program (TCEM & Grants Department)
- TCEM to research residential construction mitigation grant program (TCEM)
- TCEM to solicit representatives from the School District, City, and Florida Forest Service (TCEM)
- LMS Group to continue to research and evaluate potential LMS projects for inclusion into the LMS Project List, especially projects that enhance CRS Class.
- LMS Chair to complete and transmit LMS Project update letter
- Present HMGP information at next Board Meeting
- Complete and submit HMGP application
- LTR group to explore options to codify emergency disaster housing ordinance to allow for the temporary placement of RVs and trailers on lots where damage was sustained to primary residence.

## Attendance

[illegible]



## REVIEW OF ACTION ITEMS:

Damage assessment team assignments and training will be rolled into the tornado exercise Tuesday March 5. The first half of the exercise will be response functions after a tornado touches down. The second half will be for recovery discussion in the afternoon, covering damage assessment, documentation, reimbursement and give us time to separate out.

Melody Cox is working to have her contact come down and work with the board on coastal resilience. The Coastal Resilience Index has a lot of questions about perception and they will walk through it with us on how to identify resilience areas and fill out the paperwork.

Florida Forest Service was present at the meeting and is active in mitigation and we work closely with Dan Anderson of the School District. Also, Stephen Caruso with the City Water and Waste was present in the meeting.

We are working with our Building Dept. to get them more involved as a department and also in the work group to be involved on some of our projects with the difficulties the Building Dept. is experiencing in the NFIP.

In working with Danny at the Building Department we learned that we already have an emergency disaster housing ordinance to allow for the temporary placement of RVs and trailers on lots where damage was sustained to primary residence.

The mitigation project that we wanted to pursue with Charles Sadler Lane experienced some obstacles, mainly engineering and a question about what kind of vehicle the county needs to take to fund a project on a private road. We have passed the deadline, but we are working with Engineering to identify specifics on what needs to be done to fix that road. Then we will work towards putting together an application for DEM.

D. Hinkel inquired from the LMS Group on any updates for inclusion into the LMS Project List revealed none at this time.

FFS Smith advised that they had nothing budgeted in this FY for mitigation.

B. Roberts stated that the airport still had need for water diverters and they had experienced water on the airport with a potential to be blown into the secondary EOC.

D. Hinkel pointed out that FFS probably would be interested in preventing water into their hanger. He stated that there may be a FAA grant that Melody Cox is familiar with that we could collaborate on.

E. Rowell stated that Buckeye is moving forward with the "line 3" expansion of one of their areas. D. Hinkel asked if there were possibly some pre-storm impacts on operations that we could possibly work on from a mitigation standpoint. Ms. Rowell stated that they have some pre-storm planning for prevention, but they don't have a lot of mitigation planning there. Buckeye did do a tornado drill within the last 6 months and D. Sands stated that they test their siren every 3<sup>rd</sup> Thursday of the month. They receive their weather alerts from the EM EAS system.

P. Anderson advised that FDOH is doing very well and they have revised all of their emergency operations plans and they have done some communications training and have exercises planned for the next four years. She went on to say that we, EM and DOH, needed to get together to update the Special Needs operations. She knew of no TCHD mitigation needs.

S. Caruso with Perry W&W stated that they are currently in the process of upgrading their facility now. Their concerns are flooding of control panels causing lift stations to back up. They have 29 lift stations at this time. These systems are most susceptible. D. Hinkel said that a generator for a lift station may be a permissible project for mitigation purposes. He asked that Mr. Caruso supply us with the locations of the 29 lift stations for awareness during future hazards.

Hinkel said that he wanted to speak to all ESF leads to discuss with them and we will have our concept of operations briefing before hurricane season and go through the changes structure and go over

In January TCEM sent our annual mitigation update to DEM and it has been posted on the TaylorCountyGov.com website for anyone to see. Basically we supplied the minutes of the meetings with an update of the projects on our projects list.

Additions to the project lists was a property acquisition project that Melody Cox suggested, should the county identify any natural habitat for an ecological buffer to the effects of hurricanes and tropical surge.

Another was generators, which are generally not an approved project, but if the generator supports another approved project they might be OK.

Wind mitigation to some of our shelters has been broadened to Forest Capital Hall and working to start bringing it back up to a standards for a host shelter.

TCEM, Animal Control and the School District just identified an area at Perry Elementary to utilize as a pet shelter. We are now trying to make sure that we have all of the resources and procedures in place.

D. Hinkel advised that we are nearing closeout of Tropical Storm Debby. At this time the county still has not been reimbursed of any TS Debby funds. They say they have a check of \$208,000 that is in the mail.

D. Hinkel advised that he and S. Spradley met with the Big Bend COAD (Community Organizations Active in Disaster) last week. Big Bend COAD serves Region 2, thirteen counties and they pool and take some of the bigger regional oriented companies and non-profits that focus on serving the public good and volunteering to provide a network for our chapters here in Taylor County. This will help us with not relying on the state or contracting with someone else. Volunteers can do a lot more that what governments can do and provide that personal touch.

D. Hinkel advised that our debris management contacts will be on the Board agenda for review on March 4<sup>th</sup>. We will have two debris contractors and one debris monitor. Our primary debris contractor will be Ceres Environmental and the alternate contractor will be CrowderGulf. Our debris monitor is Witt-Obrien.



Also, the Board will review an agreement with FDOT to allow them to place equipment on our county tower and then will give us another communication piece with FDOT.

D. Hinkel gave an update on public service announcements every other Friday and these will be done until hurricane season. EM is also working on a business re-entry program to allow businesses to enter damaged areas. There are phases to re-enter an area and we want to create a Tier system for businesses to re-enter the damaged areas and check on their property.

#### LONG TERM RECOVERY

D. Hinkel advised that the fire department added new bunker gear and new air packs this year and they have a Forestry grant for more equipment.

D. Hinkel informed the group that EM and the IT department of the county to provide better disaster resilience for those agencies that are part of the emergency response team. We are putting in a redundant backup system that will also back up to an offsite location.

For the coming fiscal year one of our main focus points is making a volunteer coordinator to promote volunteer outreach. The coordinator can recruit, train and maintain volunteers and have an active base to get out during the recovery phase. We will also set up a system for accepting donations.

D. Hinkel asked if there were any Long Term Recovery issues as community members and to think about the effects of a catastrophic impact and if their home was impacted what kind of service or program would need to be in place to make them feel comfortable again to get back to work and leaving their home and getting their business back up and operating again.

D. Hinkel said that those programs and ideas are what we need to work on as a group to provide those services post disaster. D. Hinkel, think of, clean roads, child care, power recovery, housing, the economy. We also want to role in the Development Authority for input.

P. Anderson offered a suggestion that we look for input from our staff as training needs assessment and also drilling their communications system. The training needs assessment has been an eye opening experience for FDOH.

D. Hinkel said that EM has hired a contractor to put together a Continuity of Operations Plan and a Continuity of Government plan for the county departments to help us recover if a department is affected the plan can help them get back into operations.

D. Hinkel said that we are going to begin having training and exercise committee meetings again to try and set a better calendar for county emergency response teams. We've already talked to the Red Cross on having a shelter operations course and refreshers and then an exercise on alternate years.

## ACTION ITEMS NEXT QUARTER

- Next LMS/LTR meeting is tentatively set for Thursday, May 23, 2013, at 2 PM (TCEM)
- LMS Group to continue to research and evaluate potential LMS projects for inclusion into the LMS Project List, especially projects that enhance CRS Class.
- Debris removal contacts to Board meeting for approval
- Complete and submit HMGP application
- Board to review an agreement with FDOT to allow them to place equipment on our county tower
- Work to make a volunteer coordinator to promote volunteer outreach.
- Implement a training and exercise committee

LMS Working Group/Long-Term Recovery Planning Meeting  
February 28, 2013  
Attendance

[illegible]



**LMS Working Group/Long-Term Recovery Planning Meeting  
Taylor County Emergency Operations Center**

**May 23, 2013  
2:00PM – 3:00PM**

**Meeting Minutes**

**Attendance**

NAME	ORGANIZATION	PHONE	EMAIL
Steve Spradley	Taylor County EM	838-3575	Eoc.coordinator@taylorcountygov.com
Dustin Hinkel	TCEM	850-672-0830	Dustin.hinkel@taylorcountygov.com
Jamie Cruse	TPD	843-9945	Jamie.cruse@perrypolice.net
Paula Anderson	FDOH/TCHD	850-606-8769	Paula_anderson@doh.state.fl.us
Brian Bradshaw	FDEM	850-519-8639	Brian.bradshaw@em.myflorida.com

**Meeting Agenda**

- Review of Minutes and Action Items from 02/28/13 meeting
- Staff to provide update on LMS projects for inclusion into the LMS Project List
- Staff to provide update on Debris removal contacts to Board meeting for approval
- Report on HMGP application
- FDOT equipment on county tower
- Volunteers and donations planning update
- Implement a training exercise committee
- Forest Capital Hall host shelter renovation
- Agency Reports
- Questions and comments

**Minutes**

D. Hinkel thanked everyone for coming and advised that this would be a short meeting with fewer attendees present.

**REVIEW OF ACTION ITEMS:**

Mr. D. Hinkel stated that all debris removal contracts have been approved by the Board and are now executed.

He advised further that we had decided to delay making application on the HMGP application.

FDOT has completed their installation on our tower, but they still have not brought their system on line due to some linking with the tower at FDOT. S. Spradley reported that in the negotiations for FDOT to put equipment at our site they were supposed to supply us with a low band radio so that we could monitor their operations during activation.

D. Hinkel advised that we still need to meet with County Extension about helping with volunteer and donations and they possibly have one of their staff coordinate the program. He went on to say that the role is too important to have only one of the EM staff coordinate. The Big Bend COAD has started stepping up and we need someone that EM supported to coordinate with them. J. Cruse advised that the PD was very involved with several different groups and he would help look for a person to be the coordinator. All agreed that a city or county employee would probably be best suited.

D. Hinkel said that we have scheduled June 13, for the first training group meeting. J. Cruse advised that he had spoken with Mike Altman at AMTEC and he had expressed the desire to be involved in tactical training. D. Hinkel said that he had also spoken with Matt Eckel of AMTEC and he had also offered their expertise.

J. Cruse advised that the training group idea was formed after a LE response to an aircraft incident. He has put his supervisors in ICS 300 and 400 classes at the EOC in an attempt to become more pro-active in responses. D. Hinkel said the training meeting will assist EM to be more proactive and assist with putting together better training opportunities.

S. Spradley advised that Forest Capital Hall host shelter renovations for the generator hook up have been advertised and we are waiting on bids for the electrical connectivity. D. Hinkel stated that the County is pursuing a grant for renovations to the FCH and we were able to include renovations to make the restrooms ADA compliant and also a sprinkler system to that grant application.

D. Hinkle stated that we are also looking for software programs, possibly through the Dispatch-Center to aid in resource tracking during responses. J. Cruse stated that during the vendor proposals Frequentis did have a mobile application to assist with tracking resources, but funding the application is an issue.

P. Anderson asked if the region had some sort of event and the Special Needs Shelter in Tallahassee was filled is there any way that our local general shelter could become a Special Needs shelter. B. Bradshaw stated that we would need to try and use Dixie or Suwannee's SpNS. S. Spradley advised that EM has ordered shelter supplies with a few SpNS cots for emergency use. D. Hinkel said in a dire situation we would work with the hospital and if necessary we would utilize our risk shelter and attempt to make room and do the best we can.

P. Anderson reported that the TCHD vacancies are in the process of being filled, with one already filled and one on the way.

B. Bradshaw advised that he is trying to obtain more public handouts for us to give out to the public. S. Spradley stated that EM would be attending a Safety Fair at Chemring the next day and we could use some updated handouts.

D. Hinkel stated that EM will be hosting a homeowner Wind Mitigation Workshop on June 15 at FCH.

D. Hinkel inquired if there were any mitigation concerns in the City of Perry for structures that need to be hardened if funds should become available. J. Cruse advised that the City fuel storage depot does not have generator power. Police cars, or any city vehicles, would not have the ability to fuel up during a power shortage. The depot does not have a transfer switch or



generator hookup. He said that he would speak to the City Manager to see if there is a plan to address the issue.

D. Hinkel spoke of EM intentions to have damage assessment training every year in July. B. Bradshaw advised that he would inquire if we could have the FDEM Power Point and conduct our own training here at the EOC.

#### LONG TERM RECOVERY

D. Hinkel said that EM is rolling out our Business Re-Entry program. Businesses will have a similar re-entry pass as the current residential pass. The residential pass allows property owners the ability to re-enter their property to help people recover. The business pass is the same principle and allows a business the ability to re-enter and begin clean up and hopefully get back to business as soon as possible.

Another issue that we have been discussing in the special needs meeting is talking about evacuations and triggers and setting certain scenario timelines. One scenario, such as 36 hours out, would identify when we will meet and coordinate evacuation into the re-entry phase. This timeline will also address other factors such as staging, emergency response, etc.

Hinkel stated that EM has developed CEMP Guides which will assist departments in knowing their duties during a disaster. We will be getting those guides out to our ESF partners.

Hinkel also advised that we are discussing with Fairpoint on making a room into a Citizens Information Center. We want to segregate the public calls that come in to the EOC so that they will not interfere with operations during a disaster.

D. Hinkel also asked that we keep an eye on what the County is doing with the Restore Act, because it is exactly what we need to do in a Long-Term Recovery. The Board has set up a Citizens Advisory Council of 11 people that are preplanning and making recommendations in case money does come into the County from the Act.

Another project that EM wants to begin is to consolidate our multiple plans into one document where possible.

#### ACTION ITEMS NEXT QUARTER

- Next LMS/LTR meeting is tentatively set for Thursday, August 22, 2013, 2 PM (EOC)
- LMS Group to continue to research and evaluate potential LMS projects for inclusion into the LMS Project List, especially projects that enhance CRS Class
- Work to make a volunteer coordinator to promote volunteer outreach
- Attempt to obtain Damage Assessment training
- Push out the CEMP Guides to all ESF
- Continue with establishing a Citizens Information Center in the EOC

May 23, 2013  
Attendance

[illegible]

**LMS Working Group/Long-Term Recovery Planning Meeting  
Taylor County Emergency Operations Center**

August 22, 2013  
2:00PM – 3:00PM

**Meeting Minutes**

**Attendance**

NAME	ORGANIZATION	PHONE	EMAIL
Steve Spradley	Taylor County EM	838-3575	Eoc.coordinator@taylorcountygov.com
Dustin Hinkel	TCEM	850-672-0830	Dustin.hinkel@taylorcountygov.com
Kia Hill	Volunteer	371-1515	hillxls@yahoo.com
Jami Boothby	CRS-Bldg Dept	838-3500	Building.tech@taylorcountygov.com
Carrie Smith	Animal Control	672-0769	Carrie.smith@taylorcountygov.com
James Rachal	TCHD	584-5087x157	James_rachal@doh.state.fl.us
Abbey Tharpe	Extension Office	838-3568	abbeytharpe@ufl.edu

**Meeting Agenda**

- Review of Minutes and Action Items from meeting May 23, 2013 meeting
- Group to discuss placing the replacement of Donaldson Rd. Bridge on project list
- LMS Group to continue to research and evaluate potential LMS projects for inclusion into the LMS Project List, especially projects that enhance CRS Class
- Work to make a volunteer coordinator to promote volunteer outreach
- Attempt to obtain Damage Assessment training
- "Get Your Mitigation On!" workshops from FDEM
- Push out the CEMP Guides to all ESF
- Continue with establishing a Citizens Information Center in the EOC

**Minutes**

D. Hinkel thanked everyone for coming and since we had new attendees he asked that everyone introduce themselves and tell us where they worked.

**REVIEW OF ACTION ITEMS:**

Mr. Hinkel stated that by virtue of Abby being at the meeting we are making strides towards having a volunteer coordinator.

He stated that S. Spradley went to a damage assessment refresher training yesterday and we will be working to make it part of our training program.

We have also pushed out the CEMP Guides to our ESF partners. The guide consolidates the County Emergency Management Plan into a Reader's Digest type document which will tell each



agency exactly what their involvement is in activation. In the back of the book is a flow chart that points out certain activities at certain times during an event which will give timelines for meetings, etc.

We are still looking to make an area for a Citizens Information Center, preferably in the EOC, to put phone operators together to start answering citizens' questions and get more organized and separate the emergency operations from the calls that come in requesting information during an event. We have had assessment from Fairpoint Communications.

D. Hinkel explained the Community Rating System (CRS) as a FEMA measuring tool of how well we perform under the guidelines to be members of the National Flood Insurance Program. The better we are rated the more discounts come to residents in the jurisdiction who have flood insurance. The more FEMA standards we get the higher we go up in class and more discounts are realized by those individuals that have flood insurance. We have been advertising that regular home owners insurance does not cover flood damage, so people need to have flood insurance and the NFIP is something that the Commission participates in to aid the citizens in benefiting from flood insurance.

J. Boothby with the Building Dept. explained that some of the standards are being reevaluated in 2015 by CRS and we will lose our rating if we do not have a Flood Response Plan.

D. Hinkel stated that EM does have flood plans as part of our multi-hazard response plan; however, we will work to make a specific flood plan so that the CRS people can specifically see our flood plan in one annex.

J. Boothby also advised that part of the criteria is that the plan be exercise yearly. D. Hinkel advised that our EMNet through Comlabs currently broadcast flood warnings and that is our warning system to our citizens.

J. Boothby stated that next year the county will need to begin developing a new manual for the 2015 inspection. She went on to advise that the county could improve on the mitigation for repetitive loss properties. We currently have 24 repetitive loss properties in the county.

D. Hinkel advised that the state had a separate mitigation grant program to address those repetitive loss properties and when those grant monies become available we need to be ready to move on that money.

J. Boothby stated that the money would be used to raise the height above base flood for those repetitive loss buildings or out-right acquisition of the property. Persons that qualify for the grant are those who have had two or more losses. Depending on the grant guidelines the individual may qualify themselves with additional monies coming from a lender or in some cases from the county. She went on to advise that an outreach project would also be beneficial and part of the plan.

D. Hinkel stated that he would like to have our Flood Plan Annex in place by the end of 2014 and we could be ready to move right into the program in 2015 with the outreach and exercises.

Hinkel advised that Donaldson Road Bridge is an old bridge in the Shady Grove area and we want to add it to our mitigation project list. We need an assessment on what it would cost to replace to be ready in case the funds become available. E. Ward said that all bridges need to be inspected every two years and he would find those last inspections and get them to EM.

D. Hinkel asked that the committee continue to identify and evaluate and then bring forward those potential projects that may be in need of mitigation attention.

Boothby advised that CR 14 in the Cabbage Grove area floods and is in need of repairs or replacing. Mr. Hinkel said that it was difficult to include roads in a mitigation fund project, however it has been done. E. Ward said that if it could be included in a draining type project such as culvert replacement it may qualify.

J. Rachal said that it would be beneficial if the city would GPS all of their lift stations so that we could know where they are if there was a power outage or similar issue. Right now the city is relying on institutional knowledge.

D. Hinkel discussed with C. Smith about possibly hardening the animal shelter and including it into future funding opportunities. C. Smith said that one significant issue with the shelter is the flooding that occurs due to poor drainage making a portion of the shelter uninhabitable. The road and property next to the shelter needs to be widened and expanded.

Ms. A. Tharpe said that the North Florida Fair purchased a Hurricane Simulator from the Mary Brogan Museum and it may be a good educational outreach resource for the county. Mr. Mark Harvey is the Fair Director and the contact person.

#### LONG TERM RECOVERY

D. Hinkel said that one of our main goals this year as a department is to better coordinate volunteers and donations after a disaster. We reached out to our Extension Agent Clay Olson and he nominated Abby Tharpe to assist with volunteer and donations coordination.

#### ACTION ITEMS NEXT QUARTER

- Next LMS/LTR meeting is tentatively set for Thursday, November 21, 2013, 2 PM (EOC)
- LMS Group to continue to research and evaluate potential LMS projects for inclusion into the LMS Project List, especially projects that enhance CRS Class
- Work to aid A. Tharpe in developing the volunteer coordinator and promote volunteer outreach
- Continue with establishing a Citizens Information Center in the EOC
- Draft Flood Response Annex to CEMP
- Review CRS standards to see how EM and the workgroup can assist the Building and Planning Department
- Add Donaldson Road Bridge Repair to LMS project list
- Work with Engineering to add storm water and drainage projects to LMS project list
- Add annual flood response exercise to exercise calendar

## LMS Working Group/Long-Term Recovery Planning Meeting

August 22, 2013

## Attendance

[illegible]



**LMS Working Group/Long-Term Recovery Planning Meeting  
Taylor County Emergency Operations Center**

**December 10, 2013  
2:00PM – 3:00PM**

**Meeting Minutes**

**Attendance**

<b>NAME</b>	<b>ORGANIZATION</b>	<b>PHONE</b>	<b>EMAIL</b>
Steve Spradley	Taylor County EM	838-3575	Eoc.coordinator@taylorcountygov.com
Dustin Hinkel	TCEM	850-672-0830	Dustin.hinkel@taylorcountygov.com
Christie Mathison	FL DOH	580-528-5498	Christi.mathison@flhealth.gov
Glenda Hamby	United Way	850-545-1344	Glenda@uwbb.org

**Meeting Agenda**

- Review of Minutes and Action Items from August 22, 2013 meeting
- Report on research and evaluation of potential LMS projects for inclusion into the LMS Project List, especially projects that enhance CRS Class
- Discuss implementation of a volunteer coordinator to promote volunteer outreach
- Report on establishing a Citizens Information Center in the EOC
- Report on Draft Flood Response Annex to CEMP
- Review CRS standards to see how EM and the workgroup can assist the Building and Planning Department
- Report about Donaldson Road Bridge Repair to LMS project list
- Discussion of projects with Engineering to add storm water and drainage addition to LMS project list
- Annual flood response exercise to exercise calendar

**Minutes**

D. Hinkel thanked everyone for taking time during the holiday season to come to the meeting.

**REVIEW OF ACTION ITEMS:**

Mr. Hinkel stated we continue to research potential LMS projects and storm and water drainage projects for the list.

We are still looking to recruit an individual to coordinate our volunteer program and asked G. Hamby for input. He advised that Taylor County has been active with the regional COAD (Communities Organizations Active in Disaster) network, which calls upon each other and their resources to aid during a disaster. He explained that we need to implement a local VOAD (Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster) or a coalition of the local individuals to aid in a disaster. Since EM will have our hands full during a disaster we need help coordinating

volunteers, so a coordinator would aid in recruitment, training, and coordination before and during a disaster.

One projected need during a disaster would be the need for volunteer phone operators in a Citizens Information Center to take calls and direct callers to appropriate services that had been set up within the county.

G. Hamby offered that a retired professional may be the best avenue to explore and find someone that could coordinate the volunteer program. An individual such as a retired teacher, law enforcement officer or other government employee would probably make a good coordinator. She offered to speak with the School Superintendant Paul Dyal and others to aid in possibly finding someone that would be interested in helping.

D. Hinkel said that we have spoken with Big Bend 211 to possibly assist with call taking during a disaster. They are currently set up to take calls from citizens and direct callers to available resources such as shelters or food. He said that they have expressed some interest in broadening their activity in Taylor County and allow us to forward all calls to them, like in a CIC situation. However, they have indicated that they would charge for that added service and they have not told us what that charge would be.

D. Hinkle further explained the reimbursement system during a declared Presidential disaster, that being FEMA reimburses 75%, the state 12.5% and the county is responsible for the remaining 12.5% costs during a disaster. The benefit of utilizing volunteers is there is no cost to pay volunteers and the county is allowed to use all of the volunteer hours as a \$ credit towards our reimbursement.

G. Hamby offered to also reach out to Volunteer Florida, her organization United Way, Big Bend 211 and the Second Harvest Food Bank. She advised that she knows individuals with all these and other organizations and she would seek help and/or guidance in assisting with expanding Emergency Management's volunteer efforts.

She went on to say that the local United Way Steering Council is meeting in January and asked if we would want to come and speak at the meeting about our need for volunteers during a disaster. She also asked if we could possibly generate a list of potential volunteer needs in the county during a disaster.

D. Hinkel indicated that we would absolutely want to attend the United Way meeting in January. He went on to outline the potential volunteer work for Taylor County during a disaster.

- A Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) to respond and aid in property damage assessment. There would need to be a Volunteer Coordinator who would aid in organizing and leading the CERT. Emergency Management could furnish all training and equipping of the CERT.
- Citizen Information Center volunteer call takers during a disaster. EM will need to expand the phone line capability in the EOC and will work with Fairpoint.
- Shelter operators during a disaster, aiding ARC, who will provide all training,

There was further discussion on the possibility of locating a Cold Weather Shelter for homeless, possibly a church. G. Hamby explained that there are churches that have funds set aside to aid with stranded individuals. She said that the costs and time of opening a church for cold shelter has been prohibitive.

The meeting moved on to other agenda items and D. Hinkel stated that EM is currently working on our Flood Plan Annex. We are also in the process of presenting an RFQ for a TTX Flood in March, a requirement in the new CRS standards.

D. Hinkel advised that Donaldson Road Bridge in the Shady Grove area is now on the FDOT rebuild project list.

#### LONG TERM RECOVERY

#### ACTION ITEMS NEXT QUARTER

- Next LMS/LTR meeting is tentatively set for Thursday, February 27, 2014, 2 PM (EOC)
- LMS Group to continue to research and evaluate potential LMS projects for inclusion into the LMS Project List, especially projects that enhance CRS Class
- Work to aid G. Hamby in developing the volunteer coordinator and promote volunteer outreach
- Continue with establishing a Citizens Information Center in the EOC
- Draft Flood Response Annex to CEMP
- Review CRS standards to see how EM and the workgroup can assist the Building and Planning Department
- Work with Engineering to add storm water and drainage projects to LMS project list



LMS Working Group/Long-Term Recovery Planning Meeting  
December 10, 2013  
Attendance

[illegible]

**LMS Working Group/Long-Term Recovery Planning Meeting  
Taylor County Emergency Operations Center**

**February 27, 2014 Attendance  
2:00PM – 3:00 PM**

NAME	ORGANIZATION	PHONE	EMAIL
Steve Spradley	Taylor County EM	838-3575	Eoc.coordinator@taylorcountygov.com
Dustin Hinkel	TCEM	850-672-0830	Dustin.hinkel@taylorcountygov.com
Ed Ward	FDOT	386-961-7581	Ed.ward@dot.state.fl.us
Dan Cassel	TCFR	295-1141	dcassel@taylorcountygov.com
Christie Mathison	FDOH-Taylor	850-528-5498	Christie.mathison@flhealth.gov
Scott Lee	FWC	672-0004	Scott.lee@myfwc.com

**Meeting Agenda**

- Review of Minutes and Action Items from February 27, 2014 meeting
- Next LMS/LTR meeting is tentatively set for Tuesday, September 23, 2014, 2 PM (EOC)
- Discuss research and evaluate potential LMS projects for inclusion into the LMS Project List, especially projects that enhance CRS Class
- Continue to identify a volunteer coordinator and promote volunteer outreach
- Draft Flood Response Annex to CEMP
- Review CRS standards to see how EM and the workgroup can assist the Building and Planning Department
- Work with Engineering to add storm water and drainage projects to LMS project list

**February 27, 2014 Minutes**

Good conversation towards volunteer organizations to aid with LTR and establishing an organization of non-governmental assistance for the recovery of private citizens and property. Government generally is not allowed to cross a private property line to offer recovery aid, such as repairs to private property. However, if we have a group that can solicit assistance from other groups to help individuals they could give the aid to individuals.

We are going to try and focus on having this group identified and available before a disaster. E. Ward offered that the volunteer help could be counted towards the county's FEMA match..

H. Hinkel reinforced the need to have a well-connected individual to aid in establishing and running the program. He asked for any input on who might be best suited or have the time.

**REVIEW OF ACTION ITEMS:**

Mr. Hinkel covered that we have started planning for a Flood Respond exercise for April 1, in Steinhatchee with a two-fold focus. First we are looking to build out on our Flood Response Plan and what are our actions as an emergency response team needs to take when the flood hits a certain level. Right now we have demarcation levels identified on our rivers. What we will do is take those levels and know what steps we will take at those levels. Another topic for the exercise is to discuss Long Term Recovery and how people will recover from a flood, because it will take a long time before those families can get back into their homes.

The exercise will aid the county with our CRS flood insurance rating, which now requires a flood exercise every year.

A question was made if the sirens would be utilized during a flood event. D. Hinkel stated that a flood event is usually a slow or building event and the sirens are intended for a sudden event, such as a tornado. Our flood warning system is the news and our public notification system that we have. We'll also press people into service door to door to warn people.

On the mitigation side we've had good conversation with S. Caruso from City of Perry. What we want to do is trying to move forward on more than outreach and fire fighter gear. But, some projects such as roads or drainage require planning and studies. We want to try and get someone to do the majority of the work, such as research and put the project on the shelf so that when the money does become available we'll have it ready for submittal. We have been talking to Steve about lift stations and mitigating interruptions that we are going to incorporate into the projects list. The City has a lift station that is in a flood prone area. S. Spradley handed out an example of FEMA mitigation projects and suggests that they look at the many examples on various projects that have passed.

D. Hinkel explained that there are two types of mitigation grants. There are the Pre-disaster grants that are open and competitive. Secondly, the Hazard Mitigation grants which are the ones that are open after an event. If your county was affected by the disaster you will have an opportunity to ask for money depending on how much damage your county Public Assistance had. Having a canned project with the costs projections and engineering studies already done will help with applying when either grant becomes available. After Tropical Storm Debby we had over \$200,000 in damages and when the grants became available we would have qualified for \$50,000. That was our money to loose, but we did not have the projects ready to apply for the money. Bigger counties have their projects canned and on the shelf and if money is not claimed by the affected areas, they can then apply for that residual money and are awarded the grant even though they wouldn't have been affected by that particular disaster. Our goal as EM is to hopefully have some of those type projects completed and ready if and when the money becomes available.

Hinkel said there are possibilities to fund private property mitigations and we want to keep our options open for those as well. C. Mathison advised that she understood that when it rains at the Health Department the water pools and makes it difficult for individuals to get into the offices. Hinkel said we need to verify with Kenneth about this problem and if this area is one of the projects that were identified in the past.

Hinkel asked for more Mitigation projects to be identified, undated and placed on the mitigation project agenda. Spradley inquired if we should have a meeting with the City of Perry to determine if the projects that they had placed on the list were still valid or had there been any improvements to what they had identified.



We have informed Volunteer Florida that we would host a Mitigation workshop for the public, but we have not received any confirmation.

#### **ACTION ITEMS NEXT QUARTER**

- Next LMS/LTR meeting is tentatively set for Tuesday, September 23, 2014, 2 PM (EOC)
- LMS Group to continue to research and evaluate potential LMS projects for inclusion into the LMS Project List, especially projects that enhance CRS Class
- Continue to identify a volunteer coordinator and promote volunteer outreach
- Draft Flood Response Annex to CEMP
- Continue to build on training and programs to aid with the CRS renewal
- Continue to work with Engineering to add storm water and drainage projects to LMS project list

LMS Working Group/Long-Term Recovery Planning Meeting  
February 27, 2014  
Attendance

[illegible]



**LMS Working Group/Long-Term Recovery Planning Meeting  
Taylor County Emergency Operations Center**

June 16, 2014

**Meeting Minutes**

**Attendance**

NAME	ORGANIZATION	PHONE	EMAIL
Steve Spradley	Taylor County EM	838-3575	Eoc.coordinator@taylorcountygov.com
Dustin Hinkel	TCEM	850-672-0830	Dustin.hinkel@taylorcountygov.com
Christie Mathison	FL DOH	580-528-5498	Christi.mathison@flhealth.gov
Debbie Gaines	TCRD	838-3529	Debgain8215@gmail.com
Gary Wambolt	Solid Waste	838-3533	<a href="mailto:Solid.waste@taylorcountygov.com">Solid.waste@taylorcountygov.com</a>
James Rachal	TCHD	584-5087x157	<a href="mailto:James.rachal@flhealth.gov">James.rachal@flhealth.gov</a>
Ed Ward	FDOT	386-961-7581	Ed.ward.dot.state.fl.us
Padraic Juarez	FDOH	528-5948	Padraic.juarez@flhealth.gov
Bruce Ratliff	Property Appraiser	838-6362	
Ben LaValle	TCPA	838-3511	tcpaben@taylorcountypa.com
Geoff Wallat	TC Extension	838-3508	gwallat@ufl.edu
Leroy Marshall	SRWMD	386-362-0440	irm@srwmd.org
Andy McLeod	TCPW	838-3528	Publicworks.director@taylorcountygov
Chris Folsom	TCSO	843-1680	cfolsom@tcsofl.org
Jamie Cruse	Perry PD	843-9945	Jamie.cruse@perrypolic.net
Bill Roberts	Airport	838-3519	airport@taylorcountygov.com

**Meeting Agenda**

- Abbreviated meeting partnered with Annual Concept of Operations/Hurricane Preparedness Meeting
- Report on research and evaluation of potential LMS projects for inclusion into the LMS Project List, especially projects that enhance CRS Class
- Discussion of projects with Engineering to add storm water and drainage addition to LMS project list
- Report on Annual flood response exercise April 1, 2014

## Minutes

S. Spradley began the meeting with displaying an Emergency Support Function (ESF) chart and asked each individual at the meeting to introduce themselves and identify which ESF they participated with during an activation.

L. Marshall identified himself as a Senior Professional Engineer working for SRWMD and stated that they could give assistance with potential projects. He further stated that a current river study was now beginning with the Corp of Engineers to identify water shed issues within SRWMD area. He stated that this could potentially aid our county with information on future water or flooding issues.

He further advised that he would be the representative to cover Taylor County for any SRWMD issues, questions or studies. D. Hinkel advised that EM would be the lead and open communication on areas identified during the spring floods. Mr. Marshall further advised that there were currently grant opportunities with SRWMD and he would ask the individuals with those programs to contact EM.

During the meeting several areas of flooding were discussed and S. Spradley advised we were currently in the process of looking for possible means to address these areas and determine the feasibility of a cost benefit analysis and engineering study for the area. We will work with SRWMD and TC Engineering.

S. Spradley advised that since the last meeting we had nearly 50 individuals participate in a flood exercise held at the Community Center in Steinhatchee. Several county, state and private partners were at the tabletop. We knew that if there were flooding issues in Steinhatchee that there would most likely be other areas within the county, Aucilla, Econfinia or Finholloway Rivers could also be flooding, so we applied the scenario to the whole county.

S. Spradley introduced members of the Community Emergency Response Team, volunteers from the coastal area who have been trained to assist their family, neighbors and then the community with the direction of EM. Our plan is to expand the coastal team and begin other teams in Perry area.

## Long Term Recovery

D. Hinkel spoke on the Taylor County concept of Long Term Recovery and outlined our Recovery focus and EM would oversee and coordinate recovery operations and the following;

- Unmet needs
- Damage assessment
- Host shelters/Disaster housing
- Volunteers and donations
- Mass feeding
- Disaster recovery/Essential services centers
- Vector control
- Public information
- Debris management and monitoring
- FEMA Public Assistance documentation
- FEMA Individual Assistance Program
- Business recovery

D. Hinkel spoke on a LTR plan as a plan that identifies the long term recovery needs of a jurisdiction and provides a guide for local decision makers as they establish long term recovery priorities. The plan is community driven and reflects the priorities expressed by the community following a major disaster. It produces an action-oriented menu of key projects intended to be used critical funding and resource allocation decisions.

D. Hinkel advised that the LTR Plan will only be implemented following a major or catastrophic event where traditional Federal and State recovery programs are unable to meet all of the long term recovery needs of the County. The Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) will determine when to activate the long term planning process based on an assessment provided by Emergency Management. The BOCC will activate the County Long Term Recovery Task Force, and appoint a Chairperson.

S. Spradley discussed the importance of restoring the affected areas to their previous state after a disaster and that we would be concerned with issues and decisions that must be made after immediate needs are addressed. LTR would include rebuilding homes, repairing infrastructure, restarting the economy, and Individual/Public Assistance programs.

S. Spradley also discussed the Business Re-entry program and presented the Blue, Orange and Green rear window vehicle visor tags that would be worn by businesses that registered to re-enter an area after the initial safety clearance had been given.

S. Spradley also displayed the Resident Re-entry pass which should be displayed by residents as they re-enter a damaged area. He stated the new 2015-2018 pass would be blue in color.

The remainder of the meeting included Concept of Operations during a disaster activation, including flooding.

#### **ACTION ITEMS NEXT QUARTER**

- Next LMS/LTR meeting is set for Tuesday, September 9, 2014, 10 AM (EOC)
- LMS Group to continue to research and evaluate potential LMS projects for inclusion into the LMS Project List, especially projects that enhance CRS Class
- Work with SRWMD to identify and develop grant assistance for LMS projects throughout the county.
- Finalize Flood Response Annex to enhance CRS
- Review CRS standards to see how EM and the workgroup can assist the Building and Planning Department
- Work with Engineering to add storm water and drainage projects to LMS project list



LMS - LTR MEETING  
June 16, 2014

Attendance

NAME	AGENCY	PHONE	EMAIL
Steve Spadley	TCEM	838-3575	stephen.spadley@taylorcountygov.com
Debbie Gaines	TCRD	838-3529	debgain8215@gmail.com
Gary Wambolt	solid waste	838-3533	solid.wast@taylorcountygov.com
James Rachal	TCHD	584-5087X157	james.rachal@flhealth.gov
ED WARD	FDOT	386-961-7581	ED.WARD@DOT.STATE.FL.US
Patricia Juarez	FDOH	528-5445	Patricia.Juarez@flhealth.gov
Christie Mathison	FDOH	850.528.5498	Christie.Mathison@flhealth.gov
Rue Ruff	Passport Aspeticle	888-6362	
Ben LaValle	TCPA	838-3511	Ben.LaValle@taylorcountyga.com
Guff Wallat	TC Extension	838-3508	gwallat@ufl.edu
Levy Marshall	SRWMD	386 362 0440	lrm@srwmd.org publicworks.director@
Andy McLean	TCPW	850-838-3528	taylorcountygov.com
Chris Foltson	TCSO	850/843-1680	CFoltson@TCSOFL.ORG
Michelle Cho	TCBOCC	850 838 0555	michelle.cho@taylorcountygov.com
"Jamie" James Ceuse	Perry PD	850-843-9945	Jamie.Ceuse@perrydnc.net
Bill Roberts	Airport	850-838-3519	Airport@taylorcountygov.com
Dustin Hinkel	County Admin	838-3500	dustin.hinkel@taylorcountygov.com

**LMS Working Group/Long-Term Recovery Planning Meeting  
Taylor County Emergency Operations Center**

September 9, 2014

**Meeting Minutes**

**Attendance**

NAME	ORGANIZATION	PHONE	EMAIL
Steve Spradley	Taylor County EM	838-3575	<a href="mailto:Steve.spradley@taylorcountygov.com">Steve.spradley@taylorcountygov.com</a>
Ray Boothe	FFS	838-2293	<a href="mailto:Ray.boothe@freshfromflorida.com">Ray.boothe@freshfromflorida.com</a>
Leroy Marshall	SRWMD	386-362-0440	<a href="mailto:irm@srwmd.org">irm@srwmd.org</a>
Jami Boothby	CRS-Bldg. Dept.	838-3500	<a href="mailto:buildingtech@taylorcountygov.com">buildingtech@taylorcountygov.com</a>
Gary Wambolt	Solid Waste	838-3533	<a href="mailto:Solid.waste@taylorcountygov.com">Solid.waste@taylorcountygov.com</a>
Kristy Anderson	Taylor County EM	838-3575	<a href="mailto:Kristy.anderson@taylorcountygov.com">Kristy.anderson@taylorcountygov.com</a>
Ed Ward	FDOT	386-961-7581	<a href="mailto:ed.ward@dot.state.fl.us">ed.ward@dot.state.fl.us</a>
Leroy Marshall	SRWMD	386-362-0440	<a href="mailto:irm@srwmd.org">irm@srwmd.org</a>
Andy McLeod	TCPW	838-3528	<a href="mailto:Publicworks.director@taylorcountygov">Publicworks.director@taylorcountygov</a>

**Meeting Agenda**

- Review of Minutes and Action Items from June 16, 2014 meeting
- LMS Group to continue to research and evaluate potential LMS projects for inclusion into the LMS Project List, especially projects that enhance CRS Class
- Discuss current LMS projects list and need to update and possible removal of completed projects.
- Work with SRWMD to identify and develop grant assistance for LMS projects throughout the county.
- Emergency Management discuss finalization of Flood Response Plan to enhance CRS
- Discuss any updates on work with Engineering to add storm water and drainage projects to LMS project list

**Minutes**

S. Spradley stated that he was very happy to see such a good turnout at this meeting and thanked everyone for attending.

L. Marshall identified himself as a Senior Professional Engineer working for SRWMD and stated that they could give assistance with potential projects. He further advised that he would be the representative to cover Taylor County for any SRWMD issues, questions or studies. S. Spradley stated that he has worked with Mr. Marshall back in June and has been in contact with him for future grant needs.

S. Spradley discussed the SRWMD grants funding program and project guidelines. The next SRWMD grants meeting will be at the district office on September 17, 2014. L. Marshall added to please use him as a resource tool so that he can help us word our grant better.

During the meeting several areas of flooding were discussed. S. Spradley said that we will work with SRWMD and TC Engineering. He stated that the EMS, Fire Department, and Public Works went out and checked the affected areas. He stated that on certain issues, mitigation funds can help fix private roads and such where the parameters help the greater good.

S. Spradley noted that there are several locations of flooding this spring. He also stated that the HMGP funds are given after a Presidential declaration based on damage on a tier for mitigation projects. Some of the springs flooding projects are listed below:

LOCATION	STATUS
Courtney Gr (Private)	Major Engineering and CBA Needed
Dudley Benton	Same Area as Courtney Can be combined
Dulin Ln (Private)	Road Repaired, CBA to determine technical feasibility, cost-effectiveness
E. Ellison (Private)	Project currently funded by County
HP Padgett (Private)	Not Cost-Effective
Joel Aman Rd	Major Engineering and CBA needed
Ma Dixon Neighborhood (Private)	Not technically feasible or cost-effective
Turner Rd (Private)	Not technically feasible or cost-effective
Strickland Landing	CBA to determine technical feasibility, cost, and cost-effectiveness
Watts Lane (Private)	Alternate exit for property owners
Morgan Whiddon	CBA to determine technical feasibility, cost, and cost-effectiveness
Sam Poppell	CBA to determine technical feasibility, cost-effectiveness
Lyman Hendry (Private)	Not technically feasible or cost-effective
Woodland (Private)	Private Road
Andrew Reams	No Road Issues identified
Perry Lift Station	CBA to determine technical feasibility, cost, and cost-effectiveness
Potts Still Rd	Not technically feasible or cost-effective

G. Wambolt inquired about a creek clean-out for Taylor County to control flooding. S. Spradley asked about a study that was done in the past by the engineering department with SRWMD. L. Marshall stated that he would search for this. S. Spradley stated that the #1 priority on our LMS list is the countywide storm water management study.

S. Spradley stated that he would get with the engineering department and the City to update the LMS project list. He stated that the projects are ranked by need or importance.



R. Boothe stated that the forestry department has a list of current and completed projects that they will send to EM.

S. Spradley will update the project list for the December meeting. He stated that if we have some type of disaster and grant monies become available, then we will have a meeting or at least hold a conference call to discuss any additions for the projects list.

L. Marshall stated that if Taylor County needs studies, he can attempt to set up a meeting with the Corp of Engineers to discuss possible studies. They require a 25/75 match and the 25% can be in-kind.

S. Spradley stated that our CRS (flood insurance) is up for recertification. We had a flood exercise and will schedule more in the future. We are also in the final stages of creating a flood and sudden coastal surge warning and evacuation plan. This will hopefully help bring our rating down. An application was also put in with the National Weather Service to become Tsunami Ready. This will also hopefully help the insurance rating. J. Boothby stated that these additional efforts may not actually bring down our CRS rating, but hopefully will keep us from experiencing increases.

J. Boothby stated that we have 20 – 25 repetitive loss since the recent flooding. This is a mitigation program in which homeowners/land can be bought out or homes raised, etc.

L. Marshall stated that he would find out about holding LOMA training in Taylor County.

#### **ACTION ITEMS NEXT QUARTER**

- Next LMS/LTR meeting is tentatively set for December 2014
- LMS Group to continue to research and evaluate potential LMS projects for inclusion into the LMS Project List.
- Work to update and delete completed LMS Project for submittal to FDEM in January
- Work with SRWMD to identify and develop grant assistance for LMS projects throughout the county.
- Work with SRWMD and County Administration for utilizing Corp of Engineers to conduct flood engineering studies in County
- Review CRS standards to see how EM and the workgroup can assist the Building and Planning Department

LMS Working Group/Long-Term Recovery Planning Meeting  
September 9, 2014  
Attendance

[illegible]



**LMS Working Group  
Taylor County Emergency Operations Center**

**April 23, 2015**

**Meeting Minutes**

Attendance

<b>NAME</b>	<b>ORGANIZATION</b>	<b>PHONE</b>	<b>EMAIL</b>
Steve Spradley	Taylor County EM	850-838-3575	<a href="mailto:Steve.spradley@taylorcountygov.com">Steve.spradley@taylorcountygov.com</a>
Ed Ward	FDOT	386-961-7581	<a href="mailto:Ed.ward@dot.state.fl.us">Ed.ward@dot.state.fl.us</a>
Bobby Pickels	Duke Energy	850-694-3758	<a href="mailto:Robert.pickels@duke-energy.com">Robert.pickels@duke-energy.com</a>
Jami Boothby	BOCC	850-838-3500	<a href="mailto:Building.tech@taylorcountygov.com">Building.tech@taylorcountygov.com</a>
Dave Dickens	SRWMD	386-209-4241	<a href="mailto:Rdd@SRWMD.org">Rdd@SRWMD.org</a>
Kristy Anderson	Taylor County EM	850-838-3575	<a href="mailto:Kristy.anderson@taylorcountygov.com">Kristy.anderson@taylorcountygov.com</a>
Dan Cassel	TCFR Chief	850-838-3522	<a href="mailto:Ps.director@taylorcountygov.com">Ps.director@taylorcountygov.com</a>

Meeting Agenda

**AGENDA**

- Opening Remarks
- Update LMS Committee Members [Attachment 1]
- Review 2014 Hazard Analysis Plan to Replace 2010 LMS Hazards Plan [at meeting]
- Review LMS Project List [Attachment 2]
- Schedule Next Meeting
- Adjourn

Minutes

Steve Spradley called the meeting to order. He asked that everyone introduce themselves around the table and thanked everyone for attending.

The minutes from the December 19<sup>th</sup> meeting were discussed and approved. A motion was made by Ed Ward and a second motion was made by D. Cassel to approve them.

S. Spradley stated that emergency management is on a five year cycle with the LMS plan and that it is due to FDEM this summer. J. Boothby asked about the status of the flood plan. S. Spradley stated that he will finalize it soon because National Weather Service will be here this summer also. J. Boothby stated that the CRS visit has been delayed until 2016 because of back-up. S. Spradley stated that we will include with the flood plan into the LMS plan. In 2014 the hazard analysis update was completed for our CEMP and we have received permission from the state to incorporate that plan into our LMS. Emergency Management drafted a letter and the county commission sent the letter to the state.

All 3. Taylor County was not declared as a disaster area from the Federal government during the 2014 floods. Hazard mitigation grants came down and there was a possibility for us to put in for tier monies, other areas of the state were able to put in for that money also. We discussed maybe purchasing a generator for our hospital here. After the hospital did the engineering studies which it would have cost 1.3 million for generator power. The hazard mitigation grant was only 13 million dollars for all flooding in Florida, so we cancelled that plan. After much negotiation, AHCA stated that the hospital does not have to have the generator. Bobby Pickels offered an option from Duke Energy in which they could sell a back-up generation service to the hospital. Companies that have used this service must pay a flat rate per month. He stated that some businesses find that to be a good thing since they wish to avoid the capital cost and the maintenance cost. S. Spradley stated that was definitely a possibility and we would appreciate more information on this service. D. Cassel stated he would be interested in that service for Steinhatchee Fire, especially in time of a storm.

S. Spradley discussed the Taylor County LMS Working Group and asked if we need to include/exclude anyone on the below list. Bobby Pickels, Dan Cassel, Hank Evans, Brooks Butler, and Melody Cox were added to the list. This list will be added to our plan for the next five years. Dan Cassel motioned to approve the below mentioned list and J. Boothby made a second motion.

### **2015 Taylor County LMS Working Group**

Steve Spradley, Chair	Taylor County Emergency Management Director
Kristy Anderson, Vice-Chair	Taylor County Emergency Management
Dustin Hinkel	Taylor County Administrator
Margaret Dunn	Assistant County Administrator
Carrie Williams	Taylor County Animal Control
Danny Griner	Taylor County Building and Planning Department
Jami Boothby	Taylor County Building and Planning Department
Kenneth Dudley	Taylor County Engineer
Andy McLeod	Taylor County Public Works
Lt. Buddy Lee	Taylor County Sheriff's Office
Dan Anderson	Taylor County School Board
Barney Johnson	City of Perry
Bob Brown	City Manager, Perry
Jack Smith	Florida Division of Forestry
Leroy Marshal	Suwanee River Water Management District
Glenda Hamby	United Way
Gary Wambolt	Taylor County Waste Management
Stephen Caruso	City of Perry Wastewater Superintendent
Ed Ward	Florida Department of Transportation
Brian Bradshaw	Florida Department of Emergency Management
Bobby Pickels	Duke Energy
Dan Cassel	Taylor County Fire Rescue
Hank Evans	Taylor County Public Works

Brooks Butler  
Melody Cox

Georgia Pacific  
Taylor County Grants Department

S. Spradley asked all to look at the letter to Miles E. Anderson removing some of the projects from the LMS list.

Sink 1 on the list has been completed on San Pedro Road. Bobby Pickels stated that his company definitely resolved this issue he believes. He will ask his engineering group to be sure that this has been resolved and report back to the group.

Flood 13 Charles Sadler Lane bridge has been resolved by citizens.

Fire 1 and Fire 2 also has been completed since the Division of Forestry received mitigation monies from 2011/2012. There is an ongoing need for mitigation monies for wildfires and this will stay on the list.

S. Spradley spoke to Melody Cox about the LMS group working to identify potential CBDG funding. She was not aware that we were looking for that kind of funding. This is an ongoing and necessary need stated D. Cassel. He stated that we need hydrants around the county and discussed the pros and cons. S. Spradley asked what kind of grants D. Cassel was working on at this time. D. Cassel has a grant in the process for a fire truck in the amount of \$340,000. Another grant is out for \$400,000 for a volunteer coordinator position for four years. S. Spradley stated that we are always on the lookout for mitigation grants to help with this.

The Taylor County School Board has awarded the contract for the shutters project for the shelters that was to be completed June 2015.

The LMS group voted and approved to have the LMS meetings twice a year instead of quarterly. The next meeting will be in October of 2015. The LMS update will be sent to the board for approval in September 2015.

The meeting was adjourned by S. Spradley.

# u, earns 3 gold medals

5:08:18 to win one of his five gold medals.

He was also recognized for winning the 200 and 400 freestyle races.

Some 18-20 Caribbean countries participate in the annual swimming championship event.

Nkosi's home country, Barbados, was this year's host site.

Nkosi is also the son Adua Kinch of Barbados.

He has one sister, Aza Dunwoody, also of Barbados.

His grandparents are Delores and Henry Jay of Perry, William Maesby of Atlanta, Ga., and Jeff and Ethnie Kinch of Barbados.

His extended family includes Millie Mitchell for their support.

Atlanta; Eugene and Viola Mitchell, St. Croix, Virgin Islands; and supportive Frankie and Emma Edwards of Perry; Willie and the globe," Dunwoody said.

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## There will be a meeting of the Taylor County Local Mitigation Strategy Group

on Thursday, April 23, 2015, at 10 a.m. at the Taylor County Emergency Management Office 591 East US Highway 27.

The purpose is to discuss updating the LMS Plan.

The meeting is open to the public.

4-10-15

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**Freddy Pitts**  
Agency Manager  
[freddy.pitts@ffbic.com](mailto:freddy.pitts@ffbic.com)

**Ryan Perry**  
Agent  
[ryan.perry@ffbic.com](mailto:ryan.perry@ffbic.com)

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\*Florida Farm Bureau Casualty Insurance Co.  
\*Southern Farm Bureau Life Insurance Co. Jackson, MS

Auto • Home  
Life • Health

LMS/LTR

April 23, 2015

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	EMAIL
Steve Smadby	TCEM		
ED WARD	FDOT	386 941-7581	ED.WARD@DOT.STATE.FL.US
Bobby Pickels	Duke Energy	850 - 694-3758	robert.pickels@duke-energy.com
Jami Boothby	BOCC	850 3500 836-1881	building.tech@taylorcountyga.com
Kristy Anderson	TCEM	838-3575	kristy.anderson@taylorcountyga.com
Dave Dickens	SRWMD	386 209 4241	rdol@SRWMD.org
Jan Cassel	TCEM	850 295-1141	JCASSEL@TAYLORCOUNTYGA.COM

Taylor County Emergency Management  
850.838.3575

## Steve Spradley

---

**From:** Steve Spradley  
**Sent:** Wednesday, September 24, 2014 8:47 AM  
**To:** 'Abby Tharpe'; Andy McLeod; Barney Johnson (bjohnson@cityofperry.net); Bill Roberts; Bill Roberts (ki4rjl@yahoo.com); bob brown; Bob Cates; Bobby Pickels (robert.pickels@pgnmail.com); Bowden, Donald (Perry, FL); Brent Burford (engineer@taylorcountygov.com); Brian Bradshaw (brian.bradshaw@em.myflorida.com); 'Bruce Ratliff'; Capt. Richard L. Johnson (rjohnson@taylorcountysheriff.fl.org); Carrie Smith; Chris Folsom (cfolsom@tcsofl.org); Christie.Mathison@flhealth.gov; Clay Olson; Dan Anderson (dan.anderson@taylor.k12.fl.us); Dan Cassel; Danny Griner; Dave Dickens; Drucilla Sands (drucilla.sands@gapac.com); Dustin Hinkel; 'Dwayne Mundy'; 'Ed Ward'; Erin Albury (alburye@doacs.state.fl.us); Gary Wambolt; 'Glenda Hamby'; Harper Gibson; Jack Smith (Jack.Smith@freshfromflorida.com); Jami Boothby; jamie.cruse@perrypolice.net; Kenneth Dudley; 'Koleta M Huntsinger'; Kristy Anderson; Lavonne Taylor (Development Auth); Leroy Marshall; Margaret Dunn; Melody Cox; Mike Aultman; Perry Newspapers; perrywwsuper@fairpoint.net; Robyn Gedeon; taylorchamber@gtcom.net  
**Cc:** Kristy Anderson; Dustin Hinkel  
**Subject:** LMS REPORT  
**Attachments:** 141209REPORT.PDF

LMS Group

Please find attached the yearly report for our LMS, which includes the projects list and the minutes for the past year.

We'll meet in December to update the LMS projects list.

Thank you,

Steve Spradley, Director

Taylor County Emergency Management  
591 East US Highway 27  
Perry, Florida 32347  
850.838.3575 Office  
850.838.3523 Fax  
850.672.1004 Mobile  
<http://www.taylorcountyeem.com>

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Please note: Florida has a very broad public records law. Most written communications to or from public officials regarding public business are available to the media and public upon request. Your e-mail communications may be subject to public disclosure.



## Steve Spradley

---

**From:** Stephen Spradley  
**Sent:** Thursday, September 05, 2013 4:53 PM  
**To:** Dustin Hinkel; ed.ward@dot.state.fl.us; tcpabruce@hotmail.com; Jack Brown; DBowden@fairpoint.com; bbrown@cityofperry.net; Danny Griner; Jami Boothby; Kenneth Dudley; Brent Burford; Bill Roberts; dan\_simmons@bkitech.com; Gary Wambolt; Melody Cox; Jack Smith; Christopher.brannon2@freshfromflorida.com; Clay Olson; Paula\_Anderson@doh.state.fl.us; Dan Anderson; Perry Newspapers; edye\_rowell@bkitech.com; Drucilla Sands; Stephen Caruso; Barney Johnson (bjohnson@cityofperry.net); Carl McAfee; Albury, Erin; Andy McLeod; Mike Aultman; Harper Gibson; Jamie Cruse; Chris Folsom (cfolsom@tcsofl.org); Carl McAfee; robyn\_gedeon@bkitech.com; abbeytharpe@ufl.edu; hillxls@yahoo.com; Jami Boothby; Carrie.smith@taylorcountygov.com; James\_rachal@doh.state.fl.us  
**Cc:** Denise.imbler@theapc.com; Laura.Herbert@em.myflorida.com; McCusker, William (William.McCusker@em.myflorida.com); Bradshaw, Brian  
**Subject:** Taylor County LMS/LTR August 22, 2013 Minutes  
**Attachments:** LMS Minutes 08-22-13.docx

Please see the attached minutes for the LMS/LTR meeting.

Thanks

Steve



## Steve Spradley

---

**From:** Stephen Spradley  
**Sent:** Friday, March 08, 2013 8:47 AM  
**To:** Dustin Hinkel; ed.ward@dot.state.fl.us; tcpabruce@hotmail.com; Jack Brown; DBowden@fairpoint.com; bbrown@cityofperry.net; Danny Griner; Jami Boothby; Kenneth Dudley; Brent Burford; Bill Roberts; dan\_simmons@bkitech.com; Gary Wambolt; Melody Cox; Jack Smith; Christopher.brannon2@freshfromflorida.com; Clay Olson; Paula\_Anderson@doh.state.fl.us; Dan Anderson; Perry Newspapers; Stephen\_Tullos@doh.state.fl.us; edye\_rowell@bkitech.com; Drucilla Sands; robyn.gedeon@dep.state.fl.us; Stephen Caruso; Barney Johnson (bjohnson@cityofperry.net)  
**Cc:** Gibson, Brian; Denise.imbler@thearpc.com; Laura.Herbert@em.myflorida.com; McCusker, William (William.McCusker@em.myflorida.com); Bradshaw, Brian  
**Subject:** Taylor County LMS/LTR Meeting February 28 Minutes  
**Attachments:** LMS Minutes 02-28-13.docx

A big THANK YOU to those of you who were able to attend the LMS/LTR meeting last week. We had a good turnout and attached you will find the minutes for that meeting.  
The next meeting is scheduled for May 23, 2013.

Steve

## Steve Spradley

---

**From:** Stephen Spradley  
**Sent:** Wednesday, May 22, 2013 2:27 PM  
**To:** Dustin Hinkel; ed.ward@dot.state.fl.us; tcpabruce@hotmail.com; Jack Brown; DBowden@fairpoint.com; bbrown@cityofperry.net; Danny Griner; Jami Boothby; Kenneth Dudley; Brent Burford; Bill Roberts; dan\_simmons@bkitech.com; Gary Wambolt; Melody Cox; Jack Smith; Christopher.brannon2@freshfromflorida.com; Clay Olson; Paula\_Anderson@doh.state.fl.us; Dan Anderson; Perry Newspapers; edye\_rowell@bkitech.com; Drucilla Sands; Stephen Caruso; Barney Johnson (bjohnson@cityofperry.net); Carl McAfee; Albury, Erin; Andy McLeod  
**Cc:** Denise.imbler@theapc.com; Laura.Herbert@em.myflorida.com; McCusker, William (William.McCusker@em.myflorida.com); Bradshaw, Brian  
**Subject:** RE: Taylor County LMS/LTR Meeting May 23, 2013  
**Attachments:** LMS-AGENDA ONLY 05-23-13.docx

Please forgive the late reminder about tomorrow's LMS/LTR meeting, 1400 hours here at the EOC. We hope you can find time to attend.

Thanks

Steve

## Steve Spradley

---

**From:** Stephen Spradley  
**Sent:** Tuesday, August 13, 2013 3:52 PM  
**To:** Dustin Hinkel; ed.ward@dot.state.fl.us; tcpabruce@hotmail.com; Jack Brown; DBowden@fairpoint.com; bbrown@cityofperry.net; Danny Griner; Jami Boothby; Kenneth Dudley; Brent Burford; Bill Roberts; dan\_simmons@bkitech.com; Gary Wambolt; Melody Cox; Jack Smith; Christopher.brannon2@freshfromflorida.com; Clay Olson; Paula\_Anderson@doh.state.fl.us; Dan Anderson; Perry Newspapers; edye\_rowell@bkitech.com; Drucilla Sands; Stephen Caruso; Barney Johnson (bjohnson@cityofperry.net); Carl McAfee; Albury, Erin; Andy McLeod; Mike Aultman; Harper Gibson; Jamie Cruse; Chris Folsom (cfolsom@tcsofl.org); Carl McAfee; robyn\_gedeon@bkitech.com  
**Cc:** Denise.imbler@theapc.com; Laura.Herbert@em.myflorida.com; McCusker, William (William.McCusker@em.myflorida.com); Bradshaw, Brian  
**Subject:** Taylor County LMS/LTR August 22, 2013  
**Attachments:** LMS-AGENDA ONLY 08-22-13.docx; LMS Minutes 05-23-13.docx; Get Your Mitigation On! Workshop Flyer.pdf

I have attached the past minutes and the agenda for our next Local Mitigation Strategy/Long-Term Recovery Meeting. It is scheduled for August 22, 2013 here at the EOC from 2-3PM.

Hope to see you there.

Steve

---

**From:** Stephen Spradley  
**Sent:** Thursday, July 18, 2013 11:07 AM  
**To:** Dustin Hinkel; 'ed.ward@dot.state.fl.us'; 'tcpabruce@hotmail.com'; Jack Brown; 'DBowden@fairpoint.com'; 'bbrown@cityofperry.net'; Danny Griner; Jami Boothby; Kenneth Dudley; Brent Burford; Bill Roberts; 'dan\_simmons@bkitech.com'; Gary Wambolt; Melody Cox; 'Jack Smith'; 'Christopher.brannon2@freshfromflorida.com'; Clay Olson; 'Paula\_Anderson@doh.state.fl.us'; 'Dan Anderson'; 'Perry Newspapers'; 'edye\_rowell@bkitech.com'; 'Drucilla Sands'; 'Stephen Caruso'; Barney Johnson (bjohnson@cityofperry.net); Carl McAfee; 'Albury, Erin'; Andy McLeod  
**Cc:** 'Denise.imbler@theapc.com'; 'Laura.Herbert@em.myflorida.com'; 'McCusker, William (William.McCusker@em.myflorida.com)'; 'Bradshaw, Brian'  
**Subject:** Taylor County LMS/LTR May 23, 2013 Minutes

Please see the attached meeting minutes from our latest LMS/LTR meeting. I'll try and get them out sooner next time.

Our next meeting is scheduled for 1400 hours, August 22, 2013 at the EOC.

Steve

---

**From:** Stephen Spradley  
**Sent:** Wednesday, May 22, 2013 2:27 PM  
**To:** Dustin Hinkel; 'ed.ward@dot.state.fl.us'; 'tcpabruce@hotmail.com'; Jack Brown; 'DBowden@fairpoint.com'; 'bbrown@cityofperry.net'; Danny Griner; Jami Boothby; Kenneth Dudley; Brent Burford; Bill Roberts; 'dan\_simmons@bkitech.com'; Gary Wambolt; Melody Cox; 'Jack Smith'; 'Christopher.brannon2@freshfromflorida.com'; Clay Olson; 'Paula\_Anderson@doh.state.fl.us'; 'Dan Anderson'; 'Perry Newspapers'; 'edye\_rowell@bkitech.com'; 'Drucilla Sands'; 'Stephen Caruso'; Barney Johnson (bjohnson@cityofperry.net); Carl McAfee; 'Albury, Erin'; Andy McLeod  
**Cc:** 'Denise.imbler@theapc.com'; 'Laura.Herbert@em.myflorida.com'; 'McCusker, William

(William.McCusker@em.myflorida.com)'; 'Bradshaw, Brian'

**Subject:** RE: Taylor County LMS/LTR Meeting May 23, 2013

Please forgive the late reminder about tomorrow's LMS/LTR meeting, 1400 hours here at the EOC. We hope you can find time to attend.

