



Sarasota County Unified Local Mitigation Strategy



SARASOTA
COUNTY SCHOOLS



January 2016

Executive Summary

Sarasota County and its jurisdictions face a variety of natural and man-made hazards that could affect the lives and property of residents and visitors. The development and implementation of the Sarasota County Unified Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) provides a mechanism for the County, its jurisdictions, and partners to address issues that will reduce or eliminate exposure and the impacts of hazards. The 2016 update of the LMS is a result of a coordinated, cooperative effort of local government and partners who make up the Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group.

Over the past 5 years Sarasota County has seen an increase in residential and commercial growth. Additional construction does have an impact on vulnerability of the community to hazards, primarily hurricane, flooding, and severe weather. However, as growth increases some vulnerability is reduced. New construction in areas that used to be the wildland-urban interface reduces wildfire threat. Public safety also increases with growth. North Port for example will build two new fire stations within the next four years. Sarasota County Fire Department has also added Station 10 in the eastern portion of the county with a fire engine and rescue crew and Longboat Key has seen an increase in the demo-rebuild market. Mitigation activities have included wind retrofit and 1ft. to 3ft freeboard for flood to meet current local ordinances and state building codes. In 2012 Sarasota County Schools completed a construction project at Booker High School meeting Enhanced Hurricane Protection Area requirements adding 2400 shelter spaces.

Hazard mitigation is any action taken to permanently reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and their property from the effects of hazards. Some examples of hazard mitigation include land use planning techniques that limit infrastructure in high hazard areas and programs for retrofitting existing structures to meet new building codes and standards. Ideally, a community can minimize the effects of future hazards through a mix of code enforcement, planning, and responsible development.

Mitigation occurs in many ways through various activities of governmental and non-governmental agencies and stakeholders. Together, these activities establish the mitigation goals for a community and provide the framework for effective redevelopment. Existing plans, programs, policies, and ordinances should be reviewed to identify mitigation activities already occurring in a jurisdiction. These independent activities are combined and contained in the LMS.

Effective mitigation should in no way be seen as an impediment to the growth and continued development of a community. An overarching philosophy of mitigation should be applied to all decisions related to a community's growth – so that communities across Florida can grow smarter. The result of incorporating mitigation into development practices will be the creation of safer and more economically resilient communities.

The Sarasota County Unified Local Mitigation Strategy 2016 plan was developed as a multi-jurisdictional, multi-hazard strategy to involve the public, assess the hazards, determine the vulnerability, identify risks, set goals, and identify mitigation activities, and plan for natural and manmade hazards to Sarasota County and the jurisdictions

therein. The LMS was established and continues to operate in accordance with prevailing federal, state and local guidelines and requirements.

The LMS is a streamlined document, is user friendly, and is not maintenance intensive. This concept was originally incorporated to the FEMA approved 2010 LMS, and remains in place in the 2016 update. All planning requirements are met with little extra verbiage or information found in other plans.

Table of Contents

Section I: Planning Process.....	5
A. Multi-Jurisdictional Planning Participation	5
B. Multi-Jurisdictional Plan Adoption.....	6
C. History of Hazard Mitigation in Sarasota County.....	6
D. The 2016 LMS Update	8
E. Integration with Other Plans	10
F. Public Involvement	11
Section II: Community Profile.....	12
A. Geographic Profile	12
B. Population and Demographics	13
C. Economic Profile.....	14
Section III: Hazard Identification and Analysis.....	16
A. Identifying Hazards	16
B. Profiling Hazards & Vulnerability	19
<i>Avalanche</i>	19
<i>Coastal Erosion</i>	19
<i>Coastal Storms</i>	22
<i>Dam Failure</i>	22
<i>Drought</i>	23
<i>Earthquake</i>	24
<i>Expansive Soils</i>	26
<i>Levee Failure</i>	26
<i>Flood</i>	26
<i>Repetitive Loss Properties</i>	28
<i>Hailstorm</i>	29
<i>Hurricanes</i>	31
<i>Land Subsidence/Sinkholes</i>	33
<i>Landslide</i>	35
<i>Severe Weather Storms</i>	36
<i>Tornado/Waterspout</i>	40
<i>Tsunami</i>	42
<i>Volcano</i>	43
<i>Wildfire</i>	43
<i>Windstorm</i>	45
Section IV: Mitigation Strategy	49
A. Local Hazard Mitigation Goals.....	49
B. Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Actions.....	51
C. Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Actions: National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Compliance	51
D. Implementation of Mitigation Actions.....	53
E. Multi-Jurisdictional Mitigation Actions.....	54

Section V: Plan Evaluation and Maintenance.....	54
A. Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating the Plan.....	54
<i>Monitoring</i>	54
<i>Evaluating</i>	55
<i>Updating</i>	55
<i>Incorporation into Existing Planning Mechanisms</i>	57
<i>Continued Public Involvement</i>	59
Section VI: Plan Adoption	59
Benefits of Adoption.....	60

Supporting Documents

- **Annex A: City of North Port Floodplain Management Plan**
- **Annex B: City of Sarasota Floodplain Management Plan**
- **Annex C: City of Venice Floodplain Management Plan**
- **Annex D: Sarasota County Government Floodplain Management Plan**
- **Annex E: Town of Longboat Key Floodplain Management Plan**
- **Appendix A: Jurisdiction Resolutions**
- **Appendix B: The Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group By-Laws**
- **Appendix C: Project Evaluation Worksheet**
- **Appendix D: Combined Project List and Notes**
- **Appendix E: Mitigation Successful Projects**
- **Appendix F: Public Notification & Involvement**
- **Appendix G: Maps**
- **Appendix H: Impacts on Structures & Infrastructure**
- **Appendix I: Joint Public Outreach Strategy**
- **Appendix J: Historical Hazard Impacts**
- **Appendix K: Florida LMS Crosswalk/Review Tool**
- **Appendix L: Local Plan Integration**

Section I: Planning Process

Local hazard mitigation planning is the process of organizing community resources, identifying and assessing hazard risks and determining how to best minimize or manage those risks. This process culminates in a hazard mitigation plan that identifies specific mitigation actions, each designed to achieve both short-term planning objectives and a long-term community vision.

Communities that participate in hazard mitigation planning may experience many potential benefits, including:

- Saving lives and property;
- Saving money;
- Accelerating recovery following disasters;
- Reducing future vulnerability through wise development and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction;
- Expediting the receipt of pre-disaster and post-disaster grant funding; and
- Demonstrating a firm commitment to improving community health and safety.

A. Multi-Jurisdictional Planning Participation

Development of the Sarasota County Unified Local Mitigation Strategy 2016 was a multi-jurisdictional effort encompassing all the jurisdictions represented by plan. Beginning in December of 2007, and each calendar quarter thereafter to the present, the Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group held quarterly meetings to identify, discuss, and recommend changes to maintain and update the plan. Each continuing and new jurisdiction participated in the development of the plan and was a full and integral member of the review and decision process. Table 1 below identifies all of the participating jurisdictions in The Sarasota County Unified Local Mitigation Strategy 2015. Meeting agendas, minutes, and public notices may be found in Appendix F.

Table 1: Participating Jurisdictions

Jurisdiction	Planning Participation		
	New	Continuing	No Longer
City of North Port		X	
City of Sarasota		X	
City of Venice		X	
Sarasota County		X	
Sarasota County Schools		X	
Sarasota Memorial Hospital		X	
Town of Longboat Key		X	

The Sarasota County Unified Local Mitigation Strategy includes Sarasota County, its unincorporated areas, four incorporated municipalities, and the Sarasota County School Board. To satisfy multi-jurisdictional participation requirements, the county and participating jurisdictions were required to perform the following tasks:

- Participate in mitigation planning workshops;
- Provide data for the Hazard Analysis and Risk Assessment, as needed;
- Identify completed mitigation projects, if applicable; and
- Adopt the Updated Local Mitigation Strategy.

B. Multi-Jurisdictional Plan Adoption

Adoption of the plan is a multi-jurisdictional function that requires each participating jurisdiction to independently accept and adopt the plan by resolution or ordinance. The specific jurisdictions represented by The Sarasota County Unified Local Mitigation Strategy 2016 plan are:

- City of North Port
- City of Sarasota
- City of Venice
- Town of Longboat Key
- Sarasota County
- Sarasota County Schools
- Sarasota Memorial Hospital

Each participating jurisdiction will formally adopt the LMS following approval by FDEM/FEMA and adoption by the Sarasota County Board of County Commissioners. Supporting documentation for each jurisdiction will be incorporated into Appendix A once approval and adoption is complete.

C. History of Hazard Mitigation in Sarasota County

The first Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy was approved in 1999 and updated in 2004. In December of 2007, the Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group met to focus on the development of a process to update the 2004 LMS. The initial meeting identified two main focal points for the members: updating the current plan in accordance to established standards, and the integration of local floodplain plans into the local mitigation strategy to form one document.

A process was established to review the 2004 plan based upon the Local Mitigation Plan Review Crosswalk and to identify any deficiencies in that plan. Members were also tasked with identifying portions of the 2004 plan that did not meet the member's current goals and strategies. Through a series of quarterly meetings by the Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group and the Regional Floodplain Management Planning and Coordination Committee a detailed analysis was conducted of the plan. Recommended changes or additions of the plan were drafted by the Planning Section (Chair) of the Sarasota County Emergency Management Department and forwarded to the Vice Chair for the initial review process. Once the initial review process was complete, the changes or additions were forwarded to the entire Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group for review and approval. Upon approval by the members of the Work Group, the changes or additions were incorporated into the updated plan.



The Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group and the Regional Floodplain Management Planning and Coordination Committee meeting laid the foundation for combining the Local Mitigation Strategy Plan with each jurisdiction participating in the Community Rating Systems Floodplain Management Plan. While still in its infancy, the plans were combined by including the jurisdictions' Floodplain Management Plans as an annex to the Local Mitigation Strategy Plan. While this accomplishment is minor in the overall scheme, it did save several work hours for the participating jurisdictions by precluding the need for separate resolutions on each plan. Each jurisdiction continues to develop strategies and methods for the continued coordination of both plans.

During the December 2007 Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group meeting, a discussion took place to determine the need to form a plans committee. A decision was made that a separate plans committee would be formed after the update was completed, and tasked with advising and recommending changes based upon new State and Federal regulations in the subsequent years. It was determined by the members that each participating jurisdiction should have an equal and participating role in the update of the plan.

D. The 2016 LMS Update

The Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group prepared the 2016 LMS update with assistance from Blue Skies Professional Services. The LMS Working Group Chair, Ed McCrane, Sarasota County Emergency Management Chief, led the update process. Table 2 below identifies the 2016 Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group members. The update of the Sarasota County LMS Plan began in January 2015.

The Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group reviewed and analyzed each section of the 2010 plan in accordance with the current Local Mitigation Plan Review Crosswalk. During the update of the 2010 LMS a unanimous decision was made to ensure the LMS is a streamlined document, is user friendly, and is not maintenance intensive. This concept remains in place in the 2016 LMS. All planning requirements are met with little extra verbiage or information found in other plans.

The Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group utilized the mitigation planning process recommended by FEMA (Publication Series 386) and the Florida Division of Emergency Management to complete the update of the Sarasota County LMS. A Local Mitigation Plan Crosswalk, found in Appendix K, provides a detailed summary of FEMA's current minimum standards of acceptability for compliance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 and notes the location of each requirement within the Plan.

The update process involved identifying additional hazards, updating the risk assessment using the most recent and best data available, and evaluating existing mitigation goals, projects, and programs for overall effectiveness. The hazard analysis includes the hazards from the 2010 LMS hazard profile, information from the August 2013 Florida State Risk Assessment, and hazards identified in other emergency management plans for Sarasota County. The 2016 LMS Update was prepared using and incorporating relevant content from the 2010 Sarasota County LMS.

Sarasota County and its jurisdictions are vulnerable to man-made and technological hazards. Man-made hazards can result in the form of a man-made disaster. In this case, it means threats having an element of human intent, negligence, or error; or involving a failure of a human-made system. This is as opposed to natural hazards that cause natural disasters. The 2016 LMS update includes a man-made hazard profile.

Table 2: Planning Process Contributors

Jurisdiction	LMSWG Member	Title
Sarasota County	Ed McCrane, Chairman	EM Chief
City of North Port	Richard Berman, Vice-chairman	EM Coordinator
Sarasota County	Molly Williams	Stormwater General Manager
City of Sarasota	Gerald Chapin	CRS Coordinator
City of Sarasota	Richard Kerkering	EM Coordinator
City of North Port	Elizabeth Wong	Storm Water Manager
Sarasota Memorial Hospital	James Bugyis	Public Liaison
Sarasota Memorial Hospital	Debbie Duff	EM Coordinator
City of Venice	Kathleen Weeden	City Engineer
City of Venice	Gillian Carney	Stormwater Engineering Research Analyst
University of South Florida	Richard Lytle	Facilities Director
Ringling Museum	Cherie Knduson	Security Director
Sarasota County Sheriff's Office	Karen Silano	Grant Coordinator
Sarasota County School Board	Darrell Reyka	Director, Safety and Security
Town of Longboat Key	James Linkogle	Public Works Director
Sarasota County	Desiree Companion	CRS Coordinator

Coordination with other agencies and organizations outside of the jurisdiction of Sarasota County took place in many different forms. Notification to neighboring jurisdictions occurred via email and face to face updates during regional and other ongoing Emergency Management meetings and other projects. As in most local governments, employees are often involved in several different projects at the same time, but of a similar nature. The members of the Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group are made up of a diverse group of job specialties ranging from professional planners, engineers, public works professionals, emergency management professionals and educators. Many of these same members of the Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group participated in the Pennsylvania State University Sea Level Rise project in Sarasota County and continue to be involved in the Sarasota County Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan. Additionally, each job specialty offers its own set of collaboration methods with the member's counterparts in jurisdictions outside of Sarasota County. The jurisdiction of the Town of Longboat is equally divided between Sarasota and Manatee Counties and the representative from the Town of Longboat Key is a member on both LMS Work Groups. While direct involvement was limited by parties outside the jurisdiction, the indirect sharing of ideas, goals and objectives were of great value in the development of the updated plan.

The Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group continues to recognize that the opportunity exists for greater involvement amongst the remaining jurisdictions, nonprofits, and other interested parties within the county as well as our neighboring communities. Preliminary discussion has taken place to date, and a membership drive initiative will be developed in the 2016 calendar year. Additional jurisdictions include, but are not limited to, Englewood Water District, Englewood Fire District, and the Sarasota Bradenton Airport Authority. In addition to non-participating jurisdictions, the Work Group has identified, and

continues to identify educational, business, and civic groups for direct invitations to participate with the LMS Work Group.

E. Integration with Other Plans

Several existing plans and studies were reviewed or participated in by members of the Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group and the Regional Floodplain Management Planning and Coordination Committee. These included, but were not limited to:

- Sarasota County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
- Pennsylvania State University Sea Level Rise Study
- Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan (On-going)
- Sarasota 2050
- Jurisdiction Comprehensive Plans
- Jurisdiction Floodplain Management Plans
- Jurisdiction Codes and Ordinances
- State of Florida Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Peace River/Manasota Regional Water Supply Authority Reservoir Emergency Action Plan

Participation jurisdictions have incorporated the Local Mitigation Strategy and hazard mitigation into their local land use and comprehensive plans. Each of the cities through their comprehensive plans, permitting processes, and land development regulation programs implement the goals of the Sarasota County LMS.

Sarasota Memorial Hospital is a special jurisdiction which will be different than local government as far as policies related to mitigation. However, the hospital requires all new project construction and renovation take into account community wide vulnerability analysis, and builds hurricane protection features into all new buildings and renovations of current facilities. A wind retrofit of the Sarasota Memorial East Tower was funded by a \$619,851 Hazard Mitigation Grant Program to install hurricane shutters on the facility. Sarasota Memorial is an active participant in the Sarasota County LMS working group, and continues to apply for future mitigation grants. See Sarasota Memorial policy memo dated September 30, 2015 in Appendix L.

Sarasota County Schools is a special jurisdiction which will be different than local government as far as policies related to mitigation. By policy, Sarasota County Schools have goals and objectives associated with providing a safe learning environment for the community includes multi-jurisdictional, multi-hazard strategies to assess hazards, identify risks, determine vulnerabilities, establish mitigation activities, and plan for natural and manmade hazards. School board policies and procedures reflect their commitment to current and future initiatives

of the updated 2016 Local Mitigation Strategy. See Sarasota County Schools LMS 2015 memo in Appendix L.

Examples of LMS and Hazard Mitigation integration in participating jurisdiction plans are provided in Appendix L.

F. Public Involvement

An important component of this planning process is the opportunity for the general public to provide input. Individual citizen and community-based input provides the planning team with a greater understanding of local concerns and increases the likelihood of successfully implementing mitigation actions by developing community support from those directly affected by the decisions of public officials. As citizens become more involved in decisions that affect their safety, they are more likely to gain a greater appreciation of the natural hazards present in their community and take the steps necessary to reduce their impacts. Public awareness is a key component of any community's overall mitigation strategy aimed at making a home, neighborhood, school, business, or city safer from the potential effects of natural hazards. Public input was sought using a variety of methods. Appendices F and I provide documentation of LMS public meeting notices, surveys, and other public involvement and outreach in the LMS update process.

Website

The public has been provided an opportunity to provide input on the Sarasota County LMS since the December 2007 meeting. Each Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group meeting is advertised as a public service announcement in the local newspaper. Sarasota County Emergency Management has also created a separate link for Local Mitigation Strategy on Sarasota County's All-Hazards web site. The website may be found at <https://www.scgov.net/AllHazards/Pages/LocalMitigation.aspx>. This web site not only provided an opportunity to view the draft copy, but a direct link to email questions or comments to the Work Group via the lms@scgov.net email address. Prior to each jurisdictions approval resolution, the public will be afforded a final opportunity to comment on the plan during the respective jurisdictions adoption process.

Social Media

Sarasota County jurisdictions utilize social media for public outreach, disaster preparation messaging, and hazard mitigation activities. The County staff posted information related to the LMS Plan Update on Sarasota County's Facebook page and that post carried through to other Facebook pages. Appendix I includes

samples of Facebook posts and other social media outreach by the participating jurisdictions.

Community Meetings & Outreach

Participating jurisdictions constantly are providing disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation activities and information to the public. These range from community meetings, speaking engagements, use of social media, and other outreach campaigns.

The Sarasota County LMS Working Group survey is used during public outreach events. The survey is a tool to educate the public about the LMS as well as to receive input from the public about mitigation activities completed and future projects. Sample surveys from a recent open house and other public education/outreach are provided in Appendix I.

Section II: Community Profile

A. Geographic Profile

Sarasota County is located on the west coast of Florida about 60 miles south of Tampa Bay. It is bordered to the north by Manatee County, the east by DeSoto County, to the south by Charlotte County, and to the west by the Gulf of Mexico. Sarasota County encompasses a total area of 725 square miles, of which 572 square miles is land, and 154 square miles are classified as a water feature. The county is surrounded by 37 miles of open shoreline along the Gulf of Mexico.

Sarasota County includes 4 incorporated jurisdictions:

- City of North Port
- City of Sarasota
- City of Venice
- Town of Longboat Key



Table 3: Jurisdiction Land Distribution

Jurisdiction	Land Area (Square Miles)	Percent of Total Land Area
City of North Port	104.1	18.1%
City of Sarasota	14.7	2.6%
City of Venice	16.6	2.9%
Town of Longboat Key	2.3	0.4%
Unincorporated County	435	76%

Sarasota County's generally flat topography is characterized by isolated swamps and marshes, which connect into sloughs and meandering streams that flow into the coastal estuaries. Elevation along the Gulf of Mexico coastline ranges from 1 to 2 feet to 18 feet above sea level with the highest natural elevation in the northeast portion of the County at 95 feet above sea level.

B. Population and Demographics

Sarasota County's current population is 390,429 according to the U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 estimate and has experienced a steady rate of growth. Based upon the U.S. Census Bureau analysis for the decennial period of 2000 to 2010, Sarasota County added 53,491 residents, but there were significant variations in the population growth within the municipalities. North Port grew by 60%, Venice grew by 14%, Longboat Key decreased by .09%, and the City of Sarasota decreased by .02% over the previous decade. Table 4 below reflects the population growth projections through 2030 in Sarasota County.

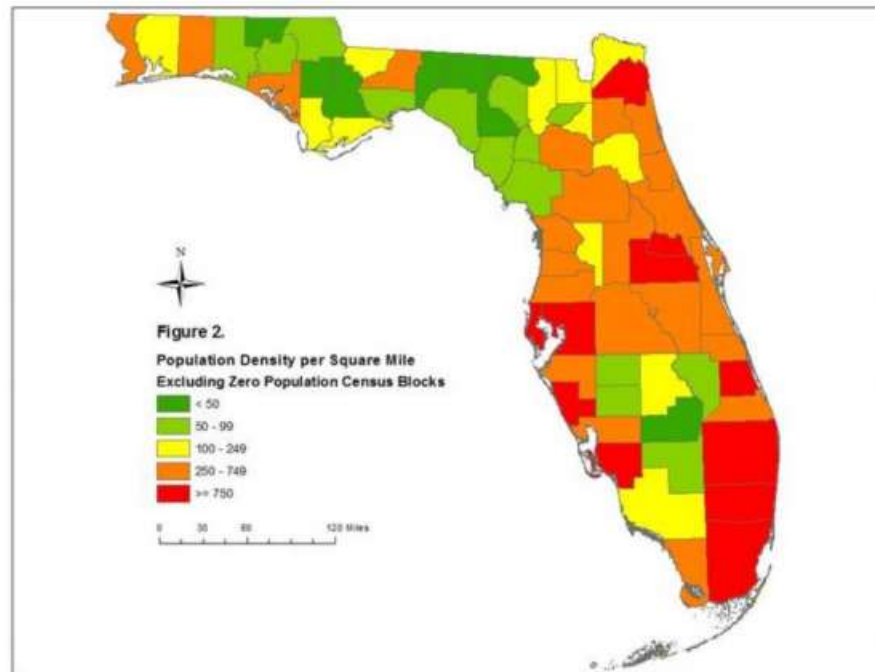
Table 4: Population Growth Predictions

	U.S. Census Bureau	Bureau of Economic and Business Research University of Florida Florida Population Studies, Volume 46, Bulletin 165, March 2013					
Year	2013	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Population	390,242	395,800	422,200	446,200	467,300	485,600	500,800

Sarasota County does experience a large number of tourist/seasonal visitors throughout the County. According to the Economic Development Corporation of Sarasota County, the County experiences an average of 200,000 visitors per calendar year quarter, with an average stay of six or seven days. Peak visitation is usually during the first quarter of the year. In order to determine a functional population for planning purposes, Sarasota County Planning Services utilizes a multiplier of 1.217. Table 5 below reflects the population distribution by age based upon the U.S. Census Bureau, 2013.

Table 5: Population Distribution by Age

	Age Group				
	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 Plus
Population	48,340	33,616	69,298	109,967	118,227



Population density per square mile for Florida counties excluding census blocks with zero population, 2010.

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research

C. Economic Profile

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Sarasota County's median household income for 2013 was \$46,956. Additionally, it was estimated by the U.S. Census Bureau that 12.7% of the population lived below the poverty level in 2012. Tables 6 through 8 are provided to offer a brief description of Sarasota County's economic profile.

Table 6: Nonagricultural Employment in Florida North Port-Bradenton-Sarasota MSA

	December	November	December	Nov 2014 to Dec 2014		Dec 2013 to Dec 2014	
Industry Title	2014	2014	2013	Level	Percent	Level	Percent
Total Nonagricultural Employment	273,200	270,900	261,200	2,300	0.9%	12,000	4.6%
Total Private	246,500	244,000	234,200	2,500	1.0%	12,300	5.3%
Goods Producing	34,600	34,600	32,200	0	0.0%	2,400	7.5%
Mining, Logging, and Construction	18,900	18,900	17,200	0	0.0%	1,700	9.9%
Manufacturing	15,700	15,700	15,000	0	0.0%	700	4.7%

Service Providing	238,600	236,300	229,000	2,300	1.0%	9,600	4.2%
Private Service Providing	211,900	209,400	202,000	2,500	1.2%	9,900	4.9%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	55,500	54,800	53,900	700	1.3%	1,600	3.0%
Wholesale Trade	8,000	8,000	7,700	0	0.0%	300	3.9%
Retail Trade	42,400	41,900	41,300	500	1.2%	1,100	2.7%
Food and Beverage Stores	8,800	8,700	8,700	100	1.2%	100	1.2%
General Merchandise Stores	7,700	7,500	7,800	200	2.7%	-100	-1.3%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	5,100	4,900	4,900	200	4.1%	200	4.1%
Information	3,300	3,300	3,300	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	15,100	15,100	14,700	0	0.0%	400	2.7%
Depository Credit Intermediation	2,700	2,700	2,800	0	0.0%	-100	-3.6%
Professional and Business Services	40,000	39,200	35,500	800	2.0%	4,500	12.7%
Education and Health Services	49,300	48,900	46,500	400	0.8%	2,800	6.0%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	18,700	18,700	18,200	0	0.0%	500	2.8%
Hospitals	11,100	10,900	10,100	200	1.8%	1,000	9.9%
Leisure and Hospitality	37,800	37,300	37,400	500	1.3%	400	1.1%
Other Services	10,900	10,800	10,700	100	0.9%	200	1.9%
Total Government	26,700	26,900	27,000	-200	-0.7%	-300	-1.1%
Federal	1,900	1,900	1,900	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State	3,000	3,000	2,900	0	0.0%	100	3.5%
Local	21,800	22,000	22,200	-200	-0.9%	-400	-1.8%

Table 7: June 2014 Unemployment Statistics

Category	Value
Labor Force	323,419
Employment	304,474
Unemployment Level	18,945
Unemployment Rate	5.9%

Source: <http://www.floridajobs.org>

Table 8: Sarasota County Property Values (All Jurisdictions)

Property Type	# of Parcels	% of Parcels	Total Value	Avg Value
Residential	254,103	95.96%	\$54,766,433,861	\$ 215,528
Commercial	4,681	1.77%	\$ 7,041,026,404	\$1,504,171
Industrial	1,641	.62%	\$ 1,380,481,243	\$ 841,243
Agriculture	833	.31%	\$ 130,315,764	\$ 156,441
Public	1,465	.55%	\$4,550,102,367	\$3,105,871
Miscellaneous	2,090	.79%	\$ 448,393,720	\$ 214,542

Source: Sarasota County Property Appraiser

Section III: Hazard Identification and Analysis

A. Identifying Hazards

Sarasota County is a medium size coastal community located in southwest Florida that is vulnerable to many types of natural hazards. Many residents and visitors are aware of the County's location within the "Hurricane Belt" but are complacent or unaware about the potential for other severe natural disasters within the County. All parts of the County area subject to natural disasters, to some extent, which can take place at virtually any time. Due to the County's low coastal topography and usually high water table, the County can be particularly vulnerable to natural hazards that directly or indirectly result in flooding.

Historical occurrence of identified hazards shows that each participating jurisdiction is vulnerable to almost every hazard. The exception is the City of North Port, which is not considered directly vulnerable to coastal erosion or tsunami.

The Sarasota County Unified Local Mitigation Strategy 2016 plan profiled all of the hazards identified by the LMS Work Group. This profiling process considered the historical occurrences, the geographic extent and the probability for future occurrences. As part of the 2016 plan revision, each hazard was reconsidered and new information was added for the updating period. The LMS Group focused on updating and adding new information relating to the hazards and emphasized the streamlining approach by considering the following:

- Validating the current general information.
- Identifying new hazard occurrences since the 2010 Plan.
- Identifying specific jurisdiction hazard variations.

- Aligning the extent and probability factors with the Sarasota County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and the State Mitigation Plan.

Hazard Probability and Impacts by Jurisdiction

Table 9 below offers a brief description identifying the hazard type, location, extent, and probability that affect the jurisdictions within Sarasota County. Refer to Tables 9A, 9B, and 9C for clarification of the data. A narrative description of each hazard follows Table 9C. Table 10 documents overall impacts on structures and infrastructure from each identified hazard. Jurisdiction boundary maps may be found in Appendix G.

Table 9: Identified Natural Hazards

Hazard Type	Jurisdiction (1)	Extent (2)	Probability (3)
Avalanche	None	Unlikely	None
Coastal Erosion	2,3,4,7	Extensive	Annual
Coastal Storm	All	Extensive	Annual
Dam Failure	All	Low	Low
Drought	All	Low	Annual
Earthquake	All	Low	Unlikely
Expansive Soils	All	Unlikely	None
Levee Failure	1,4	Low	Unlikely
Flood	All	Catastrophic	Annual
Hailstorm	All	Low	Annual
Hurricane	All	Catastrophic	Annual
Land Subsidence	All	Low	Medium
Landslide	None	Unlikely	None
Seasonal Severe Weather Storm	All	Extensive	Annual
Tornado	All	Low	Annual
Tsunami	2,3,4,7	Unlikely	None
Volcano	None	Unlikely	None
Wildfire	All	Extensive	Annual
Windstorm	All	Extensive	Annual

Table 9A Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Identification #
City of North Port	1
City of Sarasota	2
City of Venice	3
Sarasota County Government	4
Sarasota County Schools	5
Sarasota Memorial Hospital	6
Town of Longboat Key	7

Table 9B Extent of Impact

Population Affected	Extent
No data available	Unlikely
0-1,000	Low
1,001 – 5,000	Medium
5,001 – 10,000	High
10,001 – 25,000	Extensive
25,001 plus	Catastrophic

Table 9C Probability of Impact

Years Between Events	Classification
Annual	Annual
1 – 5	High
6 – 10	Medium
11 – 20	Low
20 plus	Unlikely
No Occurrence on Record	None

At a minimum, the risk assessment will be reviewed and validated at least annually by the Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group.

Table 10: Impacts on Structures and Infrastructure from Identified Natural Hazards

Impacts on Structures and Infrastructure from Identified Hazards	All Structures	Mobile Homes	Poorly Constructed Homes	Non Elevated Homes	Government Facilities	Telecommunications	Electrical utilities	Sewage Systems	Potable Water	Roadways	Waterways	Airports	Agriculture	Livestock	Fisheries	Economic Disruptions	Environmental Damage	No Risk
Avalanche																		✓
Coastal Erosion	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	
Coastal Storm	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	
Dam Failure				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓									
Drought								✓					✓	✓		✓	✓	
Earthquake	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
Expansive Soils																		✓
Levee Failure			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓									
Flood	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Hailstorm	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓						
Hurricane	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Land Subsidence	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓				✓	✓	
Landslide																		✓
Seasonal Severe Weather	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓				✓	✓	
Tornado	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Tsunami	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Volcano																		✓
Wildfire	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Windstorm	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

B. Profiling Hazards & Vulnerability

Avalanche

An avalanche is defined as a fall or slide of a large mass down a mountainside. Due to the topography of Sarasota County and the jurisdictions within, avalanches are not a natural threat. There have been no historical references to an avalanche taking place within Sarasota County. Avalanches are not considered a risk and therefore it will not be fully profiled.

Coastal Erosion

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

redistribution of coastal sediments. Erosion in one location may result in accretion nearby. The jurisdictions that are affected by coastal erosion in Sarasota County are; the City of Sarasota, City of Venice, Sarasota County Government, and the Town of Longboat Key.

Sarasota County Government has taken the preemptive approach with the creation of the Coastal Resources Department within the Environmental Protection Division of the Planning and Development Services Department. This organization focuses on a number of shoreline interests, from maintenance of navigable waterways to shoreline enhancement, habitat restoration, and the monitoring of coastal erosion through a series of benchmarks placed every 1000 feet along our shoreline. One of the most important mitigation efforts to have taken place was the approval of the Coastal Setback Code with amendments on October 28, 2008. The revised code creates consistency with the Comprehensive Plan, other natural resources protection codes, and addresses the requirements for shore protection structures, such as seawalls and rock revetments.

The beaches and inland waterways will continue to shift and change over time and will continue to be an identifiable hazard. Whether or not coastal erosion takes place over a long period of time or by a single incident, coastal erosion is a continued hazard to the jurisdictions identified in Table 9.

Sarasota County has 35 miles of Gulf beach shoreline. Approximately 31 of these miles stretch along several barrier islands, including the southern portion of Longboat Key and the northern portion of Manasota Key. The vast majority of the privately-owned properties located on the County's barrier islands, in addition to those within the Town of Longboat Key and the City of Sarasota, have been developed, while the publicly held properties are predominantly utilized as natural area parks (e.g., Siesta Key Public Beach, Caspersen Public Beach, Blind Pass Park). As land values have increased, redevelopment of the finite number of privately-owned, previously developed coastal properties has become common. Observed trends include the conversion of commercial marinas to condominiums, teardown and reconstruction of single-family residences with larger structures, and additional often larger ancillary features (e.g., pools, garages, docks, and patios). These trends have placed new demands and threats on coastal resources, which are being managed with regulatory and public educational programs. These trends can have a positive result, i.e., redevelopment has modernized structures to comply with improved building codes that better enable structures to withstand the adverse effects of hurricanes and coastal erosion. This will improve public health, safety and general welfare and reduce the need for Gulf-front coastal armoring. Source: Sarasota County Comprehensive Plan

Vulnerability can impact the quality of life through damage to buildings, roads/bridges, and infrastructure (lifeline systems). According to the USGS during the landfall of a category-1 storm, where winds are between 75 and 94 miles per hour, overwash is very likely for 70 percent of Gulf Coast beaches.

Overwash occurs when waves and storm surge overtop dunes and transport sand landward. Overwash is likely at these locations because of increased water levels at the shoreline. During category-1 hurricane events on the Gulf Coast, wave height and storm surge combine to increase water levels at the shoreline by 14 and a half feet higher than their normal levels. Additional findings from the report show that during a category-1 storm landfall, 27 percent of sandy beaches along the U.S. Gulf of Mexico are projected to be inundated, which occurs when increased water levels completely submerge beaches and dunes. As a recreational amenity, the beaches are vital to the County's economic base. Recreational and visual access to the beaches and waters of the Gulf of Mexico are major factors in attracting tourists and residents to Sarasota County.

Coastal erosion and or accretion occur in various parts of Sarasota County's coastline and inland waterways throughout the year. The erosion and or accretion rates within Sarasota County are very dynamic between the barrier islands and at different locations on the same island. The bay waters shaped by these dynamic features include Sarasota Bay, Little Sarasota Bay, Dona/Roberts Bays, and Lemon Bay. Elevations on the barrier islands are generally less than 15 feet. Changes in barrier island shorelines are the direct result of the energy associated with winds, waves, currents, and tides. The typical average rates within Sarasota County for a specific location range from ten feet of accretion to ten to fifteen feet of erosion. All coastal structures as well as the critical facilities that support these structures could be impacted by coastal erosion. During the previous ten years, Sarasota County has averaged the loss of one structure per year with a value of \$1-5M as a result of coastal erosion and or undermining of the foundation. For planning purposes, this average is consistent with the expectations of the Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group estimates for this natural hazard occurrence per event.

In 2008, Tropical Storm Fay caused approximately \$3M in coastal beach erosion. Sarasota County was eligible for Public Assistance under the FEMA-1785-DR.

Impacts in June 2012, Tropical Storm Debby developed from a trough of low pressure in the central Gulf of Mexico and made landfall near Steinhatchee, Florida. Initial predictions anticipated the storm to move towards Louisiana or Texas, but the storm moved in the opposite direction. Upwards to 10 inches of rain fell in Sarasota County flooding many secondary roads. The Lido Beach parking lot was impacted by flooding from the shifting of the high water mark due to surf and tide conditions. Overall, Sarasota County suffered almost \$2 million in beach erosion damage which included Lido Key.

For a complete listing of events recorded by the NOAA Satellite and Information Service that have taken place in Sarasota County from January 1, 1950 to January 31, 2015 please refer to Appendix J.

Coastal Storms

Coastal storms are typically associated with hurricanes and or other tropical depressions and storms that may impact Sarasota County. The difference between the vulnerabilities and impacts of coastal storms and hurricanes is separated by the severity of the event. Coastal Storms will be profiled under the Hurricane natural hazard description.

Dam Failure

According to the National Inventory of Dams, there are no dams located in Sarasota County, but the definition of a dam by Florida Statutes is, any artificial or natural barrier, with appurtenant works, raised to obstruct or impound, or which does obstruct or impound, any of the surface waters of the state. By definition, Sarasota County has many structures within the County and municipal jurisdictions designed to mitigate flooding by controlling storm waters. The LMS Work Group recognizes the importance of these structures, but also recognizes their failures could result in the very thing they were designed to prevent.

A failure by any one or several of the structures within the County may have an impact on one or all of the jurisdictions. While the loss of life or property damage would likely be minimal, there could be an undetermined measure of economic loss and inconvenience due the closure of a major roadway. Dam failures can result from any one, or a combination, of the following causes:

- Prolonged periods of rainfall and flooding, which cause most failures;
- Internal erosion caused by embankment or foundation leakage or piping;
- Improper maintenance, including failure to remove trees, repair internal seepage problems, or maintain gates, valves, weirs, structure supports and other operational components;

Depending on the location and extent of a dam or levee failure, impacts to congregate facilities, i.e. schools, nursing homes, etc., could result in facility evacuations. Evacuations may also be needed if residents in areas are impacted by flooding. Based upon historical data and the type and function of the dam structures located within Sarasota County, it would be unlikely to see results of the subsequent flooding in depths greater than two feet. Temporary roadway closures could result in traffic congestion. Floodwaters could cause wastewater treatment facilities to shut down, contaminate local water supplies, and disrupt utilities. These impacts would be short term however.

According to the NOAA Satellite and Information Service, Sarasota County and the jurisdictions within have experienced zero dam failure events during the last 5

years. To date, the only reported occurrences of dam (water control gate) failure within Sarasota County is located within the City of North Port. For a complete listing of events recorded by the NOAA Satellite and Information Service that have taken place in Sarasota County from January 1, 1950 to January 31, 2015 please refer to Appendix J.

Based upon historical data and the type and function of the dam structures located within Sarasota County, it would be unlikely to see results of the subsequent flooding in depths greater than two feet. If this event were to occur within Sarasota County, non-elevated structures and critical facilities in the vicinity could be temporarily impacted. Structural damage as a result of this event would be similar to the historical average \$500K per incident for flooding. For planning purposes, this average is consistent with the expectations of the Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group estimates for this natural hazard occurrence per event.

Drought

A drought is defined as a period of abnormally dry weather sufficiently prolonged by the lack of precipitation to cause a serious hydrological imbalance. While droughts are a normally occurring event, they are difficult to predict or forecast both as to when they will begin and how long they will last. The severity of a drought will depend upon the duration, seasonal or extended, moisture deficiency, and the size of the affected area.

Conceptually, droughts have often been associated with their impact on the agriculture industry of the affected area, but there may also be socioeconomic impacts as a result of a drought. Based upon Sarasota County's long history of involvement in the agriculture and livestock industry, an extended drought or drought conditions could be devastating to that particular industry, but as a whole it would be a low impact on the entire county and jurisdictions within based upon the direct population that would be impacted. As the duration of a drought increases, so does the socioeconomic impacts of the drought. Watering restrictions would be instituted, limitations in freshwater recreation and the potential increase of wildfires, while generally inconvenient to most, could impact the County as a whole.

Vulnerability to drought conditions is measured according to the characteristics of population, activities, or the environment that make them susceptible to the effects of drought. The degree of vulnerability depends on the environmental and social characteristics of the region and is measured by the ability to anticipate, cope with, resist, and recover from drought. Prolonged dry periods have spurred wildfires in North Port and Sarasota County, a reduction in the water table, water restrictions countywide, endangerment of wildlife and loss of crops in Sarasota County's agriculture areas. Economic impact to the community includes reduced farm revenue, and increased prices for produce and other farm-related items. In

addition to a drought's social and economic risks, there is also the potential increase in the formation of sinkholes.

Sarasota County utilizes the Keetch-Byram Drought Index (KBDI) to monitor drought conditions. The Keetch-Byram drought index (KBDI) is a continuous reference scale for estimating the dryness of the soil and duff layers. The index increases for each day without rain (the amount of increase depends on the daily high temperature) and decreases when it rains. The scale ranges from 0 (no moisture deficit) to 800. The range of the index is determined by assuming that there are 8 inches of moisture in a saturated soil that is readily available to the vegetation.

Sarasota County reached its highest level on the KBDI scale with a 675 on June 10, 2006. All of Sarasota County and the jurisdictions within may be affected by drought conditions on an annual basis and could expect to see similar levels as high on the KBDI scale in the future.

According to the NOAA Satellite and Information Service, Sarasota County has not had a recorded drought that has taken place from January 1, 1950 to January 31, 2015. For a complete listing of events recorded by the NOAA Satellite and Information Service that have taken place in Sarasota County from January 1, 1950 to January 31, 2015 please refer to Appendix J.

Earthquake

An earthquake is defined as a sudden and sometimes violent movement of the earth's surface as a result of movement along a fault or by volcanic disturbance. Earthquakes are measured by the Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale (Table 11A below) which measures detectability/level impact or by the Richter Scale (Table 11B below) which measures logarithmic magnitude scale of earthquake energy.

Table 11A: Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale

Intensity	Detectability/Level Impact
I	Detected only by sensitive instruments
II	Felt by a few persons at rest, especially on upper floors
III	Felt noticeably indoors, but not always recognized as a quake
IV	Felt indoors by many, outdoors by a few
V	Felt by most people, damage to glass and plaster
VI	Felt by all, many frightened and run outdoors, damage small
VII	Everybody runs outdoors, damage to buildings varies
VIII	Panel walls thrown out of frames, fall of walls and chimneys
IX	Buildings shifted off foundations, cracked, thrown out of plumb
X	Most masonry and framed structures destroyed, ground cracked
XI	New structures still standing, bridges destroyed, ground fissures
XII	Damage total, waves seen on ground surface

Table 11B: Richter Scale

Magnitude	Energies (TNT)
1	1.7 Kilograms
2	5.9 Kilograms
3	180 Kilograms
4	6 Tons
5	199 Tons
6	6,270 Tons
7	100,000 Tons
8	6,270,000 Tons
9	199,000,000 Tons

While Florida is not known for earthquakes, there have been over 30 recorded seismic activities in the State since the late 1700's. Sarasota has not recorded any damage to these seismic activities, but an event could affect all the jurisdictions within the County. The last seismic event to take place within the area occurred on September 10, 2006, in which the epicenter was located, an estimated 250 miles west-southwest of the County in the Gulf of Mexico.

Based upon past historical data, the extent of damage from an earthquake would be low for all the jurisdictions within the County. Based upon these historical occurrences, the LMS Work Group estimates the probability of this phenomenon occurring in Sarasota County is 20 plus years between occurrences and would measure level I on the Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale. In the event that this natural hazard did occur within Sarasota County, the impact could influence all of the structures and critical facilities depending upon the severity. The structures most susceptible to damage can depend on the material that the structure is made out of, the type of earthquake wave (motion) that is affecting the structure, and the ground on which the structure is built. Even though the entire county would be impacted in the event of an earthquake the damage (if any) would be minimal.

Typical impacts for a low level earthquake could be cracks in walls or plaster from shaking or items knocked off of store shelves. Doors and windows could rattle but breaking of glass is unlikely.

For a complete listing of events recorded by the NOAA Satellite and Information Service that have taken place in Sarasota County from January 1, 1950 to January 31, 2015 please refer to Appendix J.

Expansive Soils

Expansive soils are soils that expand with the addition of water and contract as the soil dries out. This may cause foundations and walls of structures to shift or crack. The 1991 Soil Survey of Sarasota County, Florida conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture did not highlight or specifically identify expansive soils as a hazard to any of the areas within the county. There have been no historical references to an expansive soil incident taking place within Sarasota County. Expansive soils are not considered a risk and therefore it will not be fully profiled.

Levee Failure

A levee failure is defined as a break in the water-retaining earthwork, allowing water to flood the land that the levee was designed to protect. The recent completion of the six billion gallon Peace River/Manasota Regional Water Supply Authority Reservoir located in DeSoto County Florida has added the unlikely potential of a levee failure occurring and impacting a small population of residences located within Sarasota County and the City of North Port.

Levee failure inundation studies conclude that depending upon the location of the failure and current level of the reservoir, residents within the inundation area could experience water depths from two to four feet. The impact of a levee failure could impact non-elevated homes and have a temporary impact to the critical facilities that directly support these homes. Currently, based upon the inundation studies, of the 3,942 properties located within the potential impact area, only two properties have structures with a combined value of \$174K. Considering the different factors associated with a levee breach and the actual number of structures in the area, the impact would not exceed the \$200K at this time.

Due to the partnership and collaboration of the Peace River/Manasota Regional Water Supply Authority and the surrounding jurisdictions, the threat of a levee failure in the future is unlikely. There have been no historical references to a levee failure taking place within Sarasota County.

Flood

Flooding has been the most frequent occurrence in Sarasota County over the past 100 years. Sarasota County residents can experience flooding from two sources and they can occur at the same time:

- Coastal flooding and erosion triggered by tropical storms and hurricanes.
- Riverine flooding, which is intense and abundant rainfall into our river, streams, channels and numerous low-lying areas.

The extent of a flood is generally measured in water levels and amount of damage done. Sarasota County is highly subject to riverine flooding due to heavy rains.

They are categorized using the following:

- 100-year flood (1 percent chance per year)
- 50-year flood (2 percent chance per year)
- 25-year flood (4 percent chance per year)
- 10-year flood (10 percent chance per year)

These categories indicate a probability of occurrence (a 100-year flood has a 1% chance of occurrence in one year). The smaller percent chance of occurrence the more devastating the flood. In a worst-case scenario event, isolated areas in Sarasota County can expect to experience up to 10 feet of flood waters but average flood water depths are 4 feet to 5 feet.

General flooding in the County has typically accompanied storms which have passed over or near Sarasota. In 1962, over 16 inches of rain fell in a 48-hour period. The “No Name” storm of 1982, caused severe flooding along the bays and coastline, while the accompanying heavy rain and wind in the region created floodwaters that inundated residential areas on the coastal islands, and covered. In 1992 areas of the county experienced almost 20 inches of rainfall over just a few days in late June, and 14 inches during about the same time in 2003.

Because of their proximity to bodies of water, or low-lying areas, all of the jurisdictions in Sarasota County are vulnerable to flooding. Major flooding occurring in the County would have a significant impact on population, property, and economy; along with the threat to human life. In addition, floodwaters could cause wastewater treatment facilities to shut down, contaminate local water supplies, and disrupt utilities. Major property losses could be expected in the communities previously mentioned. Floodwaters could also submerge portions of I-75, US41 and east west highways. The loss of these transportation networks would hinder evacuation and relief efforts, making it difficult to provide emergency response services.

Since 1950, there have been 43 flood events within Sarasota County recorded by the NOAA Satellite and Information Service. Usually these events have floodwaters ranging from one to two feet, and impact non-elevated structures causing a temporary disruption to critical facilities. In rare situations within the County, floodwaters have reached five to seven feet in depth and have impacted all types of structures. In these rare events, there have been disruptions to critical facilities.

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Sarasota County, Florida

Event Types: Coastal Flood, Flash Flood, Flood, Heavy Rain, Lakeshore Flood

Sarasota county contains the following zones:

'Sarasota'

49 events were reported between 01/01/1950 and 01/31/2015 (23772 days)

Summary Info:

Number of County/Zone areas affected:	2
Number of Days with Event:	43
Number of Days with Event and Death:	0
Number of Days with Event and Death or Injury:	0
Number of Days with Event and Property Damage:	25
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage:	0
Number of Event Types reported:	3

Specific jurisdiction details relating to locations, extent, past occurrences, structures, and the probability of future events occurring, may be found in each jurisdiction's Floodplain Management Plans located in Annexes A through E. Typical impacts over the last 5 years include mostly street flooding and occasional house flooding. Road closures due to bank erosion, failed pipes and overloaded drainage systems also occur. Structural damage as a result of flooding has been recorded 30 times by the NOAA Satellite and Information Service. Damage has ranged from as little as \$1K to as much as \$9.2M with the average of \$500K per event. For planning purposes, this average is consistent with the expectations of the Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group estimates for this natural hazard occurrence per event.

Additional vulnerability information for this natural hazard, in relation to hurricane surge, is in the Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis located in Appendix H. Maps associated with this natural hazard may be found on-line at <https://www.scgov.net/AllHazards/Pages/LocalMitigation.aspx> For a complete listing of events recorded by the NOAA Satellite and Information Service that have taken place in Sarasota County from January 1, 1950 to January 31, 2015 please refer to Appendix J.

Repetitive Loss Properties

The jurisdictions within Sarasota County utilize National Flood Insurance Program data for tracking flood claims, locations and losses. This data is used as

a reliable base for identifying potential flood risks neighborhoods and hazard mitigation planning. The CRS coordinator in each jurisdiction also targets specific outreach for these areas of potential flood blight and/or federal grant opportunities. Table 12 below describes the vulnerability by jurisdictions in terms of numbers of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties located within Sarasota County. Table 12A reflects the types of properties located in each jurisdiction.

Table 12

Jurisdiction	# of Repetitive Loss Properties	# of Severe Repetitive Loss Properties
City of North Port	0	0
City of Sarasota	50	3
City of Venice	16	0
Sarasota County Government	195	16
Town of Longboat Key	87	8

Table 12A

Type	City of North Port	City of Sarasota	City of Venice	Sarasota County	Town of Longboat Key
Single Family	0	32	1	183	82
Condominiums	0	15	14	3	3
Improved Commercial	0	3	1	11	7
Multi-Family (-10)	0	3	0	15	0
Mobile Homes	0	0	0	3	3

Hailstorm

Hail is a form of precipitation that occurs when updrafts in thunderstorms carry raindrops upward into extremely cold areas of the atmosphere where they freeze into balls of ice. Hail can damage aircraft, homes and cars, and can be deadly to livestock and people. Hail is usually pea-sized to marble-sized, but big thunderstorms can produce big hail. The largest hailstone recovered in the U.S. fell in Vivian, SD on June 23, 2010 with a diameter of 8 inches and a circumference of 18.62 inches. It weighed 1 lb. 15oz.

Hail size is estimated by comparing it to a known object. Most hail storms are made up of a mix of sizes, and only the very largest hail stones pose serious risk to people caught in the open.

- Pea = 1/4 inch diameter
- Marble/mothball = 1/2 inch diameter
- Dime/Penny = 3/4 inch diameter
- Nickel = 7/8 inch

- Quarter = 1 inch — hail quarter size or larger is considered severe
- Ping-Pong Ball = 1 1/2 inch
- Golf Ball = 1 3/4 inches
- Tennis Ball = 2 1/2 inches
- Baseball = 2 3/4 inches
- Tea cup = 3 inches
- Grapefruit = 4 inches
- Softball = 4 1/2 inches

Hailstorms usually accompany thunderstorms which are common occurrences in Sarasota County. The extent of people impacted could be County-wide in all jurisdictions. Since 1969 the largest recorded hail in Sarasota County was 1.75". Hail up to 1.75" in diameter could occur in Sarasota County. Damage is typically low to structures and critical facilities.

Hailstorms associated with thunderstorms, are not limited to any particular area of the county, but may be associated with damage to roofs, skylights, windows, patio furniture, and automobiles. Older construction and mobile homes may be more likely to be damaged by hail. While all populations can be impacted by hailstorms, lack of shelter puts the homeless at highest risk.

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Sarasota County, Florida

45 events were reported between 01/01/1950 and 01/31/2015 (23772 days)

Summary Info:

Number of County/Zone areas affected:	1
Number of Days with Event:	41
Number of Days with Event and Death:	0
Number of Days with Event and Death or Injury:	0
Number of Days with Event and Property Damage:	3
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage:	0
Number of Event Types reported:	1

According to the NOAA Satellite and Information Service, Sarasota County and the jurisdictions within have experienced 41 hailstorm events during the period from January 1, 1950 to January 31, 2015. The last hailstorm event occurred on 4 August, 2008. For a complete listing of events recorded by the NOAA Satellite and Information Service that have taken place in Sarasota County from January 1, 1950 to January 31, 2015 please refer to Appendix J.

Hurricanes

Hurricanes are large cyclonic storms with counter-clockwise winds of 74 mph or greater based upon the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale (Table 13). The coastal areas that receive the full force of hurricane winds and storm surge sustain the most damage. Since hurricanes dissipate quite rapidly to less than hurricane strength after they make landfall, inland areas typically receive less catastrophic damage. Inland damage is usually in the form of flooding associated with the exceptionally heavy rains commonly associated with the remaining storm system.

The maximum extent of hurricane impact to Sarasota County and all of its jurisdictions would from a Category 5 storm on the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale.

Table 13: Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale

Category	Sustained Winds	Potential Damage
Tropical Storm	39-73 mph	Some
1	74-95 mph	Some
2	96-110 mph	Extensive
3	111-130 mph	Devastating
4	131-155 mph	Catastrophic
5	156 mph plus	Catastrophic

An average of two hurricanes make landfall in the continental U.S. annually, causing massive destruction and huge losses for anyone in its path. Sarasota County has not been impacted by a hurricane over the last 5 years.

Coastal storms, hurricanes and windstorms, and their associated consequences, all have the potential probability to affect all the jurisdictions within Sarasota County to varying degrees. The extent may vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, but each have the potential to create extensive to catastrophic damage based upon the particular dynamics of each storm. Hurricanes would cause the greatest impact to the jurisdictions of Sarasota County, thus mitigation efforts are focused on hurricanes and include the mitigation efforts associated with coastal storms and wind events. This mitigation has led Sarasota County, along with the city of North Port, to be awarded the designation of “Storm Ready” from the National Weather Service. Sarasota County was among the first counties in Florida to achieve this distinction in 2001, and has updated it every 3 years since. North Port achieved “Storm Ready” status in 2014. The City of Sarasota achieved the Storm Ready Community Status in 2015 and the County’s other 2 municipalities plan to become “Storm Ready” in 2016.

The consequences of hurricane winds and storm surge, which are also seen in tornadoes, include loss of life, flooding, coastal erosion, structural failures, power

failures, and utilities disruption and felled trees, as well as economic disruption.

Freshwater flooding associated with a hurricane may also inundate potential evacuation routes and prevent persons from evacuating areas vulnerable to storm surge. Flooded roads and storm drains have resulted in fatal accidents in many areas either during the effects of hurricanes or immediately following.

In terms of economic damage, the five costliest hurricanes in the history of the United States all impacted portions of Florida. Hurricane Charley (August 2004), which impacted the bordering county to the south, is ranked as the 4th costliest hurricane at \$15 billion.

Due to its geographic location in the subtropics, adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico, the entire County is vulnerable to damage caused by hurricane force winds and related flooding. Vulnerability to hurricane related flooding is dependent upon the severity of storm surge, a general rise in sea level caused by the low pressure and strong winds around a hurricane's eye, and the amount of rain carried by the hurricane. Storm surge is related to the hurricane's velocity, and can rise twenty feet or more above normal sea level and cause massive flooding and destruction along shorelines in its path. Flooding due to heavy rainfall may extend over widespread areas of the County.

During past storm events, private and public structures, shoreline protection structures, public roads, and facilities in Sarasota County have been damaged. Most recently, in 2008, as a consequence of Tropical Storm Fay, Sarasota County and the jurisdictions within, experienced an estimated \$3M in coastal beach erosion. Sarasota County has not experienced a severe hurricane for several decades, and the full impact of a destructive storm, for example, a landfall category three hurricane, remains unknown and could exceed several billion dollars.

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Sarasota County, Florida

Event Types: Hurricane (Typhoon), Tropical Depression, Tropical Storm

Sarasota county contains the following zones:

'Sarasota'

13 events were reported between 01/01/1950 and 01/31/2015 (23772 days)

Summary Info:

Number of County/Zone areas affected:	1
Number of Days with Event:	13
Number of Days with Event and Death:	1
Number of Days with Event and Death or Injury:	1
Number of Days with Event and Property Damage:	7
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage:	0
Number of Event Types reported:	2

Sarasota County has been affected by hurricanes or Tropical Storms a total of 13 times since 1950. For a complete listing of events recorded by the NOAA Satellite and Information Service that have taken place in Sarasota County from January 1, 1950 to January 31, 2015 please refer to Appendix J.

Additional vulnerability information for this natural hazard is the Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis located in Appendix G Maps associated with this natural hazard may be found on-line at: <https://www.scgov.net/AllHazards/Pages/LocalMitigation.aspx>

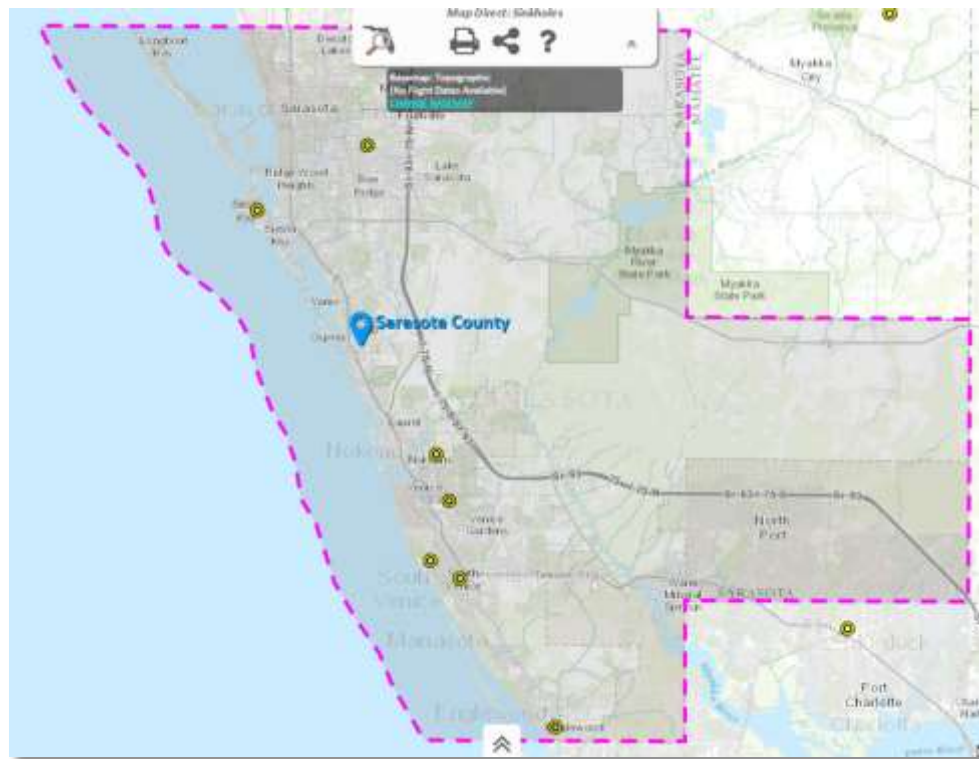
Land Subsidence/Sinkholes

Land subsidence is the lowering of a portion of the earth's crust and can occur naturally or through human activity. Natural subsidence may occur when limestone, which is easily carved by underground water, collapses, leaving sinkholes on the surface, or by earthquakes along fault lines. Human activities such as mining or the extraction of oil, gas, and water may also lead to land subsidence. Sinkholes are a common feature of Florida's landscape due to land subsidence.

Sinkholes are only one of many kinds of karst landforms, which include caves, disappearing streams, springs, and underground drainage systems, all of which occur in Florida. Sinkholes form in karst terrain principally from the collapse of surface sediments into underground cavities in the limestone bedrock. Slightly acidic ground water slowly dissolves cavities and caves in the limestone over a period of many years. When a cavity enlarges to the point that its ceiling can no longer support the weight of overlying sediments, the earth collapses into the cavity, forming a sinkhole. Sinkhole probability in Sarasota County is considered to be “uncommon” by the Florida Geologic Survey but deep collapse types and small subsidence sinkholes are possible, and can be formed in the shallow shell beds.

Vulnerability from sinkholes includes impact to structures, roadways, or other infrastructure. All structures, utilities, systems, and populations are equally vulnerable. Depending on the location and size of a sinkhole, the social and economic impact can range from minimal to extensive. While sinkholes have been reported throughout the county, most are small and cause little damage. Impacts could range from minor damage to a home or road, to an entire city block. Even a small sinkhole could cause foundations or walls to shift or crack. Sinkholes typically reduce real estate values which has a direct impact on the economy and the tax base of local governments. Increase in insurance costs and uninsured losses becoming more frequent as affordable insurance becomes less available.

All of the jurisdictions within Sarasota County are vulnerable to land subsidence and the sinkholes that may be created in their aftermath. Since July of 1981, Sarasota County and the jurisdictions within have recorded seven sinkhole events, all less than ten feet in diameter, and each was centered on a single property. The extent of sinkhole damage is low and the probability of future occurrences is a low threat based upon the number of historical occurrences. All structures and critical facilities could be impacted by this hazard along with the associated economic disruptions and environmental damage an incident could create. Based upon current historical data, it would be unlikely for a sinkhole event greater than ten feet in diameter to occur. Subsidence map from the Florida Geological Survey:



Of the 7 mapped Subsidence Incident Reports in Sarasota County, only 1 occurred in the last 5 years. Reported on July 7, 2013 several small holes were reported after heavy rainfall. The maximum dimensions were 2-8' wide with no property damage.

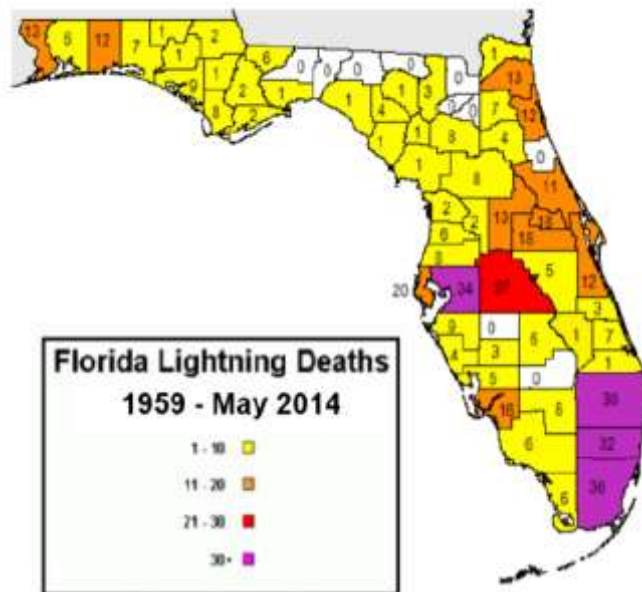
The Florida Division of Emergency Management is currently conducting a statewide Sinkhole vulnerability analysis. When completed, the LMS Working Group will include data from this analysis into future updates of the Sarasota County LMS.

Landslide

A landslide is defined as a mass movement of soil, mud, and (or) rock down a slope. Due to the topography of Sarasota County and the jurisdictions within, landslides are not a natural threat. There have been no historical references to a landslide taking place within Sarasota County. Landslides are not considered a risk and therefore it will not be fully profiled.

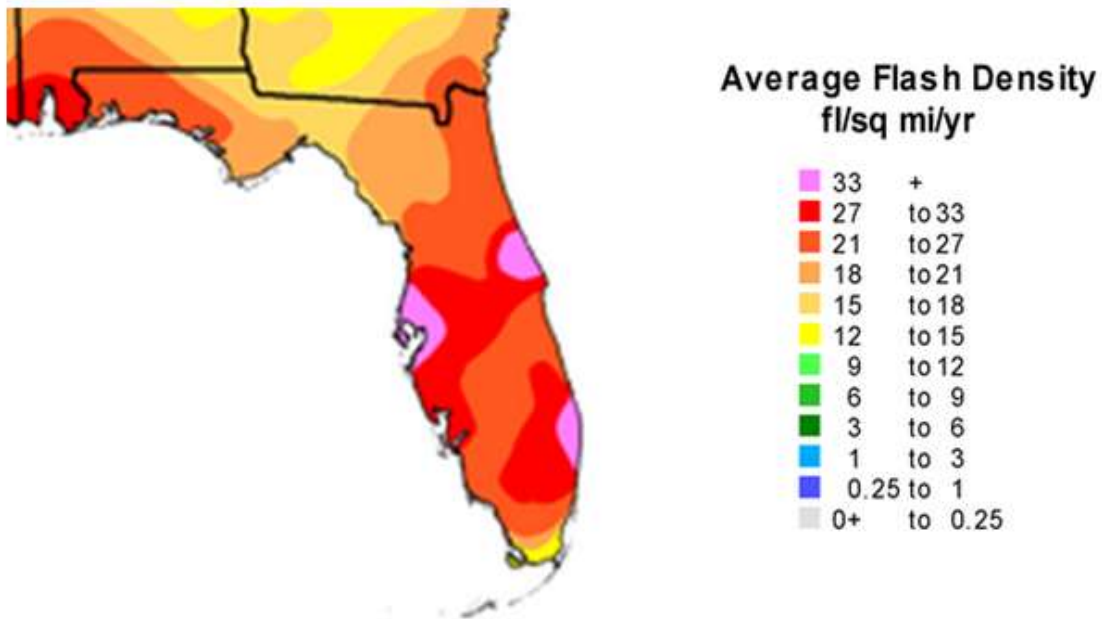
Severe Weather Storms

Phenomena associated with weather generated events are grouped under the category Seasonal Severe Weather. Each severe weather hazard has its own natural characteristics, areas and seasons in which it may occur, duration, and associated risks. While these hazards have their own characteristics and effects, they often occur in conjunction with one another, thereby increasing and intensifying the effects. The primary hazards included under this category include: lightning, freezes, and damaging winds.