Thanks

Steve

## Steve Spradley

---

**From:** Stephen Spradley  
**Sent:** Wednesday, February 27, 2013 9:34 AM  
**To:** Dustin Hinkel; Stephen Spradley; ed.ward@dot.state.fl.us; tcpabruce@hotmail.com; Jack Brown; DBowden@fairpoint.com; bbrown@cityofperry.net; Danny Griner; Jami Boothby; Kenneth Dudley; Brent Burford; Bill Roberts; dan\_simmons@bkitech.com; Gary Wambolt; Melody Cox; Jack Smith; Christopher.brannon2@freshfromflorida.com; Clay Olson; Paula\_Anderson@doh.state.fl.us; Dan Anderson; Perry Newspapers; Stephen\_Tullos@doh.state.fl.us  
**Cc:** Gibson, Brian; Denise.imbler@thearpc.com; Laura.Herbert@em.myflorida.com; McCusker, William (William.McCusker@em.myflorida.com)  
**Subject:** Taylor County LMS Meeting  
**Attachments:** LMS-AGENDA ONLY 02-28-13.docx

Good Morning,

Please find attached the agenda for tomorrow's LMS Working Group/Long-Term Recovery Planning Meeting. I hope to see you at the EOC, 2PM.

Steve

Thank you,

Steve Spradley  
Emergency Management Coordinator

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Emergency Operations Center  
591 East US Highway 27  
Perry, FL 32347  
850-838-3575 Phone  
850-838-3523 Fax  
850-672-1004 Cellular

[eoc.coordinator@taylorcountygov.com](mailto:eoc.coordinator@taylorcountygov.com)  
<http://www.taylorcountygov.com/em>

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## Steve Spradley

---

**From:** Stephen Spradley  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 19, 2013 12:18 PM  
**To:** Perry Newspapers  
**Cc:** Dustin Hinkel  
**Subject:** Notice of Meeting

Please run this announcement in the February 22 edition.

This is to announce that there will be a meeting of the Taylor County Local Mitigation Strategy Committee and Long-term Recovery meeting on February 28, 2013 at 2PM at the Taylor County Emergency Management Office, 591 East US Highway 27.

The meeting is open to the public.

Thanks  
Steve

Thank you,

Steve Spradley  
Emergency Management Coordinator

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Emergency Operations Center  
591 East US Highway 27  
Perry, FL 32347  
850-838-3575 Phone  
850-838-3523 Fax  
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[eoc.coordinator@taylorcountygov.com](mailto:eoc.coordinator@taylorcountygov.com)  
<http://www.taylorcountygov.com/em>

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## Steve Spradley

---

**From:** Dustin Hinkel  
**Sent:** Friday, December 07, 2012 9:57 AM  
**To:** Jack Brown; Ben Lavalle; bob brown; Bowden, Donald (Perry, FL); Brent Burford; Bruce Ratliff (tcpabruce@hotmail.com); Clay Olson (cbolson@ufl.edu); Dan Anderson (dan.anderson@taylor.k12.fl.us); Dan Simmons (dan\_simmons@bkitech.com); Danny Griner; Dawn Taylor; Ed Ward (ed.ward@dot.state.fl.us); Erin Albury (alburye@doacs.state.fl.us); Fred Vose; Gary Wambolt; Glenda Hamby; Imbler, Denise (DImbler@thearpc.com); Jack Smith (Jack.Smith@freshfromflorida.com); Jami Boothby; Kenneth Dudley; Lavonne Taylor (lavonne.taylor@fairpoint.net); McCusker, William (William.McCusker@em.myflorida.com); Melody Cox; mundy@ncfrpc.org; Paul Dyal (paul.dyal@taylor.k12.fl.us); Paula Anderson (paula\_anderson@doh.state.fl.us); Scott Frederick (scottfrederick@fairpoint.net); Sheryl Rehberg; Stephen Spradley  
**Cc:** Brian Gibson (Brian.Gibson@em.myflorida.com)  
**Subject:** FW: LMS Project Additions  
**Attachments:** 121206\_LMS\_Project\_Add\_Letter.doc; 121206\_Taylor\_Co\_LMS\_Project\_Add\_Letter.pdf

Good Morning Group!

Attached is the letter I sent to FDEM informing them of our project additions.

Thanks!

### Dustin Hinkel

Assistant County Administrator  
Emergency Management Director  
Taylor County Board of County Commissioners

Office	EOC
201 E Green Street	591 East US Highway 27
Perry, FL 32347	Perry, Florida 32347
850-838-3500 ext 7 Office	850-838-3575 Phone
850-838-3501 Fax	850-838-3523 Fax
850-672-0830 Cell	

[dustin.hinkel@taylorcountygov.com](mailto:dustin.hinkel@taylorcountygov.com)  
<http://www.taylorcountygov.com>

Please note: Florida has a very broad public records law. Most written communications to or from public officials regarding public business are available to the media and public upon request. Your e-mail communications may be subject to public disclosure.

---

**From:** Dustin Hinkel  
**Sent:** Thursday, December 06, 2012 3:44 PM  
**To:** 'McCusker, William'  
**Cc:** Stephen Spradley ([stephen.spradley@taylorcountygov.com](mailto:stephen.spradley@taylorcountygov.com))  
**Subject:** RE: LMS Project Additions



Bill,

I have attached the letter for your file. Please let me know if you need anything else.

Thanks!

## Dustin Hinkel

Assistant County Administrator  
Emergency Management Director  
Taylor County Board of County Commissioners

Office	EOC
201 E Green Street	591 East US Highway 27
Perry, FL 32347	Perry, Florida 32347
850-838-3500 ext 7 Office	850-838-3575 Phone
850-838-3501 Fax	850-838-3523 Fax
850-672-0830 Cell	

[dustin.hinkel@taylorcountygov.com](mailto:dustin.hinkel@taylorcountygov.com)  
<http://www.taylorcountygov.com>

Please note: Florida has a very broad public records law. Most written communications to or from public officials regarding public business are available to the media and public upon request. Your e-mail communications may be subject to public disclosure.

---

**From:** McCusker, William [<mailto:William.McCusker@em.myflorida.com>]  
**Sent:** Thursday, December 06, 2012 11:48 AM  
**To:** Dustin Hinkel  
**Subject:** RE: LMS Project Additions

No, just your letterhead and the list of projects. I will scan and file for reference.

Bill McCusker, MCP  
Planner /Mitigation Analyst  
850-487-3211

Mailing Address:  
Florida Division of Emergency Management  
2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard  
Tallahassee, Florida 32399  
**Attn: Mitigation Planning Unit**

---

**From:** Dustin Hinkel [<mailto:dustin.hinkel@taylorcountygov.com>]  
**Sent:** Thursday, December 06, 2012 11:36 AM  
**To:** McCusker, William  
**Cc:** Spradley, Steve (Taylor County Alt EM)  
**Subject:** LMS Project Additions

Hi Bill,

Our LMS Workgroup decided to add some projects to our LMS projects list. I was told that I need to send a letter to you guys giving information on new projects. Does FDEM/FEMA have a specific format they would like this letter to be in?

Thanks!

## **Dustin Hinkel**

Assistant County Administrator  
Emergency Management Director  
Taylor County Board of County Commissioners

Office	EOC
201 E Green Street	591 East US Highway 27
Perry, FL 32347	Perry, Florida 32347
850-838-3500 ext 7 Office	850-838-3575 Phone
850-838-3501 Fax	850-838-3523 Fax
850-672-0830 Cell	

[dustin.hinkel@taylorcountygov.com](mailto:dustin.hinkel@taylorcountygov.com)  
<http://www.taylorcountygov.com>

Please note: Florida has a very broad public records law. Most written communications to or from public officials regarding public business are available to the media and public upon request. Your e-mail communications may be subject to public disclosure.

## Steve Spradley

---

**From:** Stephen Spradley  
**Sent:** Tuesday, November 27, 2012 9:29 AM  
**To:** Stephen Spradley; ed.ward@dot.state.fl.us; tcpabruce@hotmail.com; Dustin Hinkel; Jack Brown; DBowden@fairpoint.com; bbrown@cityofperry.net; Danny Griner; Jami Boothby; Kenneth Dudley; Brent Burford; Bill Roberts; dan\_simmons@bkitech.com; Gary Wambolt; Melody Cox; Jack Smith (Jack.Smith@freshfromflorida.com); Christopher.brannon2@freshfromflorida.com; Clay Olson; Paula\_Anderson@doh.state.fl.us  
**Cc:** Lowe, Bryan; Denise.imbler@theapc.com; Laura.Herbert@em.myflorida.com  
**Subject:** RE: LMS

Please remember the LMS meeting here at the EOC on Thursday, 1400 hours.

Thanks  
Steve

---

**From:** Stephen Spradley  
**Sent:** Monday, November 05, 2012 12:16 PM  
**To:** 'ed.ward@dot.state.fl.us'; 'tcpabruce@hotmail.com'; Dustin Hinkel; Jack Brown; 'DBowden@fairpoint.com'; 'bbrown@cityofperry.net'; Danny Griner; Jami Boothby; Kenneth Dudley; Brent Burford; Bill Roberts; 'dan\_simmons@bkitech.com'; Gary Wambolt; Melody Cox; Jack Smith (Jack.Smith@freshfromflorida.com); 'Christopher.brannon2@freshfromflorida.com'; Clay Olson; 'Paula\_Anderson@doh.state.fl.us'  
**Cc:** 'Lowe, Bryan'; 'Denise.imbler@theapc.com'; 'Laura.Herbert@em.myflorida.com'  
**Subject:**

This is just a reminder that we will have our next LMS meeting at 2:00PM here at the EOC on November 29, 2012. We have an important opportunity to apply for post some DEBBY mitigation funding for an approved LMS project.

Please try and attend.

Thanks  
Steve

**Steve Spradley**  
Emergency Management Coordinator

Emergency Operations Center  
591 East US Highway 27  
Perry, FL 32347  
850-838-3575 Phone  
850-838-3523 Fax  
850-672-1004 Cellular

[eoc.coordinator@taylorcountygov.com](mailto:eoc.coordinator@taylorcountygov.com)  
<http://www.taylorcountygov.com/em>

Please note: Florida has a very broad public records law. Most written communications to or from public officials regarding public business are available to the media and public upon request. Your e-mail communications may be subject to public disclosure.

The 2012 Local Mitigation Strategy Annual Progress Report for Taylor County is available for review online at [www.taylorcountygov.com](http://www.taylorcountygov.com) and at the following locations:

1. Taylor County Building & Planning Department located at 201 E. Green Street, Perry, Florida 32347
2. Taylor County Public Library located at 403 N. Washington Street, Perry, Florida 32347.

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**From:** Stephen Spradley  
**Sent:** Thursday, August 16, 2012 11:14 AM  
**To:** [ed.ward@dot.state.fl.us](mailto:ed.ward@dot.state.fl.us); [tcpabruce@hotmail.com](mailto:tcpabruce@hotmail.com); Dustin Hinkel; Jack Brown; [DBowden@fairpoint.com](mailto:DBowden@fairpoint.com); [bbrown@cityofperry.net](mailto:bbrown@cityofperry.net); Danny Griner; Jami Boothby; Kenneth Dudley; Brent Burford; Bill Roberts; [dan\\_simmons@bkitech.com](mailto:dan_simmons@bkitech.com); Gary Wambolt; Melody Cox; Clay Olson  
**Cc:** [Laura.Herbert@em.myflorida.com](mailto:Laura.Herbert@em.myflorida.com); Lowe, Bryan  
**Subject:** RE: LMS/LTR Work Group August 2012

Hello, this is a reminder of the LMS Work Group meeting next Tuesday, August 21, 2012 , 2:00PM at the EOC. Attached is the proposed agenda.

See you then, Steve

---

**From:** Stephen Spradley  
**Sent:** Tuesday, July 31, 2012 8:22 AM  
**To:** [ed.ward@dot.state.fl.us](mailto:ed.ward@dot.state.fl.us); [tcpabruce@hotmail.com](mailto:tcpabruce@hotmail.com); Dustin Hinkel; Jack Brown; [DBowden@fairpoint.com](mailto:DBowden@fairpoint.com); [bbrown@cityofperry.net](mailto:bbrown@cityofperry.net); Danny Griner; Jami Boothby; Kenneth Dudley; Brent Burford; Bill Roberts; [dan\\_simmons@bkitech.com](mailto:dan_simmons@bkitech.com); Gary Wambolt  
**Cc:** 'Laura.Herbert@em.myflorida.com'; 'Lowe, Bryan'  
**Subject:** LMS/LTR Work Group August 2012

Good Morning,

We are planning a LMS/LTR Work Group Quarterly Meeting for August 21, 2012 at 2PM. The meeting will be held at the EOC. Please put the date and time on your calendar and we will send out a proposed agenda with our reminder as the date approaches.

I look forward to seeing you then.

Steve

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Emergency Management Coordinator

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## Steve Spradley

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**To:** Stephen Spradley  
**Cc:** 63glaspar@fairpoint.net; admin@doctorsmemorial.com; admin@marshallhealth.com; alan.chandler@aagenvironmental.com; annnjim@bellsouth.net; aswit70@yahoo.com; beachball62@yahoo.com; beachrealtyfla@yahoo.com; bhumphries@gtcom.net; bigbendmarine@yahoo.com; bjosborne@csbfl.net; bmwfarm@windstream.net; Brandi Turner; bruceheartsfield@msn.com; budchute@aol.com; budrich@hotmail.com; bug\_man1972@yahoo.com; buster@mhratliff.com; capt99734@fairpoint.net; captsteve@atlantic.net; cbolson@ufl.edu; ceo@doctorsmemorial.com; chamberinfo@gtcom.net; charlie.eyman@ringpower.com; cmock@taylorclerk.com; csbrown@fairpoint.net; cwatson@aconcci.com; dan@glassproshop.com; daniel.mcdonald@myfwc.com; dave.foulks@sug.com; dcasey111@yahoo.com; debgain8215@yahoo.com; Deborah Spradley; deborahr@gtcom.net; denisemartinrn@yahoo.com; DMHEMS@doctorsmemorial.com; donmickey@bellsouth.net; donna@keatonbeachmarina.com; donny.harrelson@pgnmail.com; dutchduchess@live.com; eaglesnestdeklebeach@excite.com; edye\_rowell@bkitech.com; etorres@fairpoint.com; fdockins@dockinsbroadcastgroup.com; feif@bellsouth.net; flper@stores.fastenal.com; fvose@ufl.edu; gilwms@hotmail.com; glenda@smithandsmithpa.net; gold10@fairpoint.net; hath@fairpoint.net; hhtel@gtcom.net; htax@fairpoint.net; humphries.buddy@gmail.com; Ina@inapadgett.com; Ina\_Padgett@yahoo.com; info@seahag.com; James Poppell; jamesmcnair2005@yahoo.com; janaleamikel@hotmail.com; Janice Ricketson; jason@jhscuba7.com; jcjimenez718@gmail.com; jeffr@hpiworldwide.com; jerry@keatonbeachmarina.com; jfergie\_2000@yahoo.com; karl\_stoyer@bkitech.com; Kenya.hooppell@davita.com; laibejeris@fairpoint.net; land1503@att.net; lawbishop@fairpoint.net; lifeline57@hotmail.com; linkj@doacs.state.fl.us; Lisa English; lst@gtcom.net; mar\_mel32348@yahoo.com; Mark@perrynewspapers.com; mbrooks@csbfl.net; mcwats@ymail.com; megharley@ufl.edu; meredithcrna@aol.com; mightyseed777@aol.com; miller1275@fairpoint.net; moehring@bellsouth.net; ppgpenny@yahoo.com; ridgtoys@svic.net; risk@doctorsmemorial.com; riverhaven@bellsouth.net; robyn.gedeon@dep.state.fl.us; rossfla@gtcom.net; rvrickpat@yahoo.com; rwmi@fairpoint.net; sandy\_beach@bbpfl.com; security@doctorsmemorial.com; sheppard.debbie@ccbg.com; slamerrfishing@bellsouth.net; smelamed2@comcast.net; smithj@doacs.state.fl.us; Stephen\_Tullos@doh.state.fl.us; subaca2@yahoo.com; taylor11275@fairpoint.net; taylorchamber@gtcom.net; tcwsd@fairpoint.net; tmaford@aol.com; Tommy Surles ; trustanchor@bellsouth.net; tsbuzbee@hotmail.com; twbbt@aol.com; w4bni@yahoo.com; ward@Ketrang.com; wtmbjm@yahoo.com; ytcperry@gtcom.net; Andy McLeod; animal.control@taylorcountygov.com; Becky Strictland (rooster4you2@yahoo.com); BJohnson@cityofperry.net; Brenda Brannen; Carl McAfee; carrie.smith@taylorcountygov.com; Cathy Sadler; charlotte.ellison@taylor.k12.fl.us; Cheryl White; Chris Williams; Code Enforcement; County Firefighter; dan.anderson@taylor.k12.fl.us; David Parker; Edith Wright; Eli Anthony; eric.scott@taylor.k12.fl.us; Facility Maintenance; Jay Taylor; JoAnn Morgan; Joe Collins; John Perkins; LaTrina Harvey-Freeman; Linda Hawkins; Lonnie Houck; Malcolm Page; Mark Wiggins; Maxie Young; Pat Patterson; paul.dyal@taylor.k12.fl.us; Phyllis Hendry; Precious Holmes; Robert Lytle; rparker@taylorcountygov.com; Sharlyne.Beach@taylor.k12.fl.us; taylor911@gtcom.net; tcpaben@hotmail.com; tcpabrett@hotmail.com; tcpabrian@hotmail.com; tcpaconnie@hotmail.com; tcpashawna@live.com; tcpavictoria@hotmail.com; Theresa A. Copeland  
**Subject:** RE: LMS/LTR Work Group August 2012

## Steve Spradley

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**From:** Stephen Spradley  
**Sent:** Thursday, August 16, 2012 11:14 AM  
**To:** ed.ward@dot.state.fl.us; tcpabruce@hotmail.com; Dustin Hinkel; Jack Brown; DBowden@fairpoint.com; bbrown@cityofperry.net; Danny Griner; Jami Boothby; Kenneth Dudley; Brent Burford; Bill Roberts; dan\_simmons@bkitech.com; Gary Wambolt; Melody Cox; Clay Olson  
**Cc:** Laura.Herbert@em.myflorida.com; Lowe, Bryan  
**Subject:** RE: LMS/LTR Work Group August 2012  
**Attachments:** LMS Working Group Agenda 8-21-12.docx

Hello, this is a reminder of the LMS Work Group meeting next Tuesday, August 21, 2012 , 2:00PM at the EOC. Attached is the proposed agenda.

See you then, Steve

---

**From:** Stephen Spradley  
**Sent:** Tuesday, July 31, 2012 8:22 AM  
**To:** ed.ward@dot.state.fl.us; tcpabruce@hotmail.com; Dustin Hinkel; Jack Brown; DBowden@fairpoint.com; bbrown@cityofperry.net; Danny Griner; Jami Boothby; Kenneth Dudley; Brent Burford; Bill Roberts; dan\_simmons@bkitech.com; Gary Wambolt  
**Cc:** 'Laura.Herbert@em.myflorida.com'; 'Lowe, Bryan'  
**Subject:** LMS/LTR Work Group August 2012

Good Morning,

We are planning a LMS/LTR Work Group Quarterly Meeting for August 21, 2012 at 2PM. The meeting will be held at the EOC. Please put the date and time on your calendar and we will send out a proposed agenda with our reminder as the date approaches.

I look forward to seeing you then.

Steve

**Steve Spradley**  
Emergency Management Coordinator

Emergency Operations Center  
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## Steve Spradley

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**From:** Stephen Spradley  
**Sent:** Tuesday, April 10, 2012 3:40 PM  
**To:** Stephen Spradley; ed.ward@dot.state.fl.us; tcpabruce@hotmail.com; Chelsea.Parker@freshfromflorida.com; Dustin Hinkel; Jack Brown; DBowden@fairpoint.com; bbrown@cityofperry.net; Danny Griner; Jami Boothby; Kenneth Dudley; Brent Burford; Bill Roberts; dan\_simmons@bkitech.com; Gary Wambolt; cpabruce@hotmail.com  
**Cc:** tcpabruce@hotmail.com; kslover@dewberry.com  
**Subject:** LMS/LTR Work Group

This is just a reminder of the Work Group Quarterly Meeting scheduled for April 18 at 2PM. **We do have one change, the meeting has been moved to the EOC.** We have confirmation from Kevin Slover that he will attend and discuss the coastal flood risks and mapping project he is currently working on for FEMA.

See you then,

Steve

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**From:** Stephen Spradley  
**Sent:** Monday, March 19, 2012 4:27 PM  
**To:** 'ed.ward@dot.state.fl.us'; 'tcpabruce@hotmail.com'; 'Chelsea.Parker@freshfromflorida.com'; Dustin Hinkel; Jack Brown; 'DBowden@fairpoint.com'; 'bbrown@cityofperry.net'; Danny Griner; Jami Boothby; Kenneth Dudley; Brent Burford; Bill Roberts; 'dan\_simmons@bkitech.com'; Gary Wambolt; 'cpabruce@hotmail.com'  
**Subject:** Save the Date 4/18/2012

Good Afternoon,

We are planning a LMS/LTR Work Group Quarterly Meeting for April 18, 2012 at 2PM. The meeting will be held at the County Administration Building. Please put the date and time on your calendar and we will send out a proposed agenda with our reminder as the date approaches. Dustin and I did attend a meeting this afternoon with FEMA and Dewberry to discuss updates on the coastal flood risks and mapping. We have asked Kevin Slover with Dewberry to attend our meeting and discuss the new project.

I look forward to see you all.

Steve

**Steve Spradley**  
Emergency Management Coordinator

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## Consolidated Hazards Analysis Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

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### Taylor County Board of County Commissioners Department of Emergency Management

#### A. Methodology & Scope

The Taylor County Consolidated Hazards Analysis provides an analysis of the major hazards to which Taylor County is vulnerable and any assumptions made during the planning process. Hazards were identified by analyzing the historical occurrences in Taylor County and the City of Perry and by reviewing the geography, climatology and other natural features that increase human and economic risks. Before a community can plan how to deal with potential disasters, the hazards that can lead to these disasters must be identified. A hazards analysis is an essential element in disaster preparedness planning to minimize loss of life, human suffering, and damage to public and private property. Conducting a hazards analysis is a useful early step in planning for hazard mitigation, response, and recovery. This method provides Taylor County and the City of Perry with a sense of hazard priorities, or relative risk. It doesn't predict the occurrence of a particular hazard, but it does "quantify" the risk of one hazard compared with another. By doing this analysis, planning can first be focused where the risk is greatest.

Information found in this consolidated hazards analysis came from the following Taylor County Emergency Management plans: Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (2012), Local Mitigation Strategy (2010), Debris Management Plan (2008), Catastrophic Logistics Plan (2012), and Long-term Recovery Plan (2012). This includes updated information on demographics, new codes or ordinances, hazard analyses, risk assessments, recent event impacts, or areas of general interest.

This hazards analysis is thorough and meets all the standards and requirements for hazard identification and analysis of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. This hazards analysis also serves as the document of record for Taylor County hazard history. As with any written plan this is a living document that should be updated annually or following any disaster impact in Taylor County.

This hazards analysis serves unincorporated Taylor County and the City of Perry.



## **B. Community Profile**

### **Geographic Information**

Taylor County is located in the Big Bend of Florida, centrally on the west coast, between the northern panhandle and the southern peninsula. Taylor County is bordered on the north by Madison County, on the south by the Gulf of Mexico, on the east by Dixie County and Lafayette County and on the west by Jefferson County.

Taylor County encompasses 1,043.31 square miles. The County has approximately 50 miles of coastline on the Gulf of Mexico, which is mostly comprised of marshland. Approximately 70% of Taylor County is comprised of timberland. Elevation in Taylor County ranges from zero to 90 feet with an average of 26 feet.

The primary highways in the County include United States' Highways 19, 27, 98 and 221. U.S. 98 and 27 accommodate east/west travel and U. S. 19/27Alt. and 221 accommodate the north/south travel. The city of Perry is approximately 25 miles south of Interstate 10. There are also two railroads operating in Taylor County, the CSX Transportation Railroad and the Southern Railway.

Taylor County's geology is characterized by limestone formations overlain in areas by clays and sands. The upper limestone formations constitute the Floridian aquifer system. The Floridian aquifer is characterized by solution cavities along fractures and bedding planes in the limestone. Sinkholes are often formed in limestone by collapse of solution cavities and propagation of the collapse to the surface. A number of sinks and springs occur along the banks of the Suwannee River. The Floridian aquifer is comprised of three formations in Taylor County. These formations are the Crystal River, Suwannee and Alachua Formations.

The eastern boundary of the county is formed by San Pedro Bay (low-lying area) and the Steinhatchee River. The western boundary of the County is the Aucilla River. The Steinhatchee River and its tributaries drain large swampy areas in the south and central parts of the county, including San Pedro Bay and Mallory Swamp. The Steinhatchee also runs southwest to the Gulf of Mexico. In addition, the Econfinia and Fenholloway Rivers also flow southwest into the Gulf of Mexico.

The water tends to flow from the northeast to the southwest, with a considerable amount being received from San Pedro Bay. San Pedro Bay is a large cypress and timber swamp encompassing the northeastern part of the county. The water flows through flood control canals and through and around the City of Perry into the Gulf of Mexico.

The Steinhatchee River is approximately 30 miles in length and flows southwest forming the southeast boundary of the County. The Fenholloway River is also approximately 30 miles in length and flows southwest extending from the central portion of the County near the City of Perry into the Gulf of Mexico. The Aucilla River, which forms in the counties north of Taylor County, flows southwest and forms the western boundary of the County. Total water area in Taylor County, including rivers, lakes, ponds, streams and wetlands is estimated at approximately 317,697 acres.

The coastal areas, approximately 50 miles of tidal marsh, are most vulnerable to flooding from hurricanes. All of the coastal area lies within the tropical storm flood zone. The category five (5) hurricane flood zone extends as much as eight (8) miles inland.

Inland flooding usually occurs around the Steinhatchee, Econfina, Aucilla and Fenholloway Rivers. This land is mostly low-lying with elevation ranging from sea level at the coast to as much as 15 feet inland along the rivers. Flooding along the rivers is usually a result of heavy rainfall resulting in riverbank overflow and ponding or from coastal storm surge.

### **C. Demographics**

According to 2012 US Census estimates, Taylor County has an estimated population of 22,715, up from 22,570 from the 2010 US Census count. This includes the estimated City of Perry population of 7006. As of April 2014 this includes 1445 inmates at the Taylor Correctional Institution. Taylor County's strong economy, coupled with its appeal to retirees and tourists, suggests the area's population will continue to grow. The 2010 Census revealed that Taylor County's population is 22,570 and in 2016, the population is estimated to be 26,768, with an annual growth rate of 2.4%. These demographic trends – when combined with the County's exposure to hurricanes and other hazards – illustrate the potential vulnerability of citizens and tourists to major disasters. The following statistics highlight the vulnerability of the County's population:

- The population density of Taylor County is 21.8 persons per square mile. The population is distributed 30.9% within the only municipality, Perry, and 69.1% within the unincorporated area.
- Without the State's prison inmates the estimated population would be 21270.
- The age distribution in Taylor County is as follows: 5.7% are between 0-5 years old; 19.1% persons are under 18 years old; and 16.9% are over 65 years old. Females are 43.5% of the population.
- Taylor County has a moderate seasonal tourist population primarily in the coastal communities based on fishing and scallop seasons.
- 5.4% of the population has a language other than English spoken at home. Approximately 17% of American adults report some degree of hearing loss. (Deaf Service Center Association)
- An estimated 38.5 percent of the County's total housing units are manufactured homes, which have historically been vulnerable to high winds, flooding and storm surge.
- Approximately 3,843 individuals in the County are 65 years or older, which represents 16.9 percent of the total population. The elderly are more vulnerable than other population segments to the effects of disasters.
- Marshall Health and Rehabilitation Center is the only nursing home in Taylor County. The facility is licensed for 120 beds.
- In April 2014, 70 citizens were registered and qualified with the Taylor County Department of Emergency Management as a special needs client with 30 of those in need of transportation to a special needs shelter. Also 397 total are registered with 64 in need of transportation to a public shelter.
- There are very few individuals who can be classified as migrant, transient or seasonal workers in Taylor County. 10% of the population work in agriculture related industry.

<b>People QuickFacts</b>	<b>Taylor County</b>	<b>Florida</b>
Population, 2013 estimate	NA	19,552,860
Population, 2012 estimate	22,744	19,320,749
Population, 2010 (April 1) estimates base	22,568	18,802,690
Population, percent change, April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2013	NA	4.0%
Population, percent change, April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2012	0.8%	2.8%
Population, 2010	22,570	18,801,310
Persons under 5 years, percent, 2012	5.7%	5.5%
Persons under 18 years, percent, 2012	19.1%	20.7%
Persons 65 years and over, percent, 2012	16.9%	18.2%
Female persons, percent, 2012	43.5%	51.1%
White alone, percent, 2012 (a)	75.8%	78.3%
Black or African American alone, percent, 2012 (a)	21.0%	16.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent, 2012 (a)	0.8%	0.5%
Asian alone, percent, 2012 (a)	0.7%	2.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent, 2012 (a)	Z	0.1%
Two or More Races, percent, 2012	1.6%	1.9%
Hispanic or Latino, percent, 2012 (b)	3.9%	23.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent, 2012	72.3%	57.0%
Living in same house 1 year & over, percent, 2008-2012	85.2%	83.7%
Foreign born persons, percent, 2008-2012	2.5%	19.3%
Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2008-2012	5.4%	27.3%
High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25+, 2008-2012	77.7%	85.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25+, 2008-2012	11.0%	26.2%
Veterans, 2008-2012	2,478	1,606,758
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2008-2012	21.5	25.8
Housing units, 2012	10,942	9,031,051
Homeownership rate, 2008-2012	81.7%	68.1%
Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2008-2012	3.1%	30.1%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2008-2012	\$88,800	\$170,800
Households, 2008-2012	7,748	7,147,013
Persons per household, 2008-2012	2.58	2.58
Per capita money income in past 12 months (2012 dollars), 2008-2012	\$17,728	\$26,451
Median household income, 2008-2012	\$34,634	\$47,309
Persons below poverty level, percent, 2008-2012	19.1%	15.6%

Source: 2008-2012 US Census American Community Survey

## D. Economic Profile

The average household size in Taylor County is 2.58 persons. In 2014 manufacturing continues to be the largest industry followed by education & healthcare, public administration, retail trade, professional services and finance & insurance related. Taylor County leads the State of Florida in forest products production.

Industry	Estimate	Percent
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	8,293	8,293
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	204	2.5%
Construction	347	4.2%
Manufacturing	1,695	20.4%
Wholesale trade	242	2.9%
Retail trade	1,150	13.9%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	88	1.1%
Information	60	0.7%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	449	5.4%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	495	6.0%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	1,679	20.2%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	484	5.8%
Other services, except public administration	463	5.6%
Public administration	937	11.3%

Business QuickFacts	
Private nonfarm establishments, 2011	402
Private nonfarm employment, 2011	4,682
Private nonfarm employment, percent change, 2010-2011	1.7%
Nonemployer establishments, 2011	1,007
Total number of firms, 2007	1,475
Black-owned firms, percent, 2007	F
American Indian- and Alaska Native-owned firms, percent, 2007	F
Asian-owned firms, percent, 2007	S
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander-owned firms, percent, 2007	F
Hispanic-owned firms, percent, 2007	F
Women-owned firms, percent, 2007	S
Manufacturers' shipments, 2007 (\$1000)	595,497
Merchant wholesaler sales, 2007 (\$1000)	D
Retail sales, 2007 (\$1000)	207,073
Retail sales per capita, 2007	\$9,886
Accommodation and food services sales, 2007 (\$1000)	19,967
Building permits, 2012	21

Source: 2008-2012 US Census American Community Survey

#### Key

(a) Includes persons reporting only one race.  
(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories.  
D: Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information  
F: Fewer than 25 firms  
FN: Footnote on this item for this area in place of data  
NA: Not available  
S: Suppressed; does not meet publication standards  
X: Not applicable  
Z: Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown

There are 7,920 households in the County, which contribute to the 8,293 residents in the labor force. The unemployment rate in 2012 was 12.6%. The per capita personal income was \$17,728, and the median household income in was \$34,634. Taylor County has a poverty rate of 19.1%. There are 10,947 housing units in Taylor County, with a median value of owner-occupied units at \$88,800.



<b>Housing Units</b>	<b>Taylor County</b>	<b>Florida</b>
<b>Total Housing Units</b>	10,947	8,983,414
Occupied Housing Units	79.6%	70.8%
Vacant Housing Units	20.4%	29.2%
<b>Units In Structure</b>		
Total housing units	8,983,414	10,947
1-unit, detached	4,868,478	6,271
1-unit, attached	560,757	65
2 units	197,577	22
3 or 4 units	343,790	141
5 to 9 units	448,796	40
10 to 19 units	528,952	24
20 or more units	1,181,287	113
Mobile home	841,641	4,217
Boat, RV, van, etc.	12,136	54
<b>Year Structure Built</b>		
Total housing units	8,983,414	10,947
Built 2010 or later	20,585	79
Built 2000 to 2009	1,790,770	1,661
Built 1990 to 1999	1,571,652	2,749
Built 1980 to 1989	1,947,182	2,204
Built 1970 to 1979	1,673,723	1,609
Built 1960 to 1969	887,044	654
Built 1950 to 1959	683,226	947
Built 1940 to 1949	212,005	407
Built 1939 or earlier	197,227	637
<b>Value</b>		
Owner-occupied units	4,865,400	6,332
Less than \$50,000	420,092	1,568
\$50,000 to \$99,999	799,656	2,003
\$100,000 to \$149,999	801,904	904
\$150,000 to \$199,999	825,794	787
\$200,000 to \$299,999	976,845	544
\$300,000 to \$499,999	667,348	189
\$500,000 to \$999,999	277,450	231
\$1,000,000 or more	96,311	106
Median (dollars)	\$170,800	\$88,800

Source: 2008-2012 US Census American Community Survey



## E. Hazards Analysis

Taylor County and the City of Perry are vulnerable to numerous natural and man-made hazards. Hazards were identified by analyzing the historical occurrences in Taylor County and the City of Perry and by reviewing the geography, climatology and other natural features that increase human and economic risks.

**Probability** was defined as follows:

**High** – Occurs at least once every two years

**Medium** – Occurs at least once every five years

**Low** – Occurrences less frequently than five years

**Magnitude** was defined as follows:

**Catastrophic** – the entire county is potentially affected by an event

**Major** – Most of the county is potentially affected by the event

**Minor** – Only a specific area of the county is potentially affected

**Negligible** – Damages and impacts are very localized and minor

Hazard	Priority Ranking	Probability	Extent
Hurricanes and Tropical Storms	Very High	High	Cat 2 every 5 years
Tornadoes	High	High	EF2 Every 3 years
Severe Storms	High	High	58 mph winds
Forest Fires	High	High	10 Acres Average
Floods Areal	High	Medium	2 Feet Average
Floods Riverine	High	High	2 Feet Average
Floods Coastal	High	Low	3 Feet Average
Drought	Medium	Medium	KBDI<400 Average
Heat Wave			2 days above 100° per yr
Freezes / Winter Storms	Medium	Low	23 days below 32° per yr
Sinkholes	Low	Medium	2*2*2' per occur
Coastal and Riverine Erosion	Low	Medium	20 roads per year
Hazardous Materials Incident	Low	Low	Localized
Civil Unrest	Low	Low	Localized
Transportation Incident	Low	Low	Localized
Earthquakes	Low	Low	None
Tsunami	Low	Low	None
Dam / Levee Failure	Not Applicable	Low	N/A

Since the recent earthquake in Haiti (2010), which had the potential to produce a significant tsunami, a new emphasis has been placed on this type of natural hazard. Taylor County has never been impacted by a tsunami. The effects of a tsunami would be almost identical to the impact of the storm surge from a major hurricane although the warning time would be much shorter. Therefore, any potential hurricane mitigation initiatives would automatically protect against a seismically originated

tsunami. For these reasons, this hazard will not be addressed in this study. There are no dams or levees in the Taylor County.

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

The ELVIS data was updated for 2010 by applying a growth factor to the data. According to the Florida Department of Revenue, Taylor County property assessments, based on just values, real, personal, and centrally assessed property, grew by 31.5% between 2005 – 2009. Given the coefficients used in the ELVIS and MEMPHIS data sets do not change with time, they did not need to be adjusted. The growth factor of 31.5% is applied to the value of loss estimates between 2005 and 2009. Even though there was a significant down turn in the national economy in 2009, that data is not available for this report, but tax assessors estimate that the lowered property values are expected to be temporary, and will return to normal in the near future.

### Comparative Tax Revenues – Taylor County

<b>Florida Department of Revenue – Property Tax Oversight</b> Comparative Statement of 2010-2103 Tax Rolls for Just Values, Real, Personal and Centrally Assessed Property				
Year	2010	2011	2012	2013
Tax Rolls	\$2,185B	\$2,101B	\$2,129B	\$2,107B

*Source: 2013 Florida Property Valuations and Tax Data, March 2014, Florida Department of Revenue*

The loss values for Taylor County and the City of Perry have been calculated based on the hazards the jurisdiction is vulnerable to. The combined vulnerability of the jurisdictions is significant, and adds credence to the need to reduce the community’s risk and vulnerability to these hazards.

### Loss Values

#### Loss Values for Taylor County per \$1,000 by FDOR Use Code

Hazard	SF Res	Mob Home	MF Res	Commercial	Agriculture	Gov/Instit
Wind	0.6206	0.7864	0.6206	0.6206	0.6206	0.6206
Wind (5mph)	0.3756	0.4776	0.3756	0.3756	0.3756	0.3756
Flood	2.0729	1.9694	1.8866	2.0729	2.0729	2.1354
Flood (1ft)	1.6809	1.5968	1.5296	1.6809	1.6809	1.7313
Earthquake	0.0069	0.0066	0.0071	0.0071	0.0059	0.0071
Sinkhole	0.0223	0.0212	0.0237	0.0223	0.0244	0.0230
Forest Fire	0.0273	0.0273	0.0273	0.0273	0.0273	0.0273
Exposure	\$1.126B	\$222.93M	\$45.32M	\$645.47M	\$581.44M	\$1.64B

### Loss Values – City of Perry

#### Loss Values for the City of Perry per \$1,000 by FDOR Use Code

Hazard	SF Res	Mob Home	MF Res	Commercial	Agriculture	Gov/Instit
Wind	0.5781	0.7327	0.5781	0.5781	0.5781	0.5781
Wind (5mph)	0.3524	0.4480	0.3524	0.3524	0.3524	0.3524

Flood	0.0200	0.0190	0.0182	0.0200	0.0200	0.0206
Flood (1ft)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Earthquake	0.0069	0.0066	0.0071	0.0071	0.0059	0.0071
Sinkhole	0.0324	0.0307	0.0343	0.0324	0.0353	0.0333
Forest Fire	0.0224	0.0224	0.0224	0.0224	0.0224	0.0224
Exposure	\$504.72M	\$27.54M	\$30.52M	\$256.66M	\$344.45M	\$57.23M

## F. Hazard Vulnerability Analysis

### 1. Hurricanes and Tropical Storms

#### Hurricane Characteristics

A hurricane is a tropical storm with winds that have reached a constant speed of 74 miles per hour or more. Hurricane winds blow in a large counter clockwise spiral around a relatively calm center known as the "eye". The "eye" is generally 20 to 30 miles wide, and the storm may extend outward as much as 400 miles. As a hurricane approaches, the skies will begin to darken and winds will grow in strength. As a hurricane nears land, it can bring torrential rains, high winds, and storm surges. A single hurricane can last for more than two weeks over open waters and can run a path across the entire length of the eastern seaboard. August and September are the peak months during the Atlantic hurricane season that lasts from June 1 through November 30. Taylor County has not experienced a hurricane during the past 5 years.

#### Tropical Storm Characteristics

A tropical storm, also known as a tropical cyclone, begins as a tropical depression and is a rotating, organized system of clouds and thunderstorms that originates over tropical or subtropical waters and has a closed low-level circulation. A Tropical Storm is a cyclone with maximum sustained winds of 39 to 73 mph (34 to 63 knots). While hurricanes pose the greatest threat to life and property, tropical storms can also be devastating. Floods from heavy rains and severe weather, such as tornadoes, can cause extensive damage and loss of life. In June, 2012, slow moving Tropical Storm Debby created significant impacts to Taylor County for several days, including freshwater flooding, storm surge flooding, and trees and power lines blown down due to gusty winds. Rainfall caused numerous small creeks, streams, and rivers to rapidly exceed their banks and flood adjacent communities. River flooding along the Steinhatchee River impacted at least 50 homes.

#### Potential Storm Tide Height (In feet above NAVD88)

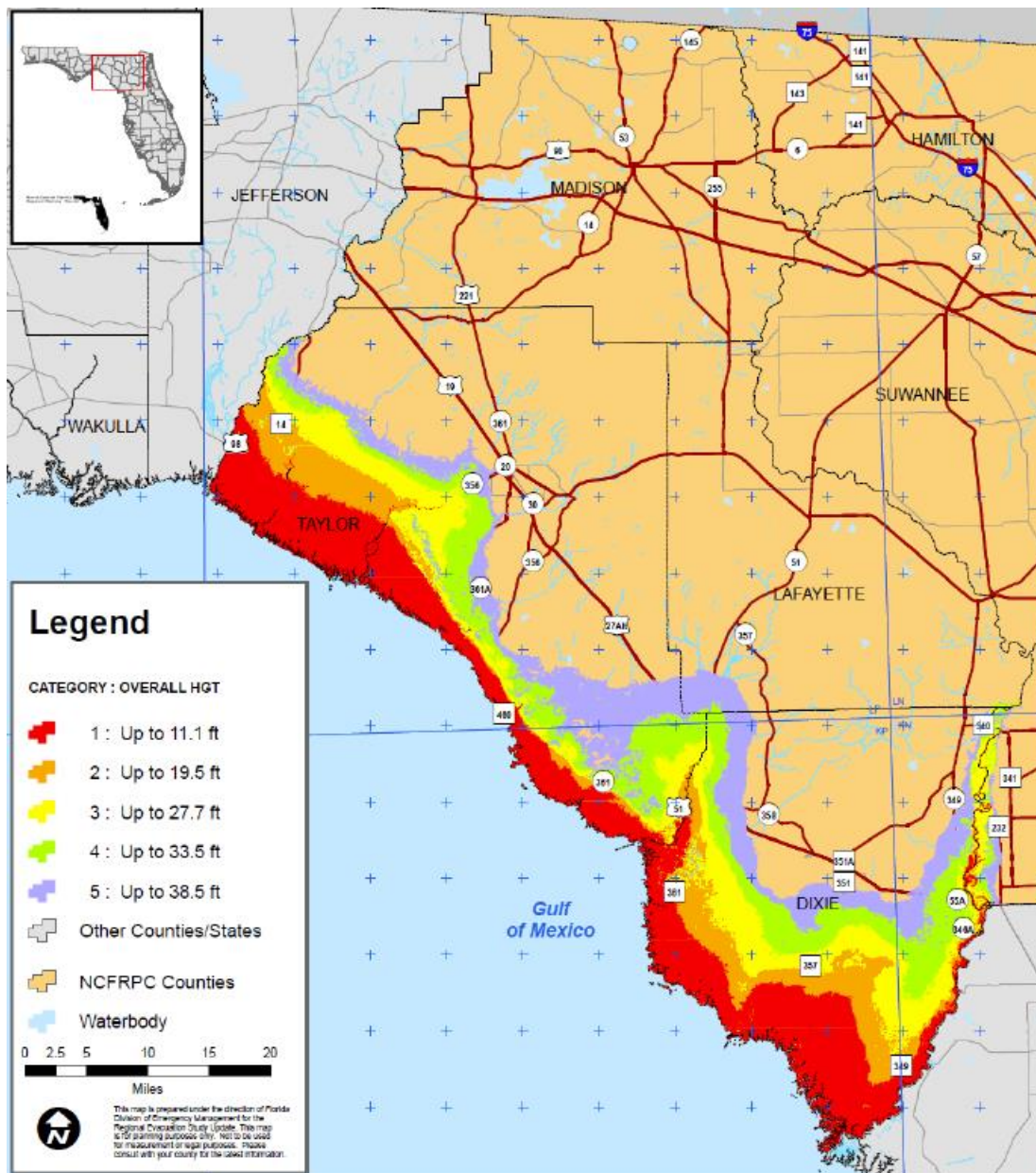
Storm Strength*	Storm Tide**
Category 1	Up to 11.1'
Category 2	Up to 19.5'
Category 3	Up to 27.7'
Category 4	Up to 33.5'

Category 5	Up to 38.5'
*Based on Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale **Surge heights represent the maximum values from SLOSH MOM's	

Most of the 45 mile coastline for Taylor County is tidal marsh, all of which lies within the hurricane flood zone. The flood zone extends 2 to 8 miles inland from the coast. The three

main hazards caused by a hurricane are: (1) storm surge; (2) high winds; and (3) rain induced freshwater flooding. The height of the storm surge above mean sea level varies with hurricane strength, direction of travel and location of landfall. During a Category 5 hurricane, surge induced flooding can occur over 10 miles inland.

### Storm Tide Limits for the North Central Florida Region



Statewide Regional Evacuation Study



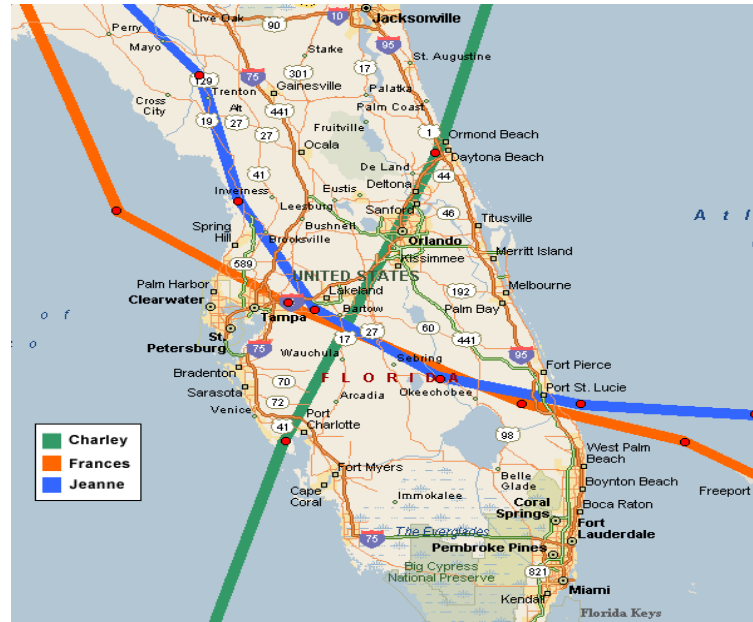


On March 12-13, 1993, the Taylor County coast was hit by a Winter Storm that was eventually named the Storm of the Century. The entire coastline was devastated by a 12-foot storm surge with four to six feet of wave action that lasted three hours, equal to a low category 1 hurricane. Eleven people lost their lives on Dekle and Keaton Beaches. Multiple homes and structures were damaged including four homes in Dekle Beach, a motel and all the docks and marinas. Total winter storm damage estimates were placed at fifty million dollars in personal property damages. As a result, a Presidential declaration was issued for the cost of restoration and response. In Taylor County alone, this amount was placed at above \$2.0 Million and the County received approximately \$1.5 Million from FEMA in Public Assistance in response to this rare winter coastal storm.

## The 2004 Hurricane Season

The 2004 hurricane season was unprecedented with four major storms hitting the United States, each causing significant damages. The four storms included Frances, Jeanne, Ivan, and Charlie. Taylor County was luckily not directly hit by any of the four hurricanes, however the County was impacted by the storms nonetheless. Taylor County was on alert and was prepared for impact from both Ivan and Charlie. However Charlie turned east and hit the area near Sarasota and Ivan continued north to make landfall near the Florida-Alabama border. The other two storms, Frances and Jeanne made landfall on the east coast of Florida but both traveled over Taylor County as the systems weakened. See the map below showing

the storm paths. In the aftermath of these four storms, there was significant debris throughout the county with three huge piles remaining. Many houses experienced roof damage and a police vehicle was damaged. Power outages lasted for up to 7 days and affected 1000's throughout the southern part of the county. All four storms were federally declared events.



**2004 Hurricane Season - Florida**

## Probability

Hurricane season is an annual event that produces a series of storms that randomly impact locations throughout the Caribbean, the Gulf of Mexico and the entire eastern seaboard of the United States. The probability of a hurricane occurring and causing damage is very high. Eventually a storm will strike Taylor County either directly or indirectly. It is difficult to predict when a storm will hit, where exactly it will strike, the intensity, or the duration, however it is very important for Taylor County to prepare for hurricanes and adopt responsible mitigation measures to lessen the potential damages.

## 2013 Tropical Cyclone Landfall Probabilities – Taylor County Florida

### Current State Data (Climatology in Parentheses):

State Name	Probability of Hurricane Impact	Probability of Major Hurricane Impact
Florida	63.1% (51.0%)	28.1% (21.0%)

### Current Regional Data (Climatology in Parentheses):

Region Number	Probability of 1 or More Named Storms Making Landfall in the Region	Probability of 1 or More Hurricanes Making Landfall in the Region	Probability of 1 or More Intense Hurricanes Making Landfall in the Region
4	38.4% (29.3%)	18.9% (13.9%)	2.2% (1.6%)

### Current Taylor County Data (Climatology in Parentheses):

County Name	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 ( $\geq 40$ mph) Wind Gusts in the County	Probability of Hurricane-Force ( $\geq 75$ mph) Wind Gusts in the County	Probability of Intense Hurricane-Force ( $\geq 115$ mph) Wind Gusts in the County
Taylor	7.5% (5.4%)	3.3% (2.4%)	.4% (.3%)	29.2% (21.9%)	8.7% (6.3%)	2.2% (1.6%)

### 50 Year Regional Data:

Region Number	50 Year Probability of 1 or More Named Storms Making Landfall in the Region	50 Year Probability of 1 or More Hurricanes Making Landfall in the Region	50 Year Probability of 1 or More Intense Hurricanes Making Landfall in the Region
4	>99.9%	>99.9%	54.8%

### 50 Year Taylor County Data:

County Name	50 Year Probability of 1 or More Named Storms Making Landfall in the County	50 Year Probability of 1 or More Hurricanes Making Landfall in the County	50 Year Probability of 1 or More Intense Hurricanes Making Landfall in the County	50 Year Probability of Tropical Storm-Force ( $\geq 40$ mph) Wind Gusts in the County	50 Year Probability of Hurricane-Force ( $\geq 75$ mph) Wind Gusts in the County	50 Year Probability of Intense Hurricane-Force ( $\geq 115$ mph) Wind Gusts in the County
Taylor	94.2%	70.2%	11.8%	>99.9%	96.5%	55.4%

Note: The United States Landfalling Hurricane Web Project has been co-developed by William Gray's Tropical Meteorology Research Project at [Colorado State University](http://colorado.edu/~geo) and the [GeoGraphics Laboratory](http://geographics.org) at [Bridgewater State College](http://bridgewater.edu).

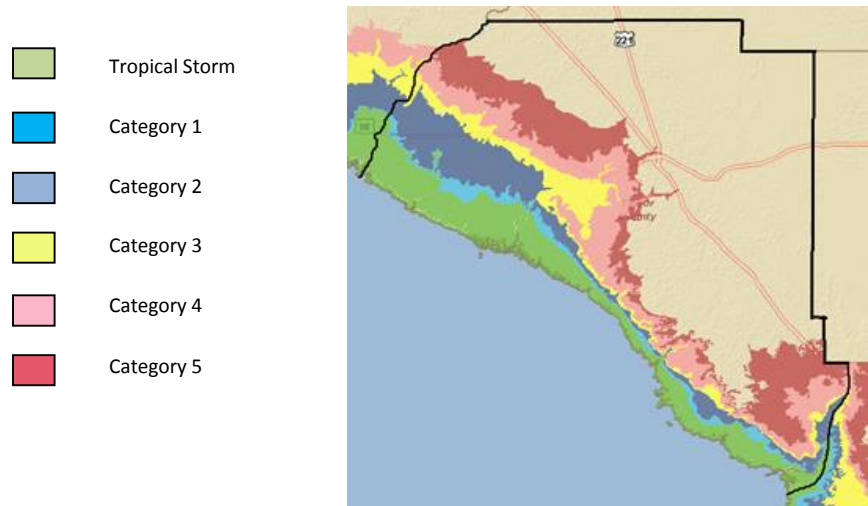
Source: <http://landfalldisplay.geolabvirtualmaps.com/>

## Hurricane Vulnerability Analysis

The area along the coastline is the area most vulnerable to hurricanes; however the entire County is at risk from a direct hit from a category 3, 4, or 5 event. Approximately 3,000 persons live in the coastal areas especially in the communities of Dark Island, Dekle Beach, Keaton Beach, Ezell, Steinhatchee and Cedar Island. Every year there are multiple evacuation notices for citizens along the coast. Over 300 persons live in flood-prone areas



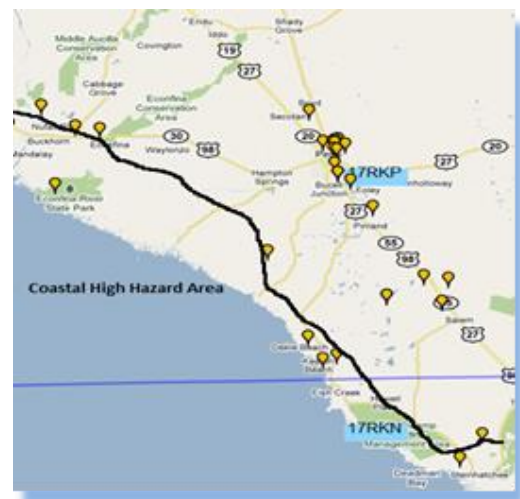
along the Steinhatchee, Aucilla and Econfina Rivers, another 600+ live in inland flood-prone area (mainly around Perry), and an additional 1,700+ persons live in non-flood prone area mobile homes. During scallop season from July through September, the population of Steinhatchee increases from 3,200 to approximately 8,500. In the event of a hurricane, all these persons would be vulnerable to surge, flooding, and high winds.



**Taylor County Hurricane Surge Inundation Zones**

The low-lying coastline and shallow bathymetry along the coast of Taylor County can produce some of the largest storm surges in the nation. In fact, Taylor County's potential storm surge is only surpassed worldwide by those that occur in Bangladesh along the Indian Ocean. The storm surge from a Category 2 or above will damage and close Highway 98 and would call for the immediate evacuation of the 1,200 prisoners at the nearby state prison. During a hurricane and its aftermath, the primary issues will be isolation due to debris in roads, power outages, lack of telephone service, and difficulty with notification and contact with the 200+ special needs citizens in the county.

Of the 67 critical facilities designated by the Taylor County LMS Working Group, 21 of these locations are in the coastal high hazard area. The map below approximately identifies the location of each facility. Note: Because of the close proximity of several of the critical facilities, individual markers on the map may represent several critical facilities.



## **Critical Facilities Vulnerable To Hurricane Surge Impacts**

### **INDUSTRIAL**

Martin Electronic	10625 Puckett Road
Florida Gas Transmission Station	Pisgah Road, County Road 361

### **TAYLOR COUNTY SCHOOLS**

Steinhatchee School	1209 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. SE, Steinhatchee
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### **COUNTY GOVERNMENT**

Taylor County Correctional Facility	County Road 356 West
TC Correctional Facility Water Treatment	County Road 356 West
Econfina Volunteer Fire Dept.	Econfina Road
Keaton Beach Vol. Fire Dept	Beach Road
Taylor County FD – Steinhatchee	12 <sup>th</sup> St. SE – Steinhatchee

### **COUNTY DISPOSAL SITES**

Shady Grove Roll-Off	CR – 14A
98/14 Roll-Off	CR – 14 (near Econfina)
Blue Springs Roll-Off	Blue Springs Lake Rd. – Keaton Beach
Steinhatchee Roll-Off	CR 361 – Steinhatchee
Blue Creek Land Fill	CR 361 (inactive)
Dekle Beach Landfill	CR 361 at Beach Road (Inactive)
Steinhatchee Landfill	CR 361 - Steinhatchee

### **STATE GOVERNMENT**

Taylor Correctional Institute	8501 Hampton Springs Road
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### **WATER/WASTEWATER TREATMENT**

Taylor Coastal Water & Sewer District	18820 Beach Rd. Keaton Beach
Big Bend Water & Sewer Authority	1313 First Ave. SE Steinhatchee

### **OTHER UTILITIES**

Tri-County Electric Cooperative	Perry Sub – US 19S at Beach Road
	Steinhatchee Sub Hwy 51

### **OTHER HURRICANE SHELTERS**

Fellowship Baptist Church	1 <sup>st</sup> Ave, Steinhatchee
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### **Future Development and Hurricanes**

Taylor County is growing but the growth is relatively slow. In anticipation of future development pressure in the coastal areas, the County developed the *Vision 2060 Plan*. In the next fifty years, the County could experience significant growth. The Taylor County *Vision 2060 Plan* can accommodate between 50,000 and 188,000 new housing units, most of which would be located in an area vulnerable to coastal hurricanes. Dekle Beach, Keaton Beach, Dark Island, Ezell, Steinhatchee, and Spring Warrior would all be impacted. This new development will increase the overall vulnerability of Taylor County to hurricanes and tax the existing infrastructure for basic services, response, and recovery. There is also growth and development in the City of Perry, and this increasing population and economic base will increase the vulnerability to direct impacts from larger storms.

## City of Perry – Vulnerability

Based on the hurricane's strength and landfall position, the vulnerable areas, facilities, and populations will vary. Obviously the stronger the storm, the more potential damage to the County, however the primary area-at-risk is along the coastline. With this in mind the risks and vulnerability for the City of Perry is not substantially different from the risks to the unincorporated county. For this reason, no specific or individualized research and analysis has been performed for the City. All of the following maps and analysis numbers are equally valid for the City of Perry as for the entire County.

### Impact Summary

Peak winds 87.mph, peak water depth 1.3ft.

#### Category 1 Maximum Damage Summary:

Tax Parcel based Wind Damage:	\$ 83.27 Million
DOR based Flood Damage:	\$ 63.62 Million
DOR Structures in Flood Zone:	1421
Census based Wind Damage:	\$ 66.34 Million
Census based Flood .Damage:	\$ 0.00 dollars
Uninhabitable Housing Units:	113 0.8% of total HU.

### Risk Estimates Cat I – Taylor County

Countywide Population at Risk for Category 1 Maximum					
	Total	TS Wind	Hur Wind	Ext Wind	Flooded
Total	21546	21546	10078	0	0
Minority	4977	4977	2134	0	0
Over 65	2966	2966	1597	0	0
Disabled	9213	9213	4795	0	0
Poverty	3616	3616	2066	0	0
Lang Iso	0	0	0	0	0
Sing Pnt	1462	1462	775	0	0

Countywide Structures at Risk for Category 1 Maximum					
	Total	TS Wind	Hur Wind	Ext Wind	Flooded
SF Res	5725	5725	3561	0.00	596
Mob Home	3517	3517	2137	0	436
MF Res	567	567	417	0	184
Commercial	512	512	343	0	31
Agriculture	2888	2888	1381	0	114
Gov/Instit	274	274	152.44	0	25

Countywide Loss by DOR Use for Category 1 Maximum			
	Exposure	Loss	Percent Loss
SF Res	\$1,126.05 M	\$ 19.14 M	1.7%
Mob Home	\$223.01 M	\$ 18.73 M	8.4%
MF Res	\$45.34 M	\$ 634.76 K	1.4%
Commercial	\$645.72 M	\$ 11.62 M	1.8%
Agriculture	\$581.66 M	\$ 8.72 M	1.5%
Gov/Instit	\$ 1.64 B	\$ 24.6 M	1.5%

## Impact Summary

Peak winds 107.mph, peak water depth 5.8ft.

### Category 2 Maximum Damage Summary:

Tax Parcel based Wind Damage:	\$ 250.11 Million	
DOR based Flood Damage:	\$ 183.60 Million	
DOR Structures in Flood Zone:	2170	
Census based Wind Damage:	\$ 177.74 Million	
Census based Flood .Damage:	\$ 19.75 Million	
Uninhabitable Housing Units:	289	2.4% of total HU.

## Risk Estimates Cat 2 – Taylor County

Countywide Population at Risk for Category 2 Maximum					
	Total	TS Wind	Hur Wind	Ext Wind	Flooded
Total	21546	21546	21546	0	1353
Minority	4977	4977	4977	0	0
Over 65	2966	2966	2966	0	356
Disabled	9213	9213	9213	0	865
Poverty	3616	3616	3616	0	196
Lang Iso	0	0	0	0	0
Sing Pnt	1462	1462	1462	0	55

Countywide Structures at Risk for Category 2 Maximum					
	Total	TS Wind	Hur Wind	Ext Wind	Flooded
SF Res	5725	5725	5725	5	849
Mob Home	3517	3517	3517	10	558
MF Res	567	567	567	2	206
Commercial	512	512	512	0	60
Agriculture	2888	2888	2888	2	174
Gov/Instit	274	274	274	0	32

Countywide Loss by DOR Use for Category 2 Maximum			
	Exposure	Loss	Percent Loss
SF Res	\$1,126.05 M	\$ 59.68 M	5.3%
Mob Home	\$223.01 M	\$ 47.72 M	21.4%
MF Res	\$45.34 M	\$ 2.13 M	4.7%
Commercial	\$645.72 M	\$ 33.59 M	5.2%
Agriculture	\$581.66 M	\$ 27.93 M	4.8%
Gov/Instit	\$ 1.64 B	\$ 78.72 M	4.8%

### Impact Summary

Peak winds 127mph, peak water depth 11.6ft.

### Category 3 Maximum Damage Summary:

Tax Parcel based Wind Damage:	\$ 596.36 Million	
DOR based Flood Damage:	\$ 330.80 Million	
DOR Structures in Flood Zone:	2798	
Census based Wind Damage:	\$ 389.40 Million	
Census based Flood .Damage:	\$ 76.44 Million	
Uninhabitable Housing Units:	648	5.6% of total HU.

### Risk Estimates Cat 3 – Taylor County

Countywide Population at risk for Category 3 Maximum					
	Total	TS Wind	Hur Wind	Ext Wind	Flooded
Total	21546	21546	21546	3505	2027
Minority	4977	4977	4977	658	19
Over 65	2966	2966	2966	711	482
Disabled	9213	9213	9213	2052	1224
Poverty	3616	3616	3616	946	370
Lang Iso	0	0	0	0	0
Sing Pnt	1462	1462	1462	266	2027

Countywide Structures at Risk for Category 3 Maximum					
	Total	TS Wind	Hur Wind	Ext Wind	Flooded
SF Res	5725	5725	5725	1237	1003
Mob Home	3517	3517	3517	1064	1075
MF Res	567	567	567	193	255
Commercial	512	512	512	91	61
Agriculture	2888	2888	2888	533	289
Gov/Instit	274	274	274	51.5	37

Countywide Loss by DOR Use for Category 3 Maximum			
	Exposure	Loss	Percent Loss
SF Res	\$958.72 M	\$ 122.72 M	12.8%
Mob Home	\$217.08 M	\$ 98.52 M	45.4%
MF Res	\$38.62 M	\$ 4.13 M	10.7%
Commercial	\$589.25 M	\$ 64.47 M	13.1%
Agriculture	\$455.60 M	\$ 77.3 M	11.9%
Gov/Instit	\$1.29 B	\$ 150.93 M	11.7%

### Impact Summary

Peak winds 153.mph, peak water depth 21.1ft.

### Category 4 Maximum Damage Summary:

Tax Parcel based Wind Damage:	\$ 1.33 Billion	
DOR based Flood Damage:	\$ 532.47 Million	
DOR Structures in Flood Zone:	3715	
Census based Wind Damage:	\$ 822.6 Million	
Census based Flood .Damage:	\$ 128.06 Million	
Uninhabitable Housing Units:	1470	12.7% of total HU.

## Risk Estimates Cat 4 – Taylor County

Countywide Population at Risk for Category 4 Maximum					
	Total	TS Wind	Hur Wind	Ext Wind	Flooded
<b>Total</b>	<b>21546</b>	<b>21546</b>	<b>21546</b>	<b>21370</b>	<b>1892</b>
<b>Minority</b>	<b>4977</b>	<b>4977</b>	<b>4977</b>	<b>4436</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Over 65</b>	<b>2966</b>	<b>2966</b>	<b>2966</b>	<b>2957</b>	<b>450</b>
<b>Disabled</b>	<b>9213</b>	<b>9213</b>	<b>9213</b>	<b>9094</b>	<b>1142</b>
<b>Poverty</b>	<b>3616</b>	<b>3616</b>	<b>3616</b>	<b>3595</b>	<b>345</b>
<b>Lang Iso</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Sing Pnt</b>	<b>1462</b>	<b>1462</b>	<b>1462</b>	<b>1455</b>	<b>75</b>

Countywide Structures at Risk for Category 4 Maximum					
	Total	TS Wind	Hur Wind	Ext Wind	Flooded
<b>SF Res</b>	<b>5725</b>	<b>5725</b>	<b>5725</b>	<b>5602</b>	<b>1179</b>
<b>Mob Home</b>	<b>3517</b>	<b>3517</b>	<b>3517</b>	<b>3343</b>	<b>1399</b>
<b>MF Res</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>310</b>
<b>Commercial</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>2888</b>	<b>2888</b>	<b>2888</b>	<b>2783</b>	<b>585</b>
<b>Gov/Instit</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>47</b>

Countywide Loss by DOR for Category 4 Maximum			
	Exposure	Loss	Percent Loss
<b>SF Res</b>	<b>\$959.07 M</b>	<b>\$ 282.90 M</b>	<b>29.5%</b>
<b>Mob Home</b>	<b>\$217.08 M</b>	<b>\$ 187.70 M</b>	<b>86.5%</b>
<b>MF Res</b>	<b>\$38.62 M</b>	<b>\$ 10.04 M</b>	<b>26.0%</b>
<b>Commercial</b>	<b>\$589.25 M</b>	<b>\$ 171.4 M</b>	<b>29.1%</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>\$455.60 M</b>	<b>\$ 125.12 M</b>	<b>27.5%</b>
<b>Gov/Instit</b>	<b>\$1.29 B</b>	<b>\$ 353.46 M</b>	<b>27.4%</b>

### Impact Summary

Peak winds 176.mph, peak water depth 22.2ft.

### Category 5 Maximum Damage Summary:

Tax Parcel based Wind Damage:	\$ 2.28 Billion	
DOR based Flood Damage:	\$ 553.70 Million	
DOR Structures in Flood Zone:	3789	
Census based Wind Damage:	\$ 1287.35 Million	
Census based Flood .Damage:	\$ 128.06 Million	
Uninhabitable Housing Units:	2606	22.5% of total HU.



## Risk Estimates Cat 5 – Taylor County

Countywide Population at Risk for Category 5 Maximum					
	Total	TS Wind	Hur Wind	Ext Wind	Flooded
Total	21546	21546	21546	21546	1892
Minority	4977	4977	4977	4977	18
Over 65	2966	2966	2966	2966	450
Disabled	9213	9213	9213	9213	1142
Poverty	3616	3616	3616	3616	345
Lang Iso	0	0	0	0	0
Sing Pnt	1462	1462	1462	1462	75

Countywide Structures at risk for Category 5 Maximum					
	Total	TS Wind	Hur Wind	Ext Wind	Flooded
SF Res	5725	5725	5725	5725	1192
Mob Home	3517	3517	3517	3517	1413
MF Res	567	567	567	567	314
Commercial	512	512	512	512	72
Agriculture	2888	2888	2888	2888	621
Gov/Instit	274	274	274	274	48

Countywide Loss by DOR Use for Category 5 Maximum			
	Exposure	Loss	Percent Loss
SF Res	\$959.07 M	\$ 511.15 M	53.3%
Mob Home	\$217.08 M	\$ 215.91 M	99.5%
MF Res	\$38.62 M	\$ 17.91 M	46.4%
Commercial	\$589.25 M	\$ 317.47 M	53.9%
Agriculture	\$455.60 M	\$ 225.07 M	49.4%
Gov/Instit	\$1.29 B	\$ 642.42 M	49.8%

### Tornadoes and Severe Storms

The National Weather Service classifies a Severe Thunderstorm Warning when a severe thunderstorm is indicated by radar or a spotter reports a thunderstorm producing hail one inch or larger in diameter and/or winds equal or exceed 58 miles an hour; therefore, people in the affected area should seek safe shelter immediately. Severe thunderstorms can produce tornadoes with little or no advance warning.

Taylor County experiences severe storms (thunderstorms) that occasionally result in tornadoes. A tornado is a violent windstorm characterized by a twisting, funnel-shaped cloud. It is spawned by a thunderstorm (or sometimes as a result of a hurricane) and

produced when cool air overrides a layer of warm air, forcing the warm air to rise rapidly. The damage from a tornado is a result of the high wind velocity and wind-blown debris. Tornado season is generally March through August, although tornadoes can occur at any time of year. They tend to strike between noon and midnight.

When a tornado threatens, individuals need to have a safe place to go and time to get there. Warning times may be short or sometimes not possible. Lives are saved when individuals receive and understand the warning, know what to do, and know the safest place to go.

Taylor County has not suffered a major tornado on record. Officially, Florida ranks third nationally in total number of tornadoes (trailing only Texas and Kansas) and fifth in tornado deaths since 2001. When taking into account the annual number of tornadoes per square mile, Florida now ranks #2 behind Kansas. Florida averages 66 tornadoes per year, according to the National Weather Service. Because of their speed of onset and unpredictable paths, immediate warning must be disseminated to inform residents to seek protective sheltering. The approximately 3,750 mobile homes in the county are particularly susceptible to tornado-related damage. The greatest areas of vulnerability lie within and near the City of Perry which has the majority of the mobile homes located there. The mobile home residents that are within or in close proximity to the city can be warned quicker due to the more densely populated areas and because some residents are located in mobile home parks. Rural areas are equally at risk from severe thunderstorms and tornadoes but due to the sparsely populated nature of these areas, not as vulnerable as the area in and around Perry.

**Tornadoes in  
Taylor County: 1956 - 2012**



Date(s)	Tornadoes	Fatalities	Highest Fatalities	Injuries	Highest Injuries	Longest Path	Widest Path
9/24/1956 – 12/20/2012	15	0 people	0 people	9 people	3 people	6.5 miles	200 yards

As can be seen, Taylor County and the City of Perry receive sporadic tornado activity, albeit minor events. Yet, as the county increases in growth, tornadoes will impact areas that once were undeveloped lands.

Similar to most counties in Florida, Taylor County and the City of Perry, receive many severe thunderstorms causing minor damages. The following chart provides a listing of all of the severe thunderstorms impacting Taylor County and the City of Perry since 1972. As can be seen, there have been 47 significant thunderstorm events, causing nearly \$200,000 in damages.

Severe storms (thunderstorms) are often associated with strong winds and lightning. Both are common for storms occurring in Taylor County, yet historically, neither has caused significant damages.

### **Probability**

There is a high probability of severe storms and tornadoes in Taylor County. However the possibility of severely damaging tornadoes of EF-3 (Enhanced Fujita Tornado Classification Scale) or above is not nearly as high. In recorded history, there has never been an EF-3 or higher tornado that has impacted Taylor County, however there have been seven smaller tornadoes that have occurred over the past 50 years. Based on historical data, it is expected that Taylor County and the City of Perry will experience further storm and tornado activity, however due to the random nature of these events, it is difficult to predict where they will impact. An average strength tornado would most likely be EF2.

### **Tornado and Severe Storms (Thunderstorms) Vulnerability Analysis**

Severe storms and tornadoes have the potential to cause significant damage to Taylor County and the City of Perry. It is primarily caused by wind damage to roofs, and tree debris impacting transportation and power services. Other significant impacts are related to the subsequent flooding. These storm systems are frequent in nature even though tornadoes are relatively rare. Tornado warnings are issued several times a year and are evenly distributed throughout the county. A unique vulnerability that has occurred in the past is related to recreational boaters along the rivers and coasts. Some storms have moved in very quickly and surprised kayakers and anglers who have become disoriented, lost, isolated, and some have been swept out to sea. To date, there have been no deaths but some injuries have occurred.

This natural hazard has been designated as a high hazard by the LMS Working Group.

### **Previous Tornado and Severe Storm Impacts**

While we do have frequent Tornado Watches and Warnings from the National Weather Service each year Taylor County rarely experiences an actual touchdown with any property damage other than to trees. Each time the NWS is made aware of a potential tornado touchdown they dispatch a meteorologist to the area to survey the damage. Most often their determination is that the tree damage is caused by a wind downburst, which is not a tornado.

In September 2015 Taylor County was under a Severe Thunderstorm warning in the Keaton Beach area and during the event a pontoon fishing boat was capsized with 8 people on board. There were no injuries and although there was no confirmation from NWS the witnesses reported the event as a water spout.

In April 2012 a tornado touched down north of Perry in the Lake Bird area, causing a path of damage to trees and one small storage shed which had damage from a tree falling.

In 2008 a waterspout came ashore as an EF-2 tornado at Keaton Beach. Damage began along Keaton Beach Drive, just south of Beach Road, and continued east to Marina Drive where most of the significant damage occurred. Sporadic tree and power line damage was observed near Marina Drive. Fifteen homes between Marina Drive and Keaton Beach Drive sustained minor to moderate roof damage. One home was destroyed when it was blown off its foundation and tossed into the road. Two injuries were reported. A few small boats were lofted into the air, with one boat moved over 100 feet. The tornado quickly lifted over an open area east of Marina Drive. \$500K damage.

The 1993 Storm of the Century, also known as the No Name Storm, was a large cyclonic storm that formed over the Gulf of Mexico on March 12, 1993.

Besides producing record-low barometric pressure across a swath of the southeast and Mid-Atlantic states, and contributing to one of the nation's biggest snowstorms, the low produced a potent squall line ahead of its cold front. Straight-line winds gusted above 100 mph (87 kn, 160 km/h) in Taylor County as the squall line moved through.

A substantial storm surge was also generated along the gulf coast and due to the angle of the coast relative to the approaching squall, Taylor County was especially hard-hit, with storm surges in reaching up to 12 feet (3.7 m), higher than many hurricanes. With little advance warning of incoming severe conditions, some coastal residents were awakened in the early morning of March 13 by the waters of the Gulf of Mexico rushing into their homes. A total of 7 lives were lost in Taylor County with 44 dead in Florida due to this storm. (Armstrong, Tim. "Superstorm of 1993: "Storm of the Century"". NOAA) In Florida, this storm was and still is referred to as the "No Name Storm".

Nationally, overall insured damage estimates exceeded \$5 billion. (Lott, Neal, "Storm of the Century", NCDC)

### **Future Development and Tornadoes**

Future Development trends in the county are based around three areas.

- The City of Perry
- Communities along the coastline
- Areas along the primary transportation routes 19, 27, 98, 221, and 361

Severe storms and tornadoes can hit anywhere in the county, making all areas equally vulnerable. As the County and the City of Perry grow, more people and infrastructure will be vulnerable to injury and damage. The biggest risk is for the populated area around the City of Perry. A strong tornado directly impacting this area will have significant consequences.

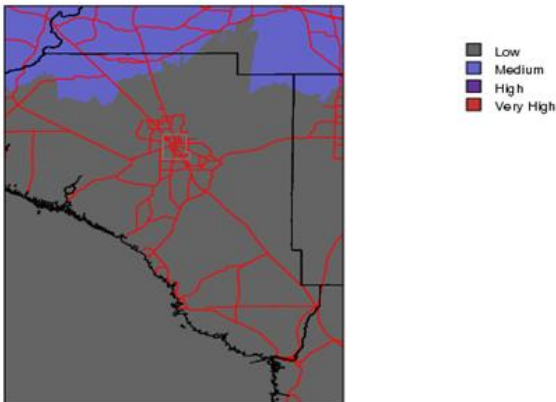
### **City of Perry Vulnerability**

The City of Perry is as equally vulnerable to severe storms and tornadoes as the rest of the County. However, due to the higher population density, there is a greater probability of loss of life and property damage in Perry than in the unincorporated areas of the County. Warning the population is also more difficult due to the number of people that must be notified in a short period of time. Along this same line, there is a much larger number of buildings with higher property values in the City of Perry than throughout the rest of the County. Therefore, there is again a higher chance of damage if/when storm systems hit the City rather than the

unincorporated areas. Though the risk is the same, there is a greater vulnerability for the City in terms of potential human and economic impact.

### Vulnerability Analysis from the MEMPHIS system

Based on the MEMPHIS system for risk assessment most of Taylor County and the entire City of Perry is considered a low risk for tornadoes. However the northern edge of the county has a higher risk due to the topography and the prevailing weather conditions. Due to the uncertain nature of tornadoes and the lack of warning time, it is difficult to assess the vulnerability accurately. With this in mind, all 67 critical facilities are at risk due to tornadoes. See the map and the financial impact tables below to assess the potential damage due to tornadoes based on the MEMPHIS modeling estimates.



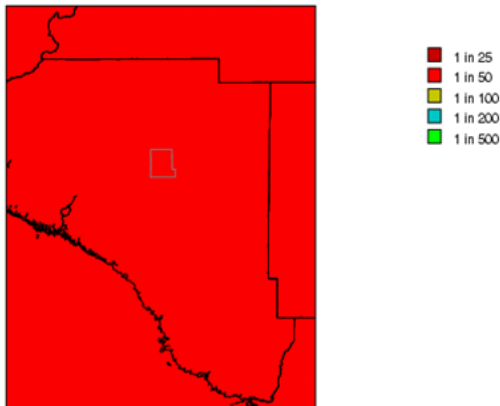
### Risk Estimates Tornadoes – Taylor County

Population at risk for KAC Tornado Risk							
Zone	Total	Minority	Over 65	Disabled	Poverty	Lang Iso	Sing Pnt
Low (1 in 500)	21546	4977	2966	9213	3616	0	1462

Structures at risk for KAC Tornado Risk							
Zone	Total	SF Res	Mob Home	MF Res	Commercial	Agric ulture	Gov/ Instit
Low (1 in 500)	12904	5606	3329	486	611	264	2608
Medium (1 in 250)	532	133	95	11	3	10	280

Value of Structures by DOR Use for KAC Tornado Risk							
Zone	Total	SF Res	Mob Home	MF Res	Commercial	Agriculture	Gov/Instit
Low (1 in 500)	\$ 3.39 B	\$ 941M	\$ 210.0 M	\$ 38.34 M	\$ 588.26 M	\$ 452.0 M	\$ 1.16 B
Medium (1 in 250)	\$ 152.16 M	\$ 18.0 M	\$ 6.77 M	\$ 271.90 K	\$ 976.87 K	\$ 3.48 M	\$ 122.66 M

The following analysis from the MEMPHIS system shows the potential damage due to severe thunderstorms without any tornadic activity. Based on the weather patterns associated with any severe thunderstorm, it is not uncommon for the entire county to be impacted by a line of thunderstorms; therefore the following map designates the entire county at risk of thunderstorms.



### Risk Estimates Thunderstorms – Taylor County

Population at risk for KAC Severe Thunderstorm Damage Risk							
Zone	Total	Minority	Over 65	Disabled	Poverty	Lang Iso	Sing Pnt
Low (1 in 500)	21546	4977	2966	9213	3616	0	1462

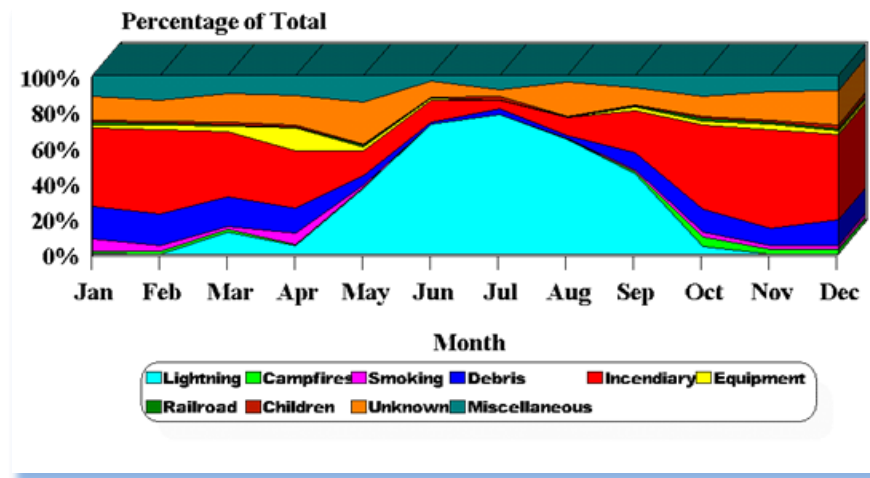
Structures at risk for KAC Thunderstorm Damage Risk							
Zone	Total	SF Res	Mob Home	MF Res	Commercial	Agriculture	Gov/Instit
High (50)	13746	5724	3750	496	614	274	2888

Value of Structures by DOR Use for KAC Thunderstorm Damage Risk							
Zone	Total	SF Res	Mob Home	MF Res	Commercial	Agriculture	Gov/Instit
High (50)	\$ 3.55 B	\$ 959.07 M	\$ 217.08 M	\$ 38.64 M	\$ 589.25 M	\$ 455.06 M	\$ 1.29B

### Forest Fires

There are three different classes of wild land or forest fires. A surface fire is the most common type and burns along the floor of a forest, moving slowly and killing or damaging trees. A ground fire is usually started by lightning and burns on or below the forest floor. Crown fires spread rapidly by wind and move quickly by jumping along the tops of trees. Forest fires are usually signaled by dense smoke that fills the area for miles around. Forest fires present a significant potential for disaster in Northwest Florida, a region of high temperatures and large amounts of forested areas with high levels of burnable material. Combine these severe burning conditions with people or lightning and the stage is set for the occurrence of large, destructive forest fires.

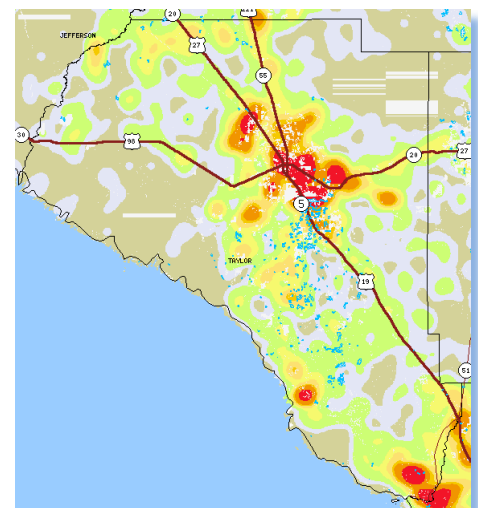
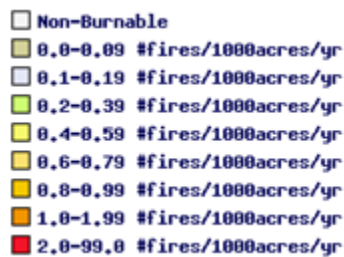
Florida's typical forest fire season is the dry portion of the year, between January and May. The largest number of naturally caused fires occurs in July due to lightning and coincides with the height of the thunderstorm season. However, lightning accounts for 19% of the fires started during 2011-2014 and 33% of the acres burned. Other sources are manmade, including arson, carelessness, debris/trash burning, and operating equipment, which may emit sparks. Because so much of the county is comprised of timberlands, a major portion of the county is vulnerable to forest fires, although the threat to the population at large is not considered significant.



In Taylor County, approximately 75 to 80% of the county is comprised of timberlands, which are regularly maintained and protected by the Florida Forest Service. Of the 669,000 acres in the unincorporated areas of the County, over 83% of this land is classified as forestland and therefore is highly susceptible to forest fires.

The City of Perry is surrounded by forested land and is therefore vulnerable to forest fires. The likelihood of fires in Perry is less than some of the more wooded areas, but due to the high density of population and the number of buildings and businesses in the area, the City is more vulnerable to fires than the rest of the County.

The following map further defines the historical wild fire scenario in Taylor County. The data, the modeling and the maps are all from the Florida Forest Fire Risk Assessment System (FRAS), and show the Fire Occurrence Areas by level.





**Fire Occurrence Area** - A Fire Occurrence Area (FOA) is an area where the probability of each acre igniting is the same. The historical fire locations from the past 20 years were used with a few exceptions. Pictorially, if one were to locate the point location for historic ignitions on a map of an FOA, the points would appear to be equally spaced. (Florida Forest Service)

As the data demonstrates, Taylor County's historical profile shows that fires occur regularly and need to be considered a high priority with respect to mitigation.

Using the data found at the FFS's website: <http://tlhfor013.doacs.state.fl.us/PublicReports/> there have been 180 recorded fire events in Taylor County between January 1, 2011 – April 7, 2014, that have burned 577 acres of land. Most of these fires were less than 10 acres in size.

### **Taylor County Wildfire History: 1/1/2011 – 4/7/2014**

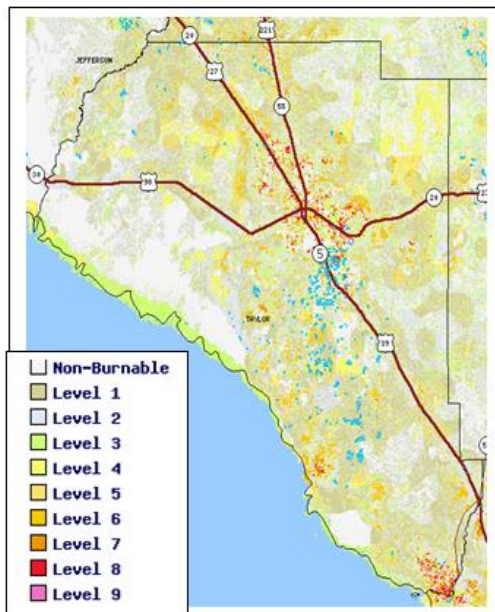
<b>Cause</b>	<b>Fires</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Campfire	3	1.67	0.7	0.12
Children	5	2.78	2.4	0.42
Debris Burn	0	0	0	0
Debris Burn--Auth--Broadcast/Acreage	9	5.00	110.8	19.2
Debris Burn--Auth--Piles	5	2.78	17.6	3.05
Debris Burn--Auth--Yard Trash	8	4.44	3.4	0.59
Debris Burn--Nonauth--Broadcast/Acreage	11	6.11	41.9	7.26
Debris Burn--Nonauth--Piles	8	4.44	22.8	3.95
Debris Burn--Nonauth--Yard Trash	19	10.56	47.5	8.23
Equipment use	0	0	0	0
Equipment--Agriculture	2	1.11	1.6	0.28
Equipment--Logging	1	0.56	0.1	0.02
Equipment--Recreation	1	0.56	5.0	0.87
Equipment--Transportation	4	2.22	3.2	0.55
Incendiary	34	18.89	77.2	13.37
Lightning	35	19.44	189.5	32.83
Miscellaneous --Breakout	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous --Electric Fence	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous --Fireworks	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous --Power Lines	7	3.89	1.1	0.19
Miscellaneous --Structure	4	2.22	0.5	0.09
Miscellaneous--Other	10	5.56	33.3	5.77
Railroad	0	0	0	0
Smoking	2	1.11	0.8	0.14
Unknown	12	6.67	17.8	3.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>		<b>577.2</b>	

### **Probability**

Since most of Taylor County is wooded forests, especially woodlands for the timber industry, the entire county has a high level of vulnerability to wild land fires. There is a high probability that fires will occur in Taylor County.

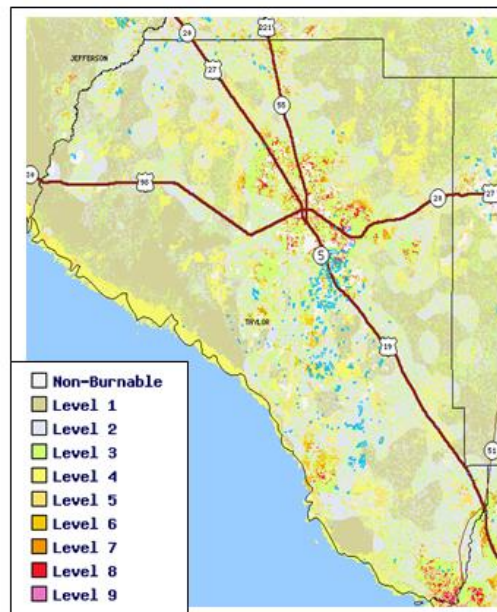
The following two maps from the Florida Forest Service's FRAS system show the areas with a high susceptibility to fires and the areas with high levels of concern.

## Fire Levels of Concern



**Fires - Levels of Concern** - The Levels of Concern are calculated as the Wildland Fire Susceptibility Index (WFSI) times the Fire Effects Index (FEI). The Level of Concern is equal to the WFSI \* Fire Effects Index. The WFSI is a value between 0 and 1. The Fire Effects Index is a value between 0 and 100. Hence the LOC is a value between 0 and 100. (FL DOF)

## Wildfire Susceptibility Index



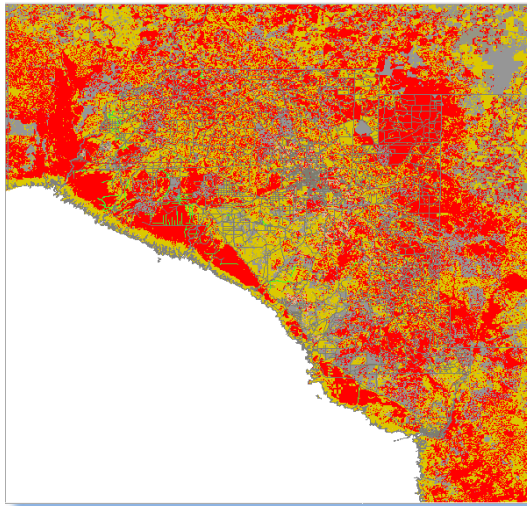
**Wildfire Susceptibility Index** - is a value between 0 and 1. It was developed consistent with the mathematical calculation process for determining the probability of an acre burning. The WFSI integrates the probability of an acre igniting and the expected final fire size based on the rate of spread in four weather percentile categories into a single measure of wildland fire susceptibility.

## Vulnerability Analysis

Since most of the County is wooded forest, the area is extremely susceptible to fires. Whether the fire is caused by lightning or by human interaction, the resulting danger and damage is the same. Though loss of life is possible with fires, there is usually enough warning time to evacuate the impacted populations. Therefore, the primary vulnerability is buildings, structures, and the related economic impact. Another potential impact is the economic losses to the timber and tourism industries in the area.

The San Pedro Bay area throughout the north and east of the county is highly susceptible to fires due to the peat bogs. During times of high winds and low humidity there is a higher burn factor which increases the vulnerability of the entire area. The City of Perry has a fire department and the county has one professional and eight volunteer fire departments, but both of these organizations are small. The County usually has very limited fire-fighting resources to cover approximately 1053 square miles. The difficulty in suppressing fires immediately increases the risks of larger and uncontained fires.

**Critical Facilities:** Based on the source data for wild fires from the MEMPHIS system, the areas mapped below in yellow and red are considered at risk for fires. Of the 67 Critical Facilities in Taylor County, virtually all of them are located in either a medium or high fire zone, and susceptible to future fire events.



### Critical Facilities in Fire Zones

The following tables give specific numbers for vulnerable populations and buildings as well as some financial statistics relating to these potential damaged structures. This information is for the unincorporated portions of the county.

#### Risk Estimates – Forest Fire Taylor County

Population at risk for FDOF Fire Risk LOC							
Zone	Total	Minority	Over 65	Disabled	Poverty	Lang Iso	Sing Pnt
Level 1 (low)	1123	54	167	332	104	0	60
Level 2	615	31	148	209	0	0	29
Level 3	6963	2176	899	3059	1441	0	654
Level 4	2116	631	262	1005	510	0	195
Level 5 (medium)	980	18	168	478	217	0	35
Level 7	1151	77	178	394	192	0	83
Level 8	1263	0	333	808	184	0	52
Level 9 (high)	97	57	30	58	10	0	11

Structures at Risk for FDOF Fire Risk LOC							
Zone	Total	SF Res	Mob Home	MF Res	Commercial	Agriculture	Gov/Instit
Level 1 (low)	1495	90	609	296	74	46	380
Level 2	2713	353	1146	439	54	54	667
Level 3	3419	1240	1068	168	148	112	683
Level 4	882	456	191	24	58	13	140
Level 5 (med)	1022	440	215	59	55	19	234
Level 6	466	202	115	27	13	6	103
Level 7	1582	533	338	69	54	380	208
Level 8	2377	1002	502	50	62	667	94
Level 9 (high)	2108	934	192	138	131	683	30

Value of Structures by DOR Use for FDOF Fire Risk LOC							
Zone	Total	SF Res	Mob Home	MF Res	Commercial	Agriculture	Gov/Instit
Level 1 (low)	\$521.15M	\$15.92 M	\$107.08M	\$22.28M	\$22.20M	\$28.98M	\$324.70M
Level 2	\$709.85M	\$63.19M	\$130.26M	\$29.31M	\$3.55M	\$54.35M	\$429.19M
Level 3	\$1.33B	\$255.95M	\$99.76M	\$21.71M	\$326.16M	\$285.36M	\$334.72M
Level 4	\$252.39 M	\$86.43M	\$13.79M	\$10.47M	\$57.15M	\$19.41M	\$65.12M
Level 5 (med)	\$386.73M	\$101.08M	\$16.79M	\$1.41M	\$27.06M	\$70.54M	\$169.85M
Level 6	\$126.10M	\$42.33M	\$8.06M	\$198.95K	\$2.24M	\$2.64M	\$70.64M
Level 7	\$582.44M	\$107.08M	\$22.28M	\$22.20M	\$28.98M	\$324.70M	\$77.20M
Level 8	\$681.53M	\$130.26M	\$29.31M	\$3.55M	\$54.35M	\$429.19M	\$34.86M
Level 9 (high)	\$1,075M	\$99.76M	\$21.71M	\$326.16M	\$285.36M	\$334.72M	\$7.29M

### Future Development and Fires

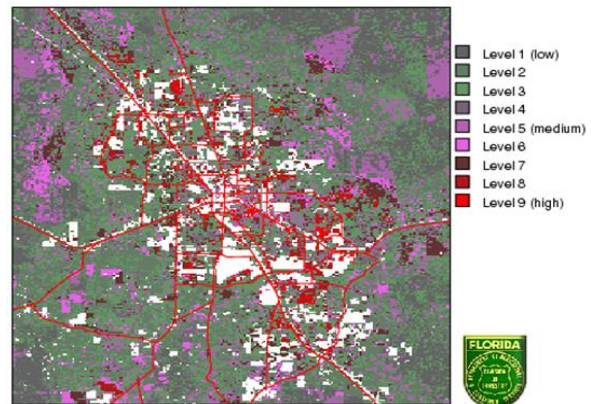
As new development occurs in Taylor County there will be more area of urban interface with wooded and timber area. This increase in urban interface areas will put higher levels of population, structures, and infrastructure at risk from fires.

Also, since the majority of fires are human caused, the population growth in the County will increase the subsequent frequency of fires in the county. Therefore, the risks due to fire are likely to increase in the future.

### The City of Perry Vulnerability

The areas around the City of Perry are particularly susceptible to fires. In addition, the City has a larger population and a high density of buildings. This increases the City's vulnerability to fires when compared to the unincorporated county. See the map and the reports below from the MEMPHIS system for the specific vulnerability analysis for the City of Perry.

FDOF Fire Risk Level of Concern: City of Perry



### Risk Estimates – Fire, City of Perry

Population at Risk for FDOF Fire Risk LOC – City of Perry							
Zone	Total	Minority	Over 65	Disabled	Poverty	Lang Iso	Sing Pnt
Level 3	3796	2035	525	1632	1108	0	491
Level 4	722	627	114	457	334	0	116
Level 7	389	9	9	118	146	0	32
Level 9 (high)	97	57	30	58	10	0	10

Structures at Risk for FDOF Fire Risk LOC- City of Perry							
Zone	Total	SF Res	Mob Home	MF Res	Commercial	Agriculture	Gov/Instit
Level 1 (low)	299	0	246	15	8	27	3
Level 2	320	13	257	30	2	9	9
Level 3	973	497	242	38	74	76	46
Level 4	348	228	50	7	37	7	19
Level 5 (med)	343	220	38	6	46	13	20
Level 6	131	90	19	2	12	3	5
Level 7	289	215	17	8	31	3	15
Level 8	297	225	35	2	11	9	15
Level 9 (high)	478	212	44	69	89	46	18

Value of Structures by DOR Use for FDOF Fire Risk LOC - City of Perry (Millions\$)							
Zone	Total	SF Res	Mob Home	MF Res	Commercial	Agriculture	Gov/Instit
Level 1 (low)	\$70.30	\$0.00	\$50.97	\$0.77	\$0.12	\$17.35	\$1.09
Level 2	\$75.46	\$3.93	\$40.58	\$2.05	\$0.01	\$24.69	\$4.20
Level 3	\$255.01	\$82.39	\$26.48	\$6.61	\$24.65	\$103.55	\$11.33
Level 4	\$111.58	\$37.87	\$4.35	\$8.80	\$42.78	\$13.12	\$4.66
Level 5 (med)	\$119.89	\$39.50	\$2.71	\$0.18	\$19.86	\$54.37	\$3.27
Level 6	\$22.43	\$16.64	\$1.07	\$0.02	\$1.93	\$1.43	\$1.34
Level 7	\$68.91	\$44.60	\$0.88	\$0.11	\$20.21	\$1.09	\$2.02
Level 8	\$76.37	\$35.50	\$2.34	\$0.01	\$28.76	\$4.20	\$5.56
Level 9 (high)	\$189.08	\$23.17	\$7.55	\$23.00	\$120.64	\$11.33	\$3.39

### Fire Hazard History:

5/30/2010 – 65 acres of commercial forest off Puckett Road near the Maryland Assembly Plant/Martin Electronics. Two structures destroyed (1 residence, 1 camper) and 1 structure threatened.

6/2/2011 – 21 acres of commercial forest off of Highways 19 and 150 in Eridu.

6/16/2011 – 75.4 acres of commercial forest off of Highways 14 and 98 south of the Old Cabbage Grove Fire Tower.

6/17/2011 – 33 acres of commercial forest off of Beach Road and Dark Island.

2/5/2012 - .2 acres off of Paul Poppell Road, half in woods, the other half in grass. One outbuilding destroyed, and one threatened.

5/21/2012 – 23.6 acres of wood lands in Ocean Pond subdivision. Seven residences and 2 outbuildings were damaged.

11/25/2012 - .1 acre of grasslands behind Pepperheads. One residence and one outbuilding were threatened.



1/21/2013 – 1 acre of grasslands off of Bobby King Road. One residence and one outbuilding were threatened.

3/4/2013 – 1.5 acres of grasslands off of Pisgah Road. One residence was threatened.

4/13/2013 – 8 acres of commercial forest off of 9<sup>th</sup> Street in Steinhatchee. One residence was threatened.

8/28/2014 - .5 acres of non-commercial forest off of Yates Creek. Three residences and one outbuilding were threatened.

10/6/2014 - .2 acres of grasslands off of Kinsey Road. One residence and one outbuilding were threatened.

1/21/2015 - .3 acres of grasslands off of Puckett Road and Spring Warrior. Two residences were threatened.

3/3/2015 - .3 acres of commercial forest off of Watts Road and Courtney Road. One residence was damaged and one outbuilding was destroyed.

## **Floods**

Floods are the most common and widespread of all natural disasters. Most communities in the United States have experienced some kind of flooding from spring rains, heavy thunderstorms, tropical storms, or winter snow thaws.

Florida is affected by a large number of tropical weather systems. Although storm surge has the greatest potential for loss of life, recent research indicates that inland flooding was responsible for the greatest number of fatalities over the last 30 years. Studies show that 59 percent of the tropical cyclone deaths in the United States resulted from severe inland flooding.

Flood or flooding refers to the general or temporary conditions of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas by surface water runoff from any source. Floodplains are defined as any land areas susceptible to being inundated by water from any flooding source. In Florida, several variations of flooding occur due to the different effects of severe thunderstorms, hurricanes, seasonal rain and other weather-related conditions and is a natural part of the earth's hydrologic system.

Based on frequency, floods are the most destructive category of natural hazards in the United States. The loss of life, personal property, crops, business facilities, utilities, and transportation are major impacts of flooding. Additional losses and economic hardships ensue when supplies or supply routes are damaged or destroyed. Floodwaters present an additional hazard as a public health problem when they inundate drinking water facilities, chemical and waste storage facilities, wastewater treatment facilities and solid waste disposal sites. In general, flooding can be divided into two major categories: coastal and riverine. In Florida a hurricane or severe winter storm can result in both types of flooding. Many areas of Florida are susceptible to flooding from both storm surge and watershed runoff.

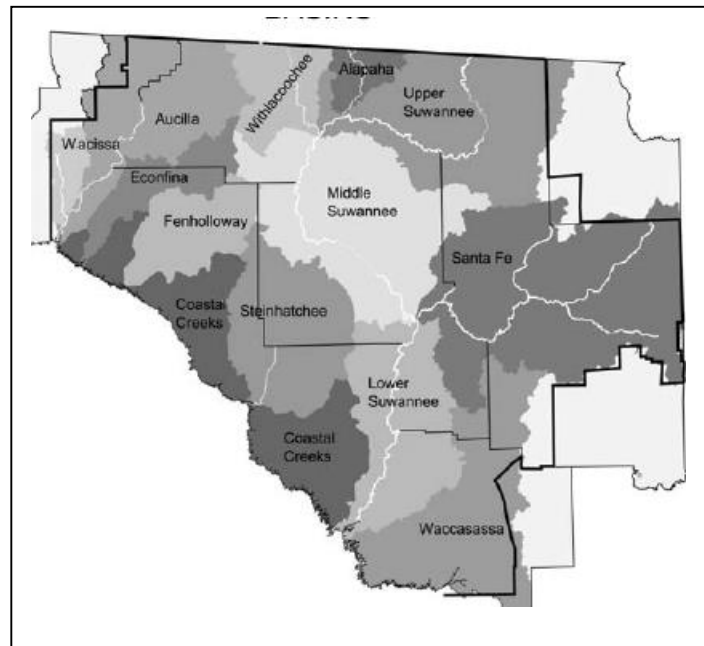
Coastal flooding is usually the result of a severe weather system such as a tropical or sub-tropical cyclone, like a hurricane, tropical storm or "nor'easter", which contains the element of high winds. The extent and nature of coastal flooding is related to the physical features of the terrain and the characteristics of the adjoining body of water. The damaging effects of coastal

floods are caused by a combination of higher water levels of the storm surge, the winds, rains, erosion and battering by debris. Floodwaters are usually driven ashore by the wind, an event known as storm surge. Loss of life and property damage are often more severe since it involves high velocity wave action and accompanying winds. The velocity and range of coastal floods vary in part with the severity of the storm that induces them.

Florida's low-lying topography combined with its subtropical climate makes it highly vulnerable to inland or riverine flooding. Riverine flooding is associated with a river's watershed, which is the natural drainage basin that conveys water runoff from rain. Riverine flooding occurs when the flow of runoff is greater than the carrying capacities of the natural drainage systems. Rainwater that is not absorbed by soil or vegetation, seek surface drainage lines following natural topography lines. These lines merge to form hierarchical systems of rills, creeks, streams, and rivers. Generally, floods can be slow or fast rising, depending on the size of the river or stream. The rivers in north Florida drain portions of Alabama and Georgia, and excessive rainfall in those states often cause flood conditions in Florida. One of the consequences of flooding is repetitive loss properties. A repetitive loss property is one for which two or more NFIP losses of at least \$1000 each have been paid over a 10-year period.

Although Taylor County historically experiences only moderate rainfall, the primary causes of flooding are hurricanes and tropical storms, which generally occur between June and October. In addition, northern Florida is subject to flooding from heavy rains in southern Georgia, which contains the headwaters for the rivers and streams that crisscross much of the panhandle. In Taylor County, the Aucilla, Econfina, Fenholloway, and Steinhatchee Rivers are a source of flooding during periods of heavy rainfall. Flooding is primarily caused by periods of heavy rainfall resulting in riverbank overflows and ponding, or from coastal surge associated with hurricanes and tropical storms due to the County's proximity to the Gulf of Mexico.

Areas of 100-year flood prone probability were identified as those lands which are subject to occasional flooding due to seasonal rainfall or other storm events with a probability of being flooded of one percent in any given year. Flood prone areas include those areas within the 100-year floodplain, being a broad belt around existing river and stream channels. Other flood prone areas are associated with lakes and other isolated depressions. Floodplains and flood prone areas are shaped in part by topography, storm water volume, vegetation and other natural or artificial forces which affect water flow.



The northwestern, southern and northeastern portions of the unincorporated area are subject to flooding and many of the flood prone areas contain wetlands. Since the County's participation in the National Flood Insurance Program, development has been required to meet standards which



protect new construction from future flooding. In addition, wetland areas located within flood prone areas require special permits from the County, state and/or federal government to dredge and fill these lands.

## **Historical Profile**

Flooding in Taylor County primarily results from periods of high rainfall or from coastal storm surges associated with hurricanes and tropical storms. In 2012 Tropical Storm Debby heavy rainfall resulted in the Steinhatchee River flooding, damaging 6 structures with no injuries. Since 2012 the Steinhatchee has flooded twice in 2014 and once in 2015. Only one structure was damaged from the riverine flooding, however over 60 dwellings were affected or damaged from the areal flooding that was caused by 20 inches of rainfall one weekend. Areal flooding in the spring of 2014 caused over 50 dwellings to be affected or damaged by flooding within the unincorporated areas around the City of Perry. The flooding was caused from an extended period of rainfall over a 2 month period.

Run off from the San Pedro Bay area in the northeast portion of the county generally flows in a southwesterly direction by way of the Spring and Pimple Creeks. Both of these creeks have flooded portions of the City of Perry in the past. Significant flood stages on the Fenholloway River have not been recorded.

After Hurricane Dora passed to the north of Taylor County in 1964, significant riverine flooding occurred on the floodplains of the Steinhatchee River. Records taken from the USGS gage at the Town of Steinhatchee on the coast indicate this flood event had a magnitude greater than that which would occur once, on the average, every 200 years.

Because of undeveloped shoreline areas and a sparse coastal population, high water marks and tide gage data for storm surge flooding are limited. Historical hurricane tracks do show that the county has experienced a number of hurricanes and tropical storms. Recent hurricanes that did not have direct paths through Taylor County, but have affected the County nevertheless include Hurricanes Frances (2004), Ivan (2004), Jeanne (2004), and Dennis (2005).

In the City of Perry, according to local residents, notable flooding occurred in 1934 and 1948, although no records of these floods are available. Extensive flooding occurred on June 9, 1957, when Spring and Pimple Creeks overflowed their banks causing several million dollars in damages. According to the report on this flood prepared by the USGS, 11.7 inches of rainfall was recorded in Perry for a two-day period, which is estimated to be about a 50-year (2-percent annual chance) storm (one that would occur on the average once every 50 years). The rainfall in the headwaters of Spring Creek, Pimple Creek, and East Branch averaged about 14 inches for this same period which is estimated to be in excess of a 100-year (1-percent annual chance) rainfall event. Flooding occurred along the full length of the Spring and Pimple Creeks and East Branch inundating several streets and causing damage to many homes and commercial establishments. According to the above report, flooding was aggravated by the heavy growth of vegetation which occurred in sections of the streams. In addition, there are over 30 crossings of the streams which restrict the flow.

On September 11 and 12, 1964, Hurricane Dora dropped 11.37 inches of rain in Perry, and from August 8 through 14, 1970, 13.59 inches of rain was recorded.

*Source: FEMA Flood Insurance Study [http://www.srwmfloodmaps.com/pdf/fis\\_taylor.pdf](http://www.srwmfloodmaps.com/pdf/fis_taylor.pdf)*

## Probability

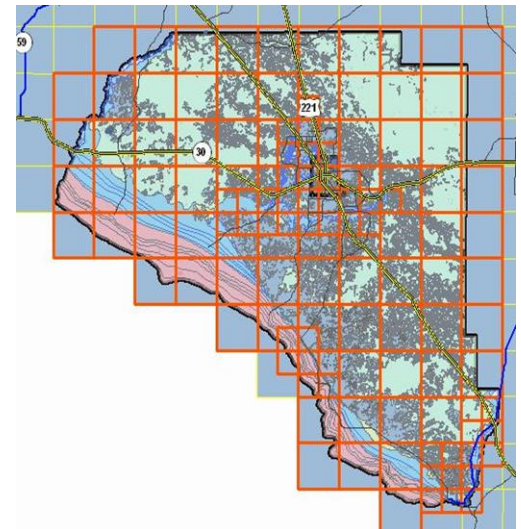
Flooding is the most likely event that occurs nationwide. Flooding occurs regularly in Taylor County and it will continue to happen due to thunderstorms, winter thaws, and seasonal tropical storms. There is a very high probability that flood areas of the County and the City of Perry will continue to cause damage and potential injury and loss of life. During the past 5 years Taylor County has experienced the Steinhatchee flooding 5 times and Areal flooding on 2 occasions, 2014 and 2015.

The area's that are most likely to flood are around the major rivers and are delineated on the printed FIRM maps on file with the County. Also, the map modernization effort is well underway with the Suwannee River Water Management District. Individual FIRM panels can be viewed at <http://www.srwmdfloodreport.com/Welcome.htm>.

### NFIP Map Modernization (Taylor)

#### Flooding Vulnerability Analysis

FEMA's NFIP Map Modernization data has produced new FIRM maps for Taylor County. They are maintained and easily accessed by going to the website provided above. The quality of the maps are superior over what was available in 2005. Many of these maps include LIDAR images of actual facilities in the approximate flood zones. The following are examples of the maps that can be viewed online via the Suwannee River Water Management District's website.



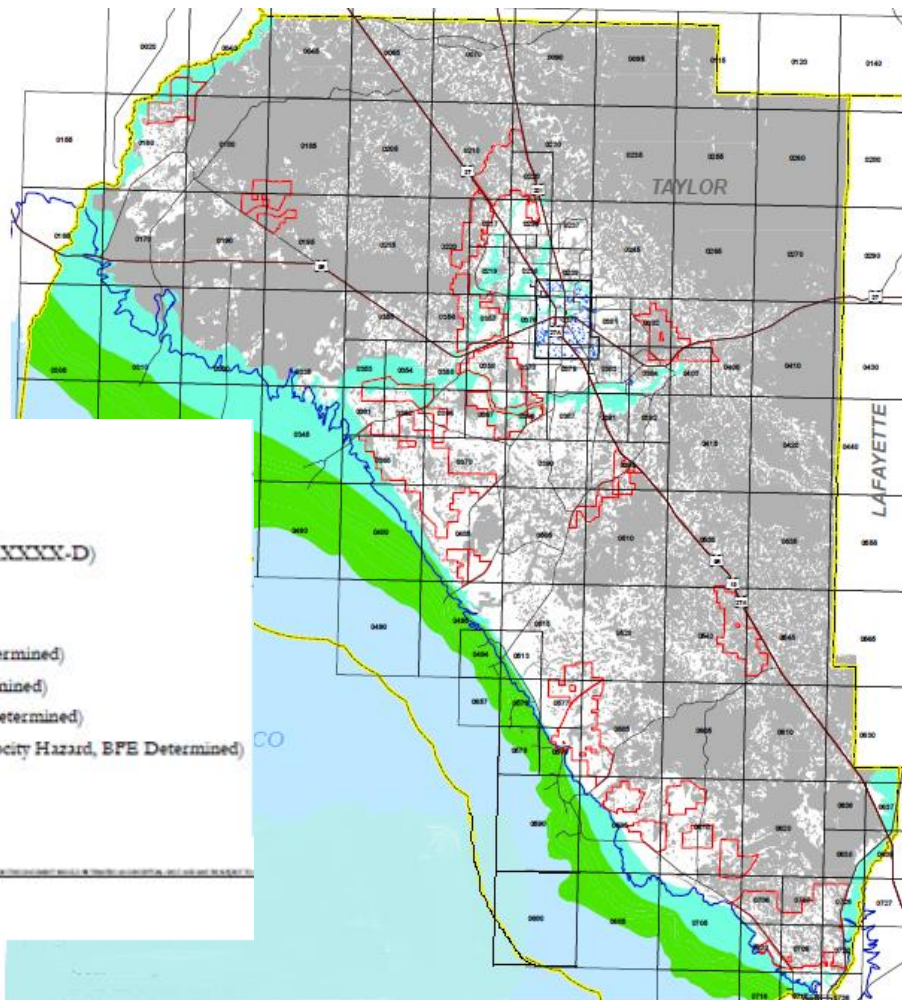
This electronic map provides all of the FIRM panels for Taylor County. The website provides the capability to zoom down to property boundaries for determination of the flooding potential anywhere in Taylor County. The maps clearly show the extensive velocity zone Taylor County has, and the facilities located within that critical zone. This web-based capability is a significant improvement, and allows for ease of determining in what flood zone a piece of property is located.

The following is a categorization of the different floodplain areas used by FEMA. This helps establish the probability of the extent of flooding that can occur in any of the floodprone areas in Taylor County. They correspond to the legends provided on the FEMA FIRMs provided on the following pages. Most of the county expects to receive wide-spread shallow inland flooding, but can receive up to a 30 foot storm surge in the V-Zone along the coastline from a hurricane.

### Flood Zones

<b>Zone A</b>		The 100-year or base floodplain. There are six types of A zones:
	<b>A</b>	The base floodplain mapped by approximate methods, i.e., BFEs are not determined. This is often called an unnumbered A zone or an approximate A zone.
	<b>A1-30</b>	These are known as numbered A zones (e.g., A7 or A14). This is the base floodplain where the FIRM shows a BFE (old format).
	<b>AE</b>	The base floodplain where base flood elevations are provided. AE zones are now used on new format FIRMs instead of A1-A30 zones.
	<b>AO</b>	The base floodplain with sheet flow, ponding, or shallow flooding. Base flood depths (feet above ground) are provided.
	<b>AH</b>	Shallow flooding base floodplain. BFEs are provided.
	<b>A99</b>	Area to be protected from base flood by levees or Federal flood protection systems under construction. BFEs are not determined.
	<b>AR</b>	The base floodplain that results from the de-certification of a previously accredited flood protection system that is in the process of being restored to provide a 100-year or greater level of flood protection.
<b>Zone V and VE</b>	<b>V</b>	The coastal area subject to a velocity hazard (wave action) where BFEs are not determined on the FIRM.
	<b>VE</b>	The coastal area subject to a velocity hazard (wave action) where BFEs are provided on the FIRM.
<b>Zone B and Zone X (shaded)</b>		Area of moderate flood hazard, usually the area between the limits of the 100-year and 500-year floods. B zones are also used to designate base floodplains of lesser hazards, such as areas protected by levees from the 100-year flood, or shallow flooding areas with average depths of less than one foot or drainage areas less than 1 square mile.
<b>Zone C and Zone X (unshaded)</b>		Area of minimal flood hazard, usually depicted on FIRMs as exceeding the 500-year flood level. Zone C may have ponding and local drainage problems that do not warrant a detailed study or designation as base floodplain. Zone X is the area determined to be outside the 500-year flood.
<b>Zone D</b>		Area of undetermined but possible flood hazards.

### NFIP Flood Zones (Updated September, 2009)



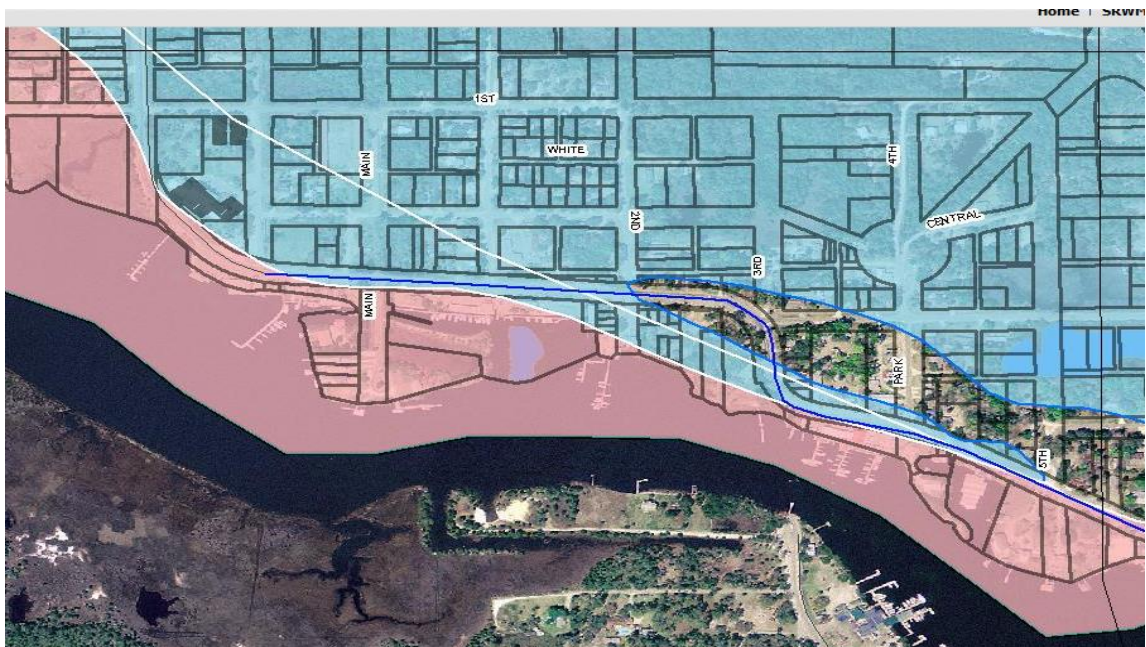
- Planning Area Boundaries
- County Boundaries
- City of Perry
- DFIRM Panel (ID #12-123C-XXXX-D)
- Coastal High Hazard Area
- 100-YEAR FLOOD ZONES:**
- A (No Base Flood Elevations Determined)
- AE (Base Flood Elevations Determined)
- AH (Flood Depths 1-3 Ft, BFE Determined)
- VE (Coastal Flood Zone with Velocity Hazard, BFE Determined)

Sources:  
Master Planning Areas: MSCW, Inc.  
County Boundary: FDEP  
Roads: FDOT, 2007  
Flood Zones: FEMA DFIRM Data (May 2006)  
Acquired From: SRWMD Website September 2009

100-YEAR FLOOD PLAIN MAP



Using the same map, the section below shows the full expansion of one portion of a FIRM panel covering Steinhatchee. Individual property parcels, street names, and LIDAR imaging are visible.



#### Maximum Resolution of FIRM Map for Steinhatchee Community

The total population potentially affected by inland flooding is in excess of 1,621 and all the coastal communities of Dark Island, Dekle Beach, Keaton Beach, Ezell and Cedar Island are continuously vulnerable. Additionally, certain roadways in the county could be inundated such as Highways 361, 51 and portions of 98 at the Aucilla River. The coastal roads in particular are routinely damaged due to saltwater and debris. Highway 221 floods north of Perry due to Woods Creek and the Econfinia River and Julia Street often floods and cannot be corrected for fear that the increased water flow will affect the downstream sewage plant. The Main Bay Canal by Highway 27 also floods.

The following are the number of active NFIP policies in Taylor County, and is an indication of the vulnerability of the County's residents.

#### NFIP Policy Statistic – Taylor County and City of Perry

	Policies In-force	Insurance In-force whole \$	Written Premium In-force
<b>City of Perry</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>15,785,200</b>	<b>63,601</b>
<b>Unincorporated Taylor County</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>93,893,500</b>	<b>640,167</b>

Source: FEMA NFIP <http://www.fema.gov/policy-claim-statistics-flood-insurance/policy-claim-statistics-flood-insurance/policy-claim-13>

The combined vulnerability of Taylor County and the City of Perry to a 100-year flooding event is over \$108,000,000.00. The total value could be higher when agricultural losses are added to the total. In addition, there are very few government facilities that are not in the flood zone. There are 628 active NFIP policies in Taylor County as of 4/7/2014.

The following represents data from the National Flood Insurance Administration pertinent to Taylor County. As can be seen, the amount of flood losses has not been large when averaged over the 36 years of records.

### NFIP Loss Statistics for Taylor County and City of Perry

#### NFIP LOSS STATISTICS: 1/1/78 – 1/31/2014

Name	Total Losses	Closed Losses	Open Losses	CWOP* Losses	Total Payments
PERRY, CITY OF	11	8	0	3	\$219,822.04
TAYLOR COUNTY	266	206	0	60	\$3,837,022.71

\*Closed Without Payment Losses

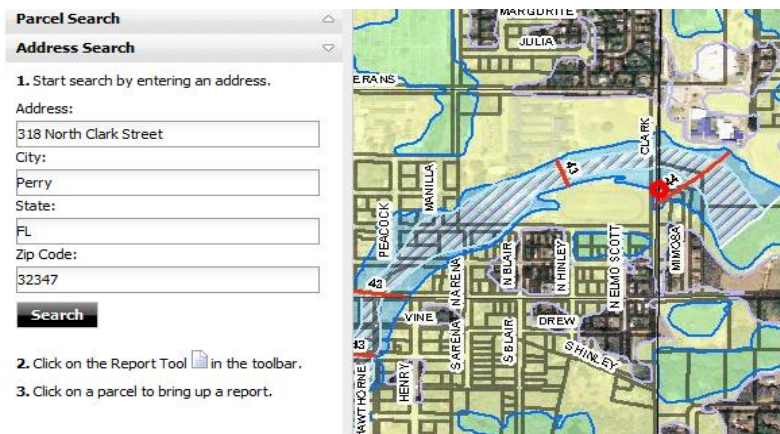
Source: <http://bsa.nfipstat.com/reports/1040.htm>

Taylor County will continue to comply with the NFIP. The following efforts identify efforts to ensure compliance:

1. Enforcement of all NFIP ordinances in Taylor County.
2. Incorporate NFIP provisions into the County Land Development Regulations/ Comprehensive Plan, Future Land Use Map, and Zoning Regulations.
3. Enforce Flood zone “A” height requirements and free board.
4. Provide flood information at annual County Fair, and Forest Expo.
5. Require non-designated floodway setback requirements.
6. Require freeboard requirements for new construction, or reconstruction if required by the 50% rule.

### Critical Facilities

Using the Map Modernization Tool provided by the Suwannee River Water Management District, each critical facility in Taylor County can easily be identified as being in a flood zone or not. For example, the Map-Mod website allows you to insert an address, and the location will appear in relationship to the flood zone. The following is an example of the location of the Taylor County School Administration Building, located at 318 North Clark Street, in Perry. As can be seen, the facility is located next to the 100-year flood zone.



Based on this data, the following critical facilities were found to be in a velocity zone, or a 100-year flood zone:

#### **INDUSTRIAL**

Buckeye Florida  
Martin Electronic

County Road 30 East (Foley)  
Puckett Road, Rt. 1 Box 700

#### **TAYLOR COUNTY SCHOOLS**

Taylor Schools Admin. Offices  
Steinhatchee School

318 North Clark Street  
1209 1<sup>st</sup> Ave. SE, Steinhatchee

#### **COUNTY GOVERNMENT**

Shady Grove Vol. Fire Dept.  
Johnson Stripling VFD  
Econfina Vol. Fire Dept.  
Keaton Beach Vol. Fire Dept.  
Taylor County FD – Steinhatchee

Alton Wentworth Road  
Johnson Stripling Road  
Econfina Road  
Beach Road  
12<sup>th</sup> St. SE – Steinhatchee

#### **COUNTY DISPOSAL SITES**

Carlton Roll-Off  
Harrison Blue Roll-Off  
Blue Springs Roll-Off  
Steinhatchee Roll-Off  
Blue Creek Land Fill  
Dekle Beach Land Fill  
Steinhatchee Land Fill

Carlton Cemetery Road  
Harrison Blue Road  
Blue Springs Lake Rd. – Keaton Beach  
CR 361 – Steinhatchee  
CR 361  
CR 361 at Beach Road  
SR 361

#### **STATE GOVERNMENT**

Taylor Correctional Institute

8501 Hampton Springs Road

#### **HEALTH FACILITIES**

Doctor's Memorial Hospital

333 N. Byron Butler Pkwy

#### **WATER/WASTEWATER TREATMENT**

Perry Wastewater Treatment Plant  
City of Perry Spray field  
Taylor Coastal Water & Sewer Dist.  
Big Bend Water & Sewer

507 West Golf Course Road  
Landfill Rd. Hampton Springs  
18820 Beach Rd. Keaton Beach  
1313 First Ave. SE Steinhatchee

#### **OTHER UTILITIES**

Progress Energy Florida

Tri-County Electric Cooperative

Substation: 1690 East Green St  
Substation: 433 US 19 N  
Perry Sub – US 19S at Beach Rd.  
Scanlon Sub – Hwy 14 off US 98  
Steinhatchee Sub Hwy 51 – Steinhatchee

#### **COMMUNICATIONS**

Comcast Cablevision

1485 Buckeye Nursery Road

#### **OTHER HURRICANE SHELTERS**

Covenant Christian Fellowship Church  
Fellowship Baptist Church – Steinhatchee  
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints

6050 Puckett Road  
1<sup>st</sup> Ave.  
Woods Creek Road

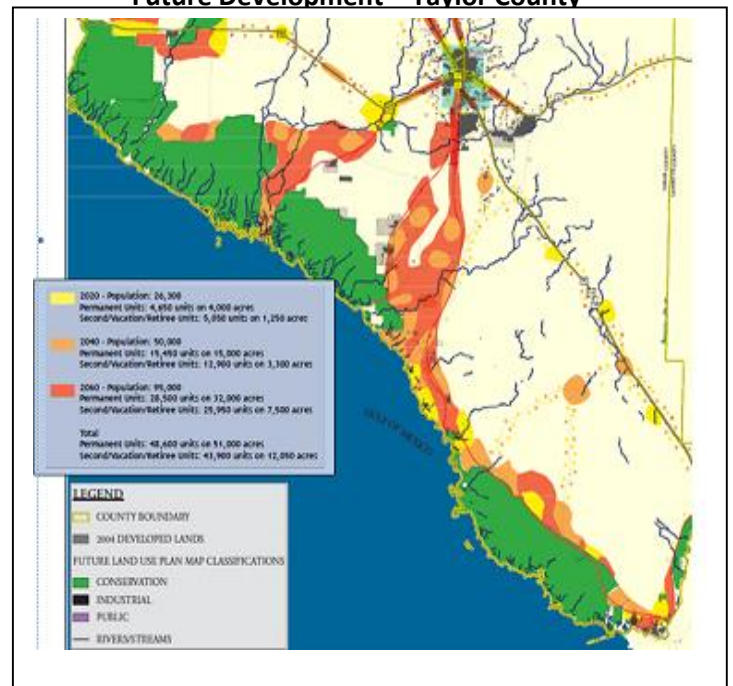
## Future Development and Flooding

The *Vision 2060 Plan* projects 20-year growth increments through the year 2060, mostly occurring along Taylor County's coastal zone. Future flooding will be a concern. Taylor County is a participant in the National Flood Insurance Program, and as such, has adopted and incorporated a local flood plain ordinance that contains the federal requirements for building in any 100-year flood zone. Taylor County has substantial tracts of undeveloped coastal property, and as development pressure is placed on the County, the LMS Working Group will continue to work to ensure that future development in all flood zones meets or exceeds minimum flood protection standards. The areas along the coastline and near the town of Steinhatchee are particularly susceptible to flooding. As these areas grow, the risks due to flooding will increase proportionally. Also, as the City of Perry grows there is the likelihood of increased damage due to flooding. The development associated with streets and infrastructure and the increases of concrete could cause issues with storm water drainage that could result in flooding and damage.