Lightning is a discharge of electrical energy resulting from the buildup of positive and negative charges within a thunderstorm, creating a “bolt” when the buildup of charges becomes strong enough. This flash of light usually occurs within the clouds or between the clouds and the ground. A bolt of lightning can reach temperatures approaching 50,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

Central Florida is the most lightning prone area in the United States with about 90 thunderstorm days a year. Because of this, Florida has more lightning deaths than any other state. In fact, lightning kills more people in Florida than all other weather hazards combined. In the Florida Peninsula, thunderstorm season has two general periods. The summer months, running from early May to early October, is known as the wet season. Conversely, October through May is known as the dry season. Historically, the most dangerous months are June, July and August.



Source: http://www.lightningsafety.noaa.gov/stats/97-11Flash_Density_miles.png

Sarasota County and all jurisdictions are vulnerable to lightning. Lightning occurs randomly and is, therefore, impossible to predict where it will strike. According to NOAA Sarasota County average lightning density is 21 to 27 flashes per square mile per year. The risk of lightning is high in Sarasota County, mostly affecting electrical service to communities with restoration of service typically occurring within the same day. More critical is potential loss of physical damage and loss to computer systems/networks which are relied upon by businesses. Many lightning victims are individuals engaged in recreation or work. Recreational activities occur throughout the county. The worst case scenario for Sarasota County would be to receive a thunderstorm that has cloud to ground lightning that strikes at a large outdoor gathering and injures or kills a number of people. A separate but also bad case scenario would be lightning that sparks a wildfire (see wildfire extent).

Lighting events have been recorded 23 times since 1950 by the NOAA Satellite and Information Service in Sarasota County. Structural damage as a result of lighting for these recorded events has totaled over \$1.13M for an average of \$51K per event. For planning purposes, this average is consistent with the expectations of the Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group estimates for this natural hazard occurrence per event.

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Sarasota County, Florida

Event Types: **Extreme Cold/Wind Chill, Frost/Freeze**

Sarasota county contains the following zones:

'Sarasota'

27 events were reported between 01/01/1950 and 01/31/2015 (23772 days)

Summary Info:

Number of County/Zone areas affected:	1
Number of Days with Event:	27
Number of Days with Event and Death:	0
Number of Days with Event and Death or Injury:	0
Number of Days with Event and Property Damage:	0
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage:	3
Number of Event Types reported:	2

Sarasota County is susceptible to freezing temperatures and damage resulting from freezes. A freeze is weather marked by low temperatures especially when below the freezing point (0° Celsius or 32° Fahrenheit) for a significant period of time. Freezing temperatures can damage agricultural crops and burst water pipes in homes and buildings. Frost, often associated with freezes can increase damaging effects. Frost is a layer of ice crystals that is produced by the deposit of water from the air onto a surface that is at or below freezing.

The damage that can result from a freeze is typically associated with the agriculture industry, and not one affecting persons, structures or associated property directly. During extended periods of low temperatures, individuals can suffer hypothermia and frostbite. Those highest at risk are primarily either engaged in outdoor activity, or are the elderly who are chronically exposed to colder indoor temperatures. Vulnerable populations include elderly, homeless, and low-income residents. Sarasota County has had occurrences in the past where the temperature has dropped into the low 20's for several hours during the night and early morning according to the National Climatic Data Center report information. In the worst case scenario Sarasota County could expect to see temperatures in the low 20's for 8-10 hours before warming to a less critical temperature.

Typically December through February, are the months most susceptible to freeze events. A severe freeze in Sarasota County is possible each winter season. The exact probability would be very difficult to determine, but based on past

experiences, it would be very low. The entire citrus and vegetable industry is vulnerable to freezes. The maximum threat for the County would be for a late or early season freeze to occur. Agricultural damage as a result of freezes for these recorded events has totaled over \$12.4M.

Damaging winds can be a consequence of hurricanes and tropical storms as well as thunderstorms. There are a variety of types of damaging winds formed by different thunderstorm processes, but thunderstorms produce some straight-line winds when the thunderstorm downdraft hits the ground and flows outward. A downburst is a strong downdraft which induces an outburst of damaging winds on or near the ground, and a microburst is a small but powerful downburst. Microburst winds can cause significant damage. Winds can cause damage when they reach 50 mph. In a windstorm, wind gusts could be as high as 73 mph and sustained winds can be up to 39-73mph in Sarasota County. While severe thunderstorm events may create high and damaging winds, their impact is usually not long lasting. Winds that are over 68mph trigger severe thunderstorm warnings from the National Weather Service. High winds associated with thunderstorms have been recorded 135 times since 1950 by the NOAA Satellite and Information Service in Sarasota County. Structural damage as a result of thunderstorms for these recorded events has totaled over \$2.158M for an average of \$16K per event. For planning purposes, this average is consistent with the expectations of the Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group estimates for this natural hazard occurrence per event.

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Sarasota County, Florida

Event Types: **High Wind, Strong Wind, Thunderstorm Wind**

Sarasota county contains the following zones:

'Sarasota'

135 events were reported between 01/01/1950 and 01/31/2015 (23772 days)

Summary Info:

Number of County/Zone areas affected:	2
Number of Days with Event:	105
Number of Days with Event and Death:	1
Number of Days with Event and Death or Injury:	4
Number of Days with Event and Property Damage:	45
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage:	1
Number of Event Types reported:	3

All of Sarasota County is susceptible to severe weather events on an annual basis and the damage could be extensive to the county as a whole. While not classified as a tropical cyclone, the most significant event occurred on June 18, 1982 when a no-name storm impacted the county with six inches of rain and 60 mph winds.

Additional vulnerability information for this natural hazard is the Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis located in Appendix H. Maps associated with this natural hazard may be found on-line at <https://www.scgov.net/AllHazards/Pages/LocalMitigation.aspx>

For a complete listing of events recorded by the NOAA Satellite and Information Service that have taken place in Sarasota County from January 1, 1950 to January 31, 2015 please refer to Appendix J.

Tornado/Waterspout

One of the most frequent and unpredictable natural hazards that all communities face are tornadoes. Tornadoes are cyclonic wind storms that usually accompany thunderstorms and hurricanes. While relatively short-lived in duration, tornadoes are intensely focused, making them one of the most destructive natural hazards. The weather conditions that tend to generate this phenomenon are unseasonably warm and humid earth surface air, cold air at the middle atmospheric levels, and strong upper-level jet stream winds. Waterspouts are weak tornadoes that form over warm water and occasionally move inland and become tornadoes.

More tornadoes occur in the United States than anywhere else in the world and Florida is considered an “at risk” state. Florida has two tornado seasons. The summer tornado season runs from June until September and has the highest frequencies of occurrences with usual intensities of EF0 or EF1 on the Enhanced Fujita Scale (Table 14). The spring tornado season runs from February until April and is characterized by more powerful tornadoes on the Enhanced Fujita Scale.

Table 14: Enhanced Fujita Tornado Scale

Classification	MPH
EF0	65-85
EF1	86-110
EF2	111-135
EF3	136-165
EF4	166-200
EF5	Over 200

*The Enhanced F-scale still is a set of wind estimates (not measurements) based on damage. Its uses three-second gusts estimated at the point of damage based on a judgment of 8 levels of damage to 28 indicators. These estimates vary with height and exposure. **Important:** The 3 second gust is not the same wind as in standard surface observations.*

Source: <http://www.spc.noaa.gov/efscale/ef-scale.html>

All jurisdictions within Sarasota County are at risk to tornadoes and waterspouts. Sarasota County has experienced 77 tornado events between March 1951 and June 2013. Several tornadoes have caused \$500,000 or more in damage per incident.



Tornado History in Sarasota County: March 1951 – June 6, 2013

Source: www.tornadohistoryproject.com

Following a tornado in June 2013, a National Weather Service survey found a narrow path of damage starting near the coast of Venice and moving northeast towards Highway 41. Damage included a few uprooted trees, including one large oak tree, numerous large branches down, minor roof damage to a couple houses and general light damage to a few car ports, pool cages, and fences. Damage was roughly estimated at \$10,000.

All of the jurisdictions in Sarasota County can be impacted by a tornado. In January 2015 A Myakka State Forest Ranger reported tornado damage to a ranger station and a mobile home trailer at around 3:50 am. A subsequent NWS storm survey found a 50 yard wide, one mile long intermittent path of damage that included snapped and uprooted trees and a mobile home trailer that had been picked up and tossed 30 to 40 yards. The damage was found to be consistent with an EF-0 tornado making multiple touchdowns with estimated peak winds of 85 mph. The survey found low end EF-0 damage to the east of the Myakka River that

included minor roof damage, a bent stop sign pole, and numerous broken tree branches.

Factors that contribute to the vulnerability from tornadoes are the abundance of pre-engineered structures (including manufactured housing and metal buildings), recreational vehicles, and high concentrations of elderly populations. The most vulnerable populations include those in mobile home parks, recreational vehicles, and aged or dilapidated housing. The potential for damage and loss of life increases as a function of population density. As the number of structures and people increase, the probability that a tornado will cause property damage or human casualties also increases. All of the critical facilities in the county and jurisdictions are susceptible to impacts from tornadoes. Effective early warning systems are the best way to reduce the vulnerability from tornadoes.

Historically, Sarasota County typically experiences activity on the EF0 or EF1 Fujita Tornado Scale, but a tornado of a higher magnitude EF3, struck the City of Venice in 1985 causing one death, 45 injuries, and damage to 150 homes. Based upon historical data, it would be highly unlikely for Sarasota County to experience a tornado or waterspout greater than an EF3. A tornado of any scale could impact all types of structures and critical facilities within its path. Economic disruptions and environmental damage will be dependent upon the magnitude of the tornado.

Tsunami

A tsunami is defined as a sea wave of local or distant origin created by an underwater disturbance such as an earthquake, landslide, volcanic eruption, or meteorite. Offshore and coastal features can determine the size and impact of tsunami waves. Reefs, bays, entrances to rivers, undersea features, and the slope of the beach all help to modify the tsunami as it approaches the coastline. When the tsunami reaches the coast and moves inland the water level can rise many feet.

Overall, Florida has not experienced any destructive tsunami events, but all of the coastlines of Florida, including Sarasota County's coastal jurisdictions, are prone to tsunami events. There is no historical data available to estimate the extent of impact or probability of an event occurring within Sarasota County. There are no significant earthquake sources within the Gulf of Mexico that are likely to generate tsunamis, despite recent seismic activity in the area. Tsunami propagation from significant earthquake sources outside the Gulf of Mexico, such as the northern Panama Convergence Zone, Northern South America, Cayman Trough, the Puerto Rico trench, or the Gibraltar area shows that wave amplitude is greatly attenuated by the narrow and shallow passages into the gulf, and as a result, these tsunami sources do not constitute a tsunami hazard to the Gulf of Mexico coast. <http://nws.weather.gov/nthmp/documents/GoM-Final01regionalAssessment.pdf>

Because of the extremely low probability and minimal, if any, impacts no further analysis will be completed for tsunami.

Additional vulnerability information for this natural hazard is the Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis located in Appendix G Maps associated with this natural hazard may be found on-line at <https://www.scgov.net/AllHazards/Pages/LocalMitigation.aspx>

Volcano

A volcanic eruption is defined as the discharge of fragmentary ejecta, lava, and gases from a volcanic vent. Due to the topography of Sarasota County, the jurisdictions within, and the absence of any known volcanoes, this natural hazard is not a natural threat. There have been no historical references to a volcanic eruption taking place within Sarasota County. Volcanoes are not considered a risk and therefore it will not be fully profiled.

Wildfire

A wildfire is defined as an intense fire that is usually in an uninhabited or sparsely habited area. Sarasota County has experienced a number of wildfires each year of varying degrees of scale. This is a major concern for all the jurisdictions, directly or indirectly, within the County because over 75% of the County is vulnerable to wildfires. While the Town of Longboat Key is the only jurisdiction not directly vulnerable to wildfires within its jurisdiction, it may be indirectly affected by the smoke and other associated hazards. The fire departments located within the County do work closely with outside fire suppression agencies on fire mitigation and controlled burns, and recently instituted a local Firewise Communities Program. Table 15 below addresses the wildfire by cause data in calendar year 2014.

Table 15: Wildfires by Cause 1/2014 – 12/2014

Cause	Fires	Percent	Acres	Percent
Campfire	2	5.88	2.3	1.35
Children	3	8.82	0.5	0.29
Debris Burn*	0	0	0	0
Debris Burn--Auth--Broadcast/Acreage	0	0	0	0
Debris Burn--Auth--Piles	0	0	0	0
Debris Burn--Auth--Yard Trash	0	0	0	0
Debris Burn--Nonauth--Broadcast/Acreage	0	0	0	0
Debris Burn--Nonauth--Piles	1	2.94	0.1	0.06
Debris Burn--Nonauth--Yard Trash	0	0	0	0
Equipment use*	0	0	0	0
Equipment--Agriculture	0	0	0	0

Equipment--Logging	0	0	0	0
Equipment--Recreation	1	2.94	0.2	0.12
Equipment--Transportation	0	0	0	0
Incendiary	1	2.94	25	14.62
Lightning	20	58.82	137.6	80.47
Miscellaneous --Breakout	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous --Electric Fence	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous --Fireworks	2	5.88	0.2	0.12
Miscellaneous --Power Lines	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous --Structure	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous--Other	0	0	0	0
Railroad	0	0	0	0
Smoking	0	0	0	0
Unknown	4	11.76	5.1	2.98
Total	34		171	

Source: Florida Forest Service <http://tlhfor013.doacs.state.fl.us/PublicReports/FiresByCause.aspx>

Table 15 details wildfire activity in calendar year 2014. Over the last 5 years Sarasota County and its jurisdictions have experienced 256 reported fires.

Wildfires impact residents and businesses by threatening physical structures. However, smoke can also have widespread impacts cause evacuations of areas of heavy smoke. This has personal as well as economic loss, depending on what area is affected. Uncontrolled wildfires can cause severe economic impact to the agricultural industry depending on their location.

The largest wildfire on record for Sarasota County was over 4,500 acres in the Carlton Preserve during April of 2001. While the County has not experienced a wildfire of this magnitude since, it is still reasonable under the proper conditions that a similar fire of this severity could occur again. Most structures within the vicinity of the fire would be impacted as well as the critical facilities. Depending on the location within the County, a similar fire could cause an economic disruption and or environmental damage. The overall reduction of wildfires can be attributed to the Florida Forest Service Firewise Communities Program and the recent increase in precipitation.

Residents and businesses are vulnerable to wildfires threatening or actually burning structures. However, smoke can also cause evacuations of areas of heavy smoke and cause roadways to be shut down. This has personal as well as economic loss, depending on what area is affected. Uncontrolled wildfires can cause severe economic impact to the agricultural industry depending on their location. As the population in Sarasota County continues to grow, the number of residents living in or near wildland areas will also continue to increase. Subsequently, the threat of wildfire will increase as the urban areas extend into

previously forested areas, or into or adjacent to forested areas not prescriptively burned on a regular basis. The number of human-caused fires is also predicted to increase as the population living in wildland urban interface areas continues to grow, and as natural areas within the urban area age out absent prescriptive fire or other vegetation and leaf litter management. Growth can reduce wildfire impacts however. North Port for example will build two new fire stations within the next four years. These additional firefighting resources will reduce response times and provide additional capabilities.

Firefighters from multiple jurisdictions extinguished a five-alarm wildfire in Venice on March 18, 2012. Roughly 20 to 30 homes were evacuated and 3,700 households were without electricity while power lines were shut down as a precaution. The fire burned approximately 12 acres. Source: <http://www.heraldtribune.com/article/20120318/BREAKING/120319544/0/search>

One home was damaged in two brush fires just one mile apart on April 26, 2012 in North Port. One home had minor damage when pine needles in its gutters caught fire. Both fires were only about a quarter acre in size. Source: <http://www.heraldtribune.com/article/20120426/BREAKING/120429672/0/search>

A 100-acre wildfire caused Interstate 75 to be shut down for four hours on May 11, 2015. According to North Port spokesman Josh Taylor this is the biggest fire the department has found in about the last five years. Firefighters from Englewood, Nokomis and Sarasota, Charlotte, Lee and Collier counties assisted the North Port fire department. Minor property damage, including a melted light on a home, some warped gutters and fences with burn marks also occurred. Source: <http://www.heraldtribune.com/article/20150511/ARTICLE/150519960/0/search>

The maximum and minimum size of a wildfire, and the associated impacts, cannot be easily calculated. A small fast moving fire in the urban interface could cause property damage or injuries while a large fire in a rural area could cause neither.

Windstorm

Damaging winds can be a consequence of hurricanes and tropical storms as well as thunderstorms. While severe thunderstorm events may create high and damaging winds, their impact is usually not long lasting. Winds that are over 68mph trigger severe thunderstorm warnings from the National Weather Service. High winds associated with thunderstorms have been recorded 135 times since 1950 by the NOAA Satellite and Information Service in Sarasota County. Structural damage as a result of thunderstorms for these recorded events has totaled over \$2.158M for an average of \$16K per event. For planning purposes, this average is consistent with the expectations of the Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group estimates for this natural hazard occurrence per event.

Damage from high winds can impact all structures and utilities. The structures most susceptible to damage are older buildings, dilapidated housing, and other less hardened properties, such as mobile homes. Depending on the intensity of a

hurricane, economic impacts can be severe. All populations may be impacted by these events, but those at highest risk are the elderly, the disabled, lower income, and the homeless. Hurricanes can also cause extensive environmental damage. In a windstorm, wind gusts could be as high as 73 mph and sustained winds can be up to 39-73mph in Sarasota County.

Impacts from high winds in all of the jurisdictions in Sarasota County could be similar to previous occurrences of high winds:

June 2009: Several manufactured homes along Blackburn Boulevard and Imperial Drive sustained damage when winds ripped off carports and portions of roofs.

March 2011: There was one large tree that fell down onto a home causing some structural damage on Edmondson Road. In addition, there was some vehicle damage and damage to a carport as a large snapped tree limb fell onto it. There was some roof damage to a home on Adriatic Street, and a snapped tree caused some vehicle and structure damage on Jessica Street.

July 2012: Broadcast media reported straight line winds removed a section of roofing from a shopping center on US 41 and Holland Street in Osprey. As a result of the roof damage, rain water got into the building and caused further damage.

June 2015: Broadcast media relayed a report and picture of a large sign for a car repair business damaged by wind gusts.

All Sarasota County jurisdictions are vulnerable from high winds. Specific vulnerabilities include the number of mobile homes and structurally unsound buildings that were built before enhancements to local and the Florida building code. Sarasota County has adopted standards for canopy roads to help maintain and enhance scenic beauty, provide shade, increase economic value of properties, conserve the environment, and create a unique sense of character for these communities. These trees if not properly maintained however can increase vulnerability from high wind events.

Above ground powerlines are also common throughout the areas developed long ago in Sarasota County. These above ground lines are vulnerable to impacts from high winds. While newer neighborhoods have underground powerlines, Florida Power & Light estimates only 30% of their lines are underground. <http://realestate.heraldtribune.com/2015/06/07/power-lines-appeal-vs-cost/>

As the population increases, ensuring that Sarasota County has enough shelter space to provide for its residents is paramount. The protection of critical infrastructure, communication systems, and power sources are key to the recovery after a tropical cyclone event. Ensuring that our private and public sector facilities meet existing building code to withstand the impacts of hurricanes should continue to be implemented.

Besides the damage severe weather (storm) events can produce, high winds can also create significant quantities of debris from downed trees, branches, and damaged buildings. This debris can impede emergency management efforts; present a safety hazard for emergency and repair workers and citizens; and present significant storage and disposal issues.

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Sarasota County, Florida

Event Types: High Wind, Strong Wind, Thunderstorm Wind

Sarasota county contains the following zones:

'Sarasota'

135 events were reported between 01/01/1950 and 01/31/2015 (23772 days)

Summary Info:

Number of County/Zone areas affected:	2
Number of Days with Event:	105
Number of Days with Event and Death:	1
Number of Days with Event and Death or Injury:	4
Number of Days with Event and Property Damage:	45
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage:	1
Number of Event Types reported:	3

All of Sarasota County is susceptible to severe weather events on an annual basis and the damage could be extensive to the county as a whole. While not classified as a tropical cyclone, the most significant event occurred on June 18, 1982 when a no-name storm impacted the county with six inches of rain and 60 mph winds.

Man-made Hazards

The following man-made hazards are identified as possibly impacting Sarasota County jurisdictions.

Cyber Attack

Cyber-attacks include the use of electronic devices to attack, cripple or damage information systems held by governmental or private institutions, as well as individual citizens. Cyber-attacks are largely achieved through one of three means: 1) through wired and wireless Internet connections, 2) through the uploading of malicious software, and 3) through hardware transfer devices such as thumb drives. The sources of cyber-attacks include criminal groups seeking financial gain, nation states involved with espionage and plans to undermine foreign governments through a weakening of national defenses, activist groups bent on gaining public opinion or

punishing those who disagree with their agenda as well as lone individuals seeking fame or fortune. Terrorist groups can also be a source of cyber-attacks; however, their current capabilities are somewhat limited. A sharp increase in the number of cyber intrusions into government and corporate computer networks has caused the United States to launch a number of new initiatives in cyber security. Many of the initiatives have focused on protecting critical infrastructure control and command systems, preventing access to sensitive government information, and thwarting acts of fraud and theft targeting business financial systems. Sarasota County Enterprise Information Technology and the municipal information technology departments have strict information security policies and continuously monitor their networks for any abnormalities and are prepared to take the necessary action to limit any impact.

Civil Disturbance

Civil disturbances can occur due to socio-economic, political or other reasons. These types of events typically occur in public places, including court houses or town civic spaces. The Sarasota County Sheriff's Office maintains awareness of potential civil disturbance activity through various intelligence sources including trends on social media.

Terrorism

Terrorism includes any attempt to attack, cripple or damage public goods, public infrastructure or citizens on a large scale. Sarasota County Emergency Services as well as the municipal law enforcement agencies maintain involvement with the Southwest Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force in order to monitor and receive threat information.

HazMat

Hazardous material (HazMat) includes events when liquid, solid or gaseous chemicals that are harmful or fatal to humans or ecological infrastructure disperse into the atmosphere.

Mass Migration

Mass-migration occurs when persons of one geographic area move in large numbers to another geographic location. Although Sarasota County is more much farther away from Cuba than other counties in southwest Florida, thirty Cuban migrants were dropped off on Longboat Key by a large fishing boat in 2006.

Analyzing Development Trends

Land uses and development trends are defined within each jurisdiction's adopted Comprehensive Plan. State Statutes have given local governments the responsibility for coordinating the overall pattern of physical development in a community. In order to achieve this coordination, a local government needs a document which establishes long-range, general policies for the physical development of the community. A comprehensive plan meets this need.

The contents of these plans are all-inclusive, general and long-range. "All-inclusive" means that the plan addresses all geographical parts of the community and all functional elements that can affect physical development. "General" means that it includes general policies and designations, not detailed regulations. "Long-range" means that the plan

looks beyond pressing current issues to the problems and possibilities of years in the future.

Comprehensive plans can be amended at a specific time of year called the yearly amendment cycle. Amendments may be initiated by private citizens and the jurisdiction. Jurisdiction Commissions may approve an amendment after the State Department of Community Affairs considers the proposed change to be in compliance with state law.

In addition, the Sarasota 2050 is a 50 year land use plan designed to manage and shape future growth in Sarasota County. Sarasota 2050's primary goals are preserving our county's natural, cultural, and physical resources while making all neighborhoods more livable.

City of North Port, City of Sarasota, City of Venice, Sarasota County Government, and Town of Longboat Key future land use maps may be found in Appendix G. Sarasota County Schools and Sarasota Memorial Hospital do not have comprehensive land use plans.

Multi-Jurisdictional Risk Assessment

The multi-jurisdictional risk assessment may be found in Table 9. Due to the topography of the County, the jurisdictions within Sarasota County are vulnerable to the same natural hazards with three exceptions. Coastal erosion and tsunamis only affect the City of Sarasota, City of Venice, Sarasota County Government, and the Town of Longboat Key because of their respective jurisdictional border with the Gulf of Mexico. A levee failure may impact the City of North Port and Sarasota County Government due to the reservoir located in an adjacent county that borders the two jurisdictions.

Section IV: Mitigation Strategy

A. Local Hazard Mitigation Goals

The overall goal of The Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group is to develop and maintain a "Disaster Resilient Community", through awareness and application of hazard mitigation policies and the identification, prioritization and achievement of cost-effective mitigation projects. In order to effectively and efficiently implement the strategy, the following goals and objectives or action items were established based upon the 2004 and 2014 versions of the LMS and were reviewed and updated in 2015:

Goal 1: Assess vulnerabilities and identify mitigation models for natural hazards relevant to Sarasota County.	
Objective 1:	Maintain up-to-date community-wide vulnerability assessment.
Objective 2:	Identify mitigation models and disseminate community-wide.
Goal 2: Identify, prioritize, and achieve cost-effective mitigation projects for the prevention and protection of lives, property, and natural resources within Sarasota County.	
Objective 1:	Identify projects to mitigate losses and meet the strategies of mitigation “Best Practices” for:
	Acquisition of hazard prone property and conversion to open space.
	Retrofitting existing buildings and facilities.
	Elevation of flood prone structures.
	Vegetative management and soil stabilization.
	Infrastructure protection measures.
	Storm Water management.
	Minor structural flood control projects.
	Post-disaster code enforcement activities.
Objective 2:	Educate stakeholders in mitigation grant criteria.
Objective 3:	Maintain up-to-date project list and supporting documentation.
Objective 4:	Timely distribute grant opportunity information to stakeholders.
Goal 3: Promote the continued participation in the National Flood Insurance Program and the Community Rating System.	
Objective 1:	Continue to contribute, review, and support local ordinances related to the floodplain regulations within the National Flood Insurance Program and jurisdictional Floodplain Management Plans.
Objective 2:	Maintain, support, and improve administrative requirements at the local jurisdiction.
Goal 4: Maintain and develop effective “Public Outreach” activities.	
Objective 1:	Maintain citizen informational and contact web site.
Objective 2:	Maintain and distribute Federal Emergency Management Agency and National Flood Insurance Program literature to the citizens of Sarasota County.
Objective 3:	Appropriately advertise all Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group and Regional Floodplain Management Planning and Coordination Committee meetings.
Goal 5: Maintain and increase participation in the Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group.	
Objective 1:	Distribute annual invitation to non-participating jurisdictions.
Objective 2:	Identify Non-profit and Profit Non-Governmental Organizations and distribute invitations to participate.
Objective 3:	Identify Neighborhood Associations and distribute invitations to participate.
Goal 6: Support mitigation activities and research projects within Sarasota County and the surrounding local, State of Florida and Federal jurisdictions.	
Objective 1:	Participate in adjoining County Local Mitigation Strategy meetings.

Objective 2:	Identify and participate in mitigation activities and projects at all jurisdictional levels.
Objective 3:	Encourage research and demonstration projects within Sarasota County.

B. Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Actions

The Sarasota County Unified Local Mitigation Strategy 2016 plan identifies and analyzes a wide range of mitigation actions and projects for the natural hazards that may affect the jurisdictions encompassed by this plan. Projects range from public outreach to reducing the effects of natural hazards on new and existing buildings. A complete list of mitigation projects and actions may be found in Appendix D.

C. Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Actions: National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Compliance

The communities of both incorporated and unincorporated Sarasota County have adopted, and continue eligibility in, the National Flood Insurance Program, which allows all of their residents to purchase Federal Flood Insurance and qualify for emergency assistance. Sarasota County Schools and Sarasota Memorial Hospital are legal jurisdictions in the State of Florida and may also purchase federal flood insurance through the respective eligible community. Tables 16A through 16C below summarize each participating community's involvement in the National Flood Insurance Program and Community Rating System (CRS) program as of May 1, 2014. CRS status changes are reported by FEMA twice a year on May 1st and October 1st. Those changes are posted to a website under "Communities and their Classes" visit <http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=3629> Additional information is provided in each jurisdiction's respective Floodplain Management Plan that may be found in Annexes A –E.

Table 16A Community Rating System Class

Jurisdiction	Date Joined NFIP	CRS Class	% of Savings	Office Designated as Floodplain Administrator
City of North Port	1981	6	20	Department of Public Works
City of Sarasota	7/30/71	6	20	Neighborhood and Development Services
City of Venice	7/30/71	6	20	Engineering Department
Sarasota County Government	12/71	5	25	Building Official
Town of Longboat Key		6	20	Town Manager

Table 16B National Flood Insurance Policies & Claims

Jurisdiction	# of Policies	Claims	
		#	\$
City of North Port	2,085	40	\$983,478.40
City of Sarasota	9,472	556	\$6,537,822
City of Venice	5,396	316	\$1,075,358
Sarasota County Government	47,222	774	\$24,681,623
Town of Longboat Key	11,691	754	\$5,429,665

Table 16C Flood Map Dates

Jurisdiction	Date of Current Effective Maps*
City of North Port	September 2, 1981
City of Sarasota	September 29, 1996
City of Venice	May 18, 1992
Sarasota County Government	September 3, 1992
Town of Longboat Key	8-15-83 (Sarasota) March 17, 2014 (Manatee)

* Effective and historic Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) are available both on line at www.msc.fema.gov . The printing of paper Flood Insurance Rate Maps was discontinued by FEMA on October 1, 2009, however these maps are required to be retained by the Floodplain Manager in each participating community. Paper FIRMs are also available at the following libraries for review Selby and Fruitville Libraries in Sarasota, Venice Library, Elsie Quirk Library in Englewood, and the North Port Library.

Draft Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps were released to the unincorporated and incorporated areas of Sarasota on December 15, 2014. A 90 Day Appeal and Comment period occurred January 30, 2015 and ended on April 30, 2015. Upon FEMA review and approval the draft map products are expected to become effective sometime in 2016. A second round of federal funding was also issued to the unincorporated and incorporated areas of Sarasota County to perform a coastal and tidal influence study which began in 2014 and is expected to be completed in 2018. In addition, Sarasota County Stormwater will continue with updates to the areas that were not digitally prepared for these products and will keep the public informed with public outreach as new products are available for review and eventual adoption.

The digital maps will include public comments about the riverine flood insurance study updates performed by both Sarasota County and SWFWMD, and utilize updated LiDAR (topography aerals) performed by the State of Florida

Sarasota County has developed an online High Risk Flood Zone interactive mapping application that allows all interested parties to search for County parcels by address and determine if the parcel is intersected by a PRELIMINARY FEMA-designated High Risk Flood Zone. The application results-window also provides links for more flood information and to the Sarasota County Property Appraiser.

<https://www.scgov.net/floodmaps/pages/default.aspx>

Local community flood study updates not subject to federal regulation 44 CFR have occurred and been adopted and used for regulation in Sarasota County unincorporated since 1994. This flood risk data and regulations associated are routinely made available to as a regular step of the permit process.

Each jurisdiction plans to continue to comply with the NFIP. Each participating jurisdiction will:

- Continue to enforce its adopted Floodplain Management Ordinance requirements, which include regulating all new development and substantial improvements in Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA).
- Continue to maintain all records pertaining to floodplain development, which shall be available for public inspection.
- Continue to notify the public when there are proposed changes to the floodplain ordinance or Flood Insurance Rate Maps.
- Maintain the map and Letter of Map Change repositories.
- Continue to promote Flood Insurance for all properties.

D. Implementation of Mitigation Actions

Each jurisdiction within the Sarasota County Unified Local Mitigation Strategy plan is able to submit mitigation actions and projects to the Chairperson of the LMS Work Group at any time during the calendar year. At the time of submission, each jurisdiction is required to complete and turn-in to the Chairperson of the LMS Work Group a Hazard Mitigation Project Evaluation Criteria Worksheet (Appendix C) in order for the project to be added to the Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group Project List.

The Hazard Mitigation Project Evaluation Criteria Worksheet located in Appendix C includes a wide-range of information related to a specific mitigation action or project. This information includes, but is not limited to: the responsible department, potential financial resources, timeframe of completion and the goals achieved. Also included is a cost-benefit review of each mitigation action or project. Ultimately, it is the responsibility of each jurisdiction's representative of the LMS Work Group to keep the Chairperson informed on the status of their mitigation actions and/or projects. At

a minimum, the LMS Work Group will conduct a review of the project list at the regularly scheduled December quarterly meeting to coincide with the January submissions of the project list to the Florida Division of Emergency Management.

As a benchmark for progress, completed mitigation actions and projects will be removed from the project list and placed in the Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group Successful Mitigation Projects booklet (Appendix E). Projects that are deferred will remain on the project list and a description will be listed as to why the project was deferred. A project that is identified to be deleted from the project list will remain on the project list for one reporting cycle along with a description as to why the project will be removed.

Jurisdictions wishing to submit a grant application for a specific action or project will have the project reviewed by the Project Ranking Committee. Mitigation actions and projects receive their final prioritization by the Project Ranking Committee for externally funded projects by the State of Florida and/or other Federal sources. Upon the completion of the ranking process, a general vote of the members of the LMS Work Group will be conducted to approve the ranking process.

E. Multi-Jurisdictional Mitigation Actions

Identifiable actions and projects for each jurisdiction are located in Appendix D. As a benchmark for progress, successful projects are identified in Appendix E, and deferred projects remain on the project list with a brief description as to why the project was deferred. A project that is identified to be deleted from the project list will remain on the project list for one reporting cycle along with a description as to why the project will be removed.

Section V: Plan Evaluation and Maintenance

A. Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating the Plan

Monitoring

The Sarasota County Emergency Management Division has the primary responsibility of monitoring and supporting the LMS Plan. This effort shall include technical and clerical support for the benefit of the LMS Work Group. The division will monitor the status of LMS-supported projects throughout the year; and on a semi-annual basis (i.e., January and June) will assess the Plan against the LMS Work Group and the Florida Division of Emergency Management established evaluation criteria to determine if any changes to the Plan are necessary. If, based on this cursory review, the Plan requires a further,

formal evaluation and update; the LMS Work Group Chair will call a LMS Plan Committee meeting. Additionally, if a significant event occurs in Sarasota County, for which a LMS-supported project may be eligible for grant funding, a special meeting of the LMS Plan Committee will be called by the Chair.

Evaluating

If no potential changes have been identified in the aforementioned Monitoring phase, the LMS Plan Committee will meet at least once annually to review and evaluate the LMS Plan against FDEM and LMS Work Group established evaluation criteria. The annual review will take place during the first quarter of each calendar year and no later than the second quarter of each calendar year to complete the review process prior to the onset of hurricane season.

The LMS Work Group evaluation criteria utilized by the Sarasota County Emergency Management Division and the LMS Work Group and/or the LMS Plan Committee are not limited to, but shall include:

1. Are there any new or changing laws, regulations or policies that require changes to the Local Mitigation Strategy?
2. Have there been any mandates from Federal, State or local agencies that require changes to the Local Mitigation Strategy?
3. Do the goals and objectives of the LMS Work Group address current and expected conditions for Sarasota County?
4. Have the nature, magnitude, and/or type of risks changed for Sarasota County?
5. Are current resources appropriate for implementing the plan?
6. Are there implementation challenges, such as technical, political, legal financial, or coordination issues with other agencies?
7. Have the outcomes occurred as expected?
8. Are the jurisdictions and other partners participating as originally planned?
9. Are there recommendations or lessons-learned from any incident or event during this review cycle?

Updating

In the event that the LMS Plan Committee determines an update or change to the LMS Plan is required, the committee will prepare the update or change, along

with supporting documentation, for this information to be presented to the LMS Work Group. The presentation for changes may be made at a regularly-scheduled meeting or a special meeting called by the Chair. The significance of the update or change will determine the LMS Work Group course of actions. If the actions are minor (determined by County administrator, City/Town manager or Work Group Chair) the LMS Work Group voting members can approve the update or change, and it will be adopted accordingly. If the actions are major (determined by County administrator, City/Town manager or Work Group Chair) the LMS Work Group voting members may approve the update or change, and each jurisdiction will complete their respective Resolution process.

As part of the annual review and update process for the five-year cycle, Table 17 identifies the tentative meeting date, attendees, and the minimum agenda items to be discussed.

Table 17 LMS Work Group Schedule

DATE	ATTENDEE	AGENDA ITEM
December 2010	Work Group	Review Projects & Action Items Review 27-P annual requirements
March 2011	Work Group	Review Jurisdiction Planning Mechanisms
June 2011	Work Group	Review Public Outreach Strategy
September 2011	Work Group	Review Risk Assessment
December 2011	Work Group	Review Projects & Action Items Review 27-P annual requirements
March 2012	Work Group	Review Jurisdiction Planning Mechanisms
June 2012	Work Group	Review Public Outreach Strategy
September 2012	Work Group	Review Risk Assessment
December 2012	Work Group	Review Projects & Action Items Review 27-P annual requirements
March 2013	Work Group	Review Jurisdiction Planning Mechanisms
June 2013	Work Group	Review Public Outreach Strategy
September 2013	Work Group	Review Risk Assessment
December 2013	Work Group	Review Projects & Action Items Review 27-P annual requirements Establish Planning Committee for Plan Update
January 2014	Planning Committee	Review Previous Planning Process
February 2014	Planning Committee	Draft Update Planning Process
March 2014	Work Group	Review Jurisdiction Planning Mechanisms
March 2014	Planning Committee	Review Identification of Hazards
April 2014	Planning Committee	Review Profile Hazards
May 2014	Planning Committee	Review Profile Hazards
June 2014	Work Group	Review Public Outreach Strategy
June 2014	Planning Committee	Review Profile Hazards
July 2014	Planning Committee	Review Vulnerability Assessment
August 2014	Planning Committee	Review Vulnerability Assessment
September 2014	Work Group	Review Risk Assessment
September 2014	Planning Committee	Review Repetitive Loss Program
October 2014	Planning Committee	Review Structures/Economic Loss

November 2014	Planning Committee	Review Development Trends
December 2014	Work Group	Review Projects & Action Items Review 27-P annual requirements
December 2014	Planning Committee	Review Goals and Objectives
January 2015	Planning Committee	Review Mitigation Actions
February 2015	Planning Committee	Review National Flood Insurance Program
March 2015	Work Group	Review Jurisdiction Planning Mechanisms
March 2015	Planning Committee	Review Plan Maintenance Process
April 2015	Planning Committee	Complete Draft for Review by Work Group
May 2015	Planning Committee	Review Draft Changes and Amendments
June 2015	Work Group	Review Public Outreach Strategy
June 2015	Planning Committee	Submit Draft Plan for Review
September 2015	Work Group	Review Risk Assessment
September 2015	Jurisdictions	Board Resolutions

Incorporation into Existing Planning Mechanisms

As part of the annual series of quarterly meetings of the Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group, members will dedicate at least one quarterly meeting to ensuring that the goals, objectives, priorities, projects, and actions established in this plan are maintained or incorporated into participating jurisdictions planning activities. In the event of an activity not meeting the established goals, objectives, priorities, projects, and actions, it is the responsibility of each jurisdiction member to ensure the appropriate changes are made through their individual jurisdiction change process. While not limited to, Table 18 below identifies other local planning mechanisms available for incorporating the mitigation requirements of the mitigation plan. At a minimum, the planning mechanisms listed in Table 18 will be reviewed at the designated quarterly meeting.

Table 18 LMS Incorporation into Existing Planning Mechanisms

Current Plans	City of North Port	City of Sarasota	City of Venice	Sarasota County	Sarasota County Schools	Sarasota Memorial Hospital	Town of Longboat Key
Comprehensive Plan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Floodplain Management Plan	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
Codes & Ordinances	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
Sarasota 2050	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
Local Mitigation Strategy Plan	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
Comprehensive	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Emergency Management Plan							
Capital Improvement Project List	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

The responsibility of identifying the appropriate methods or actions of incorporating the mitigation strategy into existing planning mechanisms rest with each jurisdiction's LMS Work Group representative. The process of incorporating the Local Mitigation Strategy into existing planning mechanisms begins with an audit by each jurisdiction of their plans to determine which mechanism is due for a required review or which mechanism was determined by their respective Administration for review in the upcoming year. This information is presented to the LMS Work Group at the regularly scheduled quarterly meeting to assist each jurisdiction in creating a strategy for incorporating the Sarasota County Unified Local Mitigation Strategy plan into these planning mechanisms. State of Florida Statutes and Administrative Law require specific procedures in order to enact change in many of these planning mechanisms, but each jurisdiction has their own unique way of implementing these requirements. Ultimately, it is the responsibility of each jurisdiction to implement the respective changes to their planning mechanisms, and it is the responsibility of the LMS Work Group to support and assist when possible, other members of the LMS Work Group in implementing these changes.

One of the key advantages of the Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group is that it is made up of a diverse group of job specialties ranging from professional planners, engineers, public works professionals, emergency management professionals and educators that operate on a daily basis in a diverse group of business environments. Membership includes representatives that range from a zoning official and public works professional whose collateral duties are that of the Community Rating System coordinator, two city engineers that are also the floodplain managers, and emergency management professionals who are all responsible for several other planning mechanisms.

The LMS Work Group has demonstrated the incorporation of the mitigation strategy into other planning mechanisms by combining the Local Mitigation Strategy Plan with each jurisdiction's Floodplain Management Plan in this document. In previous years, these planning tools were separate documents with each requiring their own jurisdictional board resolution. While this is an initial step, it has avoided the duplication of effort, duplication within the documents, and the requirement of two distinct board resolutions. The LMS Work Group and the Regional Floodplain Management Planning and Coordination Committee will continue to identify areas of common interest and requirements that can be documented in the LMS Plan to avoid further duplication and present a more refined document in the future.

Many of the members of the LMS Work Group were directly involved in the updating of the Sarasota County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan 2014 edition, in which the jurisdiction description in this plan is based upon. Additionally, the risk

assessment in the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan was initially based upon the 2010 LMS Plan and was modified to create an up-to-date risk assessment. This new risk assessment found in the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan was then utilized to create the foundation for this updated LMS plan.

Another keen aspect of the diversity within the LMS Work Group membership is all the County and municipality representatives are involved in the updating and maintenance of each jurisdiction's Comprehensive Plan. Florida Statute requires each jurisdiction to submit an Evaluation and Appraisal Report that has been approved by their respective Board to the Florida Department of Community Affairs for approval. Currently, the Cities of North Port and Venice and Sarasota County are in this review process, and the City of Sarasota and Town of Longboat Key will begin the review process in the upcoming year. These offsetting review cycles work to the advantage of the LMS Work Group by allowing the group to support one or two jurisdiction in the review process, instead of all at once.

Continued Public Involvement

The Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group is dedicated to public involvement in the hazard mitigation planning and review process, and continues to seek opportunities to increase the public's participation. In addition to Goal 4, and associated objectives of the Local Mitigation Strategy Goals and Objectives, the Work Group has established the standard and will continue to advertise all quarterly and special meetings, update and maintain comprehensive mitigation video, and form partnerships with other related entities to keep the public informed and, hopefully, create greater involvement. At a minimum, public outreach plans and opportunities will be discussed at one of the quarterly meetings. In addition, the Sarasota County web site will be available with the most up-to-date documentation and points of contact for the public.

The partnership forged by the LMS Work Group and the Regional Floodplain Management Planning and Coordination Committee will offer an increased opportunity for success in generating public involvement during activities such as the adoption process of the new Flood Insurance Rate Maps for Sarasota County. This partnership has also created a joint public outreach committee whose mission is to integrate the mitigation and Community Rating System outreach activities into one, in order to reduce expenditures and reach a greater number of community residents. A detailed description of the joint public outreach committee goals and activities may be found in Appendix I.

Section VI: Plan Adoption

The Sarasota County Clerk of the Circuit Court and each municipality's Clerk shall maintain original signed copies of the resolutions adopting the LMS Plan Update. All partners must follow the participation requirements described in Section I to remain in good standing with the Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy. An executed

adoption resolution along with compliance with LMS participation rules qualifies partners to submit qualified mitigation projects for federal funding consideration.

When this plan is approved by FDEM and FEMA the Sarasota County Board of County Commissioners will adopt the 2016 Sarasota County LMS. Following BoCC adoption each municipality and the School Board will also adopt the 2016 LMS. Each resolution will be available in Appendix A.

Benefits of Adoption

The Sarasota County LMS is a multi-jurisdictional plan that assesses the vulnerability of the County and its jurisdictions to hazards and elaborates on the risk associated with each type of hazard. It identifies and evaluates local mitigation efforts and their usefulness, as well as providing guidance for implementation at the jurisdictional level. Through adoption of this Plan, the County and its jurisdictions will be eligible for federal funds to carry out their mitigation actions. Adoption of this plan will provide the following benefits to both county and municipal governmental entities:

- Compliance with Administrative Rules 27P-6, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), requirements for local comprehensive emergency management plans to identify and describe hazard mitigation;
- Universal points from the National Flood Insurance Program's (NFIP) Community Rating System (CRS) Program for developing a Floodplain Management Program, which may help further reduce flood insurance premium rates for property owners;
- Access to the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Federal Mitigation Assistance grant programs;
- Compliance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000;
- Identify and prioritize projects for funding under the State of Florida's Residential Construction Mitigation Program, to help reduce losses from repetitive flooding damage;
- Set forth the guiding principles with which both the County and municipal governmental entities of Sarasota County will address the issue of all hazard mitigation;
- Identify the known hazards to which the County is vulnerable and the range of hazard impacts, and delineate the individual vulnerabilities of the various jurisdictions and population centers within the county;
- Develop a detailed method by which Sarasota County (municipalities, County government, and partners) can evaluate and prioritize proposed mitigation projects along with new federal requirements;
- Ensures jurisdictional plans are consistent and supportive;
- Expedites the receipt of pre-disaster and post-disaster grant funding; and
- Demonstrates a firm commitment to improving community health and safety.

Annex A: City of North Port Floodplain Management Plan



CITY OF NORTH PORT

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT PLAN

**Updated
November, 2015**

PREPARED BY

**Elizabeth Wong, P.E.
Stormwater Manager**

**Department of Public Works
1100 N. Chamberlain Boulevard
North Port FL 34286
Office : (941) 240-8321
Mobile: (941) 628-1475
e-mail: ewong@cityofnorthport.com**

Annex B: City of Sarasota Floodplain Management Plan



Floodplain Management Plan

2015-2020

Annex C: City of Venice Floodplain Management Plan



CITY OF VENICE

401 W. Venice Avenue, Venice, FL 34285

www.venicegov.com

(941) 486-2626

Fax (941) 480-3031

City of Venice

Floodplain Management Plan

Presented for Adoption by Venice City Council 9/22/2015

Prepared by City of Venice Engineering/Stormwater Department

Annex D: Sarasota County Floodplain Management Plan

SARASOTA COUNTY 2015 FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT PLAN

<i>Reporting Period:</i>	<i>2010-2015</i>
<i>Adoption Resolution No. 2016 - ____:</i>	<i>___/___/2016</i>
<i>Next Required Full Update:</i>	<i>October 1, 2020</i>
<i>Annual Report & Recertification:</i>	<i>Prior to October 1st</i>
<i>Jurisdiction:</i>	<i>Sarasota County Unincorporated Areas</i>
<i>Community Number:</i>	<i>121544</i>
<i>Floodplain Manager:</i>	<i>Kathleen Croteau, Interim Building Official</i>
<i>CRS Coordinator:</i>	<i>Desiree Companion, CFM</i>
<i>County Joined NFIP:</i>	<i>July 31, 1971</i>
<i>County Approved CRS Program:</i>	<i>October 1992</i>
<i>CRS Awarded Class 5:</i>	<i>May 1, 2007</i>
<i>NFIP Claims Paid:</i>	<i>\$24,681,623.00 (1/29/75 – Current)</i>
<i>Annual NFIP Discount</i>	<i>\$7,100,000</i>
<i>Number of NFIP Policies</i>	<i>42,931</i>
<i>Community Assistance Visit (CAV)</i>	<i>April 13, 2012</i>
<i>Community Assistance Contact (CAC)</i>	<i>February 11, 2009</i>
<i>CRS Audit Site Visits</i>	<i>December 3-4, 2014</i>
	<i>January 29, 2015</i>
<i>CRS Class 5 audit</i>	<i>Required every three (3) years</i>
<i>Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance No. 2012-010, adopted 04-11-2012</i>	

CONTENTS

1	Introduction	3
2	Voluntary Federal Programs	3
3	Historical Flooding.....	4
4	Floodplain Management	4
4.1	Goal 1: Accurately Map Flood Hazards	4
4.1.1	Federal Funding	5
4.1.2	Local and State Funding	6
4.2	Goal 2: Preserve Natural and Beneficial Functions of Floodplains.....	6
4.3	Goal 3: Promote and Regulate Wise Construction	6
4.4	Goal 4: Expand Flood Mitigation Outreach and Projects	7
5	Preventative Activities.....	7
5.1	Drainage System Maintenance	8
5.2	Automated Rain Monitoring Sensors (ARMS)	8
5.3	Level of Service.....	9
6	Integration with Other Plans	9
6.1	Sarasota County Comprehensive Plan	9
6.2	Sarasota 2050	10
6.3	Native Habitat Land Cover Map and Risk Assessment	10
6.4	Environmentally Sensitive Lands Protection Program (ESLPP) and Neighborhood Parkland Acquisition Program	10
6.5	Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan (PDRP).....	11
6.6	Land Management Master Plan	11
6.7	Watershed Management Plans.....	11
7	Repetitive Loss Plan	13
8	Public Outreach Strategy	19

FIGURES

Figure 1	Sarasota County Level of Service Criteria	9
Figure 2	Repetitive Loss Areas Analysis.....	14

TABLES

Table 1	Historical Flooding Events	4
Table 2	Causes of Repetitive Flooding	15
Table 3	Public Outreach Messages	20
Table 4	Target Groups	21
Table 5	LMS Meeting Schedule	23

1 INTRODUCTION

Sarasota County is a Gulf Coast community located on the west coast of Florida with an estimated population of over 390,000 permanent residents. The County occupies 590 square miles of land, with 35 miles of beach shoreline. There are more than 420 miles of rivers, streams, and canals within the county. In addition, there are 43 named lakes covering 2,091 acres, and over 70 square miles of estuaries and bays that support diverse habitats for plants and animals. A majority of the canals were constructed to function as agricultural drainage canals and were not designed to convey flows from developed areas. After World War II the county experienced significant growth and development along the shoreline, as well as other areas adjacent to water features.

The sub-tropical weather pattern in this region provides frequent extreme weather events including flooding from tropical depressions and hurricanes. Extreme and severe summer rains can cause flooding in various locations throughout the County. These events may pose a significant threat to life and property. Sarasota County has a proactive approach to help reduce the threats associated with these events through implementation of various activities to identify these hazards, assess the county's vulnerabilities, and develop solutions.

This Floodplain Management Plan provides a comprehensive overview of best management practices adopted and implemented by the County to improve flood risk reduction and flood protection for its residents, and to support other County regulatory, preservation, conservation, social, and economic needs. Sarasota County adopted the first Floodplain Management Plan in 1997. The current plan has been developed in conjunction with the multi-hazard, multi-jurisdictional Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Plan. The LMS represents the jurisdictions' commitment to reduce risk from natural hazards, and serves as a guide for decision makers as they commit resources to reducing the effects of natural hazards. Additionally, under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000), Federal law requires that each local jurisdiction prepare and adopt a jurisdiction-wide natural hazard mitigation plan as a condition of receiving project grant funds under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and the Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program. Currently, the LMS represents a partnership between Sarasota County, City of Sarasota, Town of Long Boat Key, City of North Port, and the City of Venice. Key participants in the plan also include the special jurisdictions of the Sarasota County Schools and the Sarasota Memorial Hospital. This plan is incorporated into the LMS as an appendix to describe certain elements specific to Unincorporated Sarasota County, and includes the County's Repetitive Loss Plan and public outreach strategy. The LMS plan was adopted by the Board of County Commissioners on September 28, 2010.

2 VOLUNTARY FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Sarasota County participates in the NFIP as a component of its overall effort to reduce exposure to flood risk and associated losses. The primary benefit of participation in the NFIP is that flood insurance is available to anyone living in Sarasota County.

Flood insurance coverage is generally unavailable from private insurers. The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) was approved by Congress in 1968 primarily to make flood insurance available to property owners with buildings located in Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA) identified on Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM). To qualify for participation, a community develops and adopts a regulatory program designed to reduce exposure to flood damage and, at a minimum, that conform to the minimum participating requirements of the NFIP (44CFR, Part 60.3). If conforming, flood insurance is available to anyone that lives in that community. Sarasota County fulfills these requirements through the County's Floodplain Damage Prevention Ordinance 2009-063 and Land Development Regulations. Sarasota

County first adopted its Ordinance (including FEMA's Flood Insurance Study and Flood Insurance Rate Maps) in December 1971.

In 1992, Sarasota County applied for and received credit via the Community Rating System (CRS) which, through outreach and other creditable activities, provides citizens with information regarding the quality of flood protection provided by the county. Very similar to the fire rating program which is used by the insurance industry to establish property insurance rates community wide, the CRS achieves the same by providing discounts on federal flood insurance premiums.

3 HISTORICAL FLOODING

Being a coastal county, Sarasota has experienced numerous floods throughout its history. The area is characterized by flat topography, consisting of many streams, rivers, lakes, sloughs, and wetlands, and is tidally influenced. The area is susceptible to hurricanes, tropical storms, and significant rain events that cause flooding throughout the county. Table 1 describes some of the historical flooding events in Sarasota County.

Table 1 Historical Flooding Events

Rainfall Date	Storm Name	Rainfall Amount (inches)
June 18, 1982	Un-Named Storm	6
September 1, 1985	Hurricane Elena	3
November 23, 1988	Tropical Storm Keith	1-3
June 23, 1992	Un-Named Storm	15-20
July 18, 1995	Un-Named Storm	9-11
November 14, 1997	Un-Named Storm	10
September 14, 2001	Tropical Storm Gabrielle	5-10
June 23, 2003	Un-Named Storm	8-10
September 6, 2004	Hurricane Frances	3-7

4 FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT

A floodplain is defined as any land area susceptible to being inundated by floodwaters from any source. Floodplain management is the operation of an overall program of corrective and preventative measures for reducing risk and the damages associated with floods. Floodplain management incorporates many elements, including emergency preparedness plans, flood-control programs, and floodplain regulations. The primary goals of this floodplain management plan include: 1) accurately mapping flood hazards and developing best management practices to reduce the risks associated with floods; 2) preserving the natural and beneficial functions of floodplains; 3) Promoting and regulating wise construction; and 4) Expanding flood mitigation outreach and projects.

4.1 GOAL 1: ACCURATELY MAP FLOOD HAZARDS

During the last 15 years, Sarasota County has been updating their flood hazard information to reflect changes that have occurred in the area. The County has also taken advantage of new data and technologies to more accurately assess flood hazards. The updated information is used to support wise

and sustainable construction and development that will reduce the risk of loss to life and property and to facilitate accurate flood insurance rating. The updates represent a collaborative effort between federal, state, and local governments. A significant portion of the funding for Sarasota County comes from our local stormwater utility. The various activities involving updates to the flood information for Sarasota County include:

July 1971	First I Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) produced by FEMA and adopted by Sarasota County. Sarasota County joined the National Flood Insurance Program.
May 1, 1984	Maps revised to change flood zones, and BFEs to reflect wave heights with 49 paper FIRMs.
September 3, 1992	FEMA FIS revisions to change BFEs, Zones, and to incorporate Coastal Barrier Resource Systems zones.
1994 through 2014	County/local flood risk studies conducted and adopted by the County.
2014	Federal funds and federal study of coastal and tidal influences initiated.
2015	Draft Map Modernization preliminary digital FIRMs delivered. Outreach to public conducted, and appeals compiled and submitted to FEMA on November 10, 2015.
2016-2018	Adoption of updated FIS/FIRMs and continued updates until all local flood risk data is merged. This activity is currently on-going.

The Letter of Final Determination resulting from the recently completed Map Modernization effort is anticipated to be issued by FEMA to the County in January of 2016 with the final adoption by the County of the FIS/FIRMs following in June of 2016.

Sarasota County continues to maintain and update the local flood risk information to better serve their residents. These updates include the following drainage basins (including the scheduled completion dates):

- Phillippi Creek / Little Sarasota Bay – 2016
- Lemon Bay - 2016
- Cow Pen Slough – 2017
- Upper Myakka River – 2018
- Lower Myakka River / Howard Creek – 2018

In addition, the coastal and tidal studies initiated by FEMA are scheduled to be completed in 2018.

4.1.1 FEDERAL FUNDING

Map Modernization

Federal funds were allocated in FY03 to the Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) via the Map Modernization initiative in support of a national endeavor to update flood insurance studies and digitize paper FIRMs. Draft FIRMs were delivered to Sarasota County on

December 15, 2014. An Appeal/Comment Period occurred January 30 – April 30, 2015. Formal appeal data were submitted to FEMA on April 29, 2015.

Risk Map

Federal funds were allocated for FEMA to conduct a coastal and tidal analysis with work beginning in 2014. Anticipated delivery of product to Sarasota County is in 2018.

4.1.2 LOCAL AND STATE FUNDING

Since 1994, Sarasota County has conducted community-wide and local flood studies in partnership with various local and state agencies. State and local funds were used to model and update this data as land use, stormwater improvements and large developments have occurred. This year, stormwater funding was used to support:

- Consultant Appeal/Comment compilation and submittal
- Outreach
- Internal web based GIS program created for user-friendly interpretation of the FEMA maps
- 10+ Fact Sheets
- Open Houses and Presentation conducted between January – April 30, 2015 serving almost 2,000 citizens
- 1,000+ telephone calls, emails and written assistance (for those without computers).

4.2 GOAL 2: PRESERVE NATURAL AND BENEFICIAL FUNCTIONS OF FLOODPLAINS

Sarasota County's floodplain (as defined for flood protection) using federal and local study data is estimated to be approximately 80,000 acres. The Stormwater Utility along with Sarasota County Geographic Information System (GIS) staff continues to develop and collect data that will facilitate scheduled tracking (i.e. quarterly, annually, etc.) of both positive and negative impacts on these valuable floodplain functions. In addition, Sarasota County conducts numerous watershed management plan studies that aim to reduce the impacts of flooding to its residents and protect the habitat and floodplain functions of its natural systems. These studies often result in capital improvement projects to help mitigate flooding issues. In addition, projects are identified that have multiple benefits, including the potential to restore natural systems.

County staff will continue to explore process improvements for data collection and reporting that conform to the CRS definitions for Open Space, Low Density Zoning, etc.

4.3 GOAL 3: PROMOTE AND REGULATE WISE CONSTRUCTION

The Florida Building Code (FBC 2010) – ASCE 24-05 incorporated many of the minimum floodplain management requirements for the NFIP. It also provides local communities the opportunity to incorporate higher standards. For example, Sarasota County requires consideration of flood risk identified by local stormwater studies and not published on the County's FIRMs. The County's goal is to enforce one-foot freeboard for all properties within the 100-year floodplains identified in these local study areas. In addition, the FBC 2010 references a higher standard - freeboard for commercial properties and multi-family (4+ family) dwellings. The proposed FBC 2015 may add required freeboard (one foot higher than known Design Flood Elevation) for all residential properties.

The County is currently updating the flood hazard information as part of the watershed management plan updates. More current and accurate flood hazard map information is maintained on the County's GIS and made accessible to both County staff and the public. This data will greatly enhance the ability for County

staff and the public to be aware of and/or investigate the county's more vulnerable locations, and to construct and/or develop accordingly to avoid increasing risk to life and property.

The County will continue to explore and develop process improvements for educating its residents on the benefits of wise construction practices to help reduce damage and losses due to flooding.

4.4 GOAL 4: EXPAND FLOOD MITIGATION OUTREACH AND PROJECTS

The CRS Coordinator provides annual outreach efforts that target historic flood loss areas. These activities included:

- Presentations to the public about the flood risks and maintaining proper flood insurance
- Collaboration with real estate, insurance and lender professionals
- Preparation of 12 Fact Sheets in the eight months associated with the production of new FIRMs
- Face-to-face flood information meetings with over 2,000 residents
- Map Information Services
- Flood Protection Assistance Services
- 1,000+ telephone calls (with the assistance of the Call Center) to provide information pertaining to flooding
- Emails and written responses to residents inquiring about flooding

Additionally, the CRS Coordinator frequently conducts site visits to help residents investigate ways to prevent damage from flooding to their structures. The Coordinator applies for federal mitigation grant assistance and serves as the project manager for those awards.

The County will continue to seek community partnerships and public participation, and pursue branding of coordinated and consistent outreach messages with surrounding communities and all departments.

5 PREVENTATIVE ACTIVITIES

Sarasota County continues to engage in the following mitigation practices:

PREVENTION

1. Planning and Zoning
2. Building Code Enforcement
3. Open Space Preservation
4. Floodplain Regulation
5. Stormwater Management Regulation
6. Drainage System Maintenance
7. Capital Improvement Program
8. Enforcing Setback Standards

EMERGENCY SERVICES

1. Warning System Maintenance and Testing
2. Emergency Response Equipment Procurement
3. Shelter Operations Development
4. Evacuation Planning and Management
5. Emergency Response Training/Exercising
6. Installing Temporary Storm Shutters

NATURAL RESOURCE PROTECTION

1. Floodplain Protection
2. Watershed Management
3. Riparian Buffer Establishment
4. Dune and Beach Restoration
5. Erosion and Sediment Control
6. Wetland Preservation / Restoration
7. Habitat Preservation

STRUCTURAL PROJECTS

1. Detention/retention Basin Construction and

8. Forest Management
9. Slope Stabilization

PUBLIC INFORMATION

1. Public Outreach
2. Speaker Series/Demonstration Events
3. Hazard Map Information
4. Real Estate Disclosure
5. School Children Education Programs
6. Hazard Exhibitions

PROPERTY PROTECTION

1. Acquisition
2. Relocation
3. Building Elevation
4. Critical Facilities Protection
5. Retrofitting
6. Storm Shutters
7. Flood Insurance

5.1 DRAINAGE SYSTEM MAINTENANCE

Stormwater Utilities provide for a portion of inspections and maintenance monitoring of ponds or other stormwater facilities within the private sector that relate to stormwater utility assessments. Sarasota County Operations support the regions of North and South County, as well as, the City of Sarasota in routine and emergency maintenance of the drainage system. The County maintains 723 miles of county canals as well as 32 miles of canals for the City of Sarasota. There are also 267 channel control structures, and 15,164 inlets, catch basins and grates that we maintain. Routine maintenance is provided by a combination of county staff and private contractors. Maintenance activities include mowing, debris removal from canals and ditches, regrading of swales and ditches, culvert replacement and canal bank restorations. Utilizing the Maximo software, residents who call in with a flood complaint are immediately issued a work order. Inventory of the system is verified by staff and recorded in a GIS layer.

5.2 AUTOMATED RAIN MONITORING SENSORS (ARMS)

Sarasota County uses the Sarasota Water Atlas website to provide up-to-date (as well as archived) information about waterbodies. Information comes in the form of maps, raw data, reports, photos and depictions of data in various forms (maps and graphics). The Atlas is budgeted by the Stormwater Environmental Utility to satisfy the requirements of the NPDES permit and also to provide information to the public in a transparent and automatic way.