The City of Perry will continue to comply with the NFIP. The City of Perry's efforts towards compliance include:

1. Regulation of residential, nonresidential, and elevated buildings to meet specific standards above the NFIP.
2. Maintaining supplies of FEMA/NFIP materials to help homeowners evaluate measures to reduce damage.
3. Maintaining a map of areas that flood frequently and prioritizing those areas for inspection immediately after the next flood or heavy rains.
4. Regulation of residential, nonresidential, and elevated buildings to meet specific standards above the NFIP.
5. The prohibition of new development within a designated floodway

**Future Development – Taylor County**



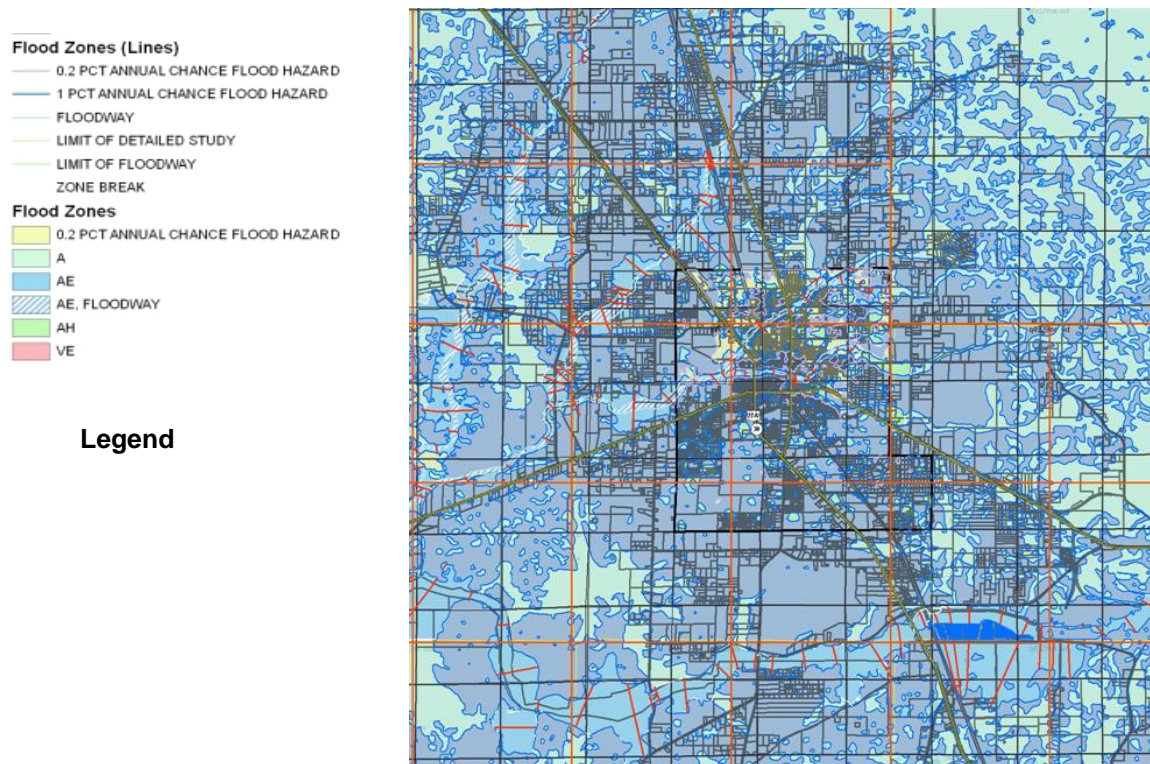
## The City of Perry Vulnerability

The City of Perry has an individualized FIRM map that shows the specific areas prone to flooding.

These are the areas around the Fenholloway River and Rocky Creek. One specific location in Perry is particularly vulnerable to flooding in the future. The Doctor's Memorial Hospital located at 333 North Byron Butler Parkway has been renovated for \$21 Million. The hospital is elevated and has been approved by Engineering and Emergency Management, but based on the existing FIRM maps, this facility lies within the designated 100-year flood plain. Also specific to the City of Perry, Spring and Pimple Creeks have flooded portions of Perry in the past.



## NFIP FIRM Map for City of Perry



As noted earlier, greater detail can be secured by expanding any panel from the website. As can be seen, the majority of City of Perry lies outside of the 100-year flood zone.

## Drought and Heat Wave

### About Drought

For a state that receives about 58 inches of rain annually, a discussion of drought in Florida might appear to be of little relevance. But drought is a part of our climate, just like hurricanes, thunderstorms, wildfires, and tornadoes. Unlike the other hazards that affect the state, droughts can impact large areas and last for months, even years.

So, what is drought? Drought is a difficult concept to define. It's typically defined as a prolonged period when there is a precipitation deficit from normal values. But what's important in defining a drought are the duration of these below normal precipitation amounts and their impacts on the state. Drought can affect water supplies, agriculture, and fire danger levels and is measured on the basis of the severity of these impacts.

The National Drought Mitigation Center has extensive resources on the concepts of drought, how it's defined and the different types of drought.

### Historic Drought

Because drought is defined on so many different levels, has differing impacts, and can happen on short or long time scales, it is hard to compare one drought to another. An examination of

weather records since 1900 reveals that in every decade there has been at least one severe and widespread drought somewhere within Florida. Droughts that began in 1906, 1927, 1945, 1950, 1955, 1961, 1968, 1980, 1984, 1998, and 2006 were the most severe.

A drought is a period of drier-than-normal conditions that results in water-related problems. Precipitation (rain or snow) falls in uneven patterns across the country. When no rain or only a small amount of rain falls, soils can dry out and plants can die. When rainfall is less than normal for several weeks, months, or years, the flow of streams and rivers decline. Water levels in lakes and reservoirs fall, and the depth to water in wells increases. If dry weather persists and water supply problems develop, the dry period can become a drought. The first evidence of drought usually is seen in records of rainfall. Within a short period of time, the amount of moisture in soils can begin to decrease. The effects of a drought on flow in streams and rivers or on water levels in lakes and reservoirs may not be noticed for several weeks or months. Water levels in wells may not reflect a shortage of rainfall for a year or more after the drought begins. A period of below-normal rainfall does not necessarily result in drought conditions. Some areas of the United States are more likely to have droughts than other areas. In humid, or wet, regions, a drought of a few weeks is quickly reflected in a decrease in soil moisture and in declining flow in streams. In arid, or dry, regions, people rely on ground water and water in reservoirs to supply their needs. They are protected from short-term droughts, but may have severe problems during long dry periods because they may have no other water source if wells or reservoirs go dry.

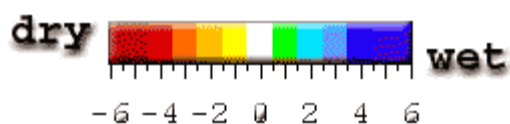
Temperatures that hover 10 degrees or more above the average high temperature for the region and last for several weeks are defined as a heat wave. Humid or muggy conditions, which add to the discomfort of high temperatures, occur when a "dome" of high atmospheric pressure traps hazy, damp air near the ground. Excessively dry and hot conditions can provoke dust storms and low visibility. Droughts occur when a long period passes without substantial rainfall. A heat wave combined with a drought is a very dangerous situation.

Heat kills by pushing the human body beyond its limits. Under normal conditions, the body's internal thermostat produces perspiration that evaporates and cools the body. However, in a heat wave and high humidity, evaporation is slowed and the body must work extra hard to maintain a normal temperature. Most heat disorders occur because the victim has been overexposed to heat or has over exercised for his or her age and physical condition. Other conditions that can induce heat-related illnesses include stagnant atmospheric conditions and poor air quality.

A prolonged drought can have a serious economic impact on a community. Increased demand for water and electricity may result in shortages of resources. Taylor County has not experienced any major droughts in the past several years. However, should a prolonged drought occur during the summer months, with temperatures above normal levels, there could be losses in certain areas of the agriculture production.

The **Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI)** has been the most commonly used drought index in the United States and was developed to measure intensity, duration, and spatial extent of drought. PDSI values are derived from measurements of precipitation, air temperature, and local soil moisture, along with prior values of these measures. Values range from -6.0 (extreme drought) to +6.0 (extreme wet conditions), and have been standardized to facilitate comparisons from region to region.

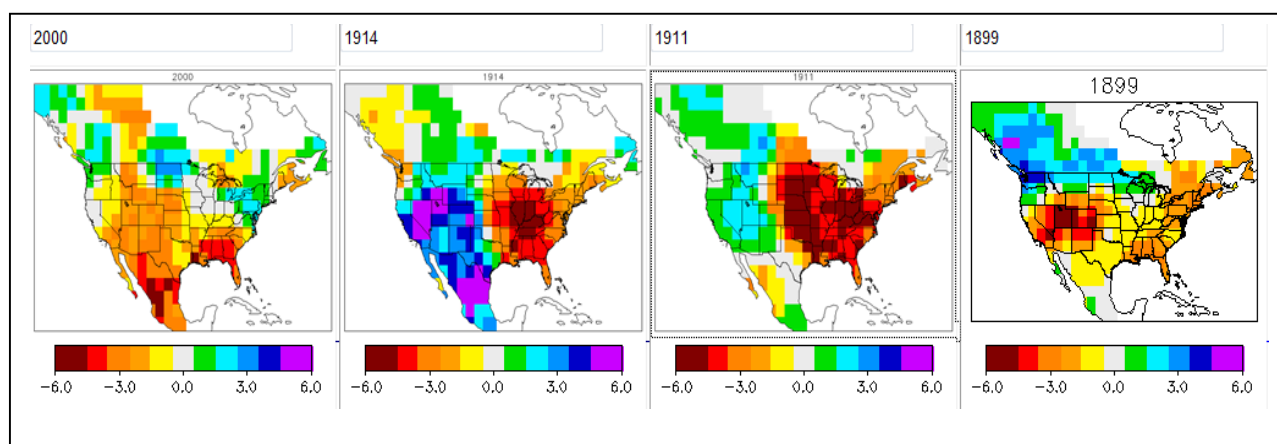
## Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI)



Source: [http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/paleo/drought/drght\\_pdsi.html](http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/paleo/drought/drght_pdsi.html)

In the recent past, Taylor County has documented several occurrences of drought. These are the more notable ones.

### Historical Droughts Impacting Taylor County



#### North American Drought Atlas PDSI Reconstructions, Version 2a - Annual Maps

<http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/paleo/pd08plot.pl>

Using data from the Palmer Drought Severity Indices (PDSI) for summer (June-August), the above data can be generated for the past 100 years, and beyond that into the 1700's based on data gathered from tree rings. Additional years of drought occurred in 1999, 1998, 1986, 1981, 1967, 1955, 1932, 1927, 1925, 1898, 1897, 1896, 1890, and 1849. Between 1845 – 2009, there have been approximately 18 years of extreme dry conditions, averaging one event every 8.25 years. Consequences have resulted in some drinking water wells going dry, and crop losses. Drought affects minimal tourist activities such as fishing and water sports.

#### 1. Probability

Heat related hazards such as drought or a heat wave can occur anywhere in the Taylor County area, however it has not been a major issue to date. The probability of a significant event of this nature occurring is relatively low and does not demand a great deal of attention by the County's resources. Records seem to mirror the National average every 8.25 years. Suwannee River Water Management District records reveal that Taylor County was in a drought period from 2009 until 2012 when Tropical Storm Debby occurred. If an issue arises, it will occur over a period of days and weeks, so there will be time for preparations and contingency planning at the time of the event.

Due to the hot and humid climate of Florida, all residents and business are used to high temperatures so this type of hazard does not represent as much of a hazard situation as it would to other areas with less water resources, air-conditioning, and refrigeration capabilities.

## **2. Future Development and Drought**

As Taylor County and the City of Perry grow, it increases the risks of drought and related heat issues. Higher population will increase the demand on water resources for human, agricultural and livestock needs. This will make the environment more prone to drought conditions. In addition, larger populations of humans and animals will increase the possibilities of injury, sickness, and death due to heat conditions.

## **3. Vulnerability Analysis**

The topography of Taylor County varies from coastline and marshes to wooded forests and production farmland making some areas more susceptible to damage from heat and drought. The inland areas with the timber forests and agricultural farms are most likely to be the most impacted in the event of extended heat and minimal rain. The timber industry could be most impacted with trees dying from drought and the even greater danger of forest fires due to the lack of moisture. Secondly the economy of the agricultural sector would be adversely affected by decreases in production and higher costs. There is minimal information about the effects of a long term drought in Taylor County, so more research is required to fully analyze the community's vulnerability. Besides the coastline and marsh area, the rest of Taylor County has equal risk and equal vulnerability to heat and drought.

## **4. The City of Perry - Vulnerability**

The City of Perry has a slightly different vulnerability to heat and drought than the rest of the county. The urban environment of the City and the surrounding areas puts a higher population of humans at risk from heat related illnesses. There are additional resources in the City that can aid these problems, but the human risk is higher than the rest of the county at large.

On the other hand, the city does not have a substantial economic risk from this hazard. The County areas with the high level of agriculture, livestock, and timber forest are much more economically vulnerable than the City of Perry.

## **Freeze and Winter Storms**

A winter storm can range from moderate snow over a few hours to blizzard conditions with high winds, freezing rain or sleet, heavy snowfall with blinding wind-driven snow and extremely cold temperatures that lasts several days. Some winter storms may be large enough to affect several states while others may affect only a single community. All winter storms are accompanied by cold temperatures and blowing precipitation, which can severely reduce visibility.

### **Freeze**

A freeze is when the surface air temperature is expected to be 32°F or below over a widespread area for a climatologically significant period of time. Use of the term is usually restricted to advective situations or to occasions when wind or other conditions prevent frost. "Killing" may be used during the growing season when the temperature is expected to be low enough for a sufficient duration to kill all but the hardiest herbaceous crops. A Freeze Warning is issued during the growing season when surface temperatures are expected to drop below



freezing over a large area for an extended period of time, regardless whether or not frost develops.

The climate in the Florida Panhandle is mild, compared to the remainder of the nation to the north, and winter storms of this nature are very rare. During the winter, Florida has approximately double the amount of hours of sunlight than the states to the north, resulting in milder temperatures, so winter storms and freezes are not a very high priority for the Taylor County LMS Working Group. However, should a prolonged freeze occur any time between January and March, there is potential risk to human life due to exposure to the weather and more importantly automobile accidents due to freezing road conditions.

In the winter of 1989, Taylor County suffered a major freeze lasting over two days. Temperatures remained below 32° during the day and dropped down to 17° at night, causing some roadways to ice over and creating hazardous traffic conditions. For example, approximately 52 traffic accidents, without major injuries, occurred one morning within an 8-mile section of Highway 19 between Pineland and the south county line. The death of one elderly person was also attributed to the freeze due to lack of adequate heating in the home. Electricity was out through the county due to problems with power lines and trees and debris. The restoration of services was also delayed by transportation issues caused by icy conditions.

During the past 5 years Taylor County has averaged freezing levels only 23 days below 32°.

## **1. Probability**

There is a distinct probability that winter weather will again impact anywhere in Taylor County in the near term. Every winter this possibility has to be considered and appropriate preparations must be made for traffic conditions and potential power outages. However, the chance of a seriously damaging winter season is not high when compared with the rest of the county. With this in mind, the probability of a significantly damaging winter storm is considered low by the LMS Working Group.

## **2. Vulnerability Analysis**

Vulnerability in Taylor County due to winter storms and freezing conditions can be characterized in three categories:

- Human health issues due to exposure. In severe conditions many Floridians will be unprepared for extreme cold. Being a state near the tropics, warm and hot temperatures are the norm. Therefore most residents focus on cooling and air-conditioning investments rather than heating. Some residents will not have sufficient heat and could be exposed and suffer the consequences. Other residents will cause themselves injury or worse using dangerous electric and propane heaters or even open fires. At least once per year, Taylor County opens a small shelter or puts one on standby to assist citizens without proper heating capabilities.
- Agricultural and livestock issues due to exposure. Much of Taylor County's economy is based on agriculture and livestock, so extreme cold conditions will severely impact this sector. Prolonged periods of cold will result in losses to crops and animals that will endanger the businesses of many small and medium sized farms.
- Transportation issues due to icy driving conditions. Highways 19, 98, 221 and 361 are the major transportation corridors for the County. With winter storms, these roads may

become icy causing dangerous conditions for commercial and residential traffic throughout the county. Accidents are a high probability with the subsequent injuries and economic impact. In addition, there will be an increase in costs to the county for providing services such as police for accident reporting and traffic control, public works for debris removal and road repairs, and emergency services for managing the event.

### **3. City of Perry - Vulnerability**

The likelihood of winter weather affecting the City of Perry is exactly the same as it is for the rest of the unincorporated County. Based on the overall vulnerability for the County, the City of Perry does differ in the lack of agriculture and commercial livestock. The City will be most vulnerable to transportation and traffic issues due to the greater number of roads and the higher and denser population. Also the larger number of people will increase the probability of injuries, illnesses or deaths related to the cold.

### **Sinkholes and Landslides**

Landslides are a serious geologic hazard common to almost every state in the United States. However, due to the topography of Taylor County landslides are less likely to occur and there have been none reported on record. It is estimated that nationally they cause up to \$2 billion in damages and between 25 to 50 deaths annually. Globally, landslides cause billions of dollars in damage and thousands of deaths and injuries each year.

Some landslides move slowly and cause damage gradually, whereas others move so rapidly that they can destroy property and take lives suddenly and unexpectedly. Gravity is the force driving landslide movement. Factors that allow the force of gravity to overcome the resistance of earth material to landslide movement include geological issues, saturation by water, steepening of slopes by erosion or construction, alternate freezing or thawing, earthquake shaking, and volcanic eruptions.

Landslides are typically associated with periods of heavy rainfall and tend to worsen the effects of flooding that often accompanies these events. In areas burned by forest and brush fires, a lower threshold of precipitation may initiate landslides. Florida is not particularly susceptible to landslides however; sinkholes are a similar phenomenon that does occur in the area and cause occasional damage.

Sinkholes are a common feature of Florida's landscape. They are only one of many kinds of karsts landforms, which include caves, disappearing streams, springs, and underground drainage systems, all of which occur in Florida. Karst is a generic term which refers to the characteristic terrain produced by the erosion processes associated with the chemical weathering and dissolution of limestone or dolomite, the two most common carbonate rocks in Florida. Dissolution of carbonate rocks begins when they are exposed to acidic water. Most rainwater is slightly acidic and usually becomes more acidic as it moves through decaying plant debris.

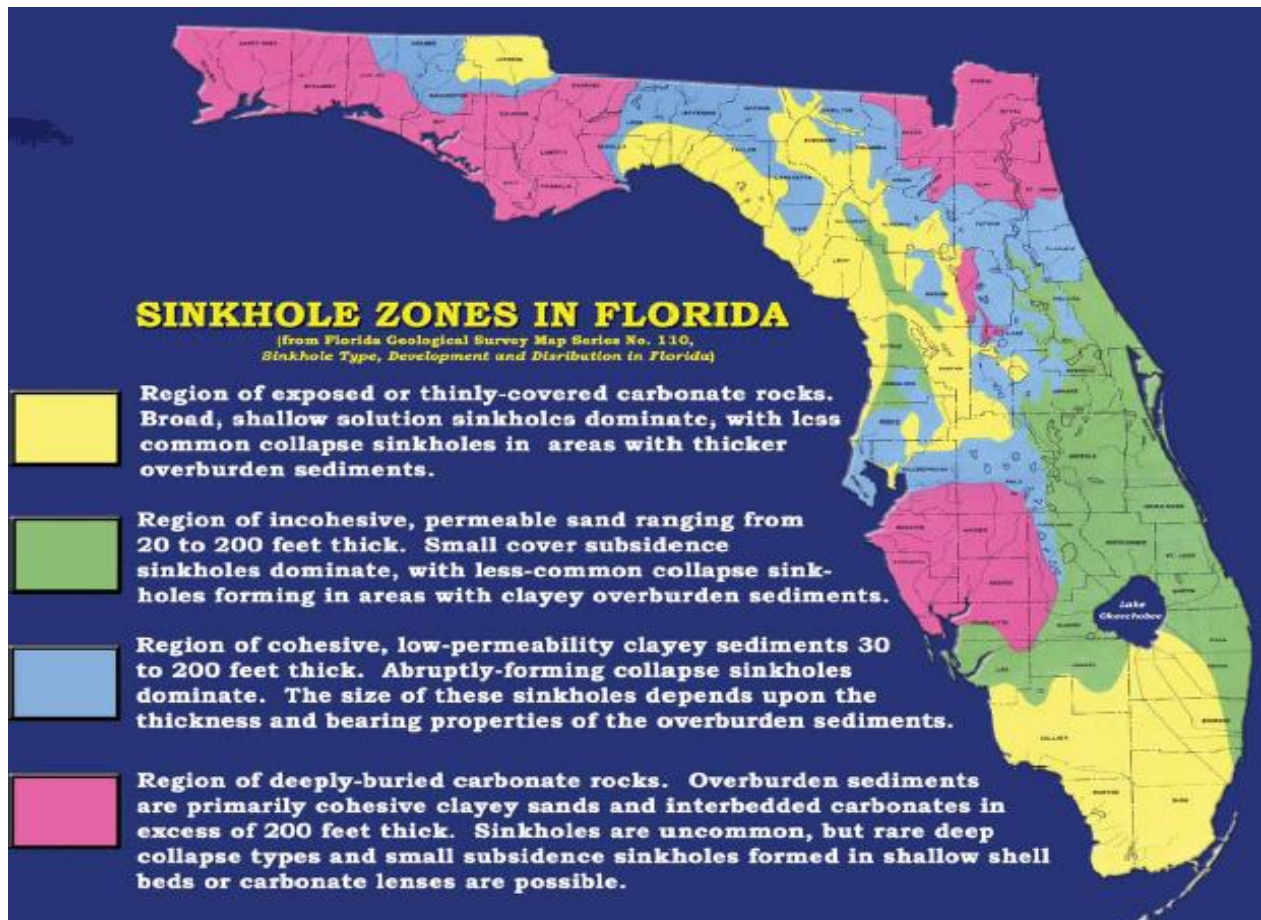
The limestone foundation underlying most of Florida is porous, allowing the acidic water to percolate through their strata, dissolving some limestone and carrying it away in solution. Over eons of time, this persistent erosion process has created extensive underground voids and drainage systems in much of the carbonate rocks throughout the state. Collapse of overlying sediments into the underground cavities produces sinkholes.

When groundwater discharges from an underground drainage system, it normally flows through a spring, such as Wakulla Springs, Silver Springs, or Rainbow Springs. Sinkholes can occur in the beds of streams, sometimes taking all of the stream's flow, creating an underground stream. Dry caves are parts of Karsts drainage systems that are above the water table, such as Marianna Caverns. The image below shows the damage caused by an active sinkhole in South Florida.

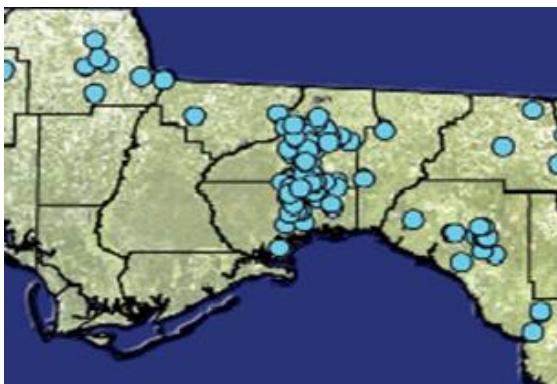
The following map from the U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, shows that Taylor County has two distinct risk zones for sinkholes. Most of the County is in the yellow area marking bare or thin covered limestone and the northeastern portion is blue designating it a higher risk area with 30 to 200 feet covering the limestone.



## Sinkhole Zones in Florida



The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) maintains the official sinkhole database for the State of Florida, and has over 2,759 individual reports. The following is pulled directly from the FDEP website, and is a site map of all reported sinkholes in the general area of Taylor County.



FDEP Sinkhole Atlas – Including Taylor County, Florida

Below are the known sinkholes in Taylor County pulled from the Department of Environmental Protection's sinkhole database.

## Sinkhole Database – Taylor County, Florida

County	Date Added	Date Revised	Year	Lat	Lon	City	Length	Width	Depth
TAYLOR		9/10/2006	1970	-83.49708	30.07647	PERRY	2	2	2
TAYLOR		9/10/2006	1972	-83.55900	30.00396	PERRY	25	25	20
TAYLOR			1984	-83.32500	29.77500	CLARA	2	6	2
TAYLOR			1984	-83.32500	29.77500	CLARA	2	6	2
TAYLOR			1969	-83.65139	29.97361	OKEFENOKEE SLOUGH	3	3	10
TAYLOR		9/15/2006	1970	-83.84815	30.14276	JOHNSON HAMMOCK	3	3	3
TAYLOR		9/15/2006	1970	-83.35972	29.68889	JENA	12	12	4
TAYLOR			1985	-83.54611	30.07694	PERRY	20	16	6
TAYLOR			1986	-83.55944	30.11722	PERRY, I-23	7	7	7
TAYLOR			1982	-83.57500	30.11667	PERRY, I-23	12	12	8
TAYLOR	5/2/2013		2013	-83.58298	30.05396		25	25	4
TAYLOR		9/13/2006	1971	-83.55278	30.07083	PERRY	11	11	5
TAYLOR		9/10/2006	1971	-83.55916	30.07730	PERRY	8	8	0
TAYLOR	12/17/2008		2008	-83.57012	30.11142	PERRY	25	0	6
TAYLOR	12/18/2008		2007	-83.58539	30.06013	PERRY	0	0	50
TAYLOR			1970	-83.68889	30.09583	HAMPTON SPRINGS	6	6	8
TAYLOR			1969	-83.51528	30.00417	PERRY	15	15	20
TAYLOR			1970	-83.67500	30.09306	HAMPTON SPRINGS	6	6	1
TAYLOR	2/16/2004		2003	-83.62472	29.96528	WARRIOR SWAMP	0	0	0
TAYLOR	3/18/2004		2000	-83.60389	30.12250	PERRY	0	0	0
TAYLOR	3/18/2004		2000	-83.53944	30.08500	PERRY	25	15	15
TAYLOR	2/28/2014		2014	-83.55829	30.16656	BOYD	2	2	0

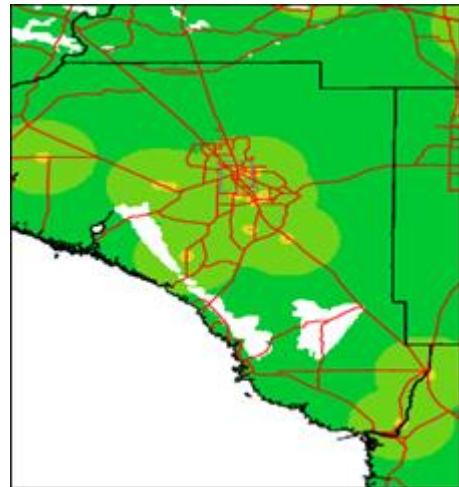
Source: [http://www.dep.state.fl.us/geology/geologictopics/sinkhole/sink\\_dis\\_excel.htm](http://www.dep.state.fl.us/geology/geologictopics/sinkhole/sink_dis_excel.htm)

## 1. Probability

The probability that a sinkhole will occur in Taylor County sometime in the near future is very high, but the likelihood of this hazard causing significant damage to the county in general is very low. These events are isolated and usually very small in geographic extent. This hazard is considered a relatively low priority for the LMS Working Group.

## 2. Vulnerability Analysis

Based on the data and modeling from the MEMPHIS risk assessment system the following map and reports detail the estimated vulnerability and damages associated with sinkhole hazards.



**Vulnerability – Sinkholes Taylor County**

### Risk Estimates – Sinkholes, Taylor County

Population at risk for KAC Sinkhole Risk							
Zone	Total	Minority	Over 65	Disabled	Poverty	Lang Iso	Sing Pnt
Low	2285	57	267	818	259	0	128
Medium	16638	4156	2315	7071	2891	0	1202
High	904	105	148	521	108	0	48
Extreme	760	209	69	326	142	0	50

Structures at Risk for KAC Sinkhole Risk							
Zone	Total	SF Res	Mob Home	MF Res	Commercial	Agriculture	Gov/Instit
Low	2520	715	465	133	27	41	1139
Medium	9236	4453	2438	286	403	175	1481
High	826	488	152	28	62	33	63
Very High	382	211	58	7	23	13	70
Extreme	158	82	46	5	4	3	18
Adjacent	7	6	1	0	0	0	0

Value of Structures by DOR Use for KAC Sinkhole Risk (\$Millions)							
Zone	Total	SF Res	Mob Home	MF Res	Commercial	Agriculture	Gov/Instit
Low	\$1,055.91	\$138.76	\$32.45	\$1.64	\$14.00	\$14.65	\$854.41
Medium	\$2,540.55	\$813.62	\$156.09	\$42.76	\$550.04	\$340.44	\$637.60
High	\$263.75	\$92.79	\$9.74	\$0.61	\$62.96	\$72.56	\$25.09
Very High	\$129.51	\$44.29	\$4.00	\$0.05	\$15.49	\$21.34	\$44.34
Extreme	\$21.92	\$12.51	\$2.79	\$0.02	\$1.14	\$0.49	\$4.97
Adjacent	\$0.62	\$0.58	\$0.04	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

### 3. Future Development and Sinkholes

Based on the levels of risk shown on the map above, the area around the City of Perry has a high degree of risk than other areas of the county. As the City continues to grow relatively more than the unincorporated County, the risks associated with sinkholes in this area will increase with the higher populations and the greater number of structures.

### 4. City of Perry – Vulnerability

The areas in and around the City of Perry are more at risk to sinkholes than other areas of the unincorporated County. Based on participation and feedback from the City Public Works Department, sinkholes can damage the city's infrastructure including water and sewer pipes and roads. Some of the roads at risk include Courtney Road and also 9<sup>th</sup> Street.

### 5. Previous Impacts

Taylor County has had multiple reports of small sinkholes that have opened on private property, but without any structure damage. In the areal flooding experienced in the Spring of 2014 a large 10'X 10' sinkhole opened in the vicinity of the flooding in a private driveway

off of Dewey McGuire Rd. Other small sinkholes opened on private property with size ranging from 1 foot across to 2 foot across.

In August/September 2015 the Steinhatchee area was impacted by over 20 inches of rainfall in a short period causing both riverine and areal flooding. As the water receded a sinkhole developed at an area on SR 51 north of Steinhatchee. The hole cost the FDOT over \$300,000 to repair and caused the roadway to be closed at various times during the month long process. Road closures caused long detours for residents, school students and the seasonal tourist and fishing industry. Several other small sinkholes (1'x1') opened during this same flooding event, including one on county maintained River Avenue and also on Granger Drive. All sinkholes on county maintained roads were quickly filled after each incident.

## **Coastal and Riverine Erosion**

Erosion is a process that involves the gradual wearing away, transportation, and movement of land. However, not all erosion is gradual. It can occur quite quickly as the result of a flash flood, coastal storm, or other event. Most of the geomorphic change that occurs in a river system is in response to a peak flow event. It is a natural process but its effects can be exacerbated by human activity. Erosion is a problem in developed areas where the disappearing land threatens development and infrastructure.

Taylor County has approximately 45 miles of low energy (no waves) coastline. Most of this coastal area is partially vulnerable to erosion caused by astronomical high tides or from storm surges. The extent of the erosion is minor, and not expected to exceed one foot of shore per decade. This can be exasperated by hurricanes or winter storms. Particular attention is focused on the roads that run along the coastlines. These roads tend to be impacted by saltwater and debris and over time the ground around the roads is eroded. This road damage is in constant need of repair by the County. River Road in Steinhatchee and Front Road in Dekle Beach are both very close to the coast and are vulnerable to erosion. During the 2015 flood event in Steinhatchee over 20 roads were underwater requiring various level of repair after water receded. This also can affect the other coastal communities of Dark Island, Keaton Beach, Ezell and Cedar Island.

The major rivers do have some erosion and the potential for more, but there is little established data for comparisons and analysis. Taylor County group does not consider this hazard to be a primary threat to human life or of significant economic potential. Further research about the probability, extent and damage associated with this hazard needs to be conducted and will be addressed in the future by the Taylor County LMS Work Group as applicable.

Most issues dealing with erosion will be related to flooding, storm and hurricane issues so most profiling and analysis has been conducted on these higher priority hazards.

### **1. Probability**

There is a low probability that Coastal or Riverine Erosion will seriously impact Taylor County and the City of Perry. When it does occur, it happens in conjunction with thunderstorms, hurricanes and other flooding events.

### **2. Future Development and Erosion**

As the County and the City of Perry grow and develop, the issue of erosion may become more important. This is especially true in light of the increased development considered in



the County Vision 2060 Plan where up to an extra 188,000 units could be built near the coastline.

### 3. Vulnerability Analysis

The area's most vulnerable to erosion are along the banks of the major rivers and creeks in the County. See the map below with the major watersheds delineated.

**Rivers of Taylor County**



Taylor County does not have fast flowing rivers, and is not susceptible to any significant degree of riverine erosion. The coastline is predominately tidal marsh land, and does not erode. The coastal area is not susceptible to subsidence either.

### 4. City of Perry – Vulnerability

The southern side of Perry follows the Fenholloway River that historically is not susceptible to erosion.

## Earthquakes

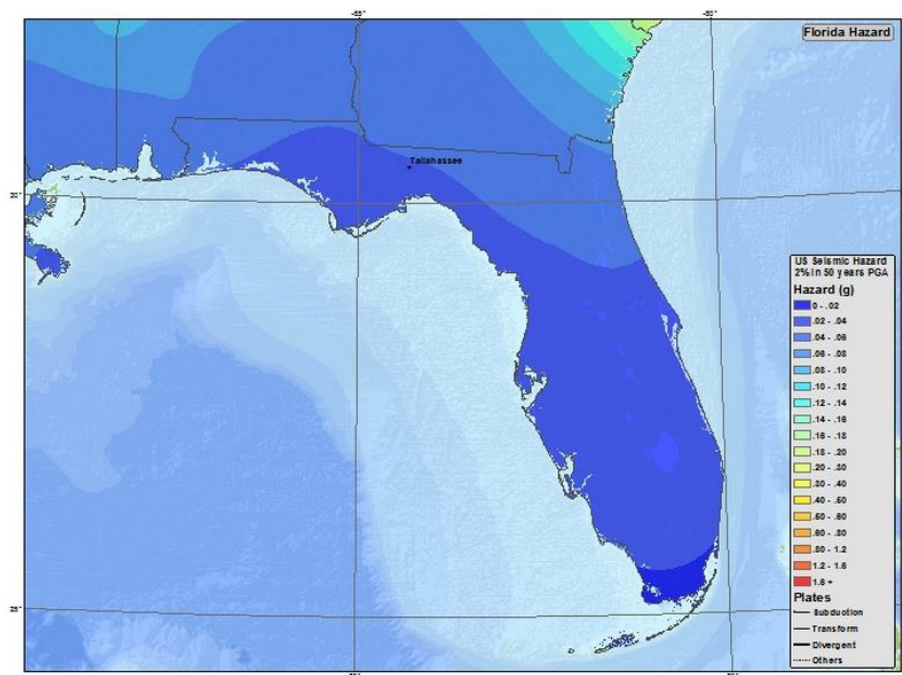
Most earthquakes are causally related to compression or tension stresses built up at the margins of the huge moving lithospheric plates that make up the earth's surface. The immediate cause of most shallow earthquakes is the sudden release of stress along a fault, or fracture in the earth's crust, resulting in the movement of the opposing blocks of rock past one another. These movements cause vibrations to pass through and around the earth in wave form, just as ripples are generated when a pebble is dropped into water. Volcanic eruptions, rock-falls, landslides, and explosions can also cause a quake, but most of these are of only local extent.

Earthquakes are categorized by the **Richter Earthquake Magnitude Scale**:

Magnitude	Earthquake Effects
2.5 or less	Usually not felt, but can be recorded by seismograph.
2.5 to 5.4	Often felt, but only causes minor damage.
5.5 to 6.0	Slight damage to buildings and other structures.
6.1 to 6.9	May cause a lot of damage in very populated areas.
7.0 to 7.9	Major earthquake. Serious damage.
8.0 or greater	Great earthquake. Can totally destroy communities near the epicenter.

The entire State of Florida is in the lowest risk category for earthquakes as seen in the Seismic Hazard Map below from the USGS.

Seismic Hazard Map – State of Florida



<http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/states/florida/hazards.php>



Seismic activity in the Atlantic Ocean can trigger a tsunami event. The probability of this type of event occurring is very small however it needs to be considered. Because of the location of Taylor County in the Gulf of Mexico, this possibility is less than for locations on the east coast of Florida.

### **1. Probability**

The probability is extremely low that a major earthquake will impact Taylor County and cause significant damage. Taylor County is in the low risk category for seismic activity and there are no past-recorded incidents.

### **2. Future Development and Earthquakes**

As the County grows and there is a larger population with more infrastructure there will be more vulnerability to earthquakes. However, the probability remains extremely low that this event will impact Taylor County.

### **3. Vulnerability Analysis**

If an earthquake were to affect Taylor County and the City of Perry it would most likely not cause significant damage or loss of life.

### **4. Future Development and Earthquakes**

No foreseeable future development trends will significantly alter the risks and vulnerability of Taylor County to earthquakes and seismic activity.

### **5. City of Perry - Vulnerability**

There are no differences in the extent, risks and vulnerability for the City of Perry and Taylor County. The City does have a higher and denser population and much more infrastructure and buildings, however the risk of seismic activity is very low and the chances of significant damage are even lower.



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## Consolidated Hazards Analysis Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

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### Taylor County Board of County Commissioners Department of Emergency Management

#### A. Methodology & Scope

The Taylor County Consolidated Hazards Analysis provides an analysis of the major hazards to which Taylor County is vulnerable and any assumptions made during the planning process. Hazards were identified by analyzing the historical occurrences in Taylor County and the City of Perry and by reviewing the geography, climatology and other natural features that increase human and economic risks. Before a community can plan how to deal with potential disasters, the hazards that can lead to these disasters must be identified. A hazards analysis is an essential element in disaster preparedness planning to minimize loss of life, human suffering, and damage to public and private property. Conducting a hazards analysis is a useful early step in planning for hazard mitigation, response, and recovery. This method provides Taylor County and the City of Perry with a sense of hazard priorities, or relative risk. It doesn't predict the occurrence of a particular hazard, but it does "quantify" the risk of one hazard compared with another. By doing this analysis, planning can first be focused where the risk is greatest.

Information found in this consolidated hazards analysis came from the following Taylor County Emergency Management plans: Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (2012), Local Mitigation Strategy (2010), Debris Management Plan (2008), Catastrophic Logistics Plan (2012), and Long-term Recovery Plan (2012). This includes updated information on demographics, new codes or ordinances, hazard analyses, risk assessments, recent event impacts, or areas of general interest.

This hazards analysis is thorough and meets all the standards and requirements for hazard identification and analysis of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. This hazards analysis also serves as the document of record for Taylor County hazard history. As with any written plan this is a living document that should be updated annually or following any disaster impact in Taylor County.

This hazards analysis serves unincorporated Taylor County and the City of Perry.



## **B. Community Profile**

### **Geographic Information**

Taylor County is located in the Big Bend of Florida, centrally on the west coast, between the northern panhandle and the southern peninsula. Taylor County is bordered on the north by Madison County, on the south by the Gulf of Mexico, on the east by Dixie County and Lafayette County and on the west by Jefferson County.

Taylor County encompasses 1,043.31 square miles. The County has approximately 50 miles of coastline on the Gulf of Mexico, which is mostly comprised of marshland. Approximately 70% of Taylor County is comprised of timberland. Elevation in Taylor County ranges from zero to 90 feet with an average of 26 feet.

The primary highways in the County include United States' Highways 19, 27, 98 and 221. U.S. 98 and 27 accommodate east/west travel and U. S. 19/27Alt. and 221 accommodate the north/south travel. The city of Perry is approximately 25 miles south of Interstate 10. There are also two railroads operating in Taylor County, the CSX Transportation Railroad and the Southern Railway.

Taylor County's geology is characterized by limestone formations overlain in areas by clays and sands. The upper limestone formations constitute the Floridian aquifer system. The Floridian aquifer is characterized by solution cavities along fractures and bedding planes in the limestone. Sinkholes are often formed in limestone by collapse of solution cavities and propagation of the collapse to the surface. A number of sinks and springs occur along the banks of the Suwannee River. The Floridian aquifer is comprised of three formations in Taylor County. These formations are the Crystal River, Suwannee and Alachua Formations.

The eastern boundary of the county is formed by San Pedro Bay (low-lying area) and the Steinhatchee River. The western boundary of the County is the Aucilla River. The Steinhatchee River and its tributaries drain large swampy areas in the south and central parts of the county, including San Pedro Bay and Mallory Swamp. The Steinhatchee also runs southwest to the Gulf of Mexico. In addition, the Econfinia and Fenholloway Rivers also flow southwest into the Gulf of Mexico.

The water tends to flow from the northeast to the southwest, with a considerable amount being received from San Pedro Bay. San Pedro Bay is a large cypress and timber swamp encompassing the northeastern part of the county. The water flows through flood control canals and through and around the City of Perry into the Gulf of Mexico.

The Steinhatchee River is approximately 30 miles in length and flows southwest forming the southeast boundary of the County. The Fenholloway River is also approximately 30 miles in length and flows southwest extending from the central portion of the County near the City of Perry into the Gulf of Mexico. The Aucilla River, which forms in the counties north of Taylor County, flows southwest and forms the western boundary of the County. Total water area in Taylor County, including rivers, lakes, ponds, streams and wetlands is estimated at approximately 317,697 acres.

The coastal areas, approximately 50 miles of tidal marsh, are most vulnerable to flooding from hurricanes. All of the coastal area lies within the tropical storm flood zone. The category five (5) hurricane flood zone extends as much as eight (8) miles inland.

Inland flooding usually occurs around the Steinhatchee, Econfina, Aucilla and Fenholloway Rivers. This land is mostly low-lying with elevation ranging from sea level at the coast to as much as 15 feet inland along the rivers. Flooding along the rivers is usually a result of heavy rainfall resulting in riverbank overflow and ponding or from coastal storm surge.

### **C. Demographics**

According to 2012 US Census estimates, Taylor County has an estimated population of 22,715, up from 22,570 from the 2010 US Census count. This includes the estimated City of Perry population of 7006. As of April 2014 this includes 1445 inmates at the Taylor Correctional Institution. Taylor County's strong economy, coupled with its appeal to retirees and tourists, suggests the area's population will continue to grow. The 2010 Census revealed that Taylor County's population is 22,570 and in 2016, the population is estimated to be 26,768, with an annual growth rate of 2.4%. These demographic trends – when combined with the County's exposure to hurricanes and other hazards – illustrate the potential vulnerability of citizens and tourists to major disasters. The following statistics highlight the vulnerability of the County's population:

- The population density of Taylor County is 21.8 persons per square mile. The population is distributed 30.9% within the only municipality, Perry, and 69.1% within the unincorporated area.
- Without the State's prison inmates the estimated population would be 21270.
- The age distribution in Taylor County is as follows: 5.7% are between 0-5 years old; 19.1% persons are under 18 years old; and 16.9% are over 65 years old. Females are 43.5% of the population.
- Taylor County has a moderate seasonal tourist population primarily in the coastal communities based on fishing and scallop seasons.
- 5.4% of the population has a language other than English spoken at home. Approximately 17% of American adults report some degree of hearing loss. (Deaf Service Center Association)
- An estimated 38.5 percent of the County's total housing units are manufactured homes, which have historically been vulnerable to high winds, flooding and storm surge.
- Approximately 3,843 individuals in the County are 65 years or older, which represents 16.9 percent of the total population. The elderly are more vulnerable than other population segments to the effects of disasters.
- Marshall Health and Rehabilitation Center is the only nursing home in Taylor County. The facility is licensed for 120 beds.
- In April 2014, 70 citizens were registered and qualified with the Taylor County Department of Emergency Management as a special needs client with 30 of those in need of transportation to a special needs shelter. Also 397 total are registered with 64 in need of transportation to a public shelter.
- There are very few individuals who can be classified as migrant, transient or seasonal workers in Taylor County. 10% of the population work in agriculture related industry.

<b>People QuickFacts</b>	<b>Taylor County</b>	<b>Florida</b>
Population, 2013 estimate	NA	19,552,860
Population, 2012 estimate	22,744	19,320,749
Population, 2010 (April 1) estimates base	22,568	18,802,690
Population, percent change, April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2013	NA	4.0%
Population, percent change, April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2012	0.8%	2.8%
Population, 2010	22,570	18,801,310
Persons under 5 years, percent, 2012	5.7%	5.5%
Persons under 18 years, percent, 2012	19.1%	20.7%
Persons 65 years and over, percent, 2012	16.9%	18.2%
Female persons, percent, 2012	43.5%	51.1%
White alone, percent, 2012 (a)	75.8%	78.3%
Black or African American alone, percent, 2012 (a)	21.0%	16.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent, 2012 (a)	0.8%	0.5%
Asian alone, percent, 2012 (a)	0.7%	2.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent, 2012 (a)	Z	0.1%
Two or More Races, percent, 2012	1.6%	1.9%
Hispanic or Latino, percent, 2012 (b)	3.9%	23.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent, 2012	72.3%	57.0%
Living in same house 1 year & over, percent, 2008-2012	85.2%	83.7%
Foreign born persons, percent, 2008-2012	2.5%	19.3%
Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2008-2012	5.4%	27.3%
High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25+, 2008-2012	77.7%	85.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25+, 2008-2012	11.0%	26.2%
Veterans, 2008-2012	2,478	1,606,758
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2008-2012	21.5	25.8
Housing units, 2012	10,942	9,031,051
Homeownership rate, 2008-2012	81.7%	68.1%
Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2008-2012	3.1%	30.1%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2008-2012	\$88,800	\$170,800
Households, 2008-2012	7,748	7,147,013
Persons per household, 2008-2012	2.58	2.58
Per capita money income in past 12 months (2012 dollars), 2008-2012	\$17,728	\$26,451
Median household income, 2008-2012	\$34,634	\$47,309
Persons below poverty level, percent, 2008-2012	19.1%	15.6%

Source: 2008-2012 US Census American Community Survey

## D. Economic Profile

The average household size in Taylor County is 2.58 persons. In 2014 manufacturing continues to be the largest industry followed by education & healthcare, public administration, retail trade, professional services and finance & insurance related. Taylor County leads the State of Florida in forest products production.

Industry	Estimate	Percent
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	8,293	8,293
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	204	2.5%
Construction	347	4.2%
Manufacturing	1,695	20.4%
Wholesale trade	242	2.9%
Retail trade	1,150	13.9%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	88	1.1%
Information	60	0.7%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	449	5.4%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	495	6.0%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	1,679	20.2%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	484	5.8%
Other services, except public administration	463	5.6%
Public administration	937	11.3%

Business QuickFacts	
Private nonfarm establishments, 2011	402
Private nonfarm employment, 2011	4,682
Private nonfarm employment, percent change, 2010-2011	1.7%
Nonemployer establishments, 2011	1,007
Total number of firms, 2007	1,475
Black-owned firms, percent, 2007	F
American Indian- and Alaska Native-owned firms, percent, 2007	F
Asian-owned firms, percent, 2007	S
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander-owned firms, percent, 2007	F
Hispanic-owned firms, percent, 2007	F
Women-owned firms, percent, 2007	S
Manufacturers' shipments, 2007 (\$1000)	595,497
Merchant wholesaler sales, 2007 (\$1000)	D
Retail sales, 2007 (\$1000)	207,073
Retail sales per capita, 2007	\$9,886
Accommodation and food services sales, 2007 (\$1000)	19,967
Building permits, 2012	21

Source: 2008-2012 US Census American Community Survey

#### Key

(a) Includes persons reporting only one race.  
(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories.  
D: Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information  
F: Fewer than 25 firms  
FN: Footnote on this item for this area in place of data  
NA: Not available  
S: Suppressed; does not meet publication standards  
X: Not applicable  
Z: Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown

There are 7,920 households in the County, which contribute to the 8,293 residents in the labor force. The unemployment rate in 2012 was 12.6%. The per capita personal income was \$17,728, and the median household income in was \$34,634. Taylor County has a poverty rate of 19.1%. There are 10,947 housing units in Taylor County, with a median value of owner-occupied units at \$88,800.

<b>Housing Units</b>	<b>Taylor County</b>	<b>Florida</b>
<b>Total Housing Units</b>	10,947	8,983,414
Occupied Housing Units	79.6%	70.8%
Vacant Housing Units	20.4%	29.2%
<b>Units In Structure</b>		
Total housing units	8,983,414	10,947
1-unit, detached	4,868,478	6,271
1-unit, attached	560,757	65
2 units	197,577	22
3 or 4 units	343,790	141
5 to 9 units	448,796	40
10 to 19 units	528,952	24
20 or more units	1,181,287	113
Mobile home	841,641	4,217
Boat, RV, van, etc.	12,136	54
<b>Year Structure Built</b>		
Total housing units	8,983,414	10,947
Built 2010 or later	20,585	79
Built 2000 to 2009	1,790,770	1,661
Built 1990 to 1999	1,571,652	2,749
Built 1980 to 1989	1,947,182	2,204
Built 1970 to 1979	1,673,723	1,609
Built 1960 to 1969	887,044	654
Built 1950 to 1959	683,226	947
Built 1940 to 1949	212,005	407
Built 1939 or earlier	197,227	637
<b>Value</b>		
Owner-occupied units	4,865,400	6,332
Less than \$50,000	420,092	1,568
\$50,000 to \$99,999	799,656	2,003
\$100,000 to \$149,999	801,904	904
\$150,000 to \$199,999	825,794	787
\$200,000 to \$299,999	976,845	544
\$300,000 to \$499,999	667,348	189
\$500,000 to \$999,999	277,450	231
\$1,000,000 or more	96,311	106
Median (dollars)	\$170,800	\$88,800

Source: 2008-2012 US Census American Community Survey



## E. Hazards Analysis

Taylor County and the City of Perry are vulnerable to numerous natural and man-made hazards. Hazards were identified by analyzing the historical occurrences in Taylor County and the City of Perry and by reviewing the geography, climatology and other natural features that increase human and economic risks.

**Probability** was defined as follows:

**High** – Occurs at least once every two years

**Medium** – Occurs at least once every five years

**Low** – Occurrences less frequently than five years

**Magnitude** was defined as follows:

**Catastrophic** – the entire county is potentially affected by an event

**Major** – Most of the county is potentially affected by the event

**Minor** – Only a specific area of the county is potentially affected

**Negligible** – Damages and impacts are very localized and minor

Hazard	Priority Ranking	Probability	Extent
Hurricanes and Tropical Storms	Very High	High	Cat 2 every 5 years
Tornadoes	High	High	EF2 Every 3 years
Severe Storms	High	High	58 mph winds
Forest Fires	High	High	10 Acres Average
Floods Areal	High	Medium	2 Feet Average
Floods Riverine	High	High	2 Feet Average
Floods Coastal	High	Low	3 Feet Average
Drought	Medium	Medium	KBDI<400 Average
Heat Wave			2 days above 100° per yr
Freezes / Winter Storms	Medium	Low	23 days below 32° per yr
Sinkholes	Low	Medium	2*2*2' per occur
Coastal and Riverine Erosion	Low	Medium	20 roads per year
Hazardous Materials Incident	Low	Low	Localized
Civil Unrest	Low	Low	Localized
Transportation Incident	Low	Low	Localized
Earthquakes	Low	Low	None
Tsunami	Low	Low	None
Dam / Levee Failure	Not Applicable	Low	N/A

Since the recent earthquake in Haiti (2010), which had the potential to produce a significant tsunami, a new emphasis has been placed on this type of natural hazard. Taylor County has never been impacted by a tsunami. The effects of a tsunami would be almost identical to the impact of the storm surge from a major hurricane although the warning time would be much shorter. Therefore, any potential hurricane mitigation initiatives would automatically protect against a seismically originated

tsunami. For these reasons, this hazard will not be addressed in this study. There are no dams or levees in the Taylor County.

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

The ELVIS data was updated for 2010 by applying a growth factor to the data. According to the Florida Department of Revenue, Taylor County property assessments, based on just values, real, personal, and centrally assessed property, grew by 31.5% between 2005 – 2009. Given the coefficients used in the ELVIS and MEMPHIS data sets do not change with time, they did not need to be adjusted. The growth factor of 31.5% is applied to the value of loss estimates between 2005 and 2009. Even though there was a significant down turn in the national economy in 2009, that data is not available for this report, but tax assessors estimate that the lowered property values are expected to be temporary, and will return to normal in the near future.

### Comparative Tax Revenues – Taylor County

<b>Florida Department of Revenue – Property Tax Oversight</b> Comparative Statement of 2010-2103 Tax Rolls for Just Values, Real, Personal and Centrally Assessed Property				
Year	2010	2011	2012	2013
Tax Rolls	\$2,185B	\$2,101B	\$2,129B	\$2,107B

*Source: 2013 Florida Property Valuations and Tax Data, March 2014, Florida Department of Revenue*

The loss values for Taylor County and the City of Perry have been calculated based on the hazards the jurisdiction is vulnerable to. The combined vulnerability of the jurisdictions is significant, and adds credence to the need to reduce the community’s risk and vulnerability to these hazards.

### Loss Values

#### Loss Values for Taylor County per \$1,000 by FDOR Use Code

Hazard	SF Res	Mob Home	MF Res	Commercial	Agriculture	Gov/Instit
Wind	0.6206	0.7864	0.6206	0.6206	0.6206	0.6206
Wind (5mph)	0.3756	0.4776	0.3756	0.3756	0.3756	0.3756
Flood	2.0729	1.9694	1.8866	2.0729	2.0729	2.1354
Flood (1ft)	1.6809	1.5968	1.5296	1.6809	1.6809	1.7313
Earthquake	0.0069	0.0066	0.0071	0.0071	0.0059	0.0071
Sinkhole	0.0223	0.0212	0.0237	0.0223	0.0244	0.0230
Forest Fire	0.0273	0.0273	0.0273	0.0273	0.0273	0.0273
Exposure	\$1.126B	\$222.93M	\$45.32M	\$645.47M	\$581.44M	\$1.64B

### Loss Values – City of Perry

#### Loss Values for the City of Perry per \$1,000 by FDOR Use Code

Hazard	SF Res	Mob Home	MF Res	Commercial	Agriculture	Gov/Instit
Wind	0.5781	0.7327	0.5781	0.5781	0.5781	0.5781
Wind (5mph)	0.3524	0.4480	0.3524	0.3524	0.3524	0.3524

Flood	0.0200	0.0190	0.0182	0.0200	0.0200	0.0206
Flood (1ft)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Earthquake	0.0069	0.0066	0.0071	0.0071	0.0059	0.0071
Sinkhole	0.0324	0.0307	0.0343	0.0324	0.0353	0.0333
Forest Fire	0.0224	0.0224	0.0224	0.0224	0.0224	0.0224
Exposure	\$504.72M	\$27.54M	\$30.52M	\$256.66M	\$344.45M	\$57.23M

## F. Hazard Vulnerability Analysis

### 1. Hurricanes and Tropical Storms

#### Hurricane Characteristics

A hurricane is a tropical storm with winds that have reached a constant speed of 74 miles per hour or more. Hurricane winds blow in a large counter clockwise spiral around a relatively calm center known as the "eye". The "eye" is generally 20 to 30 miles wide, and the storm may extend outward as much as 400 miles. As a hurricane approaches, the skies will begin to darken and winds will grow in strength. As a hurricane nears land, it can bring torrential rains, high winds, and storm surges. A single hurricane can last for more than two weeks over open waters and can run a path across the entire length of the eastern seaboard. August and September are the peak months during the Atlantic hurricane season that lasts from June 1 through November 30. Taylor County has not experienced a hurricane during the past 5 years.

#### Tropical Storm Characteristics

A tropical storm, also known as a tropical cyclone, begins as a tropical depression and is a rotating, organized system of clouds and thunderstorms that originates over tropical or subtropical waters and has a closed low-level circulation. A Tropical Storm is a cyclone with maximum sustained winds of 39 to 73 mph (34 to 63 knots). While hurricanes pose the greatest threat to life and property, tropical storms can also be devastating. Floods from heavy rains and severe weather, such as tornadoes, can cause extensive damage and loss of life. In June, 2012, slow moving Tropical Storm Debby created significant impacts to Taylor County for several days, including freshwater flooding, storm surge flooding, and trees and power lines blown down due to gusty winds. Rainfall caused numerous small creeks, streams, and rivers to rapidly exceed their banks and flood adjacent communities. River flooding along the Steinhatchee River impacted at least 50 homes.

#### Potential Storm Tide Height (In feet above NAVD88)

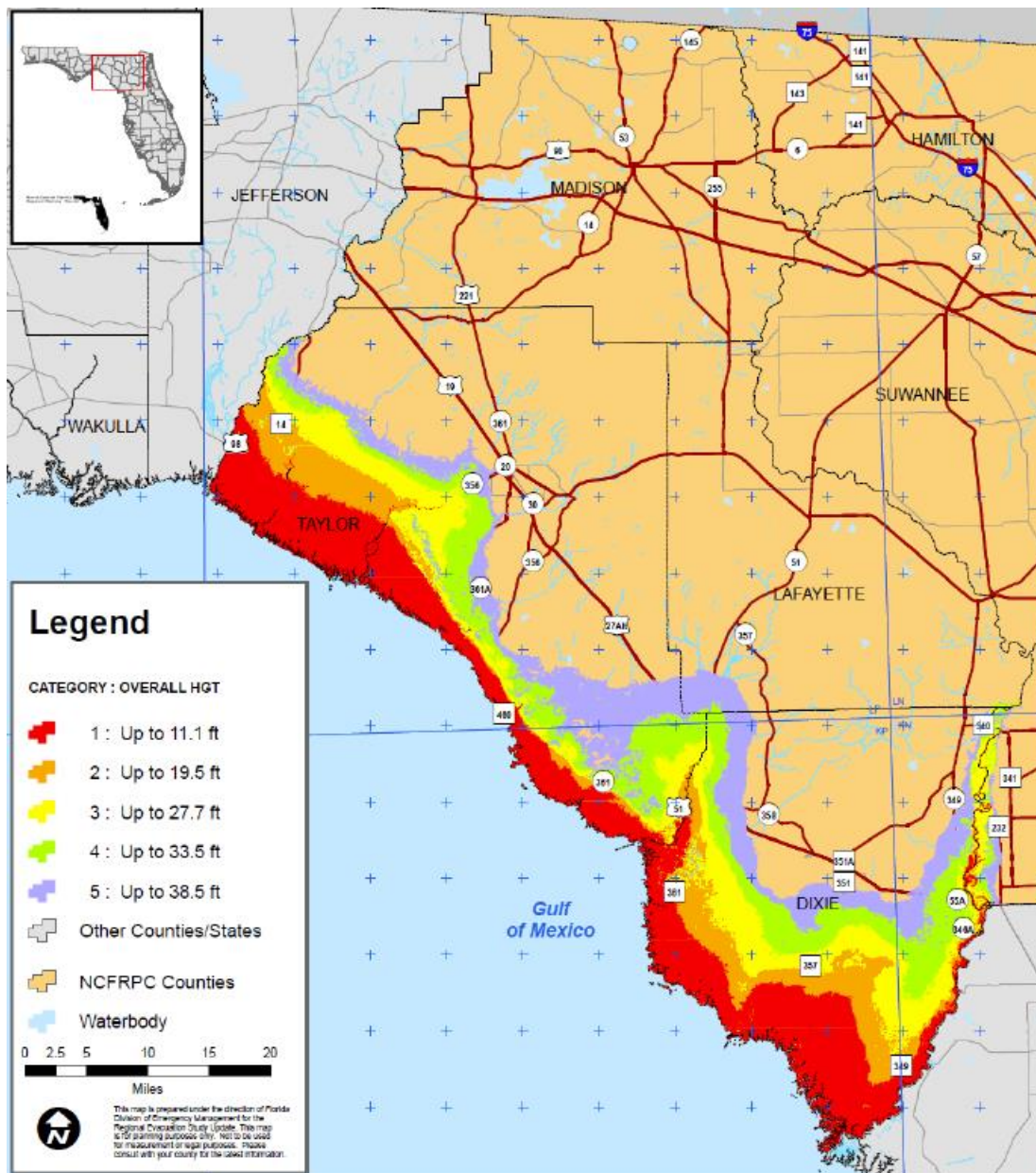
Storm Strength*	Storm Tide**
Category 1	Up to 11.1'
Category 2	Up to 19.5'
Category 3	Up to 27.7'
Category 4	Up to 33.5'

Category 5	Up to 38.5'
*Based on Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale **Surge heights represent the maximum values from SLOSH MOM's	

Most of the 45 mile coastline for Taylor County is tidal marsh, all of which lies within the hurricane flood zone. The flood zone extends 2 to 8 miles inland from the coast. The three

main hazards caused by a hurricane are: (1) storm surge; (2) high winds; and (3) rain induced freshwater flooding. The height of the storm surge above mean sea level varies with hurricane strength, direction of travel and location of landfall. During a Category 5 hurricane, surge induced flooding can occur over 10 miles inland.

### Storm Tide Limits for the North Central Florida Region



Statewide Regional Evacuation Study



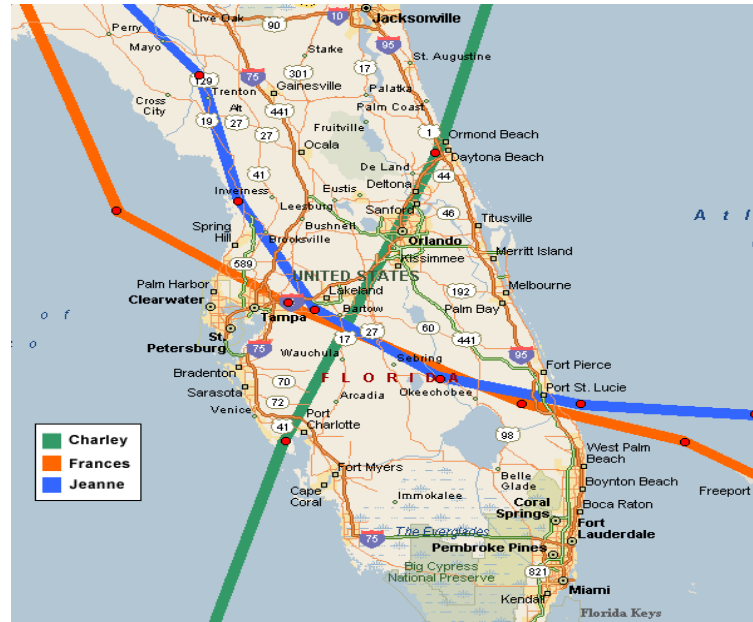


On March 12-13, 1993, the Taylor County coast was hit by a Winter Storm that was eventually named the Storm of the Century. The entire coastline was devastated by a 12-foot storm surge with four to six feet of wave action that lasted three hours, equal to a low category 1 hurricane. Eleven people lost their lives on Dekle and Keaton Beaches. Multiple homes and structures were damaged including four homes in Dekle Beach, a motel and all the docks and marinas. Total winter storm damage estimates were placed at fifty million dollars in personal property damages. As a result, a Presidential declaration was issued for the cost of restoration and response. In Taylor County alone, this amount was placed at above \$2.0 Million and the County received approximately \$1.5 Million from FEMA in Public Assistance in response to this rare winter coastal storm.