The Automated Rainfall Monitoring System currently consists of 52 remote monitoring stations located throughout Sarasota County (Appendix A). Stations (see Appendix B) record rainfall and water level information, and send this data in real time to a central receiving station located at 1660 Ringling Blvd. Remote stations are located in rivers and creeks in the county. Larger rivers, such as the Myakka River, have several stations. Additional stations are located at sites that are of special interest and to insure good spatial coverage in the county. Five of the stations record meteorological data.

Rain and water level data are recorded hourly. During events, rainfall is recorded in increments of 0.10 inch. Rainfall rates that exceed 1.00 inch per hour generate an alert and an email notification is sent to jbanner@scgov.net and Impact Weather (the County's weather service). Water level increases of 0.5 feet per hour also generate an alert.

This data is provided to the public via the Sarasota County Water Atlas website. The ARMS program allows interested persons to see how rainfall varies throughout the County and helps them understand rain and water level conditions in their specific areas of interest.

5.3 LEVEL OF SERVICE

Environmental Services, Surface Water Planning and Regulatory departments work closely with SWFWMD. The flood insurance studies, updates and modeling serve as tools to make recommendations for feasible projects that will alleviate structure flooding to meet the current Level of Service (LOS). They also provide data for development reviews.

For riverine flooding, as directed and established by elected officials, the current LOS (**Error! Reference source not found.**) is defined for the one percent (1%) chance (a/k/a 100-year) storm event. For Sarasota County the approximate equivalent is ten (10) inches of rainfall in a 24-hour period. This aligns with the current federal regulations and NFIP requirements, which are based also on a 100-year storm.

Figure 1 Sarasota County Level of Service Criteria



6 INTEGRATION WITH OTHER PLANS

This plan is integrated with other plans that contain floodplain management elements. These plans include the County's Comprehensive Plan, Sarasota 2050, Native Habitat Land Cover Map and Risk Assessment, Environmentally Sensitive Lands Protection Program and Neighborhood Parkland Acquisition Program, Sarasota County Flood Warning and Response Plan, and various watershed management plans.

6.1 SARASOTA COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

The Sarasota County Comprehensive Plan provides the policy direction used in framing land use decision and growth management initiatives. The entire document is available by request or online at www.scgov.net/PlanningandDevelopment/CompPlan. Chapter 2, Environmental Services, Chapter 4, Watershed Management, and Chapter 9, Future Land Use include policy direction to support the NFIP and CRS programs and provisions to address the challenges for development in the floodplain and protection of natural drainage features. Policies in the Environmental Plan recognize the necessity to address stormwater management with consideration for natural drainage features. Policies in the Future Land Use Plan require new development to be consistent with master plans for drainage basins, as they are adopted, and prohibit development in floodplains that would adversely affect the function of the floodplain or degrade the water quality of associated water bodies.

The Comprehensive Plan Chapter 4, Watershed Management also adopted the Water Budget approach. Sarasota County's natural system restoration efforts are ultimately intended to restore a more natural freshwater flow regime from the watershed to their receiving estuaries and bays. The intended basis of measurement for success of these hydrologic restoration efforts, consistent with recent objectives defined by the CHNEP are as follows:

- Quantify the existing water budget – existing monthly inflows and outflows to the estuary.
- Estimate the “predevelopment” or natural systems' water budget monthly inflows and outflows to the estuary.

In addition, the Sarasota County Comprehensive Plan Chapter 4, Watershed Management, Water Policy, 2.3.2., Section IV states:

Sarasota County shall provide design standards for low impact development (LID) measures to mitigate the effect of impervious surfaces and stormwater pollutants on increased runoff volumes. LID design measures may include, but are not limited to, retention with bio-filtration, pervious pavement systems, green roofs, rainwater/stormwater harvesting, etc.

Sarasota County's Low Impact Development Guidance Document supports Sarasota County's goal of applying the LID concept and design where feasible to enhance existing stormwater management measures and reduce the adverse impacts of land development projects on the County's natural resources (see <https://www.scgov.net/WaterServices/Pages/LowImpactDevelopment.aspx>). The Land Development Regulation Ordinance and Zoning Ordinance were also updated to eliminate any conflicts to implementing Low Impact Development concepts in Sarasota County.

6.2 SARASOTA 2050

This is a 50 year land use plan to manage and shape future growth in Sarasota County. Sarasota 2050's primary goals are preserving the county's natural, cultural and physical resources, and making all neighborhoods, old and new, more livable and resilient. Incentive-based and voluntary, not regulation-driven, this addition to the county's comprehensive plan grants density bonuses (increased number of dwelling units allowed) to landowners who preserve open space, agriculture and environmentally sensitive land and build new, compact, mixed use, walkable developments in appropriate areas.

6.3 NATIVE HABITAT LAND COVER MAP AND RISK ASSESSMENT

Adopted in 2008, the plan consists of three principal components: 1) develop a GIS-based native habitat land cover map; 2) perform a change analysis to identify habitat pressures; and 3) assess risk to native habitats by examining habitat loss and the primary factors that contribute to the loss.

6.4 ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE LANDS PROTECTION PROGRAM (ESLPP) AND NEIGHBORHOOD PARKLAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM

These plans are voter-approved and taxpayer-funded programs designed to acquire and protect natural lands and parklands. In March 1999, voters approved the ESLPP to protect native habitats by a 0.25 mil ad valorem tax collected through 2019. In November 2005, voters approved a second referendum extending the program through 2029, and expanding the county's land protection efforts to include neighborhood parkland acquisitions. As of 2007 report, a total of 16,309 acres have been acquired.

6.5 POST-DISASTER REDEVELOPMENT PLAN (PDRP)

Sarasota County adopted the PDRP on July 7, 2015. This plan identifies policies, operational strategies and decisions that affect long-term recovery and redevelopment after a disaster. It emphasizes pre-event actions for hazard mitigation, and community improvement consistent with the local comprehensive plan.

6.6 LAND MANAGEMENT MASTER PLAN

The Land Management Plan provides guidelines for managing natural areas for conservation or preservation in Sarasota County. It also provides private landowners and other public agencies a framework for encouraging and sustaining the natural environment. The plan focuses on proactive, rather than reactive, land management activities at the community and landscape levels throughout the County.

6.7 WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PLANS

Sarasota County conducts a “holistic” approach to watershed planning, incorporating floodplain management planning, water quality and conservation. Watersheds are areas of land with waterways that flow to a common destination. These watershed management plans provide a tool to evaluate existing flood hazards, and develop best management practices to reduce the risks associated with flooding and improve the water quality and natural systems. The following descriptions highlight the characteristics of the watersheds.

The **Dona and Roberts Bay Watershed** spans a total of 97.4 square miles, 90% of which lies within Sarasota County. The area within the county, totaling 87.4 square miles, is the only portion of the watershed for which information is available on the Sarasota County Water Atlas. The watershed contains 24 named lakes/ponds, 16 named rivers/streams/canals and five (5) named bays/bayous. Drainage basins include: Cow Pen Slough; Fox Creek, Curry Creek; Donna/Roberts Bay Coastal; Hatchett Creek and Island of Venice.

Drainage basins / local flood studies either completed or under contract:

1. Shakett Creek
2. Fox Creek
3. Cow Pen Slough
4. Curry Creek
5. Hatchett Creek

The **Lemon Bay Watershed** spans a total of 74.5 square miles, 71% of which lies within Sarasota County. The area within the county, totaling 52.6 square miles, is the only portion of the watershed for which information is available on the Sarasota County Water Atlas. The watershed contains 82 named lakes/ponds, 12 named rivers/ streams/canals and 2 named bays/bayous. Drainage basins include: Ainger Creek; Alligator Creek; Forked Creek; Gottfried Creek; Lemon Bay Coastal and Woodmere Creek.

Drainage basins / local flood studies either completed or under contract:

1. Alligator Creek
2. Woodmere Creek
3. Forked Creek
4. Gottfried Creek
5. Ainger Creek

The **Little Sarasota Bay Watershed** is located within Sarasota County and spans 43.9 square miles. The watershed contains 34 named lakes/ponds, 8 named rivers/streams /canals and 4 named

bays/bayous. Drainage basins include: Catfish Creek; Clower Creek; Elligraw Bayou; Holiday Bayou; Little Sarasota Bay Coastal; Matheny Creek; North Creek; and South Creek.

Drainage basins / local flood studies either completed or under contract:

1. Matheny Creek
2. Elligraw Bayou
3. Holliday Bayou
4. Clower Creek
5. Catfish Creek
6. North Creek
7. South Creek

The **Manatee River Watershed** spans a total of 362.0 square miles, 2% of which lies within Sarasota County. The area within the county, totaling 8.9 square miles, is the only portion of the watershed for which information is available on the Sarasota County Water Atlas. The watershed contains 33 named lakes/ponds, 43 named rivers/streams /canals and 2 named bays/bayous. Drainage basins include: Cypress Strand; East Fork of the Manatee River; Gilley Creek; Lake Manatee; Lower Braden River; Lower Gamble Creek; Manatee River-Warner Bayou; North Fork Manatee River; and Upper Braden River.

Drainage basins / local flood studies either completed or under contract:

1. Braden River

The **Myakka River Watershed** spans a total of 593.8 square miles, 53% of which lies within Sarasota County. The area within the county, totaling 314.7 square miles, is the only portion of the watershed for which information is available on the Sarasota County Water Atlas. The watershed contains 17 named lakes/ponds, and 59 named rivers/streams/canals. Drainage basins include: Big Slough Canal; Curry Creek; Deer Prairie Creek; East Cocoplum Waterway; Harris Camp; Howard Creek; Lake Myakka; Lower Myakka River; Maple Creek; Mossy Island Slough; Mud Lake Slough; North Cocoplum Waterway; Oglegy Creek; Owen Creek; south Cocoplum Waterway; Tatum Sawgrass Swamp; Tippecanoe Bay; West Cocoplum Waterway; Wildcat Slough; and Wingate Creek.

Drainage basins / local flood studies either completed or under contract:

1. Lower Myakka River
2. Upper Myakka River
3. Deer Prairie Slough
4. Big Slough

The **Sarasota Bay Watershed** spans a total of 161.4 square miles, 60% of which lies within Sarasota County. The area within the county, totaling 96.4 square miles, is the only portion of the watershed for which information is available on the Sarasota County Water Atlas. The watershed contains 176 named lakes/ponds, 31 named rivers/streams /canals and 12 named bays/bayous. Drainage basins include: Hudson Bayou; Palma Sola Bay Frontal; Phillippi Creek; Roberts Bay Frontal; Sarasota Bay Coastal; and Whitaker Bayou.

Drainage basins / local flood studies either completed or under contract:

1. Whitaker Bayou
2. Hudson Bayou
3. Business District
4. Phillippi Creek

7 REPETITIVE LOSS PLAN

Sarasota County performed a repetitive loss areas analysis using the most recent repetitive loss properties data from FEMA, with the goal of reducing the number of repetitive loss properties within Sarasota County. A Repetitive Loss Structure is an NFIP-insured structure that has had at least two paid flood losses of more than \$1,000 each in any 10-year period since 1978. A Severe Repetitive Loss Structure is defined as a residential property that is covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and (a) that has at least four NFIP claim payments (including building and contents) over \$5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds \$20,000; or (b) for which at least two separate claims payments (building payments only) have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. For both (a) and (b) above, at least two of the referenced claims must have occurred within any ten-year period, and must be greater than 10 days apart. Sarasota County has 14 Severe Repetitive Loss Properties.

Sarasota County is deemed a Class C community in the Community Rating System program and is required to have a floodplain management plan or area analyses for its repetitive loss area(s).

Stormwater Utility and the CRS Coordinator adhere to the data pertaining to SRL and RPL as protected under the Federal Privacy Act of 1974.

Sarasota County mapped the repetitive loss properties and evaluated nearby properties with the same potential for flooding. The repetitive loss areas include the properties on the repetitive loss list and all nearby properties that may experience similar flooding conditions. The repetitive loss areas were delineated based on compilation of the following data:

- Repetitive loss properties and data (e.g., number of losses and associated cost).
- LiDAR (elevation data, land slope).
- Conveyance system components (e.g., location and size of stormwater pipes, ditches, storage basins, work requests).
- Floodplains (e.g., WMP studies and FIRMs).
- Storm surge areas.
- Street view.

Figure 2 illustrates the repetitive loss areas identified by the analysis. Flooding occurrences in these areas were due to significant storm events combined with structures being located in or around water bodies. The terrain characteristics with respect to these structures can be described as low-lying areas with a high depth to the water table. Table 2 describes the causes of flooding for these repetitive loss areas as they relate to significant storms.

Figure 2 Repetitive Loss Areas Analysis

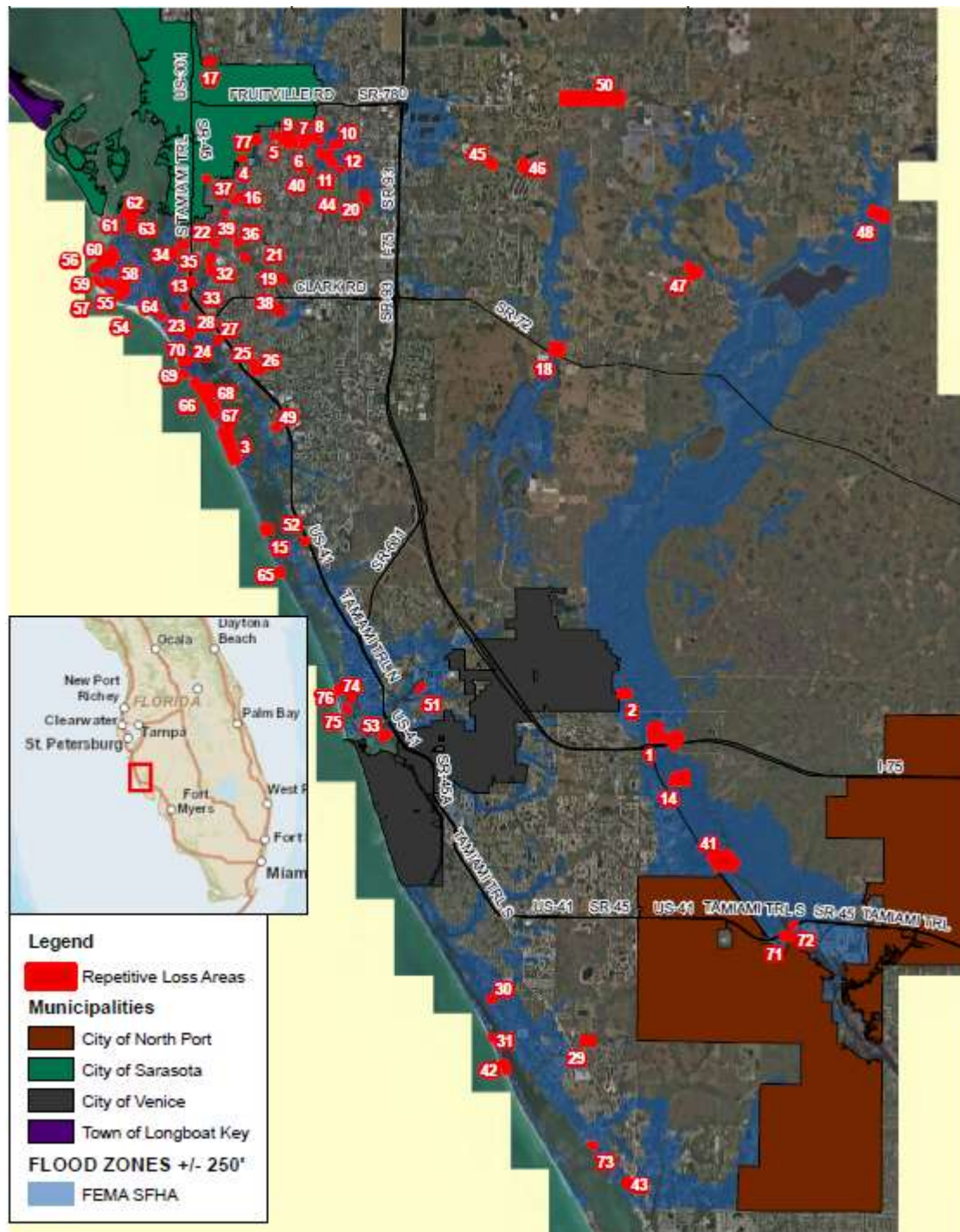


Table 2 Causes of Repetitive Flooding

Repetitive Loss Area Map ID	Building Count	Causes of Repetitive Flooding
1	50-100	- Hurricane Gabrielle; Five to ten inches of rainfall, storm surge and wave action. - Storms April through July; Eight to ten inches of rainfall. Waters did not recede for over 30 days in some parts of county. - Tropical Depression One; Excess of 20 inches of rainfall.
2	<50	- Hurricane Gabrielle; Five to ten inches of rainfall, storm surge and wave action. - Tropical Depression One; Excess of 20 inches of rainfall.
3	150-200	- Hurricane Gabrielle; Five to ten inches of rainfall, storm surge and wave action. - Tropical Storm Josephine
4	<50	Tropical Depression One; Excess of 20 inches of rainfall.
5	<50	Tropical Depression One; Excess of 20 inches of rainfall.
6	250-300	Storms April through July; Eight to ten inches of rainfall. Waters did not recede for over 30 days in some parts of county.
7	<50	Storms April through July; Eight to ten inches of rainfall. Waters did not recede for over 30 days in some parts of county.
8	<50	Tropical Depression One; Excess of 20 inches of rainfall.
9	<50	Tropical Depression One; Excess of 20 inches of rainfall.
10	<50	Tropical Depression One; Excess of 20 inches of rainfall.
11	<50	Tropical Depression One; Excess of 20 inches of rainfall.
12	<50	- Tropical Depression One; Excess of 20 inches of rainfall. - Tropical Storm Dean; Nine to eleven inches of rainfall.
13	<50	Subtropical Storm One; Approximately six inches of rainfall, storm surge and wave action.
14	<50	- Hurricane Gabrielle; Five to ten inches of rainfall, storm surge and wave action. - Storms April through July; Eight to ten inches of rainfall. Waters did not recede for over 30 days in some parts of county. Storms April through July; Eight to ten inches of rainfall. Waters did not recede for over 30 days in some parts of county.
15	<50	Subtropical Storm One; Approximately six inches of rainfall, storm surge and wave action.
16	<50	Tropical Depression One; Excess of 20 inches of rainfall.
17	<50	Tropical Depression One; Excess of 20 inches of rainfall.
18	<50	Tropical Storm Dean; Nine to eleven inches of rainfall.
19	<50	Tropical Storm Dean; Nine to eleven inches of rainfall.
20	100-150	- Tropical Depression One; Excess of 20 inches of rainfall. - Tropical Storm Dean; Nine to eleven inches of rainfall.

Repetitive Loss Area Map ID	Building Count	Causes of Repetitive Flooding
21	<50	Tropical Storm Dean; Nine to eleven inches of rainfall.
22	<50	- Tropical Depression One; Excess of 20 inches of rainfall. - Tropical Storm Dean; Nine to eleven inches of rainfall.
23	<50	Tropical Storm Dean; Nine to eleven inches of rainfall.
24	<50	Tropical Depression One; Excess of 20 inches of rainfall.
25	<50	Tropical Depression One; Excess of 20 inches of rainfall.
26	50-100	Tropical Depression One; Excess of 20 inches of rainfall.
27	<50	Tropical Depression One; Excess of 20 inches of rainfall.
28	<50	Tropical Storm Dean; Nine to eleven inches of rainfall.
29	<50	
30	<50	Tropical Depression One; Excess of 20 inches of rainfall.
31	<50	
32	<50	Tropical Storm Dean; Nine to eleven inches of rainfall.
33	<50	Tropical Storm Dean; Nine to eleven inches of rainfall.
34	<50	Tropical Depression One; Excess of 20 inches of rainfall.
35	<50	Tropical Storm Dean; Nine to eleven inches of rainfall.
36	<50	Tropical Storm Dean; Nine to eleven inches of rainfall.
37	<50	Tropical Storm Dean; Nine to eleven inches of rainfall.
38	<50	Tropical Storm Dean; Nine to eleven inches of rainfall.
39	<50	Tropical Depression One; Excess of 20 inches of rainfall.
40	<50	Storms April through July; Eight to ten inches of rainfall. Waters did not recede for over 30 days in some parts of county.
41	650-700	Storms April through July; Eight to ten inches of rainfall. Waters did not recede for over 30 days in some parts of county.
42	<50	
43	<50	
44	<50	Tropical Depression One; Excess of 20 inches of rainfall.
45	<50	Hurricane Gabrielle; Five to ten inches of rainfall, storm surge and wave action.
46	<50	Hurricane Gabrielle; Five to ten inches of rainfall, storm surge and wave action.
47	<50	
48	<50	Storms April through July; Eight to ten inches of rainfall. Waters did not recede for over 30 days in some parts of county.
49	<50	Tropical Storm Dean; Nine to eleven inches of rainfall.
50	50-100	
51	<50	Tropical Depression One; Excess of 20 inches of rainfall.
52	<50	Tropical Storm Dean; Nine to eleven inches of rainfall.
53	<50	Tropical Depression One; Excess of 20 inches of rainfall.
54	<50	Hurricane Elena; Approximately three inches of rainfall, storm surge and wave action.

Repetitive Loss Area Map ID	Building Count	Causes of Repetitive Flooding
55	150-200	▪ Subtropical Storm One; Approximately six inches of rainfall, storm surge and wave action. ▪ Hurricane Elena; Approximately three inches of rainfall, storm surge and wave action. ▪ Hurricane Gabrielle; Five to ten inches of rainfall, storm surge and wave action. ▪ Tropical Storm Dean; Nine to eleven inches of rainfall. ▪ Tropical Storm Josephine
56	<50	▪ Tropical Depression One; Excess of 20 inches of rainfall.
57	<50	▪ Tropical Depression One; Excess of 20 inches of rainfall.
58	<50	▪ Tropical Depression One; Excess of 20 inches of rainfall.
59	<50	▪ Hurricane Gabrielle; Five to ten inches of rainfall, storm surge and wave action.
60	100-150	▪ Hurricane Gabrielle; Five to ten inches of rainfall, storm surge and wave action. ▪ Tropical Depression One; Excess of 20 inches of rainfall. ▪ Tropical Storm Dean; Nine to eleven inches of rainfall.
61	<50	▪ Subtropical Storm One; Approximately six inches of rainfall, storm surge and wave action.
62	<50	▪ Tropical Storm Dean; Nine to eleven inches of rainfall.
63	<50	▪ Hurricane Elena; Approximately three inches of rainfall, storm surge and wave action. ▪ Subtropical Storm One; Approximately six inches of rainfall, storm surge and wave action. ▪ Tropical Storm Dean; Nine to eleven inches of rainfall. ▪ Tropical Storm Josephine
64	<50	▪ Hurricane Elena; Approximately three inches of rainfall, storm surge and wave action. ▪ Tropical Depression One; Excess of 20 inches of rainfall.
65	<50	▪ Subtropical Storm One; Approximately six inches of rainfall, storm surge and wave action.
66	50-100	▪ Hurricane Elena; Approximately three inches of rainfall, storm surge and wave action. ▪ Subtropical Storm One; Approximately six inches of rainfall, storm surge and wave action. ▪ Tropical Depression One; Excess of 20 inches of rainfall. ▪ Tropical Storm Josephine
67	<50	▪ Tropical Depression One; Excess of 20 inches of rainfall. ▪ Un-named storm; Ten inches of rainfall.
68	<50	▪ Hurricane Elena; Approximately three inches of rainfall, storm surge and wave action.
69	<50	▪ Subtropical Storm One; Approximately six inches of rainfall, storm surge and wave action.
70	50-100	▪ Tropical Depression One; Excess of 20 inches of rainfall. ▪ Tropical Storm Dean; Nine to eleven inches of rainfall.

Repetitive Loss Area Map ID	Building Count	Causes of Repetitive Flooding
71	50-100	▪ Hurricane Elena; Approximately three inches of rainfall, storm surge and wave action. ▪ Hurricane Frances; County experienced four back-to-back hurricanes between August and September of 2004. ▪ Hurricane Gabrielle; Five to ten inches of rainfall, storm surge and wave action. ▪ Tropical Storm Josephine ▪ Tropical Storm Keith; One to three inches of rainfall, storm surge and wave action.
72	<50	▪ Hurricane Elena; Approximately three inches of rainfall, storm surge and wave action. ▪ Hurricane Frances; County experienced four back-to-back hurricanes between August and September of 2004. ▪ Hurricane Gabrielle; Five to ten inches of rainfall, storm surge and wave action. ▪ Tropical Storm Josephine ▪ Tropical Storm Keith; One to three inches of rainfall, storm surge and wave action.
73	<50	▪ Tropical Depression One; Excess of 20 inches of rainfall.
74	<50	▪ Tropical Depression One; Excess of 20 inches of rainfall.
75	<50	▪ Storms April through July; Eight to ten inches of rainfall. Waters did not recede for over 30 days in some parts of county. ▪ Tropical Storm Dean; Nine to eleven inches of rainfall.
76	<50	▪ Storms April through July; Eight to ten inches of rainfall. Waters did not recede for over 30 days in some parts of county. ▪ Tropical Storm Dean; Nine to eleven inches of rainfall.
77	<50	▪ Tropical Depression One; Excess of 20 inches of rainfall. ▪ Tropical Storm Dean; Nine to eleven inches of rainfall.

Sarasota County implements the following activities to help reduce the number of repetitive losses within the County.

Activity No. 1: Monitor and analyze data through Annual Review. The Repetitive Loss Plan consists of conducting an annual review of the national repetitive loss property data for errors and/or changes as result of either private or public mitigation, and provide for reporting as required. Retain and periodically photograph said properties as a document status source. GIS maps shall be updated and maintained to reflect data and used for planning purposes. Details of these statistics shall remain protected through the U.S. Federal Privacy Act and used solely for purposes of mitigation planning. Information as to a rise or decline in repetitive loss properties and/or flood insurance activity may be reported as required on an annual basis. County staff has taken a scientific approach (through watershed management plans) to determine the causes and/or sources of flooding and make recommendations for viable solutions for flooding as appropriate with the Level of Service.

Activity No. 2: Education. The CRS Coordinator will maintain continued contact with those persons who own structures at risk in the identified floodplains and flood prone areas, such as the Repetitive Loss areas, and provide education and information to those residents either via letters and/or meetings, brochures, speaking opportunities or activities occurring within the neighborhoods that have historically suffered repetitive loss. Special attention as directed through congressional definition and funding will be given to reduce the number of those structures deemed as “severe repetitive loss”. Education may include the provision of flood loss data including flood history, sources of flooding, mitigation techniques and up-to date information about FEMA/State grant opportunities. The CRS Coordinator will continue to assist residents and/or commercial property owners with mitigation and encourage both private and public mitigation actions that will reduce potential flood losses.

Activity No. 3. Grant Application and Project Management. The CRS Coordinator shall continue to pursue mitigation grant opportunities through state and federal application and assure the county has fulfilled any pre-requisite requirements to maintain eligibility for such funding as it becomes available. The CRS Coordinator shall work with both individual property owners and staff to review and proceed with viable project applications.

8 PUBLIC OUTREACH STRATEGY

Sarasota County provides for public outreach through many public meetings. These meetings are typically conducted through neighborhoods or associations. Other avenues for public outreach consist of public meetings conducted through watershed planning and public meetings to recognize capital improvement projects. Watershed management plans cover the entire County and provide an excellent means to reach out to residents about floodplain management activities, repetitive losses, and benefits of flood insurance. In addition, the county provides for a trained call center with staff available to answer questions about properties in/out of the flood zones and their potential risks. Call center staff track electronically every call/inquiry that comes in through Maximo software. Inquiries that come through the county websites are also tracked. When a flood concern comes to the county, it is first handled by operations staff. If they are unable to address the issue, then engineering staff is contacted for input and possible action. Staff can also contact the CRS Coordinator to provide input, assist with site visits, or provide individual assistance with regard to flood mitigation.

In order to streamline the outreach strategy and provide consistent messages to the public, Sarasota County formed a Program for Public Information (PPI) committee. During the first meeting of the PPI committee, members identified the need to develop key messages to educate the public. These key messages support the goals of the County Floodplain Management Plan and are described below.

KEY MESSAGES

1. Protect Life and Property –

- a. Know we have two sources of flooding information (FEMA and local community information).
- b. Know we have the storm surge mapping; the riverine mapping, the FEMA maps and our local hazard maps.
- c. Who can help them read a map and what if they do not have a computer?
- d. Explain the map, the zones, the elevations etc.

2. Protect the Natural and Beneficial Functions of Undeveloped Floodplains –

- a. Know where they are.
- b. Use construction and development techniques that promote and preserve water quality and manage water quantity (pervious surfaces, etc.)

3. Construct wisely –

- a. Choose a less vulnerable location; check with your insurance agent on the benefits of building higher than the regulations demand; learn County flood history.

4. Mitigate –

- a. Understand the benefits of flood insurance versus post flood recovery costs either private or federal (NFIP) Learn about Increased Cost of Compliance insurance.
- b. If you are going to remodel/restore/rebuild, consider your flood risk and retrofitting the building. Consider potential impact on the resale value and whether structure is either Pre-FIRM (built before the date of the initial FIRM (12/31/1973 in SC)) and if the lowest floor is below, at, or above the regulatory Base Flood Elevation.

More specific messages (Table 3) were identified along with the target audiences (Table 4).

Table 3 Public Outreach Messages

	Topics	Messages
1	Know your flood hazard	• Go to County website for catastrophic – Find My Zone • For FEMA and Local flood hazards go to County Website • Flood Zone assistance - call the County or your insurance agent
2	Buy Flood Insurance	• Homeowners insurance does not cover flood • There is a 30 day waiting period • CRS discounts of 25% are available
3	Protect lives	• If you are told to evacuate – do it • Do not walk through flooded water • Do not drive through flooded areas • Stay away from power lines and electricity • Be alert for animals, insects, gas leaks, downed wires • Do not enter a building that has been flooded
4	Protect property	• Keep storm canals, ditches and culverts clean and free of debris • Report any blockages to ditches to Stormwater • Elevate mechanical equipment i.e., air handlers, electrical boxes and water heaters • Can you elevate or abandon a lower floor to be safe from flooding and lessen your insurance costs? • Keep flood vents open and unobstructed
5	Wise construction	• Always seek advice from the Building Department before you build, remodel or alter a structure • Always seek advice about altering grades (for example, you may need an earthmoving permit).
6	Protect and preserve natural floodplain functions	• Do not dump or throw anything into ditches, inlets or streams • Avoid or minimize fertilizers
7	Be prepared	• Teach children about flood safety and your safety plan • Your plan should you stay or evacuate and steps to take, before, during and after a storm • Inventory and photograph your home, business and contents • Store insurance and important documents in one place safe from flooding • Register for Code RED™ early warning notification • Find your shelter, don't forget pets, and prescriptions • Tune into local TV and radio channels for flood notifications or purchase a weather alert radio

Table 4 Target Groups

Target Groups	Additional Scheduled Notifications
Repetitive Loss Areas	• Letter to property owner each year offering assistance • Notification of federal funding for acquisition, elevation, etc.
Homeowners Associations	• Map Changes • Stormwater Projects • Insurance and/or regulation updates
Neighborhoods	• Map Changes • Stormwater Projects • Insurance and/or regulation updates
Realtors	• Map Changes • Stormwater Projects • Insurance and/or regulation updates
Surveyors	• Map Changes • Stormwater Projects • Insurance and/or regulation updates
Insurance Agents	• Map Changes • Stormwater Projects • Insurance and/or regulation updates
Lenders	• Map Changes • Stormwater Projects • Insurance and/or regulation updates

Areas for improvement:

An initial Regional Floodplain Management Planning and Coordination Committee (RFMPCC) officially formalized itself in June 2006 consisting of representatives from the cities of North Port, Venice, Sarasota and the Town of Longboat Key and Sarasota. The initial objectives for the formation of this committee were to provide coordination and communications as they relate to Floodplain Management Planning; the LMS working group; the NFIP and CRS program compliance and requirements; FEMA Flood Map Updates; public outreach and information programs; and, at the time, the annual county hurricane/flood preparedness exposition.

The integration of CRS Program and LMS hazard mitigation planning requirements as to reporting and outreach was reviewed by the LMS committee with a formal presentation on January 11, 2006 and adopted. The RFMPCC also was selected in 2009 as a **National CRS Pilot Outreach** along with two other national communities to share their outreach challenges, strategy and plans.

The RFMPCC committee currently participates in the LMS and jointly holds open houses and shared presentations regarding flood insurance, flood maps, and other flood-related information. Members of this committee include, but are not limited to:

Desiree Companion, CFM, CRS Coordinator Sarasota County
 James Linkogle, CFM, CRS Coordinator, Town of Longboat Key
 Gerald (Buster) Chapin, CRS Coordinator, City of Sarasota
 Kathleen Weeden, P.E., City Engineer, City of Venice
 Gillian Carney, CFM, CRS Coordinator

Elizabeth Wong, P.E., Stormwater Manager and CRS Coordinator City of North Port

Table 5 describes the LMS meeting schedule.

The Town of Longboat Key, City of Sarasota, City of Venice and Sarasota County attempted to form a PPI committee and hold meetings jointly. Two publicized meetings were held with one receiving three public attendees and the second with no public attendees.

Public Outreach Strategy Goals:

The following goals highlight some additional steps for improving the existing outreach strategy.

Goal 1. Continue to formulate a CRS Committee that will serve and assist the CRS Coordinator. Meet the newly prescribed needs of a PPI Committee as described in the CRS Manual to better improve outreach and shall include a minimum representation from the following:

Floodplain Manager – Building Official; Stormwater Manager; Planning, Development and Environmental Manager; Emergency Services; Communications, support staff for reporting and attendance.

Public Sector Representatives: Flood Insurance; Real Estate; Financial Lending Institute; Building Industry; Commercial/Business Industry; (2) Neighborhoods w/Flood History

Goal 2. Resume regularly scheduled quarterly meetings specifically for the CRS and Outreach (in addition to LMS meetings),

Meetings shall resume quarterly as follows in concert with planned CRS data collection meetings:

September 2015 January 2016 March 30, 2016 June 2016 September 2016

Goal 3. Continue formalizing partnership(s) at minimum with Florida House Institute for meetings, outreach, examples of elevation, and the 5th grade STEM program.

Goal 4. Pursue filming of elevation project, update websites and finish the TV19 spots.

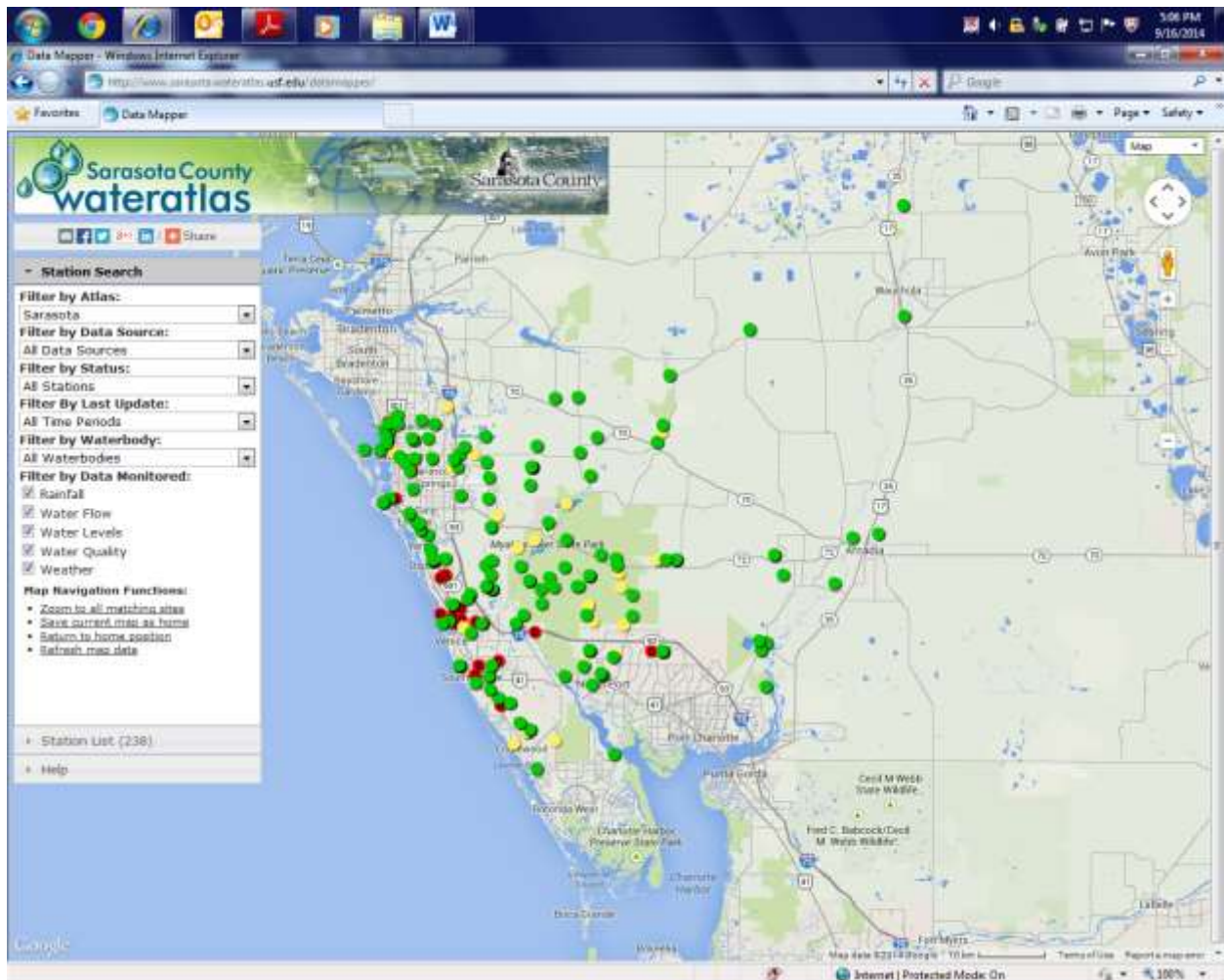
Goal 5. Further develop the County's Program for Public Information to better align the County's floodplain management program with the CRS objectives.

Table 5 LMS Meeting Schedule

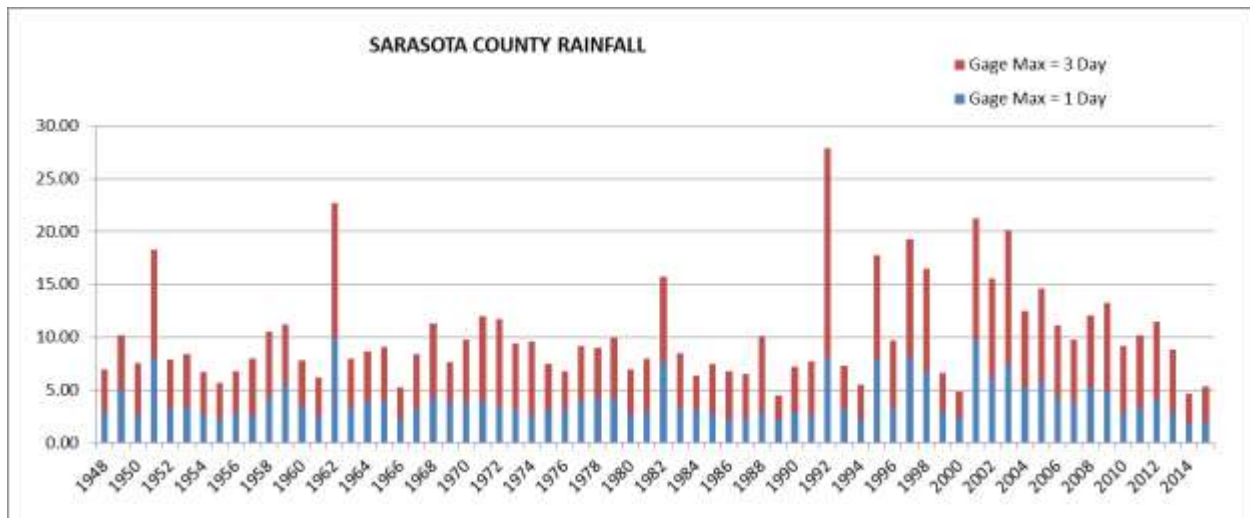
DATE	ATTENDEE	AGENDA ITEM
December 2010	Work Group	Review Projects & Action Items Review 27-P annual requirements
March 2011	Work Group	Review Jurisdiction Planning Mechanisms
June 2011	Work Group	Review Public Outreach Strategy
September 2011	Work Group	Review Risk Assessment
December 2011	Work Group	Review Projects & Action Items Review 27-P annual requirements
March 2012	Work Group	Review Jurisdiction Planning Mechanisms
June 2012	Work Group	Review Public Outreach Strategy
September 2012	Work Group	Review Risk Assessment
December 2012	Work Group	Review Projects & Action Items Review 27-P annual requirements
March 2013	Work Group	Review Jurisdiction Planning Mechanisms
June 2013	Work Group	Review Public Outreach Strategy
September 2013	Work Group	Review Risk Assessment
December 2013	Work Group	Review Projects & Action Items Review 27-P annual requirements Establish Planning Committee for Plan Update
January 2014	Planning Committee	Review Previous Planning Process
February 2014	Planning Committee	Draft Update Planning Process
March 2014	Work Group	Review Jurisdiction Planning Mechanisms
March 2014	Planning Committee	Review Identification of Hazards
April 2014	Planning Committee	Review Profile Hazards
May 2014	Planning Committee	Review Profile Hazards
June 2014	Work Group	Review Public Outreach Strategy
June 2014	Planning Committee	Review Profile Hazards
July 2014	Planning Committee	Review Vulnerability Assessment
August 2014	Planning Committee	Review Vulnerability Assessment
September 2014	Work Group	Review Risk Assessment
September 2014	Planning Committee	Review Repetitive Loss Program
October 2014	Planning Committee	Review Structures/Economic Loss
November 2014	Planning Committee	Review Development Trends
December 2014	Work Group	Review Projects & Action Items Review 27-P annual requirements
December 2014	Planning Committee	Review Goals and Objectives
January 2015	Planning Committee	Review Mitigation Actions
February 2015	Planning Committee	Review National Flood Insurance Program
March 2015	Work Group	Review Jurisdiction Planning Mechanisms
March 2015	Planning Committee	Review Plan Maintenance Process
April 2015	Planning Committee	Complete Draft for Review by Work Group
May 2015	Planning Committee	Review Draft Changes and Amendments
June 2015	Work Group	Review Public Outreach Strategy
June 2015	Planning Committee	Submit Draft Plan for Review
September 2015	Work Group	Review Risk Assessment
September 2015	Jurisdictions	Board Resolutions

Appendix A

See ARMS Mapping



Appendix B



Annex E: Town of Longboat Key Floodplain Management Plan

Town of Longboat Key Floodplain Management Plan



October 5, 2015
Commission Regular Meeting

Appendix A: Jurisdiction Resolutions

**Appendix B: The Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Work
Group By-Laws**

The Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group By-Laws

ARTICLE I. PURPOSE OF THE LMS WORK GROUP

The Sarasota County Board of County Commissioners, Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Work Group is responsible for maintaining current the LMS in accordance with Chapter 27P-22.004 and 27P-22.005 of the Florida Administrative Code. The LMS Work Group will develop a comprehensive planning document intended to reduce or attempt to eliminate the loss of life, property and economic vitality in the event of a natural or technological disaster; to be formally adopted by local government officials, County Commissioners, incorporated jurisdictions within the county for eligibility to pre-disaster mitigation funding and federal disaster relief. The LMS Work Group will develop, update and maintain a comprehensive plan for hazard mitigation which will be intended to accomplish said purpose.

ARTICLE II MEMBERSHIP

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

Establishment of an LMS Work Group including participants, organizational structure and eligibility are authorized by Chapter 27P-22.004 and 27P-22.005 F.A.C. These rules are authorized under Chapter 252 F.S.

A. Voting members

Jurisdictions within the Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group are based upon the 44 C.F.R. 201.2 and 27P-22.003 F.A.C. and are defined as: any county, municipality, city, town, township, public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; any Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or Alaska Native village or organization; and any rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity that would have mitigation projects meeting the eligibility requirements set forth by the Code of Federal Regulations and the Florida Administrative Code.

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

Current jurisdictions within Sarasota County eligible to vote upon satisfying the above prerequisites:

City of North Port	City of Sarasota
City of Venice	Sarasota County
Sarasota County School Board	Sarasota Memorial Hospital
Town of Longboat Key	

B. Non voting members

Chapter 27P, (c) F.A.C. – Representation from interested private organizations, civic organizations, trade and commercial support groups, property owners associations, regional planning councils, and non-profit organizations.

The LMS Work Group encourages organizations, community stakeholders and other agencies, listed in Chapter 27P-22.004 and 27P-22.005 F.A.C. above, to demonstrate their participation by endorsing the LMS Work Group by letter and participating in Work Group meetings.

ARTICLE III ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

A. Officers

The organizational structure of the LMS Work Group shall consist of a Chair and Vice Chair. The Chair will be a staff member of the Sarasota County Emergency Management Department and appointed by the Sarasota County Emergency Management Chief. The Vice Chair will be elected by majority vote of the voting members, with additional officers appointed by the Chair as needed. Any voting member or alternate of the LMS Work Group in good standing as described in Article II. A. is eligible for election as an officer. The Chair of the LMS Work Group will declare meetings, prepare agendas, and preside at each meeting of the LMS Work Group, as well as establish permanent or temporary Committees when necessary and assign personnel to them. The Vice Chair will fulfill the duties and responsibilities of the Chair in his or her absence. The Vice Chair will serve a term of one calendar year beginning January through December and be eligible for re-election.

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

B. Membership

- Representatives from Sarasota County Board of County Commissioners
- Representatives from each jurisdiction within Sarasota County

- Representatives from private business or civic associations and/or other groups the Chair may invite (per Chapter 27P-22.004 and .005 F.A.C.) who support the LMS.
- Independent Special District
- General Public

C. Committees

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

1. The Project Ranking Committee

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

2. Local Mitigation Strategy Plan Committee

The Local Mitigation Strategy Plan Committee will work on a permanent basis to maintain the plan in accordance with State and Federal regulations. This Committee serves at the pleasure of the Chair and the LMS Work Group and must report to the Work Group on changes to State and Federal regulations that impact the plan. Initially, this Committee will meet on a quarterly basis depending on volume of changes to State and Federal regulations.

D. Staffing

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

ARTICLE IV RESPONSIBILITIES

All responsibilities of the LMS Work Group shall be as specified by Chapter 27P-22.004 and 27P-22.005 F.A.C These rules are authorized under F.S. 252.

The LMS Work Group will be responsible for oversight and coordination of all actions and decisions by each Committee formed and are solely responsible for formal actions in

the name of the Committee, including the release of reports, development of resolutions, issuance of position papers and similar activities. The LMS Work Group makes assignments to the Committee, coordinates their work and takes action on their recommendations. All duties described above are within the supervision of the LMS Work Group Chair.

A. **Planning**

The LMS Work Group will be responsible to identify, analyze hazards threatening Sarasota County and the vulnerabilities to those hazards as well as to assist in the definition of actions to mitigate the impacts of those hazards; to define structural and non-structural actions needed to decrease the human, economic and environmental impacts of disasters and to prepare for consideration and action by the LMS Work Group a strategy for implementation of those initiatives in both the pre and post-disaster time frame; to define the general financial vulnerability of the community to the impacts of disasters; to assist with identification of initiatives to minimize vulnerabilities; and to seek funding sources for all priority mitigation initiatives identified in the mitigation strategy developed by the LMS Work Group.

B. **Public Information**

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

ARTICLE V ACTIONS BY THE LMS WORK GROUP

A. **Authority of Actions**

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

B. **Meetings, Voting and Quorum**

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

Each voting member in good standing, as defined in Article II of this document, is allowed to cast one vote. Voting must be done in person while attending a LMS Work

Group meeting. Proxy voting is not allowed. However, each jurisdiction may designate up to two alternate members who may vote in the absence of the regular voting member. Such alternate voting members must be permanent alternates and so designated at least 10 working days in advance of the meeting at which they will vote. Each jurisdiction must provide a list and maintain any revisions of the regular and alternate members to the LMS Work Group.

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

The Chair, or the Vice Chair in his or her absence, will not be a general voting member. The Chair or Vice Chair will only cast a vote to break a tie vote.

C. **Special meetings**

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

D. **Public Hearings**

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

E. **Documentation of Actions**

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

Meeting minutes will be prepared by the Recorder and distributed by the Chair to the attending members for approval. Attending members will have three working days to voice approval or disapproval of the meeting minutes. Failure to respond within three working days will constitute approval of the meeting minutes. Upon approval by the attending members, the Chair will ensure the meeting minutes are recorded with the Sarasota County Public Records office.

ARTICLE VI ADOPTION OF AND AMENDMENTS TO THE BYLAWS

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

ARTICLE VII DISSOLVEMENT OF THE LMS WORKING GROUP

The LMS Work Group may be dissolved by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the voting membership in good standing of the LMS Work Group and/or by instruction of the Sarasota County Board of County Commissioners. When the LMS Work Group terminates activity; all remaining documents, records, equipment and supplies belonging to the LMS Work Group will be transferred for disposition to Sarasota County Emergency Services Business Center, Department of Emergency Management who is responsible for the Local Mitigation Strategy per Chapter 27P-22.004 and 27P -22.005 F.A.C. and specific authority F.S. 252.

Appendix C: Hazard Mitigation Project Evaluation Criteria Worksheet

HAZARD MITIGATION PROJECT EVALUATION CRITERIA WORKSHEET

This worksheet is used, as a consistent approach, to assign a numeric value to each project. It allows the Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group to prioritize projects relative to one another based on several factors outlined below.

Project Information

Project Priority *	
Project Score	
Name of Project	
Brief Description of Project	
Hazard Mitigated*	
Hazard Mitigation Strategy*	
Hazard Mitigation Goals Achieved *	
Funding Source	
Jurisdiction Project Benefit (List all applicable jurisdictions)*	
Jurisdiction	
Jurisdiction Project #	
Agency Responsible for Implementation	
Estimated Cost	
Timeframe for Project Completion	
Mitigate New or Existing	

* Refer to The Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Project List notes for assistance.

Project Scoring

Cost or Cost Impact: This would refer to the actual cost of the project over the life of the project and/or the cost impact that would occur because of the project.

Score	Points	Description
	4	No quantifiable Cost or Cost Impact, or the Cost/Cost Impact is less than 50,000
	3	Cost/Cost Impact is between \$50,000 and \$250,000
	2	Cost/Cost Impact is between \$250,001 and \$1,000,000
	1	Cost/Cost Impact is between \$1,000,001 and \$5,000,000
	0	Cost/Cost Impact exceeds \$5,000,000

Probability of Funding: How likely is it that this project could get funded?

Score	Points	Description
	4	Funding is available through local short-term budgeting (less than two years) or a grant for this type of project is available and the likelihood of success is high.
	3	Funding is available through local long-term budgeting (more than two years) or grants for this type of project are available, but the likelihood of success is moderate.
	2	Funding could only be accomplished through matching local dollars with funds from other sources; or would require a blend of funding sources.
	1	Funding could only be accomplished through post-disaster funding options.
	0	No funding sources can be identified.

Probability of Community Acceptance:

Score	Points	Description
	4	This type of project would likely be endorsed by the entire community.
	3	This type of project would benefit only those directly affected and would not adversely affect the rest of the community.
	2	This type of project could place some burden of cost on the community, but would likely be endorsed as an acceptable cost for the benefit received.
	1	This type of project would place a burden of cost on the community that might not win endorsement by residents and/or businesses.
	0	This type of project is not likely to be endorsed by the community.

Estimated Ratio of Benefit vs. Cost: The individual or entity proposing this project should have completed a “Consequence Analysis” to support the ratio of benefit vs. cost.

Score	Points	Description
	4	Both quantitative and qualitative benefits make this a high priority project.
	3	The benefit of this project is 2 to 4, or more, times the cost and/or the qualitative benefits make the project one that should be given a relatively high priority.
	2	The benefit of this project is over 1, but less than 2 times the cost and/or the qualitative benefits make the project one that should be strongly considered.

	1	The benefit of this project is equal to or less than the cost and/or the benefits are difficult to quantify due to their qualitative nature.
	0	The ratio of benefits vs. cost cannot be quantified.

Complexity of Implementation: The following list shows examples of various items that can make a project more complex;

- Time involved for planning and/or completion.
- Involves numerous agencies and/or jurisdictions
- Permitting (Either the type of permitting required or the time period involved, or both)
- Difficulty in obtaining funding
- Requires a public vote
- Requires a public hearing

Score	Points	Description
	4	This project will be relatively easy to put in place in a short period of time.
	3	This project should not be very complex based on the items listed.
	2	This project will be somewhat complex due to one of the items listed.
	1	This is a complex project because it involves at least two of the items listed.
	0	This is a complex project because it involves three or more of the items listed.

Addressed in Plans, Programs, and Policies: The following list shows examples of various guiding principles that may affect, or be affected by, the project;

- Goals & Objectives of Sarasota LMS
- Comprehensive Growth Management Plans
- Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans
- Land Development Codes, Zoning Ordinances, or Building Codes
- Environmental, Conservation, Preservation and/or Reclamation plans, programs or policies.
- Statutes, Public Laws, other local laws, and/or other plans, programs, or policies.

Score	Points	Description
	4	This project is addressed in at least three of the items listed.
	3	This project is addressed in at least two of the items listed.
	2	This project is addressed in at least one of the items listed.
	1	Where this project is addressed in any plans, programs or policies is not clear.
	0	This project may not fall within the purview of Sarasota LMS.

Health and Safety:

Score	Points	Description
	4	This project could affect the Health & Safety of several jurisdictions (totaling over 250,000 people) and/or major portions of the county population.
	3	This project could affect the Health & Safety of between 50,000 and 250,000 people
	2	This project could affect the Health & Safety of between 1,000 and 50,000 people
	1	This project could affect the Health & Safety of less than 1,000 people.
	0	This project has no Health & Safety implications.

Compilation of Scores	
Scores	Issues
	Cost or Cost Impact
	Probability of Funding
	Probability of Community Acceptance
	Ration of Benefit vs. Cost
	Complexity of Implementation
	Consistency with other Plans, Programs, and Policies
	Health and Safety Considerations
	Total Score

Date Completed: _____

Scoring performed by: _____ Local Mitigation Strategy Committee

_____ Other (Describe): _____

Chair, Co-Chair, or Authorized Committee Member acknowledgement:

**Appendix D: The Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Work
Group Mitigation Project List**

The Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group Project List

Priority note 1	Name of Project	Description of Project	Hazard Mitigated note 2	Hazard Mitigation Strategy note 3	Mitigation Goals Achieved note 4	Funding Source	Jurisdiction Project Benefit note 5	Jurisdiction Project Owner note 5	Jurisdiction Project #	Agency Responsible for Implement	Estimated Cost	Project Status note 6						Timeframe for Project Completion	Mitigate New or Existing (N/E)
												New	Completed	In Progress	Deleted	Deferred	If Deferred Why?		
High	Public Outreach	Public outreach programs for all jurisdictions	ALL	ALL	3	N/A	ALL	ALL	N/A	LMS Work Group	\$10K			✓				Continuous	E
Medium	South County Alligator Creek	Improve quality of stormwater	2,7,9,11	6	2	C.I.P.	3,4	SCG	75502	Capital Mgmt	\$1.5M			✓				FY20	E
Medium	Englewood Interstate Connector	Raise roadbed, add traffic lanes for evacuation route	ALL	5	2	C.I.P.	ALL	SCG	95760	Capital Mgmt	\$30M			✓				as funding is available	E
Medium	Alligator Creek Phase 1 & 2	Pipe and swale improvements	2,7,9,11	6	2	C.I.P.	3,4	SCG	85872	Capital Mgmt	\$3M		✓					FY14	E
Medium	Country Woods	rehabilitate existing drainage	2,7,9,11	6	2	C.I.P.	4	SCG	75841	Capital Mgmt	\$600K		✓					FY14	E
N/A	Asset & Infrastructure Mgmt System	protect critical infrastructure through technology	ALL	5	2	C.I.P.	ALL	SCG	75832	Environmental Services	\$10.7M			✓				as funding is available	E
Medium	Colonial Gables	rehabilitate existing drainage	2,7,9,11	6	2	C.I.P.	4	SCG	75843	Capital Mgmt	\$2.3M		✓	✓				FY14	E
Medium	Beach Road Drainage Improvements	rehabilitate existing drainage	2,7,9,11	6	2	C.I.P.	ALL	SCG	75803	Capital Mgmt	\$2.8M			✓ design				FY15	E
Low	Repetitive Loss Program	FEMA guidelines	1,2,3,6,7,9,11	1,2,3,5,6,7,8	1	N/A	4	SCG SRQ	N/A	Environmental Services	N/A			✓				Continuous	E
High	911/EOC Center	Construct new building	ALL	5	5	C.I.P.	ALL	SCG	84330	Capital Mgmt	\$19M		✓ 2015					FY14	N
Medium	Fire Station 12	Remove and replace current fire station	ALL	5	5	C.I.P.	ALL	SCG	84350	Capital Mgmt	\$4M			✓				FY16	E
Medium	Fire Station 14	Remove and replace current fire station	ALL	5	5	C.I.P.	ALL	SCG	84332	Capital Mgmt	\$4M			✓ design				FY17	E
Medium	Fire Station 19	Remove and replace current fire station	ALL	5	5	C.I.P.	ALL	SCG	84346	Capital Mgmt	\$4M					✓	Funding	as funding is available	E
Medium	Fire Station 16	Remove and replace current fire station	ALL	5	5	C.I.P.	ALL	SCG	84334	Capital Mgmt	\$7M			✓				FY16	E
Medium	Fire Station 17	Construct new building	ALL	5	5	C.I.P.	ALL	SCG	84353	Capital Mgmt	\$4.3M			✓				FY16	N
Medium	Fire Station 9	Construct new building	ALL	5	5	C.I.P.	ALL	SCG	84340	Capital Mgmt	\$4.5M					✓	Funding	as funding is available	N
Medium	US 41 Canal Rehabilitation	Rehabilitate existing drainage	7,11	4,5,6	1,2,4,5	C.I.P.	SCG, SRQ	SCG	75850	Capital Mgmt	\$900K	✓						FY16	E

Priority note 1	Name of Project	Description of Project	Hazard Mitigated note 2	Hazard Mitigation Strategy note 3	Mitigation Goals Achieved note 4	Funding Source	Jurisdiction Project Benefit note 5	Jurisdiction Project Owner note 5	Jurisdiction Project #	Agency Responsible for Implement	Estimated Cost	Project Status note 6						Timeframe for Project Completion	Mitigate New or Existing (N/E)
												New	Completed	In Progress	Deleted	Deferred	If Deferred Why?		
High	Police Department Emergency Facility	Replace the Waymire Facility with emergency shelter	ALL	2	5	N/A	ALL	V	1V	Police	\$4.5M					✓	Funding		E
Medium	Relocate Fire Station #	Construct new fire station outside flood zone	ALL	2	5	N/A	ALL	V	3V	Fire	\$3.5M					✓	Funding		E
Low	Directional signs for island evacuation	Acquire four signs for three bridges and roadways	ALL	5	1	N/A	3,4	V	6V	Public Works	\$60K					✓	Funding		E
Low	City Hall generator and computer vehicle	Emergency operations for city communications	ALL	2	5	N/A	3,4	V	7V	City Hall	\$250K					✓	Funding		E
Low	Warehouse shutters, fence and generator	Protect facility from wind damage and provide electricity	2, 9, 11, 12, 15	2	5	N/A	3,4	V	8V	Public Work	\$20K					✓	Funding		E
Low	25-GPS units for city departments	Provide tracking of critical facilities in emergency	ALL	5	5	N/A	3,4	V	12V	Utilities	\$6K					✓	Funding		E
High	Radio upgrade for the utilities department	Provide optimum radio communications	ALL	5	5	NA	ALL	V	21V	Utilities, Fire Police, PW	\$490K					✓	Funding		E
Low	Second House Program	Partner coastal with inland residents during emergencies	ALL	5	5	N/A	3	V	23V	City Hall	\$10K					✓	Funding		E
Low	Relocate 7 west production wells	Construct out of flood prone area	2,7,9,11	5	1	N/A	ALL	V	24V	Utilities	\$3.5M					✓	Funding		E
Low	Relocate water plant elevated tank	Upgrade support system to prevent against flood and wind	2,7,9,11, 12,15	5	5	N/A	ALL	V	26V	Utilities	\$725K					✓	Funding		E
Low	Upgrade Chuck Reiter elevated tank	Upgrade support system to prevent against flood and wind	2,7,9,11, 12,15	5	5	N/A	ALL	V	27V	Utilities	\$76K					✓	Funding		E
Low	Modify Pinebrook booster station	Waterproof and upgrade communication system	ALL	5	5	N/A	ALL	V	28V	Utilities	\$50K					✓	Funding		E
Low	Coastal Area Redevelopment Study	Post disaster study	ALL	8	4	N/A	ALL	V	29V	Dev. Service	\$50K					✓	Funding		E
Low	Coastal Compliance Program	Public education for retrofit and construction activities	ALL	8	4	N/A	3	V	30V	Building	\$30K					✓	Funding		E
High	Island Basin SW Improvement	Evaluate and install box culverts and Flamingo Ditch	2,7,9,11	6	2	SWFWMD	ALL	V	31V	Stormwater	\$1.6M			✓				FY14	E
High	Deertown Gully Construction	Study Deertown Gully area and construct mitigation	ALL	6	2	CIP SWFWMD	ALL	V	33V	Engineering	\$2M			✓				FY14	E
High	Island Basin SW Improvement Program	Improvements to Outfall 13	2,7,9,11	6	2	CIP	3	V	35V	Engineering	\$750K			✓				FY15	E
Medium	Coastal Land Acquisition Program	Purchase properties and preserve for open space	ALL	1	4	N/A	3	V	36V	Engineering	\$425K					✓	Funding		E
Medium	Island Basin SW Improvement Program	Design and replace pipes at outfall 12 Laguna/Osprey	2,7,9,11	6	2	CIP	3	V	37V	Engineering	\$2.3M					✓	Funding		E
Medium	Island Basin SW Improvement Program	Replace pipes at Aldea Mar	2,7,9,11	6	2	CIP	3	V	38V	Engineering	\$100K					✓	Funding		E
Low	Relocate RO Water Plant	Construct facility out of the flood zone	2,7,9,11	2	5	N/A	ALL	V	42V	Utilities	\$40M					✓	Funding		E
Medium	Sanitary Sewer Project	Rehab sanitary system to prevent inflow into ground/sw system	ALL	5	5	N/A	ALL	V	43V	Utilities	\$350K					✓	Funding		E
Low	Eastside 1MGD storage tank and pumps	Provide service to east side of town	ALL	5	5	N/A	3	V	44V	Utilities	\$1.5M					✓	Funding		E
Low	Curry Creek Basin SW Improvement Program	Protect properties on White Pine Tree from 100 yr flood	2,7,9,11	6	2	N/A	3	V	47V	Engineering	\$50K					✓	Funding		E
Low	Venice Evacuation Study	Study to address the need for hurricane shelters in city	ALL	5	3	N/A	ALL	V	50V	Planning	\$50K					✓	Funding		E
Low	Hatchett Creek SW Improvement Program	Outfall 23 study and improvements to industrial area	2,7,9,11	6	2	CIP	3,4	V	53V	Engineering	\$75K					✓	Funding		E
Medium	Fire Station 1 Replacement	In flood zone, rebuild to code	2,7,9,11	3	5	N/A	ALL	V	55V	Fire	\$4M					✓	Funding		E
Medium	Police Station Expansion	Add second floor and harden parking for emergency vehicles	2,8,9,11, 12,15	2	5	N/A	ALL	V	56V	Police	\$3.5M					✓	Funding		E
Medium	Airport Generator Replacement	Provide adequate lighting during disasters	ALL	5	5	N/A	ALL	V	58V	Airport	\$500K					✓	Funding		E
Medium	Airport Ramp and Apron Lighting	Provide adequate lighting during disasters	ALL	5	5	N/A	ALL	V	59V	Airport	\$1M					✓	Funding		E
Medium	Storm shutters for	Wind protection during	2,8,9,11,	2	5	N/A	ALL	V	60V	Airport	\$150K					✓	Funding		E

Priority note 1	Name of Project	Description of Project	Hazard Mitigated note 2	Hazard Mitigation Strategy note 3	Mitigation Goals Achieved note 4	Funding Source	Jurisdiction Project Benefit note 5	Jurisdiction Project Owner note 5	Jurisdiction Project #	Agency Responsible for Implement	Estimated Cost	Project Status note 6						Timeframe for Project Completion	Mitigate New or Existing (N/E)
												New	Completed	In Progress	Deleted	Deferred	If Deferred Why?		
	Airport buildings		12,15																
Low	Hurricane Tolerant Handbook	Update the 1994 hurricane study	9	5	3	N/A	ALL	V	61V	Planning	\$15K					✓	Funding		E
Low	New Public Works Complex	Built before hurricane code move to east side of town	ALL	2	5	N/A	ALL	V	62V	Public Works	\$2M					✓	Funding		E
High	Remove Invasive Species	Prevent infrastructure damage during high winds	2,8,9,11,12,14,15	5	4	N/A	3,4	V	63V	Public Works	\$75K					✓	Funding		E
Medium	Purchase Portable Generators for Lift	Provide emergency back up power outage	ALL	5	1	N/A	ALL	V	64V	Utilities	\$450K					✓	Funding		E
Medium	Hurricane Shutters for Water Plant	Secure building for hurricanes	9	2	5	N/A	ALL	V	65V	Utilities	\$32K					✓	Funding		E
High	City Hall Reroof	Roof not built to code and condition is deteriorating	2,7,9,11	2	5	N/A	ALL	V	66V	Public Works	\$450K					✓	Funding		E
High	Westgate Drainage	Stormwater pump improvement flood protection	2, 7, 9, 11	6	2, 4	City Grants	3	V	74V	Engineering	\$1M					✓	Funding		E
Medium	Live Fire Training	Construct new fire training facility with dual role as a pet shelter for City Employees during emergencies	ALL	2	5	N/A	ALL	V	67V	Fire	\$1M					✓	Funding		E
Medium	Sanitary Sewer Project	Rehab sanitary manholes to prevent infiltration into system	2, 7, 9	5	5	N/A	3	V	68V	Utilities	\$5.5M					✓	Funding	N/A	E
Low	2nd sanitary force main under intercoastal	add a secondary force main to add to secondary redundancy	2, 7, 9	5	5	N/A	3	V	69V	Utilities	\$500K					✓	Funding	N/A	E
Low	2nd sanitary force main under I-75	add a secondary force main to add to secondary redundancy	2, 7, 9	5	5	N/A	3	V	70V	Utilities	\$500K					✓	Funding	N/A	E
High	Venice beach Outfall 1 Alhambra Outfall 2	Stormwater diversion to provide treatment and protection	2, 7, 9, 11	6	2, 4	City Grants	3	V	71V	Engineering	\$500K			✓				2014	E
High	Hatchett Creek Restoration	Remove cement and invasive species on creek bed	2, 7, 9, 11	4, 6	1, 2, 4	County Grants	3, 4	V	72V	Engineering	\$300K			✓				2015	E
Medium	Venice Enhancement Utilities	Install fiber optic cable in and extended conduit	2, 7, 9, 11, 12, 15	5	1	N/A	3	V	73V	Utilities	\$750K					✓	Funding	N/A	E
High	Reinforce Airport Hangars	Reinforce existing airport to meet hurricane standards	2, 7, 9, 11	2	2, 5	City / Grants	3	V	75V	Airport	\$312.5K	✓							N
High	Construct New T-Hangars	Construct new T-Hangars meet hurricane standards	2, 7, 9, 11	5	2	City / Grants	3	V	76V	Airport	\$1.5M	✓							N
High	Replace Airport Admin. Building	Replace existing Airport Admin. Building to meet hurricane stds.	2, 7, 9, 11	5	2	City / Grants	3	V	77V	Airport	\$1M	✓							N
High	Relocate Airport Maintenance Facility	Relocate existing Airport Maint. Facility to meet hurricane stds.	2, 7, 9, 11	5	2	City / Grants	3	V	78V	Airport	\$650K	✓							N
High	Airport Avenue Drainage Project	Upgrade existing drainage facilities to mitigate flood in evacuation route	2, 7, 9, 11	6	2	City / Grants	3	V	79V	Engineering	\$700K	✓							N

Priority note 1	Name of Project	Description of Project	Hazard Mitigated note 2	Hazard Mitigation Strategy note 3	Mitigation Goals Achieved note 4	Funding Source	Jurisdiction Project Benefit note 5	Jurisdiction Project Owner note 5	Jurisdiction Project #	Agency Responsible for Implement	Estimated Cost	Project Status note 6						Timeframe for Project Completion	Mitigate New or Existing (N/E)			
												New	Completed	In Progress	Deleted	Deferred	If Deferred Why?					
High	Storage Tank conversion to an EOC	assessing the feasibility for the adaptive reuse of infrastructure	ALL	2	5	N/A	ALL	SRQ	N/A	Utilities	\$1.75M				✓			Funding	FY13	E	Deleted	
High	Hardening of City Hall	wind retrofit, shutters	2,8,9,11,12,15	2	5	C.I.P.	2,4	SRQ	GS-05.0	Utilities	\$647K		✓						FY15	E	Phase 1 - Complete Phase 2: 2015-16 \$300,000	
Medium	Reconstruction of Failing Seawalls	Reconstruct existing seawalls City-wide	1,2,7,9,11	5	2	Penny Sales Tax	ALL	SRQ	RP-18.0	Public Works	\$325K			✓					FY15	E		
Medium	12th Street Complex upgrade	Construct new building	ALL	5	5	Penny Sales Tax	2,4	SRQ	WU-50.0	Utilities	\$1.1M					✓	Funding	FY15	E	ON-HOLD		
High	Stormwater Utility Projects	Construct impovement to existing storm drainage system	2,7,9,11	6	2	Penny Sales Tax	2,4	SRQ	SU-02.0	Public Works	\$5.2M			✓					FY15	E		ON-GOING
Medium	Indian Beach Stormwater Project	Make enhancements to existing Storm drainage system (Bio)	2,7,9,11	6	2	C.I.P.	2	SRQ	SU-03.0	Public Works	\$3.8M			✓					FY15	E		ON-GOING
High	City-wide Traffic Signalization	Replace wire line attachment with mast	2,8,9,11,12,15	2	5	Penny Sales Tax	ALL	SRQ	EN-20.0	Public Works	\$2M			✓					FY15	E		ON-GOING
Medium	Bird Key Bridge Rehabilitate	Assess existing conditions and make necessary repairs	ALL	5	2	Penny Sales Tax	2,4,7	SRQ	EN-51.0	Public Works	\$4.8M		✓						FY14	E		COMPLETED
High	Coon Key Utility Line Undergrounding	Remove overhead power lines and install underground	2,8,9,11,12,15	5	5	Penny Sales Tax	2,4	SRQ	EN-118.0	Public Works	\$1.2M			✓					FY14	E		
Medium	Clean-up of the MLK Brownfield	Cleanup & Remediation of spoils and the use of it as a landfill	7	8	4	Penny Sales Tax	2,4	SRQ	RD-11.0	Utilities	\$4.9M		✓						FY15	E		COMPLETED
Medium	Lift Station 87 & 13	Relocate and construct new lift station	ALL	5	5	Revenue Bonds	2	SRQ	WU-46	Utilities	\$8.5M			✓					FY17	E		In-Progress
Medium	Rehabilitate lift station 9 & 17	Rehabilitate lift stations 9 & 17	ALL	5	5	Revenue Bonds	2	SRQ	WU-46.1	Utilities	\$3M		✓						FY13	E	COMPLETED	
Medium	Indian Beach Park Shore Stabilization	Install GEO Web Mat	ALL	5	4	Penny 3	ALL	SRQ	RP-57	Public Works	\$150K		✓						FY13	E		
High	Facilities Structural Eval	Structural Evaluation of City Buildings	ALL			CIP		SRQ	CIP	Utilities	\$50K	✓							FY 15-16	N	Proposed	

Priority note 1	Name of Project	Description of Project	Hazard Mitigated note 2	Hazard Mitigation Strategy note 3	Mitigation Goals Achieved note 4	Funding Source	Jurisdiction Project Benefit note 5	Jurisdiction Project Owner note 5	Jurisdiction Project #	Agency Responsible for Implement	Estimated Cost	Project Status note 6						Timeframe for Project Completion	Mitigate New or Existing (N/E)
												New	Completed	In Progress	Deleted	Deferred	If Deferred Why?		
High	Purchase lots along Myakkahatchee	purchase lots to reduce flood vulnerability	ALL	1	2, 4	FDEP HMGP	1, 4	NP	N/A	NDS	\$1.2M	✓				✓	Funding	as funding is available	E
Medium	Carlton Tract Bridge	Install bridge in order to decrease response time	ALL	5	5	C.I.P. HMGP	1,4	NP	N/A	Fire Rescue	\$750K	✓				✓	Funding	N/A	E
High	City Hall EOC	Build-out to accomodate emergency operations center to include showers, and back-up emergency power to entire bldg	ALL	2	5	HMGP EOCG	ALL	NP	N/A	Emergency Management	\$850K	✓				✓	Funding	as funding is available	E
High	North Port Utilities Admin/Field Operations	Replace buildings with hardened structures	ALL	2, 3	5	BONDS / USER RATES	ALL	NP	N/A	Utilities	\$7.0M	✓				✓	Funding	as funding is available	E
Medium	North Port Utilities construction of additional source	To add additional wells to the current wellfield to increase drought tolerance and protect	4	5	1, 4, 5	CAPACITY FEES	ALL	NP	N/A	Utilities	\$4.5M	✓				✓	Funding	2017 and ongoing as	E
Medium	Hardening of water & sewer utility structures	Upgrade utility structures at bridge crossings, etc.	ALL	5	5	UR HMGP	ALL	NP	N/A	Utilities	\$600K	✓				✓	Funding	2016	E
Medium	Public Works Admin R&D and Solid Waste	Replace buildings with structures	ALL	2, 3	5	RDA	ALL	NP	N/A	Public Works	\$6.28M	✓				✓	Funding	as funding is available	N
High	Pipe Lining on Major outfalls	CMP pipes that are difficult to replace can be lined	ALL	2, 5, 6, 7	1, 2, 5	RDA	1,4	NP	N/A	Public Works	\$1M	✓				✓	Funding	as funding is available	E
High	Phase III A widening Sumter Blvd	Four-lane and elevate roadway.	ALL	5	5	TIF ARRA	ALL	NP	R07SB3	Public Works	\$9.17M			✓				2014	E
High	Design 4 Lane Price Blvd Sumter to Cranberry	Four-lane and elevate roadway.	ALL	5	5	Surtax II HMGP	ALL	NP	N/A	Public Works	\$2.2M	✓				✓	Level of Service	2016	E
High	Design 4 Lane Price Blvd Cranberry to Toledo Blade	Four-lane and elevate roadway.	ALL	5	5	Surtax II HMGP	ALL	NP	N/A	Public Works	\$0.5M	✓				✓	Level of Service	2016	E
High	Construct 4 Lane Price Blvd Sumter to Cranberry	Four-lane and elevate roadway.	ALL	5	5	Surtax II HMGP	ALL	NP	N/A	Public Works	\$15M	✓				✓	Level of Service	2018	E
High	Construct 4 Lane Price Blvd Cranberry to Toledo Blade	Four-lane and elevate roadway.	ALL	5	5	Surtax II HMGP	ALL	NP	NA	Public Works	\$9.17M	✓				✓	Level of Service	as funding is available	E
High	Design 4 Lane Price Blvd Biscayne to Sumter	Four-lane and elevate roadway.	ALL	5	5	Surtax II HMGP	ALL	NP	N/A	Public Works	\$3.5M	✓				✓	Level of Service	as funding is available	E
High	Construct 4 Lane Price Blvd Biscayne to Sumter	Four-lane and elevate roadway.	ALL	5	5	Surtax II HMGP	ALL	NP	N/A	Public Works	\$26.5M	✓				✓	Level of Service	as funding is available	E
High	Design 4 Lane Price Blvd Toledo Blade to Haberland	Four-lane and elevate roadway.	ALL	5	5	Surtax II HMGP	ALL	NP	NA	Public Works	\$2.5M	✓				✓	Level of Service	as funding is available	E
High	Construct 4 Lane Price Blvd Toledo Blade to Haberland	Four-lane and elevate roadway.	ALL	5	5	Suratx II HMGP	ALL	NP	NA	Public Works	\$16.5M	✓				✓	Level of Service	as funding is available	E
High	Design 4 Lane Price Blvd Haberland to Veterans	Four-lane and elevate roadway.	ALL	5	5	Surtax II HMGP	ALL	NP	NA	Public Works	\$6.15M	✓				✓	Level of Service	as funding is available	E
High	Construct 4 Lane Price Blvd Haberland to Veterans	Four-lane and elevate roadway.	ALL	5	5	Surtax II HMGP	ALL	NP	NA	Public Works	\$41M	✓				✓	Level of Service	as funding is available	E
High	Design replacement for #101	Corroded Structure Need to rehab, replace for flood protection	2, 3, 6, 7 9, 11	2, 5, 6, 7	1, 2, 5	RDA SWFWMD	1,4	NP	N/A	Public Works	\$100K		✓					2013	E
High	Construct replacement for #101	Corroded Structure Need to rehab, replace for flood protection	2, 3, 6, 7 9, 11	2, 5, 6, 7	1, 2, 5	RDA SWFWMD	1,4	NP	N/A	Public Works	\$1.2M		✓					2014	E
High	Replace flood control gate #133	Corroded Structure Need to rehab, replace for flood protection	2, 3, 6, 7 9, 11	2, 5, 6, 7	1, 2, 5	RDA	1,4	NP	N/A	Public Works	\$460K		✓					2014	E
High	Flood Study in two localized Areas	Consultant to recommend solutions to reduce flooding in 2 areas	2, 7	1, 5, 6, 7	1, 2, 5	RDA	1	NP	N/A	Public Works	\$250K	✓					Funding	as funding is available	E
High	Price Boulevard Flood Reduction	Design Permit and construction to raise section of Price Blvd	2, 7	5, 6, 7	1, 2, 5	RDA	1	NP	N/A	Public Works	\$900K	✓					Funding	as funding is available	E
High	Design replacement for #115	Corroded Structure Need to rehab, replace for flood protection	2, 3, 6, 7 9, 11	2, 5, 6, 7	1, 2, 5	RDA	1,4	NP	N/A	Public Works	\$90K			✓	design			2015	E
High	Construct replacement for flood control structure #115	Corroded Structure Need to rehab, replace for flood protection	2, 3, 6, 7 9, 11	2, 5, 6, 7	1, 2, 5	RDA	1,4	NP	N/A	Public Works	\$810K	✓				✓	Funding	2016	E
High	Design replacement for #124	Corroded Structure Need to rehab, replace for flood protection	2, 3, 6, 7 9, 11	2, 5, 6, 7	1, 2, 5	RDA	1,4	NP	N/A	Public Works	\$90K	✓				✓	Funding	2017	E
High	Construct replacement for flood control structure #124	Corroded Structure Need to rehab, replace for flood protection	2, 3, 6, 7 9, 11	2, 5, 6, 7	1, 2, 5	RDA	1,4	NP	N/A	Public Works	\$900K	✓				✓	Funding	2018	E

Priority note 1	Name of Project	Description of Project	Hazard Mitigated note 2	Hazard Mitigation Strategy note 3	Mitigation Goals Achieved note 4	Funding Source	Jurisdiction Project Benefit note 5	Jurisdiction Project Owner note 5	Jurisdiction Project #	Agency Responsible for Implement	Estimated Cost	Project Status note 6						Timeframe for Project Completion	Mitigate New or Existing (N/E)
												New	Completed	In Progress	Deleted	Deferred	If Deferred Why?		
High	Design replacement for #125	Corroded Structure Need to rehab, replace for flood protection	2, 3, 6, 7 9, 11	2, 5, 6, 7	1, 2, 5	RDA	1,4	NP	N/A	Public Works	\$90K	✓				✓	Funding	2017	E
High	Construct replacement for flood control structure #125	Corroded Structure Need to rehab, replace for flood protection	2, 3, 6, 7 9, 11	2, 5, 6, 7	1, 2, 5	RDA	1,4	NP	N/A	Public Works	\$1.1K	✓				✓	Funding	2019	E
High	Design replacement for #108	Corroded Structure Need to rehab, replace for flood protection	2, 3, 6, 7 9, 11	2, 5, 6, 7	1, 2, 5	RDA	1,4	NP	N/A	Public Works	\$190K	✓				✓	Funding	2020	E
High	Construct replacement for flood control structure #108	Corroded Structure Need to rehab, replace for flood protection	2, 3, 6, 7 9, 11	2, 5, 6, 7	1, 2, 5	RDA	1,4	NP	N/A	Public Works	\$1.7M	✓				✓	Funding	2021	E
High	Design replacement for flood control structure #106	Corroded Structure Need to rehab, replace for flood protection	2, 3, 6, 7 9, 11	2, 5, 6, 7	1, 2, 5	RDA	1,4	NP	N/A	Public Works	\$230K	✓				✓	Funding	2022	E
High	Construct replacement for flood control structure #106	Corroded Structure Need to rehab, replace for flood protection	2, 3, 6, 7 9, 11	2, 5, 6, 7	1, 2, 5	RDA	1,4	NP	N/A	Public Works	\$2.9M	✓				✓	Funding	2023	E
Medium	Design replacement for structures	Corroded Structures Need to rehab, replace for flood protection	2, 3, 6, 7 9, 11	2, 5, 6, 7	1, 2, 5	RDA	1,4	NP	N/A	Public Works	\$300K	✓				✓	Funding	as funding is available	E
Medium	Construct replacement for structures	Corroded Structures Need to rehab, replace for flood protection	2, 3, 6, 7 9, 11	2, 5, 6, 7	1, 2, 5	RDA	1,4	NP	N/A	Public Works	\$2.5M	✓				✓	Funding	as funding is available	E

Priority note 1	Name of Project	Description of Project	Hazard Mitigated note 2	Hazard Mitigation Strategy note 3	Mitigation Goals Achieved note 4	Funding Source	Jurisdiction Project Benefit note 5	Jurisdiction Project Owner note 5	Jurisdiction Project #	Agency Responsible for Implement	Estimated Cost	Project Status note 6						Timeframe for Project Completion	Mitigate New or Existing (N/E)
												New	Completed	In Progress	Deleted	Deferred	If Deferred Why?		
High	Replace flood control structure #113	Corroded Structure Need to rehab, replace for flood protection	2, 3, 6, 7 9, 11	2, 5, 6, 7	1, 2, 5	RDA	1,4	NP	N/A	Public Works	\$1M					✓	Funding	as funding is available	E
High	Replace flood control structure #108	Corroded Structure Need to rehab, replace for flood protection	2, 3, 6, 7 9, 11	2, 5, 6, 7	1, 2, 5	RDA	1,4	NP	N/A	Public Works	\$620K					✓	Funding	as funding is available	E
High	Lift Station E renovations	upgrade motors, controls, roof & exterior of building	ALL	2	5	C.I.P. HMGP	7	LBK	LBK4	Public Works	\$700K			Bid Opens Jan 9, 2014				2014	E
N/A	Streets and Drainage Improvements	provide additional drainage & retention in suitable locations	5	1	5	C.I.P. HMGP	7	LBK	LBK9	Public Works	\$600K		\$128K 2013			✓	Funding	2013 - 2016	E
N/A	Purchase	reduce dependancy on rental equipment	ALL	5	ALL	C.I.P. HMGP	ALL	LBK	LBK13	Public Works	\$145K			\$35K 2013		✓	Funding	2013 - 2015	N
High	North Shore Groins	reduce beach erosion	1	4	4	C.I.P. HMGP	2,3,4,7	LBK	LBK18	Public Works	\$6.5M			permitting			permitting	2014-2015	N
High	North Potable Water Connection	replace existing potable water connection to community	ALL	5	ALL	C.I.P. HMGP	ALL	LBK	LBK19	Public Works	\$1.2M			✓				2015	N
Medium	South Fire Station 92	Remove and replace current fire station	ALL	5	ALL	C.I.P. HMGP	ALL	LBK	LBK20	Public Works	\$1.2M			✓		✓	Funding	2016-2017	N
High	Wastewater Force Main	replace existing wastewater connection to Manatee County	4	4	All	C.I.P. HMGP	ALL	LBK	LBK21	Public Works	\$14M			✓				2015-2016	E

Note 1

Priority- Priority ranking is determined by the Hazard Mitigation Project Evaluation Criteria Worksheet. The project priority is rated in the following table.

Priority	Project Score
High	21 - 28
Medium	11 - 20
Low	0 - 10
N/A	Deferred or Completed

Note 2

Hazard	Number	Hazard	Number
Coastal Erosion	1	Hurricane	9
Coastal Storm	2	Land Subsidence	10
Dam Failure	3	Seasonal Severe Weather	11
Drought	4	Tornado	12
Earthquake	5	Tsunami	13
Levee Failure	6	Wildfire	14
Flood	7	Windstorm	15
Hailstorm	8	Deleted Project	N/A

Note 3

The Hazard Mitigation Strategy is based upon Goal 2, Objective 1 of the Local Hazard Mitigation Goals and is described in the following table.

Hazard Mitigated	Description
1	Acquisition of hazard prone property & conversion to open space
2	Retrofitting existing buildings and facilities
3	Elevation of flood prone structures
4	Vegetative management & soil stabilization
5	Infrastructure protection measures
6	Stormwater management
7	Minor structural flood control projects
8	Post-disaster code enforcement activities

Note 4

The Mitigation Goals Achieved are described in the following table and are based upon Goal 2 and Goal 4 of the Local Hazard Mitigation Goals within the Mitigation Strategy section of the basic plan.

Mitigation Goal Achieved	Description
1	Prevention
2	Property Protection
3	Public Education and Awareness
4	Natural Resource Protection
5	Structural Protection
N/A	Deleted

Note 5

The jurisdiction abbreviation is described in the following table.

Jurisdiction	Abbreviation	Number
City of North Port	NP	1
City of Sarasota	SRQ	2
City of Venice	V	3
Sarasota County Government	SCG	4
Sarasota County Schools	SCS	5
Sarasota Memorial Hospital	SMH	6
Town of Longboat Key	LBK	7
Deleted	N/A	N/A

Note 6

The project status is described in the following table.

Project Status	Description
New	Project added from previous project list submission
Complete	Project completed during period or construction has begun from previous project list submission
In-Progress	Project is in design and no construction has begun
Deleted	Project will be identified as deleted and remain on the project list for one annual cycle of reporting for administrative continuity of project tracking for local, state, and Federal agencies.
Deferred	Project is being deferred by jurisdiction

**Appendix E: The Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Work
Group Successful Mitigation Project List**

Sarasota County Animal Services Facility



Type of Project- Wind Mitigation

Project- Install hurricane shutters

Project Program- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

Cost- \$30,892.00

Sarasota County Health and Human Services Facility



Type of Project- Wind Mitigation

Project- Install hurricane shutters

Project Program- Hurricane Shelter Retrofit Program

Cost- \$568,859.32

Sarasota County Surface Water Planning and Regulatory/CRS



AERIAL PHOTO OF THE PROJECT SITE

Type of Project- Flood Mitigation

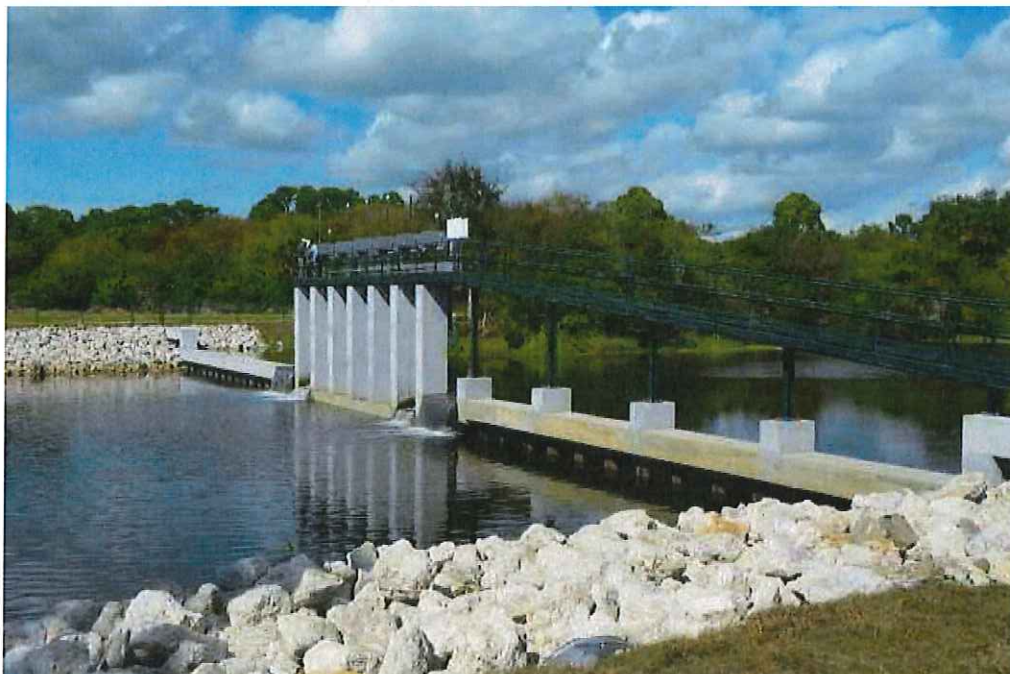
Project- Replacement of existing culverts

Project Program- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

Cost- \$1,200,000.00



Old Water Control Structure No. 101



New Water Control Structure No. 101



Old Drop Structure WCS 133 - 45 Degree Angle Corrugated Metal Pipe Drop Pipe Severely Corroded



New Replacement Structure WCS 133 - Open Fixed Weir Design with Reinforced Concrete Pipe
Conveying Flow under Price Boulevard

Sarasota Memorial Hospital East Tower



Type of Project- Wind Mitigation

Project- Install hurricane shutters

Project Program- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

Cost- \$619,851.00

Englewood Fire Department Station 71



Type of Project- Wind Mitigation

Project- Install hurricane shutters

Project Program- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

Cost- \$50,413.00

Englewood Fire Department Station 73



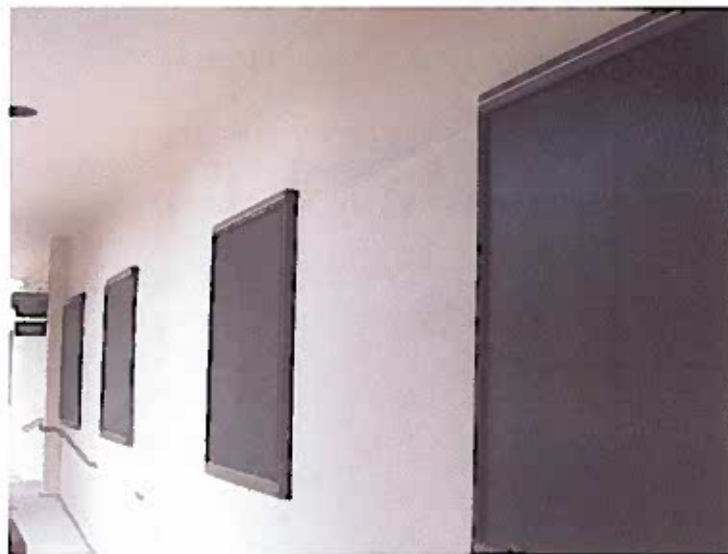
Type of Project- Wind Mitigation

Project- Install hurricane shutters

Project Program- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

Cost- \$34,759.00

Venice City Hall



Type of Project- Wind Mitigation

Project- Install hurricane shutters

Project Program- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

Cost- \$190,185.00

City of North Port



Type of Project- Wind Mitigation

Project- Install hurricane shutters

Project Program- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

Cost- \$152,355.00

City of Sarasota Police Headquarters



Type of Project- Wind Mitigation

Project- Build new Police Headquarters rated for a Category 5 and serve as the City's EOC

Project Program- Capital Improvement Project

Cost- \$ 34,000,000

Appendix F: Public Notice & Participation

MEETING AGENDA

Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group

Meeting Objectives:

1. Official Quarterly Meeting
2. Re-energize LMS Work Group
3. Stimulate Future Direction Ideas

LOGISTICS

DATE: Tuesday, 15 March, 2011

TIME: 1:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.

LOCATION: Emergency Operations Center

GROUP MEMBERS

1.	Todd Kerkering		Chair
2.	Rich Berman		Vice
3.	Todd Kerkering		Recorder
4.	Group		Sign-in Sheet

BRING MATERIALS (Chair)

1) Sign-in Roster	9)
2) Basic Plan pages 37-39	10)
3)	11)
4)	12)
5)	13)
6)	14)
7)	15)
8)	16)

AGENDA ITEMS		PROCESS	TIME	PERSON(S) RESPONSIBLE
1	Review of facility layout	Brief		Kerkering
2	Chair comments	Discussion		Kerkering
3	Member Introductions	Discussion		Group
4	9G annual update requirements	Brief		Kerkering
5	Review Jurisdictional Planning Mechanisms	Brief		Kerkering
6	FY11 Meeting Dates	Brief		Kerkering
7				
8				
10				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				

NOTES:

Prepared By:
Todd Kerkering

Minutes of the Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group

Meeting 15 March, 2011

Review of Facility Layout

The Chair opened the meeting and gave everyone present a briefing on the layout of the facility including the location of exits, restrooms and break areas.

Chair Comments

The Chair welcomed everyone and gave a quick overview of the objectives of the meeting.

Member Introductions

Members present were;

Todd Kerker	Sarasota County Government	Chair
Richard Berman	City of North Port	Vice-Chair
Buster Chapin	City of Sarasota	
Val Raney	City of Venice	
Kathleen Weeden	City of Venice	
Elizabeth Wong	City of North Port	
Barry Sullivan	Sarasota County Sheriff's Office	
James Linkogle	Town of Longboat Key	
Gil Fernandez	City of Sarasota	

9G Annual Update Requirements

The Chair discussed the annual update requirements with the Work Group.

Jurisdictional Planning Mechanisms

The Chair discussed the associated jurisdictional planning mechanisms in relation to the Local Mitigation Strategy Plan. Jurisdictions were reminded of their obligation to review their associated jurisdictional documents and make appropriate changes as required.

FY11 Meeting Dates

The Chair identified the current meeting schedule as the third Tuesday of the following months; December, March, June, and September as our routine schedule. In keeping with this schedule, the remaining FY11 meeting dates are as follows; 21 June 2011, and 20 September 2011.

Objectives and Goals for the Next meeting

1. Jurisdiction resolution process
2. Increase participation in LMS group by all jurisdictions

Sarasota County Government

Sarasota County Commission meetings are televised by Access Sarasota on Comcast 19 and Verizon 32. Visit the county Web site at www.sarasotacounty.net for Commission meeting agendas and supporting materials. This listing is published by Sarasota County Government.



COUNTY CALENDAR

Acute Care System Task Force of the Behavioral Health Stakeholders Consortium - March 15, 9 a.m., Media Room, The Salvation Army, 1400 Tenth St., Sarasota. Call 941-861-2578

Behavioral Health Stakeholders Consortium - March 16, 9 a.m., Auditorium, second floor, Health & Human Services, 2200 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-2578

Bicycle/Pedestrian/Trail Advisory Committee - March 15, 5:30 p.m., first floor, Training Room, Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-0925

Board of County Commissioners - March 15, 9 a.m., Commission Chamber, Robert L. Anderson Administration Center, 4000 S. Tamiami Trail, Venice. Call 941-861-5344 - LIVE TV and webcast

Board of Zoning Appeals - March 14, 6 p.m., Commission Chamber, first floor, Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-6161 - LIVE TV and webcast

Charter Review Board - Special Committee Meeting - March 23, 3 p.m., Training Room, first floor, Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-5279

LOOK

ADVISORY BOARD VACANCIES

Visit www.sarasotacounty.net/advisoryboards or contact the Sarasota County Call Center at 861-5000 for latest vacancies and information about Sarasota County Advisory Boards.

Coastal Advisory Committee - March 16, 3 p.m., Commission Chambers, first floor, Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-0673 - LIVE TV and webcast

Community Alliance Executive Committee - March 16, 1 p.m., Room 2063, Health & Human Services, 2200 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-2877

Development Services Advisory Committee - March 16, 3 p.m., Conference Room 7, BOB/ITC building, 1001 Sarasota Center Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-6637

Early Learning Coalition - Board of Directors - March 16, 6 p.m., Room A/B, The Landings, Brown Awning Building, School Board of Sarasota County, 1960 Landings Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-954-4830

General Contractors Licensing & Examining Board - March 17, 4 p.m., Conference Room 8, Planning & Development Services, 1001 Sarasota Center Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-6126

Honore Avenue Phase V Ribbon-Cutting Ceremony - March 16, 2 p.m., Honore Avenue (south) in Palmer Ranch, Sarasota. Call 941-861-5000

Integrated Pest Management Advisory Board - March 14, 3:30 p.m., Mosquito Management Services, 5531 Pinkney Ave., Sarasota. Call 941-650-0062

Local Mitigation Strategy - March 15, 1:30 p.m., sixth floor, Emergency Operations Center (EOC), Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-5508

Parks Advisory and Recreation Council (PARC) Subcommittee Meeting on Council Bylaws - March 18, 9 a.m., fifth floor, Conference Rooms 572-573, Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-5469

Planning Commission Public Hearing - March 17, 6:30 p.m., MEETING CANCELED, Commission Chamber, first floor, Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-5153

Planning and Outcomes Committee of the Community Alliance of Sarasota County - March 18, 11 a.m., Room 226, Health & Human Services, 2200 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-2563

Tourist Development Council - March 17, 4 p.m., Commission Chamber, first floor, Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-5035 - LIVE TV and webcast

Water and Sewer Advisory Committee Meeting - March 17, 9 a.m., Conference Room 7, 1001 Sarasota Center Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-0660

Volunteers sought for Great American Cleanup

Keep Sarasota County Beautiful (KSCB) is asking for volunteers for the 2011 Great American Cleanup from 8 a.m.-noon Saturday, April 2, at sites throughout Sarasota County. In case of rain, the cleanup will be April 9.

"The Great American Cleanup provides a high profile for activities that meet local needs, including recycling, litter cleanup, litter prevention education, graffiti removal, beautification and community improvement projects, clothes collection programs, lake and seashore cleanups and more," said KSCB Manager Sandra Washington. For information, contact the Sarasota County Call Center at 941-861-5000 or visit www.sarasotacounty.net, keyword search KSCB.

Participants with disabilities who need assistance to participate in any of these proceedings should contact the county administration at least three (3) business days before the meeting time and date at 941-861-5344.

MEETING AGENDA

Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group

Meeting Objectives:

1. Official Quarterly Meeting
2. Re-energize LMS Work Group
3. Stimulate Future Direction Ideas

LOGISTICS

DATE: Tuesday, 21 June, 2011

TIME: 1:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.

LOCATION: Emergency Operations Center

GROUP MEMBERS

1.	Todd Kerkering		Chair
2.	Rich Berman		Vice
3.	Todd Kerkering		Recorder
4.	Group		Sign-in Sheet

BRING MATERIALS (Chair)

1) Sign-in Roster	9)
2) Appendix N	10)
3)	11)
4)	12)
5)	13)
6)	14)
7)	15)
8)	16)

AGENDA ITEMS		PROCESS	TIME	PERSON(S) RESPONSIBLE
1	Review of facility layout	Brief		Kerkering
2	Chair comments	Discussion		Kerkering
3	Member Introductions	Discussion		Group
4	Public Outreach Strategy	Discussion		Group
5	FY11 Meeting Dates	Brief		Kerkering
6				
7				
8				
10				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				

NOTES:

Prepared By:
Todd Kerkering

Minutes of the Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group

Meeting 21 June, 2011

Review of Facility Layout

The Chair opened the meeting and gave everyone present a briefing on the layout of the facility including the location of exits, restrooms and break areas.

Chair Comments

The Chair welcomed everyone and gave a quick overview of the objectives of the meeting.

Member Introductions

Members present were;

Todd Kerkering	Sarasota County Government	Chair
Richard Berman	City of North Port	Vice-Chair
Buster Chapin	City of Sarasota	
Val Raney	City of Venice	
Kathleen Weeden	City of Venice	
Elizabeth Wong	City of North Port	
Karen Silano	Sarasota County Sheriff's Office	
James Linkogle	Town of Longboat Key	

Public Outreach Strategy

The Chair discussed Appendix N, Public Outreach Strategy, of the Local Mitigation Strategy Plan. The Chair reported that during the plans review process, both the State and FEMA commented that the appendix was overly focused on flooding. The Chair forwarded a copy to each member and asked that they respond with recommendations to include more hazards in our public outreach efforts. Comments were requested to be returned in time for the Chair to consolidate and present at the next regularly scheduled meeting in September.

FY11 Meeting Dates

The Chair identified the current meeting schedule as the third Tuesday of the following months; December, March, June, and September as our routine schedule. In keeping with this schedule, the remaining FY11 meeting date is 20 September 2011.

Objectives and Goals for the Next meeting

1. Jurisdiction resolution process
2. Increase participation in LMS group by all jurisdictions

Sarasota County Government

Sarasota County Commission meetings are televised by Access Sarasota on Comcast 19 and Verizon 32. Visit the county Web site at sco.gov.net for Commission meeting agendas and supporting materials. This listing is published by Sarasota County Government.



COUNTY CALENDAR

Acute Care System Task Force of the Behavioral Health Stakeholders Consortium - June 21, 9 a.m., Room 226, Health & Human Services, 2200 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-2578

Bicycle/Pedestrian/Trail Advisory Committee - June 21, 5:30 p.m., Venice Train Depot, Freight Room, 303 E. Venice Ave., Venice. Call 941-861-0925

Community Alliance Aging in Place Action Team - June 22, 3 p.m., second-floor Conference Room, Center for Healthy Aging, Campus of Senior Friendship Centers, 1900 Brother Geenen Way, Sarasota. Call 941-861-2564

Community Alliance Steering Committee - June 21, 1:30 p.m., Room 226, Second Floor Auditorium, Health & Human Services, 2200 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-2877

Development Services Advisory Committee June 20, 3 p.m., Conference Room 7, BOB/ITC Office, 1001 Sarasota Center Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-6637

LOOK

ADVISORY BOARD VACANCIES

Visit www.sco.gov.net/advisoryboards or contact the Sarasota County Call Center at 861-5000 for latest vacancies and information about Sarasota County Advisory Boards.

Early Learning Coalition - Budget and Finance - June 24, 8 a.m., Conference Room, Cavanaugh & Company LLP, 2381 Fruitville Road, Sarasota. Call 941-954-4830

Healthy Start Coalition of Sarasota Business Meeting - June 23, 11 a.m., Loevner Room, Building J, Glasser Schoenbaum Human Services Center, 1750 17th St., Sarasota. Call 941-373-7070, extension 308

Local Mitigation Strategy June 21, 1:30 p.m., sixth floor, Emergency Operations Center (EOC), Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-5508

Stormwater Environmental Utility Advisory Committee June 30, 3 p.m., Conference Room 7, BOB/ITC Office, 1001 Sarasota Center Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-0900

Panel discussion to close out Emma Lazarus exhibit at Jacaranda Public Library

"Emma Lazarus - Voice of Liberty, Voice of Conscience," a traveling exhibit on display at Jacaranda Public Library chronicling the life of the pioneer author and poet, will conclude with a panel discussion involving local experts.

The panel discussion, "Mighty Lady with a Torch," is scheduled at 6 p.m. Wednesday, June 22, at Jacaranda Public Library, 4143 Woodmere Park Blvd., Venice.

Through her sonnet "The New Colossus," which is displayed at the base of the Statue of Liberty, Lazarus

discovered a larger poetic mission for the entire nation. Panelists will discuss how her Jewish roots and American social and cultural forces shaped her poetry and social activism.

The panelists are:

- Durand Adams, retired 12th Circuit Court judge
- Robert Fottler, American History instructor, Cardinal Mooney High School
- Marty Haberer, associate executive director, Jewish Federation of Sarasota-Manatee
- Jane Rose, Ph.D., dean and associate professor of English, University of South Florida

A question-and-answer session for audience members will follow the panel discussion.

"The exhibit has been very popular," said Greg Carlson, library manager. "Emma Lazarus has emerged from obscurity thanks to the displays, related programming and Venice Art Center show."

Hundreds of visitors viewed the exhibit, and dozens have left their impressions in an exhibit guest book.

The Emma Lazarus exhibit runs through Friday, June 24.

Hurricane season runs through Nov. 30

Be prepared. Know your evacuation zone. Visit www.sco.gov.net, keyword search "Know Your Zone."

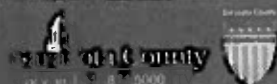
Individuals with disabilities who need assistance to participate in any of these proceedings should contact the county administration at least three (3) business days before the meeting time and date at 941-861-5344.

1608545

Sarasota County Government

Sarasota County
Visit the county
This listing is

sion meetings are televised
e at scgov.net for County
by Sarasota County Go



COUNTY CALENDAR

Acute Care System Task Force of the Behavioral Health Stakeholders Consortium — Dec. 20, 9 a.m., Room 226, Health and Human Services, 2200 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-2578

Local Mitigation Strategy — Dec. 20, 1:30 p.m., Sixth Floor, EOC, Administration Center, 1680 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-5508

Sarasota Partnership for Children's Week Sub-Committee Dec. 20, 11 a.m., Building J, Glasser-Schoenbaum Center, 1750 17th St., Sarasota. Call 941-861-1410

APPLICATION CLOSING DATE
Open Until Filled
Advisory Board: Building Code Board of Adjustments and Appeals
Information: Planning and Development Services, Cheryl Swenney, 941-861-6637
Email: cswenney@scgov.net

APPLICATION CLOSING DATE
Open Until Filled
Advisory Board: Citizen Tax Oversight Committee
Information: Office of Financial Planning, Anna Madden, 941-861-5035
Email: amadden@scgov.net

APPLICATION CLOSING DATE
Open Until Filled
Advisory Board: Environmental Policy Task Force
Information: Natural Resources, Mary Ann Palmer, 941-861-0672
Email: mapalmer@scgov.net

APPLICATION CLOSING DATE
Open Until Filled
Advisory Board: General Contractors Licensing and Examining Board
Information: Planning and Development Services, Betsy Bollinger, 941-861-6126
Email: Llensing@scgov.net

APPLICATION CLOSING DATE
Open Until Filled
Advisory Board: Health Facilities Authority and Industrial Development Revenue Bond Citizens Advisory Committee
Information: Office of Financial Planning, Richard Gleitsman, 941-232-6112
Email: rgleitsman@scgov.net

APPLICATION CLOSING DATE
Open Until Filled
Advisory Board: Integrated Pest Management
Information: Health and Human Services, Eric Schreiber, 941-861-0723
Email: eschreib@scgov.net

APPLICATION CLOSING DATE
Open Until Filled
Advisory Board: Keep Sarasota County Beautiful Advisory Board
Information: Environmental Services, Sandra Washington, 941-861-5399
Email: swashing@scgov.net

APPLICATION CLOSING DATE
Open Until Filled
Advisory Board: Library Advisory Board
Information: Community Services, Cynthia Stroth, 941-861-5481
Email: catroth@scgov.net

APPLICATION CLOSING DATE
Open Until Filled
Advisory Board: Mechanical Contractors Licensing and Examining Board
Information: Planning and Development Services, Betsy Bollinger, 941-861-6126
Email: Llensing@scgov.net

APPLICATION CLOSING DATE
Open Until Filled
Advisory Board: Metropolitan Planning Organization Citizens Advisory Committee
Information: Administration, Kathy Petz, 941-861-5344
Email: kpetz@scgov.net

APPLICATION CLOSING DATE
Jan. 6, 2012
Advisory Board: Planning Commission
Information: Planning and Development Services, Paula Clintman, 941-861-5154
Email: pclintsm@scgov.net

APPLICATION CLOSING DATE
Open Until Filled
Advisory Board: Public Facilities Financing Advisory Board
Information: Planning and Development Services, Brenda Canales, 941-861-5140
Email: bcanales@scgov.net

APPLICATION CLOSING DATE
Open Until Filled
Advisory Board: Sarasota County Fire-Rescue and Emergency Medical Services District Advisory Board
Information: Emergency Services, Karen Beisler, 941-861-5473
Email: kbeisler@scgov.net

APPLICATION CLOSING DATE
Open Until Filled
Advisory Board: Sarasota Tree Advisory Council
Information: Natural Resources, Mary Ann Palmer, 941-861-0672
Email: mapalmer@scgov.net

APPLICATION CLOSING DATE
Open Until Filled
Advisory Board: SHIP Affordable Housing Advisory Board
Information: Housing and Community Development, Karen Grassett, 941-951-3640 ext. 3763
Email: karen.grassett@sarasotagov.com

APPLICATION CLOSING DATE
Open Until Filled
Advisory Board: Waterways Advisory Council
Information: Public Works, Paul Semeneec, 941-232-5541
Email: psemeneec@scgov.net

GOVERNMENT OFFICES CLOSE FOR CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY

Most Sarasota County government offices and services will be closed Friday, Dec. 23, and Monday, Dec. 26, for the Christmas holiday.

SCAT: No bus service on Dec. 25. Regular bus service will operate on Dec. 24, with the following exception:

Route 99 (Palmetto): No trips at 4:15, 5:15, 5:45 or 7:15 p.m. from Lemon Avenue; or at 3:35 or 4:05 p.m. from Palmetto. The 2:35 p.m. departure will end at DeSoto Station.

TRASH: Residents in unincorporated areas of the county will have their normal trash collection schedule.

CHEMICAL COLLECTION CENTERS: Bee Ridge and Jackson Road centers closed Dec. 24-25. Open 8 a.m.-4 p.m. Dec. 26.

LANDFILL: Landfill and Citizen's Convenience Center at 4000 Knights Trail Road, Nokomis, closed Dec. 25. Landfill administration offices, closed Dec. 23-26.

LOOK

ADVISORY BOARD VACANCIES

Visit www.scgov.net/advisoryboards or contact the Sarasota County Call Center at 861-5000 for latest vacancies and information about Sarasota County Advisory Boards.

Individuals with disabilities who need assistance to participate in any of these proceedings should contact the county administration at least three (3) business days before the meeting time and date at 941-861-5344.

1573351

MEETING AGENDA

Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group

Meeting Objectives:

1. Official Quarterly Meeting
2. Re-energize LMS Work Group
3. Stimulate Future Direction Ideas

LOGISTICS

DATE: Tuesday, 20 September, 2011

TIME: 1:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.

LOCATION: Emergency Operations Center

GROUP MEMBERS

1.	Todd Kerkering		Chair
2.	Rich Berman		Vice
3.	Todd Kerkering		Recorder
4.	Group		Sign-in Sheet

BRING MATERIALS (Chair)

1) Sign-in Roster	9)
2)	10)
3)	11)
4)	12)
5)	13)
6)	14)
7)	15)
8)	16)

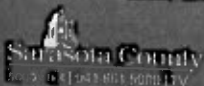
AGENDA ITEMS		PROCESS	TIME	PERSON(S) RESPONSIBLE
1	Review of facility layout	Brief		Kerkering
2	Chair comments	Discussion		Kerkering
3	Member Introductions	Discussion		Group
4	Risk Assessment	Discussion		Group
5	FDEM Intergration Plan	Discussion		Group
6	Appendix N Recommendations	Brief		Kerkering
7	SRQ County Annual Floodplain Report	Brief		Kerkering
8	Town of LBK Annual Floodplain Report	Brief		Linkogle
10	City of SRQ Annual Floodplain Report	Brief		Chapin
12	FY12 Meeting Dates	Brief		Kerkering
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				

NOTES:

Prepared By:
Todd Kerkering

Sarasota County Government

Sarasota County Commission meetings are streamed by Access Sarasota on Comcast 13 and Verizon 32. Visit the County Website at scgov.net for Commission meeting agendas and other information. This listing is published by Sarasota County Government.



COUNTY CALENDAR

Care System Task of the Behavioral Health Holders' Consortium

Sept. 20, 9 a.m.,
Second Floor Community Room,
Sarasota Police Department,
2099 Adams Lane, Sarasota.
Call 941-881-2578

Bicycle/Pedestrian/Trail Advisory Committee, Sept. 20, 5:30 p.m.,
First Floor Training Room,
1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota.
Call 941-881-0925

Coastal Advisory Committee
Sept. 21, 3 p.m.,
Commission Chamber,
Administration Center,
1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota.
Call 941-881-0673
LIVE TV and Webcast

Community Alliance Steering Committee, Sept. 19, 1:30 p.m.,
Conference Room A/B, School
Board of Sarasota County,
Brown Awning Building,
The Landings, 1980 Landings Blvd.,
Sarasota. Call 941-881-2677

Development Services Advisory Committee, Sept. 21, 3 p.m.,
Conference Room 7,
IOB/ITC Office, 1001 Sarasota
Center Blvd., Sarasota.
Call 941-881-6637

Early Learning Coalition Board of Directors, Sept. 21, 6 p.m.,
Room A/B, The Landings,
Brown Awning Building,
School Board of Sarasota County,
960 Landings Blvd., Sarasota.
Call 941-954-4830

LOOK

ADVISORY BOARD VACANCIES

scgov.net/advisoryboards or
Sarasota County Call Center at
941-881-5000 for latest vacancies and information
about Sarasota County Advisory Boards.

Healthy Start Coalition of
Sarasota Annual General Meeting
Sept. 22, 8:30 a.m.,
Clubhouse, Bent Tree Country Club,
4700 Bent Tree Blvd., Sarasota.
Call 941-373-7070, ext. 308

Local Mitigation Strategy
Sept. 20, 1:30 p.m.,
Sixth Floor, Emergency Operations
Center, Administration Center,
1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota.
Call 941-881-5508

Value Adjustment Board
2011 Organizational Meeting
Sept. 20, 9 a.m.,
Commission Chamber,
First Floor, Administration Center,
1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota.
Call 941-881-5279

REMODELING TO TEMPORARILY CLOSE SELBY PUBLIC LIBRARY

The next phase of the \$1.2 million
remodeling of Selby Public Library,
1331 First St., Sarasota, includes a
temporary closing on Saturday, Oct. 1.
All other Sarasota County libraries
are open 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. Selby will
re-open at 10 a.m., Monday, Oct. 3.

Selby Library, built in 1998, is
the busiest of the county's eight
public libraries, handling an
average of 800,000 visits each
year. The renovation project
includes an interior refurbishment,
more convenient arrangement of
computers and installation of an
automated check-in system and a
new state-of-the-art Teen Center.

For more information, contact the
Sarasota County Call Center at
941-881-5000 or visit www.sclibs.net.

SCAT FARES INCREASE OCT. 1

The regular, one-way Sarasota
County Area Transit fare on fixed-
route service, including the SCAT
trolley, will increase from 75 cents to
\$1.25 per ride. Other fare increases:

One-way fixed-route reduced fare
for persons with disabilities
and adults 65 years and older
or on Medicare, from 35 cents
to 60 cents

30-day pass for unlimited rides,
regular fare from \$40 to \$50;
pass for persons with disabilities,
adults 65 years and older or on
Medicare—from \$20 to \$25

7-day pass for unlimited rides,
regular fare from \$15 to \$20;
pass for persons with disabilities,
adults 65 years and older or on
Medicare—from \$7.50 to \$10

Day pass for unlimited rides,
from \$3 to \$4

Paratransit fare,
from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per ride

Liberty (Transportation
Disadvantaged) Pass,
from \$4 to \$8.

Also, on SCAT buses in Sarasota
County, up to two children 5
years old and under ride free
when accompanied by a paying
passenger. The fare for each
additional child accompanied by the
paying passenger will increase from
35 cents to 60 cents.

Not changing are the cost of the
SCAT Express bus service pass and
the R-Card.

Later this year, SCAT will introduce
a \$30 year-round pass for students
under age 18 or anyone with valid
student identification.

For more information, contact
the Sarasota County Call Center
at 941-881-5000 or visit
www.scgov.net/scat.

Individuals with disabilities who need assistance to participate in any of these proceedings should contact the county administration at least three (3) business days before the meeting time and date at 941-881-5344.

MEETING AGENDA

Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group

Meeting Objectives:

1. Official Quarterly Meeting
2. Re-energize LMS Work Group
3. Stimulate Future Direction Ideas

LOGISTICS

DATE: Tuesday, 20 December, 2011

TIME: 1:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.

LOCATION: Emergency Operations Center

GROUP MEMBERS

1.	Todd Kerkering		Chair
2.	Rich Berman		Vice
3.	Todd Kerkering		Recorder
4.	Group		Sign-in Sheet

BRING MATERIALS (Chair)

1) Sign-in Roster	9)
2)	10)
3)	11)
4)	12)
5)	13)
6)	14)
7)	15)
8)	16)

AGENDA ITEMS	PROCESS	TIME	PERSON(S) RESPONSIBLE
1 Review of facility layout	Brief		Kerkering
2 Chair comments	Discussion		Kerkering
3 Member Introductions	Discussion		Group
4 Public Outreach Mailings	Brief		Kerkering
5 Changes to Appendix N	Brief		Kerkering
6 2012 Members	Discussion		Group
7 Changes to Hazard Assessment	Discussion		Group
8 Review Projects and Action Items	Discussion		Group
10 Changes to Critical Facility List	Discussion		Group
12 Changes to Repetitive Loss List	Discussion		Group
13 Changes to Maps in Current Plan	Discussion		Group
14 Deliverables Due January 27, 2012	Brief		Kerkering
15 Florida Foundation Mitigation Partnership	Brief		Kerkering
16			
17			
18			
19			

NOTES:

Prepared By:
Todd Kerkering

Minutes of the Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group

Meeting 20 December, 2011

Review of Facility Layout

The Chair opened the meeting and gave everyone present a briefing on the layout of the facility including the location of exits, restrooms and break areas.

Chair Comments

The Chair welcomed everyone and gave a quick overview of the objectives of the meeting.

Member Introductions

Members present were;

Todd Kerkering	Sarasota County Government	Chair
Richard Berman	City of North Port	Vice-Chair
Gil Fernandez	City of Sarasota	
Val Raney	City of Venice	
Kathleen Weeden	City of Venice	
Elizabeth Wong	City of North Port	
James Linkogle	Town of Longboat Key	
Karen Silano	Sarasota County Sheriff's Office	
Warren Davis	Sarasota County Government	

Public Outreach Strategy

The Chair briefed members on comments received about Appendix N, Public Outreach Strategy, of the Local Mitigation Strategy Plan. Chair will forward to FDEM and ISO for review and comments. The Chair informed members that the Sarasota County Emergency Management Department may be able to utilize grant funding in order to assist the local jurisdictions with distributing public outreach materials.

2012 Members

The Chair requested that each jurisdiction submit their member representative's names to the Chair no-later-than 13 January, 2012 in-order-for the Chair to submit the annual letter to the State.

Hazard Assessment

The Chair discussed with the Work Group any recommended changes to the current plan's hazard assessment. There were no recommended changes to the plan.

Projects and Action Items

The Chair discussed the updating of the project list and action items with the Work Group. All changes must be submitted no-later-than 27 January, 2012.

Critical Facility List

The Chair discussed the updating of the critical facility list with the Work Group. All changes must be submitted no-later-than 27 January, 2012.

Repetitive Loss List

The Chair discussed the updating of the repetitive loss list with the Work Group. All changes must be submitted no-later-than 27 January, 2012.

Minutes of the Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group

Meeting 20 December, 2011

Map Changes

The Chair discussed the updating of the maps in the current plan with the Work Group. All changes must be submitted no-later-than 27 January, 2012.

Florida Foundation Mitigation Partnership

The Chair briefed the Work Group on the availability of a Mitigation workshop sponsored by the Florida Foundation. City of North Port offered to provide a south county location and the City of Sarasota offered to provide a north county location for the community outreach presentation. Representatives from the two cities will work out and confirm the dates and respond back to the Chair for coordination with the Florida Foundation.

FY12 Meeting Dates

The Chair identified the current meeting schedule as the third Tuesday of the following months; December, March, June, and September as our routine schedule. In keeping with this schedule, the FY12 meeting dates are 20 March 2012, 19 June 2012, 18 September 2012 and 18 December 2012.

Objectives and Goals for the Next meeting

1. Jurisdiction Projects and Action Items
2. 9.G Annual Requirements
3. Increase participation in LMS group by all jurisdictions

Make Mitigation Happen!

**A Program of Florida's Foundation and
the Florida Division of Emergency**

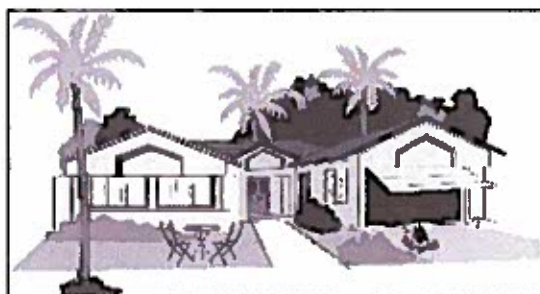


Free Informative Meeting January 24—Daytona Beach

Learning about wind mitigation could:

- ♦ **save you money on your home insurance.**
- ♦ **help you preserve your home and its contents when disaster strikes and possibly save your life.**

Come learn how the type of roof, windows and doors you have can be improved and translate into savings, peace of mind, and safety.



**January 24, 2012
1:00—3:00 pm
First Christian Church
326 S. Palmetto Avenue
Daytona Beach, FL 32114
Register online at:
www.FloridasFoundation.org**

For More Information visit www.FloridasFoundation.org

Phone: 1-800-825-3786 - Fax: 350-488-0088

kay.kammel@floridasfoundation.org

Sarasota County Government

Sarasota County Commission meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. in the Board Room, 2200 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-5508 for more information.



COUNTY CALENDAR

Acute Care System Task Force of the Behavioral Health Stakeholders' Consortium — Dec. 20, 9 a.m., Room 226, Health and Human Services, 2200 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-2578

Local Mitigation Strategy — Dec. 20, 1:30 p.m., 8th Floor, EOC, Administration Center, 1680 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-5508

Sarasota Partnership for Children Children's Week Sub-Committee — Dec. 20, 11 a.m., Building J, Glasser-Schoenbaum Center, 1750 17th St., Sarasota. Call 941-861-1410

APPLICATION CLOSING DATE

Open Until Filled
Advisory Board: Building Code Board of Adjustments and Appeals
Information: Planning and Development Services, Cheryl Swarney, 941-861-6637
Email: cswarney@sogov.net

APPLICATION CLOSING DATE

Open Until Filled
Advisory Board: Citizen Tax Oversight Committee
Information: Office of Financial Planning, Anna Madden, 941-861-5035
Email: amadden@sogov.net

APPLICATION CLOSING DATE

Open Until Filled
Advisory Board: Environmental Policy Task Force
Information: Natural Resources, Mary Ann Palmer, 941-861-0672
Email: mapalmer@sogov.net

APPLICATION CLOSING DATE

Open Until Filled
Advisory Board: General Contractors Licensing and Examining Board
Information: Planning and Development Services, Betsy Bollinger, 941-861-6126
Email: lbollinger@sogov.net

LO I

ADVISORY BOARD VACANCIES

Visit www.sogov.net/advisoryboards or contact the Sarasota County Call Center at 861-5000 for latest vacancies and information about Sarasota County Advisory Boards.

APPLICATION CLOSING DATE

Open Until Filled
Advisory Board: Health Facilities Authority and Industrial Development Revenue Bond Citizens Advisory Committee.
Information: Office of Financial Planning, Richard Gleitsman, 941-232-6112
Email: rgleitsman@sogov.net

APPLICATION CLOSING DATE

Open Until Filled
Advisory Board: Integrated Pest Management
Information: Health and Human Services, Eric Schreiber, 941-861-9723
Email: eschreiber@sogov.net

APPLICATION CLOSING DATE

Open Until Filled
Advisory Board: Keep Sarasota County Beautiful Advisory Board
Information: Environmental Services, Sandra Washington, 941-861-5399
Email: swashing@sogov.net

APPLICATION CLOSING DATE

Open Until Filled
Advisory Board: Library Advisory Board
Information: Community Services, Cynthia Stroth, 941-861-5481
Email: cstroth@sogov.net

APPLICATION CLOSING DATE

Open Until Filled
Advisory Board: Mechanical Contractors Licensing and Examining Board
Information: Planning and Development Services, Betsy Bollinger, 941-861-6126
Email: lbollinger@sogov.net

APPLICATION CLOSING DATE

Open Until Filled
Advisory Board: Metropolitan Planning Organization Citizens Advisory Committee
Information: Administration, Kathy Petz, 941-861-6344
Email: kpetz@sogov.net

APPLICATION CLOSING DATE

Jan. 8, 2012
Advisory Board: Planning Commission
Information: Planning and Development Services, Paula Clintman, 941-861-5154
Email: pclintman@sogov.net

APPLICATION CLOSING DATE

Open Until Filled
Advisory Board: Public Facilities Financing Advisory Board
Information: Planning and Development Services, Brenda Canales, 941-861-6140
Email: bcanales@sogov.net

APPLICATION CLOSING DATE

Open Until Filled
Advisory Board: Sarasota County Fire-Rescue and Emergency Medical Services District Advisory Board
Information: Emergency Services, Karen Belster, 941-861-6473
Email: kbelster@sogov.net

APPLICATION CLOSING DATE

Open Until Filled
Advisory Board: Sarasota Tree Advisory Council
Information: Natural Resources, Mary Ann Palmer, 941-861-0672
Email: mapalmer@sogov.net

APPLICATION CLOSING DATE

Open Until Filled
Advisory Board: SHIP Affordable Housing Advisory Board
Information: Housing and Community Development, Karen Grassett, 941-861-3640 ext. 3763
Email: karen.grassett@sarasotagov.com

APPLICATION CLOSING DATE

Open Until Filled
Advisory Board: Waterways Advisory Council
Information: Public Works, Paul Semenc, 941-232-5541
Email: psamenc@sogov.net

GOVERNMENT OFFICES CLOSE FOR CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY

Most Sarasota County government offices and services will be closed Friday, Dec. 25, and Monday, Dec. 26, for the Christmas holiday.

SCAT: No bus service on Dec. 25. Regular bus service will operate on Dec. 24, with the following exception:

Route 99 (Palmetto): No trips at 4:15, 5:15, 5:45 or 7:15 p.m. from Lemon Avenue; or at 3:35 or 4:05 p.m. from Palmetto. The 2:35 p.m. departure will end at DeSoto Station.

TRASH: Residents in unincorporated areas of the county will have their normal trash collection schedule.

CHEMICAL COLLECTION CENTERS: Bee Ridge and Jackson Road centers closed Dec. 24-25. Open 8 a.m.-4 p.m. Dec. 26.

LANDFILL: Landfill and Citizen's Convenience Center at 4000 Knights Trail Road, Nokomis, closed Dec. 25. Landfill administration offices, closed Dec. 23-26.

Individuals with disabilities who need assistance to participate in any of these proceedings should contact the county administrator at least three (3) business days before the meeting time and date at 941-861-5344.

1573351

Members:

Barry Sullivan
Buster Chapin
Dawn Turner
Debbie Herrygers
Elizabeth Wong
Gil Fernandez
Inaki Rezola
James Linkogle
Jim Bugyis
Karen Silano
Kathleen Weeden
Laura Herbert
Local Mitigation Strategy
Lori Lehr
Michelle Norton
Miki Renner
Mitch Ladewski
Richard Berman
Richard T. Kerkeri
Rick Lyttle
Susan Wilson
Val Raney
Warren C. Davis

bfsulliv@scgov.net
gerald_chapin@sarasotagov.com
dawn.turner@watermatters.org
deborah-herrygers@smh.com
ewong@cityofnorthport.com
gil.fernandez@sarasotagov.com
rezolai@usa.redcross.org
jlinkogle@longboatkey.org
jim-bugyis@smh.com
ksilano@scgov.net
kweeden@ci.venice.fl.us
laura.herbert@em.myflorida.com
lms@scgov.net
llehr@iso.com
mnorton@cityofnorthport.com
miki.renner@watermatters.org
mitch.ladewski@ringling.org
rberman@cityofnorthport.com
rkerkeri@scgov.net
rlyttle@sar.usf.edu
susan.wilson@dhs.gov
vraney@ci.venice.fl.us
wdavis@scgov.net

MEETING AGENDA

Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group

Meeting Objectives:

1. Official Quarterly Meeting
2. Re-energize LMS Work Group
3. Stimulate Future Direction Ideas

LOGISTICS

DATE: Tuesday, 20 March, 2012

TIME: 1:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.