## The 2004 Hurricane Season

The 2004 hurricane season was unprecedented with four major storms hitting the United States, each causing significant damages. The four storms included Frances, Jeanne, Ivan, and Charlie. Taylor County was luckily not directly hit by any of the four hurricanes, however the County was impacted by the storms nonetheless. Taylor County was on alert and was prepared for impact from both Ivan and Charlie. However Charlie turned east and hit the area near Sarasota and Ivan continued north to make landfall near the Florida-Alabama border. The other two storms, Frances and Jeanne made landfall on the east coast of Florida but both traveled over Taylor County as the systems weakened. See the map below showing

the storm paths. In the aftermath of these four storms, there was significant debris throughout the county with three huge piles remaining. Many houses experienced roof damage and a police vehicle was damaged. Power outages lasted for up to 7 days and affected 1000's throughout the southern part of the county. All four storms were federally declared events.



**2004 Hurricane Season - Florida**

## Probability

Hurricane season is an annual event that produces a series of storms that randomly impact locations throughout the Caribbean, the Gulf of Mexico and the entire eastern seaboard of the United States. The probability of a hurricane occurring and causing damage is very high. Eventually a storm will strike Taylor County either directly or indirectly. It is difficult to predict when a storm will hit, where exactly it will strike, the intensity, or the duration, however it is very important for Taylor County to prepare for hurricanes and adopt responsible mitigation measures to lessen the potential damages.

## 2013 Tropical Cyclone Landfall Probabilities – Taylor County Florida

### Current State Data (Climatology in Parentheses):

State Name	Probability of Hurricane Impact	Probability of Major Hurricane Impact
Florida	63.1% (51.0%)	28.1% (21.0%)

### Current Regional Data (Climatology in Parentheses):

Region Number	Probability of 1 or More Named Storms Making Landfall in the Region	Probability of 1 or More Hurricanes Making Landfall in the Region	Probability of 1 or More Intense Hurricanes Making Landfall in the Region
4	38.4% (29.3%)	18.9% (13.9%)	2.2% (1.6%)

### Current Taylor County Data (Climatology in Parentheses):

County Name	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 ( $\geq 40$ mph) Wind Gusts in the County	Probability of Hurricane-Force ( $\geq 75$ mph) Wind Gusts in the County	Probability of Intense Hurricane-Force ( $\geq 115$ mph) Wind Gusts in the County
Taylor	7.5% (5.4%)	3.3% (2.4%)	.4% (.3%)	29.2% (21.9%)	8.7% (6.3%)	2.2% (1.6%)

### 50 Year Regional Data:

Region Number	50 Year Probability of 1 or More Named Storms Making Landfall in the Region	50 Year Probability of 1 or More Hurricanes Making Landfall in the Region	50 Year Probability of 1 or More Intense Hurricanes Making Landfall in the Region
4	>99.9%	>99.9%	54.8%

### 50 Year Taylor County Data:

County Name	50 Year Probability of 1 or More Named Storms Making Landfall in the County	50 Year Probability of 1 or More Hurricanes Making Landfall in the County	50 Year Probability of 1 or More Intense Hurricanes Making Landfall in the County	50 Year Probability of Tropical Storm-Force ( $\geq 40$ mph) Wind Gusts in the County	50 Year Probability of Hurricane-Force ( $\geq 75$ mph) Wind Gusts in the County	50 Year Probability of Intense Hurricane-Force ( $\geq 115$ mph) Wind Gusts in the County
Taylor	94.2%	70.2%	11.8%	>99.9%	96.5%	55.4%

Note: The United States Landfalling Hurricane Web Project has been co-developed by William Gray's Tropical Meteorology Research Project at [Colorado State University](http://colorado.edu/~geo) and the [GeoGraphics Laboratory](http://geographics.org) at [Bridgewater State College](http://bridgewater.edu).

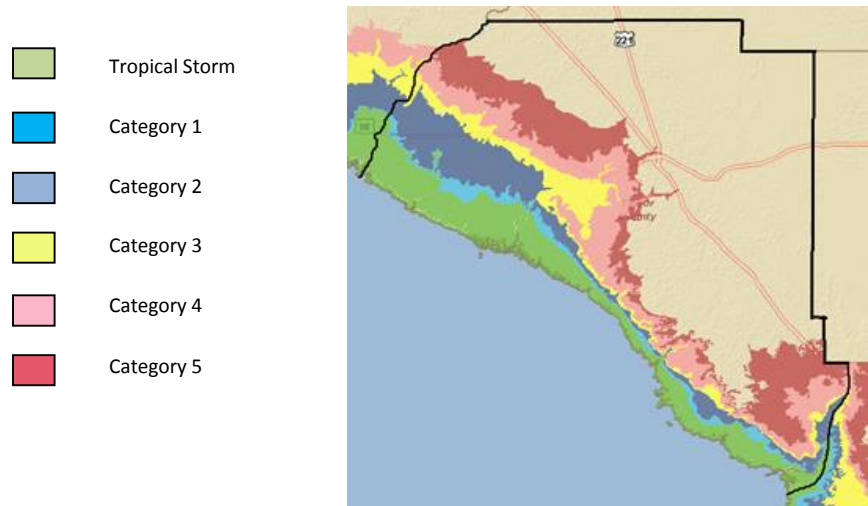
Source: <http://landfalldisplay.geolabvirtualmaps.com/>

## Hurricane Vulnerability Analysis

The area along the coastline is the area most vulnerable to hurricanes; however the entire County is at risk from a direct hit from a category 3, 4, or 5 event. Approximately 3,000 persons live in the coastal areas especially in the communities of Dark Island, Dekle Beach, Keaton Beach, Ezell, Steinhatchee and Cedar Island. Every year there are multiple evacuation notices for citizens along the coast. Over 300 persons live in flood-prone areas



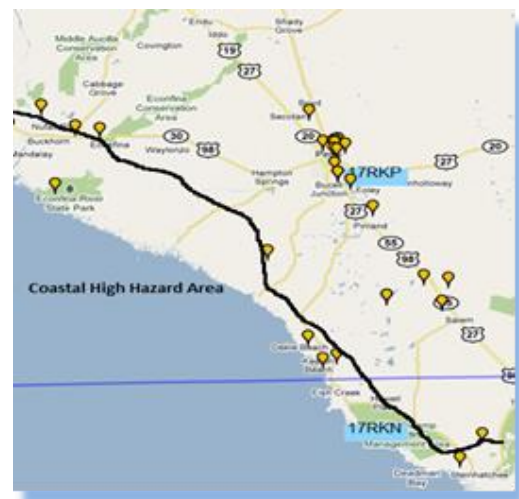
along the Steinhatchee, Aucilla and Econfina Rivers, another 600+ live in inland flood-prone area (mainly around Perry), and an additional 1,700+ persons live in non-flood prone area mobile homes. During scallop season from July through September, the population of Steinhatchee increases from 3,200 to approximately 8,500. In the event of a hurricane, all these persons would be vulnerable to surge, flooding, and high winds.



**Taylor County Hurricane Surge Inundation Zones**

The low-lying coastline and shallow bathymetry along the coast of Taylor County can produce some of the largest storm surges in the nation. In fact, Taylor County's potential storm surge is only surpassed worldwide by those that occur in Bangladesh along the Indian Ocean. The storm surge from a Category 2 or above will damage and close Highway 98 and would call for the immediate evacuation of the 1,200 prisoners at the nearby state prison. During a hurricane and its aftermath, the primary issues will be isolation due to debris in roads, power outages, lack of telephone service, and difficulty with notification and contact with the 200+ special needs citizens in the county.

Of the 67 critical facilities designated by the Taylor County LMS Working Group, 21 of these locations are in the coastal high hazard area. The map below approximately identifies the location of each facility. Note: Because of the close proximity of several of the critical facilities, individual markers on the map may represent several critical facilities.



## **Critical Facilities Vulnerable To Hurricane Surge Impacts**

### **INDUSTRIAL**

Martin Electronic	10625 Puckett Road
Florida Gas Transmission Station	Pisgah Road, County Road 361

### **TAYLOR COUNTY SCHOOLS**

Steinhatchee School	1209 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. SE, Steinhatchee
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### **COUNTY GOVERNMENT**

Taylor County Correctional Facility	County Road 356 West
TC Correctional Facility Water Treatment	County Road 356 West
Econfina Volunteer Fire Dept.	Econfina Road
Keaton Beach Vol. Fire Dept	Beach Road
Taylor County FD – Steinhatchee	12 <sup>th</sup> St. SE – Steinhatchee

### **COUNTY DISPOSAL SITES**

Shady Grove Roll-Off	CR – 14A
98/14 Roll-Off	CR – 14 (near Econfina)
Blue Springs Roll-Off	Blue Springs Lake Rd. – Keaton Beach
Steinhatchee Roll-Off	CR 361 – Steinhatchee
Blue Creek Land Fill	CR 361 (inactive)
Dekle Beach Landfill	CR 361 at Beach Road (Inactive)
Steinhatchee Landfill	CR 361 - Steinhatchee

### **STATE GOVERNMENT**

Taylor Correctional Institute	8501 Hampton Springs Road
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### **WATER/WASTEWATER TREATMENT**

Taylor Coastal Water & Sewer District	18820 Beach Rd. Keaton Beach
Big Bend Water & Sewer Authority	1313 First Ave. SE Steinhatchee

### **OTHER UTILITIES**

Tri-County Electric Cooperative	Perry Sub – US 19S at Beach Road
	Steinhatchee Sub Hwy 51

### **OTHER HURRICANE SHELTERS**

Fellowship Baptist Church	1 <sup>st</sup> Ave, Steinhatchee
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### **Future Development and Hurricanes**

Taylor County is growing but the growth is relatively slow. In anticipation of future development pressure in the coastal areas, the County developed the *Vision 2060 Plan*. In the next fifty years, the County could experience significant growth. The Taylor County *Vision 2060 Plan* can accommodate between 50,000 and 188,000 new housing units, most of which would be located in an area vulnerable to coastal hurricanes. Dekle Beach, Keaton Beach, Dark Island, Ezell, Steinhatchee, and Spring Warrior would all be impacted. This new development will increase the overall vulnerability of Taylor County to hurricanes and tax the existing infrastructure for basic services, response, and recovery. There is also growth and development in the City of Perry, and this increasing population and economic base will increase the vulnerability to direct impacts from larger storms.

## City of Perry – Vulnerability

Based on the hurricane's strength and landfall position, the vulnerable areas, facilities, and populations will vary. Obviously the stronger the storm, the more potential damage to the County, however the primary area-at-risk is along the coastline. With this in mind the risks and vulnerability for the City of Perry is not substantially different from the risks to the unincorporated county. For this reason, no specific or individualized research and analysis has been performed for the City. All of the following maps and analysis numbers are equally valid for the City of Perry as for the entire County.

### Impact Summary

Peak winds 87.mph, peak water depth 1.3ft.

#### Category 1 Maximum Damage Summary:

Tax Parcel based Wind Damage:	\$ 83.27 Million
DOR based Flood Damage:	\$ 63.62 Million
DOR Structures in Flood Zone:	1421
Census based Wind Damage:	\$ 66.34 Million
Census based Flood .Damage:	\$ 0.00 dollars
Uninhabitable Housing Units:	113 0.8% of total HU.

### Risk Estimates Cat I – Taylor County

Countywide Population at Risk for Category 1 Maximum					
	Total	TS Wind	Hur Wind	Ext Wind	Flooded
Total	21546	21546	10078	0	0
Minority	4977	4977	2134	0	0
Over 65	2966	2966	1597	0	0
Disabled	9213	9213	4795	0	0
Poverty	3616	3616	2066	0	0
Lang Iso	0	0	0	0	0
Sing Pnt	1462	1462	775	0	0

Countywide Structures at Risk for Category 1 Maximum					
	Total	TS Wind	Hur Wind	Ext Wind	Flooded
SF Res	5725	5725	3561	0.00	596
Mob Home	3517	3517	2137	0	436
MF Res	567	567	417	0	184
Commercial	512	512	343	0	31
Agriculture	2888	2888	1381	0	114
Gov/Instit	274	274	152.44	0	25

Countywide Loss by DOR Use for Category 1 Maximum			
	Exposure	Loss	Percent Loss
SF Res	\$1,126.05 M	\$ 19.14 M	1.7%
Mob Home	\$223.01 M	\$ 18.73 M	8.4%
MF Res	\$45.34 M	\$ 634.76 K	1.4%
Commercial	\$645.72 M	\$ 11.62 M	1.8%
Agriculture	\$581.66 M	\$ 8.72 M	1.5%
Gov/Instit	\$ 1.64 B	\$ 24.6 M	1.5%

## Impact Summary

Peak winds 107.mph, peak water depth 5.8ft.

### Category 2 Maximum Damage Summary:

Tax Parcel based Wind Damage:	\$ 250.11 Million	
DOR based Flood Damage:	\$ 183.60 Million	
DOR Structures in Flood Zone:	2170	
Census based Wind Damage:	\$ 177.74 Million	
Census based Flood .Damage:	\$ 19.75 Million	
Uninhabitable Housing Units:	289	2.4% of total HU.

## Risk Estimates Cat 2 – Taylor County

Countywide Population at Risk for Category 2 Maximum					
	Total	TS Wind	Hur Wind	Ext Wind	Flooded
Total	21546	21546	21546	0	1353
Minority	4977	4977	4977	0	0
Over 65	2966	2966	2966	0	356
Disabled	9213	9213	9213	0	865
Poverty	3616	3616	3616	0	196
Lang Iso	0	0	0	0	0
Sing Pnt	1462	1462	1462	0	55

Countywide Structures at Risk for Category 2 Maximum					
	Total	TS Wind	Hur Wind	Ext Wind	Flooded
SF Res	5725	5725	5725	5	849
Mob Home	3517	3517	3517	10	558
MF Res	567	567	567	2	206
Commercial	512	512	512	0	60
Agriculture	2888	2888	2888	2	174
Gov/Instit	274	274	274	0	32

Countywide Loss by DOR Use for Category 2 Maximum			
	Exposure	Loss	Percent Loss
SF Res	\$1,126.05 M	\$ 59.68 M	5.3%
Mob Home	\$223.01 M	\$ 47.72 M	21.4%
MF Res	\$45.34 M	\$ 2.13 M	4.7%
Commercial	\$645.72 M	\$ 33.59 M	5.2%
Agriculture	\$581.66 M	\$ 27.93 M	4.8%
Gov/Instit	\$ 1.64 B	\$ 78.72 M	4.8%

### Impact Summary

Peak winds 127mph, peak water depth 11.6ft.

### Category 3 Maximum Damage Summary:

Tax Parcel based Wind Damage:	\$ 596.36 Million	
DOR based Flood Damage:	\$ 330.80 Million	
DOR Structures in Flood Zone:	2798	
Census based Wind Damage:	\$ 389.40 Million	
Census based Flood .Damage:	\$ 76.44 Million	
Uninhabitable Housing Units:	648	5.6% of total HU.

### Risk Estimates Cat 3 – Taylor County

Countywide Population at risk for Category 3 Maximum					
	Total	TS Wind	Hur Wind	Ext Wind	Flooded
Total	21546	21546	21546	3505	2027
Minority	4977	4977	4977	658	19
Over 65	2966	2966	2966	711	482
Disabled	9213	9213	9213	2052	1224
Poverty	3616	3616	3616	946	370
Lang Iso	0	0	0	0	0
Sing Pnt	1462	1462	1462	266	2027

Countywide Structures at Risk for Category 3 Maximum					
	Total	TS Wind	Hur Wind	Ext Wind	Flooded
SF Res	5725	5725	5725	1237	1003
Mob Home	3517	3517	3517	1064	1075
MF Res	567	567	567	193	255
Commercial	512	512	512	91	61
Agriculture	2888	2888	2888	533	289
Gov/Instit	274	274	274	51.5	37

Countywide Loss by DOR Use for Category 3 Maximum			
	Exposure	Loss	Percent Loss
SF Res	\$958.72 M	\$ 122.72 M	12.8%
Mob Home	\$217.08 M	\$ 98.52 M	45.4%
MF Res	\$38.62 M	\$ 4.13 M	10.7%
Commercial	\$589.25 M	\$ 64.47 M	13.1%
Agriculture	\$455.60 M	\$ 77.3 M	11.9%
Gov/Instit	\$1.29 B	\$ 150.93 M	11.7%

### Impact Summary

Peak winds 153.mph, peak water depth 21.1ft.

### Category 4 Maximum Damage Summary:

Tax Parcel based Wind Damage:	\$ 1.33 Billion	
DOR based Flood Damage:	\$ 532.47 Million	
DOR Structures in Flood Zone:	3715	
Census based Wind Damage:	\$ 822.6 Million	
Census based Flood .Damage:	\$ 128.06 Million	
Uninhabitable Housing Units:	1470	12.7% of total HU.

## Risk Estimates Cat 4 – Taylor County

Countywide Population at Risk for Category 4 Maximum					
	Total	TS Wind	Hur Wind	Ext Wind	Flooded
<b>Total</b>	<b>21546</b>	<b>21546</b>	<b>21546</b>	<b>21370</b>	<b>1892</b>
<b>Minority</b>	<b>4977</b>	<b>4977</b>	<b>4977</b>	<b>4436</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Over 65</b>	<b>2966</b>	<b>2966</b>	<b>2966</b>	<b>2957</b>	<b>450</b>
<b>Disabled</b>	<b>9213</b>	<b>9213</b>	<b>9213</b>	<b>9094</b>	<b>1142</b>
<b>Poverty</b>	<b>3616</b>	<b>3616</b>	<b>3616</b>	<b>3595</b>	<b>345</b>
<b>Lang Iso</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Sing Pnt</b>	<b>1462</b>	<b>1462</b>	<b>1462</b>	<b>1455</b>	<b>75</b>

Countywide Structures at Risk for Category 4 Maximum					
	Total	TS Wind	Hur Wind	Ext Wind	Flooded
<b>SF Res</b>	<b>5725</b>	<b>5725</b>	<b>5725</b>	<b>5602</b>	<b>1179</b>
<b>Mob Home</b>	<b>3517</b>	<b>3517</b>	<b>3517</b>	<b>3343</b>	<b>1399</b>
<b>MF Res</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>310</b>
<b>Commercial</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>2888</b>	<b>2888</b>	<b>2888</b>	<b>2783</b>	<b>585</b>
<b>Gov/Instit</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>47</b>

Countywide Loss by DOR for Category 4 Maximum			
	Exposure	Loss	Percent Loss
<b>SF Res</b>	<b>\$959.07 M</b>	<b>\$ 282.90 M</b>	<b>29.5%</b>
<b>Mob Home</b>	<b>\$217.08 M</b>	<b>\$ 187.70 M</b>	<b>86.5%</b>
<b>MF Res</b>	<b>\$38.62 M</b>	<b>\$ 10.04 M</b>	<b>26.0%</b>
<b>Commercial</b>	<b>\$589.25 M</b>	<b>\$ 171.4 M</b>	<b>29.1%</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>\$455.60 M</b>	<b>\$ 125.12 M</b>	<b>27.5%</b>
<b>Gov/Instit</b>	<b>\$1.29 B</b>	<b>\$ 353.46 M</b>	<b>27.4%</b>

### Impact Summary

Peak winds 176.mph, peak water depth 22.2ft.

### Category 5 Maximum Damage Summary:

Tax Parcel based Wind Damage:	\$ 2.28 Billion	
DOR based Flood Damage:	\$ 553.70 Million	
DOR Structures in Flood Zone:	3789	
Census based Wind Damage:	\$ 1287.35 Million	
Census based Flood .Damage:	\$ 128.06 Million	
Uninhabitable Housing Units:	2606	22.5% of total HU.



## Risk Estimates Cat 5 – Taylor County

<b>Countywide Population at Risk for Category 5 Maximum</b>					
	Total	TS Wind	Hur Wind	Ext Wind	Flooded
Total	21546	21546	21546	21546	1892
Minority	4977	4977	4977	4977	18
Over 65	2966	2966	2966	2966	450
Disabled	9213	9213	9213	9213	1142
Poverty	3616	3616	3616	3616	345
Lang Iso	0	0	0	0	0
Sing Pnt	1462	1462	1462	1462	75

<b>Countywide Structures at risk for Category 5 Maximum</b>					
	Total	TS Wind	Hur Wind	Ext Wind	Flooded
SF Res	5725	5725	5725	5725	1192
Mob Home	3517	3517	3517	3517	1413
MF Res	567	567	567	567	314
Commercial	512	512	512	512	72
Agriculture	2888	2888	2888	2888	621
Gov/Instit	274	274	274	274	48

<b>Countywide Loss by DOR Use for Category 5 Maximum</b>			
	Exposure	Loss	Percent Loss
SF Res	\$959.07 M	\$ 511.15 M	53.3%
Mob Home	\$217.08 M	\$ 215.91 M	99.5%
MF Res	\$38.62 M	\$ 17.91 M	46.4%
Commercial	\$589.25 M	\$ 317.47 M	53.9%
Agriculture	\$455.60 M	\$ 225.07 M	49.4%
Gov/Instit	\$1.29 B	\$ 642.42 M	49.8%

### Tornadoes and Severe Storms

The National Weather Service classifies a Severe Thunderstorm Warning when a severe thunderstorm is indicated by radar or a spotter reports a thunderstorm producing hail one inch or larger in diameter and/or winds equal or exceed 58 miles an hour; therefore, people in the affected area should seek safe shelter immediately. Severe thunderstorms can produce tornadoes with little or no advance warning.

Taylor County experiences severe storms (thunderstorms) that occasionally result in tornadoes. A tornado is a violent windstorm characterized by a twisting, funnel-shaped cloud. It is spawned by a thunderstorm (or sometimes as a result of a hurricane) and

produced when cool air overrides a layer of warm air, forcing the warm air to rise rapidly. The damage from a tornado is a result of the high wind velocity and wind-blown debris. Tornado season is generally March through August, although tornadoes can occur at any time of year. They tend to strike between noon and midnight.

When a tornado threatens, individuals need to have a safe place to go and time to get there. Warning times may be short or sometimes not possible. Lives are saved when individuals receive and understand the warning, know what to do, and know the safest place to go.

Taylor County has not suffered a major tornado on record. Officially, Florida ranks third nationally in total number of tornadoes (trailing only Texas and Kansas) and fifth in tornado deaths since 2001. When taking into account the annual number of tornadoes per square mile, Florida now ranks #2 behind Kansas. Florida averages 66 tornadoes per year, according to the National Weather Service. Because of their speed of onset and unpredictable paths, immediate warning must be disseminated to inform residents to seek protective sheltering. The approximately 3,750 mobile homes in the county are particularly susceptible to tornado-related damage. The greatest areas of vulnerability lie within and near the City of Perry which has the majority of the mobile homes located there. The mobile home residents that are within or in close proximity to the city can be warned quicker due to the more densely populated areas and because some residents are located in mobile home parks. Rural areas are equally at risk from severe thunderstorms and tornadoes but due to the sparsely populated nature of these areas, not as vulnerable as the area in and around Perry.

**Tornadoes in  
Taylor County: 1956 - 2012**



Date(s)	Tornadoes	Fatalities	Highest Fatalities	Injuries	Highest Injuries	Longest Path	Widest Path
9/24/1956 – 12/20/2012	15	0 people	0 people	9 people	3 people	6.5 miles	200 yards

As can be seen, Taylor County and the City of Perry receive sporadic tornado activity, albeit minor events. Yet, as the county increases in growth, tornadoes will impact areas that once were undeveloped lands.

Similar to most counties in Florida, Taylor County and the City of Perry, receive many severe thunderstorms causing minor damages. The following chart provides a listing of all of the severe thunderstorms impacting Taylor County and the City of Perry since 1972. As can be seen, there have been 47 significant thunderstorm events, causing nearly \$200,000 in damages.

Severe storms (thunderstorms) are often associated with strong winds and lightning. Both are common for storms occurring in Taylor County, yet historically, neither has caused significant damages.

### **Probability**

There is a high probability of severe storms and tornadoes in Taylor County. However the possibility of severely damaging tornadoes of EF-3 (Enhanced Fujita Tornado Classification Scale) or above is not nearly as high. In recorded history, there has never been an EF-3 or higher tornado that has impacted Taylor County, however there have been seven smaller tornadoes that have occurred over the past 50 years. Based on historical data, it is expected that Taylor County and the City of Perry will experience further storm and tornado activity, however due to the random nature of these events, it is difficult to predict where they will impact. An average strength tornado would most likely be EF2.

### **Tornado and Severe Storms (Thunderstorms) Vulnerability Analysis**

Severe storms and tornadoes have the potential to cause significant damage to Taylor County and the City of Perry. It is primarily caused by wind damage to roofs, and tree debris impacting transportation and power services. Other significant impacts are related to the subsequent flooding. These storm systems are frequent in nature even though tornadoes are relatively rare. Tornado warnings are issued several times a year and are evenly distributed throughout the county. A unique vulnerability that has occurred in the past is related to recreational boaters along the rivers and coasts. Some storms have moved in very quickly and surprised kayakers and anglers who have become disoriented, lost, isolated, and some have been swept out to sea. To date, there have been no deaths but some injuries have occurred.

This natural hazard has been designated as a high hazard by the LMS Working Group.

### **Previous Tornado and Severe Storm Impacts**

While we do have frequent Tornado Watches and Warnings from the National Weather Service each year Taylor County rarely experiences an actual touchdown with any property damage other than to trees. Each time the NWS is made aware of a potential tornado touchdown they dispatch a meteorologist to the area to survey the damage. Most often their determination is that the tree damage is caused by a wind downburst, which is not a tornado.

In September 2015 Taylor County was under a Severe Thunderstorm warning in the Keaton Beach area and during the event a pontoon fishing boat was capsized with 8 people on board. There were no injuries and although there was no confirmation from NWS the witnesses reported the event as a water spout.

In April 2012 a tornado touched down north of Perry in the Lake Bird area, causing a path of damage to trees and one small storage shed which had damage from a tree falling.

In 2008 a waterspout came ashore as an EF-2 tornado at Keaton Beach. Damage began along Keaton Beach Drive, just south of Beach Road, and continued east to Marina Drive where most of the significant damage occurred. Sporadic tree and power line damage was observed near Marina Drive. Fifteen homes between Marina Drive and Keaton Beach Drive sustained minor to moderate roof damage. One home was destroyed when it was blown off its foundation and tossed into the road. Two injuries were reported. A few small boats were lofted into the air, with one boat moved over 100 feet. The tornado quickly lifted over an open area east of Marina Drive. \$500K damage.

The 1993 Storm of the Century, also known as the No Name Storm, was a large cyclonic storm that formed over the Gulf of Mexico on March 12, 1993.

Besides producing record-low barometric pressure across a swath of the southeast and Mid-Atlantic states, and contributing to one of the nation's biggest snowstorms, the low produced a potent squall line ahead of its cold front. Straight-line winds gusted above 100 mph (87 kn, 160 km/h) in Taylor County as the squall line moved through.

A substantial storm surge was also generated along the gulf coast and due to the angle of the coast relative to the approaching squall, Taylor County was especially hard-hit, with storm surges in reaching up to 12 feet (3.7 m), higher than many hurricanes. With little advance warning of incoming severe conditions, some coastal residents were awakened in the early morning of March 13 by the waters of the Gulf of Mexico rushing into their homes. A total of 7 lives were lost in Taylor County with 44 dead in Florida due to this storm. (Armstrong, Tim. "Superstorm of 1993: "Storm of the Century"". NOAA) In Florida, this storm was and still is referred to as the "No Name Storm".

Nationally, overall insured damage estimates exceeded \$5 billion. (Lott, Neal, "Storm of the Century", NCDC)

### **Future Development and Tornadoes**

Future Development trends in the county are based around three areas.

- The City of Perry
- Communities along the coastline
- Areas along the primary transportation routes 19, 27, 98, 221, and 361

Severe storms and tornadoes can hit anywhere in the county, making all areas equally vulnerable. As the County and the City of Perry grow, more people and infrastructure will be vulnerable to injury and damage. The biggest risk is for the populated area around the City of Perry. A strong tornado directly impacting this area will have significant consequences.

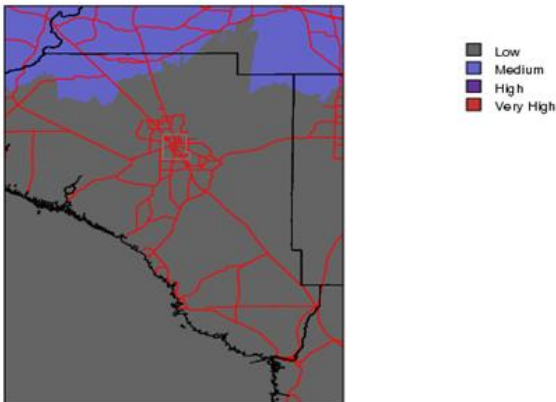
### **City of Perry Vulnerability**

The City of Perry is as equally vulnerable to severe storms and tornadoes as the rest of the County. However, due to the higher population density, there is a greater probability of loss of life and property damage in Perry than in the unincorporated areas of the County. Warning the population is also more difficult due to the number of people that must be notified in a short period of time. Along this same line, there is a much larger number of buildings with higher property values in the City of Perry than throughout the rest of the County. Therefore, there is again a higher chance of damage if/when storm systems hit the City rather than the

unincorporated areas. Though the risk is the same, there is a greater vulnerability for the City in terms of potential human and economic impact.

### Vulnerability Analysis from the MEMPHIS system

Based on the MEMPHIS system for risk assessment most of Taylor County and the entire City of Perry is considered a low risk for tornadoes. However the northern edge of the county has a higher risk due to the topography and the prevailing weather conditions. Due to the uncertain nature of tornadoes and the lack of warning time, it is difficult to assess the vulnerability accurately. With this in mind, all 67 critical facilities are at risk due to tornadoes. See the map and the financial impact tables below to assess the potential damage due to tornadoes based on the MEMPHIS modeling estimates.



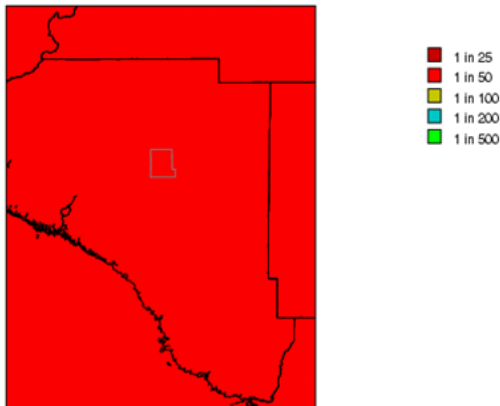
### Risk Estimates Tornadoes – Taylor County

Population at risk for KAC Tornado Risk							
Zone	Total	Minority	Over 65	Disabled	Poverty	Lang Iso	Sing Pnt
Low (1 in 500)	21546	4977	2966	9213	3616	0	1462

Structures at risk for KAC Tornado Risk							
Zone	Total	SF Res	Mob Home	MF Res	Commercial	Agric ulture	Gov/ Instit
Low (1 in 500)	12904	5606	3329	486	611	264	2608
Medium (1 in 250)	532	133	95	11	3	10	280

Value of Structures by DOR Use for KAC Tornado Risk							
Zone	Total	SF Res	Mob Home	MF Res	Commercial	Agriculture	Gov/Instit
Low (1 in 500)	\$ 3.39 B	\$ 941M	\$ 210.0 M	\$ 38.34 M	\$ 588.26 M	\$ 452.0 M	\$ 1.16 B
Medium (1 in 250)	\$ 152.16 M	\$ 18.0 M	\$ 6.77 M	\$ 271.90 K	\$ 976.87 K	\$ 3.48 M	\$ 122.66 M

The following analysis from the MEMPHIS system shows the potential damage due to severe thunderstorms without any tornadic activity. Based on the weather patterns associated with any severe thunderstorm, it is not uncommon for the entire county to be impacted by a line of thunderstorms; therefore the following map designates the entire county at risk of thunderstorms.



### Risk Estimates Thunderstorms – Taylor County

Population at risk for KAC Severe Thunderstorm Damage Risk							
Zone	Total	Minority	Over 65	Disabled	Poverty	Lang Iso	Sing Pnt
Low (1 in 500)	21546	4977	2966	9213	3616	0	1462

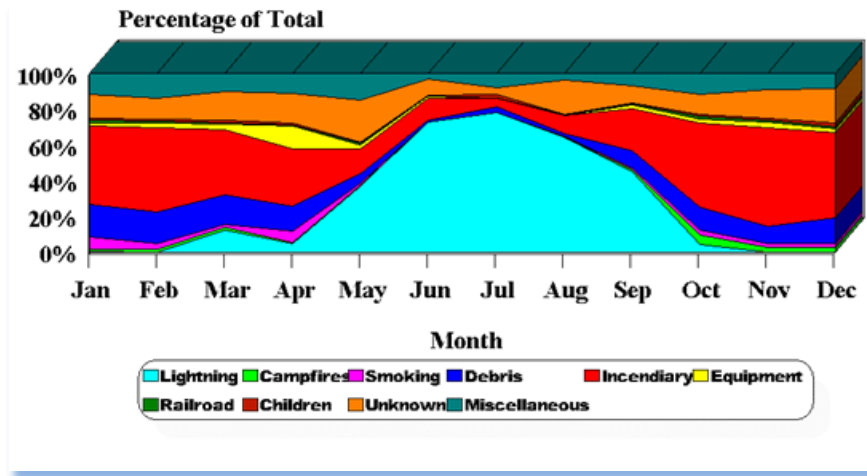
Structures at risk for KAC Thunderstorm Damage Risk							
Zone	Total	SF Res	Mob Home	MF Res	Commercial	Agriculture	Gov/Instit
High (50)	13746	5724	3750	496	614	274	2888

Value of Structures by DOR Use for KAC Thunderstorm Damage Risk							
Zone	Total	SF Res	Mob Home	MF Res	Commercial	Agriculture	Gov/Instit
High (50)	\$ 3.55 B	\$ 959.07 M	\$ 217.08 M	\$ 38.64 M	\$ 589.25 M	\$ 455.06 M	\$ 1.29B

### Forest Fires

There are three different classes of wild land or forest fires. A surface fire is the most common type and burns along the floor of a forest, moving slowly and killing or damaging trees. A ground fire is usually started by lightning and burns on or below the forest floor. Crown fires spread rapidly by wind and move quickly by jumping along the tops of trees. Forest fires are usually signaled by dense smoke that fills the area for miles around. Forest fires present a significant potential for disaster in Northwest Florida, a region of high temperatures and large amounts of forested areas with high levels of burnable material. Combine these severe burning conditions with people or lightning and the stage is set for the occurrence of large, destructive forest fires.

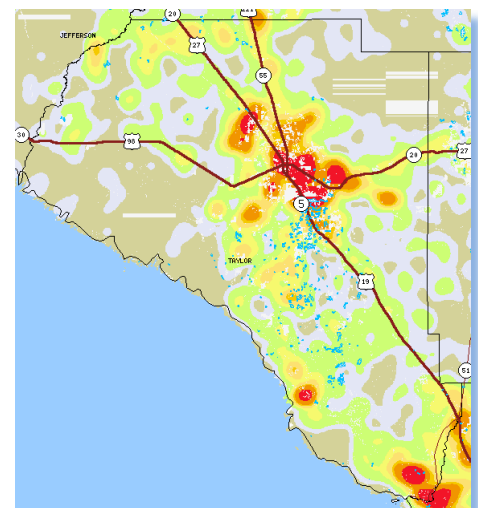
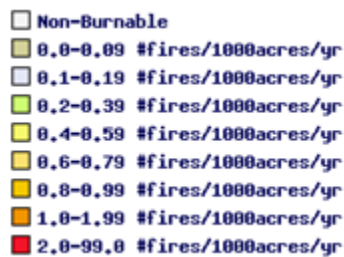
Florida's typical forest fire season is the dry portion of the year, between January and May. The largest number of naturally caused fires occurs in July due to lightning and coincides with the height of the thunderstorm season. However, lightning accounts for 19% of the fires started during 2011-2014 and 33% of the acres burned. Other sources are manmade, including arson, carelessness, debris/trash burning, and operating equipment, which may emit sparks. Because so much of the county is comprised of timberlands, a major portion of the county is vulnerable to forest fires, although the threat to the population at large is not considered significant.



In Taylor County, approximately 75 to 80% of the county is comprised of timberlands, which are regularly maintained and protected by the Florida Forest Service. Of the 669,000 acres in the unincorporated areas of the County, over 83% of this land is classified as forestland and therefore is highly susceptible to forest fires.

The City of Perry is surrounded by forested land and is therefore vulnerable to forest fires. The likelihood of fires in Perry is less than some of the more wooded areas, but due to the high density of population and the number of buildings and businesses in the area, the City is more vulnerable to fires than the rest of the County.

The following map further defines the historical wild fire scenario in Taylor County. The data, the modeling and the maps are all from the Florida Forest Fire Risk Assessment System (FRAS), and show the Fire Occurrence Areas by level.





**Fire Occurrence Area** - A Fire Occurrence Area (FOA) is an area where the probability of each acre igniting is the same. The historical fire locations from the past 20 years were used with a few exceptions. Pictorially, if one were to locate the point location for historic ignitions on a map of an FOA, the points would appear to be equally spaced. (Florida Forest Service)

As the data demonstrates, Taylor County's historical profile shows that fires occur regularly and need to be considered a high priority with respect to mitigation.

Using the data found at the FFS's website: <http://tlhfor013.doacs.state.fl.us/PublicReports/> there have been 180 recorded fire events in Taylor County between January 1, 2011 – April 7, 2014, that have burned 577 acres of land. Most of these fires were less than 10 acres in size.

### **Taylor County Wildfire History: 1/1/2011 – 4/7/2014**

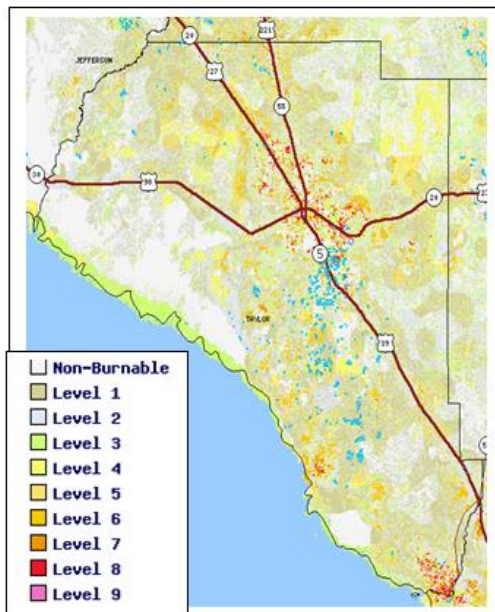
<b>Cause</b>	<b>Fires</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Campfire</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.12</b>
<b>Children</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.42</b>
<b>Debris Burn</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Debris Burn--Auth--Broadcast/Acreage	9	5.00	110.8	19.2
Debris Burn--Auth--Piles	5	2.78	17.6	3.05
Debris Burn--Auth--Yard Trash	8	4.44	3.4	0.59
Debris Burn--Nonauth--Broadcast/Acreage	11	6.11	41.9	7.26
Debris Burn--Nonauth--Piles	8	4.44	22.8	3.95
Debris Burn--Nonauth--Yard Trash	19	10.56	47.5	8.23
<b>Equipment use</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Equipment--Agriculture	2	1.11	1.6	0.28
Equipment--Logging	1	0.56	0.1	0.02
Equipment--Recreation	1	0.56	5.0	0.87
Equipment--Transportation	4	2.22	3.2	0.55
<b>Incendiary</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>18.89</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>13.37</b>
<b>Lightning</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>19.44</b>	<b>189.5</b>	<b>32.83</b>
<b>Miscellaneous --Breakout</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Miscellaneous --Electric Fence</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Miscellaneous --Fireworks</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Miscellaneous --Power Lines</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3.89</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.19</b>
<b>Miscellaneous --Structure</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.09</b>
<b>Miscellaneous--Other</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5.56</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>5.77</b>
<b>Railroad</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Smoking</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.14</b>
<b>Unknown</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6.67</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>3.08</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>		<b>577.2</b>	

### **Probability**

Since most of Taylor County is wooded forests, especially woodlands for the timber industry, the entire county has a high level of vulnerability to wild land fires. There is a high probability that fires will occur in Taylor County.

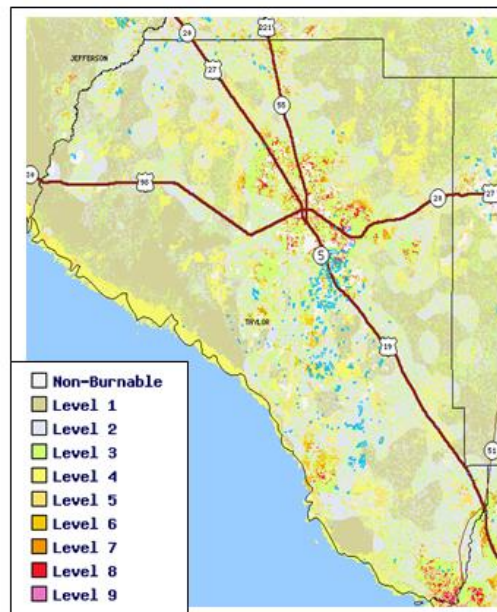
The following two maps from the Florida Forest Service's FRAS system show the areas with a high susceptibility to fires and the areas with high levels of concern.

## Fire Levels of Concern



**Fires - Levels of Concern** - The Levels of Concern are calculated as the Wildland Fire Susceptibility Index (WFSI) times the Fire Effects Index (FEI). The Level of Concern is equal to the WFSI \* Fire Effects Index. The WFSI is a value between 0 and 1. The Fire Effects Index is a value between 0 and 100. Hence the LOC is a value between 0 and 100. (FL DOF)

## Wildfire Susceptibility Index



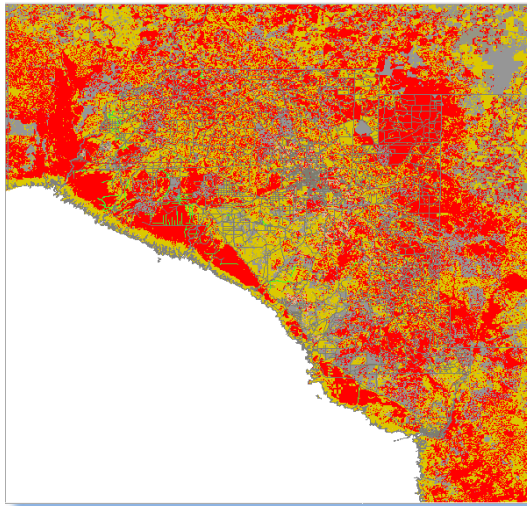
**Wildfire Susceptibility Index** - is a value between 0 and 1. It was developed consistent with the mathematical calculation process for determining the probability of an acre burning. The WFSI integrates the probability of an acre igniting and the expected final fire size based on the rate of spread in four weather percentile categories into a single measure of wildland fire susceptibility.

## Vulnerability Analysis

Since most of the County is wooded forest, the area is extremely susceptible to fires. Whether the fire is caused by lightning or by human interaction, the resulting danger and damage is the same. Though loss of life is possible with fires, there is usually enough warning time to evacuate the impacted populations. Therefore, the primary vulnerability is buildings, structures, and the related economic impact. Another potential impact is the economic losses to the timber and tourism industries in the area.

The San Pedro Bay area throughout the north and east of the county is highly susceptible to fires due to the peat bogs. During times of high winds and low humidity there is a higher burn factor which increases the vulnerability of the entire area. The City of Perry has a fire department and the county has one professional and eight volunteer fire departments, but both of these organizations are small. The County usually has very limited fire-fighting resources to cover approximately 1053 square miles. The difficulty in suppressing fires immediately increases the risks of larger and uncontained fires.

**Critical Facilities:** Based on the source data for wild fires from the MEMPHIS system, the areas mapped below in yellow and red are considered at risk for fires. Of the 67 Critical Facilities in Taylor County, virtually all of them are located in either a medium or high fire zone, and susceptible to future fire events.



### Critical Facilities in Fire Zones

The following tables give specific numbers for vulnerable populations and buildings as well as some financial statistics relating to these potential damaged structures. This information is for the unincorporated portions of the county.

#### Risk Estimates – Forest Fire Taylor County

Population at risk for FDOF Fire Risk LOC							
Zone	Total	Minority	Over 65	Disabled	Poverty	Lang Iso	Sing Pnt
Level 1 (low)	1123	54	167	332	104	0	60
Level 2	615	31	148	209	0	0	29
Level 3	6963	2176	899	3059	1441	0	654
Level 4	2116	631	262	1005	510	0	195
Level 5 (medium)	980	18	168	478	217	0	35
Level 7	1151	77	178	394	192	0	83
Level 8	1263	0	333	808	184	0	52
Level 9 (high)	97	57	30	58	10	0	11

Structures at Risk for FDOF Fire Risk LOC							
Zone	Total	SF Res	Mob Home	MF Res	Commercial	Agriculture	Gov/Instit
Level 1 (low)	1495	90	609	296	74	46	380
Level 2	2713	353	1146	439	54	54	667
Level 3	3419	1240	1068	168	148	112	683
Level 4	882	456	191	24	58	13	140
Level 5 (med)	1022	440	215	59	55	19	234
Level 6	466	202	115	27	13	6	103
Level 7	1582	533	338	69	54	380	208
Level 8	2377	1002	502	50	62	667	94
Level 9 (high)	2108	934	192	138	131	683	30

Value of Structures by DOR Use for FDOF Fire Risk LOC							
Zone	Total	SF Res	Mob Home	MF Res	Commercial	Agriculture	Gov/Instit
Level 1 (low)	\$521.15M	\$15.92 M	\$107.08M	\$22.28M	\$22.20M	\$28.98M	\$324.70M
Level 2	\$709.85M	\$63.19M	\$130.26M	\$29.31M	\$3.55M	\$54.35M	\$429.19M
Level 3	\$1.33B	\$255.95M	\$99.76M	\$21.71M	\$326.16M	\$285.36M	\$334.72M
Level 4	\$252.39 M	\$86.43M	\$13.79M	\$10.47M	\$57.15M	\$19.41M	\$65.12M
Level 5 (med)	\$386.73M	\$101.08M	\$16.79M	\$1.41M	\$27.06M	\$70.54M	\$169.85M
Level 6	\$126.10M	\$42.33M	\$8.06M	\$198.95K	\$2.24M	\$2.64M	\$70.64M
Level 7	\$582.44M	\$107.08M	\$22.28M	\$22.20M	\$28.98M	\$324.70M	\$77.20M
Level 8	\$681.53M	\$130.26M	\$29.31M	\$3.55M	\$54.35M	\$429.19M	\$34.86M
Level 9 (high)	\$1,075M	\$99.76M	\$21.71M	\$326.16M	\$285.36M	\$334.72M	\$7.29M

### Future Development and Fires

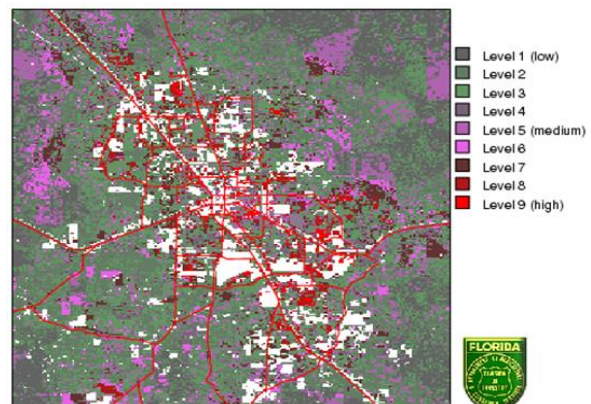
As new development occurs in Taylor County there will be more area of urban interface with wooded and timber area. This increase in urban interface areas will put higher levels of population, structures, and infrastructure at risk from fires.

Also, since the majority of fires are human caused, the population growth in the County will increase the subsequent frequency of fires in the county. Therefore, the risks due to fire are likely to increase in the future.

### The City of Perry Vulnerability

The areas around the City of Perry are particularly susceptible to fires. In addition, the City has a larger population and a high density of buildings. This increases the City's vulnerability to fires when compared to the unincorporated county. See the map and the reports below from the MEMPHIS system for the specific vulnerability analysis for the City of Perry.

FDOF Fire Risk Level of Concern: City of Perry



### Risk Estimates – Fire, City of Perry

Population at Risk for FDOF Fire Risk LOC – City of Perry							
Zone	Total	Minority	Over 65	Disabled	Poverty	Lang Iso	Sing Pnt
Level 3	3796	2035	525	1632	1108	0	491
Level 4	722	627	114	457	334	0	116
Level 7	389	9	9	118	146	0	32
Level 9 (high)	97	57	30	58	10	0	10

Structures at Risk for FDOF Fire Risk LOC- City of Perry							
Zone	Total	SF Res	Mob Home	MF Res	Commercial	Agriculture	Gov/Instit
Level 1 (low)	299	0	246	15	8	27	3
Level 2	320	13	257	30	2	9	9
Level 3	973	497	242	38	74	76	46
Level 4	348	228	50	7	37	7	19
Level 5 (med)	343	220	38	6	46	13	20
Level 6	131	90	19	2	12	3	5
Level 7	289	215	17	8	31	3	15
Level 8	297	225	35	2	11	9	15
Level 9 (high)	478	212	44	69	89	46	18

Value of Structures by DOR Use for FDOF Fire Risk LOC - City of Perry (Millions\$)							
Zone	Total	SF Res	Mob Home	MF Res	Commercial	Agriculture	Gov/Instit
Level 1 (low)	\$70.30	\$0.00	\$50.97	\$0.77	\$0.12	\$17.35	\$1.09
Level 2	\$75.46	\$3.93	\$40.58	\$2.05	\$0.01	\$24.69	\$4.20
Level 3	\$255.01	\$82.39	\$26.48	\$6.61	\$24.65	\$103.55	\$11.33
Level 4	\$111.58	\$37.87	\$4.35	\$8.80	\$42.78	\$13.12	\$4.66
Level 5 (med)	\$119.89	\$39.50	\$2.71	\$0.18	\$19.86	\$54.37	\$3.27
Level 6	\$22.43	\$16.64	\$1.07	\$0.02	\$1.93	\$1.43	\$1.34
Level 7	\$68.91	\$44.60	\$0.88	\$0.11	\$20.21	\$1.09	\$2.02
Level 8	\$76.37	\$35.50	\$2.34	\$0.01	\$28.76	\$4.20	\$5.56
Level 9 (high)	\$189.08	\$23.17	\$7.55	\$23.00	\$120.64	\$11.33	\$3.39

### Fire Hazard History:

5/30/2010 – 65 acres of commercial forest off Puckett Road near the Maryland Assembly Plant/Martin Electronics. Two structures destroyed (1 residence, 1 camper) and 1 structure threatened.

6/2/2011 – 21 acres of commercial forest off of Highways 19 and 150 in Eridu.

6/16/2011 – 75.4 acres of commercial forest off of Highways 14 and 98 south of the Old Cabbage Grove Fire Tower.

6/17/2011 – 33 acres of commercial forest off of Beach Road and Dark Island.

2/5/2012 - .2 acres off of Paul Poppell Road, half in woods, the other half in grass. One outbuilding destroyed, and one threatened.

5/21/2012 – 23.6 acres of wood lands in Ocean Pond subdivision. Seven residences and 2 outbuildings were damaged.

11/25/2012 - .1 acre of grasslands behind Pepperheads. One residence and one outbuilding were threatened.



1/21/2013 – 1 acre of grasslands off of Bobby King Road. One residence and one outbuilding were threatened.

3/4/2013 – 1.5 acres of grasslands off of Pisgah Road. One residence was threatened.

4/13/2013 – 8 acres of commercial forest off of 9<sup>th</sup> Street in Steinhatchee. One residence was threatened.

8/28/2014 - .5 acres of non-commercial forest off of Yates Creek. Three residences and one outbuilding were threatened.

10/6/2014 - .2 acres of grasslands off of Kinsey Road. One residence and one outbuilding were threatened.

1/21/2015 - .3 acres of grasslands off of Puckett Road and Spring Warrior. Two residences were threatened.

3/3/2015 - .3 acres of commercial forest off of Watts Road and Courtney Road. One residence was damaged and one outbuilding was destroyed.

## **Floods**

Floods are the most common and widespread of all natural disasters. Most communities in the United States have experienced some kind of flooding from spring rains, heavy thunderstorms, tropical storms, or winter snow thaws.

Florida is affected by a large number of tropical weather systems. Although storm surge has the greatest potential for loss of life, recent research indicates that inland flooding was responsible for the greatest number of fatalities over the last 30 years. Studies show that 59 percent of the tropical cyclone deaths in the United States resulted from severe inland flooding.

Flood or flooding refers to the general or temporary conditions of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas by surface water runoff from any source. Floodplains are defined as any land areas susceptible to being inundated by water from any flooding source. In Florida, several variations of flooding occur due to the different effects of severe thunderstorms, hurricanes, seasonal rain and other weather-related conditions and is a natural part of the earth's hydrologic system.

Based on frequency, floods are the most destructive category of natural hazards in the United States. The loss of life, personal property, crops, business facilities, utilities, and transportation are major impacts of flooding. Additional losses and economic hardships ensue when supplies or supply routes are damaged or destroyed. Floodwaters present an additional hazard as a public health problem when they inundate drinking water facilities, chemical and waste storage facilities, wastewater treatment facilities and solid waste disposal sites. In general, flooding can be divided into two major categories: coastal and riverine. In Florida a hurricane or severe winter storm can result in both types of flooding. Many areas of Florida are susceptible to flooding from both storm surge and watershed runoff.

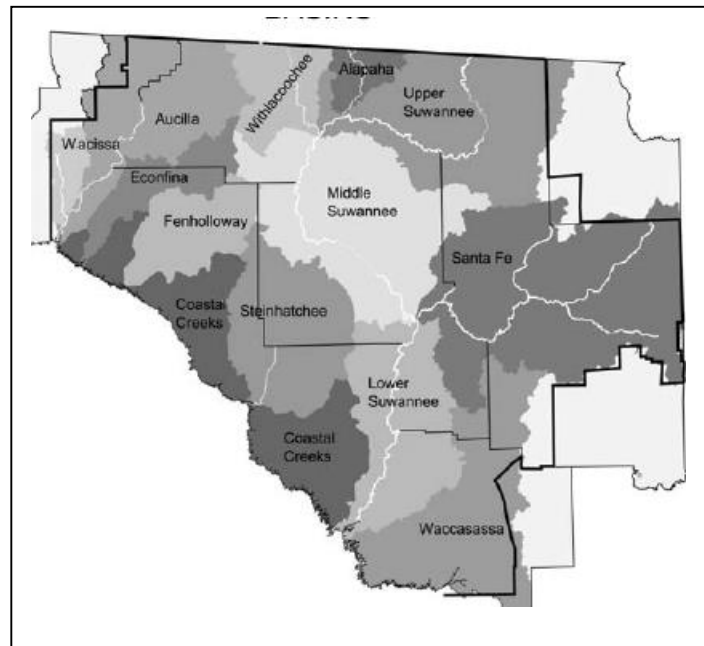
Coastal flooding is usually the result of a severe weather system such as a tropical or sub-tropical cyclone, like a hurricane, tropical storm or "nor'easter", which contains the element of high winds. The extent and nature of coastal flooding is related to the physical features of the terrain and the characteristics of the adjoining body of water. The damaging effects of coastal

floods are caused by a combination of higher water levels of the storm surge, the winds, rains, erosion and battering by debris. Floodwaters are usually driven ashore by the wind, an event known as storm surge. Loss of life and property damage are often more severe since it involves high velocity wave action and accompanying winds. The velocity and range of coastal floods vary in part with the severity of the storm that induces them.

Florida's low-lying topography combined with its subtropical climate makes it highly vulnerable to inland or riverine flooding. Riverine flooding is associated with a river's watershed, which is the natural drainage basin that conveys water runoff from rain. Riverine flooding occurs when the flow of runoff is greater than the carrying capacities of the natural drainage systems. Rainwater that is not absorbed by soil or vegetation, seek surface drainage lines following natural topography lines. These lines merge to form hierarchical systems of rills, creeks, streams, and rivers. Generally, floods can be slow or fast rising, depending on the size of the river or stream. The rivers in north Florida drain portions of Alabama and Georgia, and excessive rainfall in those states often cause flood conditions in Florida. One of the consequences of flooding is repetitive loss properties. A repetitive loss property is one for which two or more NFIP losses of at least \$1000 each have been paid over a 10-year period.

Although Taylor County historically experiences only moderate rainfall, the primary causes of flooding are hurricanes and tropical storms, which generally occur between June and October. In addition, northern Florida is subject to flooding from heavy rains in southern Georgia, which contains the headwaters for the rivers and streams that crisscross much of the panhandle. In Taylor County, the Aucilla, Econfinia, Fenholloway, and Steinhatchee Rivers are a source of flooding during periods of heavy rainfall. Flooding is primarily caused by periods of heavy rainfall resulting in riverbank overflows and ponding, or from coastal surge associated with hurricanes and tropical storms due to the County's proximity to the Gulf of Mexico.

Areas of 100-year flood prone probability were identified as those lands which are subject to occasional flooding due to seasonal rainfall or other storm events with a probability of being flooded of one percent in any given year. Flood prone areas include those areas within the 100-year floodplain, being a broad belt around existing river and stream channels. Other flood prone areas are associated with lakes and other isolated depressions. Floodplains and flood prone areas are shaped in part by topography, storm water volume, vegetation and other natural or artificial forces which affect water flow.



The northwestern, southern and northeastern portions of the unincorporated area are subject to flooding and many of the flood prone areas contain wetlands. Since the County's participation in the National Flood Insurance Program, development has been required to meet standards which



protect new construction from future flooding. In addition, wetland areas located within flood prone areas require special permits from the County, state and/or federal government to dredge and fill these lands.

### **Historical Profile**

Flooding in Taylor County primarily results from periods of high rainfall or from coastal storm surges associated with hurricanes and tropical storms. In 2012 Tropical Storm Debby heavy rainfall resulted in the Steinhatchee River flooding, damaging 6 structures with no injuries. Since 2012 the Steinhatchee has flooded twice in 2014 and once in 2015. Only one structure was damaged from the riverine flooding, however over 60 dwellings were affected or damaged from the areal flooding that was caused by 20 inches of rainfall one weekend. Areal flooding in the spring of 2014 caused over 50 dwellings to be affected or damaged by flooding within the unincorporated areas around the City of Perry. The flooding was caused from an extended period of rainfall over a 2 month period.

Run off from the San Pedro Bay area in the northeast portion of the county generally flows in a southwesterly direction by way of the Spring and Pimple Creeks. Both of these creeks have flooded portions of the City of Perry in the past. Significant flood stages on the Fenholloway River have not been recorded.

After Hurricane Dora passed to the north of Taylor County in 1964, significant riverine flooding occurred on the floodplains of the Steinhatchee River. Records taken from the USGS gage at the Town of Steinhatchee on the coast indicate this flood event had a magnitude greater than that which would occur once, on the average, every 200 years.

Because of undeveloped shoreline areas and a sparse coastal population, high water marks and tide gage data for storm surge flooding are limited. Historical hurricane tracks do show that the county has experienced a number of hurricanes and tropical storms. Recent hurricanes that did not have direct paths through Taylor County, but have affected the County nevertheless include Hurricanes Frances (2004), Ivan (2004), Jeanne (2004), and Dennis (2005).

In the City of Perry, according to local residents, notable flooding occurred in 1934 and 1948, although no records of these floods are available. Extensive flooding occurred on June 9, 1957, when Spring and Pimple Creeks overflowed their banks causing several million dollars in damages. According to the report on this flood prepared by the USGS, 11.7 inches of rainfall was recorded in Perry for a two-day period, which is estimated to be about a 50-year (2-percent annual chance) storm (one that would occur on the average once every 50 years). The rainfall in the headwaters of Spring Creek, Pimple Creek, and East Branch averaged about 14 inches for this same period which is estimated to be in excess of a 100-year (1-percent annual chance) rainfall event. Flooding occurred along the full length of the Spring and Pimple Creeks and East Branch inundating several streets and causing damage to many homes and commercial establishments. According to the above report, flooding was aggravated by the heavy growth of vegetation which occurred in sections of the streams. In addition, there are over 30 crossings of the streams which restrict the flow.

On September 11 and 12, 1964, Hurricane Dora dropped 11.37 inches of rain in Perry, and from August 8 through 14, 1970, 13.59 inches of rain was recorded.

*Source: FEMA Flood Insurance Study [http://www.srwmd/floodmaps.com/pdf/fis\\_taylor.pdf](http://www.srwmd/floodmaps.com/pdf/fis_taylor.pdf)*

## Probability

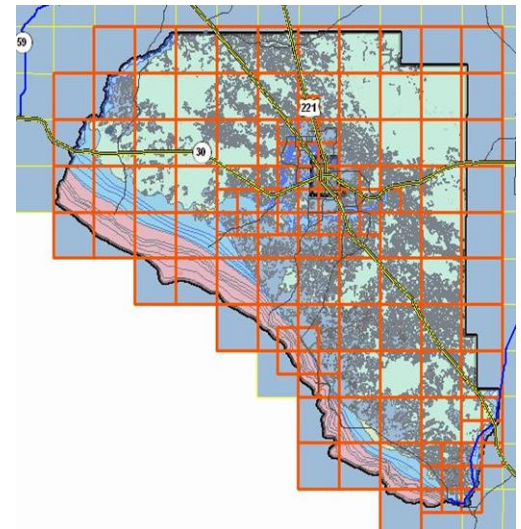
Flooding is the most likely event that occurs nationwide. Flooding occurs regularly in Taylor County and it will continue to happen due to thunderstorms, winter thaws, and seasonal tropical storms. There is a very high probability that flood areas of the County and the City of Perry will continue to cause damage and potential injury and loss of life. During the past 5 years Taylor County has experienced the Steinhatchee flooding 5 times and Areal flooding on 2 occasions, 2014 and 2015.

The area's that are most likely to flood are around the major rivers and are delineated on the printed FIRM maps on file with the County. Also, the map modernization effort is well underway with the Suwannee River Water Management District. Individual FIRM panels can be viewed at <http://www.srwmdfloodreport.com/Welcome.htm>.

### NFIP Map Modernization (Taylor)

#### Flooding Vulnerability Analysis

FEMA's NFIP Map Modernization data has produced new FIRM maps for Taylor County. They are maintained and easily accessed by going to the website provided above. The quality of the maps are superior over what was available in 2005. Many of these maps include LIDAR images of actual facilities in the approximate flood zones. The following are examples of the maps that can be viewed online via the Suwannee River Water Management District's website.



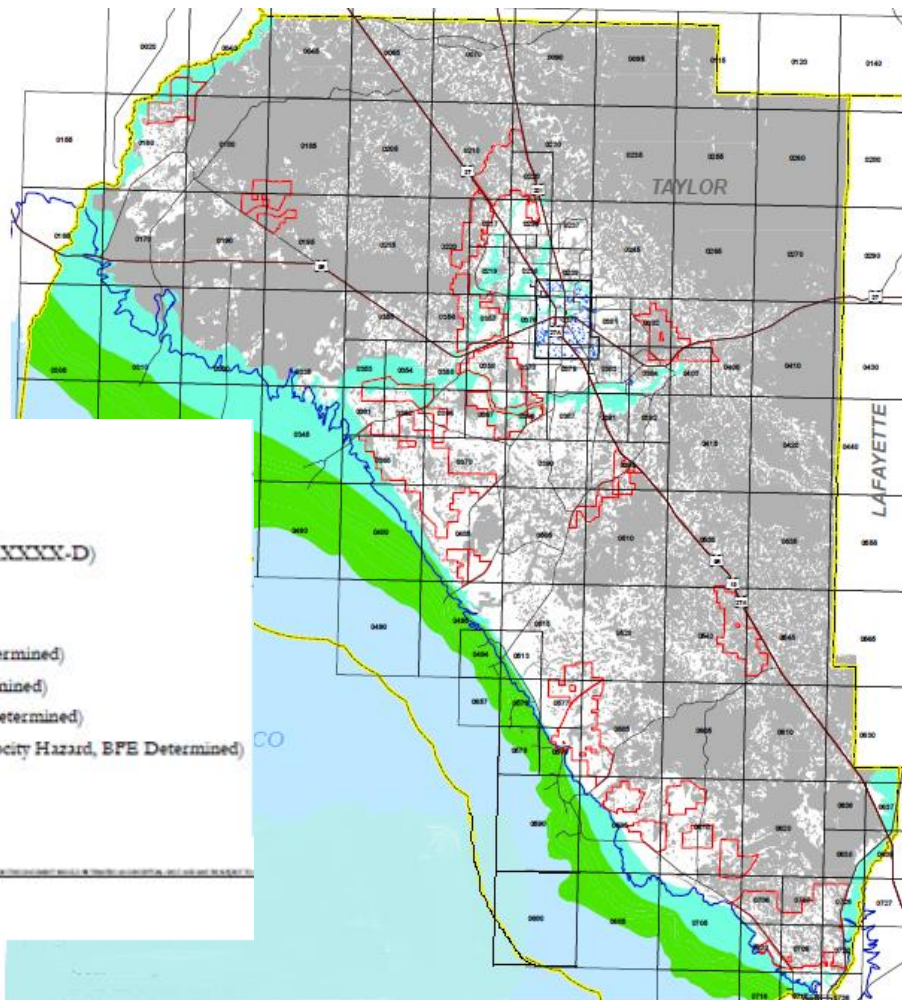
This electronic map provides all of the FIRM panels for Taylor County. The website provides the capability to zoom down to property boundaries for determination of the flooding potential anywhere in Taylor County. The maps clearly show the extensive velocity zone Taylor County has, and the facilities located within that critical zone. This web-based capability is a significant improvement, and allows for ease of determining in what flood zone a piece of property is located.