LOCATION: Emergency Operations Center

GROUP MEMBERS

1.	Todd Kerker		Chair
2.	Rich Berman		Vice
3.	Todd Kerker		Recorder
4.	Group		Sign-in Sheet

BRING MATERIALS (Chair)

1) Sign-in Roster	9)
2) Basic Plan pages 37-39	10)
3)	11)
4)	12)
5)	13)
6)	14)
7)	15)
8)	16)

AGENDA ITEMS	PROCESS	TIME	PERSON(S) RESPONSIBLE
1) Review of facility layout	Brief		Kerker
2) Chair comments	Discussion		Kerker
3) Member Introductions	Discussion		Group
4) 9G annual update requirements	Brief		Kerker
5) Review Jurisdictional Planning Mechanisms	Brief		Kerker
6) Florida's Foundation Mitigation Presentation	Brief		Kerker
7) Additional Support	Brief		Kerker
8) FY12 Meeting Dates	Brief		Kerker
10)			
12)			
13)			
14)			
15)			
16)			
17)			
18)			
19)			

NOTES:

Prepared By:
Todd Kerker

Minutes of the Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group

Meeting 20 March, 2012

Review of Facility Layout

The Chair opened the meeting and gave everyone present a briefing on the layout of the facility including the location of exits, restrooms and break areas.

Chair Comments

The Chair welcomed everyone and gave a quick overview of the objectives of the meeting.

Member Introductions

Members present were;

Todd Kerkering	Sarasota County Government	Chair
Richard Berman	City of North Port	Vice-Chair
Buster Chapin	City of Sarasota	
Val Raney	City of Venice	
Kathleen Weeden	City of Venice	
Karen Silano	Sarasota County Sheriff's Office	
James Linkogle	Town of Longboat Key	
Gil Fernandez	City of Sarasota	
Mitch Ladewski	Ringling Museum	

9G Annual Update Requirements

The Chair discussed the annual update requirements with the Work Group, and that all updates have been received by the State.

Jurisdictional Planning Mechanisms

The Chair discussed the associated jurisdictional planning mechanisms in relation to the Local Mitigation Strategy Plan. Jurisdictions were reminded of their obligation to review their associated jurisdictional documents and make appropriate changes as required.

Florida's Foundation Mitigation Presentation

The Chair reminded everyone of the upcoming mitigation presentations sponsored by the Florida Division of Emergency Management and Florida's Foundation.

Additional Support

The Chair reminded everyone to submit their request for additional financial support for their mitigation outreach programs.

FY12 Meeting Dates

The Chair identified the current meeting schedule as the third Tuesday of the following months; December, March, June, and September as our routine schedule. In keeping with this schedule, the remaining FY12 meeting dates are as follows; 19 June 2012, and 18 September 2012.

Objectives and Goals for the Next meeting

1. Jurisdiction planning mechanisms.
2. Increase participation in LMS group by all jurisdictions

June 2015	Planning Committee	Submit Draft Plan for Review
September 2015	Work Group	Review Risk Assessment
September 2015	Jurisdictions	Board Resolutions

Incorporation into Existing Planning Mechanisms

As part of the annual series of quarterly meetings of the Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group, members will dedicate at least one quarterly meeting to ensuring that the goals, objectives, priorities, projects, and actions established in this plan are maintained or incorporated into participating jurisdictions planning activities. In the event of an activity not meeting the established goals, objectives, priorities, projects, and actions, it is the responsibility of each jurisdiction member to ensure the appropriate changes are made through their individual jurisdiction change process. While not limited to, Table 16 below identifies other local planning mechanisms available for incorporating the mitigation requirements of the mitigation plan. At a minimum, the planning mechanisms listed in Table 17 will be reviewed at the designated quarterly meeting.

Table 17

Current Plans	City of North Port	City of Sarasota	City of Venice	Sarasota County	Sarasota County Schools	Sarasota Memorial Hospital	Town of Longboat Key
Comprehensive Plan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Floodplain Plan	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
Codes & Ordinances	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
Sarasota 2050	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Local Mitigation Strategy Plan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Capital Improvement Project List	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

The responsibility of identifying the appropriate methods or actions of incorporating the mitigation strategy into existing planning mechanisms rest with each jurisdiction's LMS

Work Group representative. The process of incorporating the Local Mitigation Strategy into existing planning mechanisms begins with an audit by each jurisdiction of their plans to determine which mechanism is due for a required review or which mechanism was determined by their respective Administration for review in the upcoming year. This information is presented to the LMS Work Group at the regularly scheduled quarterly meeting to assist each jurisdiction in creating a strategy for incorporating the Sarasota County Unified Local Mitigation Strategy plan into these planning mechanisms. State of Florida Statutes and Administrative Law require specific procedures in order to enact change in many of these planning mechanisms, but each jurisdiction has their own unique way of implementing these requirements. Ultimately, it is the responsibility of each jurisdiction to implement the respective changes to their planning mechanisms, and it is the responsibility of the LMS Work Group to support and assist when possible, other members of the LMS Work Group in implementing these changes.

One of the key advantages of the Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group is it is made up of a diverse group of job specialties ranging from professional planners, engineers, public works professionals, emergency management professionals and educators that operate on a daily basis in a diverse group of business environments. Membership includes representatives that range from a zoning official and public works professional whose collateral duties are that of the Community Rating System coordinator, two city engineers that are also the floodplain managers and emergency management professionals who are all responsible for several other planning mechanisms.

The LMS Work Group has demonstrated the incorporation of the mitigation strategy into other planning mechanisms by the combining of the Local Mitigation Strategy Plan with each jurisdiction's Floodplain Management Plan in this document. In previous years, these planning tools were separate documents with each requiring their own jurisdictional board resolution. While this is an initial step, it has avoided the duplication of effort, duplication within the documents, and the requirement of two distinct board resolutions. The LMS Work Group and the Regional Floodplain Management Planning and Coordination Committee will continue to identify areas of common interest and requirements that can be documented in the LMS Plan to avoid further duplication and present a more refined document in the future.

Many of the members of the LMS Work Group were directly involved in the updating of the Sarasota County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan 2009 edition, in which the jurisdiction description in this plan is based upon. Additionally, the risk assessment in the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan was initially based upon the 2004 LMS Plan and was modified to create an up-to-date risk assessment. This new risk assessment found in the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan was then utilized to create the foundation for this updated LMS plan.

Another keen aspect of the diversity within the LMS Work Group membership is all the County and municipality representatives are involved in the updating and maintenance of each jurisdiction's Comprehensive Plan. Florida Statute requires each jurisdiction to

submit an Evaluation and Appraisal Report that has been approved by their respective Board to the Florida Department of Community Affairs for approval. Currently, the City of Venice and Sarasota County are in this review process, the City of North Port completed this review during the updating of this plan, and the City of Sarasota and Town of Longboat Key will begin the review process in the upcoming year. These offsetting review cycles work to the advantage of the LMS Work Group by allowing the group to support one or two jurisdiction in the review process, instead of all at once.

Continued Public Involvement

The Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group is dedicated to public involvement in the hazard mitigation planning and review process and continues to seek opportunities to increase the public's participation. In addition to Goal 4 and associated objectives of the Local Mitigation Strategy Goals and Objectives, the Work Group has established the standard, and will continue to advertise all quarterly and special meetings, update and maintaining of a comprehensive mitigation video, and form partnerships with other related entities to keep the public informed and hopefully create greater involvement. At a minimum, public outreach plans and opportunities will be discussed at one of the quarterly meetings. In addition, the web site will be available with the most up-to-date documentation and points of contact for the public.

The partnership forged by the Work Group and the Regional Floodplain Management Planning and Coordination Committee will offer an increased opportunity for success in generating public involvement during activities such as the adoption process of the new Flood Insurance Rate Maps for Sarasota County. This partnership has also created a joint public outreach committee whose mission is to integrate the mitigation and Community Rating System outreach activities into one, in order to reduce expenditures and reach a greater number of community residents. A detailed description of the joint public outreach committee goals and activities may be found in Appendix N.

Sarasota County Government

Sarasota County Government is located at 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota, FL 34236. A live Sarasota on Comcast 19 and 5000 TV. Visit the county website at www.sarasotacounty.org for agendas and reporting information. This listing is provided for informational purposes only.



COUNTY CALENDAR

Acute Care System Task Force of the Behavioral Health Stakeholders' Consortium
March 20, 9 a.m.,
Room 226, Health & Human Services, 2200 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-2578

Bicycle/Pedestrian/Trail Advisory Committee - March 20,
5:30 p.m., First Floor Training Room, Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-0925

Board of County Commissioners Joint Meeting with City of North Port - March 20, 1:30 p.m.,
Commission Chamber, North Port City Hall, 4970 City Hall Blvd., North Port. Call 941-861-5344
LIVE TV and webcast

Community Alliance Aging in Place Action Team - March 21,
3 p.m., Second Floor Conf. Room, Center for Healthy Aging, Campus of Senior Friendship Centers, 1900 Brother Geenen Way, Sarasota. Call 941-861-2564

Community Alliance Community Engagement Committee
March 19, 12:30 p.m., Conf. Rm. A/B, School Board of Sarasota County, Brown Awning Building, The Landings, 1980 Landings Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-2877

Community Alliance Nominating and Membership Committee
March 22, 3:30 p.m., Rm. 2063, Health & Human Services, 2200 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-2561

Community Alliance Steering Committee - March 19, 1:30 p.m.,
Conf. Room A/B, School Board of Sarasota County, Brown Awning Building, The Landings, 1980 Landings Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-2877

Development Services Advisory Committee - March 21, 3 p.m.,
Conf. Rm. 8, BOB/ITC Office, 1001 Sarasota Center Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-8637

Early Learning Coalition - Board of Directors - March 21, 6 p.m.,
Rm. A/B, The Landings, Brown Awning Building, School Board of Sarasota County, 1960 Landings Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-954-4830

Environmental Policy Task Force
March 19, 2 p.m., Think Tank, 3rd Floor, Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-0672

Family Safety Alliance
March 22, 3 p.m., Lg. Conf. Rm., United Way of Manatee County Building, McClure Center, 4215 Concept Court, Lakewood Ranch. Call 941-861-2882

General Contractors Licensing & Examining Board - March
22, 2 p.m., Conf. Rm. 8, Planning & Development Services, 1001 Sarasota Center Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-6126

Healthy Start Coalition of Sarasota County Business Meeting
March 22, noon, Bldg. J, Glasser Schoenbaum Human Services Center, 1750 17th St., Sarasota. Call 941-373-7070 Ext. 308

Keep Sarasota County Beautiful Volunteer Recognition Subcommittee Meeting
March 21, 5 p.m., Rm. 572, 1660 Ringling Blvd., 5th Floor Sarasota. Call 941-861-5399

Local Mitigation Strategy
March 20, 1:30 p.m., Sixth Floor, EOC, Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-5508

Value Adjustment Board
March 19, 10 a.m., Commission Chamber, First Floor, Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-5279

STUDENTS ARE 'KICKING BUTTS' ON NATIONAL KICK BUTTS DAY

Youths from 14 Sarasota County clubs called Students Working Against Tobacco (SWAT) are fighting back and "kicking butts" on Wednesday, March 21, which is National Kick Butts Day. This is a national day of activism that empowers youth to build awareness about the health effects associated with tobacco use.

To quit smoking, persons age 11 and older can call the Florida Quitline at 1-877-U-CAN-NOW to speak with a quit coach or persons age 13 or older can sign up for Quit Smoking Now group classes at their local Area Health Education Center by calling 1-877-848-6696.

LOOK

ADVISORY BOARD VACANCIES

Visit www.scgov.net/advisoryboards or contact the Sarasota County Call Center at 881-5000 for latest vacancies and information about Sarasota County Advisory Boards.

Individuals with disabilities who need assistance to participate in any of these proceedings should contact the county administration at least three (3) business days before the meeting time and date at 941-861-5344.

MEETING AGENDA

Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group

Meeting Objectives:

1. Official Quarterly Meeting
2. Re-energize LMS Work Group
3. Stimulate Future Direction Ideas

LOGISTICS

DATE: Tuesday, 19 June, 2012

TIME: 1:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.

LOCATION: Emergency Operations Center

GROUP MEMBERS

1.	Todd Kerkering		Chair
2.	Rich Berman		Vice
3.	Todd Kerkering		Recorder
4.	Group		Sign-in Sheet

BRING MATERIALS (Chair)

1) Sign-in Roster	9)
2)	10)
3)	11)
4)	12)
5)	13)
6)	14)
7)	15)
8)	16)

AGENDA ITEMS		PROCESS	TIME	PERSON(S) RESPONSIBLE
1	Review of facility layout	Brief		Kerkering
2	Chair comments	Discussion		Kerkering
3	Member Introductions	Discussion		Group
4	Public Outreach Strategy Review	Discussion		Kerkering
5	FDEM LMS/Floodplain Integration	Brief		Kerkering
6	FY12 Meeting Dates	Brief		Kerkering
7				
8				
10				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				

NOTES:

Prepared By:
Todd Kerkering

Minutes of the Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group

Meeting 19 June, 2012

Review of Facility Layout

The Chair opened the meeting and gave everyone present a briefing on the layout of the facility including the location of exits, restrooms and break areas.

Chair Comments

The Chair welcomed everyone and gave a quick overview of the objectives of the meeting.

Member Introductions

Members present were;

Todd Kerker	Sarasota County Government	Chair
Richard Berman	City of North Port	Vice-Chair
Buster Chapin	City of Sarasota	
Kathleen Weeden	City of Venice	
James Linkogle	Town of Longboat Key	
Gil Fernandez	City of Sarasota	
Elizabeth Wong	City of North Port	

Public Outreach Strategy Review

The Chair discussed the annual public outreach strategy with the members. Members want to continue their individual, but mutually supporting public outreach strategy. Members did not identify a purpose of changing the current method of operation.

Florida Division of Emergency Management LMS/Floodplain Plan Integration

The Chair discussed the recommended additions to the LMS plan for integration with the jurisdictional floodplain as defined by the Florida Division of Emergency Management. The following members, James Linkogle, Val Rainey, and Elizabeth Wong volunteered to review Florida Division of Emergency Management comments and report back to membership at the September 2012 quarterly meeting.

FY12 Meeting Dates

The Chair identified the current meeting schedule as the third Tuesday of the following months; December, March, June, and September as our routine schedule. In keeping with this schedule, the remaining FY12 meeting dates are as follows; 18 September 2012.

Objectives and Goals for the Next meeting

1. LMS Plan Risk Assessment
2. Increase participation in LMS group by all jurisdictions



STATE OF FLORIDA

DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

RICK SCOTT
Governor

BRYAN W. KOON
Director

January 31, 2012

Mr. Todd Kerkering, Emergency Manager
1660 Ringling Boulevard
6th Floor
Sarasota, Florida 34236

**Re: LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR PLAN
INTEGRATION RELATED TO FLOOD MITIGATION PLANNING IMPROVEMENT**

Dear Mr. Kerkering:

Thank you for your continued efforts to coordinate emergency management and planning personnel in Sarasota County for the purpose of Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) and Floodplain Management Plan integration. I recognize how difficult it can be to conduct business as usual in mitigation and especially appreciate those, like yourself, who are willing to lead change for the better.

It's been awhile and I wanted to touch base with you concerning your planning efforts and participation in our pilot program on plan integration. I hope that the holidays were good to you. I've completed a review of your LMS plan and have attached my comments regarding integration and other observations. Based on our previous conversations, I suspect that much of what I had to say may already be known to you and understand the time constraints that were involved in the production of the current plan. Nevertheless, I hope that my comments are welcome and of assistance to you.

I've also attached two GANNT charts that could be used to describe a continuous LMS planning cycle. One of them is hazard driven while the other is process driven. Folks here at state are concerned that they are 'too abstract'. I know that you've been thinking about planning cycles regarding LMS and would like your input if you have the time. I'm in the office Tue, Wed, and Thur 0900-1200.

Your plan passed state and FEMA review as it is and I want to assure you that my comments do not indicate that the plan is insufficient to meet state and federal requirements. Rather, it was my goal to identify things that could be done with little additional work and within the framework of your currently published and approved plan that might substantially improve the total effort. The organization of these plans should

Mr. Todd Kerkering
January 31, 2012
Page Two

always be a reflection of county business practices and my recommendations are not directives for change, but are only presented for your consideration. The recommendations presented are based on the collected experiences of other counties and through personal analysis of the Sarasota County plan and other like documents.

My comments were generated using the Adobe PDF markup function and are copied on the enclosed CD.

Please direct any questions concerning these comments to Brent Pesta (brent.pest@em.myflorida.com) or Laura Herbert (laura.herbert@em.myflorida.com). Once again, on behalf of the Division of Emergency Management, Mitigation Bureau, thank you for your participation in the plan integration pilot project and for your continued endeavors in mitigation planning.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Brent C. Pesta', with a stylized, looping flourish extending from the end.

Brent C. Pesta, Flood Mitigation Intern

Enclosure: CD containing (1) LMS plan with comments and (2) GANNT data sheets

cc: Laura Herbert, FDEM

Sarasota County Government

COUNTY CALENDAR

Acute Care System Task Force of the Behavioral Health Stakeholders' Consortium
June 19, 9 a.m.,
Room 226, Health and Human Services, 2200 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-2578

Bicycle/Pedestrian/Trail Advisory Committee – June 19, 5:30 p.m., Morgan Center, 6207 W. Price Blvd., North Port. Call 941-861-0925

Community Alliance Steering Committee – June 18, 1:30 p.m., Conference Room A/B, School Board of Sarasota County, Brown/Awning Building, The Landings, 1980 Landings Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-2877

Early Learning Coalition Board of Directors – June 20, 6 p.m., Conference Room A/B, The Landings, Brown Awning Building, School Board of Sarasota County, 1980 Landings Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-954-4830

Environmental Policy Task Force – June 18, 2 p.m., Think Tank Conference Room, Third Floor, Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-0672

Local Mitigation Strategy
June 19, 1:30 p.m., Sixth Floor, EOC, Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-5508

Planning Commission Public Hearing – June 21, 6:30 p.m., Commission Chamber, First Floor, Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-5140
LIVE TV and webcast

Tobacco Free Partnership of Sarasota County Meeting
June 21, 3:30 p.m., Meeting Room, North Port Family Health Center, 6950 Outreach Way, North Port. Call 941-806-8452

SARASOTA COUNTY RECEIVES NACO ACHIEVEMENT AWARD FOR SAFE RX CAMPAIGN

Sarasota County has been recognized by the National Association of Counties for its "Safe Rx" campaign to help healthcare providers promote responsible prescription drug use.

The campaign began in January 2011 with 16 partner agencies and organizations from Charlotte, DeSoto, Manatee and Sarasota counties. These partners included health departments and hospitals.

SafeRx was developed in response to local statistics indicating that Sarasota County ranked 8th in the state for unintentional poisoning deaths. Unintentional poisonings were the leading cause of death in the age group 15-34 in Sarasota County.

As a result of the campaign, medical professionals in Sarasota County are voluntarily registering for the Florida Prescription Drug Monitoring Program at the highest rate in the state.

For more information, contact the Sarasota County Call Center at 941-861-5000, or visit www.scgov.net.

LOOK

ADVISORY BOARD VACANCIES

Visit www.scgov.net/advisoryboards or contact the Sarasota County Call Center at 861-5000 for latest vacancies and information about Sarasota County Advisory Boards.

Individuals with disabilities who need assistance to participate in any of these proceedings should contact the county administration at least three (3) business days before the meeting time and date at 941-861-5344.

MEETING AGENDA

Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group

Meeting Objectives:

1. Official Quarterly Meeting
2. Re-energize LMS Work Group
3. Stimulate Future Direction Ideas

LOGISTICS

DATE: Tuesday, 18 September, 2012

TIME: 1:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.

LOCATION: Emergency Operations Center

GROUP MEMBERS

1.	Todd Kerkering		Chair
2.	Rich Berman		Vice
3.	Todd Kerkering		Recorder
4.	Group		Sign-in Sheet

BRING MATERIALS (Chair)

1) Sign-in Roster	9)
2)	10)
3)	11)
4)	12)
5)	13)
6)	14)
7)	15)
8)	16)

AGENDA ITEMS		PROCESS	TIME	PERSON(S) RESPONSIBLE
1	Review of facility layout	Brief		Kerkering
2	Chair comments	Discussion		Kerkering
3	Member Introductions	Discussion		Group
4	FDEM LMS/Floodplain Integration	Brief		Kerkering
5	Review LMS Plan Risk Assessment	Discussion		Kerkering
6	Tropical Storm Debby/Isaac HMGP	Brief		Kerkering
7	FY12 Meeting Dates	Brief		Kerkering
8				
10				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				

NOTES:

Prepared By:
Todd Kerkering

Minutes of the Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group
Meeting 18 September, 2012

Review of Facility Layout

The Chair opened the meeting and gave everyone present a briefing on the layout of the facility including the location of exits, restrooms and break areas.

Chair Comments

The Chair welcomed everyone and gave a quick overview of the objectives of the meeting.

Member Introductions

Members present were;

Todd Kerkering	Sarasota County Government	Chair
Richard Berman	City of North Port	Vice-Chair
Buster Chapin	City of Sarasota	
Kathleen Weeden	City of Venice	
James Linkogle	Town of Longboat Key	
Gil Fernandez	City of Sarasota	
Elizabeth Wong	City of North Port	
Valarie Raney	City of Venice	
Inaki Rezola	Red Cross	

Florida Division of Emergency Management LMS/Floodplain Plan Integration

The Chair re-discussed the recommended additions to the LMS plan for integration with the jurisdictional floodplain as defined by the Florida Division of Emergency Management. The Chair will forward the recommendations to Valerie Raney to review and provide feedback at the December meeting. The Chair remarked that the recommendations had validity, but they did not reach the level of re-writing the current plan. The Chair recommended possibly incorporating some of the recommendations at the next scheduled review in 2014/2015.

Review LMS Plan Risk Assessment

The Chair discussed the current LMS Plan risk assessment with the members. Members agreed the current risk assessment remains valid.

Tropical Storm Debby/Isaac HMGP

The Chair briefed the membership that HMGP information relating to Tropical Storm Debby and Isaac has not been released to date. The Chair highlighted that there will probably be funding available for Tropical Storm Debby and Tropical Storm Isaac was yet to be determined. The Chair encouraged the membership to review their current projects.

FY12 Meeting Dates

The Chair identified the current meeting schedule as the third Tuesday of the following months; December, March, June, and September as our routine schedule. In keeping with this schedule, the FY13 meeting dates are as follows; 18 December 2012, 19 March 2013, 18 June 2013, and 17 September 2013.

Annual CRS Re-Certification

Members discussed the different opportunities that existed within the CRS manual to document the related activities of LMS and CRS. The Chair recommended and encouraged all Members to

Minutes of the Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group
Meeting 18 September, 2012

cooperate and collaborate amongst the group, and to identify any assistance the Chair may be able to provide the group.

Objectives and Goals for the Next meeting

1. Review Projects & Action Items.
2. Review 9G.22 annual requirements.

Guiding Principle Evaluation Form (Attachment J) – This document was reviewed and determined to be outdated and no longer relevant as an example form.

Future Mitigation Outlook/Capital Improvement Projects (Attachment K) - This section was reviewed and it was determined to be a duplication of the project list and no longer relevant to the needs of the LMS Work Group.

Risk Assessment

Identifying Hazards

Sarasota County is a medium size coastal community located in southwest Florida that is vulnerable to many types of natural hazards. Many residents and visitors are aware of the County's location within the "Hurricane Belt" but are complacent or unaware about the potential for other severe natural disasters within the County. All parts of the County are subject to natural disasters to some extent and can take place virtually at any time. Due to the County's low coastal topography and usually high water table, the County can be particularly vulnerable to natural hazards that directly or indirectly result in flooding.

The Sarasota County Unified Local Mitigation Strategy 2004 plan profiled all of the hazards identified by the LMS Work Group. This profiling process considered the historical occurrences, the geographic extent the probability for future occurrences, and utilizing the FEMA developed HAZUS program. As part of the 2010 plan revision, each hazard was reconsidered and new information was added for the updating period. The LMS Group focused on updating and adding new information relating to the hazards and emphasized the streamlining approach by considering the following:

- Validating the current general information.
- Identifying new hazard occurrences since the 2004 Plan.
- Identifying specific jurisdiction hazard variations.
- Aligning the extent and probability factors with the Sarasota County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and the State Mitigation Plan.

Table 9 below offers a brief description identifying the hazard type, location, extent, and probability that affect the jurisdictions within Sarasota County. Refer to Tables 9A, 9B, and 9C for clarification of the data. A narrative description of each hazard follows Table 9C. Jurisdiction boundary maps may be found in Appendix L.

Table 9: Identified Hazards

Hazard Type	Jurisdiction (1)	Extent (2)	Probability (3)
Avalanche	None	Unlikely	None
Coastal Erosion	2,3,4,7	Extensive	Annual
Coastal Storm	All	Extensive	Annual
Dam Failure	All	Low	Low
Drought	All	Low	Annual
Earthquake	All	Low	20 + years
Expansive Soils	All	Unlikely	None
Levee Failure	1,4	Low	Unlikely
Flood	All	Catastrophic	Annual
Hailstorm	All	Low	Annual
Hurricane	All	Catastrophic	Annual
Land Subsidence	All	Low	Medium
Landslide	None	Unlikely	None
Seasonal Severe Weather Storm	All	Extensive	Annual
Tornado	All	Low	Annual
Tsunami	2,3,4,7	Unlikely	None
Volcano	None	Unlikely	None
Wildfire	All	Extensive	Annual
Windstorm	All	Extensive	Annual

1. Jurisdiction

Table 9A

Jurisdiction	Identification #
City of North Port	1
City of Sarasota	2
City of Venice	3
Sarasota County Government	4
Sarasota County Schools	5
Sarasota Memorial Hospital	6
Town of Longboat Key	7

2. Extent

Table 9B

Population Affected	Extent
No data available	Unlikely
0-1,000	Low
1,001 – 5,000	Medium
5,001 – 10,000	High
10,001 – 25,000	Extensive
25,001 plus	Catastrophic

3. Probability

Table 9C

Years Between Events	Classification
Annual	Annual
1 – 5	High
6 – 10	Medium
11 – 20	Low
20 plus	Unlikely
No Occurrence on Record	None

At a minimum, the risk assessment will be reviewed and validated at one of the annual quarterly meetings.

Profiling Hazards

Avalanche

An avalanche is defined as a fall or slide of a large mass down a mountainside. Due to the topography of Sarasota County and the jurisdictions within, avalanches are not a natural threat. There have been no historical references to an avalanche taking place within Sarasota County. Avalanches are not considered a risk and therefore it will not be fully profiled.

Coastal Erosion

Coastal erosion is the wearing a way of land or the removal of beach or dune sediments by wave action, tidal currents, wave currents, or drainage. Waves generated by coastal storms or hurricanes cause coastal erosion, which may take the form of long-term losses of sediment and rocks, or merely in the temporary redistribution of coastal sediments. Erosion in one location may result in accretion nearby. The jurisdictions that are affected

by coastal erosion in Sarasota County are; the City of Sarasota, City of Venice, Sarasota County Government, and the Town of Longboat Key.

Sarasota County Government has taken the preemptive approach with the creation of the Coastal Resources Department within the Environmental Services Business Center. This organization focuses on a number of shoreline interests, from maintenance of navigable waterways to shoreline enhancement, habitat restoration, and the monitoring of coastal erosion through a series of benchmarks placed every 1000 feet along our shoreline. One of the most important mitigation efforts to have taken place was the approval of the Coastal Setback Code with amendments on October 28, 2008. The revised code creates consistency with the Comprehensive Plan, other natural resources protection codes, and addresses the requirements for shore protection structures, such as seawalls and rock revetments.

The beaches and inland waterways will continue to shift and change over time and will continue to be an identifiable hazard. While the 2004 Plan did not specifically identify coastal erosion as a hazard, the current LMS Work Group chose to identify this hazard in the updated plan. Whether or not coastal erosion takes place over a long period of time or by a single incident, coastal erosion is a continued hazard to the jurisdictions identified in Table 9.

Coastal erosion and or accretion occur in various parts of Sarasota County's coastline and inland waterways throughout the year. The erosion and or accretion rates within Sarasota County are very dynamic between the barrier islands and at different locations on the same island. The typical average rates within Sarasota County for a specific location range from ten feet of accretion to ten to fifteen feet of erosion. All coastal structures as well as the critical facilities that support these structures could be impacted by coastal erosion. During the previous ten years, Sarasota County has averaged the loss of one structure per year with a value of \$1-5M as a result of coastal erosion and or undermining of the foundation. For planning purposes, this average is consistent with the expectations of the Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group estimates for this natural hazard occurrence per event.

The most recent historical event to take place was Tropical Storm Fay, in which Sarasota County was eligible for Public Assistance under the FEMA-1785-DR as a result of an estimated \$3M in coastal beach erosion. For a complete listing of events recorded by the NOAA Satellite and Information Service that have taken place in Sarasota County from January 1, 1950 to June 30, 2010 please refer to Appendix O.

Coastal Storms

Coastal storms are typically associated with hurricanes and or other tropical depressions and storms that may impact Sarasota County. The difference between the vulnerabilities and impacts of coastal storms and hurricanes is separated by the severity of the event. Coastal Storms will be profiled under the Hurricane natural hazard description.

For a complete listing of events recorded by the NOAA Satellite and Information Service that have taken place in Sarasota County from January 1, 1950 to June 30, 2010 please refer to Appendix O.

Dam Failure

According to the National Inventory of Dams, there are no dams located in Sarasota County, but the definition of a dam by Florida Statutes is, any artificial or natural barrier, with appurtenant works, raised to obstruct or impound, or which does obstruct or impound, any of the surface waters of the state. By definition, Sarasota County has many structures within the County and municipal jurisdictions designed to mitigate flooding by controlling storm waters. The LMS Work Group recognizes the importance of these structures, but also recognizes their failures could result in the very thing they were designed to prevent.

A failure by any one or several of the structures within the County may have an impact on one or all of the jurisdictions. While the loss of property may be minimal, there could be an undetermined measure of economic loss and inconvenience due the closure of a major roadway.

According to the NOAA Satellite and Information Service, Sarasota County and the jurisdictions within have experienced zero dam failure events during the updated plan period from January 1, 2004 to June 30, 2010. To date, the only reported occurrences of dam (water control gate) failure within Sarasota County is located within the City of North Port. For a complete listing of events recorded by the NOAA Satellite and Information Service that have taken place in Sarasota County from January 1, 1950 to June 30, 2010 please refer to Appendix O.

Based upon historical data and the type and function of the dam structures located within Sarasota County, it would be unlikely to see results of the subsequent flooding in depths greater than two feet. If this event were to occur within Sarasota County, non-elevated structures and critical facilities in the vicinity could be temporarily impacted. Structural damage as a result of this event would be similar to the historical average \$500K per incident for flooding. For planning purposes, this average is consistent with the expectations of the Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group estimates for this natural hazard occurrence per event.

Drought

A drought is defined as a period of abnormally dry weather sufficiently prolonged by the lack of precipitation to cause a serious hydrological imbalance. While droughts are a normally occurring event, they are difficult to predict or forecast both as to when they will begin and how long they will last. The severity of a drought will depend upon the duration, seasonal or extended, moisture deficiency, and the size of the affected area.

Conceptually, droughts have often been associated with their impact on the agriculture industry of the affected area, but there may also be socioeconomic impacts as a result of a drought. Based upon Sarasota County's long history of involvement in the agriculture and livestock industry, an extended drought or drought conditions could be devastating to that particular industry, but as a whole it would be a low impact on the entire county and jurisdictions within based upon the direct population that would be impacted. As the duration of a drought increases, so does the socioeconomic impacts of the drought. Watering restrictions would be instituted, limitations in freshwater recreation and the potential increase of wildfires, while generally inconveniences to most, could impact the County as a whole.

Sarasota County utilizes the Keetch-Byram Drought Index (KBDI) to monitor drought conditions. The Keetch-Byram drought index (KBDI) is a continuous reference scale for estimating the dryness of the soil and duff layers. The index increases for each day without rain (the amount of increase depends on the daily high temperature) and decreases when it rains. The scale ranges from 0 (no moisture deficit) to 800. The range of the index is determined by assuming that there is 8 inches of moisture in a saturated soil that is readily available to the vegetation.

Historically, Sarasota County has experienced several extended drought conditions throughout its history with the last ending in 2008. During the last five years, Sarasota County reached its highest level on the KBDI scale with a 675 on June 10, 2006. All of Sarasota County and the jurisdictions within may be affected by drought conditions on an annual basis and could expect to see similar levels as high on the KBDI scale in the future.

According to the NOAA Satellite and Information Service, Sarasota County has not had a recorded drought that has taken place from January 1, 1950 to June 30, 2010. For a complete listing of events recorded by the NOAA Satellite and Information Service that have taken place in Sarasota County from January 1, 1950 to June 30, 2010 please refer to Appendix O.

Earthquake

An earthquake is defined as a sudden and sometimes violent movement of the earth's surface as a result of movement along a fault or by volcanic disturbance. Earthquakes are measured by the Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale (Table 10A below) which measures detectability/level impact or by the Richter Scale (Table 10B below) which measures logarithmic magnitude scale of earthquake energy.

Table 10A: Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale

Intensity	Detectability/Level Impact
I	Detected only by sensitive instruments
II	Felt by a few persons at rest, especially on upper floors
III	Felt noticeably indoors, but not always recognized as a quake
IV	Felt indoors by many, outdoors by a few
V	Felt by most people, damage to glass and plaster
VI	Felt by all, many frightened and run outdoors, damage small
VII	Everybody runs outdoors, damage to buildings varies
VIII	Panel walls thrown out of frames, fall of walls and chimneys
IX	Buildings shifted off foundations, cracked, thrown out of plumb
X	Most masonry and framed structures destroyed, ground cracked
XI	New structures still standing, bridges destroyed, ground fissures
XII	Damage total, waves seen on ground surface

Table 10B: Richter Scale

Magnitude	Energies (TNT)
1	1.7 Kilograms
2	5.9 Kilograms
3	180 Kilograms
4	6 Tons
5	199 Tons
6	6,270 Tons
7	100,000 Tons
8	6,270,000 Tons
9	199,000,000 Tons

While Florida is not known for earthquakes, there have been over 30 recorded seismic activities in the State since the late 1700's. Sarasota has not recorded any damage to these seismic activities, but an event could affect all the jurisdictions within the County. The last seismic event to take place within the area occurred on September 10, 2006, in which the epicenter was located, an estimated 250 miles west-southwest of the County.

Based upon past historical data, the extent of damage from an earthquake would be low for all the jurisdictions within the County. Based upon these historical occurrences, the LMS Work Group estimates the probability of this phenomenon occurring in Sarasota County is 20 plus years between occurrences and would measure level I on the Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale. In the event that this natural hazard did occur within Sarasota County, the impact could influence all of the structures and critical facilities depending upon the severity.

For a complete listing of events recorded by the NOAA Satellite and Information Service that have taken place in Sarasota County from January 1, 1950 to June 30, 2010 please refer to Appendix O.

Expansive Soils

Expansive soils are soils that expand by the adding of water and contract as the soil dries out, which in turn may cause foundations and walls of structures to shift or crack. The 1991 Soil Survey of Sarasota County, Florida conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture did not highlight or specifically identify expansive soils as a hazard to any of the areas within the county. There have been no historical references to an expansive soil incident taking place within Sarasota County. Expansive soils are not considered a risk and therefore it will not be fully profiled.

Levee Failure

A levee failure is defined as a break in the water-retaining earthwork that allows the release of water in the direction the levee was designed to prevent from occurring. The recent completion of the six billion gallon Peace River/Manasota Regional Water Supply Authority Reservoir located in DeSoto County Florida has added the unlikely potential of a levee failure occurring and impacting a small population of residences located within Sarasota County and the City of North Port.

Levee failure inundation studies conclude that depending upon the location of the failure and current level of the reservoir, residents within the inundation area could experience water depths from two to four feet. The impact of a levee failure could impact non-elevated homes and have a temporary impact to the critical facilities that directly support these homes. Currently, based upon the inundation studies, of the 3,942 properties located within the potential impact area, only two properties have structures with a combined value of \$174K. Considering the different factors associated with a levee breach and the actual number of structures in the area, the impact would not exceed the \$200K at this time.

Due to the partnership and collaboration of the Peace River/Manasota Regional Water Supply Authority and the surrounding jurisdictions the threat of a levee failure in the future is unlikely. There have been no historical references to a levee failure taking place within Sarasota County. For a complete listing of events recorded by the NOAA Satellite and Information Service that have taken place in Sarasota County from January 1, 1950 to June 30, 2010 please refer to Appendix O.

Flood

Flooding has been the most frequent occurrence in Sarasota County over the past 100 years. Sarasota County residents can experience flooding from two sources and they can occur at the same time;

- Coastal flooding and erosion triggered by tropical storms and hurricanes.
- Riverine flooding intense and abundant rainfall into our river, streams, channels and numerous low-lying areas.

General flooding in the County has typically accompanied storms which have passed over or near Sarasota. In 1962, over 16 inches of rain fell in 48-hour period, and the "No Name" storm of 1982, caused severe flooding along the bays and coastline, while the accompanying heavy rain and wind in the region created floodwaters that inundated residential areas on the coastal islands, and covered.

Because of their proximity to bodies of water, or low-lying areas, all of the jurisdictions in Sarasota County are vulnerable to flooding. Major flooding occurring in the County would have a significant impact on population, property, and economy; besides the threat to human life and property. In addition, floodwaters could cause wastewater treatment facilities to shut down, contaminate local water supplies, and disrupt utilities. Major property losses could be expected in the communities previously mentioned. Floodwaters could also submerge portions of I-75, US41 and east west highways. The loss of these transportation networks would hinder evacuation and relief efforts, making it difficult to provide emergency response services.

Since 1950, there have been 43 recorded flood events within Sarasota County by the NOAA Satellite and Information Service. Usually these events have floodwaters ranging from one to two feet and impact non-elevated structures causing a temporary disruption to critical facilities. In rare situations within the County, floodwaters have reached the five to seven feet in depth and have impacted all types of structures. In these rare events, there have been disruptions to critical facilities.

Specific jurisdiction details relating to locations, extent, past occurrences, probability of future events occurring, and structures may be found in each jurisdiction's Floodplain Management Plans located in Annexes A through E. Structural damage as a result of flooding has been recorded 30 times by the NOAA Satellite and Information Service. Damage has ranged from as little as \$1K to as much as \$9.2M with the average of \$500K per event. For planning purposes, this average is consistent with the expectations of the Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group estimates for this natural hazard occurrence per event.

Additional vulnerability information for this natural hazard in relation to hurricane surge is in the Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis located in Appendix M Maps associated with this natural hazard may be found on-line at <http://www.scgov.net/EmergencyServices/mitigation.asp>. For a complete listing of events recorded by the NOAA Satellite and Information Service that have taken place in Sarasota County from January 1, 1950 to June 30, 2010 please refer to Appendix O.

Hailstorm

Hail is defined as precipitation of balls or pieces of ice with a diameter of 0.2 to 4 inches. Small hail is typically defined as having a diameter of less than 0.2 inches. Hailstorms usually accompany thunderstorms which are common occurrences in Sarasota County. The extent of people impacted could be County-wide, but damage is typically low or non-existent to all structures and critical facilities.

According to the NOAA Satellite and Information Service, Sarasota County and the jurisdictions within have experienced two hailstorm events during the updated plan period from January 1, 2004 to June 30, 2010. The last hailstorm event occurred on 4 August, 2008. For a complete listing of events recorded by the NOAA Satellite and Information Service that have taken place in Sarasota County from January 1, 1950 to June 30, 2010 please refer to Appendix O.

Hurricanes

Coastal storms, hurricanes and windstorms and their associated consequences all have the potential probability to affect all the jurisdictions within Sarasota County to varying degrees. The extent may vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, but each have the potential to create extensive to catastrophic damage based upon the particular dynamics of each storm. Hurricanes would cause the greatest impact to the jurisdictions of Sarasota County, thus mitigation efforts are focused on hurricanes and include the mitigation efforts associated with coastal storms and wind events.

Hurricanes are large cyclonic storms with counter-clockwise winds of 74 mph or greater based upon the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale (Table 11). The coastal areas that receive the full force of hurricane winds and storm surge sustain the most damage. Since hurricanes dissipate quite rapidly to less than hurricane strength after they make landfall, inland areas typically receive less catastrophic damage. Inland damage is usually in the form of flooding associated with the exceptionally heavy rains commonly associated with the remaining storm system.

Table 11: Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale

Category	Sustained Winds	Potential Damage
Tropical Storm	39-73 mph	Some
1	74-95 mph	Some
2	96-110 mph	Extensive
3	111-130 mph	Devastating
4	131-155 mph	Catastrophic
5	156 mph plus	Catastrophic

An average of two hurricanes make landfall in the continental U.S. annually, causing massive destruction and huge losses for anyone in its path. Since 1971, Florida has experienced the largest number of hurricanes affecting the state.

The consequences of hurricane winds and storm surge, which are also seen in tornadoes, include loss of life, flooding, coastal erosion, structural failures, power failures, and utilities disruption and felled trees, as well as economic disruption. In terms of economic damage, the five costliest hurricanes in the history of the United States all impacted portions of Florida. Hurricane Charley, which impacted the bordering county to the south, is ranked as the 4th costliest hurricane at \$15 billion.

Due to its geographic location in the subtropics, adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico, the entire

County is vulnerable to damage caused by hurricane force winds and related flooding. Vulnerability to hurricane related flooding is dependent upon the severity of storm surge, a general rise in sea level caused by the low pressure and strong winds around a hurricane's eye, and the amount of rain carried by the hurricane. Storm surge is related to the hurricane's velocity, and can rise twenty feet or more above normal sea level and cause massive flooding and destruction along shorelines in its path. Flooding due to heavy rainfall may extend over widespread areas of the County.

During past storm events, private and public structures, shoreline protection structures, public roads, and facilities in Sarasota County have been damaged. Most recently, in 2008, as a consequence of Tropical Storm Fay, Sarasota County and the jurisdictions within, experienced an estimated \$3M in coastal beach erosion. Sarasota County has not experienced a severe hurricane for several decades, and the full impact of a destructive storm, for example, a landfall category three hurricane, remains unknown and could exceed several billion dollars.

Sarasota County has been affected by hurricanes or Tropical Storms a total of 16 times since 1950. For a complete listing of events recorded by the NOAA Satellite and Information Service that have taken place in Sarasota County from January 1, 1950 to June 30, 2010 please refer to Appendix O.

Additional vulnerability information for this natural hazard is the Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis located in Appendix M Maps associated with this natural hazard may be found on-line at <http://www.scgov.net/EmergencyServices/mitigation.asp>.

Land Subsidence/Sinkholes

Land subsidence is the lowering of a portion of the earth's crust and can occur naturally or through human activity. Natural subsidence may occur when limestone, which is easily carved by underground water, collapses, leaving sinkholes on the surface or by earthquakes along fault lines. Human activities such as mining or the extraction of oil, gas, and water may also lead to land subsidence. Sinkholes are a common feature of Florida's landscape due to land subsidence.

Sinkholes are only one of many kinds of karst landforms, which include caves, disappearing streams, springs, and underground drainage systems, all of which occur in Florida. Sinkholes form in karst terrain principally from the collapse of surface sediments into underground cavities in the limestone bedrock. Slightly acidic ground water slowly dissolves cavities and caves in the limestone over a period of many years. When a cavity enlarges to the point that its' ceiling can no longer support the weight of overlying sediments, the earth collapses into the cavity forming a sinkhole.

All of the jurisdictions within Sarasota County are vulnerable to land subsidence and the sinkholes that may be created in their aftermath. Since July of 1981, Sarasota County and the jurisdictions within have recorded six sinkhole events, all less than ten feet in diameter, and each was centered on a single property. The extent of sinkhole damage is

low and the probability of future occurrences is a medium threat based upon the number of historical occurrences. All structures and critical facilities could be impacted by this hazard along with the associated economic disruptions and environmental damage an incident could create. Based upon current historical data, it would be unlikely for a sinkhole event greater than ten feet in diameter to occur.

Additional vulnerability information for this natural hazard is the Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis located in Appendix M Maps associated with this natural hazard may be found on-line at <http://www.scgov.net/EmergencyServices/mitigation.asp>. For a complete listing of events recorded by the NOAA Satellite and Information Service that have taken place in Sarasota County from January 1, 1950 to June 30, 2010 please refer to Appendix O.

Landslide

A landslide is defined as a mass movement of soil, mud, and (or) rock down a slope. Due to the topography of Sarasota County and the jurisdictions within, landslides are not a natural threat. There have been no historical references to a landslide taking place within Sarasota County. Landslides are not considered a risk and therefore it will not be fully profiled.

Seasonal Severe Weather Storms

Phenomena associated with weather generated events are grouped under the category Seasonal Severe Weather. Each severe weather hazard has its own natural characteristics, areas and seasons in which it may occur, duration, and associated risks. While these hazards have their own characteristics and effects, they often occur in conjunction with one another, thereby increasing and intensifying the effects. The primary hazards included under this category include: lightning, freezes, and damaging winds.

Central Florida is the most lightning prone area in the United States with about 90 thunderstorm days a year. Because of this, Florida has more lightning deaths than any other state. In fact, lightning kills more people in Florida than all other weather hazards combined. In the Florida Peninsula, thunderstorm season has two general periods. The summer months, running from early May to early October, is known as the wet season. Conversely, October through May is known as the dry season. Historically, the most dangerous months are June, July and August.

According to the National Severe Storms Laboratory 1989-1999 Average U.S. Lighting Flashes per square kilometer per year study, Sarasota County is in the highest category with approximately 16 strikes per square kilometer. The worst case scenario for Sarasota County would be to receive a thunderstorm that has cloud to ground lightning that strikes at a large outdoor gathering and injures or kills a number of people. A separate but also bad case scenario would be lightning that sparks a wildfire (see wildfire extent). Lighting events have been recorded 22 times since 1950 by the NOAA Satellite and Information Service in Sarasota County. Structural damage as a result of lighting for

these recorded events has totaled over \$1.1M for an average of \$51K per event. For planning purposes, this average is consistent with the expectations of the Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group estimates for this natural hazard occurrence per event.

Sarasota County is susceptible to freezing temperatures and damage resulting from freezes. The damage that can result from a freeze is typically associated with the agriculture industry, and not one affecting persons, structures or associated property directly. Personal injury or death due to freezes is not considered a hazard in this analysis. Sarasota County has had occurrences in the past where the temperature has dropped into the low 20's for several hours during the night and early morning according to the National Climatic Data Center report information. In the worst case scenario Sarasota County could expect to see temperatures in the low 20's for 8-10 hours before warming to a less critical temperature.

There have been eight incidents of freezes causing damage to the citrus industry in the County since 1951. Typically December through February, are the months most susceptible to freeze events. A severe freeze in Sarasota County is possible each winter season. The exact probability would be very difficult to determine, but based on past experiences, it would be very low. The entire citrus and vegetable industry is vulnerable to freezes. The maximum threat for the County would be for a late or early season freeze to occur. Agricultural damage as a result of freezes for these recorded events has totaled over \$57.4M for an average of \$7.1M per event. For planning purposes, this average is consistent with the expectations of the Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group estimates for this natural hazard occurrence per event.

Damaging winds are typically associated as a consequence of hurricanes and tropical storms. While severe thunderstorm events may create high and damaging winds, their impact is usually not long lasting. High winds associated with thunderstorms have been recorded 122 times since 1950 by the NOAA Satellite and Information Service in Sarasota County. Structural damage as a result of thunderstorms for these recorded events has totaled over \$1.9M for an average of \$16K per event. For planning purposes, this average is consistent with the expectations of the Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group estimates for this natural hazard occurrence per event.

All of Sarasota County is susceptible to severe weather events on an annual basis and the damage could be extensive to the county as a whole. While not classified as a tropical cyclone, the most significant event occurred on June 18, 1982 when a no-name storm impacted the county with six inches of rain and 60 mph winds.

Additional vulnerability information for this natural hazard is the Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis located in Appendix M Maps associated with this natural hazard may be found on-line at <http://www.scgov.net/EmergencyServices/mitigation.asp> For a complete listing of events recorded by the NOAA Satellite and Information Service that have taken place in Sarasota County from January 1, 1950 to June 30, 2010 please refer to Appendix O.

Tornado/Waterspout

One of the most frequent and unpredictable natural hazards that all communities face are tornadoes. Tornadoes are cyclonic wind storms that usually accompany thunderstorms and hurricanes. While relatively short-lived in duration, tornadoes are intensely focused, making them one of the most destructive natural hazards. The weather conditions that tend to generate this phenomenon are unseasonably warm and humid earth surface air, cold air at the middle atmospheric levels, and strong upper-level jet stream winds. Waterspouts are weak tornadoes that form over warm water and occasionally move inland and become tornadoes.

More tornadoes occur in the United States than any-where else in the world and Florida is considered an “at risk” state. Florida has two tornado seasons. The summer tornado season runs from June until September and has the highest frequencies of occurrences with usual intensities of EF0 or EF1 on the Enhanced Fujita Scale (Table 12 below). The spring tornado season runs from February until April and is characterized by more powerful tornadoes on the Enhanced Fujita Scale.

Table 12: Enhanced Fujita Tornado Scale

Classification	MPH	Knots
EF0	40-72	35-62
EF1	73-112	63-97
EF2	113-157	98-136
EF3	158-206	137-179
EF4	207-260	180-226
EF5	261-318	227-276

All jurisdictions within Sarasota County are at risk to tornadoes and waterspouts. According to the NOAA Satellite and Information Service, Sarasota County and the jurisdictions within have experienced four tornado events during the updated plan period from January 1, 2004 to June 30, 2010. The last tornado event occurred on 23 June, 2009 and was an F0 on the Fujita Tornado Scale striking a plant nursery in the northeast corner of the unincorporated area of the county causing an estimated \$1M in damage. For a complete listing of events recorded by the NOAA Satellite and Information Service that have taken place in Sarasota County from January 1, 1950 to June 30, 2010 please refer to Appendix O.

Historically, Sarasota County typically experiences activity on the EF0 or EF1 Fujita Tornado Scale, but a tornado of a higher magnitude EF3, struck the City of Venice in 1985 causing one death, 45 injuries, and damage to 150 homes. Based upon historical data, it would be highly unlikely for Sarasota County to experience a tornado or waterspout greater than an EF3. A tornado of any scale could impact all types of structures and critical facilities within its path. Economic disruptions and environmental damage will be dependent upon the magnitude of the tornado.

Additional vulnerability information for this natural hazard is the Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis located in Appendix M Maps associated with this natural hazard may be found on-line at <http://www.scgov.net/EmergencyServices/mitigation.asp>.

Tsunami

A tsunami is defined as a sea wave of local or distant origin created by an underwater disturbance such as an earthquake, landslide, volcanic eruption, or meteorite. Overall, Florida has not experienced any destructive tsunami events, but all of the coastlines of Florida, to include Sarasota County's coastal jurisdictions are prone to tsunami events. There is no historical data available to estimate the extent of impact or probability of an event occurring within Sarasota County, but a comparison of the storm surge data that is available does offer some guidance concerning the impact of the hazard. The 500-year tsunami event by comparison would be equal to a Category 5 storm surge event. This type of an event would impact all structures and critical facilities as well as cause severe economic and environmental issues.

Additional vulnerability information for this natural hazard is the Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis located in Appendix M Maps associated with this natural hazard may be found on-line at <http://www.scgov.net/EmergencyServices/mitigation.asp>.

Volcano

A volcanic eruption is defined as the discharge of fragmentary ejecta, lava, and gases from a volcanic vent. Due to the topography of Sarasota County and the jurisdictions within, the absence of any known volcano's this natural hazard is not a natural threat. There have been no historical references to a volcanic eruption taking place within Sarasota County. Volcanoes are not considered a risk and therefore it will not be fully profiled.

Wildfire

A wildfire is defined as an intense fire that is usually in an uninhabited or sparsely habited area. Sarasota County has experienced a number of wildfires each year of varying degrees of scale. This is a major concern for all the jurisdictions, directly or indirectly, within the County because over 75% of the County is vulnerable to wildfires. While the Town of Longboat Key is the only jurisdiction not directly vulnerable to wildfires within its jurisdiction, it may be indirectly affected by the smoke and other associated hazards. The fire departments located within the County do work closely with outside fire suppression agencies on fire mitigation and controlled burns, and recently instituted a local Firewise Communities Program. Table 13 below addresses the wildfire by cause data for the fiscal year of 2009.

Table 13: Wildfires by Cause FY 2009

Source	# of Fires	% of Total Fires	# of Acres	% of Total Acres
Lighting	21	28	107	10.5
Campfires	1	1.33	1	.1
Smoking	2	2.67	3.7	.36
Debris	2	2.67	9.2	.9
Incendiary	11	14.67	61.2	6
Equipment	8	10.67	37.6	3.69
Railroad	0	0	0	0
Children	6	8	.7	.07
Unknown	16	21.33	795.1	77.99
Miscellaneous	8	10.67	4	.4
Total	75		1,019.5	

The largest wildfire on record for Sarasota County was over 4,500 acres in the Carlton Preserve during April of 2001. While the County has not experienced a wildfire of this magnitude since, it is still reasonable under the proper conditions that a similar fire of this severity could occur again. Most structures within the vicinity of the fire would be impacted as well as the critical facilities. Depending on the location within the County, a similar fire could cause an economic disruption and or environmental damage.

As of 30 July, 2010, there have been a total of 36 wildfires with an estimated 132 acres burned. The overall reduction of wildfires can be attributed to the Firewise Communities Program and the recent increase in precipitation.

Additional vulnerability information for this natural hazard is the Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis located in Appendix M Maps associated with this natural hazard may be found on-line at <http://www.scgov.net/EmergencyServices/mitigation.asp>

Windstorm

Windstorms are typically associated with rain events like hurricanes, tropical depressions and storms, and thunderstorms that may impact Sarasota County. The difference between the vulnerabilities and impacts of windstorms, hurricanes and thunderstorms is separated by the severity of the event. Windstorms as rain events will be profiled under the Hurricane and Seasonal Severe Weather natural hazard description.

Since 1950, Sarasota County has been impacted by windstorms (high winds and strong winds) that are not associated with a rain event a total of five times as recorded by the NOAA Satellite and Information Service. Structural damage as a result of windstorms ranged from \$55K to no reported damage. It is estimated that a windstorm event could cause up to \$50K to \$100K in damage for this rare vent. For planning purposes, this average is consistent with the expectations of the Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group estimates for this natural hazard occurrence per event.

Sarasota County Government

Sarasota County Government meetings are held at the Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota, FL 34236. For more information, visit the county website at www.sarasotacounty.org or call 941-861-5000. This listing is for informational purposes only. For the most current information, please refer to the county website or call the county office.



COUNTY CALENDAR

Acute Care System/Task Force of the Behavioral Health Stakeholders' Consortium – Sept. 18, 9 a.m., Room 226, Health & Human Services, 2200 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-2578

Behavioral Health Stakeholders' Consortium – Sept. 21, 9 a.m., Room 226, Health & Human Services, 2200 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-2704

Bicycle/Pedestrian/Trail Advisory Committee – Sept. 18, 5:30 p.m., First Floor, Training Room, Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-0925

Board of County Commissioners Growth Management Workshop – Sept. 18, 9 a.m., Think Tank, Third Floor, Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-5344
LIVE TV and webcast

Citizen Tax Oversight Committee – Sept. 17, 3 p.m., Office of Financial Planning Conference Room, Fourth Floor, Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-5035

400608

LOOK

ADVISORY BOARD VACANCIES

Visit www.scgov.net/advisoryboards or contact the Sarasota County Call Center at 861-5000 for latest vacancies and information about Sarasota County Advisory Boards.

Coastal Advisory Committee – Sept. 19, 3 p.m., Commission Chamber, First Floor, Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-0673
LIVE TV and webcast

Community Alliance Legislative Summit Issue Vetting Committee – Sept. 17, 3 p.m., Room A/B, The Landings, Brown Awning Building, School Board of Sarasota County, 1980 Landings Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-2877

Community Alliance Steering Committee – Sept. 17, 1:30 p.m., Room A/B, The Landings, Brown Awning Building, School Board of Sarasota County, 1980 Landings Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-2877

Development Services Advisory Committee – Sept. 19, 3 p.m., Conference Room 2, BOB/ITC Office, 1001 Sarasota Center Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-6637

Early Learning Coalition – Board of Directors – Sept. 19, 6 p.m., Room A/B, The Landings, Brown Awning Building, School Board of Sarasota County, 1980 Landings Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-954-4830

General Contractors Licensing & Examining Board – Sept. 20, 4 p.m., Conference Room 2, Planning and Development Services, 1001 Sarasota Center Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-6126

Human Services Advisory Council Recommendation Meeting – Sept. 21, 12:30 p.m., Think Tank, Third Floor, Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-2882

Local Mitigation Strategy – Sept. 18, 1:30 p.m., Sixth Floor, Emergency Operations Center, Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-5508

Planning Commission Public Hearing – Sept. 20, 6:30 p.m., Commission Chamber, R.L. Anderson Administration Center, 4000 South Tamiami Trail, Venice. Call 941-861-5140
LIVE TV and webcast

Sarasota County Immunization Coalition Meeting – Sept. 20, 12:30-2:30 p.m., Sarasota County Health Department Auditorium, 2200 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-2988

Value Adjustment Board – 2012 Organizational Meeting – Sept. 17, 9 a.m., Commission Chamber, First Floor, Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-5279

Water and Sewer Advisory Committee Meeting – Sept. 20, 9 a.m., Conference Room 3, BOB-ITC Campus, 1001 Sarasota Center Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-0660

Well Drillers' Quarterly Advisory Board – Sept. 19, 4 p.m., Conference Room 3, BOB-ITC Campus, 1001 Sarasota Center Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-6133

Individuals with disabilities who need assistance to participate in any of these proceedings should contact the county administration at least three (3) business days before the meeting time and date at 941-861-5344.

MEETING AGENDA

Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group

Meeting Objectives:

1. Official Quarterly Meeting
2. Re-energize LMS Work Group
3. Stimulate Future Direction Ideas

LOGISTICS

DATE: Tuesday, 18 December, 2012

TIME: 1:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.

LOCATION: Emergency Operations Center

GROUP MEMBERS

1.	Todd Kerkering		Chair
2.	Rich Berman		Vice
3.	Todd Kerkering		Recorder
4.	Group		Sign-in Sheet

BRING MATERIALS (Chair)

1) Sign-in Roster	9)
2)	10)
3)	11)
4)	12)
5)	13)
6)	14)
7)	15)
8)	16)

AGENDA ITEMS	PROCESS	TIME	PERSON(S) RESPONSIBLE
1 Review of facility layout	Brief		Kerkering
2 Chair comments	Discussion		Kerkering
3 Member Introductions	Discussion		Group
4 FDEM LMS/Floodplain Integration	Brief		Kerkering
5 Review LMS Plan Risk Assessment	Discussion		Kerkering
6 Tropical Storm Debby/Isaac HMGP	Brief		Kerkering
7 Public Outreach Mailings	Discussion		Kerkering
8 Changes to Hazard Assessment	Discussion		Kerkering
10 Changes to Project List	Discussion		Kerkering
12 Changes to Critical Facilities	Discussion		Kerkering
13 Changes to Repetitive Loss List	Discussion		Kerkering
14 Revisions to any Maps	Discussion		Kerkering
15 FY12 Meeting Dates	Brief		Kerkering
16			
17			
18			
19			

NOTES:

Prepared By:
Todd Kerkering

Richard Kerkering

Distribution List Name: Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group

Members:

Buster Chapin
Dawn Turner
Debbie Herrygers
Elizabeth Wong
Gil Fernandez
Inaki Rezola
James Linkogle
Jim Bugyis
Karen Silano
Kathleen Weeden
Laura Herbert
Local Mitigation Strategy
Lori Lehr
Michael Pettinelli
Michelle Norton
Mitch Ladewski
Richard Berman
Richard T. Kerker
Rick Lyttle
Susan Wilson
Val Raney
Warren C. Davis

gerald_chapin@sarasotagov.com
dawn.turner@watermatters.org
deborah-herrygers@smh.com
ewong@cityofnorthport.com
gil.fernandez@sarasotagov.com
rezolai@usa.redcross.org
jlinkogle@longboatkey.org
jim-bugyis@smh.com
ksilano@scgov.net
kweeden@ci.venice.fl.us
laura.herbert@em.myflorida.com
lms@scgov.net
llehr@iso.com
michael.pettinelli@sarasotagov.com
mnorton@cityofnorthport.com
mitch.ladewski@ringling.org
rberman@cityofnorthport.com
rkerkeri@scgov.net
rlyttle@sar.usf.edu
susan.wilson@dhs.gov
vraney@ci.venice.fl.us
wdavis@scgov.net

Minutes of the Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group

Meeting 18 December, 2012

Review of Facility Layout

The Chair opened the meeting and gave everyone present a briefing on the layout of the facility including the location of exits, restrooms and break areas.

Chair Comments

The Chair welcomed everyone and gave a quick overview of the objectives of the meeting.

Member Introductions

Members present were;

Todd Kerkering	Sarasota County Government	Chair
Richard Berman	City of North Port	Vice-Chair
Buster Chapin	City of Sarasota	
Kathleen Weeden	City of Venice	
James Linkogle	Town of Longboat Key	
Gil Fernandez	City of Sarasota	
Elizabeth Wong	City of North Port	
Valarie Raney	City of Venice	

Florida Division of Emergency Management LMS/Floodplain Plan Integration

The Chair discussed the recommendations to the LMS plan for integration with the jurisdictional floodplain as defined by the Florida Division of Emergency Management as provided by Valerie Raney. The Group agreed in principle to review and implement the appropriate recommendations during the next required update to the Plan.

Review LMS Plan Risk Assessment

The Chair discussed the current LMS Plan risk assessment with the members. Members agreed the current risk assessment remains valid.

Tropical Storm Debby/Isaac HMGP

The Chair briefed the membership that HMGP information relating to Tropical Storm Debby and Isaac has not been released to date. The Chair highlighted the funding available for Tropical Storm Debby and Tropical Storm Isaac was yet to be determined. The Chair directed the membership to notify the Chair by no-later-than 15 January, 2013 of their intention to file a HMGP Grant under Tropical Storm Debby.

Public Outreach Mailings

The Chair briefed the membership of our requirement under Florida Administrative Code 27P-22.004 to issue invitation letters for organizations to join the Group. The Chair directed membership to submit the organizational names to the Chair no-later-than 15 January, 2013, in order for the Chair to draft and distribute the invitations.

Review LMS Plan Hazard Assessment

The Chair discussed the current LMS Plan hazard assessment with the members. Members agreed the current hazard assessment remains valid.

Minutes of the Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group

Meeting 18 December, 2012

Projects and Action Items

The Chair discussed the updating of the project list and action items with the Work Group. All changes must be submitted no-later-than 15 January, 2013.

Critical Facility List

The Chair discussed the updating of the critical facility list with the Work Group. All changes must be submitted no-later-than 15 January, 2013.

Repetitive Loss List

The Chair discussed the updating of the repetitive loss list with the Work Group. All changes must be submitted no-later-than 15 January, 2013.

Map Changes

The Chair discussed the updating of the maps in the current plan with the Work Group. All changes must be submitted no-later-than 15 January, 2013.

2013 Membership Letter

The Chair discussed the updating of the membership list with the Work Group. All changes must be submitted no-later-than 15 January, 2013.

FY12 Meeting Dates

The Chair identified the current meeting schedule as the third Tuesday of the following months; December, March, June, and September as our routine schedule. In keeping with this schedule, the FY13 meeting dates are as follows; 19 March 2013, 18 June 2013, and 17 September 2013.

Objectives and Goals for the Next meeting

1. Review Jurisdiction Planning Mechanisms

Review of Comments in CRS:

- Comment on page 5: Instead of putting this on a separate table, maybe the heading of this can be changed to say “public planning participation”...
...OR remove Table 7 completely, and just have everyone on Table 8, instead of jurisdiction and external, list name and company (i.e. North Port, Resident, Red Cross, etc.)
- Listing critical facilities are covered by Homeland Security Presidential Directive HSPD-7 and under the Patriot Act of 2001.
- Expansive soils comment – I agree.
- I’d like to know how the hurricane category 1-5 relates also to the A-D evacuation zones.
Curious of how that that all relates.