The following is a categorization of the different floodplain areas used by FEMA. This helps establish the probability of the extent of flooding that can occur in any of the floodprone areas in Taylor County. They correspond to the legends provided on the FEMA FIRMs provided on the following pages. Most of the county expects to receive wide-spread shallow inland flooding, but can receive up to a 30 foot storm surge in the V-Zone along the coastline from a hurricane.

### Flood Zones

<b>Zone A</b>	The 100-year or base floodplain. There are six types of A zones:	
	<b>A</b>	The base floodplain mapped by approximate methods, i.e., BFEs are not determined. This is often called an unnumbered A zone or an approximate A zone.
	<b>A1-30</b>	These are known as numbered A zones (e.g., A7 or A14). This is the base floodplain where the FIRM shows a BFE (old format).
	<b>AE</b>	The base floodplain where base flood elevations are provided. AE zones are now used on new format FIRMs instead of A1-A30 zones.
	<b>AO</b>	The base floodplain with sheet flow, ponding, or shallow flooding. Base flood depths (feet above ground) are provided.
	<b>AH</b>	Shallow flooding base floodplain. BFEs are provided.
	<b>A99</b>	Area to be protected from base flood by levees or Federal flood protection systems under construction. BFEs are not determined.
	<b>AR</b>	The base floodplain that results from the de-certification of a previously accredited flood protection system that is in the process of being restored to provide a 100-year or greater level of flood protection.
<b>Zone V and VE</b>	<b>V</b>	The coastal area subject to a velocity hazard (wave action) where BFEs are not determined on the FIRM.
	<b>VE</b>	The coastal area subject to a velocity hazard (wave action) where BFEs are provided on the FIRM.
<b>Zone B and Zone X (shaded)</b>	Area of moderate flood hazard, usually the area between the limits of the 100-year and 500-year floods. B zones are also used to designate base floodplains of lesser hazards, such as areas protected by levees from the 100-year flood, or shallow flooding areas with average depths of less than one foot or drainage areas less than 1 square mile.	
<b>Zone C and Zone X (unshaded)</b>	Area of minimal flood hazard, usually depicted on FIRMs as exceeding the 500-year flood level. Zone C may have ponding and local drainage problems that do not warrant a detailed study or designation as base floodplain. Zone X is the area determined to be outside the 500-year flood.	
<b>Zone D</b>	Area of undetermined but possible flood hazards.	

### NFIP Flood Zones (Updated September, 2009)



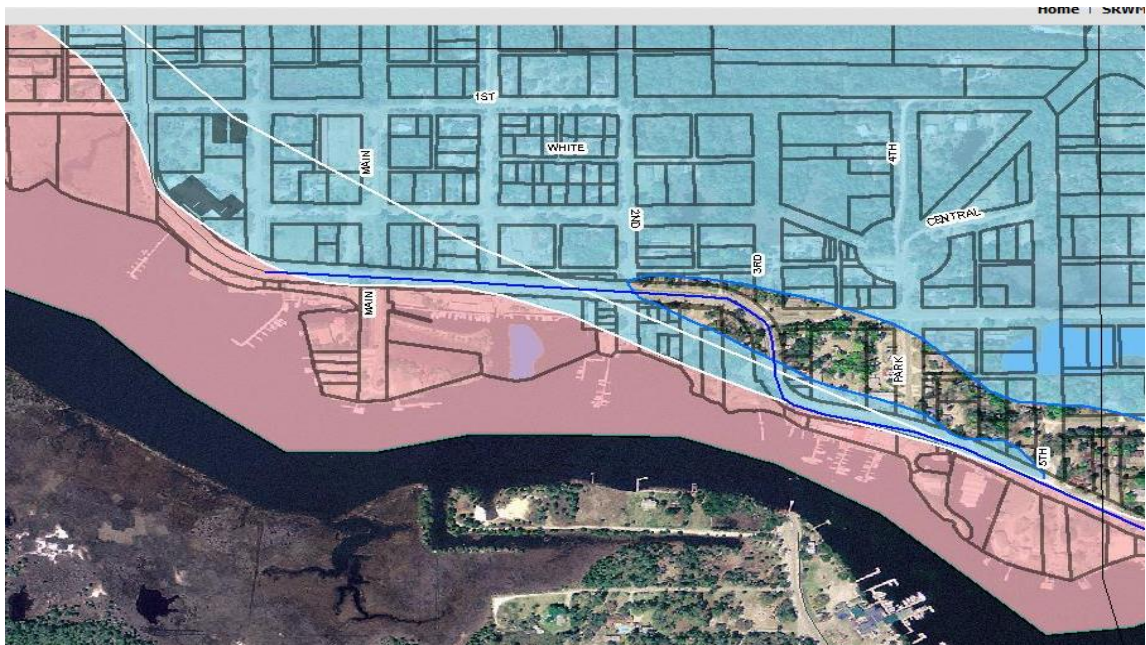
- Planning Area Boundaries
- County Boundaries
- City of Perry
- DFIRM Panel (ID #12-123C-XXXX-D)
- Coastal High Hazard Area
- 100-YEAR FLOOD ZONES:**
- A (No Base Flood Elevations Determined)
- AE (Base Flood Elevations Determined)
- AH (Flood Depths 1-3 Ft, BFE Determined)
- VE (Coastal Flood Zone with Velocity Hazard, BFE Determined)

Sources:  
Master Planning Areas: MSCW, Inc.  
County Boundary: FDEP  
Roads: FDOT, 2007  
Flood Zones: FEMA DFIRM Data (May 2006)  
Acquired From: SRWMD Website September 2009

100-YEAR FLOOD PLAIN MAP



Using the same map, the section below shows the full expansion of one portion of a FIRM panel covering Steinhatchee. Individual property parcels, street names, and LIDAR imaging are visible.



#### Maximum Resolution of FIRM Map for Steinhatchee Community

The total population potentially affected by inland flooding is in excess of 1,621 and all the coastal communities of Dark Island, Dekle Beach, Keaton Beach, Ezell and Cedar Island are continuously vulnerable. Additionally, certain roadways in the county could be inundated such as Highways 361, 51 and portions of 98 at the Aucilla River. The coastal roads in particular are routinely damaged due to saltwater and debris. Highway 221 floods north of Perry due to Woods Creek and the Econfinia River and Julia Street often floods and cannot be corrected for fear that the increased water flow will affect the downstream sewage plant. The Main Bay Canal by Highway 27 also floods.

The following are the number of active NFIP policies in Taylor County, and is an indication of the vulnerability of the County's residents.

#### NFIP Policy Statistic – Taylor County and City of Perry

	Policies In-force	Insurance In-force whole \$	Written Premium In-force
<b>City of Perry</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>15,785,200</b>	<b>63,601</b>
<b>Unincorporated Taylor County</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>93,893,500</b>	<b>640,167</b>

Source: FEMA NFIP <http://www.fema.gov/policy-claim-statistics-flood-insurance/policy-claim-statistics-flood-insurance/policy-claim-13>

The combined vulnerability of Taylor County and the City of Perry to a 100-year flooding event is over \$108,000,000.00. The total value could be higher when agricultural losses are added to the total. In addition, there are very few government facilities that are not in the flood zone. There are 628 active NFIP policies in Taylor County as of 4/7/2014.

The following represents data from the National Flood Insurance Administration pertinent to Taylor County. As can be seen, the amount of flood losses has not been large when averaged over the 36 years of records.

### NFIP Loss Statistics for Taylor County and City of Perry

#### NFIP LOSS STATISTICS: 1/1/78 – 1/31/2014

Name	Total Losses	Closed Losses	Open Losses	CWOP* Losses	Total Payments
PERRY, CITY OF	11	8	0	3	\$219,822.04
TAYLOR COUNTY	266	206	0	60	\$3,837,022.71

\*Closed Without Payment Losses

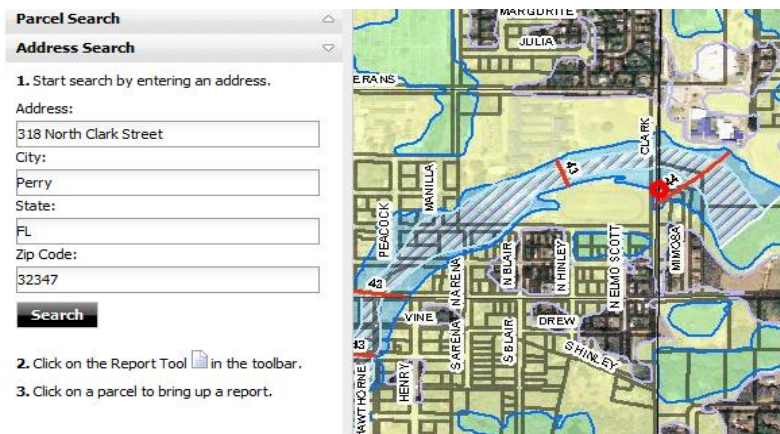
Source: <http://bsa.nfipstat.com/reports/1040.htm>

Taylor County will continue to comply with the NFIP. The following efforts identify efforts to ensure compliance:

1. Enforcement of all NFIP ordinances in Taylor County.
2. Incorporate NFIP provisions into the County Land Development Regulations/ Comprehensive Plan, Future Land Use Map, and Zoning Regulations.
3. Enforce Flood zone “A” height requirements and free board.
4. Provide flood information at annual County Fair, and Forest Expo.
5. Require non-designated floodway setback requirements.
6. Require freeboard requirements for new construction, or reconstruction if required by the 50% rule.

### Critical Facilities

Using the Map Modernization Tool provided by the Suwannee River Water Management District, each critical facility in Taylor County can easily be identified as being in a flood zone or not. For example, the Map-Mod website allows you to insert an address, and the location will appear in relationship to the flood zone. The following is an example of the location of the Taylor County School Administration Building, located at 318 North Clark Street, in Perry. As can be seen, the facility is located next to the 100-year flood zone.



Based on this data, the following critical facilities were found to be in a velocity zone, or a 100-year flood zone:

#### **INDUSTRIAL**

Buckeye Florida  
Martin Electronic

County Road 30 East (Foley)  
Puckett Road, Rt. 1 Box 700

#### **TAYLOR COUNTY SCHOOLS**

Taylor Schools Admin. Offices  
Steinhatchee School

318 North Clark Street  
1209 1<sup>st</sup> Ave. SE, Steinhatchee

#### **COUNTY GOVERNMENT**

Shady Grove Vol. Fire Dept.  
Johnson Stripling VFD  
Econfina Vol. Fire Dept.  
Keaton Beach Vol. Fire Dept.  
Taylor County FD – Steinhatchee

Alton Wentworth Road  
Johnson Stripling Road  
Econfina Road  
Beach Road  
12<sup>th</sup> St. SE – Steinhatchee

#### **COUNTY DISPOSAL SITES**

Carlton Roll-Off  
Harrison Blue Roll-Off  
Blue Springs Roll-Off  
Steinhatchee Roll-Off  
Blue Creek Land Fill  
Dekle Beach Land Fill  
Steinhatchee Land Fill

Carlton Cemetery Road  
Harrison Blue Road  
Blue Springs Lake Rd. – Keaton Beach  
CR 361 – Steinhatchee  
CR 361  
CR 361 at Beach Road  
SR 361

#### **STATE GOVERNMENT**

Taylor Correctional Institute

8501 Hampton Springs Road

#### **HEALTH FACILITIES**

Doctor's Memorial Hospital

333 N. Byron Butler Pkwy

#### **WATER/WASTEWATER TREATMENT**

Perry Wastewater Treatment Plant  
City of Perry Spray field  
Taylor Coastal Water & Sewer Dist.  
Big Bend Water & Sewer

507 West Golf Course Road  
Landfill Rd. Hampton Springs  
18820 Beach Rd. Keaton Beach  
1313 First Ave. SE Steinhatchee

#### **OTHER UTILITIES**

Progress Energy Florida  
  
Tri-County Electric Cooperative

Substation: 1690 East Green St  
Substation: 433 US 19 N  
Perry Sub – US 19S at Beach Rd.  
Scanlon Sub – Hwy 14 off US 98  
Steinhatchee Sub Hwy 51 – Steinhatchee

#### **COMMUNICATIONS**

Comcast Cablevision

1485 Buckeye Nursery Road

#### **OTHER HURRICANE SHELTERS**

Covenant Christian Fellowship Church  
Fellowship Baptist Church – Steinhatchee  
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints

6050 Puckett Road  
1<sup>st</sup> Ave.  
Woods Creek Road

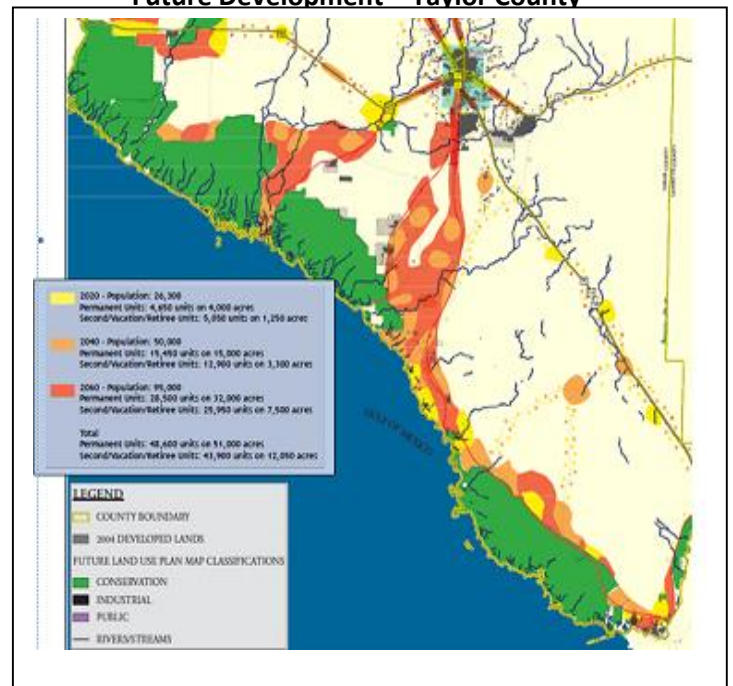
## Future Development and Flooding

The *Vision 2060 Plan* projects 20-year growth increments through the year 2060, mostly occurring along Taylor County's coastal zone. Future flooding will be a concern. Taylor County is a participant in the National Flood Insurance Program, and as such, has adopted and incorporated a local flood plain ordinance that contains the federal requirements for building in any 100-year flood zone. Taylor County has substantial tracts of undeveloped coastal property, and as development pressure is placed on the County, the LMS Working Group will continue to work to ensure that future development in all flood zones meets or exceeds minimum flood protection standards. The areas along the coastline and near the town of Steinhatchee are particularly susceptible to flooding. As these areas grow, the risks due to flooding will increase proportionally. Also, as the City of Perry grows there is the likelihood of increased damage due to flooding. The development associated with streets and infrastructure and the increases of concrete could cause issues with storm water drainage that could result in flooding and damage.

The City of Perry will continue to comply with the NFIP. The City of Perry's efforts towards compliance include:

1. Regulation of residential, nonresidential, and elevated buildings to meet specific standards above the NFIP.
2. Maintaining supplies of FEMA/NFIP materials to help homeowners evaluate measures to reduce damage.
3. Maintaining a map of areas that flood frequently and prioritizing those areas for inspection immediately after the next flood or heavy rains.
4. Regulation of residential, nonresidential, and elevated buildings to meet specific standards above the NFIP.
5. The prohibition of new development within a designated floodway

**Future Development – Taylor County**



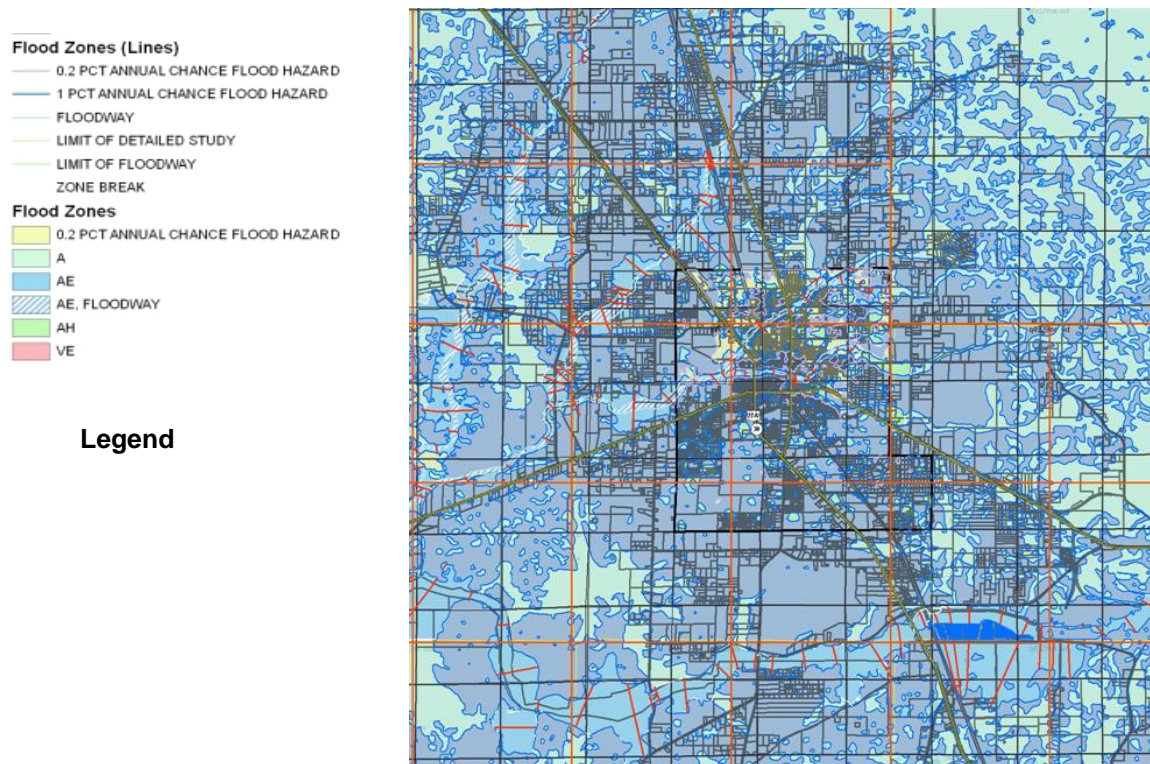
## The City of Perry Vulnerability

The City of Perry has an individualized FIRM map that shows the specific areas prone to flooding.

These are the areas around the Fenholloway River and Rocky Creek. One specific location in Perry is particularly vulnerable to flooding in the future. The Doctor's Memorial Hospital located at 333 North Byron Butler Parkway has been renovated for \$21 Million. The hospital is elevated and has been approved by Engineering and Emergency Management, but based on the existing FIRM maps, this facility lies within the designated 100-year flood plain. Also specific to the City of Perry, Spring and Pimple Creeks have flooded portions of Perry in the past.



## NFIP FIRM Map for City of Perry



As noted earlier, greater detail can be secured by expanding any panel from the website. As can be seen, the majority of City of Perry lies outside of the 100-year flood zone.

## Drought and Heat Wave

### About Drought

For a state that receives about 58 inches of rain annually, a discussion of drought in Florida might appear to be of little relevance. But drought is a part of our climate, just like hurricanes, thunderstorms, wildfires, and tornadoes. Unlike the other hazards that affect the state, droughts can impact large areas and last for months, even years.

So, what is drought? Drought is a difficult concept to define. It's typically defined as a prolonged period when there is a precipitation deficit from normal values. But what's important in defining a drought are the duration of these below normal precipitation amounts and their impacts on the state. Drought can affect water supplies, agriculture, and fire danger levels and is measured on the basis of the severity of these impacts.

The National Drought Mitigation Center has extensive resources on the concepts of drought, how it's defined and the different types of drought.

### Historic Drought

Because drought is defined on so many different levels, has differing impacts, and can happen on short or long time scales, it is hard to compare one drought to another. An examination of

weather records since 1900 reveals that in every decade there has been at least one severe and widespread drought somewhere within Florida. Droughts that began in 1906, 1927, 1945, 1950, 1955, 1961, 1968, 1980, 1984, 1998, and 2006 were the most severe.

A drought is a period of drier-than-normal conditions that results in water-related problems. Precipitation (rain or snow) falls in uneven patterns across the country. When no rain or only a small amount of rain falls, soils can dry out and plants can die. When rainfall is less than normal for several weeks, months, or years, the flow of streams and rivers decline. Water levels in lakes and reservoirs fall, and the depth to water in wells increases. If dry weather persists and water supply problems develop, the dry period can become a drought. The first evidence of drought usually is seen in records of rainfall. Within a short period of time, the amount of moisture in soils can begin to decrease. The effects of a drought on flow in streams and rivers or on water levels in lakes and reservoirs may not be noticed for several weeks or months. Water levels in wells may not reflect a shortage of rainfall for a year or more after the drought begins. A period of below-normal rainfall does not necessarily result in drought conditions. Some areas of the United States are more likely to have droughts than other areas. In humid, or wet, regions, a drought of a few weeks is quickly reflected in a decrease in soil moisture and in declining flow in streams. In arid, or dry, regions, people rely on ground water and water in reservoirs to supply their needs. They are protected from short-term droughts, but may have severe problems during long dry periods because they may have no other water source if wells or reservoirs go dry.

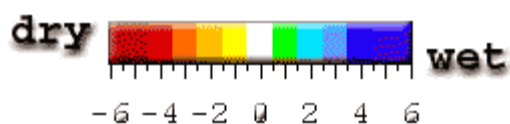
Temperatures that hover 10 degrees or more above the average high temperature for the region and last for several weeks are defined as a heat wave. Humid or muggy conditions, which add to the discomfort of high temperatures, occur when a "dome" of high atmospheric pressure traps hazy, damp air near the ground. Excessively dry and hot conditions can provoke dust storms and low visibility. Droughts occur when a long period passes without substantial rainfall. A heat wave combined with a drought is a very dangerous situation.

Heat kills by pushing the human body beyond its limits. Under normal conditions, the body's internal thermostat produces perspiration that evaporates and cools the body. However, in a heat wave and high humidity, evaporation is slowed and the body must work extra hard to maintain a normal temperature. Most heat disorders occur because the victim has been overexposed to heat or has over exercised for his or her age and physical condition. Other conditions that can induce heat-related illnesses include stagnant atmospheric conditions and poor air quality.

A prolonged drought can have a serious economic impact on a community. Increased demand for water and electricity may result in shortages of resources. Taylor County has not experienced any major droughts in the past several years. However, should a prolonged drought occur during the summer months, with temperatures above normal levels, there could be losses in certain areas of the agriculture production.

The **Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI)** has been the most commonly used drought index in the United States and was developed to measure intensity, duration, and spatial extent of drought. PDSI values are derived from measurements of precipitation, air temperature, and local soil moisture, along with prior values of these measures. Values range from -6.0 (extreme drought) to +6.0 (extreme wet conditions), and have been standardized to facilitate comparisons from region to region.

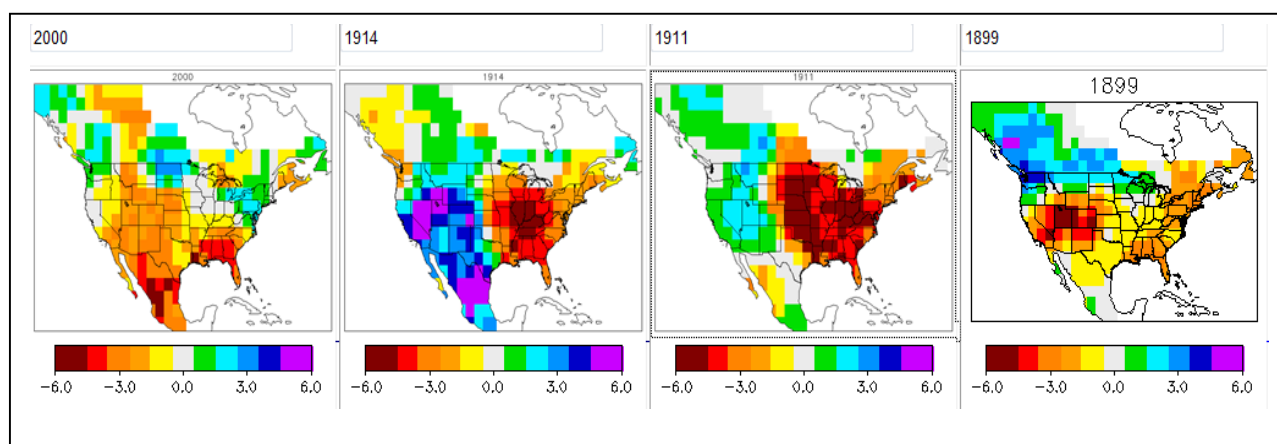
## Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI)



Source: [http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/paleo/drought/drght\\_pdsi.html](http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/paleo/drought/drght_pdsi.html)

In the recent past, Taylor County has documented several occurrences of drought. These are the more notable ones.

### Historical Droughts Impacting Taylor County



#### North American Drought Atlas PDSI Reconstructions, Version 2a - Annual Maps

<http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/paleo/pd08plot.pl>

Using data from the Palmer Drought Severity Indices (PDSI) for summer (June-August), the above data can be generated for the past 100 years, and beyond that into the 1700's based on data gathered from tree rings. Additional years of drought occurred in 1999, 1998, 1986, 1981, 1967, 1955, 1932, 1927, 1925, 1898, 1897, 1896, 1890, and 1849. Between 1845 – 2009, there have been approximately 18 years of extreme dry conditions, averaging one event every 8.25 years. Consequences have resulted in some drinking water wells going dry, and crop losses. Drought affects minimal tourist activities such as fishing and water sports.

#### 1. Probability

Heat related hazards such as drought or a heat wave can occur anywhere in the Taylor County area, however it has not been a major issue to date. The probability of a significant event of this nature occurring is relatively low and does not demand a great deal of attention by the County's resources. Records seem to mirror the National average every 8.25 years. Suwannee River Water Management District records reveal that Taylor County was in a drought period from 2009 until 2012 when Tropical Storm Debby occurred. If an issue arises, it will occur over a period of days and weeks, so there will be time for preparations and contingency planning at the time of the event.

Due to the hot and humid climate of Florida, all residents and business are used to high temperatures so this type of hazard does not represent as much of a hazard situation as it would to other areas with less water resources, air-conditioning, and refrigeration capabilities.

## **2. Future Development and Drought**

As Taylor County and the City of Perry grow, it increases the risks of drought and related heat issues. Higher population will increase the demand on water resources for human, agricultural and livestock needs. This will make the environment more prone to drought conditions. In addition, larger populations of humans and animals will increase the possibilities of injury, sickness, and death due to heat conditions.

## **3. Vulnerability Analysis**

The topography of Taylor County varies from coastline and marshes to wooded forests and production farmland making some areas more susceptible to damage from heat and drought. The inland areas with the timber forests and agricultural farms are most likely to be the most impacted in the event of extended heat and minimal rain. The timber industry could be most impacted with trees dying from drought and the even greater danger of forest fires due to the lack of moisture. Secondly the economy of the agricultural sector would be adversely affected by decreases in production and higher costs. There is minimal information about the effects of a long term drought in Taylor County, so more research is required to fully analyze the community's vulnerability. Besides the coastline and marsh area, the rest of Taylor County has equal risk and equal vulnerability to heat and drought.

## **4. The City of Perry - Vulnerability**

The City of Perry has a slightly different vulnerability to heat and drought than the rest of the county. The urban environment of the City and the surrounding areas puts a higher population of humans at risk from heat related illnesses. There are additional resources in the City that can aid these problems, but the human risk is higher than the rest of the county at large.

On the other hand, the city does not have a substantial economic risk from this hazard. The County areas with the high level of agriculture, livestock, and timber forest are much more economically vulnerable than the City of Perry.

## **Freeze and Winter Storms**

A winter storm can range from moderate snow over a few hours to blizzard conditions with high winds, freezing rain or sleet, heavy snowfall with blinding wind-driven snow and extremely cold temperatures that lasts several days. Some winter storms may be large enough to affect several states while others may affect only a single community. All winter storms are accompanied by cold temperatures and blowing precipitation, which can severely reduce visibility.

### **Freeze**

A freeze is when the surface air temperature is expected to be 32°F or below over a widespread area for a climatologically significant period of time. Use of the term is usually restricted to advective situations or to occasions when wind or other conditions prevent frost. "Killing" may be used during the growing season when the temperature is expected to be low enough for a sufficient duration to kill all but the hardiest herbaceous crops. A Freeze Warning is issued during the growing season when surface temperatures are expected to drop below



freezing over a large area for an extended period of time, regardless whether or not frost develops.

The climate in the Florida Panhandle is mild, compared to the remainder of the nation to the north, and winter storms of this nature are very rare. During the winter, Florida has approximately double the amount of hours of sunlight than the states to the north, resulting in milder temperatures, so winter storms and freezes are not a very high priority for the Taylor County LMS Working Group. However, should a prolonged freeze occur any time between January and March, there is potential risk to human life due to exposure to the weather and more importantly automobile accidents due to freezing road conditions.

In the winter of 1989, Taylor County suffered a major freeze lasting over two days. Temperatures remained below 32° during the day and dropped down to 17° at night, causing some roadways to ice over and creating hazardous traffic conditions. For example, approximately 52 traffic accidents, without major injuries, occurred one morning within an 8-mile section of Highway 19 between Pineland and the south county line. The death of one elderly person was also attributed to the freeze due to lack of adequate heating in the home. Electricity was out through the county due to problems with power lines and trees and debris. The restoration of services was also delayed by transportation issues caused by icy conditions.

During the past 5 years Taylor County has averaged freezing levels only 23 days below 32°.

## **1. Probability**

There is a distinct probability that winter weather will again impact anywhere in Taylor County in the near term. Every winter this possibility has to be considered and appropriate preparations must be made for traffic conditions and potential power outages. However, the chance of a seriously damaging winter season is not high when compared with the rest of the county. With this in mind, the probability of a significantly damaging winter storm is considered low by the LMS Working Group.

## **2. Vulnerability Analysis**

Vulnerability in Taylor County due to winter storms and freezing conditions can be characterized in three categories:

- Human health issues due to exposure. In severe conditions many Floridians will be unprepared for extreme cold. Being a state near the tropics, warm and hot temperatures are the norm. Therefore most residents focus on cooling and air-conditioning investments rather than heating. Some residents will not have sufficient heat and could be exposed and suffer the consequences. Other residents will cause themselves injury or worse using dangerous electric and propane heaters or even open fires. At least once per year, Taylor County opens a small shelter or puts one on standby to assist citizens without proper heating capabilities.
- Agricultural and livestock issues due to exposure. Much of Taylor County's economy is based on agriculture and livestock, so extreme cold conditions will severely impact this sector. Prolonged periods of cold will result in losses to crops and animals that will endanger the businesses of many small and medium sized farms.
- Transportation issues due to icy driving conditions. Highways 19, 98, 221 and 361 are the major transportation corridors for the County. With winter storms, these roads may

become icy causing dangerous conditions for commercial and residential traffic throughout the county. Accidents are a high probability with the subsequent injuries and economic impact. In addition, there will be an increase in costs to the county for providing services such as police for accident reporting and traffic control, public works for debris removal and road repairs, and emergency services for managing the event.

### **3. City of Perry - Vulnerability**

The likelihood of winter weather affecting the City of Perry is exactly the same as it is for the rest of the unincorporated County. Based on the overall vulnerability for the County, the City of Perry does differ in the lack of agriculture and commercial livestock. The City will be most vulnerable to transportation and traffic issues due to the greater number of roads and the higher and denser population. Also the larger number of people will increase the probability of injuries, illnesses or deaths related to the cold.

### **Sinkholes and Landslides**

Landslides are a serious geologic hazard common to almost every state in the United States. However, due to the topography of Taylor County landslides are less likely to occur and there have been none reported on record. It is estimated that nationally they cause up to \$2 billion in damages and between 25 to 50 deaths annually. Globally, landslides cause billions of dollars in damage and thousands of deaths and injuries each year.

Some landslides move slowly and cause damage gradually, whereas others move so rapidly that they can destroy property and take lives suddenly and unexpectedly. Gravity is the force driving landslide movement. Factors that allow the force of gravity to overcome the resistance of earth material to landslide movement include geological issues, saturation by water, steepening of slopes by erosion or construction, alternate freezing or thawing, earthquake shaking, and volcanic eruptions.

Landslides are typically associated with periods of heavy rainfall and tend to worsen the effects of flooding that often accompanies these events. In areas burned by forest and brush fires, a lower threshold of precipitation may initiate landslides. Florida is not particularly susceptible to landslides however; sinkholes are a similar phenomenon that does occur in the area and cause occasional damage.

Sinkholes are a common feature of Florida's landscape. They are only one of many kinds of karsts landforms, which include caves, disappearing streams, springs, and underground drainage systems, all of which occur in Florida. Karst is a generic term which refers to the characteristic terrain produced by the erosion processes associated with the chemical weathering and dissolution of limestone or dolomite, the two most common carbonate rocks in Florida. Dissolution of carbonate rocks begins when they are exposed to acidic water. Most rainwater is slightly acidic and usually becomes more acidic as it moves through decaying plant debris.

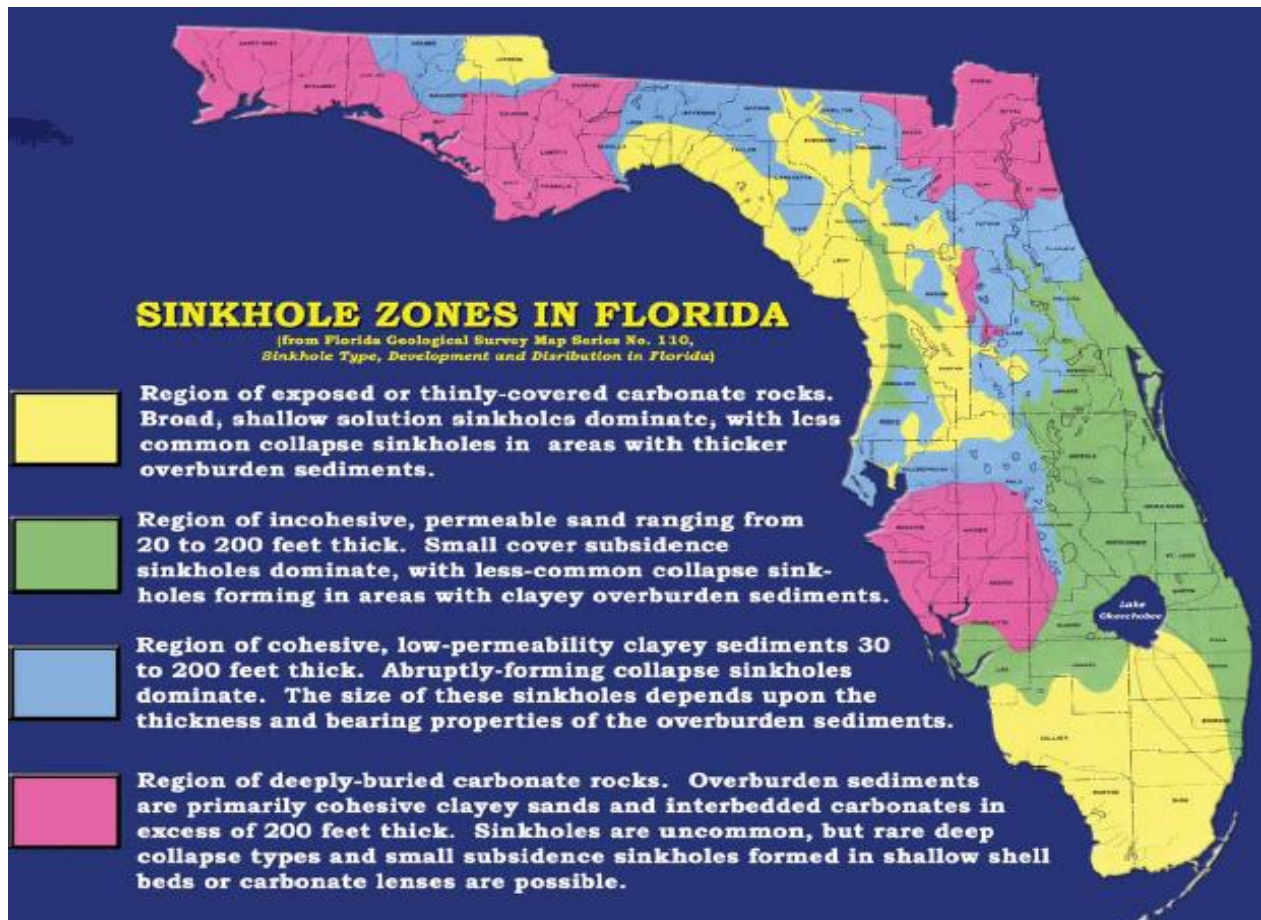
The limestone foundation underlying most of Florida is porous, allowing the acidic water to percolate through their strata, dissolving some limestone and carrying it away in solution. Over eons of time, this persistent erosion process has created extensive underground voids and drainage systems in much of the carbonate rocks throughout the state. Collapse of overlying sediments into the underground cavities produces sinkholes.

When groundwater discharges from an underground drainage system, it normally flows through a spring, such as Wakulla Springs, Silver Springs, or Rainbow Springs. Sinkholes can occur in the beds of streams, sometimes taking all of the stream's flow, creating an underground stream. Dry caves are parts of Karsts drainage systems that are above the water table, such as Marianna Caverns. The image below shows the damage caused by an active sinkhole in South Florida.

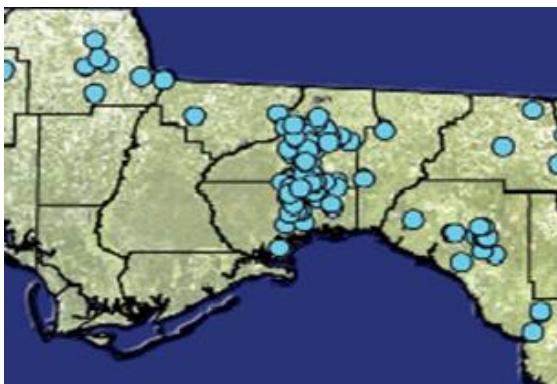
The following map from the U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, shows that Taylor County has two distinct risk zones for sinkholes. Most of the County is in the yellow area marking bare or thin covered limestone and the northeastern portion is blue designating it a higher risk area with 30 to 200 feet covering the limestone.



## Sinkhole Zones in Florida



The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) maintains the official sinkhole database for the State of Florida, and has over 2,759 individual reports. The following is pulled directly from the FDEP website, and is a site map of all reported sinkholes in the general area of Taylor County.



FDEP Sinkhole Atlas – Including Taylor County, Florida

Below are the known sinkholes in Taylor County pulled from the Department of Environmental Protection's sinkhole database.

## Sinkhole Database – Taylor County, Florida

County	Date Added	Date Revised	Year	Lat	Lon	City	Length	Width	Depth
TAYLOR		9/10/2006	1970	-83.49708	30.07647	PERRY	2	2	2
TAYLOR		9/10/2006	1972	-83.55900	30.00396	PERRY	25	25	20
TAYLOR			1984	-83.32500	29.77500	CLARA	2	6	2
TAYLOR			1984	-83.32500	29.77500	CLARA	2	6	2
TAYLOR			1969	-83.65139	29.97361	OKEFENOKEE SLOUGH	3	3	10
TAYLOR		9/15/2006	1970	-83.84815	30.14276	JOHNSON HAMMOCK	3	3	3
TAYLOR		9/15/2006	1970	-83.35972	29.68889	JENA	12	12	4
TAYLOR			1985	-83.54611	30.07694	PERRY	20	16	6
TAYLOR			1986	-83.55944	30.11722	PERRY, I-23	7	7	7
TAYLOR			1982	-83.57500	30.11667	PERRY, I-23	12	12	8
TAYLOR	5/2/2013		2013	-83.58298	30.05396		25	25	4
TAYLOR		9/13/2006	1971	-83.55278	30.07083	PERRY	11	11	5
TAYLOR		9/10/2006	1971	-83.55916	30.07730	PERRY	8	8	0
TAYLOR	12/17/2008		2008	-83.57012	30.11142	PERRY	25	0	6
TAYLOR	12/18/2008		2007	-83.58539	30.06013	PERRY	0	0	50
TAYLOR			1970	-83.68889	30.09583	HAMPTON SPRINGS	6	6	8
TAYLOR			1969	-83.51528	30.00417	PERRY	15	15	20
TAYLOR			1970	-83.67500	30.09306	HAMPTON SPRINGS	6	6	1
TAYLOR	2/16/2004		2003	-83.62472	29.96528	WARRIOR SWAMP	0	0	0
TAYLOR	3/18/2004		2000	-83.60389	30.12250	PERRY	0	0	0
TAYLOR	3/18/2004		2000	-83.53944	30.08500	PERRY	25	15	15
TAYLOR	2/28/2014		2014	-83.55829	30.16656	BOYD	2	2	0

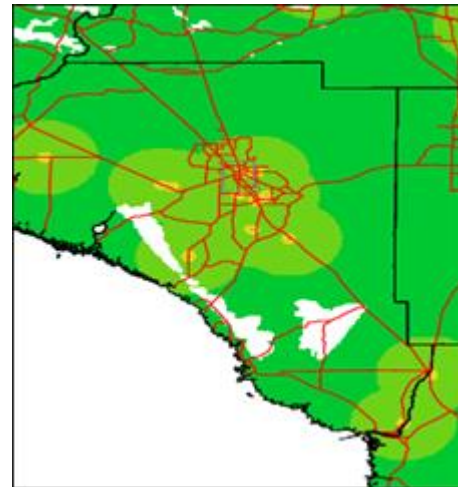
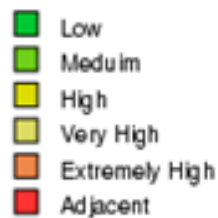
Source: [http://www.dep.state.fl.us/geology/geologictopics/sinkhole/sink\\_dis\\_excel.htm](http://www.dep.state.fl.us/geology/geologictopics/sinkhole/sink_dis_excel.htm)

## 1. Probability

The probability that a sinkhole will occur in Taylor County sometime in the near future is very high, but the likelihood of this hazard causing significant damage to the county in general is very low. These events are isolated and usually very small in geographic extent. This hazard is considered a relatively low priority for the LMS Working Group.

## 2. Vulnerability Analysis

Based on the data and modeling from the MEMPHIS risk assessment system the following map and reports detail the estimated vulnerability and damages associated with sinkhole hazards.



**Vulnerability – Sinkholes Taylor County**

### Risk Estimates – Sinkholes, Taylor County

Population at risk for KAC Sinkhole Risk							
Zone	Total	Minority	Over 65	Disabled	Poverty	Lang Iso	Sing Pnt
Low	2285	57	267	818	259	0	128
Medium	16638	4156	2315	7071	2891	0	1202
High	904	105	148	521	108	0	48
Extreme	760	209	69	326	142	0	50

Structures at Risk for KAC Sinkhole Risk							
Zone	Total	SF Res	Mob Home	MF Res	Commercial	Agriculture	Gov/Instit
Low	2520	715	465	133	27	41	1139
Medium	9236	4453	2438	286	403	175	1481
High	826	488	152	28	62	33	63
Very High	382	211	58	7	23	13	70
Extreme	158	82	46	5	4	3	18
Adjacent	7	6	1	0	0	0	0

Value of Structures by DOR Use for KAC Sinkhole Risk (\$Millions)							
Zone	Total	SF Res	Mob Home	MF Res	Commercial	Agriculture	Gov/Instit
Low	\$1,055.91	\$138.76	\$32.45	\$1.64	\$14.00	\$14.65	\$854.41
Medium	\$2,540.55	\$813.62	\$156.09	\$42.76	\$550.04	\$340.44	\$637.60
High	\$263.75	\$92.79	\$9.74	\$0.61	\$62.96	\$72.56	\$25.09
Very High	\$129.51	\$44.29	\$4.00	\$0.05	\$15.49	\$21.34	\$44.34
Extreme	\$21.92	\$12.51	\$2.79	\$0.02	\$1.14	\$0.49	\$4.97
Adjacent	\$0.62	\$0.58	\$0.04	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

### 3. Future Development and Sinkholes

Based on the levels of risk shown on the map above, the area around the City of Perry has a high degree of risk than other areas of the county. As the City continues to grow relatively more than the unincorporated County, the risks associated with sinkholes in this area will increase with the higher populations and the greater number of structures.

### 4. City of Perry – Vulnerability

The areas in and around the City of Perry are more at risk to sinkholes than other areas of the unincorporated County. Based on participation and feedback from the City Public Works Department, sinkholes can damage the city's infrastructure including water and sewer pipes and roads. Some of the roads at risk include Courtney Road and also 9<sup>th</sup> Street.

### 5. Previous Impacts

Taylor County has had multiple reports of small sinkholes that have opened on private property, but without any structure damage. In the areal flooding experienced in the Spring of 2014 a large 10'X 10' sinkhole opened in the vicinity of the flooding in a private driveway

off of Dewey McGuire Rd. Other small sinkholes opened on private property with size ranging from 1 foot across to 2 foot across.

In August/September 2015 the Steinhatchee area was impacted by over 20 inches of rainfall in a short period causing both riverine and areal flooding. As the water receded a sinkhole developed at an area on SR 51 north of Steinhatchee. The hole cost the FDOT over \$300,000 to repair and caused the roadway to be closed at various times during the month long process. Road closures caused long detours for residents, school students and the seasonal tourist and fishing industry. Several other small sinkholes (1'x1') opened during this same flooding event, including one on county maintained River Avenue and also on Granger Drive. All sinkholes on county maintained roads were quickly filled after each incident.

## **Coastal and Riverine Erosion**

Erosion is a process that involves the gradual wearing away, transportation, and movement of land. However, not all erosion is gradual. It can occur quite quickly as the result of a flash flood, coastal storm, or other event. Most of the geomorphic change that occurs in a river system is in response to a peak flow event. It is a natural process but its effects can be exacerbated by human activity. Erosion is a problem in developed areas where the disappearing land threatens development and infrastructure.

Taylor County has approximately 45 miles of low energy (no waves) coastline. Most of this coastal area is partially vulnerable to erosion caused by astronomical high tides or from storm surges. The extent of the erosion is minor, and not expected to exceed one foot of shore per decade. This can be exasperated by hurricanes or winter storms. Particular attention is focused on the roads that run along the coastlines. These roads tend to be impacted by saltwater and debris and over time the ground around the roads is eroded. This road damage is in constant need of repair by the County. River Road in Steinhatchee and Front Road in Dekle Beach are both very close to the coast and are vulnerable to erosion. During the 2015 flood event in Steinhatchee over 20 roads were underwater requiring various level of repair after water receded. This also can affect the other coastal communities of Dark Island, Keaton Beach, Ezell and Cedar Island.

The major rivers do have some erosion and the potential for more, but there is little established data for comparisons and analysis. Taylor County group does not consider this hazard to be a primary threat to human life or of significant economic potential. Further research about the probability, extent and damage associated with this hazard needs to be conducted and will be addressed in the future by the Taylor County LMS Work Group as applicable.

Most issues dealing with erosion will be related to flooding, storm and hurricane issues so most profiling and analysis has been conducted on these higher priority hazards.

### **1. Probability**

There is a low probability that Coastal or Riverine Erosion will seriously impact Taylor County and the City of Perry. When it does occur, it happens in conjunction with thunderstorms, hurricanes and other flooding events.

### **2. Future Development and Erosion**

As the County and the City of Perry grow and develop, the issue of erosion may become more important. This is especially true in light of the increased development considered in



the County Vision 2060 Plan where up to an extra 188,000 units could be built near the coastline.

### 3. Vulnerability Analysis

The area's most vulnerable to erosion are along the banks of the major rivers and creeks in the County. See the map below with the major watersheds delineated.

**Rivers of Taylor County**



Taylor County does not have fast flowing rivers, and is not susceptible to any significant degree of riverine erosion. The coastline is predominately tidal marsh land, and does not erode. The coastal area is not susceptible to subsidence either.

### 4. City of Perry – Vulnerability

The southern side of Perry follows the Fenholloway River that historically is not susceptible to erosion.

## Earthquakes

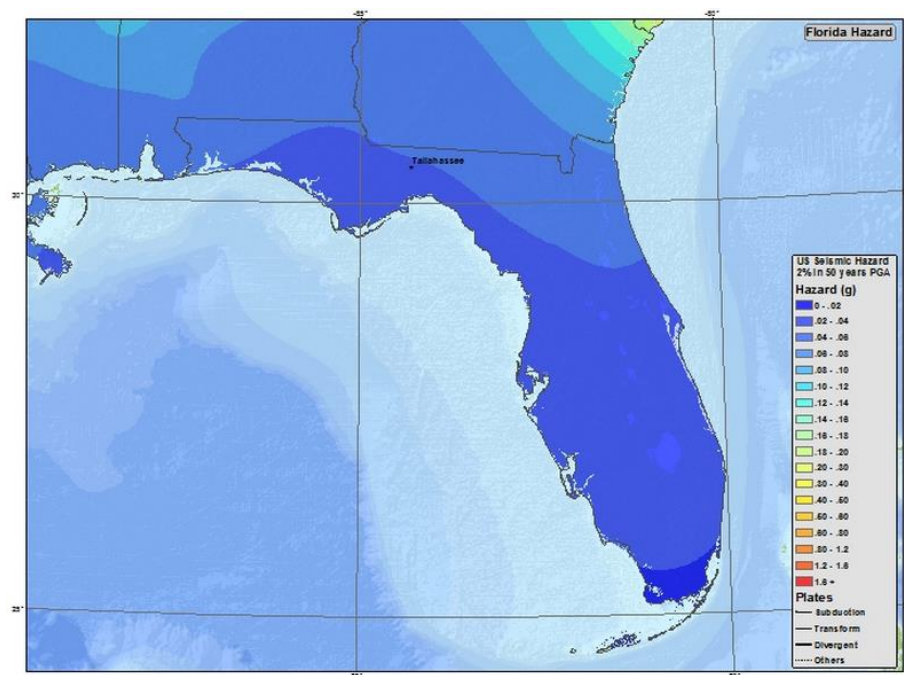
Most earthquakes are causally related to compression or tension stresses built up at the margins of the huge moving lithospheric plates that make up the earth's surface. The immediate cause of most shallow earthquakes is the sudden release of stress along a fault, or fracture in the earth's crust, resulting in the movement of the opposing blocks of rock past one another. These movements cause vibrations to pass through and around the earth in wave form, just as ripples are generated when a pebble is dropped into water. Volcanic eruptions, rock-falls, landslides, and explosions can also cause a quake, but most of these are of only local extent.

Earthquakes are categorized by the **Richter Earthquake Magnitude Scale**:

Magnitude	Earthquake Effects
2.5 or less	Usually not felt, but can be recorded by seismograph.
2.5 to 5.4	Often felt, but only causes minor damage.
5.5 to 6.0	Slight damage to buildings and other structures.
6.1 to 6.9	May cause a lot of damage in very populated areas.
7.0 to 7.9	Major earthquake. Serious damage.
8.0 or greater	Great earthquake. Can totally destroy communities near the epicenter.

The entire State of Florida is in the lowest risk category for earthquakes as seen in the Seismic Hazard Map below from the USGS.

Seismic Hazard Map – State of Florida



<http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/states/florida/hazards.php>



Seismic activity in the Atlantic Ocean can trigger a tsunami event. The probability of this type of event occurring is very small however it needs to be considered. Because of the location of Taylor County in the Gulf of Mexico, this possibility is less than for locations on the east coast of Florida.

### **1. Probability**

The probability is extremely low that a major earthquake will impact Taylor County and cause significant damage. Taylor County is in the low risk category for seismic activity and there are no past-recorded incidents.

### **2. Future Development and Earthquakes**

As the County grows and there is a larger population with more infrastructure there will be more vulnerability to earthquakes. However, the probability remains extremely low that this event will impact Taylor County.

### **3. Vulnerability Analysis**

If an earthquake were to affect Taylor County and the City of Perry it would most likely not cause significant damage or loss of life.

### **4. Future Development and Earthquakes**

No foreseeable future development trends will significantly alter the risks and vulnerability of Taylor County to earthquakes and seismic activity.

### **5. City of Perry - Vulnerability**

There are no differences in the extent, risks and vulnerability for the City of Perry and Taylor County. The City does have a higher and denser population and much more infrastructure and buildings, however the risk of seismic activity is very low and the chances of significant damage are even lower.

# Taylor County

## Flood and Sudden Coastal Surge

## Warning and Evacuation Plan



July 10, 2015

## Taylor County Board of County Commissioners

Department of Emergency Management

591 E US Highway 27

Perry, FL 32347

850-838-3575

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## Introduction

Taylor County recognizes the importance not only of effective flood warning and response in a comprehensive floodplain management program, but also of coordinating public information, regulatory programs, and flood protection with the efforts of emergency management.

Taylor County participates in the National Flood Insurance Program Community Rating System Activity 610 (Flood Warning and Response). This plan is based on the principle that an ample warning combined with a flood response plan can prevent loss of life and damage to property.

This plan will focus on activities on emergency warnings and response, because adequate notification combined with a plan for how to respond can save lives and prevent and/or minimize property damage. The plan emphasizes coordinating emergency management functions within the community's other floodplain management efforts, such as providing public information and implementing a regulatory program.

The objective of this plan is to encourage Taylor County communities to ensure timely identification of impending flood threats, disseminate warnings to appropriate floodplain occupants, and coordinate flood response activities to reduce the threat to life and property.

Taylor County Emergency Management participates in the National Weather Service (NWS) Storm Ready and Tsunami Ready programs. For the purpose of this Warning and Evacuation Plan we have adjusted our Tsunami information and education to encompass an All-Hazards approach and will refer to Tsunami Ready information as either Tsunami or Sudden Coastal Surge.

## TAYLOR COUNTY PROFILE

Taylor County is located in the Big Bend of Florida, centrally on the west coast, between the northern panhandle and the southern peninsula. Taylor County is bordered on the north by Madison County, on the south by the Gulf of Mexico, on the east by Dixie County and Lafayette County and on the west by Jefferson County.

There is one incorporated municipality within the County, listed below.

## GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Taylor County encompasses 1,043.31 square miles. The County has approximately 50 miles of coastline on the Gulf of Mexico, which is mostly comprised of marshland. Approximately 70% of Taylor County is comprised of timberland. Elevation in Taylor County ranges from zero to 90 feet with an average of 26 feet.

The primary highways in the County include United States' Highways 19, 27, 98 and 221. U.S. 98 and 27 accommodate east/west travel and U. S. 19/27Alt. and 221 accommodate the north/south travel. The city of Perry is approximately 25 miles south of Interstate 10. There are also two railroads operating in Taylor County, the CSX Transportation Railroad and the Southern Railway.

Taylor County's geology is characterized by limestone formations overlain in areas by clays and sands. The upper limestone formations constitute the Floridian aquifer system. The Floridian aquifer is characterized by solution cavities along fractures and bedding planes in the limestone. Sinkholes are often formed in limestone by collapse of solution cavities and propagation of the collapse to the surface. A number of sinks and springs occur along the banks of the Suwannee River. The Floridian aquifer is comprised of three formations in Taylor County. These formations are the Crystal River, Suwannee and Alachua Formations.

The eastern boundary of the county is formed by San Pedro Bay (low-lying area) and the Steinhatchee River. The western boundary of the County is the Aucilla River. The Steinhatchee River and its tributaries drain large swampy areas in the south and central parts of the county, including San Pedro Bay and Mallory Swamp. The Steinhatchee also runs southwest to the Gulf of Mexico. In addition, the Econfinia and Fenholloway Rivers also flow southwest into the Gulf of Mexico.

The water tends to flow from the northeast to the southwest, with a considerable amount being received from San Pedro Bay. San Pedro Bay is a large cypress and timber swamp encompassing the northeastern part of the county. The water flows through flood control canals and through and around the City of Perry into the Gulf of Mexico.

The Steinhatchee River is approximately 30 miles in length and flows southwest forming the southeast boundary of the County. The Fenholloway River is also approximately 30 miles in length and flows southwest extending from the central portion of the County near the City of Perry into the Gulf of Mexico. The Aucilla River, which forms in the counties north of Taylor County, flows southwest and forms the western boundary of the County. Total water area in Taylor County, including rivers, lakes, ponds, streams and wetlands is estimated at approximately 317,697 acres.

The coastal areas, approximately 50 miles of tidal marsh, are most vulnerable to flooding from hurricanes. All of the coastal area lies within the tropical storm flood zone. The category five (5) hurricane flood zone extends as much as eight (8) miles inland.

Inland flooding usually occurs around the Steinhatchee, Econfinia, Aucilla and Fenholloway Rivers. This land is mostly low-lying with elevation ranging from sea level at the coast to as much as 15 feet inland along the rivers. Flooding along the rivers is usually a result of heavy rainfall resulting in riverbank

overflow and ponding or from coastal storm surge.

#### TAYLOR COUNTY DEMOGRAPHICS

According to 2012 US Census estimates, Taylor County has an estimated population of 22,715, up from 22,570 from the 2010 US Census count. This includes the estimated City of Perry population of 7006. As of April 2014 this includes 1445 inmates at the Taylor Correctional Institution. Taylor County's strong economy, coupled with its appeal to retirees and tourists, suggests the area's population will continue to grow. The 2010 Census revealed that Taylor County's population is 22,570 and in 2016, the population is estimated to be 26,768, with an annual growth rate of 2.4%. These demographic trends – when combined with the County's exposure to hurricanes and other hazards – illustrate the potential vulnerability of citizens and tourists to major disasters. The following statistics highlight the vulnerability of the County's population:

- The population density of Taylor County is 21.8 persons per square mile. The population is distributed 30.9% within the only municipality, Perry, and 69.1% within the unincorporated area.
- Without the State's prison inmates the estimated population would be 21270.
- The age distribution in Taylor County is as follows: 5.7% are between 0-5 years old; 19.1% persons are under 18 years old; and 16.9% are over 65 years old. Females are 43.5% of the population.
- Taylor County has a moderate seasonal tourist population primarily in the coastal communities based on fishing and scallop seasons.
- 5.4% of the population has a language other than English spoken at home. Approximately 17% of American adults report some degree of hearing loss. (Deaf Service Center Association)
- An estimated 38.5 percent of the County's total housing units are manufactured homes, which have historically been vulnerable to high winds, flooding and storm surge.
- Approximately 3,843 individuals in the County are 65 years or older, which represents 16.9 percent of the total population. The elderly are more vulnerable than other population segments to the effects of disasters.
- Marshall Health and Rehabilitation Center is the only nursing home in Taylor County. The facility is licensed for 120 beds.
- In April 2014, 70 citizens were registered and qualified with the Taylor County Department of Emergency Management as a special needs client with 30 of those in need of transportation to a special needs shelter. Also 397 total are registered with 64 in need of transportation to a public shelter.
- There are very few individuals who can be classified as migrant, transient or seasonal workers in Taylor County. 10% of the population work in agriculture related industry.

Florida does have a natural defense against a tsunami. The state's shallow, coastal waters will act as a breakwater, dissipating some of the powerful wave's energy.



Although the incidence of Atlantic tsunamis is low, the threat should be taken seriously because millions of people live in low-elevation locations around the rim of the Atlantic basin. (Orlando Sentinel, 2011)

Fortunately for U.S. residents, the threat to the American mainland is not as dramatic as that facing the Caribbean islands. Florida's west coast, scientists say, would likely be spared from major tsunami damage should a quake occur near Puerto Rico, because the Bahamas would block most of the wave energy. (W Williams, 2005)

## **THREAT ASSESSMENT**

### **COASTAL SURGE**

Based on information reported in numerous studies including the 2012 Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), and the Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Working Group the Taylor County coastline is extremely shallow going out a considerable distance into the Gulf of Mexico. At times the water is as shallow as 3 feet for miles out from the coastline. This natural topography along the coast causes very severe surge potential with Taylor County being ranked the 2nd worst area for surge in the world behind Bangladesh. The National Weather Service (NWS) Sea, Lake, and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH) models have identified that the storm surge from a Category 2 or above will damage and close highway 98 and would call for the immediate evacuate of the 1,200 prisoners at the nearby state prison.

### **HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS**

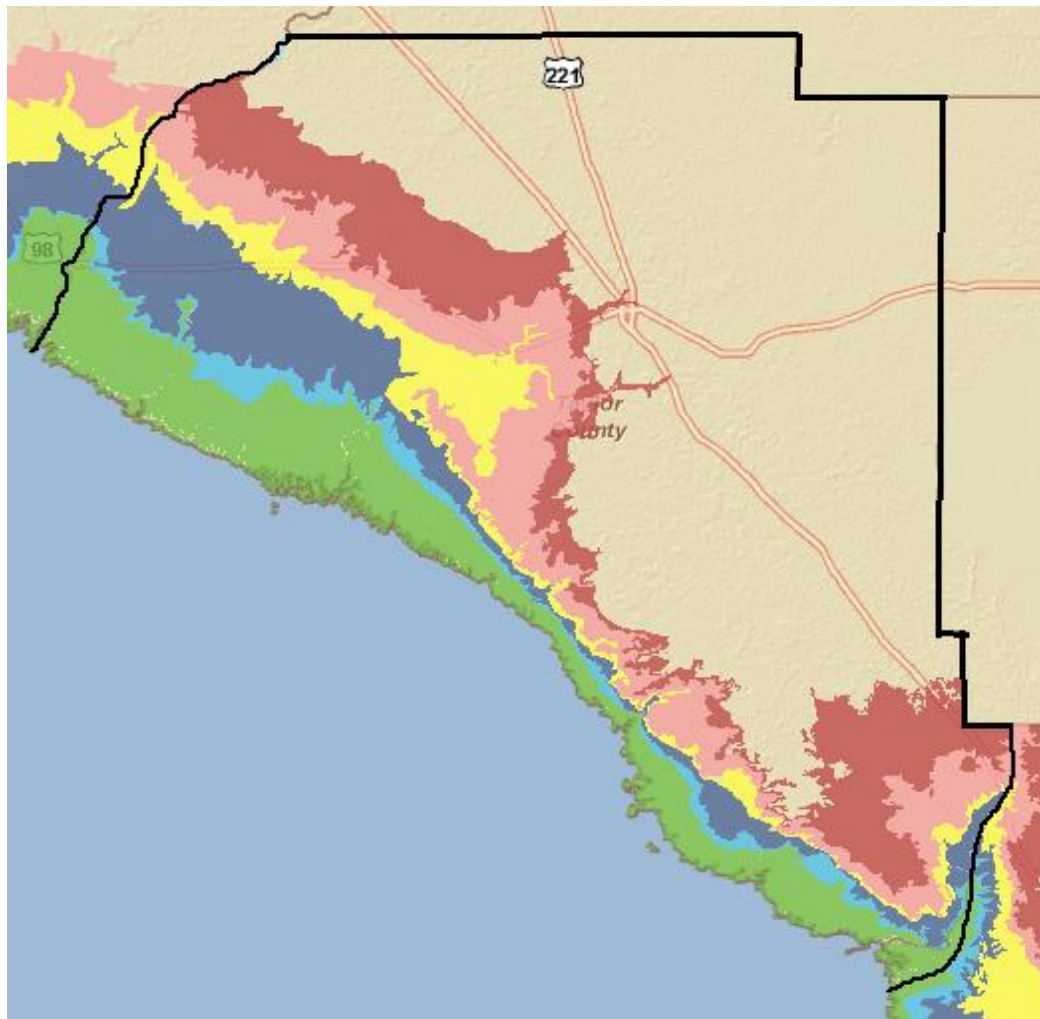
A hurricane is a tropical storm with winds that have reached a constant speed of 74 miles per hour or more. Hurricane winds blow in a large counter clockwise spiral around a relatively calm center known as the "eye". The "eye" is generally 20 to 30 miles wide, and the storm may extend outward as much as 400 miles. As a hurricane approaches, the skies will begin to darken and winds will grow in strength. As a hurricane nears land, it can bring torrential rains, high winds, and storm surges. A single hurricane can last for more than two weeks over open waters and can run a path across the entire length of the eastern seaboard. August and September are the peak months during the Atlantic hurricane season that lasts from June 1 through November 30.