Ideas for next LMS Plan

1. It may be possible to have headings and integrate each municipality’s situation in each heading right into the LMS plan.
2. Some things such as flood damage history and projects are going to have to remain separate for each one, however, this may be integrated into the regular LMS.
3. We will probably have to see what changes are made between now and then on the FPMP guidelines and the LMS crosswalk. There may be some changes with the new CRS manual.

Table 9: Identified Hazards

Hazard Type	Jurisdiction (1)	Extent (2)	Probability (3)
Avalanche	None	Unlikely	None
Coastal Erosion	2,3,4,7	Extensive	Annual
Coastal Storm	All	Extensive	Annual
Dam Failure	All	Low	Low
Drought	All	Low	Annual
Earthquake	All	Low	20 + years
Expansive Soils	All	Unlikely	None
Levee Failure	1,4	Low	Unlikely
Flood	All	Extensive	Annual
Hailstorm	All	Low	Annual
Hurricane	All	Extensive	Annual
Land Subsidence	All	Low	Medium
Landslide	None	Unlikely	None
Seasonal Severe Weather Storm	All	Extensive	Annual
Tornado	All	Low	Annual
Tsunami	2,3,4,7	Unlikely	None
Volcano	None	Unlikely	None
Wildfire	All	Extensive	Annual
Windstorm	All	Extensive	Annual

Consider changing Expansive soils jurisdiction to 'None'

1. Jurisdiction

Table 9A

Jurisdiction	Identification #
City of North Port	1
City of Sarasota	2
City of Venice	3
Sarasota County Government	4
Sarasota County Schools	5
Sarasota Memorial Hospital	6
Town of Longboat Key	7

General flooding in the County has typically accompanied storms which have passed over or near Sarasota. In 1962, over 16 inches of rain fell in 48-hour period, and the "No Name" storm of 1982, caused severe flooding along the bays and coastline, while the accompanying heavy rain and wind in the region created floodwaters that inundated residential areas on the coastal islands, and covered.

Because of their proximity to bodies of water, or low-lying areas, all of the jurisdictions in Sarasota County are vulnerable to flooding. Major flooding occurring in the County would have a significant impact on population, property, and economy; besides the threat to human life and property. In addition, floodwaters could cause wastewater treatment facilities to shut down, contaminate local water supplies, and disrupt utilities. Property losses could be expected in the communities previously mentioned. Floodwaters could also submerge portions of I-75, US41 and east west highways. The loss of these transportation networks would hinder evacuation and relief efforts, making it difficult to provide emergency response services.

It might be helpful to relate these 'rare' events to a 100 year or 500 year storm event.

Since 1950, there have been 43 recorded flood events within Sarasota County by the NOAA Satellite and Information Service. Usually these events have floodwaters ranging from one to two feet and impact non-elevated structures causing a temporary disruption to critical facilities. In rare situations within the County, floodwaters have reached the five to seven feet in depth and have impacted all types of structures. In these rare events, there have been disruptions to critical facilities.

Specific jurisdiction details relating to locations, extent, past occurrences, probability of future events occurring, and structures may be found in each jurisdiction's Floodplain Management Plans located in Annexes A through E. Structural damage as a result of flooding has been recorded 30 times by the NOAA Satellite and Information Service. Damage has ranged from as little as \$1K to as much as \$9.2M with the average of \$500K per event. For planning purposes, this average is consistent with the expectations of the Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group estimates for this natural hazard occurrence per event.

Consider providing some kind of data "roll-up" or summary in table form here.

Additional vulnerability information for this natural hazard in relation to hurricane surge is in the Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis located in Appendix M Maps associated with this natural hazard may be found on-line at <http://www.scgov.net/EmergencyServices/mitigation.asp>. For a complete listing of events recorded by the NOAA Satellite and Information Service that have taken place in Sarasota County from January 1, 1950 to June 30, 2010 please refer to Appendix O.

Hailstorm

Hail is defined as precipitation of balls or pieces of ice with a diameter of 0.2 to 4 inches. Small hail is typically defined as having a diameter of less than 0.2 inches. Hailstorms usually accompany thunderstorms which are common occurrences in Sarasota County. The extent of people impacted could be County-wide, but damage is typically low or non-existent to all structures and critical facilities.

What is the relationship between hurricane category storm surge 1-5 and Evacuation zones A-D? The new Evac zones are no longer linked to hurricane Cat. The map key information is confusing with regard to this change.

Multi-Jurisdictional Planning Participation

Development of the updated plan was a multi-jurisdictional effort encompassing all the jurisdictions represented by The Sarasota County Unified Local Mitigation Strategy 2010 plan. Beginning in December of 2007, and each calendar quarter thereafter to the present, the Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group held quarterly meetings to identify, discuss, and recommend changes to the 2004 plan. Each continuing and new jurisdiction participated in the development of the plan and was a full and integral member of the review and decision process. The Table 7 below identifies all of the participating jurisdictions in The Sarasota County Unified Local Mitigation Strategy 2010. Meeting agendas, minutes, and public notices may be found in Appendix K.

Table 7: Participating Jurisdictions

Jurisdiction	Planning Participation		
	New	Continuing	No Longer
City of North Port		X	
City of Sarasota		X	
City of Venice		X	
Sarasota County		X	
Sarasota County Schools	X		
Sarasota Memorial Hospital	X		
Tampa Bay Water		X	

Recommend putting schools and hospital in a separate table "Public Participation" or the like. CRS (1 point, 3b & 10 points, 3e)

In December of 2007, the Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group met to focus on the development of a process to update the 2004 plan. The initial meeting identified two main focal points for the members: updating the current plan in accordance to established standards, and the integration of the floodplain plan into the local mitigation plan to form one document.

A process was established to review the 2004 plan based upon the Local Mitigation Plan Review Crosswalk and to identify any deficiencies in that plan. Members were also tasked with identifying portions of the 2004 plan that did not meet the member's current goals and strategies. Through a series of quarterly meetings by the Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group and the Regional Floodplain Management Planning and Coordination Committee a detailed analysis was conducted of the plan. Recommended changes or additions of the plan were drafted by the Planning Section (Chair) of the Sarasota County Emergency Management Department and forwarded to the Vice Chair for the initial review process. Once the initial review process was complete, the changes or additions were forwarded to the entire Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group for

review and approval. Upon approval by the members of the Work Group, the changes or additions were incorporated into the updated plan.

During the December 2007 Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group meeting, a discussion took place to determine the need of forming a plans committee. A decision was made that a separate plans committee would be formed after the update is completed, and tasked with advising and recommending changes based upon new and Federal regulations in the subsequent years. It was determined by the members that each participating jurisdiction should have an equal and participating role in the update of the plan. The Table 8 below identifies who was involved in the current planning process to update the plan.

Table 8: Planning Process Contributors

Name	Contributors	
	Jurisdiction	External
Richard Todd Kerkerling (Chair)	Sarasota County	
Richard Berman (Vice Chair)	City of North Port	
James Bugyis	Sarasota Memorial Hospital	
Gerald "Buster" Chapin	City of Sarasota	
Desiree Companion	Sarasota County	
Cindy Desmond		American Red Cross
Gilbert Fernandez	City of Sarasota	
James Hesemann	Sarasota Memorial Hospital	
James Linkogle	Town of Longboat Key	
Debra Metheny	Sarasota County Schools	
Pradeep Nagarajan		AECOM (Contractor)
Valerie Raney	City of Venice	
Inaki Rezola		American Red Cross
Kathleen Weeden	City of Venice	
Elizabeth Wong	City of North Port	

CRS awards 40 points if 50% of "the committee" is composed of civilian members (non-gov or official). Are all of these folks full members? Should they be? Perhaps full members (full voting rights), contributors or SME's (advisory capacity)/ and citizen participants (full voting rights) would be good categories of membership for your needs. Spell out the numbers so CRS awards the points. [Integration Document; Table 10 and text last 2 para pg 43]

One of the outcomes of a Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group and the Regional Floodplain Management Planning and Coordination Committee meeting was the laying of a basic foundation for combining the Local Mitigation Strategy Plan and each jurisdiction participating in the Community Rating Systems Floodplain Management Plan. While still in its infancy, the plans were combined by including the jurisdictions Floodplain Management Plan as an annex to the Local Mitigation Strategy Plan. While this accomplish is minor in the overall scheme, it did save several work hours for the participating jurisdictions by precluding the need for separate resolutions on each plan. The work is not complete and both organizations will continue to develop strategies and methods for the continued combining of both plans.

The public has been provided an opportunity to provide input on the updated plan from the onset of the December of 2007 meeting. Each Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group

meeting is advertised as a public service announcement in the local newspaper. Sarasota County Emergency Management has also created a separate link for Local Mitigation Strategy on Sarasota County's All-Hazards web site. The web site may be found at <http://www.scgov.net/EmergencyServices/mitigation.asp>. This web site not only provided an opportunity to view the draft copy, but a direct link to email questions or comments to the Work Group via the lms@scgov.net email address. Prior to each jurisdictions approval resolution, the public will be afforded a final opportunity to comment on the plan during the respective jurisdictions adoption process.

Coordination with other agencies and organizations outside of the jurisdiction of Sarasota County took place in many different forms. As in most local governments, employees are often involved in several different projects at the same time, but of a similar nature. The members of the Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group are made up of a diverse group of job specialties ranging from professional planners, engineers, public works professionals, emergency management professionals and educators. Many of these same members of the Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group participated in the Pennsylvania State University Sea Level Rise project in Sarasota County and continue to be involved in the Sarasota County Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan. Additionally, each job specialty offers its own set of collaboration methods with the member's counterparts in jurisdictions outside of Sarasota County. The jurisdiction of the Town of Longboat is equally divided between Sarasota and Manatee Counties and the representative from the Town of Longboat Key is a member on both LMS Work Groups. While direct involvement was limited by parties outside the jurisdiction, the indirect sharing of ideas, goals and objectives were of great value in the development of the updated plan.

The Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group continues to recognize that the opportunity exist for greater involvement amongst the remaining jurisdictions, nonprofits, and other interested parties within the county as well as our neighboring communities. Preliminary discussion has taken place to date, and a membership drive initiative will be developed in the 2010 calendar year. Additional jurisdictions include, but are not limited to, Englewood Water District, Englewood Fire District, and the Sarasota Bradenton Airport Authority. In addition to non-participating jurisdictions, the Work Group has identified, and continues to identify educational, business, and civic groups for direct invitations to participate with the LMS Work Group.

One of the two main focal points of updating the plan was the incorporation of the Floodplain Management Plan into the Local Mitigation Strategy Plan. As a result, several existing plans and studies were reviewed or participated in by members of the Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group and the Regional Floodplain Management Planning and Coordination Committee. These included, but were not limited to:

Sarasota County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
Pennsylvania State University Sea Level Rise Study
Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan (On-going)
Sarasota 2050
Jurisdiction Comprehensive Plans

This is great.
CRS points (3)
under section
510.3a
(integration
guide, pg 45)

Jurisdiction Floodplain Plans
Jurisdiction Codes and Ordinances
State of Florida Hazard Mitigation Plan
Peace River/Manasota Regional Water Supply Authority Reservoir Emergency
Action Plan

The Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group reviewed and analyzed each section of the 2004 plan in accordance with the current Local Mitigation Plan Review Crosswalk. It was determined very early on in the review process, that the 2004 Plan was cumbersome, not user friendly, and maintenance intensive. While the 2004 Plan continues to have very valuable information, it was agreed upon to incorporate relevant applicable portions of the 2004 Plan into a restructured, streamlined 2010 Plan. The following information listed below documents the analysis conducted on The Sarasota County Unified Local Mitigation Strategy 2004 plan during the updating process and highlights the revised actions:

Executive Summary – This section was reviewed and determined to be repetitive and duplicated information that was more appropriate in other sections of the plan and thus was streamlined to meet the LMS Work Group needs.

The Working Group Members – This section was reviewed and revised under the Multi-Jurisdiction Planning Participation and the Planning Process sections of the updated plan. Information relevant to the rules and actions of the LMS Work Group were formalized into by-laws and added as a separate appendix to the updated plan.

Hurricane Hazard Mitigation – This section was reviewed and will be revised under the Risk Assessment section of the updated plan.

Wildfire - This section was reviewed and will be revised under the Risk Assessment section of the updated plan.

Stormwater Construction – This section was reviewed and determined to be no longer relevant in its current form.

Regional, State, and Federal Agencies & Partners – This section was reviewed and determined to be no longer relevant to the updated plan. A link on the Local Mitigation Strategy web page will identify partner agencies, such as the Florida Department of Emergency Management or the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and will provide a link to their respective web page.

Florida Hazard Mitigation Team Goals and Objectives – This section was reviewed and determined to be a duplication of the State of Florida's plan. This information was removed from the updated plan and a link to the State of Florida's plan will be provided on the Local Mitigation Strategy web page.

This is great that you realized this. I understand your vision as reflected in the re-working of the plan and look forward to seeing future versions. There is great benefit to the County from doing these plans 'in-house'.

Hazard Identification Vulnerability Analysis (Attachment A) – This section was reviewed and updated. It was determined that this section would be placed within the basic plan update, instead of a separate attachment. Supporting documentation will be placed in a separate appendix.

Critical Facilities Inventory Vulnerability Assessments (Attachment B) – This section was reviewed and determined to contradict the intent of the Local Mitigation Strategy efforts for public outreach and the Florida Constitution by documenting and containing within the plan a listing of critical facilities of Sarasota County. Continued inclusion of a critical facilities list would violate F.S. 119.07(1) and F.S. 24(a), Article I of the State Constitution.

Art I, Sect 24: grants access.
Exemptions must then be
specifically listed elsewhere.

F.S. 119.071(3) -
Security: lists the
exemption.

Critical Facilities Inventory Vulnerability Assessments Score (Attachment C) - This section was reviewed and determined to contradict the intent of the Local Mitigation Strategy efforts for public outreach and the Florida Constitution by documenting and containing within the plan a listing of critical facilities within all of Sarasota County. Continued inclusion of a critical facilities list would violate F.S. 119.07(1) and F.S. 24(a), Article I of the State Constitution.

Repetitive Loss Data (Attachment D) – This section was reviewed and the information contained therein, was determined not to be available for public release in the current format. Repetitive loss data will be contained in the Assessing Vulnerability: Addressing Repetitive Loss Properties section of the updated plan and additional information may be found within each respective jurisdictions floodplain plan.

Project Evaluation Data (Attachment E) - This section was reviewed and maintained as the hazard mitigation evaluation criteria procedure.

Public Outreach (Attachment F) – This section was reviewed and it was determined that it would be more appropriately placed within the plan under the section title Continued Public Involvement. Additional public involvement participation plans may be found within each respective jurisdictions floodplain plan.

Guiding Principles (Attachment G) – This section was reviewed and determined to be a duplication of the Documentation of the Planning Process Element E section of the updated plan and no longer relevant.

Local Mitigation Successes (Attachment H) - This section was reviewed and updated to include successful projects from 2004 to the present. See Annex J

Project List (Attachment I) - This section was reviewed and updated to reflect the current project list. See Annex I

Sarasota County Government

Sarasota County Commission meetings are televised by Access Sarasota on Comcast 18 and Verizon 32. Visit the county website at sarasota.gov for commission meeting agendas and supporting materials. This listing is published by Sarasota County Government.



COUNTY CALENDAR

Acute Care System Task Force of the Behavioral Health Stakeholders' Consortium - Dec. 18, 9 a.m., Room 226, Health and Human Services, 2200 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-2578

Behavioral Health Stakeholders' Consortium - Dec. 21, 9 a.m., Room 226, Health and Human Services, 2200 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-2704

Bicycle/Pedestrian/Trail Advisory Committee - Dec. 18, 5:30 p.m., Nokomis Community Center, 234 Nippino Trail East, Nokomis. Call 941-861-0925

Board of County Commissioners Workshop (RESTORE ACT) - Dec. 17, 1:30 p.m., Think Tank, Third Floor, Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-5344
LIVE TV and webcast

Historic Preservation Board - Dec. 18, 4:30 p.m., Think Tank, Third Floor, Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-8883

Human Services Advisory Council/Policy Framework Subcommittee - Dec. 18, 11 a.m., Auditorium, Second Floor, Health and Human Services, 2200 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-2882

Local Mitigation Strategy - Dec. 18, 1:30 p.m., Sixth Floor, Emergency Operations Center (EOC), Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-5508

Planning Commission Public Hearing - Dec. 20, 6:30 p.m., (CANCELED) Commission Chamber, First Floor, Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-5140
LIVE TV and webcast

Sarasota Community Organizations Active in Disaster Planning Session - Dec. 20, 1 p.m., Room 201, Health and Human Services, 2200 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-2563

Tobacco Free Partnership of Sarasota County Meeting - Dec. 20, 10-11:30 a.m., Morgan Family Community Center, 6207 West Price Blvd., North Port. Call 941-861-2997

SARASOTA COUNTY OFFICES TO CLOSE FOR CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY Most Sarasota County government offices and services will be closed Monday, Dec. 24, and Tuesday, Dec. 25, for the Christmas holiday. That includes libraries, the History Center, recreation centers, Arlington Pool, Payne Park and Knights Trail Park.

The Sarasota County Health Department, which is a state agency, also will be closed Dec. 24 and 25.

There will be no Sarasota County Area Transit (SCAT) bus service on Dec. 25. Regular bus service will operate on Dec. 24, with the following exception:
• Route 99 (Palmetto): no trips at 4:15, 5:15, 5:45 or 7:15 p.m. from Lemon Avenue; or at 3:35 or 4:05 p.m. from Palmetto. The 2:35 p.m. departure will end at the DeSoto station.

Residents who live in unincorporated areas of the county will not have yard waste, recyclables or garbage collection on Dec. 25. Residents whose regular collection days are Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday or Friday will have their collection day for yard waste, recyclables and garbage moved to the next day in the week. For example, residents with a regular collection day of Tuesday will have their collection day on Wednesday. Because collection times vary, residents should place refuse materials at the curb by 6 a.m. the day of pickup.

Sarasota County's chemical collection centers at 8750 Bee Ridge Road, Sarasota, and 250 S. Jackson Road, Venice, will be closed Dec. 24 and 25. The Citizen's Convenience Center at 4010 Knights Trail Road, Nokomis, will be closed Dec. 25. All three centers will be open Dec. 26.

The landfill at 4000 Knights Trail Road, Sarasota, will be closed Dec. 25, but will be open Dec. 26. The landfill administration offices will be closed Dec. 24 and 25.

LOOK

ADVISORY BOARD VACANCIES

Visit www.sarasota.gov/advisoryboards or contact the Sarasota County Call Center at 861-5000 for latest vacancies and information about Sarasota County Advisory Boards.

Sarasota County prohibits discrimination in all services, programs or activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, sex, marital status, familial status, religion, or genetic information. Persons with disabilities who require assistance or alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.), or who wish to file a complaint, should contact: Sarasota County ADA/Civil Rights Coordinator, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota, Florida 34236. Phone: 941-861-5000, TTY: 7-1-1 or 1-800-955-8771. E-mail: adaordinator@sarasota.gov

0008 881 10/1/11

MEETING AGENDA

Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group

Meeting Objectives:

1. Official Quarterly Meeting
2. Re-energize LMS Work Group
3. Stimulate Future Direction Ideas

LOGISTICS

DATE: Tuesday, 19 March, 2013

TIME: 1:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.

LOCATION: Emergency Operations Center

GROUP MEMBERS

1.	Todd Kerkering		Chair
2.	Rich Berman		Vice
3.	Todd Kerkering		Recorder
4.	Group		Sign-in Sheet

BRING MATERIALS (Chair)

1) Sign-in Roster	9)
2)	10)
3)	11)
4)	12)
5)	13)
6)	14)
7)	15)
8)	16)

AGENDA ITEMS		PROCESS	TIME	PERSON(S) RESPONSIBLE
1	Review of facility layout	Brief		Kerkering
2	Chair comments	Discussion		Kerkering
3	Member Introductions	Discussion		Group
4	Update FY t3 Updates	Brief		Kerkering
5	Review LMS Plan Planning Mechanisms	Discussion		Kerkering
6	Tropical Storm Debby/Isaac HMGP	Brief		Kerkering
7	Public Outreach Mailings	Discussion		Kerkering
8	FY t3 Meeting Dates	Brief		Kerkering
10				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				

NOTES:

Prepared By:
Todd Kerkering

Minutes of the Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group

Meeting 19 March, 2013

Review of Facility Layout

The Chair opened the meeting and gave everyone present a briefing on the layout of the facility including the location of exits, restrooms and break areas.

Chair Comments

The Chair welcomed everyone and gave a quick overview of the objectives of the meeting.

Member Introductions

Members present were;

Todd Kerker	Sarasota County Government	Chair
Richard Berman	City of North Port	Vice-Chair
Buster Chapin	City of Sarasota	
Gil Fernandez	City of Sarasota	
Elizabeth Wong	City of North Port	
Valarie Raney	City of Venice	
Mike Pettinelli	City of Sarasota	

FY13 F.A.C. 27P-22 Annual Requirements

The Chair briefed the Work Group that all annually required documentation has been submitted to the Florida Division of Emergency Management by the due date.

Review LMS Plan Planning Mechanisms

The Chair discussed the current LMS Plan planning mechanisms with the members. Members agreed the current risk assessment remains valid.

Tropical Storm Debby/Isaac HMGP

The Chair briefed the membership on the current status of HMGP information relating to Tropical Storm Debby and Isaac that has been released to date.

Public Outreach Mailings

The Chair confirmed with the membership of our requirement under Florida Administrative Code 27P-22.004 to issue invitation letters for organizations to join the Group. The Chair directed membership to submit the organizational names to the Chair at any time throughout the year in order for the Chair to draft and distribute the invitations.

FY13 Meeting Dates

The Chair identified the current meeting schedule as the third Tuesday of the following months; December, March, June, and September as our routine schedule. In keeping with this schedule, the FY13 meeting dates are as follows; 18 June 2013 and 17 September 2013.

Objectives and Goals for the Next meeting

1. Review Jurisdiction Planning Mechanisms

June 2015	Planning Committee	Submit Draft Plan for Review
September 2015	Work Group	Review Risk Assessment
September 2015	Jurisdictions	Board Resolutions

Incorporation into Existing Planning Mechanisms

As part of the annual series of quarterly meetings of the Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group, members will dedicate at least one quarterly meeting to ensuring that the goals, objectives, priorities, projects, and actions established in this plan are maintained or incorporated into participating jurisdictions planning activities. In the event of an activity not meeting the established goals, objectives, priorities, projects, and actions, it is the responsibility of each jurisdiction member to ensure the appropriate changes are made through their individual jurisdiction change process. While not limited to, Table 16 below identifies other local planning mechanisms available for incorporating the mitigation requirements of the mitigation plan. At a minimum, the planning mechanisms listed in Table 17 will be reviewed at the designated quarterly meeting.

Table 17

Current Plans	City of North Port	City of Sarasota	City of Venice	Sarasota County	Sarasota County Schools	Sarasota Memorial Hospital	Town of Longboat Key
Comprehensive Plan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Floodplain Plan	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
Codes & Ordinances	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
Sarasota 2050	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Local Mitigation Strategy Plan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Capital Improvement Project List	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

The responsibility of identifying the appropriate methods or actions of incorporating the mitigation strategy into existing planning mechanisms rest with each jurisdiction's LMS

Work Group representative. The process of incorporating the Local Mitigation Strategy into existing planning mechanisms begins with an audit by each jurisdiction of their plans to determine which mechanism is due for a required review or which mechanism was determined by their respective Administration for review in the upcoming year. This information is presented to the LMS Work Group at the regularly scheduled quarterly meeting to assist each jurisdiction in creating a strategy for incorporating the Sarasota County Unified Local Mitigation Strategy plan into these planning mechanisms. State of Florida Statutes and Administrative Law require specific procedures in order to enact change in many of these planning mechanisms, but each jurisdiction has their own unique way of implementing these requirements. Ultimately, it is the responsibility of each jurisdiction to implement the respective changes to their planning mechanisms, and it is the responsibility of the LMS Work Group to support and assist when possible, other members of the LMS Work Group in implementing these changes.

One of the key advantages of the Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group is it is made up of a diverse group of job specialties ranging from professional planners, engineers, public works professionals, emergency management professionals and educators that operate on a daily basis in a diverse group of business environments. Membership includes representatives that range from a zoning official and public works professional whose collateral duties are that of the Community Rating System coordinator, two city engineers that are also the floodplain managers and emergency management professionals who are all responsible for several other planning mechanisms.

The LMS Work Group has demonstrated the incorporation of the mitigation strategy into other planning mechanisms by the combining of the Local Mitigation Strategy Plan with each jurisdiction's Floodplain Management Plan in this document. In previous years, these planning tools were separate documents with each requiring their own jurisdictional board resolution. While this is an initial step, it has avoided the duplication of effort, duplication within the documents, and the requirement of two distinct board resolutions. The LMS Work Group and the Regional Floodplain Management Planning and Coordination Committee will continue to identify areas of common interest and requirements that can be documented in the LMS Plan to avoid further duplication and present a more refined document in the future.

Many of the members of the LMS Work Group were directly involved in the updating of the Sarasota County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan 2009 edition, in which the jurisdiction description in this plan is based upon. Additionally, the risk assessment in the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan was initially based upon the 2004 LMS Plan and was modified to create an up-to-date risk assessment. This new risk assessment found in the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan was then utilized to create the foundation for this updated LMS plan.

Another keen aspect of the diversity within the LMS Work Group membership is all the County and municipality representatives are involved in the updating and maintenance of each jurisdiction's Comprehensive Plan. Florida Statute requires each jurisdiction to

submit an Evaluation and Appraisal Report that has been approved by their respective Board to the Florida Department of Community Affairs for approval. Currently, the City of Venice and Sarasota County are in this review process, the City of North Port completed this review during the updating of this plan, and the City of Sarasota and Town of Longboat Key will begin the review process in the upcoming year. These offsetting review cycles work to the advantage of the LMS Work Group by allowing the group to support one or two jurisdiction in the review process, instead of all at once.

Continued Public Involvement

The Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group is dedicated to public involvement in the hazard mitigation planning and review process and continues to seek opportunities to increase the public's participation. In addition to Goal 4 and associated objectives of the Local Mitigation Strategy Goals and Objectives, the Work Group has established the standard, and will continue to advertise all quarterly and special meetings, update and maintaining of a comprehensive mitigation video, and form partnerships with other related entities to keep the public informed and hopefully create greater involvement. At a minimum, public outreach plans and opportunities will be discussed at one of the quarterly meetings. In addition, the web site will be available with the most up-to-date documentation and points of contact for the public.

The partnership forged by the Work Group and the Regional Floodplain Management Planning and Coordination Committee will offer an increased opportunity for success in generating public involvement during activities such as the adoption process of the new Flood Insurance Rate Maps for Sarasota County. This partnership has also created a joint public outreach committee whose mission is to integrate the mitigation and Community Rating System outreach activities into one, in order to reduce expenditures and reach a greater number of community residents. A detailed description of the joint public outreach committee goals and activities may be found in Appendix N.

Sarasota County Government

Public Services, Access, Safety, and Security
 Public Services, Access, Safety, and Security
 Public Services, Access, Safety, and Security



COUNTY CALENDAR

Acute Care System Task Force of the Behavioral Health Stakeholders' Consortium

March 19, 9 a.m.,
 Room 226, Health and Human Services, 2200 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-2578

Bicycle/Pedestrian/Trail Advisory Committee - March 19, 5:30 p.m., First Floor Training Room, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-0925

Board of County Commissioners March 19, 9 a.m., Commission Chamber, First Floor, Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-5344

LIVE TV and webcast

Board of County Commissioners March 20, 9 a.m., Commission Chamber, First Floor, Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-5344

LIVE TV and webcast

Board of County Commissioners Facilities Planning Workshop March 20, 1:30 p.m., Think Tank, Third Floor, Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-5344

LIVE TV and webcast

Charter Review Board Special Committee Meeting - March 20, 2 p.m., First Floor, Training Room, Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-5279

Community Alliance Developmental Disabilities Committee - March 18, 9 a.m., Room 226, Health and Human Services, 2200 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-2563

Community Alliance Steering Committee - March 18, 1:30 p.m., Conference Room A/B, Brown Awning Building, School Board of Sarasota County, The Landings, 1980 Landings Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-2877

Community Safety Planning Work Group - March 20, 9 a.m., Room 226, Health and Human Services, 2200 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-2563

Development Services Advisory Committee - March 20, 3 p.m., Conference Room 2, Sarasota Operations Center, 1001 Sarasota Center Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-8637

Early Learning Coalition - Board of Directors - March 20, 6 p.m., Conference Room A/B, Brown Awning Building, School Board of Sarasota County, The Landings, 1980 Landings Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-954-4830

Healthy Start Coalition of Sarasota County Business Meeting - March 21, Noon, Loevner Room, Building J, Glasser Schoenbaum Human Services Center, 1750 17th St., Sarasota. Call 941-373-7070 ext. 308

Human Services Advisory Council - March 22, 3 p.m., Auditorium, Second Floor, Health and Human Services, 2200 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-2882

Local Mitigation Strategy March 19, 1:30 p.m., Sixth Floor, EOC, Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-5508

Planning Commission Public Hearing - March 21, 6:30 p.m., Commission Chamber, First Floor, Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-5140

LIVE TV and webcast

SCAT Commuter Park and Ride at North Port City Hall - March 22, 1:30 p.m., North Port City Hall, 4970 City Hall Blvd., North Port. Call 941-861-5000

Tourist Development Council March 21, 4 p.m., Commission Chamber, Robert L. Anderson Administration Center, 4000 S. Tamiami Trail, Venice. Call 941-861-5035

LIVE TV and webcast

Value Adjustment Board March 19, 8 a.m., Think Tank, Third Floor, Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-5279

Water and Sewer Advisory Committee Meeting - March 21, 9 a.m., Conference Room 9, 1001 Sarasota Center Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-0660

ADVISORY BOARD VACANCIES

Visit www.scgov.net/advisoryboards or contact the Sarasota County Call Center at 861-6000 for latest vacancies and information about Sarasota County Advisory Boards.

Sarasota County prohibits discrimination in all services, programs or activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, sex, marital status, familial status, religion, or genetic information. Persons with disabilities who require assistance or alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotope, etc.), or who wish to file a complaint, should contact Sarasota County ADA/Civil Rights Coordinator, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota, Florida 34236. Phone: 941-861-5000, TTY: 7-1-1 or 1-800-955-8771. Email: adaordinator@scgov.net. Persons needing assistance are asked to provide notice as soon as practicable in advance of the event to allow time to accommodate their request.

MEETING AGENDA

Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group

Meeting Objectives:

1. Official Quarterly Meeting
2. Re-energize LMS Work Group
3. Stimulate Future Direction Ideas

LOGISTICS

DATE: Tuesday, 18 June, 2013

TIME: 1:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.

LOCATION: Emergency Operations Center

GROUP MEMBERS

1.	Todd Kerkering		Chair
2.	Rich Berman		Vice
3.	Todd Kerkering		Recorder
4.	Group		Sign-in Sheet

BRING MATERIALS (Chair)

1) Sign-in Roster	9)
2)	10)
3)	11)
4)	12)
5)	13)
6)	14)
7)	15)
8)	16)

AGENDA ITEMS		PROCESS	TIME	PERSON(S) RESPONSIBLE
1	Review of facility layout	Brief		Kerkering
2	Chair comments	Discussion		Kerkering
3	Member Introductions	Discussion		Group
4	Public Outreach Strategy	Discussion		Group
5	Planning Committee	Brief		Kerkering
6	FY13 Meeting Dates	Brief		Kerkering
7				
8				
10				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				

NOTES:

Prepared By:
Todd Kerkering

Minutes of the Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group

Meeting 18 June, 2013

Review of Facility Layout

The Chair opened the meeting and gave everyone present a briefing on the layout of the facility including the location of exits, restrooms and break areas.

Chair Comments

The Chair welcomed everyone and gave a quick overview of the objectives of the meeting.

Member Introductions

Members present were;

Todd Kerkering	Sarasota County Government	Chair
Richard Berman	City of North Port	Vice-Chair
Buster Chapin	City of Sarasota	
Gil Fernandez	City of Sarasota	
Elizabeth Wong	City of North Port	
Mitch Ladewski	Ringling Museum	
Mike Pettinelli	City of Sarasota	
Warren Davis	Sarasota County Government	

Review LMS Plan Public Outreach Strategy

The Chair discussed the current LMS Plan "Public Outreach Strategy" with the members. Members agreed the current strategy is valid. The Chair highlighted the difference between LMS requirements and CRS point values.

Planning Committee

The Chair briefed the membership on the future planning committee for the plan. The committee will focus on any areas of the plan that need to be redrafted in accordance with new regulations and rules in order to be resubmitted for State and FEMA approval. The Chair emphasized that jurisdictions are able to create their own plan if they desire. The Chair emphasized that if any portion of the plan remains multi-jurisdictional that it will require 100% acceptance by all jurisdictions involved. The Chair emphasized that any inclusion of floodplain information will be the responsibility of the CRS coordinators.

FY13 Meeting Dates

The Chair identified the current meeting schedule as the third Tuesday of the following months; December, March, June, and September as our routine schedule. In keeping with this schedule, the FY13 meeting dates are as follows; 17 September 2013.

Objectives and Goals for the Next meeting

1. Review Jurisdiction Planning Mechanisms

Richard Kerkering

From: Desiree Companion
Sent: Tuesday, June 18, 2013 12:34 PM
To: Richard Kerkering
Cc: Warren Davis; James Linkogle CFM FFMA Longboat Key; Gerald Chapin; Valerie Raney; Elizabeth Wong
Subject: LMS Plans for Updates
Attachments: Integration Plan_120801.pdf; Activity 610 Flood Warning.pdf; LMS Present 06182014.xls

Good afternoon Todd and LMS Committee,

Perhaps the LMS Committee has already discussed the many changes and requirements of the CRS program, if so please disregard and forward in way of decisions the minutes of those meetings.

1. Points - Attached is a spreadsheet of the points allocated to CRS Sarasota County that equates to \$6.8M in savings to our citizens annually since 2011. Our CRS audit is planned for 2014 to review points.
2. FDEM Integration Plan or if not integrate Floodplain Management Plan and CRS Plan? Is the LMS committee reviewing the redlined comments from last LMS submittal? See page 12 as follows:

"The FMP, LMS, and CRS plans have significant overlap in their requirements. FEMA recognized this, and on October 31, 2007, decided to allow jurisdictions to use their LMS plans as the FMP. In addition, communities that wished could make their LMS plan their CRS plan as well. This is FEMA's 3-in-1 Plan. Since the release of FEMA's 3-in-1 planning guidance in 2007, all counties in Florida have exercised some degree of incorporating the new floodplain plan requirements into the LMS. However, there is significant room for improvement, especially considering that 80% of Florida's population lives or works near the coast and that heightened flood risk may impact a significant proportion of Florida's population. The State of Florida and many of its communities aspire to achieve flood mitigation beyond the minimum requirement.

3. New requirements for Activity 610 Flood Warning.pdf also attached

Thank you for your considerations.

Desiree (Des) Companion, CFM

Community Rating System Coordinator, Sarasota County
1001 Sarasota Center Boulevard
Sarasota FL 34240
Office: 941.861.0802
Fax: 941.861.0986

Goal 4: Maintain and develop effective "Public Outreach" activities.

Objective 1:

- Maintain citizen informational and contact web site.

Objective 2:

- Maintain and distribute Federal Emergency Management Agency and National Flood Insurance Program literature to the citizens of Sarasota County.

Objective 3:

- Appropriately advertise all Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group and Regional Floodplain Management Planning and Coordination Committee meetings.

Goal 5: Maintain and increase participation in the Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group.

Objective 1:

- Distribute annual invitation to non-participating jurisdictions.

Objective 2:

- Identify Non-profit and Profit Non-Governmental Organizations and distribute invitations to participate.

Objective 3:

- Identify Neighborhood Associations and distribute invitations to participate

Goal 6: Support mitigation activities and research projects within Sarasota County and the surrounding local, State of Florida and Federal jurisdictions.

Objective 1:

- Participate in adjoining County Local Mitigation Strategy meetings.

Objective 2:

- Identify and participate in mitigation activities and projects at all jurisdictional levels.

submit an Evaluation and Appraisal Report that has been approved by their respective Board to the Florida Department of Community Affairs for approval. Currently, the City of Venice and Sarasota County are in this review process, the City of North Port completed this review during the updating of this plan, and the City of Sarasota and Town of Longboat Key will begin the review process in the upcoming year. These offsetting review cycles work to the advantage of the LMS Work Group by allowing the group to support one or two jurisdiction in the review process, instead of all at once.

Continued Public Involvement

The Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group is dedicated to public involvement in the hazard mitigation planning and review process and continues to seek opportunities to increase the public's participation. In addition to Goal 4 and associated objectives of the Local Mitigation Strategy Goals and Objectives, the Work Group has established the standard, and will continue to advertise all quarterly and special meetings, update and maintaining of a comprehensive mitigation video, and form partnerships with other related entities to keep the public informed and hopefully create greater involvement. At a minimum, public outreach plans and opportunities will be discussed at one of the quarterly meetings. In addition, the web site will be available with the most up-to-date documentation and points of contact for the public.

The partnership forged by the Work Group and the Regional Floodplain Management Planning and Coordination Committee will offer an increased opportunity for success in generating public involvement during activities such as the adoption process of the new Flood Insurance Rate Maps for Sarasota County. This partnership has also created a joint public outreach committee whose mission is to integrate the mitigation and Community Rating System outreach activities into one, in order to reduce expenditures and reach a greater number of community residents. A detailed description of the joint public outreach committee goals and activities may be found in Appendix N.

Joint Regional Floodplain Management Planning and Coordination Committee & Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group

PUBLIC OUTREACH STRATEGY

Objectives:

1. *Public Outreach Strategy Team(minimum CRS Coordinator for each community and 2 members to meet the objectives of the LMS integrated role and two members of the public)*

- a. Floodplain Management Program Coordinator and/or CRS Coordinators Roles and Responsibilities
- b. Two other members of the LMS Working Committee
- c. Two members from the public and outside of the Community's government Roles and Responsibilities

2. *Public Outreach Strategy Plan*

- a. Educate the public about our local flood hazards.
- b. Educate the public about the pending flood risk changes "federal flood map updates".
- c. Educate the public about activities that they can perform to prevent losses of life and property.
- d. Educate the public on all flood protection measures and the assistance available.
- e. Educate the public on the measures local jurisdictions are taking to prevent losses of life and property include policies, plans, programs, regulations and flood control projects.
- f. Provide the public with information on the benefits of the NFIP and the CRS programs.
- g. Outreach activities/projects currently being implemented
- h. Outreach projects that will be implemented each year
- i. Process to monitor and evaluate the outreach projects

Public Outreach Strategy Team

- o Todd Kerkerling, Sarasota County Government
- o Richard Berman, City of North Port
- o Buster Chapin, City of Sarasota

- Kathleen Weeden, City of Venice
- Des Companion, Sarasota County Government
- James Linkogle, Town of Longboat Key
- Deb Methany, Sarasota County School Board
- Elizabeth Wong, City of North Port
- Gil Fernandez, City of Sarasota
- Jim Buggy's, Sarasota Memorial Hospital
- Pradeep Nagarajan, AECOM
- Dawn Turner, P.E. SWFWMD
- Teri Behling, P.E. SWFWMD

Roles and Responsibilities:

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

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

Public Outreach Strategy Plan

Public outreach has always been an important component to aligning our jurisdictional activities with the residents and taxpayers expectations.

Mission: Successfully integrate the "flood hazard and specifics to the CRS Program" with regional approach and implementation. Special emphasis on like messages relating to pending federal flood map updates since updated flood studies began to occur in 1994.

This mission was reviewed by the LMS committee in 2005 and continual integration has been occurring and knowledge shared as evident both through our planning efforts and meeting minutes as well as presentations by all staff. This knowledge transfer and messaging to include local flood hazard identification, history, status of current flood protection and regulations in place for multi-jurisdictional areas and tools available for flood protection to residents is continually improving.

Public Outreach Strategy Goal 1.

Share knowledge of our local flood hazards. Specific coastal "storm surge" and inland flooding.

Public Outreach Strategy Goal 2.

Share history of our local flood events. Specific what type of events have occurred and caused flood damage.

Public Outreach Strategy Goal 3.

Share what the local jurisdictions are doing to prevent flood loss through policies, plans, and regulations?

Public Outreach Strategy Goal 4.

Educate citizens of activities they can do to prevent flood loss.

Public Outreach Strategy Goal 5.

Where citizens can attain flood protection assistance?

Public Outreach Strategy Goal 6.

Participate in jurisdictional planning such as comprehensive, post-disaster, etc. and share floodplain management perspective with local officials and staff the local flood hazards and prevention activities.

Public Outreach Activities

- Continue to include information regarding flood protection, NFIP and safety in the All Hazards Hurricane Guide, produced by the Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council.
 - This has occurred since 1999, sponsors continue to make these available to all residents through individual mailings.
 - Activity Status, Evaluation or Revision: On-going occurred 2005-2010
- Those RFPMMC- CRS coordinators who wish to participate will continue to be made available for any Emergency Services presentations and or workshops.
 - Activity Status, Evaluation or Revision: On-going
 - Hazard workshops/presentation recorded by Sarasota County Emergency Services
 - Flood specific workshops/presentations recorded by CRS staff or Floodplain Management staff
- Those RFPMMC – CRS coordinators who wish to participate shall provide for additional public stakeholder meetings and awareness on Federal Flood Map Updates continue through adoption
 - Activity Status, Evaluation or Revision: On-going. First meetings held December 2008 sent over 365 invitations. Meetings held City of North Port, City of Venice, Sarasota County and City of Sarasota.

- Due to delays in map products, next meetings planned for January 2011.
- Those RFPMCC - CRS Coordinators who wish to participate shall prepare ahead of time public information and/or editorials for placement in local newspapers that will report and or serve as educational opportunities following a local flood event.
 - Activity Status, Evaluation or Revision : No drafts to date, September 2010.
- Television – Access 19
 - Activity Status, Evaluation or Revision: Proposed Flood Hazard Mitigation information Segment Not completed as of September 2010.
- Website– Flood protection and information provided. Federal flood map update information (went live on December 1, 2008) and is available on each jurisdiction websites or linked. SWFWMD will host the draft floodplain maps as they become available.
- Website – LMS Plan Draft and Final to include meetings, mitigation success stories and updates.
 - Activity Status, Evaluation or Revision: This went live in July 2010.
- Public Surveys to monitor how residents receive education materials
 - Activity Status, Evaluation or Revision: Sarasota County in 2007 conducted a survey with flood-prone neighborhood outreach and most residents said that they received information from county publications.
 - Activity Status, Evaluation or Revision: LMS Survey included flood related question in 2008. Results were not furnished to the RFMPCC coordinators as of September 2010.

Planned Activity No. 1

Public Outreach Strategy

Draft a strategy that incorporates the needs of meeting the LMS, integrates the credit points available from the CRS program for a Public Outreach Strategy and perform evaluation for effectiveness.

Status: Drafted and presented in power point presentation RFMPCC and approved by LMS committee June 2006. Formalized strategy provided June 2007 by LMS Chair in form of LMS/CRS reference provided by the State of Florida.

Evaluation: Participating CRS Coordinators shall review strategy and provide for update to planned activities and goals prior to February 1st annually.

Planned Activity No. 2:**Speakers Bureau**

Consolidated report on each speaking engagement, hazard and audience throughout the past year from all jurisdictions to include Regional Floodplain Management Planning and Coordination Committee.

Status: Completed (see spreadsheet summary of meetings, outreach.

Evaluation: Participating CRS Coordinators shall each review and update meetings and outreach activities for collective reporting annually due for recertification and/or CRS Audit, preferably by September 1st annually.

Planned Activity No. 3:**All Hazards Website**

Sarasota County shall redevelop the All Hazards Website to incorporate the LMS Plan, Update, Meeting schedules and attendance.

Status, Evaluation or Revisions:

Continue to provide website access to evacuation routes, shelters, and to register for special needs.

Incorporate CRS activities and links for floodplain management planning and repetitive loss data to improve comprehensive public information.

Consolidated report on website updates and/or accessibility and/or contact changes.

Status: Implemented July 2010. This activity is under the control of the Sarasota County Emergency Services and was updated to provide for the LMS Plan including multi-jurisdictional floodplain management plans, reviews and documentation.

Evaluation: Participating jurisdictions shall periodically update any required information for accuracy and determine any changes or needs during the quarterly LMS meetings

Planned Activity No. 4:**All Hazards TV19 Access**

Sarasota County shall continue to produce hazard related educational shows for airing on local station.

Sarasota County shall incorporate "riverine flooding" and history of flooding for all CRS communities to have another avenue of outreach to educate mitigation grant opportunities for acquisition, relocation, elevation or retrofitting current flood-prone structures.

Status: September 2010 many hazards are regularly aired on the local station, however, riverine and or annual coastal flooding history for participating jurisdictions have not yet been presented.

Evaluation: Discussions on this activity can be continued at the quarterly LMS meetings.

Planned Activity No. 5: Increase participation LMS committee

Advertise meetings on website and in local newspaper. Send written invitations extend key community stakeholders specifically insurance agents, lenders, real estate agents, repetitive loss homeowners, contractors, developers, surveyors, architects, engineers, neighborhood groups.

Status: Increased participation as it relates to the Floodplain Management Plans was accomplished through CRS activities performed by City of Venice, City of Sarasota, Town of Longboat Key and Sarasota which included public meetings and newspaper announcements the last being held September 2010.

Evaluation or Revision: No report at this time.

Planned Activity No. 6: Outreach materials relating to flood hazards

Status: Continue participation in the production of the "All Hazards Guide" produced by the Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council has been provided by Sarasota County Emergency Services and includes information about the National Flood Insurance Program and safety before a flood, during a flood and after the flood.

Considerations of a combined outreach for Sarasota County, Cities of North Port, Sarasota, Venice, Town of Longboat Key occurred for the initial flood map update project in 2008 and was updated in the July 2010 delay announcement. No other combined outreach projects have been determined at this time.

Evaluation: Outreach shall be discussed at LMS quarterly meetings or other CRS Coordinator meetings.

Planned Activity No. 7: Mitigation Demonstration Projects

Consider filming next flood mitigation elevation project.
Consider filming shutter project
Consider filming stormwater drainage maintenance or improvement project.

Status: No activity has occurred as of September 20, 2010.

Evaluation: N/A

Specific public outreach activities for Sarasota County:

All services of Sarasota County have and continue to be geared to public input through many public meetings, sometimes through neighborhoods, or pertaining to watershed basins and all capital improvement projects. The county provides for a trained Call Center with FAQ's on all topics and tracks every call that comes in electronically through Maximo. When a flood concern/call comes to the county, it is first handled by operations staff. If they are unable to address the issue, then engineering staff is contacted for input and possible action. From the call throughout the process, staff may contact the CRS Coordinator for input or site visit or individual assistance with regard to flood mitigation.

Flood information is also made available through programs that support flood risk reduction and watershed planning and may include Adopt a Pond; Storm Drain Marking Program; Stormwater Classes at Suncoast Public Works Academy at the Sarasota County Technical Institute; NEST as previously mentioned; and the Environmentally Sensitive Lands Program.

The Stormwater Environmental Utility Advisory Committee (SEUAC) also encourages citizen participation 1989 by appointment. SEUAC addresses the annual operating budget and five-year CIP, the CRS program and may make recommendations involving land acquisitions and other needs assessment to assist with citizen involvement on surface water issues. The committee also provides for additional reviews, input on the CRS program, regulations, public outreach, and specific issues such as the federal flood map updates.

Sarasota County Government

Sarasota County Commission meetings are held on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, and 29th of each month. For more information on meetings, visit the county website at www.sarasotacounty.org or call 941-861-5000. This listing is published by Sarasota County Government.



COUNTY CALENDAR

Acute Care System Task Force of the Behavioral Health Stakeholders' Consortium - June 18, 9 a.m., Room 226, William L. Little Health and Human Services Center, 2200 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-2578.

Behavioral Health Stakeholders' Consortium - June 21, 9 a.m., Room 226, William L. Little Health and Human Services Center, 2200 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-2704.

Bicycle/Pedestrian/Trail Advisory Committee - June 18, 5:30 p.m., First Floor, Training Room, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-0925.

Board of County Commissioners - June 18, 9 a.m., Commission Chamber, First Floor, Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-5344. LIVE TV and webcast.

Board of County Commissioners - June 19, 9 a.m., Commission Chamber, First Floor, Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-5344. LIVE TV and webcast.

Board of County Commissioners Budget Workshop - June 21, 9 a.m., Think Tank, Third Floor, Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-5344. LIVE TV and webcast.

LOOK

ADVISORY BOARD VACANCIES

Visit www.scgov.net/advisoryboards or contact the Sarasota County Call Center at 861-6000 for latest vacancies and information about Sarasota County Advisory Boards.

Board of County Commissioners Joint Meeting with City of Sarasota - June 19, 1:30 p.m., Commission Chamber, First Floor, Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-5344. LIVE TV and webcast.

Community Alliance Legislative Advocacy Committee - June 19, 3 p.m., Room 226, William L. Little Health and Human Services Center, 2200 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-2877.

Community Alliance Steering Committee - June 17, 1:30 p.m., Conference Room A/B, Brown Awning Building, School Board of Sarasota County, The Landings, 1980 Landings Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-2877.

Contracted Human Services - FY14 Application Workshop - June 20, 9 a.m., Room 226, William L. Little Health and Human Services Center, 2200 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-2882.

Contractor Forum: Local Hiring Initiative - June 26, 1:30 p.m., Commission Chamber, First Floor, Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-5247.

Early Learning Coalition - Board of Directors - June 19, 6 p.m., Conference Room A/B, Brown Awning Building, School Board of Sarasota County, The Landings, 1980 Landings Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-854-4830.

General Contractors Licensing & Examining Board - June 20, 2 p.m., Conference Room 2, Planning and Development Services, 1001 Sarasota Center Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-6126.

Healthy Start Coalition of Sarasota County Business Meeting - June 20, noon, Loevnor Room, Building J, Glasser Schoenbaum Human Services Center, 1750 17th St., Sarasota. Call 941-373-7070, ext. 308.

Local Mitigation Strategy - June 18, 1:30 p.m., Sixth Floor, Emergency Operations Center, Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-5508.

Paras Advisory and Recreation Council (PARC) Meeting - June 20, 2:30 p.m., Think Tank, Third Floor, Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-5486.

Planning Commission Public Hearing - June 20, 6:30 p.m., (CANCELED) Commission Chamber, First Floor, Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-5000. LIVE TV and webcast.

Sarasota County Immunization Coalition Meeting - June 20, 12:30-2:30 p.m., Room 226, William L. Little Health and Human Services Center, 2200 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-2988.

Tobacco Free Partnership of Sarasota County Meeting - June 20, 10-11:30 a.m., Morgan Family Community Center, 6207 West Price Blvd., North Port. Call 941-861-2805.

Tourist Development Council - June 20, 4 p.m., Commission Chamber, Robert L. Anderson Administration Center, 4000 S. Tamiami Trail, Venice. Call 941-861-5035. LIVE TV and webcast.

Sarasota County prohibits discrimination in all services, programs or activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, sex, marital status, familial status, religion, or genetic information. Persons with disabilities who require assistance or alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.), or who wish to file a complaint, should contact: Sarasota County ADA/Civil Rights Coordinator, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota, Florida 34236, Phone: 941-861-5000, TTY: 7-1-1 or 1-800-955-8771. Email: adacoordinator@scgov.net. Persons needing assistance are asked to provide notice as soon as practicable in advance of the event to allow time to accommodate their request.

MEETING AGENDA

Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group

Meeting Objectives:

1. Official Quarterly Meeting
2. Re-energize LMS Work Group
3. Stimulate Future Direction Ideas

LOGISTICS

DATE: Tuesday, 17 September, 2013

TIME: 1:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.

LOCATION: Emergency Operations Center

GROUP MEMBERS

1.	Todd Kerkering		Chair
2.	Rich Berman		Vice
3.	Todd Kerkering		Recorder
4.	Group		Sign-in Sheet

BRING MATERIALS (Chair)

1) Sign-in Roster	9)
2)	10)
3)	11)
4)	12)
5)	13)
6)	14)
7)	15)
8)	16)

AGENDA ITEMS	PROCESS	TIME	PERSON(S) RESPONSIBLE
1 Review of facility layout	Brief		Kerkering
2 Chair comments	Discussion		Kerkering
3 Member Introductions	Discussion		Group
4 Risk Assessment	Discussion		Group
5 Planning Committee	Brief		Kerkering
6 FY14 Meeting Dates	Brief		Kerkering
7			
8			
10			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			

NOTES:

Prepared By:
Todd Kerkering

Minutes of the Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group

Meeting 17 September, 2013

Review of Facility Layout

The Chair opened the meeting and gave everyone present a briefing on the layout of the facility including the location of exits, restrooms and break areas.

Chair Comments

The Chair welcomed everyone and gave a quick overview of the objectives of the meeting.

Member Introductions

Members present were;

Todd Kerkering	Sarasota County Government	Chair
Richard Berman	City of North Port	Vice-Chair
Buster Chapin	City of Sarasota	
Gil Fernandez	City of Sarasota	
Elizabeth Wong	City of North Port	
Mike Pettinelli	City of Sarasota	
Sue Miller	City of Venice	

Review LMS Plan Risk Assessment

The Chair discussed the current LMS Plan "Risk Assessment" with the members. Members agreed the current assessment is valid.

Planning Committee

The Chair briefed the membership on the future planning committee for the plan. The committee will focus on any areas of the plan that need to be redrafted in accordance with new regulations and rules in order to be resubmitted for State and FEMA approval. The Chair emphasized that jurisdictions are able to create their own plan if they desire. The Chair emphasized that if any portion of the plan remains multi-jurisdictional that it will require 100% acceptance by all jurisdictions involved. The Chair emphasized that any inclusion of floodplain information will be the responsibility of the CRS coordinators.

FY13 Meeting Dates

The Chair identified the current meeting schedule as the third Tuesday of the following months; December, March, June, and September as our routine schedule. In keeping with this schedule, the FY14 meeting dates are as follows; 17 December, 2013, 18 March, 2014, 17 June, 2014, 16 September 2014.

Objectives and Goals for the Next meeting

1. Review Jurisdiction Planning Mechanisms

Guiding Principle Evaluation Form (Attachment J) – This document was reviewed and determined to be outdated and no longer relevant as an example form.

Future Mitigation Outlook/Capital Improvement Projects (Attachment K) - This section was reviewed and it was determined to be a duplication of the project list and no longer relevant to the needs of the LMS Work Group.

Risk Assessment

Identifying Hazards

Sarasota County is a medium size coastal community located in southwest Florida that is vulnerable to many types of natural hazards. Many residents and visitors are aware of the County's location within the "Hurricane Belt" but are complacent or unaware about the potential for other severe natural disasters within the County. All parts of the County are subject to natural disasters to some extent and can take place virtually at any time. Due to the County's low coastal topography and usually high water table, the County can be particularly vulnerable to natural hazards that directly or indirectly result in flooding.

The Sarasota County Unified Local Mitigation Strategy 2004 plan profiled all of the hazards identified by the LMS Work Group. This profiling process considered the historical occurrences, the geographic extent the probability for future occurrences, and utilizing the FEMA developed HAZUS program. As part of the 2010 plan revision, each hazard was reconsidered and new information was added for the updating period. The LMS Group focused on updating and adding new information relating to the hazards and emphasized the streamlining approach by considering the following:

- Validating the current general information.
- Identifying new hazard occurrences since the 2004 Plan.
- Identifying specific jurisdiction hazard variations.
- Aligning the extent and probability factors with the Sarasota County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and the State Mitigation Plan.

Table 9 below offers a brief description identifying the hazard type, location, extent, and probability that affect the jurisdictions within Sarasota County. Refer to Tables 9A, 9B, and 9C for clarification of the data. A narrative description of each hazard follows Table 9C. Jurisdiction boundary maps may be found in Appendix L.

2. Extent

Table 9B

Population Affected	Extent
No data available	Unlikely
0-1,000	Low
1,001 – 5,000	Medium
5,001 – 10,000	High
10,001 – 25,000	Extensive
25,001 plus	Catastrophic

3. Probability

Table 9C

Years Between Events	Classification
Annual	Annual
1 – 5	High
6 – 10	Medium
11 – 20	Low
20 plus	Unlikely
No Occurrence on Record	None

At a minimum, the risk assessment will be reviewed and validated at one of the annual quarterly meetings.

Profiling Hazards

Avalanche

An avalanche is defined as a fall or slide of a large mass down a mountainside. Due to the topography of Sarasota County and the jurisdictions within, avalanches are not a natural threat. There have been no historical references to an avalanche taking place within Sarasota County. Avalanches are not considered a risk and therefore it will not be fully profiled.

Coastal Erosion

Coastal erosion is the wearing away of land or the removal of beach or dune sediments by wave action, tidal currents, wave currents, or drainage. Waves generated by coastal storms or hurricanes cause coastal erosion, which may take the form of long-term losses of sediment and rocks, or merely in the temporary redistribution of coastal sediments. Erosion in one location may result in accretion nearby. The jurisdictions that are affected

For a complete listing of events recorded by the NOAA Satellite and Information Service that have taken place in Sarasota County from January 1, 1950 to June 30, 2010 please refer to Appendix O.

Dam Failure

According to the National Inventory of Dams, there are no dams located in Sarasota County, but the definition of a dam by Florida Statutes is, any artificial or natural barrier, with appurtenant works, raised to obstruct or impound, or which does obstruct or impound, any of the surface waters of the state. By definition, Sarasota County has many structures within the County and municipal jurisdictions designed to mitigate flooding by controlling storm waters. The LMS Work Group recognizes the importance of these structures, but also recognizes their failures could result in the very thing they were designed to prevent.

A failure by any one or several of the structures within the County may have an impact on one or all of the jurisdictions. While the loss of property may be minimal, there could be an undetermined measure of economic loss and inconvenience due the closure of a major roadway.

According to the NOAA Satellite and Information Service, Sarasota County and the jurisdictions within have experienced zero dam failure events during the updated plan period from January 1, 2004 to June 30, 2010. To date, the only reported occurrences of dam (water control gate) failure within Sarasota County is located within the City of North Port. For a complete listing of events recorded by the NOAA Satellite and Information Service that have taken place in Sarasota County from January 1, 1950 to June 30, 2010 please refer to Appendix O.

Based upon historical data and the type and function of the dam structures located within Sarasota County, it would be unlikely to see results of the subsequent flooding in depths greater than two feet. If this event were to occur within Sarasota County, non-elevated structures and critical facilities in the vicinity could be temporarily impacted. Structural damage as a result of this event would be similar to the historical average \$500K per incident for flooding. For planning purposes, this average is consistent with the expectations of the Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group estimates for this natural hazard occurrence per event.

Drought

A drought is defined as a period of abnormally dry weather sufficiently prolonged by the lack of precipitation to cause a serious hydrological imbalance. While droughts are a normally occurring event, they are difficult to predict or forecast both as to when they will begin and how long they will last. The severity of a drought will depend upon the duration, seasonal or extended, moisture deficiency, and the size of the affected area.

Table 10A: Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale

Intensity	Detectability/Level Impact
I	Detected only by sensitive instruments
II	Felt by a few persons at rest, especially on upper floors
III	Felt noticeably indoors, but not always recognized as a quake
IV	Felt indoors by many, outdoors by a few
V	Felt by most people, damage to glass and plaster
VI	Felt by all, many frightened and run outdoors, damage small
VII	Everybody runs outdoors, damage to buildings varies
VIII	Panel walls thrown out of frames, fall of walls and chimneys
IX	Buildings shifted off foundations, cracked, thrown out of plumb
X	Most masonry and framed structures destroyed, ground cracked
XI	New structures still standing, bridges destroyed, ground fissures
XII	Damage total, waves seen on ground surface

Table 10B: Richter Scale

Magnitude	Energies (TNT)
1	1.7 Kilograms
2	5.9 Kilograms
3	180 Kilograms
4	6 Tons
5	199 Tons
6	6,270 Tons
7	100,000 Tons
8	6,270,000 Tons
9	199,000,000 Tons

While Florida is not known for earthquakes, there have been over 30 recorded seismic activities in the State since the late 1700's. Sarasota has not recorded any damage to these seismic activities, but an event could affect all the jurisdictions within the County. The last seismic event to take place within the area occurred on September 10, 2006, in which the epicenter was located, an estimated 250 miles west-southwest of the County.

Based upon past historical data, the extent of damage from an earthquake would be low for all the jurisdictions within the County. Based upon these historical occurrences, the LMS Work Group estimates the probability of this phenomenon occurring in Sarasota County is 20 plus years between occurrences and would measure level I on the Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale. In the event that this natural hazard did occur within Sarasota County, the impact could influence all of the structures and critical facilities depending upon the severity.

For a complete listing of events recorded by the NOAA Satellite and Information Service that have taken place in Sarasota County from January 1, 1950 to June 30, 2010 please refer to Appendix O.

General flooding in the County has typically accompanied storms which have passed over or near Sarasota. In 1962, over 16 inches of rain fell in 48-hour period, and the "No Name" storm of 1982, caused severe flooding along the bays and coastline, while the accompanying heavy rain and wind in the region created floodwaters that inundated residential areas on the coastal islands, and covered.

Because of their proximity to bodies of water, or low-lying areas, all of the jurisdictions in Sarasota County are vulnerable to flooding. Major flooding occurring in the County would have a significant impact on population, property, and economy; besides the threat to human life and property. In addition, floodwaters could cause wastewater treatment facilities to shut down, contaminate local water supplies, and disrupt utilities. Major property losses could be expected in the communities previously mentioned. Floodwaters could also submerge portions of I-75, US41 and east west highways. The loss of these transportation networks would hinder evacuation and relief efforts, making it difficult to provide emergency response services.

Since 1950, there have been 43 recorded flood events within Sarasota County by the NOAA Satellite and Information Service. Usually these events have floodwaters ranging from one to two feet and impact non-elevated structures causing a temporary disruption to critical facilities. In rare situations within the County, floodwaters have reached the five to seven feet in depth and have impacted all types of structures. In these rare events, there have been disruptions to critical facilities.

Specific jurisdiction details relating to locations, extent, past occurrences, probability of future events occurring, and structures may be found in each jurisdiction's Floodplain Management Plans located in Annexes A through E. Structural damage as a result of flooding has been recorded 30 times by the NOAA Satellite and Information Service. Damage has ranged from as little as \$1K to as much as \$9.2M with the average of \$500K per event. For planning purposes, this average is consistent with the expectations of the Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group estimates for this natural hazard occurrence per event.

Additional vulnerability information for this natural hazard in relation to hurricane surge is in the Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis located in Appendix M Maps associated with this natural hazard may be found on-line at <http://www.scgov.net/EmergencyServices/mitigation.asp>. For a complete listing of events recorded by the NOAA Satellite and Information Service that have taken place in Sarasota County from January 1, 1950 to June 30, 2010 please refer to Appendix O.

Hailstorm

Hail is defined as precipitation of balls or pieces of ice with a diameter of 0.2 to 4 inches. Small hail is typically defined as having a diameter of less than 0.2 inches. Hailstorms usually accompany thunderstorms which are common occurrences in Sarasota County. The extent of people impacted could be County-wide, but damage is typically low or non-existent to all structures and critical facilities.

County is vulnerable to damage caused by hurricane force winds and related flooding. Vulnerability to hurricane related flooding is dependent upon the severity of storm surge, a general rise in sea level caused by the low pressure and strong winds around a hurricane's eye, and the amount of rain carried by the hurricane. Storm surge is related to the hurricane's velocity, and can rise twenty feet or more above normal sea level and cause massive flooding and destruction along shorelines in its path. Flooding due to heavy rainfall may extend over widespread areas of the County.

During past storm events, private and public structures, shoreline protection structures, public roads, and facilities in Sarasota County have been damaged. Most recently, in 2008, as a consequence of Tropical Storm Fay, Sarasota County and the jurisdictions within, experienced an estimated \$3M in coastal beach erosion. Sarasota County has not experienced a severe hurricane for several decades, and the full impact of a destructive storm, for example, a landfall category three hurricane, remains unknown and could exceed several billion dollars.

Sarasota County has been affected by hurricanes or Tropical Storms a total of 16 times since 1950. For a complete listing of events recorded by the NOAA Satellite and Information Service that have taken place in Sarasota County from January 1, 1950 to June 30, 2010 please refer to Appendix O.

Additional vulnerability information for this natural hazard is the Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis located in Appendix M Maps associated with this natural hazard may be found on-line at <http://www.scgov.net/EmergencyServices/mitigation.asp>.

Land Subsidence/Sinkholes

Land subsidence is the lowering of a portion of the earth's crust and can occur naturally or through human activity. Natural subsidence may occur when limestone, which is easily carved by underground water, collapses, leaving sinkholes on the surface or by earthquakes along fault lines. Human activities such as mining or the extraction of oil, gas, and water may also lead to land subsidence. Sinkholes are a common feature of Florida's landscape due to land subsidence.

Sinkholes are only one of many kinds of karst landforms, which include caves, disappearing streams, springs, and underground drainage systems, all of which occur in Florida. Sinkholes form in karst terrain principally from the collapse of surface sediments into underground cavities in the limestone bedrock. Slightly acidic ground water slowly dissolves cavities and caves in the limestone over a period of many years. When a cavity enlarges to the point that its' ceiling can no longer support the weight of overlying sediments, the earth collapses into the cavity forming a sinkhole.

All of the jurisdictions within Sarasota County are vulnerable to land subsidence and the sinkholes that may be created in their aftermath. Since July of 1981, Sarasota County and the jurisdictions within have recorded six sinkhole events, all less than ten feet in diameter, and each was centered on a single property. The extent of sinkhole damage is

these recorded events has totaled over \$1.1M for an average of \$51K per event. For planning purposes, this average is consistent with the expectations of the Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group estimates for this natural hazard occurrence per event.

Sarasota County is susceptible to freezing temperatures and damage resulting from freezes. The damage that can result from a freeze is typically associated with the agriculture industry, and not one affecting persons, structures or associated property directly. Personal injury or death due to freezes is not considered a hazard in this analysis. Sarasota County has had occurrences in the past where the temperature has dropped into the low 20's for several hours during the night and early morning according to the National Climatic Data Center report information. In the worst case scenario Sarasota County could expect to see temperatures in the low 20's for 8-10 hours before warming to a less critical temperature.

There have been eight incidents of freezes causing damage to the citrus industry in the County since 1951. Typically December through February, are the months most susceptible to freeze events. A severe freeze in Sarasota County is possible each winter season. The exact probability would be very difficult to determine, but based on past experiences, it would be very low. The entire citrus and vegetable industry is vulnerable to freezes. The maximum threat for the County would be for a late or early season freeze to occur. Agricultural damage as a result of freezes for these recorded events has totaled over \$57.4M for an average of \$7.1M per event. For planning purposes, this average is consistent with the expectations of the Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group estimates for this natural hazard occurrence per event.

Damaging winds are typically associated as a consequence of hurricanes and tropical storms. While severe thunderstorm events may create high and damaging winds, their impact is usually not long lasting. High winds associated with thunderstorms have been recorded 122 times since 1950 by the NOAA Satellite and Information Service in Sarasota County. Structural damage as a result of thunderstorms for these recorded events has totaled over \$1.9M for an average of \$16K per event. For planning purposes, this average is consistent with the expectations of the Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group estimates for this natural hazard occurrence per event.

All of Sarasota County is susceptible to severe weather events on an annual basis and the damage could be extensive to the county as a whole. While not classified as a tropical cyclone, the most significant event occurred on June 18, 1982 when a no-name storm impacted the county with six inches of rain and 60 mph winds.

Additional vulnerability information for this natural hazard is the Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis located in Appendix M Maps associated with this natural hazard may be found on-line at <http://www.scgov.net/EmergencyServices/mitigation.asp> For a complete listing of events recorded by the NOAA Satellite and Information Service that have taken place in Sarasota County from January 1, 1950 to June 30, 2010 please refer to Appendix O.

Additional vulnerability information for this natural hazard is the Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis located in Appendix M Maps associated with this natural hazard may be found on-line at <http://www.scgov.net/EmergencyServices/mitigation.asp>.

Tsunami

A tsunami is defined as a sea wave of local or distant origin created by an underwater disturbance such as an earthquake, landslide, volcanic eruption, or meteorite. Overall, Florida has not experienced any destructive tsunami events, but all of the coastlines of Florida, to include Sarasota County's coastal jurisdictions are prone to tsunami events. There is no historical data available to estimate the extent of impact or probability of an event occurring within Sarasota County, but a comparison of the storm surge data that is available does offer some guidance concerning the impact of the hazard. The 500-year tsunami event by comparison would be equal to a Category 5 storm surge event. This type of an event would impact all structures and critical facilities as well as cause severe economic and environmental issues.

Additional vulnerability information for this natural hazard is the Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis located in Appendix M Maps associated with this natural hazard may be found on-line at <http://www.scgov.net/EmergencyServices/mitigation.asp>.

Volcano

A volcanic eruption is defined as the discharge of fragmentary ejecta, lava, and gases from a volcanic vent. Due to the topography of Sarasota County and the jurisdictions within, the absence of any known volcano's this natural hazard is not a natural threat. There have been no historical references to a volcanic eruption taking place within Sarasota County. Volcanoes are not considered a risk and therefore it will not be fully profiled.

Wildfire

A wildfire is defined as an intense fire that is usually in an uninhabited or sparsely habited area. Sarasota County has experienced a number of wildfires each year of varying degrees of scale. This is a major concern for all the jurisdictions, directly or indirectly, within the County because over 75% of the County is vulnerable to wildfires. While the Town of Longboat Key is the only jurisdiction not directly vulnerable to wildfires within its jurisdiction, it may be indirectly affected by the smoke and other associated hazards. The fire departments located within the County do work closely with outside fire suppression agencies on fire mitigation and controlled burns, and recently instituted a local Firewise Communities Program. Table 13 below addresses the wildfire by cause data for the fiscal year of 2009.

For a complete listing of events recorded by the NOAA Satellite and Information Service that have taken place in Sarasota County from January 1, 1950 to June 30, 2010 please refer to Appendix O.

Vulnerability Overview

Sarasota County continues to remain vulnerable to natural hazard events, and based upon our geographic location, will always remain so. The greatest catastrophic natural threat to Sarasota County remains hurricanes. The formatting of the previously approved plan and the updated plan has changed, but the natural hazard vulnerability as not diminished. It has actually increased with the addition of levee failure which was not in the previously approved plan.

While some natural hazards have limited mitigation options, and others have more robust opportunities, Sarasota County and the jurisdictions within continue to explore all options. Details relating to a specific hazard may be found “Profiling Hazards” section of this plan. Details relating to types of structures and dollar amount figures, along with potential impacts to specific natural events may be found in Appendix M. Maps identify each jurisdiction and their future land use may be found in Appendix L.

Repetitive Loss Properties

The jurisdictions within Sarasota County utilize National Flood Insurance Program data for tracking flood claims, locations and losses. This data is used as a reliable base for identifying potential flood risks neighborhoods and hazard mitigation planning. This data is nationally used to represent a 20% indicator of potential flood losses to a community. The CRS coordinator in each jurisdiction also targets specific outreach for these areas of potential flood blight and/or federal grant opportunities. Table 14 below describes the vulnerability by jurisdictions in terms of numbers of repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties located within Sarasota County. Table 14A reflects the types of properties located in each jurisdiction. The information contained in Tables 14 and 14A are based upon FEMA’s Repetitive Loss Properties list dated March 31, 2010 and FEMA’s Severe Repetitive Loss list dated February 28, 2010.

Table 14

Jurisdiction	# of Repetitive Loss Properties	# of Severe Repetitive Loss Properties
City of North Port *	0	0
City of Sarasota	55	3
City of Venice *	17	0
Sarasota County Government *	198	17
Town of Longboat Key	87	8

*Map located in Appendix G and in each jurisdiction’s Floodplain Management Plan.

In addition, the Sarasota 2050 is a 50 year land use plan to manage and shape future growth in Sarasota County. Sarasota 2050's primary goals are preserving the county's natural, cultural and physical resources while making all neighborhoods, old and new, more livable.

City of North Port, City of Sarasota, City of Venice, Sarasota County Government, and Town of Longboat Key future land use maps may be found in Appendix L. Sarasota County Schools and Sarasota Memorial Hospital do not have comprehensive land use plans.

Multi-Jurisdictional Risk Assessment

The multi-jurisdictional risk assessment may be found in Table 9. Due to the topography of the County, the jurisdictions within Sarasota County are vulnerable to the same natural hazards with three exceptions. Coastal erosion and tsunamis only affect the City of Sarasota, City of Venice, Sarasota County Government, and the Town of Longboat Key because of their respective jurisdictional border with the Gulf of Mexico. A levee failure may impact the City of North Port and Sarasota County Government due to the reservoir located in an adjacent county that borders the two jurisdictions.

Mitigation Strategy

Local Hazard Mitigation Goals

The overall goal of The Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group is to develop and maintain a "Disaster Resilient Community", through awareness and application of hazard mitigation policies and the identification, prioritization and achievement of cost-effective mitigation projects. In order to effectively and efficiently implement the strategy, the following goals and objectives or action items were established based upon the 2004 Plan and were reviewed and updated for the 2010 Plan:

Goal 1: *Assess vulnerabilities and identify mitigation models for natural hazards relevant to Sarasota County.*

Objective 1:

- Maintain up-to-date community-wide vulnerability assessment.

Objective 2:

- Identify mitigation models and disseminate community-wide.

Goal 2: *Identify, prioritize, and achieve cost-effective mitigation projects for the prevention and protection of lives, property, and natural resources within Sarasota County.*

Showing results 1 through 10 of 37

First Prev Page 1 of 4 Next Last

BOARD RECORDS P.O. #13000049

Published: 9/15/2013

Sarasota County Government

Sarasota County Commission meetings are televised by Access Sarasota on Comcast 19 and Verizon 32. Visit the County website at scgov.net for commission meeting agendas and supporting materials. This listing is published by Sarasota County Government.

**COUNTY CALENDAR****Bicycle/Pedestrian/Trail Advisory Committee**

Sept. 17, 5:30 p.m.,
Nokomis Community Center,
234 E. Nippino Trail, Nokomis.
Call 941-861-0925

Board of County Commissioners**Joint Meeting with Town of Longboat Key Commission**

Sept. 17, 1:30 p.m.,
Think Tank, Third Floor,
Administration Center,
1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota.
Call 941-861-5344

LIVE TV and webcast**Postal Advisory Committee**

Sept. 18, 3 p.m., Commission
Chambers, Administration
Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd.,
Sarasota. Call 941-861-0673

LIVE TV and Webcast**Development Services**

Advisory Committee – Sept. 18,
3 p.m., Conference Room 2,
Sarasota Operations Center,
1001 Sarasota Center Blvd.,
Sarasota. Call 941-861-6637

LOOK**ADVISORY BOARD VACANCIES**

Visit www.scgov.net/advisoryboards or
contact the Sarasota County Call Center at
861-5000 for latest vacancies and information
about Sarasota County Advisory Boards.

Early Learning Coalition

Sept. 18, 6 p.m., Conference
Room A/B, Brown Awning
Building, School Board of
Sarasota County, The Landings,
1980 Landings Blvd., Sarasota.
Call 941-954-4830

EOC Telecommunications**Tower Neighborhood**

Workshop – Sept. 18, 6 p.m.,
Colonial Oaks Park, 5300
Colonial Oaks Blvd., Sarasota.
Call 941-861-5140

General Contractors**Licensing and Examining**

Board – Sept. 19, 2 p.m.,
Conference Room 2, Planning
and Development Services,
1001 Sarasota Center Blvd.,
Sarasota. Call 941-861-6126

Healthy Start Coalition of**Sarasota Annual General**

Meeting – Sept. 26, 8:30 a.m.,
Laurel Oaks Country Club,
2700 Gary Player Blvd.,
Sarasota. More information
and registration form at
www.HealthyStartSarasota.org.
Call 941-373-7070, ext. 300

Historical Commission Time

Capsule Committee – Sept. 18,
2:30 p.m., Historical Resources,
6062 Porter Way, Sarasota.
Call 941-861-5460

Human Services Advisory Council – Financial Subcommittee – Sept. 20,

9 a.m., Room 201, Second
Floor, William L. Little Health
and Human Services Center,
2200 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota.
Call 941-861-2882

Local Mitigation Strategy

Sept. 17, 1:30 p.m., Sixth Floor,
Emergency Operations Center,
Administration Center,
1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota.
Call 941-861-5508

Planning Commission Public

Hearing – Sept. 19, 6:30 p.m.,
Commission Chamber,
R.L. Anderson Administration
Center, 4000 S. Tamiami Trail,
Venice. Call 941-861-5000
LIVE TV and webcast

Tourist Development

Council – Sept. 19, 4 p.m.,
Commission Chamber, First
Floor, Administration Center,
1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota.
Call 941-861-5035
LIVE TV and webcast

Value Adjustment Board

Sept. 26, 10 a.m., Commission
Chamber, First Floor,
Administration Center,
1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota.
Call 941-861-5279

Sarasota County prohibits discrimination in all services, programs or activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, sex, marital status, familial status, religion, or genetic information. Persons with disabilities who require assistance or alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) or who wish to file a complaint, should contact: Sarasota County ADA/Civil Rights Coordinator, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota, Florida 34236, Phone 941-861-5000, TTY: 7-1-1 or 1-800-955-8771. Email: adacoordinator@scgov.net. Persons needing assistance are asked to provide notice as soon as practicable in advance of the event to allow time to accommodate their request.

Benderson Development will be holding a neighbor..

Published: 9/14/2013

Benderson Development will be holding a neighborhood workshop to discuss a proposed amendment to the University

MEETING AGENDA

Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group

Meeting Objectives:

1. Official Quarterly Meeting
2. Re-energize LMS Work Group
3. Stimulate Future Direction Ideas

LOGISTICS

DATE: Tuesday, 17 December, 2013

TIME: 1:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.

LOCATION: Emergency Operations Center

GROUP MEMBERS

1.	Todd Kerkering		Chair
2.	Rich Berman		Vice
3.	Todd Kerkering		Recorder
4.	Group		Sign-in Sheet

BRING MATERIALS (Chair)

1) Sign-in Roster	9)
2)	10)
3)	11)
4)	12)
5)	13)
6)	14)
7)	15)
8)	16)

AGENDA ITEMS	PROCESS	TIME	PERSON(S) RESPONSIBLE
1 Review of facility layout	Brief		Kerkering
2 Chair comments	Discussion		Kerkering
3 Member Introductions	Discussion		Group
4 Public Outreach Mailings	Discussion		Group
5 Changes to Hazard Assessment	Discussion		Group
6 Project List Updates	Discussion		Kerkering
7 Changes to Critical Facilities	Discussion		Kerkering
8 Changes to Repetitive Loss List	Discussion		Kerkering
10 Revisions to Maps	Discussion		Kerkering
12 Establish Planning Committee/Schedule	Brief		Kerkering
13 FY14 Meeting Dates	Brief		Kerkering
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			

NOTES:

Prepared By:
Todd Kerkering

Minutes of the Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group

Meeting 17 December, 2013

Review of Facility Layout

The Chair opened the meeting and gave everyone present a briefing on the layout of the facility including the location of exits, restrooms and break areas.

Chair Comments

The Chair welcomed everyone and gave a quick overview of the objectives of the meeting.

Member Introductions

Members present were;

Todd Kerkering	Sarasota County Government	Chair
Richard Berman	City of North Port	Vice-Chair
Buster Chapin	City of Sarasota	
Gil Fernandez	City of Sarasota	
Elizabeth Wong	City of North Port	
Kathleen Weeden	City of Venice	
James Linkogle	Town of Longboat Key	
Karen Silano	Sarasota County Sheriff's Office	

Public Outreach Mailings

The Chair identified the following organizations to send invitations to join the work group; Englewood Water District, Englewood Fire District, State College of Florida, and Sarasota-Bradenton Airport. The Chair informed the members to send any additional organizations contact information by 17 January, 2014 to the Chair for invitations letters to be sent to them.

Review LMS Plan Hazard Assessment

The Chair discussed the current LMS Plan "Hazard Assessment" with the members. Members agreed the current assessment is valid.

Project List Updates

The Chair informed the members that their jurisdiction project list must be updated and returned to the Chair no-later-than 17 January, 2014.

Critical Facilities Updates

The Chair informed the members those changes to their jurisdiction critical facilities must be updated and returned to the Chair no-later-than 17 January, 2014.

Repetitive Loss List Updates

The Chair informed the members those changes to their jurisdiction repetitive loss list must be updated and returned to the Chair no-later-than 17 January, 2014.

Map Revisions

The Chair informed the members those changes to their jurisdiction maps reflected in the LMS Plan must be updated and returned to the Chair no-later-than 17 January, 2014.

Minutes of the Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group

Meeting 17 December, 2013

Planning Committee

The Chair briefed the membership on the future planning committee for the plan. The committee will focus on any areas of the plan that need to be redrafted in accordance with new regulations and rules in order to be resubmitted for State and FEMA approval. The current plan expires on February 23, 2016.

The Chair emphasized that the current plan has a schedule for review. The planning committee will meet in accordance with the plan. The Chair will seek out a certified planner to join the committee in order to support the CRS program. The Chair asked for volunteers to join the planning committee. The following members volunteered at the time, James Linkogle and Kathleen Weeden.

FY13 Meeting Dates

The Chair identified the current meeting schedule as the third Tuesday of the following months; December, March, June, and September as our routine schedule. In keeping with this schedule, the FY14 meeting dates are as follows; 18 March, 2014, 17 June, 2014, 16 September 2014.

Objectives and Goals for the Next meeting

1. Review Jurisdiction Planning Mechanisms

Table 9: Identified Hazards

Hazard Type	Jurisdiction (1)	Extent (2)	Probability (3)
Avalanche	None	Unlikely	None
Coastal Erosion	2,3,4,7	Extensive	Annual
Coastal Storm	All	Extensive	Annual
Dam Failure	All	Low	Low
Drought	All	Low	Annual
Earthquake	All	Low	20 + years
Expansive Soils	All	Unlikely	None
Levee Failure	1,4	Low	Unlikely
Flood	All	Catastrophic	Annual
Hailstorm	All	Low	Annual
Hurricane	All	Catastrophic	Annual
Land Subsidence	All	Low	Medium
Landslide	None	Unlikely	None
Seasonal Severe Weather Storm	All	Extensive	Annual
Tornado	All	Low	Annual
Tsunami	2,3,4,7	Unlikely	None
Volcano	None	Unlikely	None
Wildfire	All	Extensive	Annual
Windstorm	All	Extensive	Annual

1. Jurisdiction

Table 9A

Jurisdiction	Identification #
City of North Port	1
City of Sarasota	2
City of Venice	3
Sarasota County Government	4
Sarasota County Schools	5
Sarasota Memorial Hospital	6
Town of Longboat Key	7

2. Extent

Table 9B

Population Affected	Extent
No data available	Unlikely
0-1,000	Low
1,001 – 5,000	Medium
5,001 – 10,000	High
10,001 – 25,000	Extensive
25,001 plus	Catastrophic

3. Probability

Table 9C

Years Between Events	Classification
Annual	Annual
1 – 5	High
6 – 10	Medium
11 – 20	Low
20 plus	Unlikely
No Occurrence on Record	None

At a minimum, the risk assessment will be reviewed and validated at one of the annual quarterly meetings.

Profiling Hazards

Avalanche

An avalanche is defined as a fall or slide of a large mass down a mountainside. Due to the topography of Sarasota County and the jurisdictions within, avalanches are not a natural threat. There have been no historical references to an avalanche taking place within Sarasota County. Avalanches are not considered a risk and therefore it will not be fully profiled.

Coastal Erosion

Coastal erosion is the wearing away of land or the removal of beach or dune sediments by wave action, tidal currents, wave currents, or drainage. Waves generated by coastal storms or hurricanes cause coastal erosion, which may take the form of long-term losses of sediment and rocks, or merely in the temporary redistribution of coastal sediments. Erosion in one location may result in accretion nearby. The jurisdictions that are affected

Table 16

DATE	ATTENDEE	AGENDA ITEM
December 2010	Work Group	Review Projects & Action Items Review 9G.22 annual requirements
March 2011	Work Group	Review Jurisdiction Planning Mechanisms
June 2011	Work Group	Review Public Outreach Strategy
September 2011	Work Group	Review Risk Assessment
December 2011	Work Group	Review Projects & Action Items Review 9G.22 annual requirements
March 2012	Work Group	Review Jurisdiction Planning Mechanisms
June 2012	Work Group	Review Public Outreach Strategy
September 2012	Work Group	Review Risk Assessment
December 2012	Work Group	Review Projects & Action Items Review 9G.22 annual requirements
March 2013	Work Group	Review Jurisdiction Planning Mechanisms
June 2013	Work Group	Review Public Outreach Strategy
September 2013	Work Group	Review Risk Assessment
December 2013	Work Group	Review Projects & Action Items Review 9G.22 annual requirements Establish Planning Committee for Plan Update
January 2014	Planning Committee	Review Previous Planning Process
February 2014	Planning Committee	Draft Update Planning Process
March 2014	Work Group	Review Jurisdiction Planning Mechanisms
March 2014	Planning Committee	Review Identification of Hazards
April 2014	Planning Committee	Review Profile Hazards
May 2014	Planning Committee	Review Profile Hazards
June 2014	Work Group	Review Public Outreach Strategy
June 2014	Planning Committee	Review Profile Hazards
July 2014	Planning Committee	Review Vulnerability Assessment
August 2014	Planning Committee	Review Vulnerability Assessment
September 2014	Work Group	Review Risk Assessment
September 2014	Planning Committee	Review Repetitive Loss Program
October 2014	Planning Committee	Review Structures/Economic Loss
November 2014	Planning Committee	Review Development Trends
December 2014	Work Group	Review Projects & Action Items Review 9G.22 annual requirements
December 2014	Planning Committee	Review Goals and Objectives
January 2015	Planning Committee	Review Mitigation Actions
February 2015	Planning Committee	Review National Flood Insurance Program
March 2015	Work Group	Review Jurisdiction Planning Mechanisms
March 2015	Planning Committee	Review Plan Maintenance Process
April 2015	Planning Committee	Complete Draft for Review by Work Group
May 2015	Planning Committee	Review Draft Changes and Amendments
June 2015	Work Group	Review Public Outreach Strategy

June 2015	Planning Committee	Submit Draft Plan for Review
September 2015	Work Group	Review Risk Assessment
September 2015	Jurisdictions	Board Resolutions

Incorporation into Existing Planning Mechanisms

As part of the annual series of quarterly meetings of the Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group, members will dedicate at least one quarterly meeting to ensuring that the goals, objectives, priorities, projects, and actions established in this plan are maintained or incorporated into participating jurisdictions planning activities. In the event of an activity not meeting the established goals, objectives, priorities, projects, and actions, it is the responsibility of each jurisdiction member to ensure the appropriate changes are made through their individual jurisdiction change process. While not limited to, Table 16 below identifies other local planning mechanisms available for incorporating the mitigation requirements of the mitigation plan. At a minimum, the planning mechanisms listed in Table 17 will be reviewed at the designated quarterly meeting.

Table 17

Current Plans	City of North Port	City of Sarasota	City of Venice	Sarasota County	Sarasota County Schools	Sarasota Memorial Hospital	Town of Longboat Key
Comprehensive Plan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Floodplain Plan	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
Codes & Ordinances	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
Sarasota 2050	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Local Mitigation Strategy Plan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Capital Improvement Project List	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

The responsibility of identifying the appropriate methods or actions of incorporating the mitigation strategy into existing planning mechanisms rest with each jurisdiction's LMS

Richard Kerkering

From: Herbert, Laura [Laura.Herbert@em.myflorida.com]
Sent: Tuesday, December 10, 2013 9:55 AM
To: Fuller, Patrick; Mallet, Gerard; Bill.VanHelden@charlottefl.com; zyvoloski_r;
robertwiley@CollierGov.net; Doug Christ; j.garland@desotobocc.com; Snow, Angie (Glades
Co EM); Taylor, Lupe (Hendry Co EM); Amy Howard; Canaday, Scott (Highlands Co);
sutherland@avonpark.cc; sbuchans@hcbcc.org; mfitts@hcbcc.org; Rfarmer@leegov.com;
sandy.tudor@mymanatee.org; kathleen.thompson@mymanatee.org; Mitch Smeykal; Richard
Kerkering; Hermey, Don (Manatee Co EM); Edward McCrane; Snow, Angie (Glades Co EM);
Sallade, Wayne (Charlotte Co EM); Campbell, Gerald (Lee Co EM); Summers, Dan (Collier
Co EM)
Cc: Kearns, Alison; McCusker, William; Mendoza, Christina; Marshall, Kathleen; Anderson, Miles
Subject: HMGP Money Available (NOFA)
Attachments: Notice_of_Funding_Availability_DR_4138.pdf

Good morning,

As you may be aware, extensive rainfall this summer resulted in a small presidential disaster declaration. Consequently, a small amount of Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) money is available to complete mitigation projects. Counties in FDEM Region 6 are eligible for Tier 3 money, which will only be available if the 4 declared counties do not use all of the available money.

If you have questions or need help putting together your application, please contact the following:
(850) 922-5944 (Program Eligibility)
(407) 856-5019 (Environmental)
(407) 856-5010 (Engineering and Technical Feasibility)

The application period will close on March 28, 2014. ALL applications must be postmarked on or before March 28th or hand-delivered by 5pm on the 28th.

Please see the attached Notice of Funding Available (NOFA) for more specific information related to this open cycle.

Remember, you can't get money if you don't apply.

Have a great day!

Respectfully,

Laura Herbert
Lead Mitigation Planner
Florida Division of Emergency Management
850-922-5580

Sarasota County Government

Sarasota County Commission meetings are televised by Access Sarasota on the county website at www.scgov.net for Commission meetings. This listing is published by Sarasota County Government.



COUNTY CALENDAR

Bicycle/Pedestrian/Trail Advisory Committee – Dec.

17, 5:30 p.m., First Floor Training Room, Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-0925

Fire Station #14 Potential Location Public Meeting –

Dec. 17, 6 p.m., Presbyterian Church of the Covenant, 7950 Tamiami Trail South, Sarasota. Call 941-861-5000

Historic Preservation Board – Dec. 17, 4:30 p.m., Think Tank,

Third Floor, Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-6883

Local Mitigation Strategy –

Dec. 17, 1:30 p.m., EOC, Sixth Floor, Administration Center, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-5508

Planning Commission Public

Hearing – Dec. 19, 6:30 p.m., Commission Chamber, First Floor, Administration Center,

LOOK

ADVISORY BOARD VACANCIES

Visit www.scgov.net/advisoryboards or contact the Sarasota County Call Center at 861-5000 for latest vacancies and information about Sarasota County Advisory Boards.

1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-5000 – LIVE TV and Webcast

Tobacco Free Partnership Bi-Monthly Meeting – Dec.

19, 10-11:30 a.m., Healthfit – Powered by Sarasota Memorial, 5880 Rand Blvd., Sarasota. Call 941-861-2805

Value Adjustment Board (VAB) Petitioner Hearings –

Tenth Floor Meeting Rooms, Terrace Building, 101 S. Washington Blvd., Sarasota. All hearing schedules are subject to change. Call 941-861-5279

Sarasota County Civics 101 accepting applications for spring class

Sarasota County Neighborhood Services is now accepting applications for the spring session of its popular Civics 101 program.

Civics 101 offers residents a behind-the-scenes look at the everyday operations of their local government. Participants will have an opportunity to see county government operations firsthand.

Applications are available on the county's website at www.scgov.net/neighborhoodservices. Deadline is Jan. 9, 2014.

The spring session of Civics 101 begins on January 23. Participation is free and new residents, business professionals, retirees, and teens are encouraged to apply for the 10-week program. For more information, contact the County's Call Center at 941-861-5000 or e-mail kjohnsto@scgov.net.

Charles Hines elected Sarasota County Commission Chairman for 2014

Commissioner Charles D. Hines was unanimously elected Chair of the Sarasota County Commission for 2014 during a public meeting Dec. 5. Commissioner Christine Robinson was elected Vice Chair. Commissioner Carolyn Mason, District 1, will serve as Pro Tem.

The commissioners voted to select the positions, which are effective Jan. 1, 2014.

Sarasota County prohibits discrimination in all services, programs or activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, sex, marital status, familial status, religion, or genetic information. Persons with disabilities who require assistance or alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.), or who wish to file a complaint, should contact: Sarasota County ADA/Civil Rights Coordinator, 1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota, Florida 34236, Phone: 941-861-5000, TTY: 7-1-1 or 1-800-955-8771. Email: adaordinator@scgov.net. Persons needing assistance are asked to provide notice as soon as practicable in advance of the event to allow time to accommodate their request.

MEETING AGENDA

Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group

Meeting Objectives:

1. Official Quarterly Meeting
2. Re-energize LMS Work Group
3. Stimulate Future Direction Ideas

LOGISTICS

DATE: Tuesday, 18 March, 2014

TIME: 1:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.

LOCATION: Emergency Operations Center

GROUP MEMBERS

1.	Todd Kerkering		Chair
2.	Rich Berman		Vice
3.	Todd Kerkering		Recorder
4.	Group		Sign-in Sheet

BRING MATERIALS (Chair)

1) Sign-in Roster	9)
2)	10)
3)	11)
4)	12)
5)	13)
6)	14)
7)	15)
8)	16)

AGENDA ITEMS		PROCESS	TIME	PERSON(S) RESPONSIBLE
1	Review of facility layout	Brief		Kerkering
2	Chair comments	Discussion		Kerkering
3	Member Introductions	Discussion		Group
4	LMS Update Planning Process	Discussion		Kerkering
5	Review LMS Plan Planning Mechanisms	Discussion		Kerkering
6	Hazard Identification	Brief		Kerkering
7	FY14 Meeting Dates	Brief		Kerkering
8				
10				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				

NOTES:

Prepared By:
Todd Kerkering

Minutes of the Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group
Meeting 17 June, 2014

Review of Facility layout

The Acting Chair opened the meeting and gave everyone present in the room a briefing on the layout of the facility including the location of exits, restrooms and break areas.

Chair Comments:

Emergency Management Chief Ed McCrane acting as the Chair informed everyone that the previous Chair, Todd Kerkerling, no longer worked for Sarasota County Government and was currently the new Emergency Manager for the City of Sarasota. The acting Chair gave everyone a quick overview of the objectives for the meeting.

Member Introductions:

Members present were

Edward McCrane	Sarasota County Government EM Chief & Acting Chair
Richard Berman	City of North Port & Vice Chair
James Linkhogle	Town of Longboat key
Kathleen Weeden	City of Venice
Elizabeth Wong	City of North Port
Buster Chapin	City of Sarasota
Karen Silano	Sarasota County Sheriff's Office
Molly Williams	Sarasota County Government

Update Current Planning Process

The acting Chair advised the working group that the current LMS will expire in February 2016. The state would like to have our final draft for review no later than August of 2015. The LMS Planning committee will meet in October to discuss the plan for the LMS update.

New Business

All jurisdictions will be in the process of updating their floodplain management plans in the coming months.

Molly Williams asked for a copy of the LMS and current project list.

Next meeting is September 16th, 2014.

Minutes of the Local Meeting Strategy Work Group
Flood Plain Managers Meeting
Meeting 12 August, 2014

Review of Facility layout

The Acting Chair opened the meeting and gave everyone present in the room a briefing on the layout of the facility including the location of exits, restrooms and break areas.

Chair Comments:

Emergency Management Chief Ed McCrane acting as the Chair welcomed all in attendance and those on the phone. The acting Chair gave everyone a quick overview of the objectives for the meeting.

Member Introductions:

Members present were:

Edward McCrane	Sarasota County Government EM Chief & Acting Chair
James Linkhogle	Town of Longboat key
Buster Chapin	City of Sarasota
Des Companion	Sarasota County Government
Gillian Carney	City of Venice

Members on the conference call were:

Richard Berman	City of North Port & Vice Chair
Elizabeth Wong	City of North Port
Karen Silano	Sarasota County Sheriff's Office
Kathleen Weeden	City of Venice

Residence and guests were:

Michael Pettinelli, City of Sarasota
Drew Winchester, Reporter for The Sun Newspaper
Michael Drake, President of Longboat Village Homeowners Association
Walter Hacket, Realtor, Michael Saunders Realty
George Ceshker, Secure-All Insurance Company
Sandy Ceshker, Secure-All Insurance Company

Purpose of the Meeting

Des Companion, CRS Coordinator and Floodplain Manager for Sarasota County Government gave an overview of the purpose of the meeting. The purpose of the meeting was for each jurisdiction to provide an overview on the status of their floodplain management plan update, public outreach strategy and repetitive loss plan. Des Companion also gave the group an update on the status of the FEMA digital map project which is expected to be available in draft format in December of 2014. She also mentioned that by using the keyword “flood protection” in the search box of the Sarasota County Website www.scgov.net, citizens could have access to a variety of information and view the flood plain management plan as well as a flyer on the map update process.

James Linkhogle from the Town of Longboat Key discussed the specifics of the floodplain management plan for the town as well as storm drains and the pre-firm inventory of properties.

James introduced George Ceshker from Secure-All Insurance Company who discussed the difference between post firm and pre firm properties and the impact of the Biggert Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012. The act will be undergoing a review in November of 2014. Currently there will be a gradual increase in premiums.

Elizabeth Wong of the City of North Port discussed the status of the flood plain management plan, flood map updates. She informed the group that the city has a consultant preparing flood map models and have 69 water control structures.

Gillian Carney and Kathleen Weeden from the City of Venice informed the group that they will be taking the floodplain management plan to the City Council for adoption in October. They also informed the group that they have 19 repetitive loss properties.

Buster Chapin from the City of Sarasota informed the group that they are also working on the update for their floodplain management plan.

New Business

All jurisdictions will be in the process of updating their floodplain management plans in the coming months.

Next meeting of the LMS is September 16th, 2014.

Minutes of the Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group

Meeting 16 September, 2014

Review of Facility layout

The Acting Chair opened the meeting and gave everyone present in the room a briefing on the layout of the facility including the location of exits, restrooms and break areas.

Chair Comments:

Emergency Management Chief Ed McCrane acting as the Chair welcomed all in attendance and those on the phone. The acting Chair gave everyone a quick overview of the objectives for the meeting.

Members present were:

Edward McCrane	Sarasota County Government EM Chief & Acting Chair
James Linkhogle	Town of Longboat key
Buster Chapin	City of Sarasota

Members on the conference call were:

Todd Kerkerling	City of Sarasota
Richard Berman	City of North Port & Vice Chair
Elizabeth Wong	City of North Port
Kathleen Weeden	City of Venice
Des Companion	Sarasota County Government

Member Update:

Kathleen Weeden from the City of Venice informed the group that the proposed floodplain management plan and LMS project list are scheduled to be adopted by the city council on September 23rd. Kathleen provided a copy to each of the jurisdictions for review and all members agreed to include them in the LMS update.

A discussion took place about the availability of LMS/CRS training offered through FEMA or the Emergency Management Institute (EMI).

LMS 5 year update

Ed McCrane informed the workgroup that Sarasota County received a letter from the Florida Division of Emergency Management about the February 2016 expiration of the current LMS. FDEM would like to have the final draft sometime in August of 2015. A discussion will be held at the December meeting on the strategy for updating the LMS and whether or not to go out for bid for a contractor to assist with the update.

New Business

All jurisdictions will be in the process of updating their floodplain management plans in the coming months.

Next meeting of the LMS is December 16th, 2014.

Initial Meeting
For
Sarasota County
Local Mitigation Strategy
February 7, 2015

In attendance were Ed McCrane, Paul Womble, Judd Wright then later Rich Collins.

Ed, Paul and Judd met at approximately 10:30 am at the Sarasota County Emergency Operations Center.

Multiple files needed for the update of the LMS (Local Mitigation Strategy) were transfer to Paul Womble from Ed McCrane.

The Kick Off Meeting with the stakeholders was scheduled for February 23rd at 09:30 am at the new EOC as Operations will have moved in by that time!

It was disclosed that each City in Sarasota County has or is in the process of submitting project lists and other information and that the City of Venice has submitted (Copy transferred to Paul) and that Longboat Key, which is in two counties, should have theirs complete as well due to Manatee County has previously submitted their LMS.

The other cities should be completed within the next week or so.

It was decided that the format would remain as it is currently.

The Risk Assessment was discussed and it was noted the Rich Collins had additional things he would like to see in the Risk Assessment. An Appointment with Rich was set for after lunch.

Ed stated that Sarasota County GIS would provide updated maps for the revision of the LMS.

Public Meetings were discussed and it was decided that Sarasota County has the capability in place to use Social Media as well as to advertise the meetings to the public.

The meeting adjourned temporarily and we took a tour of the new EOC and broke for lunch.

Upon return to the current EOC, the three of us met in Rich Collins' office with Mr. Collins and discussed the risk assessment portion of the LMS. Mr. Collins stated that we need to include some IT risks such as Cyber Security and EMP (Electro-Magnetic Pulse) hardening. Paul stated that the new guidelines are requiring a project or projects for each risk and that the anticipated funding source be identified as well. Further discussion brought the fact that when these projects are conceived, funding sources are identified in a current financial setting but that whenever the projects get implemented, financial settings have changed requiring change to the funding source.

Submitted by:

Judd Wright,

Blue Skies Professional Services, LLC Ph. (352) 551-8876

Appendix G: Maps

Appendix H: Impacts on Structures & Infrastructure

Appendix M

Impacts on Structures and Infrastructure from Identified Hazards	All Structures	Mobile Homes	Poorly Constructed Homes	Non Elevated Homes	Government Homes	Tellecommunications	Electrical Utilities	Sewage Systems	Potable Water	Roadways	Waterways	Airports	Agriculture	Livestock	Fisheries	Economic Disruptions	Environmental Damage	No Risk
Avalanche																		✓
Coastal Erosion	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	
Coastal Storm	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	
Dam Failure				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
Drought									✓				✓	✓		✓	✓	
Earthquake	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
Expansive Soils																		✓
Levee Failure			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓									
Flood		✓	✓	✓	✓													
Hailstorm	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓						
Hurricane	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Land Subsidence	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	
Landslide																		✓
Seasonal Severe Weather	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	
Tornado	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Tsunami	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Volcano																		✓
Wildfire	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	

Appendix M

[illegible]

Appendix I: Joint Public Outreach Strategy



FREE
Document Shredding
11:00 a.m. to 12:45 p.m.

Voter Registration Information

Water Conservation Information



Drop
counts

Health In Motion Medical Mobile Unit



**Easy, Close, & Private
Health Services at No Cost to You**

Sarasota County Health Department
FREE - FREE - FREE
Blood Pressure Check
Diabetes-Glucose Screening
HIV Testing
Body Mass Index
Tips for Staying Healthy
Help Locating Ongoing Medical Care

COME MEET THE TOWN'S EMPLOYEES AND LEARN WHAT EACH DEPARTMENT CAN DO FOR YOU!

Town of Longboat Key Community Open House
Saturday - March 21, 2015 - 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.
5490 Gulf of Mexico Drive • Longboat Key

**About the
Town Clerk**



Membership Information



**Blood Pressure Readings
Wellness Check
Paramedic Demonstrations
Firefighter Demonstrations**



**Inspect Emergency
Equipment - Patrol Cruisers
- Police Boat - Beach ATV
Units
Fire Engines - Ambulances**

**ARE YOU REGISTERED TO
VOTE?**
register, then
VOTE



**Website Demonstration
Information Technology**



**Police & Fire
Department Tours
Dispatch Center
Record &
Evidence
Collection Center**



**CoderED Registration
Hurricane Preparedness
Email Notification Sign Up
Recreation Center Activities Schedule
Building Permit Process & Zoning Map
Solid Waste & Recycling Information
National Flood Insurance Program**



**West Manatee Fire Rescue
Kid's Rescue Course**



ZONING

Florida's Pedestrian & Bicycle Focused Initiative
Florida Department of Transportation

**Beach
Renourishment**



FY 2015 Budget Information



Unified Local Mitigation Strategy Manatee and Sarasota Counties Longboat Key Customer Survey

Date: March 21, 2015

- 1) Resident? ☒ Yes or ☐ No
- 2) Full-Time or Part Time? ☐ Full or ☒ Part
- 3) Check the Area where you reside:
- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ☒ Longboat Key | ☐ Lido Key | ☐ Siesta Key | ☐ Casey Key |
| ☐ Manasota Key | ☐ Sarasota | ☐ Venice | ☐ North Port |
| ☐ Englewood | ☐ Osprey | ☐ Nokomis | ☐ Old Myakka |
| ☐ North County | ☐ South County | ☐ East County | ☐ Other: _____ |
- 4) Check the best description of your residence:
- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| ☐ Mobile Home | ☐ Single-Family | ☒ Multi-Family | ☐ Multi-Storied |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|

Please answer:

☐ Yes	☒ No	1.	Have you ever experienced a hurricane, tropical storm, wind storm, wildfire, or flood event?
☒ Yes	☐ No	2.	Do you have a Family Disaster Plan?
☐ Yes	☐ No	3.	If employed, does your place of employment have a Disaster Plan?
☒ Yes	☐ No	4.	Is your home located in an evacuation zone? (If yes, check the zone)
			☒ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ Do not know
☒ Yes	☐ No	5.	Would you consider retrofitting your home to increase flood or wind tolerance?
☒ Yes	☐ No	6.	Do you feel there is adequate information available to you for making a sound decision about retrofitting your home?
☒ Yes	☐ No	7.	Would you benefit from a variety of shutter systems and retrofit techniques installed and displayed in one location (Florida House) to include flood proofing and FireWise techniques?
☒ Yes	☐ No	8.	Do you know if your property is at risk of flooding from storm surge or intense rainfalls?
☒ Yes	☐ No	9.	Did you know that 30% of all flood insurance claims annually nationwide occur in the lesser hazard flood zones?
☒ Yes	☐ No	10.	Do you carry Flood Insurance?
☒ Yes	☐ No	11.	Do you carry a Hurricane Wind Rider on your Home Owner's Insurance Policy?
☒ Yes	☐ No	12.	Did you know that shuttering your home could increase wind protection by 50%?
☐ Yes	☒ No	13.	Have you contacted your insurance company about retrofitting options that would reduce your insurance premiums?
☐ Yes	☒ No	14.	Have you visited the website http://www.floridadisaster.org/wisc/ or any other website to see additional resources that are available for Florida residents to mitigate against flood or wind damages?
		15.	Comments:

Unified Local Mitigation Strategy Manatee and Sarasota Counties Longboat Key Customer Survey

Date: March 21, 2015

1) Resident? ☒ Yes or ☐ No

2) Full-Time or Part Time? ☐ Full or ☒ Part

3) Check the Area where you reside:

☒ Longboat Key	☐ Lido Key	☐ Siesta Key	☐ Casey Key
☐ Manasota Key	☐ Sarasota	☐ Venice	☐ North Port
☐ Englewood	☐ Osprey	☐ Nokomis	☐ Old Myakka
☐ North County	☐ South County	☐ East County	☐ Other: _____

4) Check the best description of your residence:

- ☐ Mobile Home ☐ Single-Family ☐ Multi-Family ☒ Multi-Storyed

Please answer:

☒ Yes ☐ No

1. Have you ever experienced a hurricane, tropical storm, wind storm, wildfire, or flood event?

☒ Yes ☐ No

2. Do you have a Family Disaster Plan?

☐ Yes ☐ No

3. If employed, does your place of employment have a Disaster Plan?

☒ Yes ☐ No

4. Is your home located in an evacuation zone? (If yes, check the zone)

A ☒ 1 *B* ☐ 2 *C* ☐ 3 *D* ☐ 4 *E* ☐ 5 ☐ Do not know

☒ Yes ☐ No

5. Would you consider retrofitting your home to increase flood or wind tolerance?

☒ Yes ☐ No

6. Do you feel there is adequate information available to you for making a sound decision about retrofitting your home?

☒ Yes ☐ No

7. Would you benefit from a variety of shutter systems and retrofit techniques installed and displayed in one location (Florida House) to include flood proofing and FireWise techniques?

☒ Yes ☐ No

8. Do you know if your property is at risk of flooding from storm surge or intense rainfalls?

☒ Yes ☐ No

9. Did you know that 30% of all flood insurance claims annually nationwide occur in the lesser hazard flood zones?

☒ Yes ☐ No

10. Do you carry Flood Insurance?

☒ Yes ☐ No

11. Do you carry a Hurricane Wind Rider on your Home Owner's Insurance Policy?

☒ Yes ☐ No

12. Did you know that shuttering your home could increase wind protection by 50%?

☒ Yes ☐ No

13. Have you contacted your insurance company about retrofitting options that would reduce your insurance premiums?

☐ Yes ☒ No

14. Have you visited the website <http://www.floridadisaster.org/wisc/> or any other website to see additional resources that are available for Florida residents to mitigate against flood or wind damages? _____

15. Comments:

good ideas for community

Unified Local Mitigation Strategy Manatee and Sarasota Counties Longboat Key Customer Survey

Date: March 21, 2015

- 1) Resident? ☒ Yes or ☐ No
- 2) Full-Time or Part Time? ☐ Full or ☐ Part
- 3) Check the Area where you reside:
- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ☒ Longboat Key | ☐ Lido Key | ☐ Siesta Key | ☐ Casey Key |
| ☐ Manasota Key | ☐ Sarasota | ☐ Venice | ☐ North Port |
| ☐ Englewood | ☐ Osprey | ☐ Nokomis | ☐ Old Myakka |
| ☐ North County | ☐ South County | ☐ East County | ☐ Other: _____ |
- 4) Check the best description of your residence:
- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| ☐ Mobile Home | ☐ Single-Family | ☐ Multi-Family | ☐ Multi-Storeyed |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|

Please answer:

☒ Yes	☐ No	1. Have you ever experienced a hurricane, tropical storm, wind storm, wildfire, or flood event?
☒ Yes	☐ No	2. Do you have a Family Disaster Plan?
☒ Yes	☐ No	3. If employed, does your place of employment have a Disaster Plan?
☒ Yes	☐ No	4. Is your home located in an evacuation zone? (If yes, check the zone)
☐ Yes	☒ No	5. <u>A</u> ☒ 1 <u>B</u> ☐ 2 <u>C</u> ☐ 3 <u>D</u> ☐ 4 <u>E</u> ☐ 5 ☐ Do not know
☒ Yes	☐ No	6. Would you consider retrofitting your home to increase flood or wind tolerance?
☒ Yes	☐ No	7. Do you feel there is adequate information available to you for making a sound decision about retrofitting your home?
☒ Yes	☐ No	8. Would you benefit from a variety of shutter systems and retrofit techniques installed and displayed in one location (Florida House) to include flood proofing and FireWise techniques?
☒ Yes	☐ No	9. Do you know if your property is at risk of flooding from storm surge or intense rainfalls?
☒ Yes	☐ No	10. Did you know that 30% of all flood insurance claims annually nationwide occur in the lesser hazard flood zones?
☒ Yes	☐ No	11. Do you carry Flood Insurance?
☒ Yes	☐ No	12. Do you carry a Hurricane Wind Rider on your Home Owner's Insurance Policy?
☐ Yes	☒ No	13. Did you know that shuttering your home could increase wind protection by 50%?
☐ Yes	☒ No	14. Have you contacted your insurance company about retrofitting options that would reduce your insurance premiums?
☐ Yes	☒ No	15. Have you visited the website http://www.floridadisaster.org/wisc/ or any other website to see additional resources that are available for Florida residents to mitigate against flood or wind damages?
		15. Comments:

Unified Local Mitigation Strategy Manatee and Sarasota Counties Longboat Key Customer Survey

Date: March 21, 2015

- 1) Resident? ☒ Yes or ☐ No
- 2) Full-Time or Part Time? ☒ Full or ☐ Part
- 3) Check the Area where you reside:
- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ☒ Longboat Key | ☐ Lido Key | ☐ Siesta Key | ☐ Casey Key |
| ☐ Manasota Key | ☐ Sarasota | ☐ Venice | ☐ North Port |
| ☐ Englewood | ☐ Osprey | ☐ Nokomis | ☐ Old Myakka |
| ☐ North County | ☐ South County | ☐ East County | ☐ Other: _____ |
- 4) Check the best description of your residence:
- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| ☐ Mobile Home | ☐ Single-Family | ☒ Multi-Family | ☐ Multi-Storied |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|

Please answer:

☒ Yes	☐ No	1. Have you ever experienced a hurricane, tropical storm, wind storm, wildfire, or flood event?
☒ Yes	☐ No	2. Do you have a Family Disaster Plan?
☒ Yes	☐ No	3. If employed, does your place of employment have a Disaster Plan?
☒ Yes	☐ No	4. Is your home located in an evacuation zone? (If yes, check the zone)
☒ Yes	☐ No	5. <u>A</u> ☒ 1 <u>B</u> ☐ 2 <u>C</u> ☐ 3 <u>D</u> ☐ 4 <u>E</u> ☐ 5 ☐ Do not know
☒ Yes	☐ No	6. Would you consider retrofitting your home to increase flood or wind tolerance?
☒ Yes	☐ No	7. Do you feel there is adequate information available to you for making a sound decision about retrofitting your home?
☐ Yes	☐ No	8. Would you benefit from a variety of shutter systems and retrofit techniques installed and displayed in one location (Florida House) to include flood proofing and FireWise techniques?
☒ Yes	☐ No	9. Do you know if your property is at risk of flooding from storm surge or intense rainfalls?
☒ Yes	☐ No	10. Did you know that 30% of all flood insurance claims annually nationwide occur in the lesser hazard flood zones?
☒ Yes	☐ No	11. Do you carry Flood Insurance?
☒ Yes	☐ No	12. Do you carry a Hurricane Wind Rider on your Home Owner's Insurance Policy?
☒ Yes	☐ No	13. Did you know that shuttering your home could increase wind protection by 50%?
☒ Yes	☐ No	14. Have you contacted your insurance company about retrofitting options that would reduce your insurance premiums?
☒ Yes	☐ No	15. Have you visited the website http://www.floridadisaster.org/wisc/ or any other website to see additional resources that are available for Florida residents to mitigate against flood or wind damages?
		16. Comments:

Unified Local Mitigation Strategy Manatee and Sarasota Counties Longboat Key Customer Survey

Date: March 21, 2015

1) Resident? ☒ Yes or ☐ No

2) Full-Time or Part Time? ☐ Full or ☒ Part

3) Check the Area where you reside:

☒ Longboat Key

☐ Lido Key

☐ Siesta Key

☐ Casey Key

☐ Manasota Key

☐ Sarasota

☐ Venice

☐ North Port

☐ Englewood

☐ Osprey

☐ Nokomis

☐ Old Myakka

☐ North County

☐ South County

☐ East County

☒ Other: _____

4) Check the best description of your residence:

☐ Mobile Home

☐ Single-Family

☐ Multi-Family

☐ Multi-Storied

Please answer:

☒ Yes ☐ No

1. Have you ever experienced a hurricane, tropical storm, wind storm, wildfire, or flood event?

☐ Yes ☒ No

2. Do you have a Family Disaster Plan?

☐ Yes ☒ No

3. If employed, does your place of employment have a Disaster Plan?

☒ Yes ☐ No

4. Is your home located in an evacuation zone? (If yes, check the zone)

☒ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☒ Do not know

☒ Yes ☐ No

5. Would you consider retrofitting your home to increase flood or wind tolerance?

☐ Yes ☒ No

6. Do you feel there is adequate information available to you for making a sound decision about retrofitting your home?

☒ Yes ☐ No

7. Would you benefit from a variety of shutter systems and retrofit techniques installed and displayed in one location (Florida House) to include flood proofing and FireWise techniques?

☐ Yes ☒ No

8. Do you know if your property is at risk of flooding from storm surge or intense rainfalls?

☒ Yes ☐ No

9. Did you know that 30% of all flood insurance claims annually nationwide occur in the lesser hazard flood zones?

☒ Yes ☐ No

10. Do you carry Flood Insurance?

☐ Yes ☒ No

11. Do you carry a Hurricane Wind Rider on your Home Owner's Insurance Policy?

☐ Yes ☒ No

12. Did you know that shuttering your home could increase wind protection by 50%?

☒ Yes ☐ No

13. Have you contacted your insurance company about retrofitting options that would reduce your insurance premiums?

☐ Yes ☒ No

14. Have you visited the website <http://www.floridadisaster.org/wisc/> or any other website to see additional resources that are available for Florida residents to mitigate against flood or wind damages?

15. Comments:

Unified Local Mitigation Strategy Manatee and Sarasota Counties Longboat Key Customer Survey

Date: March 21, 2015

1) Resident? ☒ Yes or ☐ No

2) Full-Time or Part Time? ☐ Full or ☐ Part

3) Check the Area where you reside:

☒ Longboat Key	☐ Lido Key	☐ Siesta Key	☐ Casey Key
☐ Manasota Key	☐ Sarasota	☐ Venice	☐ North Port
☐ Englewood	☐ Osprey	☐ Nokomis	☐ Old Myakka
☐ North County	☐ South County	☐ East County	☐ Other: _____

4) Check the best description of your residence:

- ☐ Mobile Home ☐ Single-Family ☐ Multi-Family ☒ Multi-Storey

Please answer:

☒ Yes ☐ No

1. Have you ever experienced a hurricane, tropical storm, wind storm, wildfire, or flood event?

☒ Yes ☐ No

2. Do you have a Family Disaster Plan?

☒ Yes ☐ No

3. If employed, does your place of employment have a Disaster Plan?

☒ Yes ☐ No

4. Is your home located in an evacuation zone? (If yes, check the zone)

☒ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ Do not know **HIGH HAZARD**

☐ Yes ☒ No

5. Would you consider retrofitting your home to increase flood or wind tolerance?

☒ Yes ☐ No

6. Do you feel there is adequate information available to you for making a sound decision about retrofitting your home?

☒ Yes ☐ No

7. Would you benefit from a variety of shutter systems and retrofit techniques installed and displayed in one location (Florida House) to include flood proofing and FireWise techniques?

☒ Yes ☐ No

8. Do you know if your property is at risk of flooding from storm surge or intense rainfalls?

☐ Yes ☒ No

9. Did you know that 30% of all flood insurance claims annually nationwide occur in the lesser hazard flood zones?

☒ Yes ☐ No

10. Do you carry Flood Insurance?

☒ Yes ☐ No

11. Do you carry a Hurricane Wind Rider on your Home Owner's Insurance Policy?

☒ Yes ☐ No

12. Did you know that shuttering your home could increase wind protection by 50%?

☒ Yes ☐ No

13. Have you contacted your insurance company about retrofitting options that would reduce your insurance premiums?

☐ Yes ☒ No

14. Have you visited the website <http://www.floridadisaster.org/wisc/> or any other website to see additional resources that are available for Florida residents to mitigate against flood or wind damages? _____

15. Comments:

Date: **March 21, 2015**

2) Full-Time or Part Time? ☐ Full or ☒ Part

☒ Longboat Key
 ☐ Lido Key
 ☐ Siesta Key
 ☐ Casey Key
☐ Manasota Key
☐ Sarasota
☐ Venice
☐ North Port
☐ Englewood
☐ Osprey
☐ Nokomis
☐ Old Myakka
☐ North County
☐ South County
☐ East County
☐ Other:

☐ Mobile Home ☐ Single-Family ☐ Multi-Family ☐ Multi-Storied

☒ Yes ☐ No 1. Have you ever experienced a hurricane, tropical storm, wind storm, wildfire, or flood event?

☐ Yes ☒ No 2. Do you have a Family Disaster Plan?

☐ Yes ☐ No 3. If employed, does your place of employment have a Disaster Plan?

☐ Yes ☐ No 4. Is your home located in an evacuation zone? (If yes, check the zone)

A ☒ 1 B ☐ 2 C ☐ 3 D ☐ 4 E ☐ 5 ☐ Do not know

☐ Yes ☐ No 5. Would you consider retrofitting your home to increase flood or wind tolerance?

☐ Yes ☐ No 6. Do you feel there is adequate information available to you for making a sound decision about retrofitting your home?

☐ Yes ☐ No 7. Would you benefit from a variety of shutter systems and retrofit techniques installed and displayed in one location (Florida House) to include flood proofing and FireWise techniques?

☐ Yes ☐ No 8. Do you know if your property is at risk of flooding from storm surge or intense rainfalls?

☐ Yes ☐ No 9. Did you know that 30% of all flood insurance claims annually nationwide occur in the lesser hazard flood zones?

☒ Yes ☐ No 10. Do you carry Flood Insurance?

☒ Yes ☐ No 11. Do you carry a Hurricane Wind Rider on your Home Owner's Insurance Policy?

☐ Yes ☐ No 12. Did you know that shuttering your home could increase wind protection by 50%?

☒ Yes ☐ No 13. Have you contacted your insurance company about retrofitting options that would reduce your insurance premiums?

☐ Yes ☒ No 14. Have you visited the website <http://www.floridadisaster.org/wisc/> or any other website to see additional resources that are available for Florida residents to mitigate against flood or wind damages? _____

15. Comments:

Unified Local Mitigation Strategy Manatee and Sarasota Counties Longboat Key Customer Survey

Date: March 21, 2015

- 1) Resident? ☒ Yes or ☐ No
- 2) Full-Time or Part Time? ☐ Full or ☒ Part
- 3) Check the Area where you reside:
- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ☒ Longboat Key | ☐ Lido Key | ☐ Siesta Key | ☐ Casey Key |
| ☐ Manasota Key | ☐ Sarasota | ☐ Venice | ☐ North Port |
| ☐ Englewood | ☐ Osprey | ☐ Nokomis | ☐ Old Myakka |
| ☐ North County | ☐ South County | ☐ East County | ☐ Other: _____ |
- 4) Check the best description of your residence:
- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ☐ Mobile Home | ☒ Single-Family | ☐ Multi-Family | ☐ Multi-Storey |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|

Please answer:

☐ Yes	☒ No	1. Have you ever experienced a hurricane, tropical storm, wind storm, wildfire, or flood event?
☐ Yes	☒ No	2. Do you have a Family Disaster Plan?
☐ Yes	☐ No	3. If employed, does your place of employment have a Disaster Plan?
☒ Yes	☐ No	4. Is your home located in an evacuation zone? (If yes, check the zone)
		☒ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ Do not know
☒ Yes	☐ No	5. Would you consider retrofitting your home to increase flood or wind tolerance?
☐ Yes	☒ No	6. Do you feel there is adequate information available to you for making a sound decision about retrofitting your home?
☐ Yes	☒ No	7. Would you benefit from a variety of shutter systems and retrofit techniques installed and displayed in one location (Florida House) to include flood proofing and FireWise techniques?
☒ Yes	☐ No	8. Do you know if your property is at risk of flooding from storm surge or intense rainfalls?
☐ Yes	☒ No	9. Did you know that 30% of all flood insurance claims annually nationwide occur in the lesser hazard flood zones?
☒ Yes	☐ No	10. Do you carry Flood Insurance?
☒ Yes	☐ No	11. Do you carry a Hurricane Wind Rider on your Home Owner's Insurance Policy?
☐ Yes	☒ No	12. Did you know that shuttering your home could increase wind protection by 50%?
☐ Yes	☒ No	13. Have you contacted your insurance company about retrofitting options that would reduce your insurance premiums?
☐ Yes	☒ No	14. Have you visited the website http://www.floridadisaster.org/wisc/ or any other website to see additional resources that are available for Florida residents to mitigate against flood or wind damages?
		15. Comments:

Unified Local Mitigation Strategy Manatee and Sarasota Counties Longboat Key Customer Survey

Date: March 21, 2015

- 1) Resident? ☒ Yes or ☐ No
- 2) Full-Time or Part Time? ☐ Full or ☒ Part
- 3) Check the Area where you reside:
- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ☒ Longboat Key | ☐ Lido Key | ☐ Siesta Key | ☐ Casey Key |
| ☐ Manasota Key | ☐ Sarasota | ☐ Venice | ☐ North Port |
| ☐ Englewood | ☐ Osprey | ☐ Nokomis | ☐ Old Myakka |
| ☐ North County | ☐ South County | ☐ East County | ☐ Other: _____ |
- 4) Check the best description of your residence:
- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| ☐ Mobile Home | ☐ Single-Family | ☐ Multi-Family | ☐ Multi-Storied |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|

Please answer:

- ☐ Yes ☒ No 1. Have you ever experienced a hurricane, tropical storm, wind storm, wildfire, or flood event?
- ☐ Yes ☒ No 2. Do you have a Family Disaster Plan?
- ☐ Yes ☐ No 3. If employed, does your place of employment have a Disaster Plan?
- ☒ Yes ☐ No 4. Is your home located in an evacuation zone? (If yes, check the zone)
☒ 1 ☒ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ Do not know
- ☐ Yes ☐ No 5. Would you consider retrofitting your home to increase flood or wind tolerance?
- ☐ Yes ☒ No 6. Do you feel there is adequate information available to you for making a sound decision about retrofitting your home?
- ☐ Yes ☒ No 7. Would you benefit from a variety of shutter systems and retrofit techniques installed and displayed in one location (Florida House) to include flood proofing and FireWise techniques?
- ☒ Yes ☐ No 8. Do you know if your property is at risk of flooding from storm surge or intense rainfalls?
- ☒ Yes ☐ No 9. Did you know that 30% of all flood insurance claims annually nationwide occur in the lesser hazard flood zones?
- ☒ Yes ☐ No 10. Do you carry Flood Insurance?
- ☒ Yes ☐ No 11. Do you carry a Hurricane Wind Rider on your Home Owner's Insurance Policy?
- ☒ Yes ☐ No 12. Did you know that shuttering your home could increase wind protection by 50%?
- ☐ Yes ☒ No 13. Have you contacted your insurance company about retrofitting options that would reduce your insurance premiums?
- ☐ Yes ☒ No 14. Have you visited the website <http://www.floridadisaster.org/wisc/> or any other website to see additional resources that are available for Florida residents to mitigate against flood or wind damages? _____
15. Comments: _____

Unified Local Mitigation Strategy Manatee and Sarasota Counties Longboat Key Customer Survey

Date: March 21, 2015

- 1) Resident? ☒ Yes or ☐ No
- 2) Full-Time or Part Time? ☒ Full or ☐ Part
- 3) Check the Area where you reside:
- | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ☒ Longboat Key | ☒ Lido Key | ☐ Siesta Key | ☐ Casey Key |
| ☐ Manasota Key | ☒ Sarasota | ☐ Venice | ☐ North Port |
| ☐ Englewood | ☐ Osprey | ☐ Nokomis | ☐ Old Myakka |
| ☐ North County | ☐ South County | ☐ East County | ☐ Other: _____ |
- 4) Check the best description of your residence:
- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| ☐ Mobile Home | ☐ Single-Family | ☐ Multi-Family | ☐ Multi-Storeyed |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|

Please answer:

☒ Yes	☐ No	1. Have you ever experienced a hurricane, tropical storm, wind storm, wildfire, or flood event?
☒ Yes	☐ No	2. Do you have a Family Disaster Plan?
☒ Yes	☐ No	3. If employed, does your place of employment have a Disaster Plan?
☒ Yes	☐ No	4. Is your home located in an evacuation zone? (If yes, check the zone)
		☒ 1 ☒ 2 ☒ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ Do not know
☒ Yes	☐ No	5. Would you consider retrofitting your home to increase flood or wind tolerance?
☒ Yes	☐ No	6. Do you feel there is adequate information available to you for making a sound decision about retrofitting your home?
☒ Yes	☐ No	7. Would you benefit from a variety of shutter systems and retrofit techniques installed and displayed in one location (Florida House) to include flood proofing and FireWise techniques?
☒ Yes	☐ No	8. Do you know if your property is at risk of flooding from storm surge or intense rainfalls?
☒ Yes	☐ No	9. Did you know that 30% of all flood insurance claims annually nationwide occur in the lesser hazard flood zones?
☐ Yes	☒ No	10. Do you carry Flood Insurance?
☐ Yes	☒ No	11. Do you carry a Hurricane Wind Rider on your Home Owner's Insurance Policy?
☒ Yes	☐ No	12. Did you know that shuttering your home could increase wind protection by 50%?
☐ Yes	☒ No	13. Have you contacted your insurance company about retrofitting options that would reduce your insurance premiums?
☐ Yes	☒ No	14. Have you visited the website http://www.floridadisaster.org/wisc/ or any other website to see additional resources that are available for Florida residents to mitigate against flood or wind damages?
		15. Comments:

Unified Local Mitigation Strategy Manatee and Sarasota Counties Longboat Key Customer Survey

Date: March 21, 2015

- 1) Resident? ☐ Yes or ☒ No
- 2) Full-Time or Part Time? ☒ Full or ☐ Part
- 3) Check the Area where you reside:
- | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ☒ Longboat Key | ☐ Lido Key | ☐ Siesta Key | ☐ Casey Key |
| ☐ Manasota Key | ☒ Sarasota | ☐ Venice | ☐ North Port |
| ☐ Englewood | ☐ Osprey | ☐ Nokomis | ☐ Old Myakka |
| ☐ North County | ☐ South County | ☐ East County | ☐ Other: _____ |
- 4) Check the best description of your residence:
- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| ☐ Mobile Home | ☐ Single-Family | ☐ Multi-Family | ☐ Multi-Storied |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|

Please answer:

☐ Yes	☒ No	1. Have you ever experienced a hurricane, tropical storm, wind storm, wildfire, or flood event?
☒ Yes	☐ No	2. Do you have a Family Disaster Plan?
☒ Yes	☐ No	3. If employed, does your place of employment have a Disaster Plan?
☒ Yes	☐ No	4. Is your home located in an evacuation zone? (If yes, check the zone)
		☒ 1 ☐ 2 ☒ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ Do not know
☐ Yes	☒ No	5. Would you consider retrofitting your home to increase flood or wind tolerance?
☒ Yes	☐ No	6. Do you feel there is adequate information available to you for making a sound decision about retrofitting your home?
☒ Yes	☐ No	7. Would you benefit from a variety of shutter systems and retrofit techniques installed and displayed in one location (Florida House) to include flood proofing and FireWise techniques?
☒ Yes	☐ No	8. Do you know if your property is at risk of flooding from storm surge or intense rainfalls?
☒ Yes	☐ No	9. Did you know that 30% of all flood insurance claims annually nationwide occur in the lesser hazard flood zones?
☒ Yes	☐ No	10. Do you carry Flood Insurance?
☒ Yes	☐ No	11. Do you carry a Hurricane Wind Rider on your Home Owner's Insurance Policy?
☒ Yes	☐ No	12. Did you know that shuttering your home could increase wind protection by 50%?
☒ Yes	☐ No	13. Have you contacted your insurance company about retrofitting options that would reduce your insurance premiums?
☐ Yes	☒ No	14. Have you visited the website http://www.floridadisaster.org/wisc/ or any other website to see additional resources that are available for Florida residents to mitigate against flood or wind damages?
		15. Comments:

Done

Done

Unified Local Mitigation Strategy Manatee and Sarasota Counties Longboat Key Customer Survey

Date: March 21, 2015

1) Resident? ☒ Yes or ☐ No

2) Full-Time or Part Time? ☐ Full or ☒ Part

3) Check the Area where you reside:

☒ Longboat Key	☐ Lido Key	☐ Siesta Key	☐ Casey Key
☐ Manasota Key	☐ Sarasota	☐ Venice	☐ North Port
☐ Englewood	☐ Osprey	☐ Nokomis	☐ Old Myakka
☐ North County	☐ South County	☐ East County	☐ Other: _____

4) Check the best description of your residence:

☐ Mobile Home	☐ Single-Family	☐ Multi-Family	☐ Multi-Storey

Please answer:

☒ Yes ☐ No 1. Have you ever experienced a hurricane, tropical storm, wind storm, wildfire, or flood event?