### **HURRICANE VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS**

The area along the coastline is the area most vulnerable to hurricanes; however the entire County is at risk from a direct hit from a category 3, 4, or 5 event. Approximately 3,000 persons live in the coastal areas especially in the communities of Dark Island, Dekle Beach, Keaton Beach, Ezell, Steinhatchee and Cedar Island. Every year there are multiple evacuation notices for citizens along the coast. Over 300

persons live in flood-prone areas along the Steinhatchee, Aucilla and Econfina Rivers, another 600+ live in inland flood-prone area (mainly around Perry), and an additional 1,700+ persons live in non-flood prone area mobile homes. During scallop season from July through September, the population of Steinhatchee increases from 3,200 to approximately 8,500. In the event of a hurricane, all these persons would be vulnerable to surge, flooding, and high winds.

### Tropical Storm Surge Level



Category 1 Category 2 Category 3 Category 4 Category 5 Category 6

Most of the 45 mile coastline for Taylor County is tidal marsh, all of which lies within the hurricane flood zone. The flood zone extends 2 to 8 miles inland from the coast. The three main hazards caused by a hurricane are: (1) storm surge; (2) high winds; and (3) rain induced freshwater flooding. The height of the storm surge above mean sea level varies with hurricane strength, direction of travel and location of landfall. During a Category 5 hurricane, surge induced flooding can occur over 10 miles inland.

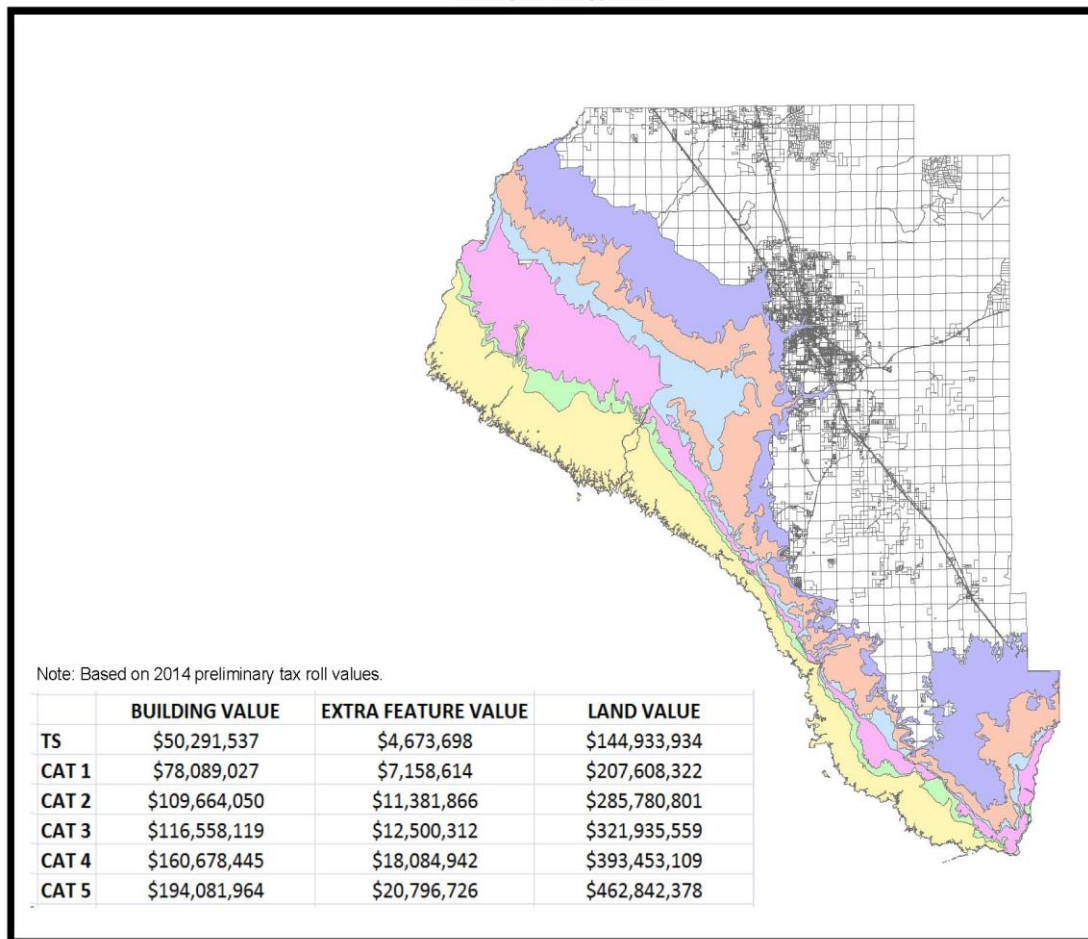
# **Potential Storm Tide Height** (In feet above NAVD88)

Storm Strength*	Storm Tide**
Category 1	Up to 11.1'
Category 2	Up to 19.5'
Category 3	Up to 27.7'
Category 4	Up to 33.5'
Category 5	Up to 38.5'
*Based on Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale	
**Surge heights represent the maximum values from SLOSH MOM's	



**Bruce A. Ratliff**  
**Taylor County Property Appraiser**  
 For Assessment Purposes Only  
[www.taylorcountypa.com](http://www.taylorcountypa.com)

Feet  
 0 18,500 37,000 74,000



## **Legend** **STORM**

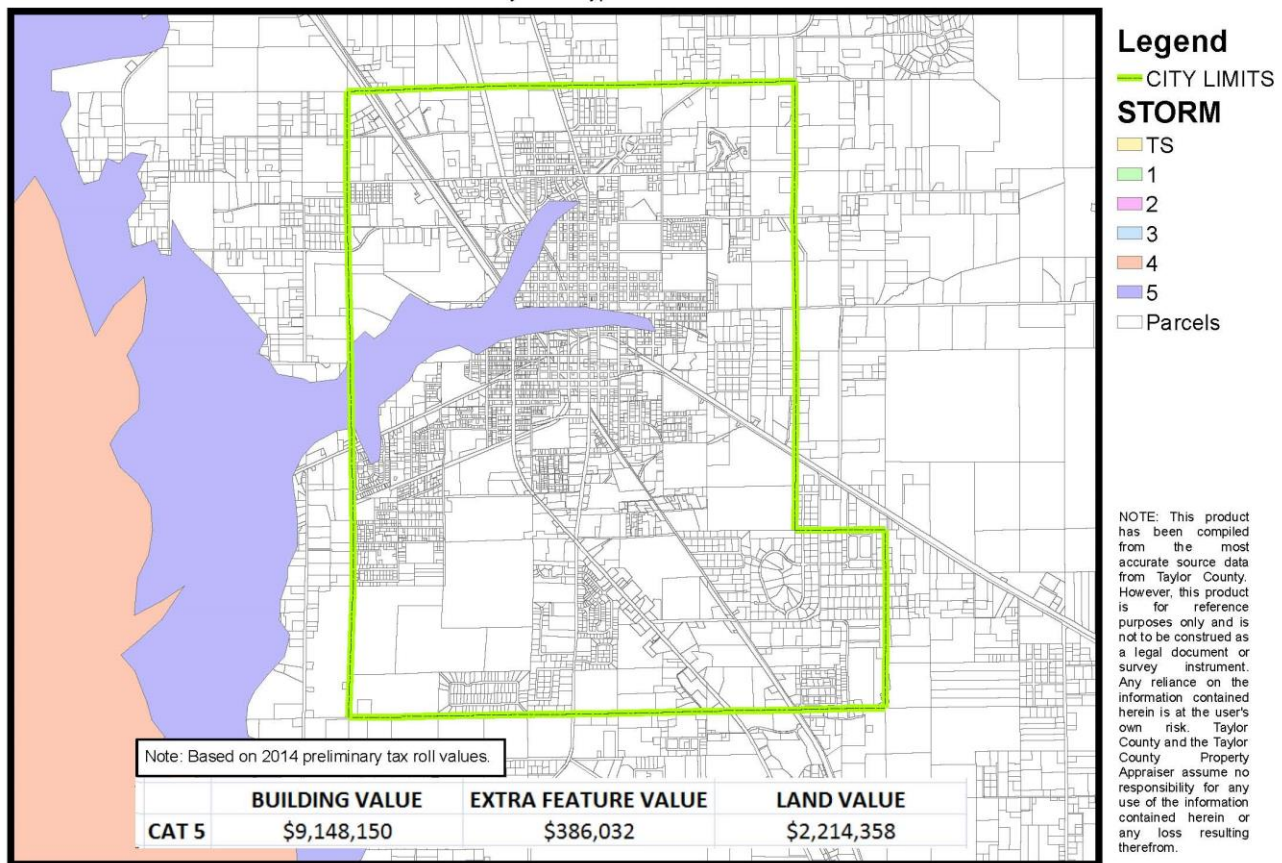
- TS
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- Parcels

NOTE: This product has been compiled from the most accurate source data from Taylor County. However, this product is for reference purposes only and is not to be construed as a legal document or survey instrument. Any reliance on the information contained herein is at the user's own risk. Taylor County and the Taylor County Property Appraiser assume no responsibility for any use of the information contained herein or any loss resulting therefrom.



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Feet  
0 1,625 3,250 6,500



## TSUNAMI

Since the recent earthquake in Haiti (2010) which could have produced a significant tsunami, a new emphasis has been placed on this type of natural hazard. Taylor County has never been impacted by a tsunami and the working group considers an impact from this hazard a very low likelihood. The effects of a tsunami would be almost identical to the impact of the storm surge from a major hurricane although the warning time would be much shorter. Therefore, any potential hurricane mitigation initiatives would automatically protect against a seismically originated tsunami.

Tsunami risk in Florida is difficult to assess, as there are minimal reliable historical records. Consequently, simulation techniques were used. Three classes of initiating events were simulated: Caribbean volcanic events, Caribbean and Central American earthquakes, and East Atlantic (Azores) volcanic events. In general, in north Florida, these events produced at worst a 4-meter wave, while in some parts of south Florida this value grew to nearly 6 meters. Expert opinion suggests that this would be approximately a 1 in 500-year event.



Note that these tsunami zones are all smaller than those of a category 5 hurricane, an event of comparable frequency. However, a tsunami wave from the Azores would more than likely inundate virtually the entire Atlantic coastline, as opposed to only a few dozen miles of coastline in the case of a hurricane.

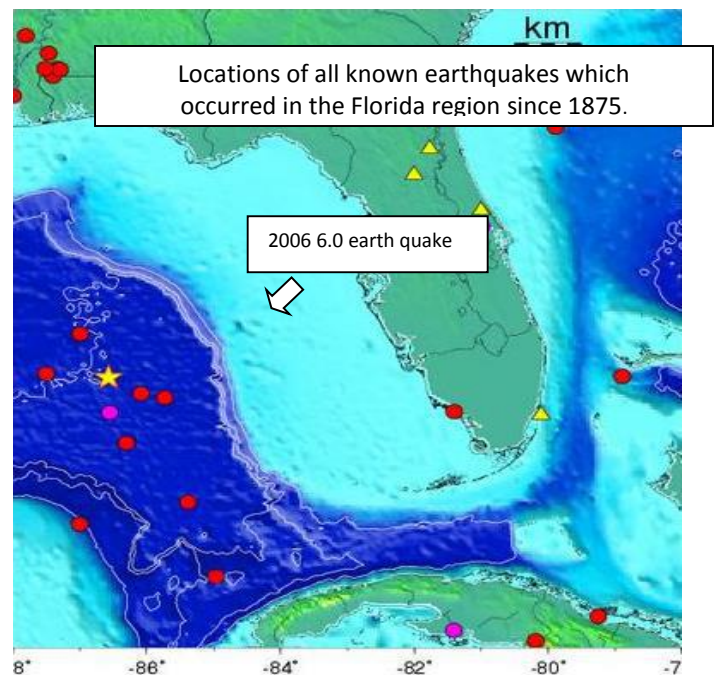
A key to effective hazards management is effective communication. This is especially true in tsunami emergencies, since wave arrival times may be measured in just minutes. Such a “short fused” event requires an immediate but careful response. To ensure such a proper response, Taylor County is currently in the process to become Tsunami Ready certified by the National Weather Service.

### **WHAT IS A TSUNAMI AND WHERE DO THEY HAPPEN?**

A tsunami is a series of large ocean waves started by a sudden displacement of ocean water, usually caused by earthquakes in marine and coastal regions, a landslide, or volcanic activity. Like the waves spreading out from a dropped rock, a tsunami's waves rapidly travel in all directions away from the disturbance and can spread across entire ocean basins. Tsunamis are not affected by tides or currents; a tsunami in the ocean means the whole water column is moving, not just the surface. A tsunami can strike any ocean shoreline. Major tsunamis are produced by large (greater than 7 on the Richter scale), shallow focus (< 30km depth in the earth) earthquakes associated with the movement of oceanic and continental plates. They frequently occur in the Pacific, where dense oceanic plates slide under the lighter continental plates.

Other large-scale disturbances of the sea -surface that can generate tsunamis are explosive volcanoes and asteroid impacts.

Less frequently, tsunami waves can be generated from displacements of water resulting from rock falls, icefalls and sudden underwater landslides or slumps. Such events may be caused impulsively from the instability and sudden failure of sediment, which are sometimes triggered by the ground motions of a strong earthquake. For example in the 1980's, earth moving and construction work of an airport runway along the coast of Southern France triggered an underwater landslide which generated destructive tsunami waves in the harbor of Thebes.



Major earthquakes are suspected to cause many underwater landslides, which may contribute significantly to tsunami generation.

### **CAN A TSUNAMI HAPPEN HERE ON THE WEST COAST OF FLORIDA?**

Due to a variety of geological features, earthquakes are relative rare in Florida: as such the risk from a tsunami is rather low. However, earthquakes have occurred in the past and could potentially happen again. The strongest earthquake in Florida's history occurred near St. Augustine on January 12, 1879.

The occurrence of earthquakes is more common in the Gulf of Mexico compared to Florida, but is still infrequent. On September 10, 2006, a magnitude 5.8 earthquake occurred in the Gulf of Mexico 251 miles southwest of Anna Maria, FL and was felt throughout west central and southwest Florida. However, the magnitude of the quake was not strong enough to create a tsunami along the Gulf Coast. Typically, devastating tsunamis occur in subduction zones, areas where one tectonic plate is forced under another and following very powerful earthquakes (magnitude 7.0 or greater). Japan is located in one of the planet's most active subduction zones and is no stranger to earthquakes and tsunamis. Fortunately, there are no major subduction zones in the Gulf of Mexico which greatly reduces the risk for catastrophic tsunamis as seen in Japan. Since records began, tsunami waves recorded along the Gulf Coast have all been less than 1 meter (3.28 feet) high.

There are two Tsunami Warning Centers that are operated by NOAA in the United States and their function is to monitor seismological and tidal stations throughout the Pacific and Atlantic Basins to evaluate potentially tsunamigenic earthquakes and disseminate Tsunami Warning information. There locations are:

- The National Tsunami Warning Center in Palmer (ATWC), Alaska has responsibility for the following areas:
  - Alaska south to California
  - U.S. Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic Coast
  - Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands
- The Pacific Tsunami Warning Center (PTWC) in Ewa Beach, Hawaii has responsibility for the following areas:
  - Hawaii
  - A national/international warning center for tsunamis that pose a Pacific-wide threat.
  - Caribbean (except Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands)

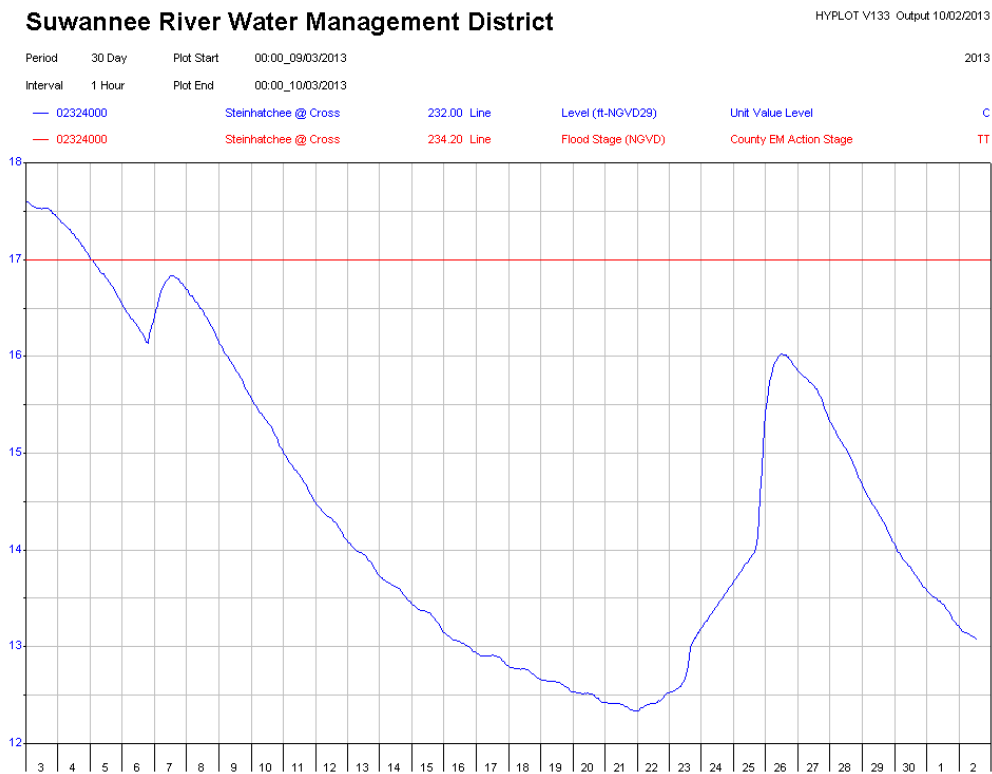


**RIVERINE AND FLOOD PLAIN**

Taylor County is supported by the Suwannee River Water Management District (SRWMD). It’s Springs Protection and Management system is networked to monitor the water resources in the region. This District-wide network is comprised of rainfall, river stage and discharge, lake stage, surface water quality data, groundwater data, and biological data.

The District monitors river and lake levels at 6 automated stations, and at an additional 26 stations in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey.

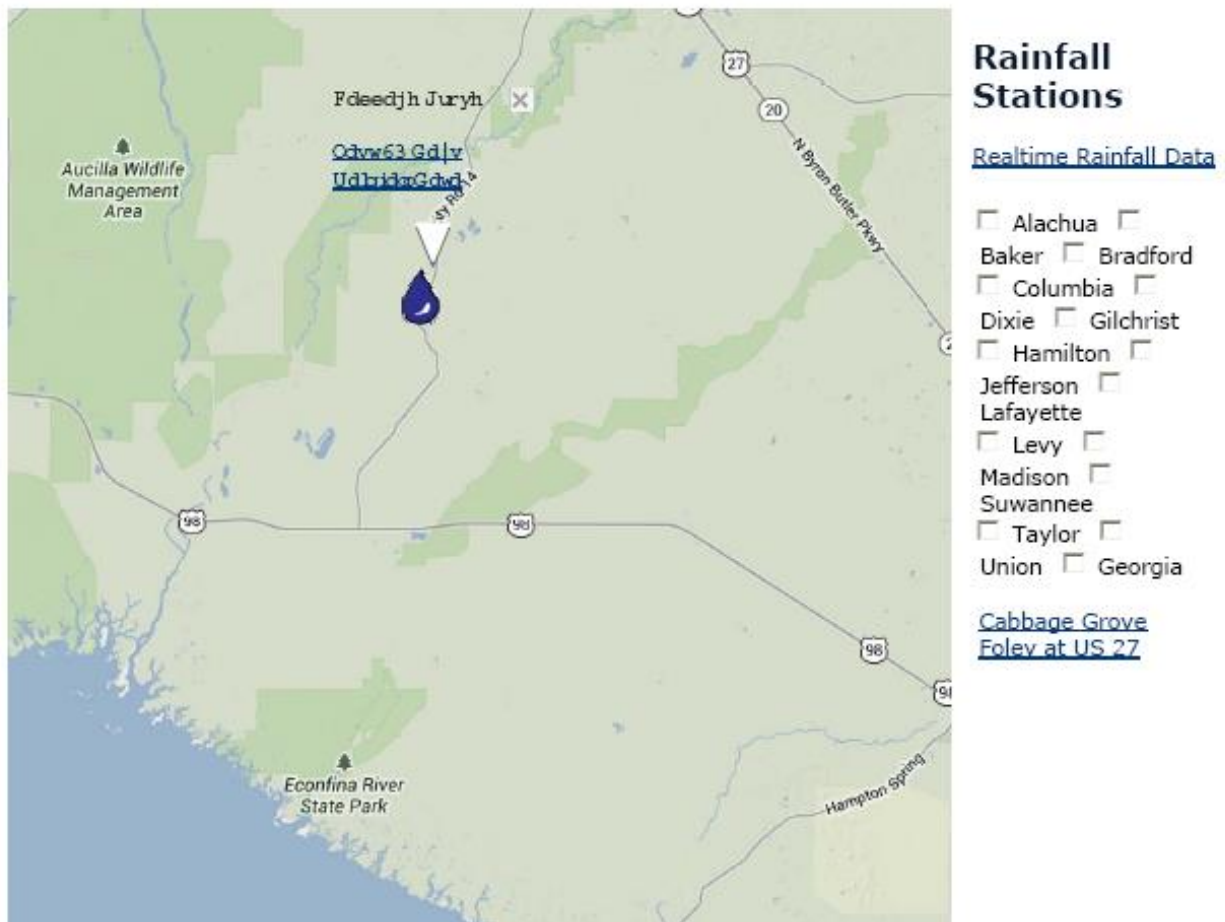
The river levels are given in feet above Mean Sea Level (MSL), which is roughly equivalent to the surveying datum NGVD 1929. These values show the elevation of the water surface above sea level, and not how deep the water is relative to the bottom. The water levels are normally posted within four hours of observation.



<http://www.mysuwanneeriver.com/realtimeriverlevels/realtimeriverlevels.aspx>

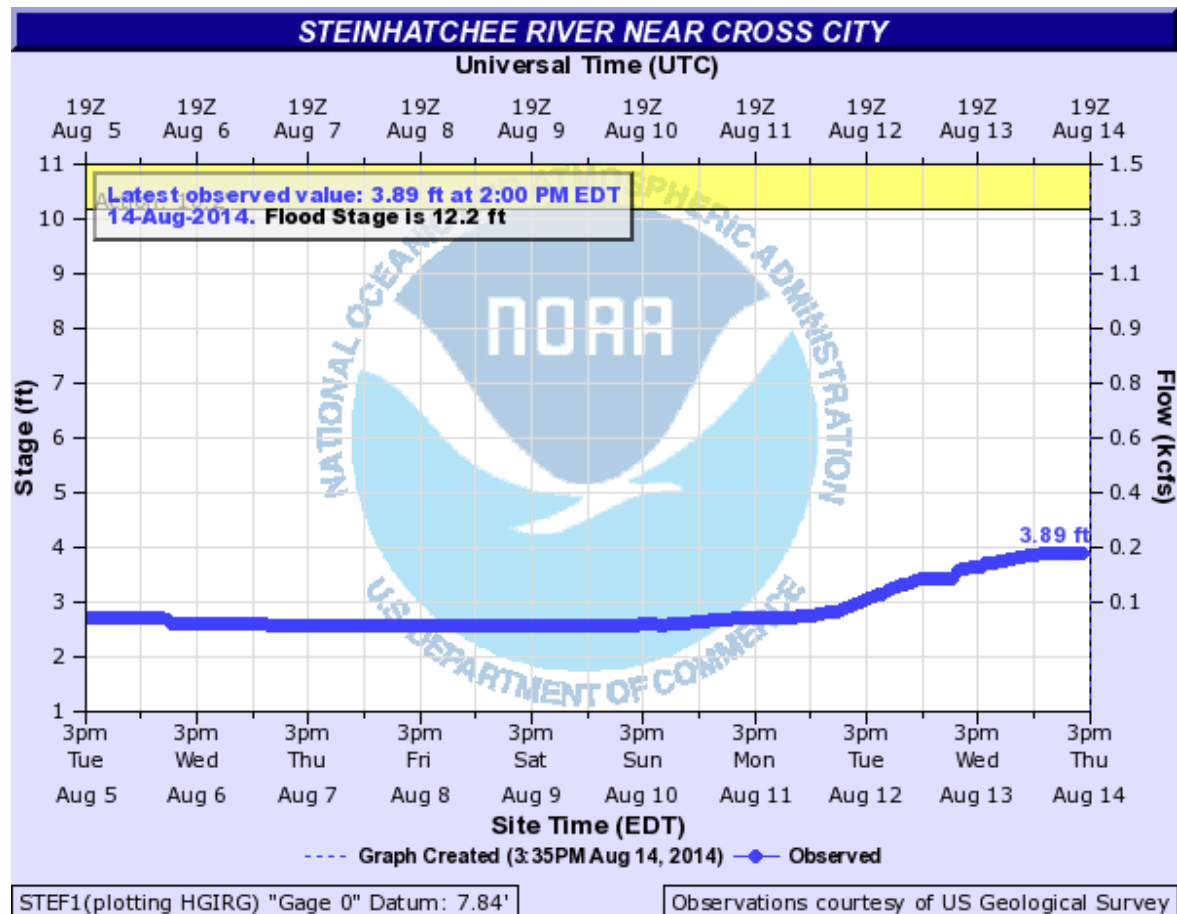


The District also monitors rainfall at 39 real-time gages. Automated sensors around the District return current data.



<http://www.mysuwanneeriver.com/realtimerainfall/realtimerainfall.aspx>

Taylor County Emergency Management also works closely with the NWS in identifying Flood Categories in our flood prone riverine areas. Data has been collected from historical events to identify what areas will be impacted at certain levels and stages of river rise.



#### EXAMPLE OF NWS FLOOD IMPACTS FOR STEINHATCHEE RIVER:

18.66 Significant flood impacts along River Road NE and in the Ancient Oaks Community in Steinhatchee. Water will begin to impact the RV Park in Tennile.

15.66 Water has flooded all of River Road NE and Ancient Oaks private roads up to 3 feet deep in some areas. All houses and mobile homes now have water flowing underneath. Water is also flooding property and is under some houses on Cooley Island near Palm Street NE.

12.16 Water begins to flood downstream at Steinhatchee Falls Park. Minor flooding of roads begins along River Road NE. Water will begin to encroach onto the yards of residences in the Ancient Oaks Community in Steinhatchee.

ACTUAL NOTIFICATION FROM NWS MONITORING AND NOTIFICATION TO TAYLOR COUNTY:

-----Original Message-----

From: Kelly Godsey - NOAA Federal [mailto:kelly.godsey@noaa.gov]

Sent: Tuesday, April 08, 2014 10:01 AM

To: Dustin Hinkel; Stephen Spradley

Subject: Taylor County Flood Situation

We've put out an areal flood warning for much of Taylor County.

Just in the last couple of hours, the Fenholloway River out at US-27 was still rising around 1 foot every 3 hours. This rate of rise should lessen soon, though at the current reading of 11.71, we're already at a top 15 crest, for a period of record back to 1956.

For the Steinhatchee - An initial estimate would be for a crest between

11.8 and 12.5 feet later this weekend. This is a tough site to forecast for, since we have no upstream data. I'm trying to match the curve to a couple of past events with similar rainfall, so my confidence in these values/timing aren't all that high.

-Kelly

Kelly G. Godsey

General Forecaster/Assistant WCM

National Weather Service

Tallahassee, Florida

Phone: 850-942-8833

Email: Kelly.Godsey@noaa.gov

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Riverine flooding is associated with a river's watershed, which is the natural drainage basin that conveys water runoff from rain. Riverine flooding occurs when the flow of runoff is greater than the carrying capacities of the natural drainage systems. Rainwater that is not absorbed by soil or vegetation, seek surface drainage lines following natural topography lines. These lines merge to form hierarchical systems of rills, creeks, streams, and rivers. Generally, floods can be slow or fast rising, depending on the size of the river or stream. The rivers in north Florida drain portions of Alabama and Georgia, and excessive rainfall in those states often cause flood conditions in Florida. One of the consequences of flooding is repetitive loss properties. A repetitive loss property is one for which two or more NFIP losses of at least \$1000 each have been paid over a 10-year period.

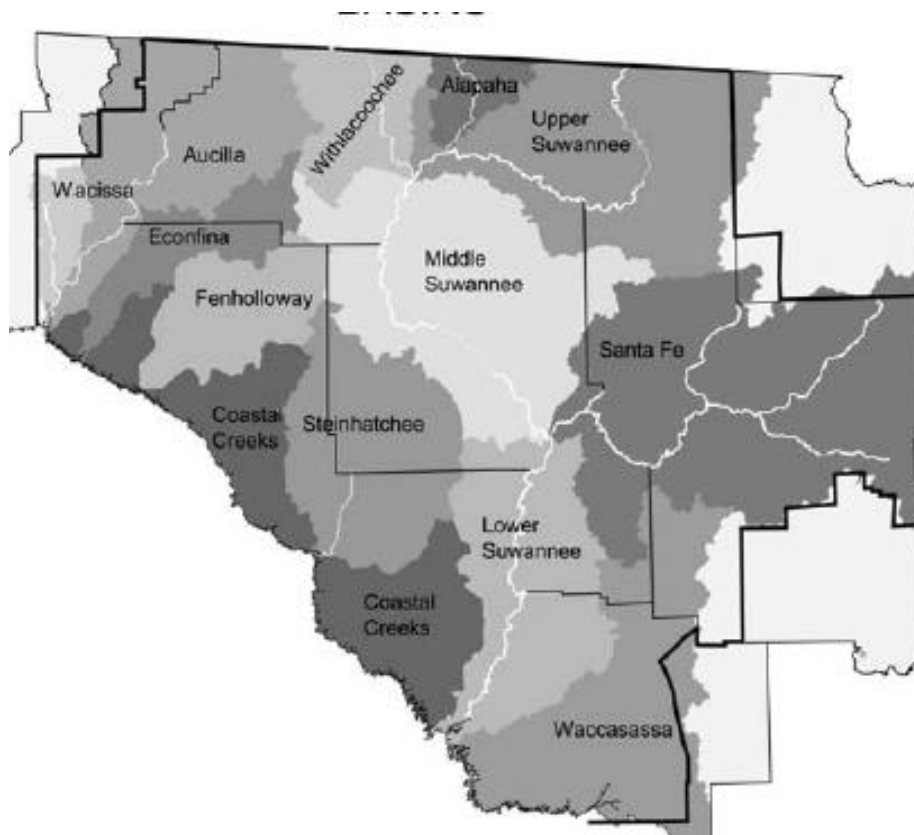
Northern Florida is subject to flooding from heavy rains in southern Georgia, which contains the headwaters for the rivers and streams that crisscross much of the panhandle. In Taylor County, the

Aucilla, Econfinia, Fenholloway, and Steinhatchee Rivers are a source of flooding during periods of heavy rainfall. Flooding is primarily caused by periods of heavy rainfall resulting in riverbank overflows and ponding, or from coastal surge associated with hurricanes and tropical storms due to the County's proximity to the Gulf of Mexico.

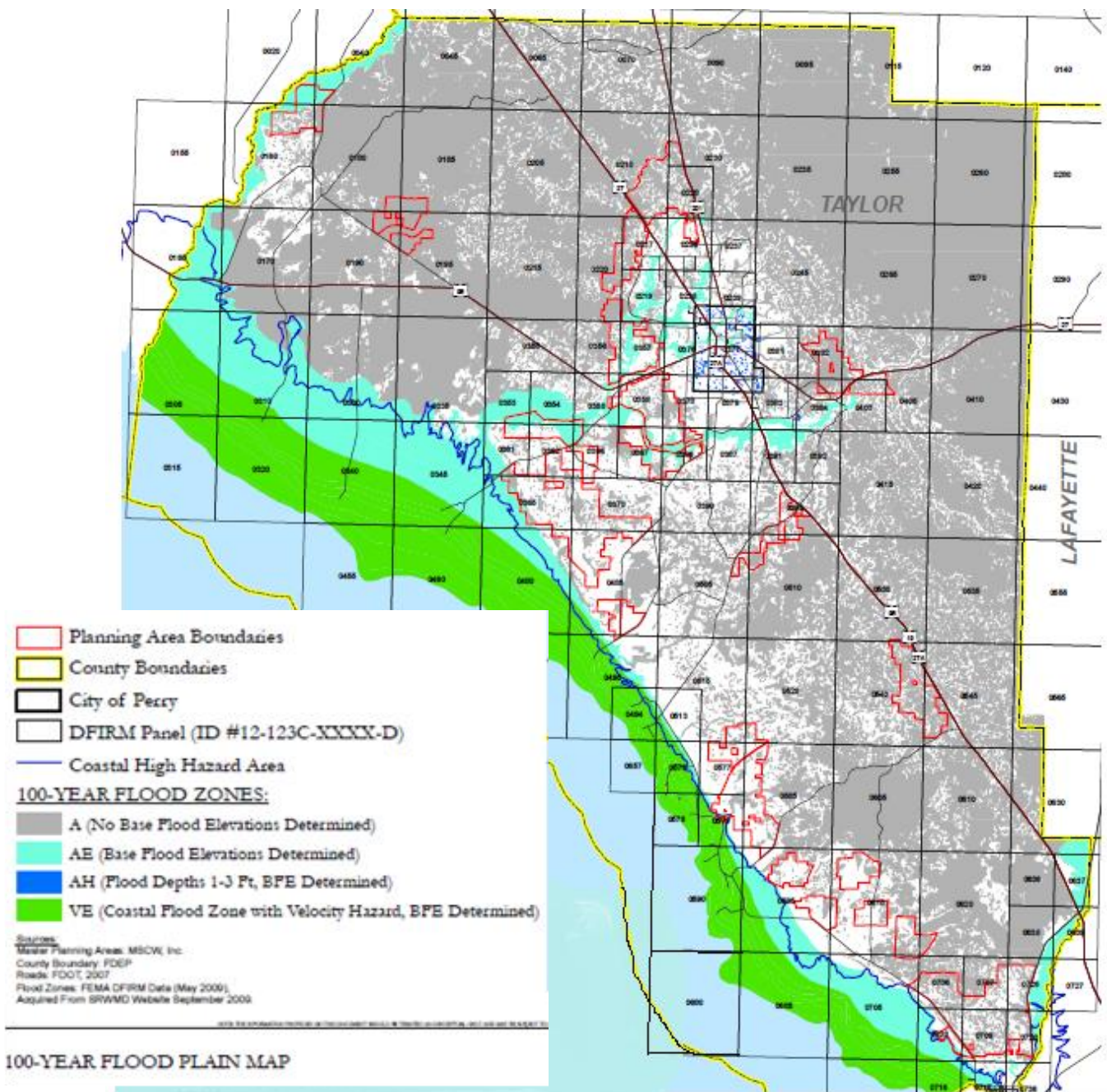
Areas of 100-year flood prone probability were identified as those lands which are subject to occasional flooding due to seasonal rainfall or other storm events with a probability of being flooded of one percent in any given year. Flood prone areas include those areas within the 100-year floodplain, being a broad belt around existing river and stream channels. Other flood prone areas are associated with lakes and other isolated depressions. Floodplains and flood prone areas are shaped in part by topography, storm water volume, vegetation and other natural or artificial forces which affect water flow.

The northwestern, southern and northeastern portions of the unincorporated area are subject to flooding and many of the flood prone areas contain wetlands. Since the County's participation in the National Flood Insurance Program, development has been required to meet standards which protect new construction from future flooding. In addition, wetland areas located within flood prone areas require special permits from the County, state and/or federal government to dredge and fill these lands.

#### **Taylor County River Basins**



## NFIP Flood Zones (Updated September, 2009)



## **FORECASTING**

All river forecasts are provided by the National Weather Service, as needed during times of high water. Taylor County Emergency Management monitors the latest forecasts to be prepared to take necessary precautions to protect life and property.

## **FLASH FLOODING**

The National Weather Service (NWS) defines a flash flood event as a flood which occurs within six hours or less of the causative event. (NWS, 2005) This fast occurring type of flood is often a threat to life and property. In fact, flash flooding is the convective storm-related event across the United States that is associated with the most fatalities (Doswell et al., 1996).

For this reason, the NWS has greatly improved flash flood prediction through better forecasting tools and techniques during the past decade. These advances have come mainly in the improvement of heavy precipitation forecasting, a key component of flash flood prediction. However, the challenge of flash flood forecasting is made more difficult by the interaction of the meteorology with hydrology.

A given precipitation event's chance of producing a flash flood is dramatically affected by such factors as soil moisture, the size of the drainage basin, the topography of the basin, the amount of urban use within the basin, etc. Thus, a flash flood event is many times a result of the combined effects of a meteorological event with a particular hydrological situation (Doswell et al, 1996).

Taylor County is in a Flat Terrain area with less chance of a flash flood event, unlike those areas with higher sloped terrain that have a greater potential for faster flow velocities due to gravity.

Springs Protection and Management is the network through which SRWMD monitors the water resources in our region.

This District-wide network is comprised of rainfall, river stage and discharge, lake stage, surface water quality data, groundwater data, and biological data.

## **CRITICAL FACILITIES**

### **City of Perry – Vulnerability**

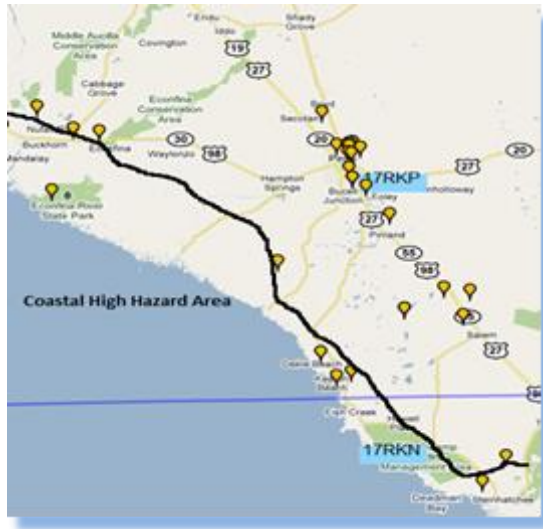
The primary flood danger will be due to threat of a hurricane. Based on the hurricane's strength and landfall position, the vulnerable areas, facilities, and populations will vary. Obviously the stronger the storm, the more potential damage to the County, however the primary area-at-risk is along the coastline. With this in mind the risks and vulnerability for the City of Perry is not substantially different from the risks to the unincorporated county. For this reason, no specific or individualized research and analysis has been performed for the City. All of the following maps and analysis numbers are equally valid for the City of Perry as for the entire County.



## Impact Summary

Peak winds 87.mph, peak water depth 1.3ft

## Critical Facilities Vulnerable To Hurricane Surge Impacts



Based on this data, the following critical facilities were found to be in a 100-year flood zone:

### INDUSTRIAL

Buckeye Florida

Chemring Ordnance Inc.

County Road 30 East (Foley)

Puckett Road, Rt. 1 Box 700

### TAYLOR COUNTY SCHOOLS

Taylor Schools Admin. Offices

Steinhatchee School

318 North Clark Street

1209 1st Ave. SE, Steinhatchee

### COUNTY GOVERNMENT

Shady Grove Vol. Fire Dept.

Johnson Stripling VFD

Econfina Vol. Fire Dept.

Keaton Beach Vol. Fire Dept

Taylor County FD – Steinhatchee

Alton Wentworth Road

Johnson Stripling Road

Econfina Road

Beach Road

12th St. SE – Steinhatchee

### COUNTY DISPOSAL SITES

Carlton Roll-Off

Harrison Blue Roll-Off

Blue Springs Roll-Off

Steinhatchee Roll-Off

Blue Creek Land Fill

Dekle Beach Land Fill

Steinhatchee Land Fill

Carlton Cemetery Road

Harrison Blue Road

Blue Springs Lake Rd. – Keaton Beach

CR 361 – Steinhatchee

CR 361

CR 361 at Beach Road

SR 361



## STATE GOVERNMENT

Taylor Correctional Institute                      8501 Hampton Springs Road

## HEALTH FACILITIES

Doctor's Memorial Hospital                      333 N. Byron Butler Pkwy

## WATER/WASTEWATER TREATMENT

Perry Wastewater Treatment Plant	507 West Golf Course Road
City of Perry Spray field	Landfill Rd. Hampton Springs
Taylor Coastal Water & Sewer Dist.	18820 Beach Rd. Keaton Beach
Big Bend Water & Sewer	1313 First Ave. SE Steinhatchee

## OTHER UTILITIES

Duke Energy Florida	Substation: 1690 East Green St Substation: 433 US 19 N
Tri-County Electric Cooperative	Perry Sub – US 19S at Beach Rd. Scanlon Sub – Hwy 14 off US 98 Steinhatchee Sub Hwy 51 – Steinhatchee

## COMMUNICATIONS

Comcast Cablevision                      1485 Buckeye Nursery Road

## OTHER HURRICANE SHELTERS

Covenant Christian Fellowship Church	6050 Puckett Road
Fellowship Baptist Church –	Steinhatchee 1st Ave.
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints	Woods Creek Road

## WARNING AND EVACUATION INFORMATION

*THE FOLLOWING WARNING AND EVACUATION SECTIONS ARE INTERCHANGABLE FOR STORM SURGE, SUDDEN COASTAL FLOODING (TSUNAMI), RIVERINE FLOODING OR FLASH FLOODING SCENERIOS.*

### Taylor County Coastal Sudden Flood Surge Safe Zone

Taylor County Emergency Management has defined the following Sudden Coastal Surge or Tsunami Safe Zones:

- North of River Road NE in Steinhatchee and north of Dallus Creek Road.
- For the Keaton Beach the area north of the Taylor County Coastal Water and Sewer Office, 18820 Beach Road
- Dark Island and Cedar Island inland via Fish Creek Grade for 1 mile is an optimal distance
- The safe zone for Spring Warrior residence is the intersection of Puckett Road and Spring Warrior Rd
- In the Econfinia River Resort area the safe zone is Hwy 98 and SR 14
- The safe Zone for Aucillia River residents is Hwy 98 and Powell Hammock Road

### Taylor County Coastal Sudden Flood Surge Watch

A tsunami/flood was or may have been generated, but is at least two hours travel time to the

area in watch status. The watch area may be upgraded to an advisory or warning or canceled based on updated information and analysis. Therefore, emergency management officials and the public should prepare to take action. Watches are normally issued based on seismic information without confirmation that a destructive tsunami is underway.

**County Actions:**

- EM officials will notify County/local public safety officials of the Tsunami Watch. Officials
- will review plans and stand prepared to order/enact evacuation for the Hazard Zone if the Tsunami Watch is upgraded to a Tsunami Warning or Tsunami Advisory.

**Taylor County Coastal Sudden Flood Surge Warning**

A potential tsunami or sudden coastal surge with significant widespread inundation is imminent or expected. Warnings alert the public that widespread, dangerous coastal flooding accompanied by powerful currents is possible and may continue for several hours after arrival of the initial wave. Warnings also alert emergency management officials to take action for the entire tsunami hazard zone. Appropriate actions to be taken by local officials may include the evacuation of coastal areas, and the repositioning of ships to deep waters when there is time to safely do so. Warnings may be updated, adjusted geographically, downgraded, or canceled. To provide the earliest possible alert, initial warnings are normally based only on seismic information.

**County Actions:**

- Officials will immediately enact evacuation plans by notifying and enforcing evacuation of those in the ocean, on the beaches, and within the Tsunami Hazard Zone.

**Taylor County Coastal Sudden Flood Surge Advisory**

An earthquake occurred which might generate a tsunami and produce strong currents or waves dangerous to those in or near the water. Coastal regions historically prone to damage due to strong currents induced by tsunamis are at the greatest risk. The threat may continue for several hours after the arrival of the initial wave, but significant widespread inundation is not expected for areas under an advisory. Appropriate actions to be taken by local officials may include closing beaches, evacuating harbors and marinas, and the repositioning of ships to deep waters when there is time to safely do so. Advisories are normally updated to continue the advisory, expand/contract affected areas, upgrade to a warning, or cancel the advisory.

**County Actions:**

- Officials will immediately enact evacuation plans by notifying and enforcing evacuation of those in the ocean and on the beaches.

**Sudden Coastal Surge or Tsunami Information Statement**

An earthquake occurred or a Tsunami Watch, Advisory, or Warning was issued for another section of the Gulf of Mexico. In most cases, information statements are issued to indicate there is no threat of a destructive tsunami and to prevent unnecessary evacuations as the earthquake may have been felt in coastal areas. An information statement may, in appropriate situations, caution about the possibility of destructive local tsunamis. Information statements may be re-issued with

additional information, though normally these messages are not updated. However, a watch, advisory, or warning may be issued for the area, if necessary, after analysis and/or updated information becomes available.

**County Actions:**

- If earthquake magnitude is 6.5 or greater, continue to monitor tsunami Information Statements for a possible upgrade to a Tsunami Watch/Warning/Advisory.
- Otherwise, no further actions are required.

For further warning and evacuation planning refer to the matrix at the end of this document.

## **Communications and Coordination**

Taylor County's 24-Hour Warning Point is located at the Taylor County Sheriff's Office 911 Public Safety Dispatch Unit. The warning point has the following capabilities:

- 24-hour operations
- Warning reception capability
- Warning communication/dissemination capability
- Ability and authority to activate local warning systems

They have the capability of receiving NWS weather information and to provide local reports and advice after normal business hours.

## **Activation/Coordination of Emergency Operations Center**

The Taylor County Emergency Operations Center would be activated and staffed during tsunami events to execute the warning point's tsunami warning functions. All EOC functions would be in accordance with the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and would include the following tsunami-related roles:

- Activate EOC based on predicted flood/tsunami events
  - (Watch/Warning/ Advisory).
- Staff EOC by all emergency support function primary representatives and Department of Emergency Services administrative staff.
  - Coordinate warning reception/dissemination
  - Communicate with adjacent EOCs/Warning Points and local NWS office.

## **Warning Reception**

The warning point and EOC have multiple ways to receive NWS weather alerts, including Flood and Tsunami Warnings. Our threat recognition system is tested on a daily basis and includes the following elements:

- NOAA Weather Radio receiver with tone alert
- Emergency Management Network (EMnet) - a satellite-based emergency messaging system serving state and municipal government emergency operation centers and local National Weather Service offices
- National Weather Service telephone notification, provided to the EOC when a potential weather/tsunami event may impact Taylor County  
Direct link to NWS office amateur or VHF radio and NWS CHAT
- Radio/TV via Emergency Alert System – Local radio, TV or cable TV
- IPAWS with pre-recorded notifications
- NWS EAS

## **Warning Dissemination**

The warning point and EOC have multiple ways to disseminate emergency alerts, including Flood and Tsunami Warnings. Our goal is to communicate the threat to as much of the population as possible. Our warning dissemination system is tested regularly and includes the following elements:

- NOAA Weather Radio – We have a campaign to educate our citizens on the potential life saving benefits of an all-hazard NOAA Weather Radio. NOAA Weather Radios were distributed by emergency management and can be found in the following facilities:
  - 24-hour Warning Point
  - Emergency Operations Center
  - All municipal administrative offices
  - School District
  - Courthouse
  - Public libraries
  - Hospitals – Doctors' Memorial Hospital
  - All Schools
  - All health care facilities (nursing homes and assisted living facilities)
- Television audio/video overrides
- Taylor County Emergency Management Emergency Alert ListServ, which provides subscribers emergency alerts via cell phone and e-mail.
- Taylor Coastal Siren System, audible alert with public address broadcast in Steinhatchee and beaches.
- Audible notification/alert provided by county and municipal law enforcement/fire rescue officials in the form of public address system announcements from

county/municipal public safety vehicles.

- School District Black Board, which provides a recorded message to all clients registered for school district.
- Internet web page – Taylor County has a website that provides updates on emergency conditions as well as assistance with disaster planning and recommended protective actions.
- Social media – Taylor County implemented Facebook and Twitter in 2014 to increase our public outreach.
- The Taylor County Sheriff's Office patrol units have the ability to provide notification of Tsunami Warning/Advisory via a public address system for those within the ocean and on the beaches.
- Taylor County EM is IPAWS certified and has Pre-recorded evacuation messages for dissemination to local media.

### **Exercising Tsunami Plan**

Annually, Taylor County Emergency Management will participate in the National Tsunami Exercise or incorporate a local Tsunami Exercise in with our annual Flood Exercise. The exercise will involve partners such as law enforcement, Fire Rescue, public works, recreation, municipal agencies, National Weather Service, etc. to ensure a high level of tsunami awareness and readiness in the event a Tsunami Watch/Warning/Advisory is issued for the local coastline.

### **Tsunami Watch/Warning Process**

- The National Tsunami Warning Center (NTWC) issues Tsunami Warnings/Advisories for U.S. West coast coastal locations close to the earthquake for magnitude 6.5 to 7.5 events, and for larger coastal regions if the magnitude is 7.6 to 7.8. For magnitude 7.9 or greater earthquakes anywhere within the Atlantic, a Tsunami Watch/Warning/Advisory may be issued for the US west coast.
- NWS Office in Tallahassee, Florida receives Tsunami Watch/Warning/Advisory from the ATWC via immediate electronic bulletin and email.
- If the potential tsunami impact area includes the east-central Florida coast, NWS Tallahassee will issue a Tsunami Watch/Warning/Advisory to trigger the Emergency Alert System (EAS), including activating All Hazards NOAA Weather Radios.
- NWS Tallahassee will also notify east central Florida coastal county warning points and emergency management offices by telephone.
- NWS Tallahassee will then issue hourly "Special Weather Statements" to include local details concerning potential tsunami impacts (expected time of arrival, potential impacts, protective actions, and evacuation information from public safety officials).

### **Tsunami Warning and Response Plan**

Although it is highly unlikely that a tsunami will impact Florida, it is not impossible. Floridians may also travel to locations where tsunamis are more likely. It is vital to know (and instruct children) that if the ocean suddenly recedes from the shore do not stand and stare. It

is necessary to immediately move inland away from the shore and go to the highest location possible which may mean up the stairs of a substantial building.

The purpose of this plan is to:

1. Establish warning procedures for residents in a risk area
2. Establish evacuation procedures in response to a Tsunami Watch/Warning/Advisory from the National Weather Service
3. Establish search and rescue procedures
4. Establish procedures for dealing with a potential mass casualty event
5. Coordinate disaster recovery
6. Establish public outreach and educating the public of the potential for a tsunami

### **Notification Procedure**

Once we receive notification from the Tallahassee National Weather Service office to the Taylor County Warning Point/Emergency Management that a Tsunami Watch/Warning/Advisory is in effect, the following notifications will take place:

1. State Warning Point
2. County Administrator
3. Taylor County Fire Rescue on Duty Supervisor
4. Taylor County Sheriff's Office 9-1-1 Communications
5. City of Perry Police Department
6. Coastal notifications (via bull-horn, siren, radio and television announcements)
7. Taylor County School District – superintendent
8. Emergency Support Function primary representatives

### **Emergency Operations Center Activation**

A Tsunami Watch/Warning/Advisory for Taylor County would be an activation trigger for staffing our Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The initial level of activation would be Level II – partial activation. All emergency support function primary representatives and Emergency Services administrative staff would be called to staff the EOC. The Public Information lines would be established and all documentation procedures would begin. An initial briefing would be held by the EOC manager to discuss what is known up to that point. A policy level meeting would be held by the Emergency Management Director. Plans and procedures from the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan would be implemented.

### **Local Evacuation**

In the unlikely event that a tsunami was to affect the west coast of Florida it would likely

originate from a long distance. The first wave would take two hours or more to reach our beaches, and more likely four to eight hours. Successive tsunami waves would then likely continue for many hours (~12 hours) and the first wave usually will not be the most significant one. The triggering earthquake would likely be too far away for residents to feel and there would be plenty of time for an official warning and evacuation to safety.

The magnitude of the seismic event and origin of the tsunami determines the subsequent risk to Taylor County. The following evacuation areas have been designated and are dependent upon the earthquake magnitude and origin:

- An earthquake of magnitude 7.9 or greater in the central Gulf of Mexico could trigger a tsunami that would require an evacuation within Taylor County for those persons in the gulf (fishermen, swimmers, etc.), on the beaches, and possibly up to 300 feet inland. Evacuation orders for this scenario would be for those persons near the immediate coast to move inland beyond the Tsunami Hazard Zone or evacuate at least 15 feet vertically (3rd floor or higher within a modern, secure building) prior to the arrival of tsunami waves.

These evacuation areas may be modified for expected conditions depending on the characteristics of the tsunami. Any sheltering or other emergency operations as a result of a tsunami will be in accordance with the Taylor County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. Evacuations for a threatening tsunami are likely to be short term (12 hours or less).

All persons in the announced evacuation order have the following options:

- Evacuate the designated coastal risk following the recommended evacuation routes and/or seek shelter in one of the following locations:
  - Home of friend or relative
  - Commercial building (mall, department store, movie theater, etc.)
  - Designated tsunami shelter/area outside the Tsunami Hazard Zone. A centrally located tsunami shelter/area has been designated in a safe area outside the tsunami hazard zone. Taylor County Emergency Management will announce this area to the public at the time of a Tsunami Warning.
- Vertical evacuation. Vertical evacuation consists of the evacuation of persons from an entire area, floor, or wing of a building to a higher floor or wing. The National Weather Service has determined that 15 feet (3<sup>rd</sup> floor or higher of a modern, secure building) is the minimum acceptable level for vertical evacuation within the Tsunami Hazard Zone.

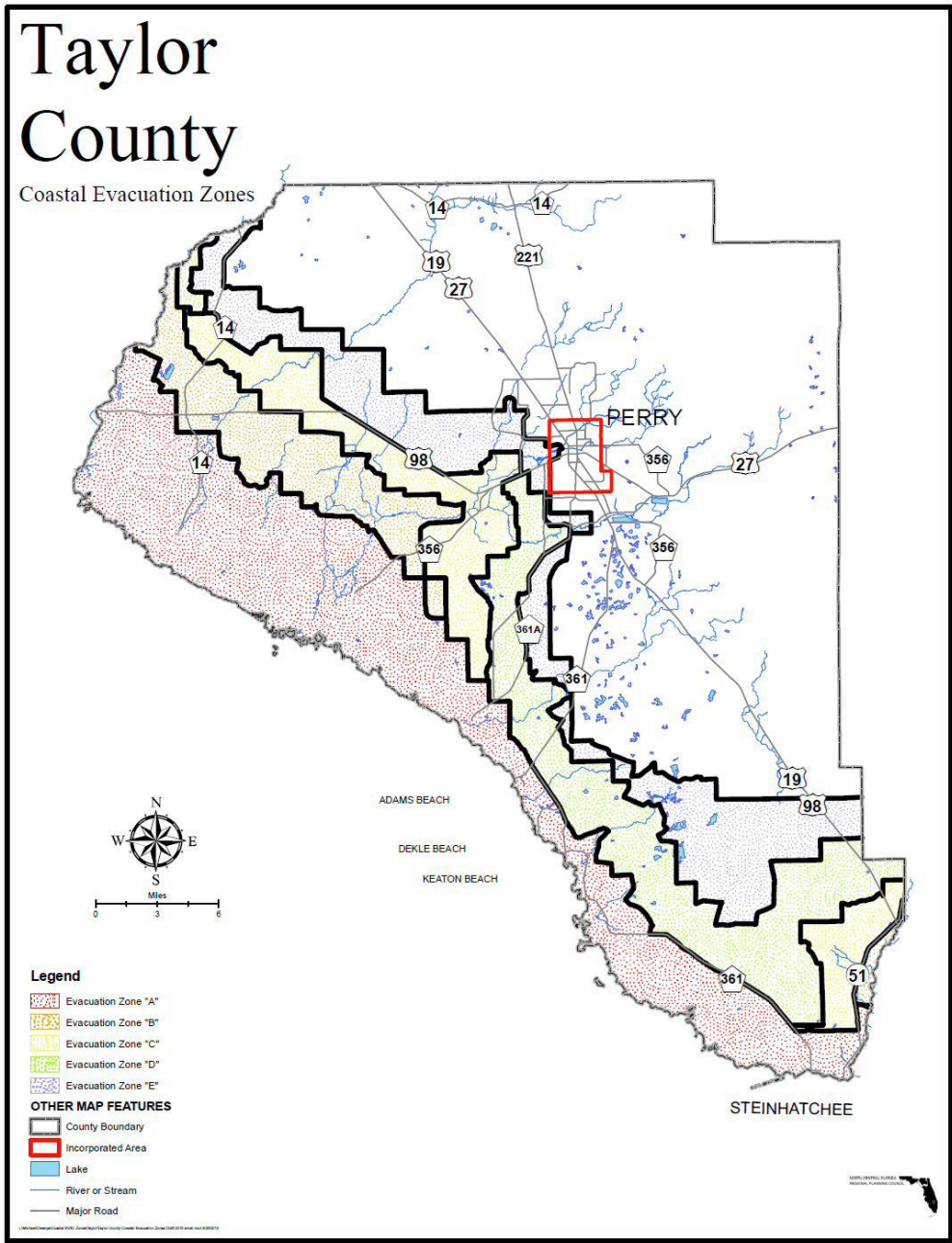
Plans for vertical evacuation of coastal residents and visitors would only be effective if designated structures are designed to withstand the velocity and impact loads of tsunami inundation. Since no studies have been conducted to evaluate the level of protection current structures provide, vertical evacuation is only recommended from a near-source tsunami when



public notification may not be possible (unlikely for Taylor County); or, when only a few hours or minutes of warning is available.

All Taylor County residents will receive notifications over NOAA weather radio, local television and radio, and from public safety officials via bull-horn announcements that the local area has been put into an official Tsunami Watch/Warning/Advisory.

Taylor County Surge Evacuation Zones



### **Population/Estimated Risk Area Evacuation Time:**

The estimated 2010 permanent resident properties of the Tsunami Hazard Zone are 929. This is based on current property record data along with internal methods to identify the Census Blocks that are impacted by the risk area. Much of the Coastal Residential homes are of a seasonal nature, however during certain times of year the homes are rented by fishermen and other families that enjoy the coastal area. Tsunami lead times of between two and 10 hours will likely be provided by the National Tsunami Warning Center (and NWS Tallahassee) prior to the arrival of impacts along the Florida coast, based on the location of the seismic event or tsunami generation. All evacuations within Taylor County would have to occur within this time frame (dictated by the actual tsunami event).

CEDAR ISLAND	83
DARK ISLAND	25
DEKLE BEACH	46
ECONFINA PARK	41
EZELL BEACH	22
KEATON BEACH	116
MANDALAY	11
NUTALL RISE	75
SPRING WARRIOR	27
STEINHATCHEE	483
<b>TOTAL ENTRIES</b>	<b>929</b>

Coastal Resident Assessment

### **Evacuation of Special Needs Persons and Low-Lying Areas (Zone A)**

- Tropical Storm – In the event Taylor County is in the designated tropical storm warning area (issued by the National Hurricane Center about 36 hours before tropical storm conditions are expected), the EM Department will provide information to the BCC to describe the hazard and offering a recommendation regarding evacuation. Evacuation orders will be issued at the discretion of the BOCC and will apply to at-risk areas as determined by Emergency Management.
- Category 1 Hurricane – In the event Taylor County is in the designated hurricane warning area for a Cat 1 hurricane (issued by the National Hurricane Center about 24 hours before hurricane conditions are expected), the EM Department will recommend that the BOCC issue a mandatory evacuation for, mobile homes, RV parks, and low lying areas.

### **General Evacuation of Taylor County (Zone A-E)**

- Category 2 Hurricane – In the event Taylor County is in the designated hurricane warning area for a Category two or greater intensity hurricane, the EM Department will recommend that the BOCC issue a mandatory evacuation of the county.
  - The entire county, especially the coastal area and interior areas with wind-vulnerable structure, will be under an evacuation order in response to a Cat 2 or greater intensity hurricane.

## **Public Awareness Campaign**

By educating the public about all-hazards, communities become informed and empowered to take actions that prepare them for the potential dangers. People are taught to recognize the warning signs of an impending tsunami. They can also plan and maintain escape routes to inland areas, and discuss ways to assist children and persons with limited mobility.

It is important that we educate our community of all hazards that may affect our area. Our goal is to provide understandable information that is readily available. Successful public awareness campaign activities include:

- Conducting presentations to various groups in the community (homeowner's associations, civic groups, etc.).
- Providing lectures, and informal talks offered by local experts that describe our vulnerability to hazards (including tsunamis), identify risk areas, and recommend safety precautions.
- Displaying materials such as brochures and preparedness guides at common meeting points within the community such as public libraries and government buildings.
- Installing evacuation route signs in recognized hazard zones; and other signs that direct residents toward established evacuation routes leading to safety.
- Encouraging schools to include tsunami information in their curriculums.
- Articles concerning the tsunami hazard and safety precautions periodically posted in newspapers, newsletters or popular magazines.
- Information booths set up during festivals or other community events to educate the public.

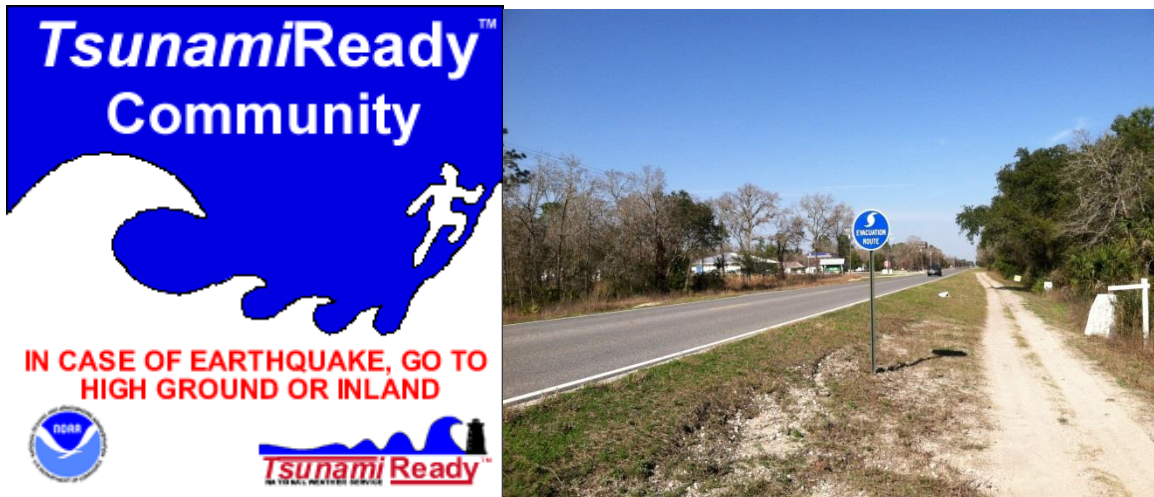
## **Post-Flood Actions**

If our area is impacted by a sudden coastal flood, evacuation orders will remain until a minimum of two hours after arrival of the last wave or upon an ALL CLEAR announcement from Emergency Management. The following actions will occur before issuance of an ALL CLEAR:

- After a two-hour safety period, secure damaged areas from re-entry by non-residents and property owners, emergency responders, and the press. Initiate windshield damage assessment. Request Taylor County Health Department to inspect damaged areas to ensure the area is safe for residents.
- Upon approval by the Health Department that areas are safe for resident re-entry, allow residents, property owners, responders, the press, and other authorized individuals to enter area. Based on damage, consider Declaration of Emergency or Disaster. Establish response priorities and mutual aid requirements. Coordinate press releases with ESF #14 (Public Information). Coordinate FEMA/State disaster recovery programs, if available.

## Sample Tsunami/Evacuation Signage

Evacuation Signs have been placed along established evacuation routes which will be also utilized for hurricane evacuation.



## Flood/Coastal Surge EOC Activation Checklist

SITUATION	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	STATUS
<b>Flood/Tsunami Information Statement issued</b> (Watch, Warning or Advisory has been issued for any portion of the Atlantic beyond Taylor County).	Contact National Weather Service Tallahassee (850-942-8833) for additional information/confirmation. Also, inform NWS Tallahassee of any significant public safety actions for inclusion within NWS tsunami updates (public/media).	EM Staff	
	Determine response actions, to include alerts and notification, EOC activation level, possible evacuations of the Tsunami Hazard Zone.	EM Staff	
<b>Flood/Tsunami Watch/Advisory</b> has been issued or upgraded from Information Statement, to include Taylor County.	Contact National Weather Service Tallahassee (850-942-8833) for additional information/confirmation. Also, inform CWO and NWS Tallahassee of any significant public safety actions for inclusion within NWS tsunami updates (public/media).	EM Staff	
	Determine response actions, to include alerts and notification, EOC activation level, possible evacuations of the Tsunami Hazard Zone.	EM Staff	
	Prepare to order/enact evacuation of the Tsunami Hazard Zone if the Tsunami Watch is upgraded to a Tsunami Warning or Tsunami Advisory.	EM Director	
	Monitor threat status and modify response as necessary.	EM Staff	
	Brief executive/policy group (county Administrator, county commissioners, county department heads).	EM Director	
	Brief ESF #14 (PIO) and place public information operators on stand-by.	EM Director EM Coordinator ESF #5	
	Decide on level of EOC activation (partial or full, based on situation)	EM Director	
	Using conference call list, initiate conference calls to brief and coordinate. Participants include, but are not limited to: Law enforcement School Municipal government Dept. of Health Environmental Services Public Works CERT Local State Partners	EM Director	

	Notify Emergency Support Function (ESF) primary representatives of possible EOC activation.	EM Staff	
	Launch A/V equipment in EOC	EM Staff	
	Launch E-Team and create an Incident.	EM Staff	
	Notify State Warning Point if EOC is activated.	EM Staff	

<b>Flood/ Tsunami Warning issued, to include Taylor County</b>	Contact National Weather Service Tallahassee (850-942-8833) for additional information/confirmation. Also, inform NWS Tallahassee of any significant public safety actions for inclusion within NWS tsunami updates (public/media).	EM Staff	
	Determine response actions, to include alerts and notification, EOC activation level, possible evacuations of the Tsunami Hazard Zone.	EM Staff	
	Initiate Level II EOC activation by recalling all ESF primary representatives.	ESF #5 (Information & Planning)	
	<p>Enact evacuation plans by notifying and enforcing evacuation of those in the coastal areas on the beaches, and within the Flood Hazard Zone. Assistance with evacuation notifications will include, but not be limited to, the following methods:</p> <p>ESF #14 (PIO)</p> <p>Public address system (TCSO patrol units, law enforcement, fire rescue, etc.) via roving vehicle through neighborhoods within the Hazard Zone</p> <p>NOAA Weather Radio</p> <p>County website and social media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.)</p> <p>Cable TV override</p> <p>Emergency Alert System</p> <p>Local news agencies</p> <p>Radio</p> <p>Emergency alert via e-mail subscriber list</p> <p>IPAWS Pre-Recorded messages</p>	EM Director EM Coordinator	

	Prepare a “ <i>Draft</i> ” local Declaration of Emergency for the Board’s signature and request a state Declaration of Emergency, if needed.	ESF #5 (Information & Planning)	
	Coordinate all public information activities including: Establishing a Joint Information Center (JIC) Distributing public notification/warning to the public, along with recommended protection actions.	ESF #14 (PIO)	

<b>Flood/Tsunami Warning issued, to include Taylor County Continued</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinating interviews with the press.</li> </ul>		
	Coordinate with ESF #1 (School District): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Possible opening of Steinhatchee or Taylor County Elementary School for convenience evacuation site.</li> <li>Stand-by of school buses for transportation assistance.</li> </ul>	EM Director ESF #1	
	Prepare and send emergency alert message via e-mail subscriber list.	EM Coordinator	
	Notify law enforcement to clear the roadways (within their jurisdiction) of pedestrians and vehicles.	EM Director ESF #16	
	Secure a safe perimeter from the Hazard Zone and manage crowd control.	ESF #16	
	Notify/brief emergency response personnel for possible recall.	ES Director	
	Place ESF #6 (Mass Care) and ESF #11 (Red Cross) on alert for possible opening and maintaining shelter services, including: feeding, first-aid, disaster welfare inquiry services for displaced residents and visitors, etc.	EM staff ESF #6 ESF #11	
	Coordinate road closures with law enforcement.	EM Director ESF #16 (Law Enforcement)	
	Prepare regular Situation Reports/Incident Action Plans for distribution to FDEM.	ESF #5 (Information & Planning)	
	Coordinate animal rescue operations.	ESF #17 (Animal Care)	
	Implement emergency utility cutoff as needed.	ESF #3 (Public Works) ESF #12 (Utilities)	



<b>Damage Assessment</b>	Coordinate with hospitals and clinics.	ESF #8 (Public Health)	
	Assist with evacuation routes and traffic control points.	ESF #3 (Public Works)	
	Determine status of damage, injuries, and fatalities before issuing all-clear.	Fire Rescue Law Enforcement Emergency Mgt. Public Works Damage assessment teams	
	Coordinate clearing debris from roads and overall debris management.	ESF #3 (Public Works)	

<b>Damage Assessment Continued</b>	Coordinate evaluation of and response to environmental issues (hazardous materials or other risks)	ESF #10 (Environmental Health)	
	Coordinate the evaluation and response to public health threats (water, broken sewer lines, downed utility lines, animal or human remains, etc.)	ESF #8 (Public Health)	
	Conduct damage assessment and reconnaissance of public infrastructure, safety of roads, bridges, etc.	ESF #3 (Public Works)	
<b>All-Clear</b>	Coordinate "All-Clear" issuance and public announcements, including notifying all agencies previously alerted.	EM Director ESF #14	
	Debrief policy group	EM Director EM Coordinator	
	Demobilize EOC	EM Director EM Coordinator	
<b>Re-Entry</b>	Closed areas will reopen by issuing public safety announcements.	EM Director ESF #14	
<b>Disaster Assistance</b>	Coordinate disaster assistance if available. Public Assistance Individual Assistance Small Business Administration (SBA) Disaster Loan Assistance	EM Staff	
	Coordinate recovery activities with state and federal relief agencies.	EM Staff	
	Arrange for emergency housing as necessary.	ESF #6 (Mass Care)	

<b>Post-Event</b>	Coordinate de-briefing and hot wash for compilation of After Action Report.	EM Director EM Coordinator	
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STATE OF FLORIDA

## DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

RICK SCOTT  
Governor

BRYAN W. KOON  
Director

October 30, 2015

Mr. Steve Spradley  
Taylor County Local Mitigation Strategy Chair  
591 East US 27  
Perry, Florida 32347

Re: Taylor County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Approved Pending Adoption

Dear Mr. Spradley:

This is to confirm that we have completed a State review of the Taylor 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, Taylor County developed and submitted all the necessary plan revisions and our staff has reviewed and approved these revisions. We have determined that the Taylor County LMS plan is compliant with federal standards, subject to formal community adoption, for the jurisdictions below:

Taylor County, Unincorporated  
City of Perry

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 Taylor County LMS.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Alex Falcone at 850-921-9063 or [alexander.falcone@em.myflorida.com](mailto:alexander.falcone@em.myflorida.com).

Respectfully,

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

MEA/af/jlp

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

## TAYLOR COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

### County Commission Agenda Item

**SUBJECT/TITLE:**



Board to approve Addendum to Contract For State Housing Initiative Partnership (SHIP) Program Administration Services with Government Services Group, Inc. (GSG) to extend contract for a period of one (1) year.

**MEETING DATE REQUESTED:**

November 16, 2015

**Statement of Issue:** Board to approve extension of contract for the administration of the SHIP program with GSG for a period of one (1) year.

**Recommended Action:** Approve extension of contract with GSG.

**Fiscal Impact:** The GSG fees are paid for 100% with SHIP grants.

**Budgeted Expense:** Y/N

**Submitted By:** Melody Cox

**Contact:** Melody Cox

### SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL / ISSUE ANALYSIS

**History, Facts & Issues:** The Board executed a one year contract September 16, 2014 with GSG for SHIP program and related program administrative services. Per Item "K" of the contract may be extended for two (2) additional one (1) year terms or any other extension agreed to by the parties. Staff is requesting an extension of one year to the contract. Six (6) SHIP housing projects are currently underway. GSG will be assisting the County with the administration of the Residential Construction Mitigation Program (RCMP) funds.

**Attachments:** Contract For State Housing Initiative Partnership (SHIP) Program Administrative Services with GSG and Addendum to Contract.

## ADDENDUM TO CONTRACT

Program Administration/Project Delivery Services Contract – Government Services Group, Inc.  
Taylor County Ongoing Housing, Community and Economic Development Projects  
Funding through FFY 2015/2016, 2016/2017 and 2017/2018 (if appropriated).

### **Addendum**

To extend Contract dated September 16, 2014 which expired August 31, 2015 to August 31, 2016 for Program Administration/Project Delivery Services for the State Housing Initiatives Partnership (SHIP) Program

### **Scope of Services- Program Administration/Project Delivery**

- ✓ Review and update required local policies
- ✓ Review leveraging opportunities/other possible source of financing
- ✓ Representation during site visits and monitorings
- ✓ Develop project information management and filing system
- ✓ Develop project financial management system for receiving and disbursing funds
- ✓ Develop work plans for project contract document
- ✓ Preparation of project contract document
- ✓ Develop and track budget for project contract
- ✓ Oversight of project schedule and compliance
- ✓ Coordination with agencies and contracts, as necessary
- ✓ Review bid documents and contract documents for compliance
- ✓ Conduct pre-construction conference
- ✓ Monitor contractor and construction specialist progress
- ✓ Conduct preliminary inspections and work write-ups
- ✓ Conduct construction progress inspections
- ✓ Supervision of payment authorizations
- ✓ Develop and process contract amendments, as needed
- ✓ Review change orders and amendments for compliance, as needed
- ✓ Monitor all project activity to ensure compliance
- ✓ Provide all other necessary technical assistance
- ✓ Review final change orders, pay requests, and construction documents
- ✓ Balance final project budget for state annual reporting
- ✓ Prepare documents for administrative/financial close-out

**Total Fee for Services:** 10% (3% Administration and 7% Project Delivery) of total funds received by the County, including program income to be paid in equal monthly payments over a twelve (12) month period based upon the allocation for each fiscal year noted under this contract Addendum. Should the project be completed prior to the twelve (12) month period ending, the balance will be due upon completion of the project. Invoices will be submitted on a monthly basis in accordance with Section C (2) of the contract and subject to the administrative and project delivery ceilings imposed by the funding agency and/or the County's Local Housing Assistance Plan (LHAP).

This addendum and Fee for Services covered herein are hereby agreed upon on this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2015.

**APPROVED BY GSG:**

**APPROVED BY COUNTY:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Printed Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Printed Name

13035

TAYLOR COUNTY,  
FLORIDA  
CONTRACT FOR STATE HOUSING INITIATIVE  
PARTNERSHIP (SHIP)  
PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION SERVICES

4 THIS CONTRACT is made and entered into this 16<sup>th</sup> of Sept. 2013, by and between the Taylor County Board of County Commissioners (hereinafter the Owner) and Government Services Group, Inc., (hereinafter GSG).

WHEREAS, the Owner has solicited for competitive and selected GSG to perform Program Administration Services for the OWNER's SHIP program; and

WHEREAS, the Owner now desires to retain GSG to provide SHIP program administration and inspection services and GSG desires to provide those services for the Owner.

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements as contained herein to be kept by and between the parties, the Owner and GSG agree as follows:

A Covenant for Services

The Owner does hereby contract with GSG to perform the services described herein and GSG does hereby agree to perform such services under the terms and conditions set forth in this Contract.

B. Scope of Services

(1) Intent of this Contract

GSG agrees, under the terms and conditions of this Contract and the applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations, to undertake, perform, and complete the necessary Program Administration Services required to obtain funding, implement and complete the Owner's SHIP and Hardest Hit projects in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

(2) Scope of Services – SHIP Program Administration and Inspection Services

- Review And Update Required Local Policies
- Design, streamline and manage the application process for eligible applicants
- Resolve any public inquiries with regard to available funding and SHIP eligibility criteria
- Process applications and determine eligibility of applicants in accordance with SHIP guidelines, Chapter 67-37, Florida Administrative Code, Program parameters and the County's LHAP.
- Establish and maintain the appropriate files in accordance with SHIP guidelines
- Work with lenders, realtors and other funders to facilitate homebuyer closings



- Review all documentation to ensure that there are no over-statements of fees or closing terms
- Issue the appropriate notices and correspondences to applicants at various increments within the transactional process
- Work with the County Clerk's office to coordinate the disbursement of funds for closing
- Prepare the appropriate real estate documents (mortgage, note and/or restrictive covenants) to secure the County's portion of the financial transaction
- Ensure that homebuyers take the appropriate homebuyer education course as required under the SHIP regulations
- Work with lenders to secure the closing documents that should be made part of the homebuyer files
- Assist the contractors and homeowners with executing the necessary program documents to secure interest in the property and rehabilitation work
- Conduct Pre-construction Conference
- Conduct an Inspection of the property to determine the extent of the rehabilitation
- Draft work-write-ups and manage the contractor bid process
- Conduct periodic progress inspections of the rehabilitation work being done
- Process any requests for payments and draw-downs
- Provide written inspection report to the homeowners and the contractor
- Conduct Advisory Committee Meetings as required
- Review Leveraging Opportunities/Other Possible Source of Financing
- Gather All Relevant Local Data And Support Documentation
- Representation During Site Visits And Monitorings
- Maintain Project Account Records
- Develop and Track Budget For Project Contract
- Oversight Of Project Schedule And Compliance
- Coordination With Agencies And Contracts, As Necessary
- Oversight Of Citizen Complaint Process
- Develop And Process Amendments, As Needed
- Review Change Orders And Amendments For Compliance, as Needed
- Provide Regular Project Status Reports To Commission
- Monitor All Project Activity To Ensure Compliance
- Provide All Other Necessary Technical Assistance
- Review Final Change Order, Pay Request, And Construction Documents
- Balance Final Project Budget for State Annual Reporting
- Prepare Documents For Administrative/Financial Close Out

If the Grant Award Agreement between the Owner and the funding agency is amended or if the funding agency's program rules change, the scope of services for the project shall be amended to be consistent with that Agreement and program rules.

C. Consideration and Method of Payment for Services

- (1) Amount of Consideration

For the professional services to be provided in accordance with this contract, GSG will be compensated as follows:

SHIP Program Administration and Inspection Services - The Owner will pay GSG the sum of \$10,500 for Administration Services and \$24,500 for Project Delivery Services. The fees are based upon available SHIP funds totaling \$350,000. If additional SHIP funds are and/or become available the fees will be adjusted accordingly. The Owner shall issue the fee amount, in equal monthly payments, to GSG over a period of twelve (12) months. If the project is completed in less than 12 months, the balance of the Administration and Project Delivery fees will be paid to GSG after completion and submission of the Closeout Status Report to the Owner.

(2) Method of Payments

GSG will submit a monthly invoice, which will reflect the equal monthly payment amount due. The invoice shall be submitted to the Owner for the Owner's review and approval. Payment will be made in accordance with the Florida Prompt Payment Act.

(3) Additional Services

If additional services are requested or required, then the additional services shall be established based on the hourly rates identified in Attachment C of this Contract.

D. Subcontracts

(1) If GSG subcontracts any of the work required under this Contract, GSG agrees to include in the subcontract that the subcontractor is bound by the terms and conditions of this Contract with the Owner.

(2) GSG agrees to include in the subcontract that the subcontractor shall indemnify and hold harmless the Owner and GSG from and against all claims of whatever nature by the subcontractor arising out of the subcontractor's performance of work under this Contract.

E. Modification of Contract

All modifications or amendments to this Contract shall be in writing, executed with the same formalities as this Contract, and addressed to the appropriate parties hereto and given personally, by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, by facsimile, or by a national recognized overnight courier service. All modifications or amendments shall be effective upon the date of receipt and attached to the original of this Contract. The amount of compensation to be paid to GSG will not be amended without mutual agreement of the Owner and GSG, formally executed in writing, subject to availability of funds. No waiver of any of the provisions of this Contract shall be deemed or shall constitute a waiver of any other provision of this Contract, whether or not similar, unless otherwise expressly provided.

F. Termination (Cause and/or Convenience)

(1) This Contract may be terminated in whole or in part in writing by either party in the event of substantial failure by the other party to fulfill its obligations under this Contract through no fault of the terminating party, provided that no termination may be effected unless the other party is given (1) not less than ten (10) calendar days written notice (delivered by certified mail, return receipt requested or other nationally

recognized courier services, such as Federal Express or UPS) of Intent to terminate and (2) an opportunity for consultation with the terminating party prior to termination.

(2) This Contract may be terminated in whole or in part in writing by the Owner for its convenience, provided that the other party is afforded the same notice and consultation opportunity specified in F. (1) above.

(3) If termination for default is effected by the Owner, an equitable adjustment in the price for this Contract shall be made, but (1) no amount shall be allowed for anticipated profit on unperformed services or other work, and (2) any payment due to GSG at the time of termination may be adjusted to cover any additional costs to the Owner because of GSG's default.

For any termination, the equitable adjustment shall provide for payment to GSG for services rendered and expenses incurred, as approved by the Owner, prior to receipt of the notice of intent to terminate. For any termination for convenience pursuant to paragraph (2) above, GSG shall also be entitled to termination settlement costs reasonably incurred by GSG relating to commitments (e.g., suppliers, subcontractors) which had become contracted prior to receipt of the notice of intent to terminate.

(4) Upon receipt of a termination action under paragraphs (1) or (2) above, GSG shall (1) promptly discontinue all affected work (unless the notice directs otherwise) and (2) deliver or otherwise make available to the Owner all data, drawings, reports specifications, summaries and other such information, as may have been accumulated by GSG in performing this Contract, whether completed or in process, and fully cooperate with the Owner to effectuate a transition of services.

(5) Upon termination, the Owner may take over the work and may award another party a Contract to complete the work described in this Contract.

(6) If, after termination for failure of GSG to fulfill contractual obligations, it is determined that GSG had not failed to fulfill contractual obligations, the termination shall be deemed to have been for the convenience of the OWNER. In such event, adjustment of the contract price shall be made as provided in paragraph (3) above.

#### G. Remedies

Unless otherwise provided in this Contract, all other matters in question between the Owner and GSG, arising out of or relating to this Contract, or the breach of it, will be decided by a Florida court of competent jurisdiction. The venue for any legal action or other proceedings, which might arise from this Contract, shall be Taylor County, Florida.

#### H. Liability

(1) GSG shall be responsible for all damages to persons or property that occur as a result of GSG's fault or negligence in connection with work performed under the provisions of this Contract, and GSG shall be financially and otherwise responsible for the proper care and protection of all such work performed until completion thereof and final acceptance by the Owner. Throughout the term of this Contract, GSG shall maintain insurance in the following minimum amounts: \$1,000,000 of Professional Liability Insurance, \$2,000,000 of General Liability Insurance, \$1,000,000 of Automobile Liability Insurance and \$100,000 per accident of Workers Compensation and Employers' Liability Insurance.

Documentation regarding insurance will be made available upon request.

(2) GSG shall indemnify and save harmless the Owner, its agents, officers, and employees from any loss, damage or expense, including all costs and reasonable attorneys' fees, suffered by the Owner from any claim, demand, judgment, decree, or cause of action of any kind or nature arising out of any error, omission, or act of GSG, its agents, servants, or employees in the performance of this Contract.

I. Energy Efficiency

GSG shall comply with mandatory standards and policies relating to energy efficiency which are contained in the state energy conservation plan issued in compliance with the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (Public Law 94-163).

J. Project Representatives

The Owner's Project Manager for this Contract

is: Melody Cox,

Grants Administrator  
401 Industrial Drive  
Perry, FL 32348

Meridian's Project Grants Manager  
is:

James F. Moseley, Senior Consultant  
Government Services Group, Inc.  
P.O. Box 357995,  
Gainesville, FL 32635.

In the event that different representatives are designated by either party after execution of this Contract, notice of the name and address of the new representative will be rendered in writing to the party and said notification attached to the original of this Contract.

K. Term

~~The term of this Contract shall be from September 1, 2014 through August 31, 2015.~~  
~~At the County's option, this Contract may be extended for two (2) additional one (1) year terms or any other extension agreed to by the parties.~~

L. Eligibility

GSG certifies that it is eligible to receive state and federally funded contracts. GSG also certifies that no party, which is ineligible for such work, will be subcontracted to perform services under this Contract.

M. Conflict of interest

No member of or Delegate to the Congress of the United States, or Resident Commissioner, and no elected state official or state employee shall share in any proceeds of this Contract, or in any benefit to arise from it. No officer or employee of the local jurisdiction or its designers or agents, no member of the governing body, and no other official of the locality who exercises any function or responsibility with respect to this Contract, during his/her tenure or for one year thereafter, shall have any interest, direct or indirect, in any contract or subcontract, or the proceeds thereof, for work to be

performed. Further, GSG shall cause to be incorporated in all subcontracts the language set forth in this paragraph prohibiting conflict of interest

N. Federal Statutory Requirements

When applicable, GSG and the Owner shall comply with the provisions contained in Attachment A and incorporated herein.

O. Attachments

This Contract is subject to the provisions of the following Attachments, which are attached to and made a part of this Contract:

- (1) Attachment A. "Section 3 and Affirmative Action Plan", consisting of one (1) page.
- (2) Attachment B, "Fee Schedule", consisting of one (1) page.
- (3) Attachment C, "sworn Statement on Public Entity Crimes", consisting of two (2) pages.

P. Miscellaneous Provisions

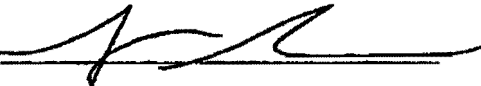
(1) GSG shall comply with the provisions of Chapter 119, Florida Statutes in the provision of the services provided herein to the Owner.

(2) GSG is, and shall be, in the performance of the services provided herein an independent contractor and not an employee of the Owner. All persons engaged in the services provided herein shall at all times, and in all places, be subject to GSG's sole discretion, supervision, and control. GSG does not have the power or authority to bind the Owner in any promise, agreement or representation other than as specifically provided for herein.

(3) The foregoing terms and conditions constitute the entire agreement between the parties hereto and any representation not contained herein shall be null and void and of no force or effect. This agreement supersedes all prior and contemporaneous agreements, understandings, negotiations, and discussions of the parties, whether oral or written, pertaining to the subject matter hereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Contract the day and year first written above.

Government Services Group, Inc.

By: 

Name and Title: Robert Sheets, CEO

Attest: 

Taylor County

By: Malcolm V. Page

Name and Title: Malcolm Page, Chair

Attest: Annie Mae Murphy

Name and Title: Annie Mae Murphy, Clerk of Courts

## ATTACHMENT A

### SECTION 3 AND AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PLAN

1. GSG will solicit and evaluate applications for employment in a manner that is non-discriminatory based upon age, race, sex, national origin, ethnic background, and handicap status.
2. When training and/or employment opportunity arises in connection with this project, GSG will, to the greatest extent feasible, provide maximum opportunity to lower income residents of the project. Employment opportunity will be locally advertised in a manner that will ensure that potentially eligible applicants are 1) made aware of the opportunity, and 2) provided a convenient way to apply for employment.
3. During this project, GSG will seek to purchase necessary goods and/or services from businesses that are located in, or owned by persons residing in the jurisdiction.
4. GSG will utilize the HUD and Florida lists of minority businesses in filling subcontracting and/or purchasing needs.
5. GSG will include applicable equal opportunity provisions in subcontracts issued in connection with this project.
6. GSG shall publicize and post this policy in a conspicuous place available to employees and applicants for employment and training.
7. GSG is under no contractual or other disability, which would prevent compliance with this policy.



**ATTACHMENT**

**B FEE**

**SCHEDULE**

Where grant funds cannot be used or for additional services the following schedule will be utilized:

**Description**

<b>Principal</b>	<b>\$225.00 per hour</b>
<b>Senior Project Manager</b>	<b>\$175.00 per hour</b>
<b>Project Manager</b>	<b>\$ 150.00 per hour</b>
<b>Chief Financial Officer</b>	<b>\$ 150.00 per hour</b>
<b>Construction Manager</b>	<b>\$140.00 per hour</b>
<b>Grant/Program Specialist</b>	<b>\$130.00 per hour</b>
<b>Construction Inspector</b>	<b>\$110.00 per hour</b>
<b>Accounting Specialist</b>	<b>\$85.00 per hour</b>
<b>Administrative Assistant</b>	<b>\$ 45.00 per hour</b>

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## **TAYLOR COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS**

### ***County Commission Agenda Item***

**SUBJECT/TITLE:**

Board to award bids for nine (9) approved CDBG recipients for the rehabilitation or demolition and reconstruction of their homes.

**MEETING DATE REQUESTED:**

November 16, 2015

**Statement of Issue:** Board to award bids for nine (9) CDBG housing projects. Bids were received for ten (10) projects, however Ann Bemby (6942 Puckett Road) withdrew from the program.

**Recommended Action:** Award bids as recommended

**Fiscal Impact:** Not Applicable

**Budgeted Expense:** Y/N Not Applicable

**Submitted By:** Melody Cox

**Contact:** Melody Cox

### **SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL / ISSUE ANALYSIS**

**History, Facts & Issues:** The Bid Committee is requesting the bids for nine (9) CDBG projects to be awarded as follows:

Paula Daughtry	Award to FL Homes in the amount of \$63,950.00
Robin Paulk	Award to FL Homes in the amount of \$63,450.00
Jan Hopkins	Award to FL Homes in the amount of \$65,300.00
Lisa & Michael Sinnott	Award to FL Homes in the amount of \$31,790.00
Wendy Raulerson	Award to FL Homes in the amount of \$63,200.00
Sabra & Benny Farnell	Award to FL Homes in the amount of \$63,590.00
Summer Grantham	Award to Jerry Walters Con. in the amount of \$79,145.00
Alice Casselman	Award to J. G. Parker Enter. In the amount of \$65,897.00
Alice Willis	Award to FL Homes in the amount of \$63,950.00

In addition, the Bid Committee is requesting the Board to waive the following:

1. Waive the requirement for each contractor to satisfactorily complete one project through the program as described in Chapter VII of the County's Housing Assistance Plan as all contractors have successfully completed projects for the County with past CDBG and SHIP housing projects.

- 2. Waive the requirement to award contracts for housing units with bids greater than fifteen percent (15%) above or below the Housing Rehabilitation Specialist (Jordan & Associates) as per Chapter VII, Section B of the County's Housing Assistance Plan, thereby allowing for the County's right to make awards in the best interest of the County.**

**The bid committee was Ronald Vanzant with Jordan & Associates, Daniel Simpson, and Melody Cox. If bids are awarded to Contractors as recommended, the Notice to Proceed will be issued on all nine (9) projects as of January 2, 2016.**

**Attachments: Bid Tabulation, correspondence from Jordan & Associates, and clarification of bid received from MA Massey Construction, Inc.**

## Melody Cox

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**From:** Ronald M. Vanzant <[rvanzant@jordangrants.com](mailto:rvanzant@jordangrants.com)>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 04, 2015 6:22 PM  
**To:** Melody Cox  
**Subject:** Fwd: Bids  
**Attachments:** bid clarification.pdf; ATT00001.htm

FYI

Ronald M. Vanzant  
President  
Jordan & Associates  
Office: 904-264-6203  
Fax: 904-264-2190  
Cell: 352-745-6032

Begin forwarded message:

**From:** mark massey <[mamassey@ymail.com](mailto:mamassey@ymail.com)>  
**Date:** November 4, 2015 at 5:17:05 PM EST  
**To:** "Ronald M. Vanzant" <[rvanzant@jordangrants.com](mailto:rvanzant@jordangrants.com)>  
**Subject:** Re: Bids  
**Reply-To:** mark massey <[mamassey@ymail.com](mailto:mamassey@ymail.com)>

Ronald my records show  
793 MA Dixon as \$95,950  
1272 Langford as \$ 76,172  
See attached copies.

Thank you, Cheryl Massey Saw Grass Realty LLC M A Massey Construction INC (850)843-2994 (850)584-9207

**From:** Ronald M. Vanzant <[rvanzant@jordangrants.com](mailto:rvanzant@jordangrants.com)>  
**To:** 'Melody Cox' <[melody.cox@taylorcountygov.com](mailto:melody.cox@taylorcountygov.com)>; 'mark massey' <[mamassey@ymail.com](mailto:mamassey@ymail.com)>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 4, 2015 4:40 PM  
**Subject:** RE: Bids

Mrs. Massey:

For the project located at 793 MA Dixon Rd., Perry, FL 32347, your company submitted two (2) signed bids with differing totals. As soon as possible, you must respond by email indicating which of the two bids you are withdrawing. As a reference the totals are as follows:

Bid #1: \$76,172.00  
Bid #2: 95,950.00

Again, we require a response as soon as possible.

Best,

Ronald M. Vanzant, President

**ATTACHMENT #2**

**TAYLOR COUNTY CDBG-HR PROGRAM  
BID TABULATION – 11/02/2015**

	<b>T-2: Bembry</b>	<b>T-5: Casselman</b>	<b>T-6: Daughtry</b>	<b>T-7: Farnell</b>	<b>T-9: Paulk</b>	<b>T-11: Sinnott</b>	<b>T-13: Hopkins</b>	<b>T-14: Raulerson</b>	<b>T-15: Willis</b>	<b>T-16 Grantham</b>
Fla. Homes, Inc. Realty/Construction	APPLICANT REQUESTED REMOVAL	<i>Bid Withdrawn</i>	\$63,950.00	\$63,950.00	\$63,450.00	\$31,790.00	\$65,300.00	\$63,200.00	\$63,950.00	\$79,200.00
Jerry Walters Construction	APPLICANT REQUESTED REMOVAL	\$66,899.00	\$66,487.00	\$67,200	\$67,200.00	\$55,600.00	\$67,899.00	\$66,440.00	\$69,987.00	\$79,145.00
J. G. Parker Enterprises, Inc.	APPLICANT REQUESTED REMOVAL	\$65,897.00	\$68,399.00	\$65,987	\$65,987.00	NO BID	\$66,987.00	\$65,487.00	\$68,487.00	\$79,886.00
MA Massey Construction, Inc.	APPLICANT REQUESTED REMOVAL	\$75,172.00	\$77,420.00	\$73,120	\$73,120.00	\$50,500.00	\$76,162.00	\$74,980.00	\$78,650.00	\$95,950.00
15% Below HRS Estimate	\$67,324.50	\$67,324.50	\$67,324.50	\$67,324.50	\$67,324.50	\$20,468.00	\$67,324.50	\$67,324.50	\$67,324.50	\$74,124.75
HRS Estimate	\$79,205.00	\$79,205.00	\$79,205.00	\$79,205.00	\$79,205.00	\$24,080.00	\$79,205.00	\$79,205.00	\$79,205.00	\$87,205.00
15% Above HRS Estimate	\$91,085.75	\$91,085.75	\$91,085.75	\$91,085.75	\$91,085.75	\$27,692.00	\$91,085.75	\$91,085.75	\$91,085.75	\$100,285.75
Recommendation of Award	APPLICANT REQUESTED REMOVAL	\$65,897.00 J. G. Parker Enterprises, Inc.	\$63,950.00 FLA Homes R/C Inc.	\$63,950.00 FLA Homes R/C Inc.	\$63,450.00 FLA Homes R/C Inc.	\$31,790.00 FLA Homes R/C Inc.	\$65,300.00 FLA Homes R/C Inc.	\$63,200.00 FLA Homes R/C Inc.	\$63,950.00 FLA Homes R/C Inc.	\$79,145.00 Jerry Walters Construction

## ATTACHMENT 1



November 6, 2015

Taylor County Board of County Commissioners  
201 E Green St.  
Perry, FL 32348

Re: Recommendation of Award  
CDBG Housing Rehabilitation Program  
DEO Contract #15DB-OJ-03-72-01-H 18

Honorable Taylor County Commissioners:

On November 2, 2015 bids were accepted and opened for ten (10) housing units as part of the Taylor County CDBG Housing Rehabilitation (CDBG-HR) Program. A total of four (4) pre-qualified contractors have submitted bids for consideration, and Jordan & Associates has completed a line item review of each accepted bid. The data reflected in the attached Bid Tabulation Sheet represents the results of our line item review as well as our recommendation of the lowest responsible and reasonable bidder. As a reference, our recommendation is as follows:

FLA Homes, Inc. Realty/Construction:

T-6 (Daughtry) in the amount of \$63,950.00  
T-7 Farnell in the amount of \$63,950.00  
T-9 (Paulk) in the amount of \$63,450.00  
T-11 (Sinnott) in the amount of \$31,790.00  
T-13 (Raulerson) in the amount of \$65,300.00  
T-14 (Hopkins) in the amount of 63,200.00  
T-15 (Willis) in the amount of \$63,950.00

J. G. Parker Enterprises, Inc.:

T-5 (Casselman) in the amount \$65,987.00

Jerry Walters Construction, Inc.:

T-16 (Grantham) in the amount of \$79,145.00

When awarding contracts under the Florida Small Cities CDBG-HR program, the County's must consider the operational objectives outlined within the county's CDBG Housing Assistance Plan (CDBG HAP) as well as the procurement guidelines under Administrative Rule 73C-23 and 2 CFR 200. In the event of conflicting requirements under the CDBG HAP, the State and/or federal guidelines prevail. Accordingly, we have identified operational objectives within the county's CDBG HAP which require addressing. For your convenience, you may reference the following excerpts of these operational objectives along with our recommendation for Commission's consideration:

Operational Objectives #1 & #2 (Chapter VII, Section B):

*Each contractor must satisfactorily complete one job through the Housing Rehabilitation Program before receiving any additional contracts. No contractor will be allowed to have more than two (2) jobs under construction at one time without consent of the local government designated representative unless:*

- 1) the anticipated date of commencement is after the scheduled and estimated date of completion of current jobs; or*
- 2) the contractor has demonstrated, through past performance, his/her ability to satisfactorily complete multiple contracts in a timely manner thereby causing no impact on project and program completions.*

*This rule may be waived by the Taylor County Board of County Commissioners if it is determined that there is an inadequate pool of qualified bidders, if the other bids are excessive, or if other extenuating circumstances arise.*

As previously indicated, only four (4) pre-qualified contractors submitted bids for the nine (9) projects that were bid out. For this reason, we have determined that it would be in the county's best interest to waive the requirement for each contractor to satisfactorily complete one (1) project through the CDBG-HR program before receiving any additional contracts.

Further, we would recommend the county waive the per contractor cap of two (2) projects under construction at one time. This would ensure the completion of these projects within the contractual period of agreement established between the County and the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO) and would ensure the county does not complete an arbitrary action regarding the procurement of goods and/or services which could conflict with state and federal procurement guidelines.

Operational Objective #3 (Chapter VII, Section B):

*The Housing Rehabilitation Specialist will generally recommend that the contract be awarded to the lowest reasonable and responsible bidder within plus or minus fifteen percent (15%) of the cost estimate.*

*Taylor County and owner reserve the right to reject any and all bids and to award in the best interest of the owner and Taylor County. The owner must approve the bid award prior to signing contracts. If a bid is awarded to a contractor whose bid submittal was not the lowest reasonable and responsible bid received within the plus or minus fifteen percent (15%) range, then the difference between the lowest bid and awarded bid shall be paid for with non-CDBG Funds.*



November 6, 2015  
Recommendation of Award  
Page 3

Through our line item review of each accepted bid, we have determined that the lowest reasonable and responsible bids submitted for nine (9) of the households exceed plus or minus fifteen percent (15%) of the Housing Rehabilitation Specialist's (HRS) estimates. This set of circumstances is primarily attributed to the low level of participation by pre-qualified contractors and the subsequent competitiveness in the bidding process we have determined that it would be in the county's best interest to waive the requirement to award contracts for housing units with bids greater than fifteen percent (15%) above or below the HRS' estimates.

It is our great pleasure and distinct honor to administer Taylor County's CDBG-HR Program, and we have enjoyed working closely with county staff to prepare this recommendation of award in a thoughtful manner that ensures consistency with all operational objectives and policies of the county's adopted HAP. With your direction and the necessary authorization from the County Commission, we look forward to scheduling Pre-Construction Conferences with the awarded contractors and the residents involved in this bidding process. Upon execution of contract documents, we look forward to overseeing the subsequent construction of many housing units throughout the county

Should you have any questions or concerns regarding this recommendation, please do not hesitate to contact me at (904) 264-6203 or by e-mail at [rvanzant@jordangrants.com](mailto:rvanzant@jordangrants.com).

Sincerely,

Ronald M. Vanzant  
Jordan & Associates

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## **TAYLOR COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS**

### ***County Commission Agenda Item***

**SUBJECT/TITLE:**



Board to approve proposed SHIP recipient and Work Write-Up/Bid Form for the rehabilitation of their home through the SHIP program.

**MEETING DATE REQUESTED:**

November 16, 2015

**Statement of Issue:** Board to approve the below listed individual who is qualified and their home is eligible to receive rehabilitation assistance through the SHIP Program.

### **REHABILITATION**

**Katherine Munningham 105 N. Beverly St. , Perry, FL**

**Recommended Action:** Approve proposed SHIP recipient and Work Write-Up/Bid Form .

**Fiscal Impact:** Not applicable. The project will be 100% funded through the SHIP Program.

**Submitted By:** Melody Cox

**Contact:** Melody Cox

### **SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL / ISSUE ANALYSIS**

**History, Facts & Issues:** The proposed recipient and their home are qualified for rehabilitation through the SHIP Program.

**Attachments:**  
**Work Write-Up/ Bid Form**

**TAYLOR COUNTY  
HOUSING REHABILITATION PROGRAM  
WORK WRITE-UP/BID FORM**

**Owner:** Katherine Munningham

**Address:** 105 N. Beverly St. – Perry, FL

**Mailing Address:** Same

**Phone #:** 850-295-3889

**Alternate Phone #:** 850-584-5989

**Parcel #** 05721-420

**Date:** 10/15/2015

The work write-up/bid form is a general outline of the work to be performed. Please refer to the project specification booklet for detailed instructions for each item noted below.

Item #	System	Description of Work	Location	Price
001	Drywall	Remove popcorn ceiling texture throughout house, retexture ceilings and paint. Repair drywall walls above hall bath shower, and master bath wall. Paint repairs to match existing as closely as possible.	Various	
002	Plumbing	Replace kitchen sink.	Kitchen	
003	Electrical	Replace light fixtures on front porch, hallway and kitchen. Install smoke detectors in each bedroom and hallway, hardwired in sequence with battery backup. Replace Gas stove (homeowner to pay difference from 30" to 36" stove). Replace refrigerator with minimum 18 Cu. Ft. Frost Free Energy Star rated refrigerator.	Various	
004	HVAC	Install new central electric heating and air conditioning with service to all habitable rooms. Include all piping, electrical, ductwork and other items for a complete installation. System to be minimum 15 SEER Energy Star rated system.	All	
005	Insulation	Insulate attic to minimum R-30.	Attic	
006	Windows	Replace all windows.	All	

Owner Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Co-Owner Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Contractor's Signature \_\_\_\_\_



**THIS PAGE MUST BE INCLUDED WITH THE BID FOR IT TO BE VALID**

**All work to be performed in a workman-like manner, in accordance with the Taylor County Housing Program Specifications, local codes, and manufacturer specifications. The contractor shall be responsible for repairs and/or reinstallations of materials/equipment/fixtures damaged or removed due to any work item contained herein. Contractors shall properly dispose of all fixtures, materials and other items removed from the dwelling unless otherwise specified herein. All items must be cost itemized in the space provided or the bid will be rejected. Signature of contractor required at bottom of each page.**

**Work must be completed and approved within 60 days of the issuance of the Notice to Proceed.**

**The house is to be   X   occupied; \_\_\_\_\_ vacant for 60 days.**

**I hereby certify that I am licensed by the State of Florida, Department of Business, and Professional Regulation, and that I am eligible to participate in the housing program. I also agree that change orders above the original contract amount shall only be paid for with housing program funds to correct documented code violations or to meet Section 8 Housing Quality Standards. Change orders must be approved by the homeowner or his representative, the contractor, and local government prior to any initiation of work based on that change order. Change orders must be recommended by the building department.**

Company Name \_\_\_\_\_

Contractor's Name (Print Name) \_\_\_\_\_

Contractor's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Contractor's Address \_\_\_\_\_

Contractors License # \_\_\_\_\_

Contractor's Phone Number \_\_\_\_\_

Contractor's E-Mail Address \_\_\_\_\_

Owner Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Co-Owner Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Contractor's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

## **TAYLOR COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS**

### ***County Commission Agenda Item***

**SUBJECT/TITLE:**



Board to review and approve the CDBG Statutory Worksheets for Alice Willis who is one of the upcoming CDBG recipients verifying the demolition and reconstruction of her home does not have a negative environmental and/or resource impact or require mitigation measures.

**MEETING DATE REQUESTED:**

November 16, 2015

**Statement of Issue:** Board to review and approve Statutory Worksheets for Alice Willis who is an approved CDBG grant recipient.

**Recommended Action:** Approve Statutory Worksheet

**Fiscal Impact:** Not Applicable

**Budgeted Expense:** Y/N Not Applicable

**Submitted By:** Melody Cox

**Contact:** Melody Cox

### **SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL / ISSUE ANALYSIS**

**History, Facts & Issues:** The CDBG grant program requires the County to verify CDBG funded housing projects will not have an adverse impact on the environment or natural/cultural resources. We are also required to verify that no mitigation measures are required for the projects. The Worksheets for the other CDBG recipients were approved at the September 21, 2015 Board meeting. Ms. Willis' Worksheet was inadvertently left out of the September 21 meeting package.

**Attachments:** Statutory Worksheets for Alice Willis, 1220 Glennis Cruce Road, Perry, FI 32347

## STATUTORY WORKSHEET

### 24 CFR §58.5 STATUTES, EXECUTIVE ORDERS & REGULATIONS

**Suggested Format for Categorically Excluded Projects subject to §58.5. NOTE: Compliance with the laws and statutes listed at 24 CFR §58.6 must also be documented.**

**Project Name:** Taylor County-CDBG Program T-15 Willis

**Project Contract Number:** 15DB-OJ-03-72-01-H18

**Project Description:** Include all contemplated actions that logically are either geographically or functionally part of the project: Demolition/replacement and/or temporary relocation assistance through Taylor county's CDBG Housing Rehabilitation Program at the T15: Willis project site located at 1220 Glennis Cruce Road, Perry, FL 32347.

This proposal is determined to be: **Categorically Excluded Subject to 58.5**

According to: [Cite Section(s)]: \_\_\_\_\_

**DIRECTIONS:** Write "A" in the Status Column when the proposal, by its scope and nature, does not affect the resources under consideration; or write "B" if the project triggers formal compliance consultation procedures with the oversight agency, or requires mitigation (see Statutory Worksheet Instructions). Compliance documentation must contain verifiable source documents and relevant base data.

#### **Compliance Factors:**

#### **STATUTES, EXECUTVE ORDERS AND REGULATIONS LISTED AT 24 CFR 58.5**

**A/B**

#### **COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION AND DOCUMENTATION**

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>HISTORIC PRESERVATION</b> 36 CFR Part 800</p>	<p><b>A</b></p>	<p>Consultation was initiated with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) by submittal of formal consultation letters by mail on 9/14/2015. The SHPO provided a written response confirming that the proposed project will have no effect on historic properties listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places.</p> <p>Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations were identified through the Tribal Directory Assessment Tool (TDAT) v2.0 to include the Seminole Tribe of Florida. Per a letter sent 11/25/14 by the Seminole Tribe of Florida stating "Effective immediately the Seminole Tribe of Florida - Tribal Historic Preservation Office (STOF-THPO) will no longer be consulting on HUD sponsored undertakings within the state of Florida" no further efforts are required at this time. See 'Exhibit I' for support documentation associated with this compliance factor.</p>
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<p><b>FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT</b> 24 CFR Part 55 &amp; Executive Order 11988</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>The proposed project does not trigger formal consultation compliance procedures or mitigation, as the project site is not located in the 100 year floodplain. See 'Exhibit II' for support documentation associated with this compliance factor.</p>
<p><b>WETLAND PROTECTION</b> Executive Order 11990</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>The proposed project does not trigger formal consultation compliance procedures or mitigation, as the project site is not located in wetlands identified on the National Wetland Inventory (NWI). See 'Exhibit III' for support documentation associated with this compliance factor.</p>
<p><b>COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT</b> SECTIONS 307 (c) &amp; (d)</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>The proposed project does not trigger formal consultation compliance procedures or mitigation as the proposed project activities will not result in activities designed to manage or alter surface water flows.</p> <p>Ms. Lauren Milligan of the Florida State Clearinghouse was contacted on 8/31/2015. Ms. Milligan confirmed the project is not likely to affect coastal zone management resources and is therefore consistent with the Florida Coastal Management Program (FCMP). See 'Exhibit IV' for support documentation associated with this compliance factor.</p>
<p><b>SOLE SOURCE AQUIFERS</b> 40 CFR Part 149</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>The proposed project does not trigger formal consultation compliance procedures or mitigation, as the project site is not located within the boundaries of a designated sole source aquifer and the actions pose no risk of contamination to a designated sole source aquifer through a recharge zone so as to create a significant hazard to public health. See 'Exhibit V' for support documentation associated with this compliance factor.</p>
<p><b>ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT</b> 50 CFR 402</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>The proposed project does not trigger formal consultation compliance procedures or mitigation, as the actions will be completed without requiring additional clearing of undisturbed habitat beyond the original footprint of the existing project.</p> <p>On 8/25/2015, the Fish &amp; Wildlife Staff of the Jacksonville Field Office was contacted to request a determination and written concurrence by the U.S. Fish &amp; Wildlife Service that the proposed actions are not likely to adversely affect listed species or critical habitat; confirmation was provided by email on 8/26/2015. See 'Exhibit VI' for support documentation associated with this compliance factor.</p>

<p><b>WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT</b> Sections 7(b) &amp; (c)</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>Due to the location of potential project sites, the proposed project does not trigger formal consultation compliance procedures or mitigation, as the actions do not have the potential to directly or adversely impact a designated wild and scenic river. See 'Exhibit VII' for supporting documentation associated with this compliance factor.</p>
<p><b>CLEAN AIR ACT</b> Sections 176(c)(d) &amp; 40 CFR 6, 51, 93</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>As the project involves replacement of an existing residential unit with a new residential unit, compliance with the CAA is not required as no development is created that would contribute to air pollution (40 CFR 93.153(c)(2). However, as a precaution, construction activities will comply with the Clean Air Act, OSHA and EPA requirements for demolition and removal of materials potentially containing asbestos and lead, where applicable. See 'Exhibit VIII' for support documentation associated with this compliance factor.</p>
<p><b>FARMLAND PROTECTION POLICY ACT</b> 7 CFR Part 658</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>As this project consists of residential improvements on previously developed resident property, no properties are being acquired requiring a change in land use from farmland to nonagricultural use, The proposed project does not trigger formal consultation compliance procedures or mitigation (7 CFR 658.3(c). Further, important farmlands do not exist in Taylor County. See 'Exhibit IX' for support documentation associated with this compliance factor.</p>
<p><b>ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE</b> Executive Order 12898</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>The proposed project does not trigger formal consultation compliance procedures or mitigation, as the actions will not result in disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority populations and low-income populations.</p>
<p><b>NOISE ABATEMENT &amp; CONTROL</b> 24 CFR Part 51B</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>Although the Project site is located within 15 miles of a civil airport, the project is not subject to loud impulse sounds and therefore does not trigger formal consultation compliance procedures or mitigation. See 'Exhibit X' for support documentation associated with this compliance factor.</p>
<p><b>EXPLOSIVE &amp; FLAMMABLE OPERATIONS</b> 24 CFR Part 51C</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>The proposed project does not trigger formal consultation compliance procedures or mitigation, as the actions will not result in an increased number of people being exposed to hazardous operations by increasing residential densities, converting the type of use of a building to habitation, or making a vacant building habitable. See 'Exhibit XI' for support documentation associated with this compliance factor.</p>

<p><b>HAZARDOUS, TOXIC OR RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS &amp; SUBSTANCES</b> 24 CFR 58.5(i)(2)(i)</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>The proposed project does not trigger formal consultation compliance procedures or mitigation, as the project site is free of hazardous materials, contamination, toxic chemicals and gases, and radioactive substances, and there are no known hazards that could affect the health and safety of occupants or conflict with the intended utilization of the property. See 'Exhibit XII' for support documentation associated with this compliance factor.</p>
<p><b>AIRPORT CLEAR ZONES &amp; ACCIDENT POTENTIAL ZONES</b> 24 CFR Part 51D</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>The proposed project does not trigger formal consultation compliance procedures or mitigation, as no airport clear zones or accident potential zones are located within the incorporated areas of town. See 'Exhibit XIII' for support documentation associated with this compliance factor.</p>

**Determination:**

☒ This project converts to Exempt, per Section 58.34(a)(12), because it does not require any mitigation for compliance with any listed statutes or authorities, nor requires any formal permit or license (Status "A" has been determined in the status column for all authorities); **Funds may be committed and drawn down** for this (now) EXEMPT project; or

☐ This project cannot convert to Exempt status because one or more statutes or authorities require formal consultation or mitigation. Complete consultation/mitigation protocol requirements, publish NOI/RROF and obtain Authority to Use Grant Funds (HUD 7015.16) per Section 58.70 and 58.71 before committing or drawing down funds; or

☐ The unusual circumstances of this project may/will result in a significant environmental impact. This project requires preparation of an Environmental Assessment (EA). Prepare the EA according to 24 CFR Part 58 Subpart E.

\_\_\_\_\_  
PREPARER SIGNATURE

Ronald Vanzant, President of Jordan & Associates

PREPARER NAME & TITLE

\_\_\_\_\_  
DATE

\_\_\_\_\_  
RESPONSIBLE ENTITY/AGENCY OFFICIAL SIGNATURE

Patricia Patterson, Chair of the Taylor County BOCC

NAME & TITLE

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

**DOCUMENTATION OF COMPLIANCE with  
24 CFR Part 58.6 (a - d)  
Use this form for all levels of review**

Grant Recipient: Taylor County BOCC Contract Number: 15DB-OJ-03-72-01-H18

Prepared By: Ronald Vanzant, Jordan & Associates Date: 9/11/2015

**Flood Insurance:**

- ☒ **The site is not in the 100 year floodplain (see attached map)**  
☐ **The site is in the 100 year floodplain (see attached map)**  
☐ **Flood Insurance is required for structures in the 100 year floodplain**

**A. Flood Insurance when the site is in the 100 year floodplain:**

1. Under the flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4001-4128), Federal financial assistance or acquisition and construction purposes (including rehabilitation) may not be used in an area identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as having special flood hazards, unless:
  - i. The community in which the area is situated is participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (see 44 CDR Parts 59 through 79), or less than one year has passed since the FEMA notification regarding such hazards, and
  - ii. Where the community is participating in the National Flood Insurance Program, flood insurance protection is to be obtained as a condition of the approval of financial assistance to the property owner.
2. Where the community is participating in the National Flood Insurance Program and the recipient provided financial assistance for acquisition or construction purposes (including rehabilitation) for property located in an area identified by FEMA as having special flood hazards, the responsible entity is responsible for assuring that flood insurance under the National Flood Insurance Program is obtained and maintained.
3. Paragraph (a) of this section does not apply to Federal Formula grants made to a State.

**B. Under section 582 of the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994, 42 U.S.C. 5154a, HUD Disaster assistance that is made available in a special flood hazard area may not be used to make a payment (including any loan assistance payment) to a person for repair, replacement or restoration for flood damage to any personal, residential or commercial property if:**

1. The person had previously received Federal flood disaster insurance conditioned on obtaining and maintaining flood insurance; and
2. The person failed to obtain and maintain flood insurance

**Coastal Barrier Islands:**

- ☒ **The site is not in a Coastal Barrier Island (documentation attached)**  
☐ **The site is in a Coastal Barrier Island but the activity is not prohibited as indicated at:**  
<http://www.fws.gov/>  
☐ **The site is in a Coastal Barrier Island and the activity is prohibited as indicated at:** <http://www.fws.gov/>;  
**the project must be rejected.**

Pursuant to the Coastal Barrier Resources Act, as amended by the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 3501), HUD assistance may not be used for most activities proposed in the Coastal Barrier Resources System.

**Clear Zones:**

- ☒ **The site is not in the Clear Zone (documentation attached)**  
☐ **The site is in the Clear Zone (signed acknowledgement attached)**

In all cases involving HUD assistance, subsidy, or insurance for the sale of an existing property in a Runway Clear Zone or Clear Zone, as defined in 24 CFR Part 51, the responsible entity shall advise that the property is in a runway clear zone or clear zone, what the implications of such a location are, and that there is a possibility that the property may, at a later date be acquired by the airport operator. The buyer must sign a statement acknowledging receipt of this information.

**CERTIFICATION OF CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION**  
**(Subject to 58.5) Per 24 CFR 58.35 (a)**

Contract Number: 15DB-OJ-03-72-01-H18

I hereby certify that the following activities comprising the Taylor County-CDBG Program T-15 Willis project have been reviewed and determined to be Categorical Excluded Activity per 24 CFR 58.35(a) as follows:

- ☐ (1) Acquisition, repair, improvement, reconstruction, or rehabilitation of public facilities and improvements (other than buildings) when the facilities and improvements are in place and will be retained in the same use without change in size or capacity of more than 20% (e.g. replacement of water or sewer lines, reconstruction of curb and sidewalks, repaving of streets).
- ☐ (2) Special projects directed to the removal of material and architectural barriers that restrict the mobility of and accessibility to elderly and handicapped persons.
- ☒ (3) Rehabilitation of buildings and improvements when the following conditions are met:
  - (i) In the case of a building for residential use (with one to four units) the density is not increased beyond four units, the land use is not changed, and the footprint of the building is not increased in a floodplain or in a wetland;
  - (ii) In the case of multifamily residential buildings:
    - (A) Unit density is not changed more than 20%;
    - (B) The project does not involve changes in land use from residential to non-residential; and
    - (C) The estimated cost of rehabilitation is less than 75% of the estimated cost of replacement after rehabilitation
  - (iii) In the case of non-residential structures, including commercial, industrial, and public buildings:
    - (A) The facilities and improvements are in place and will not be changed in size or capacity by more than 20%; and
    - (B) The activity does not involve a change in land use, such as from non-residential to residential, commercial to industrial, or from one industrial use to another.
- ☐ (4) An individual action on up to four dwelling units where there is a maximum of four units on any one site or an individual action on a project of five or more housing units developed on scattered sites when the sites are more than 2,000 feet apart and there are not more than four units on any one site.
- ☐ (5) Acquisition or disposition of, or equity loans on an existing structure, or acquisition of vacant land provided that the structure or land acquired, financed, or disposed of will be retained for the same use.
- ☐ (6) Combination of the above activities.

**Responsible Entity/Certifying Official Signature:**

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Printed Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Title: Chairwoman

**TAYLOR COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS*****County Commission Agenda Item*****SUBJECT/TITLE:**

THE BOARD TO CONSIDER A RESOLUTION ENCOURAGING OWNERS OF PROPERTY ALONG US HIGHWAY 19 TO KEEP THEIR PROPERTY CLEAN AND ATTRACTIVE, AS AGENDAED BY THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR.

**MEETING DATE REQUESTED:**

NOVEMBER 16, 2015

**Statement of Issue:**

**AT THE MEETING ON NOVEMBER 2, 2015, THE BOARD TASKED THE COUNTY ATTORNEY TO DRAFT A RESOLUTION ENCOURAGING PROPERTY OWNERS ALONG HIGHWAY 19 IN TAYLOR COUNTY TO MAINTAIN THEIR PROPERTY KEEPING IT CLEAN AND ATTRACTIVE.**

**Recommended Action:****Fiscal Impact:****Budgeted Expense:****Submitted By:****Contact:**

**SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL / ISSUE ANALYSIS**

**History, Facts & Issues:****Options:****Attachments:**



*The Bishop Law Firm, P.A.*  
*Attorneys at Law*

CONRAD C. BISHOP, JR.  
CONRAD C. "SONNY" BISHOP, III

POST OFFICE BOX 167  
411 N. WASHINGTON STREET  
PERRY, FLORIDA 32348

IN MEMORIAL OF  
KATHLEEN MCCARTHY BISHOP 1966-2013  
(850) 584-6113  
FAX (850) 584-2433

November 3, 2015

VIA E-MAIL AND REGULAR MAIL

Hon. Annie Mae Murphy  
Clerk of Court  
Post Office Box 620  
Perry, Florida 32348

Mr. Dustin Hinkel  
County Administrator  
County Offices  
201 East Green Street  
Perry, Florida 32347

Re: Resolution on U. S. Highway 19

Dear Annie Mae and Dustin:

Please find enclosed a Resolution for the Board to consider with regard to U. S. Highway 19.

If you have any questions, please feel free to give me a call.

Thank you and I hope you are doing fine.

Respectfully,

  
Conrad C. Bishop, Jr.

CCB/kp

enclosure

**RESOLUTION**

**A RESOLUTION TO ENCOURAGE OWNERS OF PROPERTY ALONG U.S. HIGHWAY 19 TO KEEP THEIR PROPERTY CLEAN AND ATTRACTIVE**

**WHEREAS**, the Board of County Commissioners is desirous of informing the citizens of Taylor County, Florida, that there are areas of the unincorporated areas of Taylor County along U. S. Highway 19 that need to be neat and clean and that prospective companies and visitors need to know that we are proud of our County, and

**WHEREAS**, the Board also wants to put the best face forward for prospective industries and businesses that might desire to locate in Taylor County, Florida, and

**WHEREAS**, the Board affirmatively wants to encourage property owners along U. S. Highway 19 to keep that property neat, clean and attractive.

**THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF TAYLOR COUNTY, FLORIDA:**

A. That the Board publicly encourages property owners who own property along U. S. Highway 19 in the unincorporated areas of the County to keep their properties clean, neat and attractive and assist the County in making and keeping the County in a position to attract industries and new businesses to our County.

B. That the Board of County Commissioners of Taylor County are open to any and all suggestions from the public to assist the County in its endeavors to attract new industries and businesses to Taylor County, Florida.

PASSED AND ADOPTED in regular session this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2015.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS  
TAYLOR COUNTY, FLORIDA

BY: \_\_\_\_\_  
PAT PATTERSON, CHAIRPERSON

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
ANNIE MAE MURHY, CLERK

**TAYLOR COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS*****County Commission Agenda Item*****SUBJECT/TITLE:**

THE BOARD TO CONSIDER A PROPOSED CHANGE IN ORDINANCE NO. 83-3 ALLOWING THE SALE OF WINE FROM 7:00 A.M. ON SUNDAYS UNTIL 1:00 A.M. ON MONDAYS AND SETTING A PUBLIC HEARING, AS AGENDAED BY THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR.

**MEETING DATE REQUESTED:**

NOVEMBER 16, 2015

**Statement of Issue:**

THE CURRENT ORDINANCE 83-3 ALLOWS THE SALE OF BEER AND MALT BEVERAGES. THE ORDINANCE CHANGE WOULD ALLOW WINE TO BE SOLD AS WELL.

**Recommended Action:****Fiscal Impact:****Budgeted Expense:****Submitted By:****Contact:****SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL / ISSUE ANALYSIS****History, Facts & Issues:****Options:****Attachments:**

NOTICE (PURSUANT TO FLORIDA  
STATUTE 125.66)

Notice is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners of Taylor County, Florida will hold a public hearing on the passage of the proposed Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 83-3 to allow the sale of wine only from 7:00 a.m. on Sundays until 1:00 a.m. on Mondays, the public hearing shall be held at the Board of County Commissioner's Meeting Room, Taylor County Courthouse Annex, Old Post Office Building in Perry, Florida, at the regular board meeting on \_\_\_\_\_, 2015, at \_\_\_\_\_. The title of the proposed ordinance is:

**AN ORDINANCE WHICH AMENDS ORDINANCE NO.  
83-3 TO ALLOW THE SALE OF WINE ONLY FROM 7:00  
A.M. ON SUNDAYS UNTIL 1:00 A.M. ON MONDAYS IN  
THE UNINCORPORATED AREAS OF TAYLOR COUNTY,  
FLORIDA, PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.**

The proposed ordinance may be inspected by the public at the Clerk of the Circuit Court's Office at the Taylor County Courthouse, Perry, Taylor County, Florida.

All members of the public are welcome to attend. Notice is further hereby given, pursuant to Florida Statute 286.0105, that any person or persons deciding to appeal any matter considered at this public hearing will need a record of the hearing and may need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceedings is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is to be based.

DATED this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2015, by ANNIE MAE MURPHY, Clerk of the Circuit Court and Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of Taylor County, Florida.

**ORDINANCE NO. \_\_\_\_\_**

**AN ORDINANCE WHICH AMENDS ORDINANCE NO. 83-3 TO ALLOW THE SALE OF WINE ONLY FROM 7:00 A.M. ON SUNDAYS UNTIL 1:00 A.M. ON MONDAYS IN THE UNINCORPORATED AREAS OF TAYLOR COUNTY, FLORIDA, PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.**

**WHEREAS**, the Board of County Commissioners has had numerous reports from the public to allow the sale of wine on Sundays from 7:00 a.m. to 1:00 a.m. on Monday, and

**WHEREAS**, this amendment is only to amend Article I Section (b) of Ordinance No. 83-3, to allow wine to be sold, consumed and served or be permitted to be served in a place holding a license granted by the state division of alcoholic beverages and tobacco of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation between 7:00 a.m. on Sundays until 1:00 a.m. on Mondays.

**THEREFORE BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF TAYLOR COUNTY, FLORIDA THAT:**

1. Article I Section (b) of Ordinance No. 83-3 of the Taylor County Ordinances is amended as follows:
  - a. That wine may be sold, consumed and served or permitted to be served or consumed in any place holding a license granted by the Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation from Sunday at 7:00 a.m. to Monday at 1:00 a.m. in the unincorporated areas of Taylor County, Florida.
2. All other provisions, Articles and sections of Ordinance No. 83-3 shall remain in full force and effect.
3. If any section, portion or phrase of this Ordinance is ruled invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction the remainder of this Ordinance shall remain in full force and effect.
4. Effective Date. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately upon receipt of official acknowledgement from the Office of the Secretary of State of Florida that this Ordinance has been filed in said office.

PASSED and ADOPTED in regular session by the Board of County Commissioners  
of Taylor County, Florida, on this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2015.

**BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS  
TAYLOR COUNTY, FLORIDA**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**PATRICIA PATTERSON, Chairperson**

**ATTEST**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**ANNIE MAE MURPHY,  
Clerk of Court**