☒ Yes ☐ No 2. Do you have a Family Disaster Plan?

☐ Yes ☒ No *NA* 3. If employed, does your place of employment have a Disaster Plan?

☒ Yes ☐ No 4. Is your home located in an evacuation zone? (If yes, check the zone)
☒ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ Do not know

☐ Yes ☐ No 5. Would you consider retrofitting your home to increase flood or wind tolerance? *APARTMENT*

☐ Yes ☐ No 6. Do you feel there is adequate information available to you for making a sound decision about retrofitting your home? *NA*

☐ Yes ☐ No 7. Would you benefit from a variety of shutter systems and retrofit techniques installed and displayed in one location (Florida House) to include flood proofing and FireWise techniques? *ALREADY HAVE*

☒ Yes ☐ No 8. Do you know if your property is at risk of flooding from storm surge or intense rainfalls?

☒ Yes ☐ No 9. Did you know that 30% of all flood insurance claims annually nationwide occur in the lesser hazard flood zones?

☒ Yes ☐ No 10. Do you carry Flood Insurance?

☒ Yes ☐ No 11. Do you carry a Hurricane Wind Rider on your Home Owner's Insurance Policy?

☒ Yes ☐ No 12. Did you know that shuttering your home could increase wind protection by 50%?

☒ Yes ☐ No 13. Have you contacted your insurance company about retrofitting options that would reduce your insurance premiums?

☐ Yes ☒ No 14. Have you visited the website <http://www.floridadisaster.org/wisc/> or any other website to see additional resources that are available for Florida residents to mitigate against flood or wind damages?

15. Comments:

Unified Local Mitigation Strategy Manatee and Sarasota Counties Longboat Key Customer Survey

Date: March 21, 2015

- 1) Resident? ☒ Yes or ☐ No
- 2) Full-Time or Part Time? ☐ Full or ☒ Part
- 3) Check the Area where you reside:
- | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ☒ Longboat Key | ☐ Lido Key | ☐ Siesta Key | ☐ Casey Key |
| ☐ Manasota Key | ☒ Sarasota | ☐ Venice | ☐ North Port |
| ☐ Englewood | ☐ Osprey | ☐ Nokomis | ☐ Old Myakka |
| ☐ North County | ☐ South County | ☐ East County | ☐ Other: _____ |
- 4) Check the best description of your residence:
- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ☐ Mobile Home | ☐ Single-Family | ☐ Multi-Family | ☐ Multi-Storey |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|

Please answer:

☐ Yes	☒ No	1.	Have you ever experienced a hurricane, tropical storm, wind storm, wildfire, or flood event?
☒ Yes	☐ No	2.	Do you have a Family Disaster Plan?
☒ Yes	☐ No	3.	If employed, does your place of employment have a Disaster Plan?
☐ Yes	☒ No	4.	Is your home located in an evacuation zone? (If yes, check the zone)
			☒ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☒ Do not know
☒ Yes	☐ No	5.	Would you consider retrofitting your home to increase flood or wind tolerance?
☒ Yes	☐ No	6.	Do you feel there is adequate information available to you for making a sound decision about retrofitting your home?
☒ Yes	☐ No	7.	Would you benefit from a variety of shutter systems and retrofit techniques installed and displayed in one location (Florida House) to include flood proofing and FireWise techniques?
			<i>HAVE</i>
☒ Yes	☐ No	8.	Do you know if your property is at risk of flooding from storm surge or intense rainfalls?
☐ Yes	☒ No	9.	Did you know that 30% of all flood insurance claims annually nationwide occur in the lesser hazard flood zones?
☐ Yes	☒ No	10.	Do you carry Flood Insurance?
☐ Yes	☒ No	11.	Do you carry a Hurricane Wind Rider on your Home Owner's Insurance Policy?
☒ Yes	☐ No	12.	Did you know that shuttering your home could increase wind protection by 50%?
☒ Yes	☐ No	13.	Have you contacted your insurance company about retrofitting options that would reduce your insurance premiums?
☐ Yes	☒ No	14.	Have you visited the website http://www.floridadisaster.org/wisc/ or any other website to see additional resources that are available for Florida residents to mitigate against flood or wind damages?
		15.	Comments:

Unified Local Mitigation Strategy Manatee and Sarasota Counties Longboat Key Customer Survey

Date: March 21, 2015

- 1) Resident? ☒ Yes or ☐ No
- 2) Full-Time or Part Time? ☒ Full or ☐ Part
- 3) Check the Area where you reside:
- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ☒ Longboat Key | ☐ Lido Key | ☐ Siesta Key | ☐ Casey Key |
| ☐ Manasota Key | ☐ Sarasota | ☐ Venice | ☐ North Port |
| ☐ Englewood | ☐ Osprey | ☐ Nokomis | ☐ Old Myakka |
| ☐ North County | ☐ South County | ☐ East County | ☐ Other: _____ |
- 4) Check the best description of your residence:
- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ☐ Mobile Home | ☒ Single-Family | ☐ Multi-Family | ☐ Multi-Storey |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|

Please answer:

☒ Yes	☐ No	1. Have you ever experienced a hurricane, tropical storm, wind storm, wildfire, or flood event?
☒ Yes	☐ No	2. Do you have a Family Disaster Plan?
☒ Yes	☐ No	3. If employed, does your place of employment have a Disaster Plan?
☒ Yes	☐ No	4. Is your home located in an evacuation zone? (If yes, check the zone)
		☒ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ Do not know
☒ Yes	☐ No	5. Would you consider retrofitting your home to increase flood or wind tolerance?
☒ Yes	☐ No	6. Do you feel there is adequate information available to you for making a sound decision about retrofitting your home?
☐ Yes	☒ No	7. Would you benefit from a variety of shutter systems and retrofit techniques installed and displayed in one location (Florida House) to include flood proofing and FireWise techniques?
☒ Yes	☐ No	8. Do you know if your property is at risk of flooding from storm surge or intense rainfalls?
☐ Yes	☒ No	9. Did you know that 30% of all flood insurance claims annually nationwide occur in the lesser hazard flood zones?
☒ Yes	☐ No	10. Do you carry Flood Insurance?
☒ Yes	☐ No	11. Do you carry a Hurricane Wind Rider on your Home Owner's Insurance Policy?
☒ Yes	☐ No	12. Did you know that shuttering your home could increase wind protection by 50%?
☐ Yes	☒ No	13. Have you contacted your insurance company about retrofitting options that would reduce your insurance premiums?
☒ Yes	☐ No	14. Have you visited the website http://www.floridadisaster.org/wisc/ or any other website to see additional resources that are available for Florida residents to mitigate against flood or wind damages?
		15. Comments: <u>Great job</u>

Unified Local Mitigation Strategy Manatee and Sarasota Counties Longboat Key Customer Survey

Date: March 21, 2015

- 1) Resident? ☒ Yes or ☐ No
- 2) Full-Time or Part Time? ☒ Full or ☐ Part
- 3) Check the Area where you reside:
- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ☒ Longboat Key | ☐ Lido Key | ☐ Siesta Key | ☐ Casey Key |
| ☐ Manasota Key | ☐ Sarasota | ☐ Venice | ☐ North Port |
| ☐ Englewood | ☐ Osprey | ☐ Nokomis | ☐ Old Myakka |
| ☐ North County | ☐ South County | ☐ East County | ☐ Other: _____ |
- 4) Check the best description of your residence:
- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| ☐ Mobile Home | ☒ Single-Family | ☐ Multi-Family | ☐ Multi-Storied |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|

Please answer:

☒ Yes	☐ No	1. Have you ever experienced a hurricane, tropical storm, wind storm, wildfire, or flood event?
☐ Yes	☒ No	2. Do you have a Family Disaster Plan?
☐ Yes	☒ No	3. If employed, does your place of employment have a Disaster Plan?
☒ Yes	☐ No	4. Is your home located in an evacuation zone? (If yes, check the zone)
		<u>A</u> ☒ 1 <u>B</u> ☐ 2 <u>C</u> ☐ 3 <u>D</u> ☐ 4 <u>E</u> ☐ 5 ☒ Do not know
☒ Yes	☐ No	5. Would you consider retrofitting your home to increase flood or wind tolerance?
☐ Yes	☒ No	6. Do you feel there is adequate information available to you for making a sound decision about retrofitting your home?
☒ Yes	☐ No	7. Would you benefit from a variety of shutter systems and retrofit techniques installed and displayed in one location (Florida House) to include flood proofing and FireWise techniques?
☐ Yes	☒ No	8. Do you know if your property is at risk of flooding from storm surge or intense rainfalls?
☐ Yes	☒ No	9. Did you know that 30% of all flood insurance claims annually nationwide occur in the lesser hazard flood zones?
☒ Yes	☐ No	10. Do you carry Flood Insurance?
☒ Yes	☐ No	11. Do you carry a Hurricane Wind Rider on your Home Owner's Insurance Policy?
☐ Yes	☒ No	12. Did you know that shuttering your home could increase wind protection by 50%?
☐ Yes	☒ No	13. Have you contacted your insurance company about retrofitting options that would reduce your insurance premiums?
☐ Yes	☒ No	14. Have you visited the website http://www.floridadisaster.org/wisc/ or any other website to see additional resources that are available for Florida residents to mitigate against flood or wind damages?
		15. Comments: <u>Very informative I have some more research to do.</u>

Unified Local Mitigation Strategy Manatee and Sarasota Counties Longboat Key Customer Survey

Date: March 21, 2015

1) Resident? ☒ Yes or ☐ No

2) Full-Time or Part Time? ☐ Full or ☒ Part

3) Check the Area where you reside:

☒ Longboat Key	☐ Lido Key	☐ Siesta Key	☐ Casey Key
☐ Manasota Key	☐ Sarasota	☐ Venice	☐ North Port
☐ Englewood	☐ Osprey	☐ Nokomis	☐ Old Myakka
☐ North County	☐ South County	☐ East County	☐ Other: _____

4) Check the best description of your residence:

☐ Mobile Home	☐ Single-Family	☐ Multi-Family	☐ Multi-Storied

Please answer:

☒ Yes	☐ No	1. Have you ever experienced a hurricane, tropical storm, wind storm, wildfire, or flood event?
☒ Yes	☐ No	2. Do you have a Family Disaster Plan?
☒ Yes	☐ No	3. If employed, does your place of employment have a Disaster Plan?
☒ Yes	☐ No	4. Is your home located in an evacuation zone? (If yes, check the zone)
☒ Yes	☒ No	5. <u>A</u> ☒ 1 <u>B</u> ☐ 2 <u>C</u> ☐ 3 <u>D</u> ☐ 4 <u>E</u> ☐ 5 ☐ Do not know
☒ Yes	☐ No	6. Would you consider retrofitting your home to increase flood or wind tolerance?
☐ Yes	☒ No	7. Do you feel there is adequate information available to you for making a sound decision about retrofitting your home?
☐ Yes	☒ No	8. Would you benefit from a variety of shutter systems and retrofit techniques installed and displayed in one location (Florida House) to include flood proofing and FireWise techniques?
☒ Yes	☐ No	9. Do you know if your property is at risk of flooding from storm surge or intense rainfalls?
☒ Yes	☐ No	10. Did you know that 30% of all flood insurance claims annually nationwide occur in the lesser hazard flood zones?
☒ Yes	☐ No	11. Do you carry Flood Insurance?
☒ Yes	☐ No	12. Do you carry a Hurricane Wind Rider on your Home Owner's Insurance Policy?
☐ Yes	☒ No	13. Did you know that shuttering your home could increase wind protection by 50%?
☒ Yes	☐ No	14. Have you contacted your insurance company about retrofitting options that would reduce your insurance premiums?
☒ Yes	☐ No	15. Have you visited the website http://www.floridadisaster.org/wisc/ or any other website to see additional resources that are available for Florida residents to mitigate against flood or wind damages?
		15. Comments:

Unified Local Mitigation Strategy Manatee and Sarasota Counties Longboat Key Customer Survey

Date: March 21, 2015

- 1) Resident? ☒ Yes or ☐ No
- 2) Full-Time or Part Time? ☒ Full or ☐ Part
- 3) Check the Area where you reside:
- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ☒ Longboat Key | ☐ Lido Key | ☐ Siesta Key | ☐ Casey Key |
| ☐ Manasota Key | ☐ Sarasota | ☐ Venice | ☐ North Port |
| ☐ Englewood | ☐ Osprey | ☐ Nokomis | ☐ Old Myakka |
| ☐ North County | ☐ South County | ☐ East County | ☐ Other: _____ |
- 4) Check the best description of your residence:
- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| ☐ Mobile Home | ☒ Single-Family | ☐ Multi-Family | ☐ Multi-Storied |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|

Please answer:

☒ Yes	☐ No	1. Have you ever experienced a hurricane, tropical storm, wind storm, wildfire, or flood event?
☐ Yes	☒ No	2. Do you have a Family Disaster Plan?
☐ Yes	☐ No	3. <i>N</i> If employed, does your place of employment have a Disaster Plan?
☐ Yes	☐ No	4. Is your home located in an evacuation zone? (If yes, check the zone)
☐ Yes	☒ No	5. <i>A</i> ☒ 1 <i>B</i> ☐ 2 <i>C</i> ☐ 3 <i>D</i> ☐ 4 <i>E</i> ☐ 5 ☐ Do not know <i>New House don't feel need to retrofit</i>
☒ Yes	☐ No	6. Do you feel there is adequate information available to you for making a sound decision about retrofitting your home?
☐ Yes	☒ No	7. Would you benefit from a variety of shutter systems and retrofit techniques installed and displayed in one location (Florida House) to include flood proofing and FireWise techniques?
☒ Yes	☐ No	8. Do you know if your property is at risk of flooding from storm surge or intense rainfalls?
☐ Yes	☒ No	9. Did you know that 30% of all flood insurance claims annually nationwide occur in the lesser hazard flood zones?
☒ Yes	☐ No	10. Do you carry Flood Insurance?
☒ Yes	☐ No	11. Do you carry a Hurricane Wind Rider on your Home Owner's Insurance Policy?
☒ Yes	☐ No	12. Did you know that shuttering your home could increase wind protection by 50%?
☐ Yes	☒ No	13. Have you contacted your insurance company about retrofitting options that would reduce your insurance premiums? <i>new house</i>
☐ Yes	☒ No	14. Have you visited the website http://www.floridadisaster.org/wisc/ or any other website to see additional resources that are available for Florida residents to mitigate against flood or wind damages?
		15. Comments: _____ _____ _____

**Unified Local Mitigation Strategy
Manatee and Sarasota Counties
Longboat Key Customer Survey**

Date: March 21, 2015

- 1) Resident? ☐ Yes or ☐ No 2) Full-Time or Part Time? ☐ Full or ☐ Part
- 3) Check the Area where you reside:
- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ☒ Longboat Key | ☐ Lido Key | ☐ Siesta Key | ☐ Casey Key |
| ☐ Manasota Key | ☐ Sarasota | ☐ Venice | ☐ North Port |
| ☐ Englewood | ☐ Osprey | ☐ Nokomis | ☐ Old Myakka |
| ☐ North County | ☐ South County | ☐ East County | ☐ Other: _____ |
- 4) Check the best description of your residence:
- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| ☐ Mobile Home | ☐ Single-Family | ☐ Multi-Family | ☐ Multi-Storeyed |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|

Please answer:

☒ Yes	☐ No	1.	Have you ever experienced a hurricane, tropical storm, wind storm, wildfire, or flood event?
☒ Yes	☐ No	2.	Do you have a Family Disaster Plan?
☐ Yes	☐ No	3.	If employed, does your place of employment have a Disaster Plan?
☒ Yes	☐ No	4.	Is your home located in an evacuation zone? (If yes, check the zone)
			<u>A</u> ☒ 1 <u>B</u> ☐ 2 <u>C</u> ☐ 3 <u>D</u> ☐ 4 <u>E</u> ☐ 5 ☐ Do not know
☒ Yes	☐ No	5.	Would you consider retrofitting your home to increase flood or wind tolerance?
☐ Yes	☒ No	6.	Do you feel there is adequate information available to you for making a sound decision about retrofitting your home?
☐ Yes	☒ No	7.	Would you benefit from a variety of shutter systems and retrofit techniques installed and displayed in one location (Florida House) to include flood proofing and FireWise techniques?
☒ Yes	☐ No	8.	Do you know if your property is at risk of flooding from storm surge or intense rainfalls?
☐ Yes	☒ No	9.	Did you know that 30% of all flood insurance claims annually nationwide occur in the lesser hazard flood zones?
☐ Yes	☒ No	10.	Do you carry Flood Insurance?
☐ Yes	☒ No	11.	Do you carry a Hurricane Wind Rider on your Home Owner's Insurance Policy?
☒ Yes	☐ No	12.	Did you know that shuttering your home could increase wind protection by 50%?
☐ Yes	☒ No	13.	Have you contacted your insurance company about retrofitting options that would reduce your insurance premiums?
☐ Yes	☒ No	14.	Have you visited the website http://www.floridadisaster.org/wisc/ or any other website to see additional resources that are available for Florida residents to mitigate against flood or wind damages?
		15.	Comments: <u>THANK YOU FOR YOUR INTEREST</u>

Unified Local Mitigation Strategy Manatee and Sarasota Counties Longboat Key Customer Survey

Date: March 21, 2015

1) Resident? ☒ Yes or ☐ No

2) Full-Time or Part Time? ☐ Full or ☐ Part

3) Check the Area where you reside:

☒ Longboat Key	☐ Lido Key	☐ Siesta Key	☐ Casey Key
☐ Manasota Key	☐ Sarasota	☐ Venice	☐ North Port
☐ Englewood	☐ Osprey	☐ Nokomis	☐ Old Myakka
☐ North County	☐ South County	☐ East County	☐ Other: _____

4) Check the best description of your residence:

☐ Mobile Home	☐ Single-Family	☐ Multi-Family	☐ Multi-Storeyed

Please answer:

☐ Yes ☒ No

1. Have you ever experienced a hurricane, tropical storm, wind storm, wildfire, or flood event?

☐ Yes ☒ No

2. Do you have a Family Disaster Plan?

☐ Yes ☒ No

3. If employed, does your place of employment have a Disaster Plan?

☒ Yes ☐ No

4. Is your home located in an evacuation zone? (If yes, check the zone)

☒ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ Do not know

☒ Yes ☐ No

5. Would you consider retrofitting your home to increase flood or wind tolerance?

☒ Yes ☐ No

6. Do you feel there is adequate information available to you for making a sound decision about retrofitting your home?

☒ Yes ☐ No

7. Would you benefit from a variety of shutter systems and retrofit techniques installed and displayed in one location (Florida House) to include flood proofing and FireWise techniques?

☒ Yes ☐ No

8. Do you know if your property is at risk of flooding from storm surge or intense rainfalls?

☐ Yes ☒ No

9. Did you know that 30% of all flood insurance claims annually nationwide occur in the lesser hazard flood zones?

☒ Yes ☐ No

10. Do you carry Flood Insurance?

☒ Yes ☐ No

11. Do you carry a Hurricane Wind Rider on your Home Owner's Insurance Policy?

☒ Yes ☐ No

12. Did you know that shuttering your home could increase wind protection by 50%?

☒ Yes ☐ No

13. Have you contacted your insurance company about retrofitting options that would reduce your insurance premiums?

☒ Yes ☐ No

14. Have you visited the website <http://www.floridadisaster.org/wisc/> or any other website to see additional resources that are available for Florida residents to mitigate against flood or wind damages? _____

15. Comments:

Unified Local Mitigation Strategy Manatee and Sarasota Counties Longboat Key Customer Survey

Date: March 21, 2015

1) Resident? ☒ Yes or ☐ No 2) Full-Time or Part Time? ☒ Full or ☐ Part

3) Check the Area where you reside:

☒ Longboat Key	☐ Lido Key	☐ Siesta Key	☐ Casey Key
☐ Manasota Key	☒ Sarasota	☐ Venice	☐ North Port
☐ Englewood	☐ Osprey	☐ Nokomis	☐ Old Myakka
☐ North County	☐ South County	☐ East County	☐ Other: _____

4) Check the best description of your residence:

- ☐ Mobile Home ☐ Single-Family ☐ Multi-Family ☐ Multi-Storied

Please answer:

☐ Yes	☒ No	1. Have you ever experienced a hurricane, tropical storm, wind storm, wildfire, or flood event?
☐ Yes	☒ No	2. Do you have a Family Disaster Plan?
☒ Yes	☐ No	3. If employed, does your place of employment have a Disaster Plan?
☐ Yes	☒ No	4. Is your home located in an evacuation zone? (If yes, check the zone)
		☒ 1 ☒ 2 ☒ 3 ☒ 4 ☒ 5 ☐ Do not know
☒ Yes	☐ No	5. Would you consider retrofitting your home to increase flood or wind tolerance?
☒ Yes	☐ No	6. Do you feel there is adequate information available to you for making a sound decision about retrofitting your home?
☒ Yes	☐ No	7. Would you benefit from a variety of shutter systems and retrofit techniques installed and displayed in one location (Florida House) to include flood proofing and FireWise techniques?
☒ Yes	☐ No	8. Do you know if your property is at risk of flooding from storm surge or intense rainfalls?
☒ Yes	☐ No	9. Did you know that 30% of all flood insurance claims annually nationwide occur in the lesser hazard flood zones?
☐ Yes	☒ No	10. Do you carry Flood Insurance?
☒ Yes	☐ No	11. Do you carry a Hurricane Wind Rider on your Home Owner's Insurance Policy?
☒ Yes	☐ No	12. Did you know that shuttering your home could increase wind protection by 50%?
☐ Yes	☒ No	13. Have you contacted your insurance company about retrofitting options that would reduce your insurance premiums?
☐ Yes	☒ No	14. Have you visited the website http://www.floridadisaster.org/wisc/ or any other website to see additional resources that are available for Florida residents to mitigate against flood or wind damages?
		15. Comments:

Unified Local Mitigation Strategy Manatee and Sarasota Counties Longboat Key Customer Survey

Date: March 21, 2015

- 1) Resident? ☒ Yes or ☐ No
- 2) Full-Time or Part Time? ☒ Full or ☐ Part
- 3) Check the Area where you reside:
- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ☒ Longboat Key | ☐ Lido Key | ☐ Siesta Key | ☐ Casey Key |
| ☐ Manasota Key | ☐ Sarasota | ☐ Venice | ☐ North Port |
| ☐ Englewood | ☐ Osprey | ☐ Nokomis | ☐ Old Myakka |
| ☐ North County | ☐ South County | ☐ East County | ☐ Other: _____ |
- 4) Check the best description of your residence:
- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ☐ Mobile Home | ☐ Single-Family | ☐ Multi-Family | ☐ Multi-Storey |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|

Please answer:

☒ Yes	☐ No	1. Have you ever experienced a hurricane, tropical storm, wind storm, wildfire, or flood event?
☐ Yes	☒ No	2. Do you have a Family Disaster Plan?
☐ Yes	☐ No	3. If employed, does your place of employment have a Disaster Plan?
☒ Yes	☐ No	4. Is your home located in an evacuation zone? (If yes, check the zone)
☐ Yes	☐ No	5. ☒ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ Do not know
☐ Yes	☐ No	6. Would you consider retrofitting your home to increase flood or wind tolerance?
☐ Yes	☐ No	7. Do you feel there is adequate information available to you for making a sound decision about retrofitting your home?
☐ Yes	☐ No	8. Would you benefit from a variety of shutter systems and retrofit techniques installed and displayed in one location (Florida House) to include flood proofing and FireWise techniques?
☒ Yes	☐ No	9. Do you know if your property is at risk of flooding from storm surge or intense rainfalls?
☒ Yes	☐ No	10. Did you know that 30% of all flood insurance claims annually nationwide occur in the lesser hazard flood zones?
☐ Yes	☒ No	11. Do you carry Flood Insurance?
☒ Yes	☐ No	12. Do you carry a Hurricane Wind Rider on your Home Owner's Insurance Policy?
☐ Yes	☒ No	13. Did you know that shuttering your home could increase wind protection by 50%?
☐ Yes	☒ No	14. Have you contacted your insurance company about retrofitting options that would reduce your insurance premiums?
☐ Yes	☒ No	15. Have you visited the website http://www.floridadisaster.org/wisc/ or any other website to see additional resources that are available for Florida residents to mitigate against flood or wind damages?
		15. Comments:

Unified Local Mitigation Strategy Manatee and Sarasota Counties Longboat Key Customer Survey

Date: March 21, 2015

- 1) Resident? ☒ Yes or ☐ No
- 2) Full-Time or Part Time? ☐ Full or ☐ Part
- 3) Check the Area where you reside:
- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ☒ Longboat Key | ☐ Lido Key | ☐ Siesta Key | ☐ Casey Key |
| ☐ Manasota Key | ☐ Sarasota | ☐ Venice | ☐ North Port |
| ☐ Englewood | ☐ Osprey | ☐ Nokomis | ☐ Old Myakka |
| ☐ North County | ☐ South County | ☐ East County | ☐ Other: _____ |
- 4) Check the best description of your residence:
- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| ☐ Mobile Home | ☐ Single-Family | ☐ Multi-Family | ☐ Multi-Storied |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|

Please answer:

☒ Yes	☐ No	1. Have you ever experienced a hurricane, tropical storm, wind storm, wildfire, or flood event?
☒ Yes	☐ No	2. Do you have a Family Disaster Plan?
☒ Yes	☐ No	3. If employed, does your place of employment have a Disaster Plan?
☒ Yes	☐ No	4. Is your home located in an evacuation zone? (If yes, check the zone)
		<u>A</u> ☒ 1 <u>B</u> ☐ 2 <u>C</u> ☐ 3 <u>D</u> ☐ 4 <u>E</u> ☐ 5 ☐ Do not know
☒ Yes	☐ No	5. Would you consider retrofitting your home to increase flood or wind tolerance?
☒ Yes	☐ No	6. Do you feel there is adequate information available to you for making a sound decision about retrofitting your home?
☒ Yes	☐ No	7. Would you benefit from a variety of shutter systems and retrofit techniques installed and displayed in one location (Florida House) to include flood proofing and FireWise techniques?
☒ Yes	☐ No	8. Do you know if your property is at risk of flooding from storm surge or intense rainfalls?
☒ Yes	☐ No	9. Did you know that 30% of all flood insurance claims annually nationwide occur in the lesser hazard flood zones?
☐ Yes	☒ No	10. Do you carry Flood Insurance?
☐ Yes	☒ No	11. Do you carry a Hurricane Wind Rider on your Home Owner's Insurance Policy?
☒ Yes	☐ No	12. Did you know that shuttering your home could increase wind protection by 50%?
☐ Yes	☒ No	13. Have you contacted your insurance company about retrofitting options that would reduce your insurance premiums?
☐ Yes	☒ No	14. Have you visited the website http://www.floridadisaster.org/wisc/ or any other website to see additional resources that are available for Florida residents to mitigate against flood or wind damages?
		15. Comments: <u>GOOD SURVEY!</u> <u>GREAT TOWN STAFF!</u>

Unified Local Mitigation Strategy Manatee and Sarasota Counties Longboat Key Customer Survey

Date: March 21, 2015

- 1) Resident? ☒ Yes or ☐ No
- 2) Full-Time or Part Time? ☐ Full or ☐ Part
- 3) Check the Area where you reside:
- | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ☒ Longboat Key | ☐ Lido Key | ☐ Siesta Key | ☐ Casey Key |
| ☐ Manasota Key | ☒ Sarasota | ☐ Venice | ☐ North Port |
| ☐ Englewood | ☐ Osprey | ☐ Nokomis | ☐ Old Myakka |
| ☐ North County | ☐ South County | ☐ East County | ☐ Other: _____ |
- 4) Check the best description of your residence:
- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| ☐ Mobile Home | ☐ Single-Family | ☐ Multi-Family | ☒ Multi-Storey |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|

Please answer:

☒ Yes	☐ No	1. Have you ever experienced a hurricane, tropical storm, wind storm, wildfire, or flood event?
☒ Yes	☐ No	2. Do you have a Family Disaster Plan?
☐ Yes	☐ No	3. If employed, does your place of employment have a Disaster Plan?
☒ Yes	☐ No	4. Is your home located in an evacuation zone? (If yes, check the zone)
		☒ 1 ☒ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ Do not know
☒ Yes	☐ No	5. Would you consider retrofitting your home to increase flood or wind tolerance?
☒ Yes	☐ No	6. Do you feel there is adequate information available to you for making a sound decision about retrofitting your home?
☒ Yes	☐ No	7. Would you benefit from a variety of shutter systems and retrofit techniques installed and displayed in one location (Florida House) to include flood proofing and FireWise techniques? <u>ALREADY HAVE</u>
☒ Yes	☐ No	8. Do you know if your property is at risk of flooding from storm surge or intense rainfalls?
☐ Yes	☒ No	9. Did you know that 30% of all flood insurance claims annually nationwide occur in the lesser hazard flood zones?
☒ Yes	☐ No	10. Do you carry Flood Insurance?
☒ Yes	☐ No	11. Do you carry a Hurricane Wind Rider on your Home Owner's Insurance Policy?
☒ Yes	☐ No	12. Did you know that shuttering your home could increase wind protection by 50%?
☒ Yes	☐ No	13. Have you contacted your insurance company about retrofitting options that would reduce your insurance premiums?
☒ Yes	☐ No	14. Have you visited the website http://www.floridadisaster.org/wisc/ or any other website to see additional resources that are available for Florida residents to mitigate against flood or wind damages?
		15. Comments:

Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Customer Survey

Date:

10 Nov 15

1) Resident? ☒ Yes or ☐ No

2) Full-Time or Part Time? ☒ Full or ☐ Part

3) Check the Area where you reside:

☐ Longboat Key	☐ Lido Key	☐ Siesta Key	☐ Casey Key
☐ Manasota Key	☐ Sarasota	☒ Venice	☐ North Port
☐ Englewood	☐ Osprey	☐ Nokomis	☐ Old Myakka
☐ North County	☐ South County	☐ East County	☐ Other: _____

4) Check the best description of your residence:

- ☐ Mobil Home ☒ Single-Family ☐ Multi-Family ☐ Multi-Storey

Please answer:

☒ Yes ☐ No	1. Have you ever experienced a hurricane, tropical storm, wind storm, wildfire, or flood event?
☒ Yes ☐ No	2. Do you have a Family Disaster Plan?
☐ Yes ☐ No	3. If employed, does your place of employment have a Disaster Plan?
☒ Yes ☐ No	4. Is your home located in an evacuation zone? (If yes, check the zone)
	☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☒ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ Do not know
☒ Yes ☐ No	5. Would you consider retrofitting your home to increase wind tolerance?
☒ Yes ☐ No	6. Do you feel there is adequate information available to you for making a sound decision about retrofitting your home?
☐ Yes ☒ No	7. Would you benefit from a variety of shutter systems and retrofit techniques installed and displayed in one location (Florida House) to include flood proofing and FireWise techniques?
☒ Yes ☐ No	8. Do you know if your property is at risk of flooding from storm surge or intense rainfalls?
☐ Yes ☒ No	9. Did you know that 30% of all flood insurance claims annually nationwide occur in the lesser hazard flood zones?
☒ Yes ☐ No	10. Do you carry Flood Insurance?
☒ Yes ☐ No	11. Do you carry a Hurricane Wind Rider on your Home Owner's Insurance Policy?
☒ Yes ☐ No	12. Did you know that shuttering your home could increase wind protection by 50%?
☒ Yes ☐ No	13. Have you contacted your insurance company about retrofitting options that would reduce your insurance premiums?
☐ Yes ☒ No	14. Have you visited the website http://www.floridadisaster.org/wisc/ to see additional resources that are available for Florida residents to mitigate against wind?
	15. Comments:

HAD LIVELY DISCUSSION ON HOME ROOF
CLEANING PROCEDURES,

Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Customer Survey

Date: 11/12/15

- 1) Resident? ☒ Yes or ☐ No 2) Full-Time or Part Time? ☒ Full or ☐ Part
- 3) Check the Area where you reside:
- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| ☐ Longboat Key | ☐ Lido Key | ☐ Siesta Key | ☐ Casey Key |
| ☐ Manasota Key | ☐ Sarasota | ☒ Venice | ☐ North Port |
| ☐ Englewood | ☐ Osprey | ☐ Nokomis | ☐ Old Myakka |
| ☐ North County | ☐ South County | ☐ East County | ☐ Other: _____ |
- 4) Check the best description of your residence:
- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| ☐ Mobil Home | ☐ Single-Family | ☐ Multi-Family | ☐ Multi-Storied |
|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|

Please answer:

☒ Yes	☐ No	1. Have you ever experienced a hurricane, tropical storm, wind storm, wildfire, or flood event?
☐ Yes	☐ No	2. Do you have a Family Disaster Plan?
☐ Yes	☐ No	3. If employed, does your place of employment have a Disaster Plan?
☒ Yes	☐ No	4. Is your home located in an evacuation zone? (If yes, check the zone)
		☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ Do not know
☐ Yes	☒ No	5. Would you consider retrofitting your home to increase wind tolerance?
☒ Yes	☐ No	6. Do you feel there is adequate information available to you for making a sound decision about retrofitting your home?
☐ Yes	☒ No	7. Would you benefit from a variety of shutter systems and retrofit techniques installed and displayed in one location (Florida House) to include flood proofing and FireWise techniques?
☒ Yes	☐ No	8. Do you know if your property is at risk of flooding from storm surge or intense rainfalls?
☒ Yes	☐ No	9. Did you know that 30% of all flood insurance claims annually nationwide occur in the lesser hazard flood zones?
☐ Yes	☒ No	10. Do you carry Flood Insurance?
☒ Yes	☐ No	11. Do you carry a Hurricane Wind Rider on your Home Owner's Insurance Policy?
☒ Yes	☐ No	12. Did you know that shuttering your home could increase wind protection by 50%?
☒ Yes	☐ No	13. Have you contacted your insurance company about retrofitting options that would reduce your insurance premiums?
☐ Yes	☒ No	14. Have you visited the website http://www.floridadisaster.org/wisc/ to see additional resources that are available for Florida residents to mitigate against wind?
		15. Comments: _____

Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Customer Survey

Date: 4/18/15

- 1) Resident? ☒ Yes or ☐ No 2) Full-Time or Part Time? ☐ Full or ☐ Part
- 3) Check the Area where you reside:
- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| ☐ Longboat Key | ☐ Lido Key | ☐ Siesta Key | ☐ Casey Key |
| ☐ Manasota Key | ☐ Sarasota | ☒ Venice | ☐ North Port |
| ☐ Englewood | ☐ Osprey | ☐ Nokomis | ☐ Old Myakka |
| ☐ North County | ☐ South County | ☐ East County | ☐ Other: _____ |
- 4) Check the best description of your residence:
- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ☐ Mobil Home | ☒ Single-Family | ☐ Multi-Family | ☐ Multi-Storey |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|

Please answer:

☒ Yes	☐ No	1. Have you ever experienced a hurricane, tropical storm, wind storm, wildfire, or flood event?
☒ Yes	☐ No	2. Do you have a Family Disaster Plan?
☐ Yes	☐ No	3. If employed, does your place of employment have a Disaster Plan?
☐ Yes	☐ No	4. Is your home located in an evacuation zone? (If yes, check the zone)
		☐ 1 ☒ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ Do not know
☐ Yes	☒ No	5. Would you consider retrofitting your home to increase wind tolerance?
☒ Yes	☐ No	6. Do you feel there is adequate information available to you for making a sound decision about retrofitting your home?
☒ Yes	☐ No	7. Would you benefit from a variety of shutter systems and retrofit techniques installed and displayed in one location (Florida House) to include flood proofing and FireWise techniques?
☐ Yes	☒ No	8. Do you know if your property is at risk of flooding from storm surge or intense rainfalls?
☒ Yes	☐ No	9. Did you know that 30% of all flood insurance claims annually nationwide occur in the lesser hazard flood zones?
☒ Yes	☐ No	10. Do you carry Flood Insurance?
☒ Yes	☐ No	11. Do you carry a Hurricane Wind Rider on your Home Owner's Insurance Policy?
☒ Yes	☐ No	12. Did you know that shuttering your home could increase wind protection by 50%?
☐ Yes	☒ No	13. Have you contacted your insurance company about retrofitting options that would reduce your insurance premiums?
☐ Yes	☒ No	14. Have you visited the website http://www.floridadisaster.org/wisc/ to see additional resources that are available for Florida residents to mitigate against wind?
15. Comments: _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Customer Survey

Date:

11/18/15

- 1) Resident? ☒ Yes or ☐ No
- 2) Full-Time or Part Time? ☐ Full or ☐ Part
- 3) Check the Area where you reside:
- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| ☐ Longboat Key | ☐ Lido Key | ☐ Siesta Key | ☐ Casey Key |
| ☐ Manasota Key | ☐ Sarasota | ☒ Venice | ☐ North Port |
| ☐ Englewood | ☐ Osprey | ☐ Nokomis | ☐ Old Myakka |
| ☐ North County | ☐ South County | ☐ East County | ☐ Other: _____ |
- 4) Check the best description of your residence:
- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| ☐ Mobil Home | ☒ Single-Family | ☐ Multi-Family | ☐ Multi-Storied |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|

Please answer:

☒ Yes	☐ No	1. Have you ever experienced a hurricane, tropical storm, wind storm, wildfire, or flood event?
☐ Yes	☒ No	2. Do you have a Family Disaster Plan?
☐ Yes	☐ No	3. If employed, does your place of employment have a Disaster Plan?
☒ Yes	☐ No	4. Is your home located in an evacuation zone? (If yes, check the zone) B-C
		☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ Do not know
☒ Yes	☐ No	5. Would you consider retrofitting your home to increase wind tolerance?
☐ Yes	☒ No	6. Do you feel there is adequate information available to you for making a sound decision about retrofitting your home?
☒ Yes	☐ No	7. Would you benefit from a variety of shutter systems and retrofit techniques installed and displayed in one location (Florida House) to include flood proofing and FireWise techniques?
☐ Yes	☒ No	8. Do you know if your property is at risk of flooding from storm surge or intense rainfalls?
☐ Yes	☒ No	9. Did you know that 30% of all flood insurance claims annually nationwide occur in the lesser hazard flood zones?
☐ Yes	☒ No	10. Do you carry Flood Insurance?
☒ Yes	☐ No	11. Do you carry a Hurricane Wind Rider on your Home Owner's Insurance Policy?
☒ Yes	☐ No	12. Did you know that shuttering your home could increase wind protection by 50%?
☒ Yes	☐ No	13. Have you contacted your insurance company about retrofitting options that would reduce your insurance premiums?
☐ Yes	☒ No	14. Have you visited the website http://www.floridadisaster.org/wisc/ to see additional resources that are available for Florida residents to mitigate against wind?
		15. Comments: _____

J

Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Customer Survey

Date: 11-18-15

- 1) Resident? ☒ Yes or ☐ No 2) Full-Time or Part Time? ☐ Full or ☐ Part
- 3) Check the Area where you reside:
- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| ☐ Longboat Key | ☐ Lido Key | ☐ Siesta Key | ☐ Casey Key |
| ☐ Manasota Key | ☐ Sarasota | ☒ Venice | ☐ North Port |
| ☐ Englewood | ☐ Osprey | ☐ Nokomis | ☐ Old Myakka |
| ☐ North County | ☐ South County | ☐ East County | ☐ Other: _____ |
- 4) Check the best description of your residence:
- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| ☐ Mobil Home | ☐ Single-Family | ☐ Multi-Family | ☐ Multi-Storied |
|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|

Please answer:

☐ Yes	☒ No	1. Have you ever experienced a hurricane, tropical storm, wind storm, wildfire, or flood event?
☒ Yes	☐ No	2. Do you have a Family Disaster Plan?
☐ Yes	☐ No	3. If employed, does your place of employment have a Disaster Plan?
☐ Yes	☒ No	4. Is your home located in an evacuation zone? (If yes, check the zone)
		☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ Do not know
☐ Yes	☐ No	5. <i>done</i> Would you consider retrofitting your home to increase wind tolerance?
☒ Yes	☐ No	6. Do you feel there is adequate information available to you for making a sound decision about retrofitting your home?
☐ Yes	☒ No	7. Would you benefit from a variety of shutter systems and retrofit techniques installed and displayed in one location (Florida House) to include flood proofing and FireWise techniques?
☒ Yes	☐ No	8. Do you know if your property is at risk of flooding from storm surge or intense rainfalls?
☐ Yes	☒ No	9. Did you know that 30% of all flood insurance claims annually nationwide occur in the lesser hazard flood zones?
☐ Yes	☒ No	10. Do you carry Flood Insurance?
☒ Yes	☐ No	11. Do you carry a Hurricane Wind Rider on your Home Owner's Insurance Policy?
☒ Yes	☐ No	12. Did you know that shuttering your home could increase wind protection by 50%?
☒ Yes	☐ No	13. Have you contacted your insurance company about retrofitting options that would reduce your insurance premiums?
☐ Yes	☒ No	14. Have you visited the website http://www.floridadisaster.org/wisc/ to see additional resources that are available for Florida residents to mitigate against wind?
		15. Comments: _____

Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Customer Survey

Date: 11-18-15

- 1) Resident? ☒ Yes or ☐ No 2) Full-Time or Part Time? ☒ Full or ☐ Part
- 3) Check the Area where you reside:
- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| ☐ Longboat Key | ☐ Lido Key | ☐ Siesta Key | ☐ Casey Key |
| ☐ Manasota Key | ☐ Sarasota | ☒ Venice | ☐ North Port |
| ☐ Englewood | ☐ Osprey | ☐ Nokomis | ☐ Old Myakka |
| ☐ North County | ☐ South County | ☐ East County | ☐ Other: _____ |
- 4) Check the best description of your residence:
- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| ☐ Mobil Home | ☒ Single-Family | ☐ Multi-Family | ☐ Multi-Storied |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|

Please answer:

☒ Yes	☐ No	1. Have you ever experienced a hurricane, tropical storm, wind storm, wildfire, or flood event?
☐ Yes	☐ No	2. Do you have a Family Disaster Plan?
☐ Yes	☐ No	3. If employed, does your place of employment have a Disaster Plan?
☐ Yes	☐ No	4. Is your home located in an evacuation zone? (If yes, check the zone)
		☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ Do not know
☐ Yes	☐ No	5. Would you consider retrofitting your home to increase wind tolerance?
☒ Yes	☐ No	6. Do you feel there is adequate information available to you for making a sound decision about retrofitting your home?
☒ Yes	☐ No	7. Would you benefit from a variety of shutter systems and retrofit techniques installed and displayed in one location (Florida House) to include flood proofing and FireWise techniques?
☒ Yes	☐ No	8. Do you know if your property is at risk of flooding from storm surge or intense rainfalls?
☐ Yes	☒ No	9. Did you know that 30% of all flood insurance claims annually nationwide occur in the lesser hazard flood zones?
☐ Yes	☒ No	10. Do you carry Flood Insurance?
☒ Yes	☐ No	11. Do you carry a Hurricane Wind Rider on your Home Owner's Insurance Policy?
☒ Yes	☐ No	12. Did you know that shuttering your home could increase wind protection by 50%?
☒ Yes	☐ No	13. Have you contacted your insurance company about retrofitting options that would reduce your insurance premiums?
☐ Yes	☒ No	14. Have you visited the website http://www.floridadisaster.org/wisc/ to see additional resources that are available for Florida residents to mitigate against wind?
		15. Comments: _____

Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Customer Survey

Date:

11/18/15

1) Resident? ☒ Yes or ☐ No

2) Full-Time or Part Time?

☒ Full or ☐ Part

3) Check the Area where you reside:

☐ Longboat Key

☐ Lido Key

☐ Siesta Key

☐ Casey Key

☐ Manasota Key

☐ Sarasota

☒ Venice

☐ North Port

☐ Englewood

☐ Osprey

☐ Nokomis

☐ Old Myakka

☐ North County

☐ South County

☐ East County

☐ Other: _____

4) Check the best description of your residence:

☐ Mobil Home

☒ Single-Family

☐ Multi-Family

☐ Multi-Storied

Please answer:

☒ Yes ☐ No

1. Have you ever experienced a hurricane, tropical storm, wind storm, wildfire, or flood event?

☒ Yes ☐ No

2. Do you have a Family Disaster Plan?

☐ Yes ☐ No

3. If employed, does your place of employment have a Disaster Plan?

☐ Yes ☐ No

4. Is your home located in an evacuation zone? (If yes, check the zone)

☐ 1

☐ 2

☐ 3

☐ 4

☐ 5

☐ Do not know

☐ Yes ☐ No

5. Would you consider retrofitting your home to increase wind tolerance?

☐ Yes ☐ No

6. Do you feel there is adequate information available to you for making a sound decision about retrofitting your home?

IN WHAT WAY - PROVIDE EXAMPLES.

☐ Yes ☐ No

7. Would you benefit from a variety of shutter systems and retrofit techniques installed and displayed in one location (Florida House) to include flood proofing and FireWise techniques?

☐ Yes ☐ No

8. Do you know if your property is at risk of flooding from storm surge or intense rainfalls?

☐ Yes ☐ No

9. Did you know that 30% of all flood insurance claims annually nationwide occur in the lesser hazard flood zones?

☐ Yes ☒ No

10. Do you carry Flood Insurance?

☒ Yes ☐ No

11. Do you carry a Hurricane Wind Rider on your Home Owner's Insurance Policy?

☐ Yes ☒ No

12. Did you know that shuttering your home could increase wind protection by 50%?

☐ Yes ☐ No

13. Have you contacted your insurance company about retrofitting options that would reduce your insurance premiums?

☐ Yes ☐ No

14. Have you visited the website <http://www.floridadisaster.org/wisc/> to see additional resources that are available for Florida residents to mitigate against wind?

15. Comments:

Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Customer Survey

Date: 11-18-2015

- 1) Resident? ☒ Yes or ☐ No
- 2) Full-Time or Part Time? ☒ Full or ☐ Part
- 3) Check the Area where you reside:
- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| ☐ Longboat Key | ☐ Lido Key | ☐ Siesta Key | ☐ Casey Key |
| ☐ Manasota Key | ☐ Sarasota | ☒ Venice | ☐ North Port |
| ☐ Englewood | ☐ Osprey | ☐ Nokomis | ☐ Old Myakka |
| ☐ North County | ☐ South County | ☐ East County | ☐ Other: _____ |
- 4) Check the best description of your residence:
- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ☐ Mobil Home | ☒ Single-Family | ☐ Multi-Family | ☐ Multi-Storey |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|

Please answer:

☒ Yes	☐ No	1. Have you ever experienced a hurricane, tropical storm, wind storm, wildfire, or flood event?
☐ Yes	☒ No	2. Do you have a Family Disaster Plan?
☐ Yes	☐ No	3. If employed, does your place of employment have a Disaster Plan?
☐ Yes	☐ No	4. Is your home located in an evacuation zone? (If yes, check the zone)
		☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ Do not know
☒ Yes	☐ No	5. Would you consider retrofitting your home to increase wind tolerance?
☐ Yes	☐ No	6. Do you feel there is adequate information available to you for making a sound decision about retrofitting your home?
☒ Yes	☐ No	7. Would you benefit from a variety of shutter systems and retrofit techniques installed and displayed in one location (Florida House) to include flood proofing and FireWise techniques?
☒ Yes	☐ No	8. Do you know if your property is at risk of flooding from storm surge or intense rainfalls?
☒ Yes	☐ No	9. Did you know that 30% of all flood insurance claims annually nationwide occur in the lesser hazard flood zones?
☐ Yes	☒ No	10. Do you carry Flood Insurance?
☒ Yes	☐ No	11. Do you carry a Hurricane Wind Rider on your Home Owner's Insurance Policy?
☐ Yes	☒ No	12. Did you know that shuttering your home could increase wind protection by 50%?
☒ Yes	☐ No	13. Have you contacted your insurance company about retrofitting options that would reduce your insurance premiums?
☐ Yes	☒ No	14. Have you visited the website http://www.floridadisaster.org/wisc/ to see additional resources that are available for Florida residents to mitigate against wind?
		15. Comments: _____

Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Customer Survey

Date: 18 Nov 2015

- 1) Resident? ☒ Yes or ☐ No 2) Full-Time or Part Time? ☒ Full or ☐ Part
- 3) Check the Area where you reside:
- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| ☐ Longboat Key | ☐ Lido Key | ☐ Siesta Key | ☐ Casey Key |
| ☐ Manasota Key | ☐ Sarasota | ☒ Venice | ☐ North Port |
| ☐ Englewood | ☐ Osprey | ☐ Nokomis | ☐ Old Myakka |
| ☐ North County | ☐ South County | ☐ East County | ☐ Other: _____ |
- 4) Check the best description of your residence:
- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| ☐ Mobil Home | ☒ Single-Family | ☐ Multi-Family | ☐ Multi-Storeyed |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|

Please answer:

☐ Yes	☒ No	1. Have you ever experienced a hurricane, tropical storm, wind storm, wildfire, or flood event?
☐ Yes	☒ No	2. Do you have a Family Disaster Plan?
☐ Yes	☐ No	3. If employed, does your place of employment have a Disaster Plan?
☐ Yes	☐ No	4. Is your home located in an evacuation zone? (If yes, check the zone)
		☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☒ Do not know
☐ Yes	☒ No	5. Would you consider retrofitting your home to increase wind tolerance?
☐ Yes	☒ No	6. Do you feel there is adequate information available to you for making a sound decision about retrofitting your home?
☒ Yes	☐ No	7. Would you benefit from a variety of shutter systems and retrofit techniques installed and displayed in one location (Florida House) to include flood proofing and FireWise techniques?
☒ Yes	☐ No	8. Do you know if your property is at risk of flooding from storm surge or intense rainfalls?
☐ Yes	☒ No	9. Did you know that 30% of all flood insurance claims annually nationwide occur in the lesser hazard flood zones?
☐ Yes	☒ No	10. Do you carry Flood Insurance?
☒ Yes	☐ No	11. Do you carry a Hurricane Wind Rider on your Home Owner's Insurance Policy?
☐ Yes	☒ No	12. Did you know that shuttering your home could increase wind protection by 50%?
☐ Yes	☒ No	13. Have you contacted your insurance company about retrofitting options that would reduce your insurance premiums?
☐ Yes	☒ No	14. Have you visited the website http://www.floridadisaster.org/wisc/ to see additional resources that are available for Florida residents to mitigate against wind?
		15. Comments: _____

Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Customer Survey

Date:

11/18/15

- 1) Resident? ☒ Yes or ☐ No
- 2) Full-Time or Part Time? ☒ Full or ☐ Part
- 3) Check the Area where you reside:
- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| ☐ Longboat Key | ☐ Lido Key | ☐ Siesta Key | ☐ Casey Key |
| ☐ Manasota Key | ☐ Sarasota | ☒ Venice | ☐ North Port |
| ☐ Englewood | ☐ Osprey | ☐ Nokomis | ☐ Old Myakka |
| ☐ North County | ☐ South County | ☐ East County | ☐ Other: _____ |
- 4) Check the best description of your residence:
- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ☐ Mobil Home | ☒ Single-Family | ☐ Multi-Family | ☐ Multi-Storey |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|

Please answer:

☒ Yes	☐ No	1. Have you ever experienced a hurricane, tropical storm, wind storm, wildfire, or flood event? <i>NY Sandy</i>
☒ Yes	☐ No	2. Do you have a Family Disaster Plan?
☐ Yes	☐ No	3. If employed, does your place of employment have a Disaster Plan?
☐ Yes	☐ No	4. Is your home located in an evacuation zone? (If yes, check the zone)
		☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ Do not know
☒ Yes	☐ No	5. Would you consider retrofitting your home to increase wind tolerance? <i>Done</i>
☐ Yes	☐ No	6. Do you feel there is adequate information available to you for making a sound decision about retrofitting your home?
☐ Yes	☐ No	7. Would you benefit from a variety of shutter systems and retrofit techniques installed and displayed in one location (Florida House) to include flood proofing and FireWise techniques?
☐ Yes	☐ No	8. Do you know if your property is at risk of flooding from storm surge or intense rainfalls?
☐ Yes	☒ No	9. Did you know that 30% of all flood insurance claims annually nationwide occur in the lesser hazard flood zones?
☒ Yes	☐ No	10. Do you carry Flood Insurance?
☒ Yes	☐ No	11. Do you carry a Hurricane Wind Rider on your Home Owner's Insurance Policy?
☒ Yes	☐ No	12. Did you know that shuttering your home could increase wind protection by 50%?
☒ Yes	☐ No	13. Have you contacted your insurance company about retrofitting options that would reduce your insurance premiums?
☐ Yes	☐ No	14. Have you visited the website http://www.floridadisaster.org/wisc/ to see additional resources that are available for Florida residents to mitigate against wind?
		15. Comments: _____

Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Customer Survey

Date:

10/18/15

1) Resident? ☒ Yes or ☐ No

2) Full-Time or Part Time? ☒ Full or ☐ Part

3) Check the Area where you reside:

☐ Longboat Key

☐ Lido Key

☐ Siesta Key

☐ Casey Key

☐ Manasota Key

☐ Sarasota

☒ Venice

☐ North Port

☐ Englewood

☐ Osprey

☐ Nokomis

☐ Old Myakka

☐ North County

☐ South County

☐ East County

☐ Other: _____

4) Check the best description of your residence:

☐ Mobil Home

☐ Single-Family

☐ Multi-Family

☐ Multi-Storey

Please answer:

☒ Yes ☐ No

1. Have you ever experienced a hurricane, tropical storm, wind storm, wildfire, or flood event?

☒ Yes ☐ No

2. Do you have a Family Disaster Plan?

☐ Yes ☐ No

3. If employed, does your place of employment have a Disaster Plan?

☐ Yes ☒ No

4. Is your home located in an evacuation zone? (If yes, check the zone)

☐ 1

☐ 2

☐ 3

☐ 4

☐ 5

☐ Do not know

☒ Yes ☐ No

5. Would you consider retrofitting your home to increase wind tolerance?

☐ Yes ☒ No

6. Do you feel there is adequate information available to you for making a sound decision about retrofitting your home?

☒ Yes ☐ No

7. Would you benefit from a variety of shutter systems and retrofit techniques installed and displayed in one location (Florida House) to include flood proofing and FireWise techniques?

☒ Yes ☐ No

8. Do you know if your property is at risk of flooding from storm surge or intense rainfalls?

☐ Yes ☒ No

9. Did you know that 30% of all flood insurance claims annually nationwide occur in the lesser hazard flood zones?

☐ Yes ☒ No

10. Do you carry Flood Insurance?

☒ Yes ☐ No

11. Do you carry a Hurricane Wind Rider on your Home Owner's Insurance Policy?

☐ Yes ☐ No

12. Did you know that shuttering your home could increase wind protection by 50%?

☐ Yes ☒ No

13. Have you contacted your insurance company about retrofitting options that would reduce your insurance premiums?

☐ Yes ☒ No

14. Have you visited the website <http://www.floridadisaster.org/wisc/> to see additional resources that are available for Florida residents to mitigate against wind?

15. Comments:

Chlorine concern.

Roof cleaning with bleach

Pool draining with chlorine

into storm drain. Need an

ordinance to notify Home owners
this is illegal

Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Customer Survey

Date: 11, 19, 15

- 1) Resident? ☒ Yes or ☐ No 2) Full-Time or Part Time? ☐ Full or ☐ Part
- 3) Check the Area where you reside:
- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| ☐ Longboat Key | ☐ Lido Key | ☐ Siesta Key | ☐ Casey Key |
| ☐ Manasota Key | ☐ Sarasota | ☒ Venice | ☐ North Port |
| ☐ Englewood | ☐ Osprey | ☐ Nokomis | ☐ Old Myakka |
| ☐ North County | ☐ South County | ☐ East County | ☐ Other: _____ |
- 4) Check the best description of your residence:
- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| ☐ Mobil Home | ☒ Single-Family | ☐ Multi-Family | ☐ Multi-Storied |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|

Please answer:

☒ Yes	☐ No	1. Have you ever experienced a hurricane, tropical storm, wind storm, wildfire, or flood event?
☒ Yes	☐ No	2. Do you have a Family Disaster Plan?
☒ Yes	☐ No	3. If employed, does your place of employment have a Disaster Plan?
☒ Yes	☐ No	4. Is your home located in an evacuation zone? (If yes, check the zone)
		☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ Do not know
☒ Yes	☐ No	5. Would you consider retrofitting your home to increase wind tolerance?
☒ Yes	☐ No	6. Do you feel there is adequate information available to you for making a sound decision about retrofitting your home?
☒ Yes	☐ No	7. Would you benefit from a variety of shutter systems and retrofit techniques installed and displayed in one location (Florida House) to include flood proofing and FireWise techniques?
☒ Yes	☐ No	8. Do you know if your property is at risk of flooding from storm surge or intense rainfalls?
☒ Yes	☐ No	9. Did you know that 30% of all flood insurance claims annually nationwide occur in the lesser hazard flood zones?
☒ Yes	☐ No	10. Do you carry Flood Insurance?
☒ Yes	☐ No	11. Do you carry a Hurricane Wind Rider on your Home Owner's Insurance Policy?
☐ Yes	☐ No	12. Did you know that shuttering your home could increase wind protection by 50%?
☒ Yes	☐ No	13. Have you contacted your insurance company about retrofitting options that would reduce your insurance premiums?
☒ Yes	☐ No	14. Have you visited the website http://www.floridadisaster.org/wisc/ to see additional resources that are available for Florida residents to mitigate against wind?

15. Comments: LEAVE A "BEST
PRACTICES" DOCUMENT.



Town of Longboat Key, Florida

April 21 at 12:38am · 🌐

When: 10:00 AM May 20, 2015

Meeting held in the Planning, Zoning and Building Department
Conference Room

Floodplain Management Plan Committee Meeting

[Like](#) · [Comment](#) · [Share](#)



Town of Longboat Key, Florida

April 7 · 🌐

When: 10:00 AM April 22, 2015

Meeting held in the Planning, Zoning and Building Department
Conference Room

Floodplain Management Plan Committee Meeting

[Like](#) · [Comment](#) · [Share](#)



Sarasota County Emergency Management

2 hrs · 🌐

Thank you to the South Sarasota Sandpiper Key Association for hosting Sarasota County Emergency Management's hurricane preparedness presentation. Make sure you also pick up a Charlotte County disaster planning guide so that you have the important Charlotte specific info and phone numbers.



[Like](#) · [Comment](#) · [Share](#)



May 8 at 10:30pm - 🌐

[illegible]

Like - Comment - Share



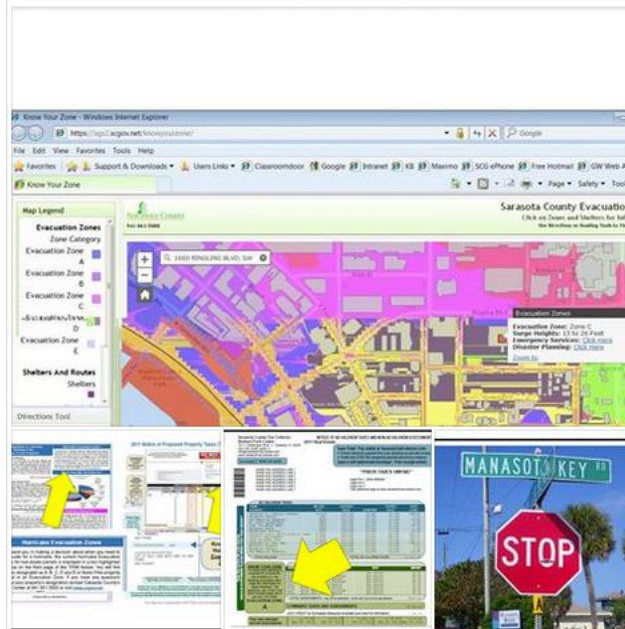
 Libor Weber likes this.



Sarasota County Emergency Management added 11 new photos.

May 6 at 10:20pm · Edited ·

The topics covered in the CCNA meeting included: Knowing your evacuation zone and how to find it, how to find your flood map, protecting your home from floods and storm surge damage, 10 steps to prepare for disasters and how to register for the Code Red emergency telephone notification system. Call 861-5000 and ask for Emergency Management to schedule a disaster preparedness session for your group or association.



Like · Comment · Share

View 1 more comment



Sarasota County Emergency Management The stop sign evacuation zone collars are all the DOT reflective yellow bands with the zone A or B in black letters. We chose this over the zone colors based on citizen input about visibility, color blindness and fading. They are in the unincorporated county, City of Sarasota and North Port. We plan to expand the markings to the zone C areas this coming year.



Sarasota County Emergency Management added 3

new photos.

May 6 at 9:32pm · Edited ·

Sarasota County Emergency Management would like thank the Coalition of City Neighborhood Associations (CCNA) for inviting Emergency Services Director Rich Collins, EM Chief Ed McCrane and The City of Sarasota Emergency Manager, Todd Kerker to provide a joint presentation on how Sarasota County and the City of Sarasota work together to save lives and protect property by planning and training for emergencies together.



Unlike · Comment · Share



Sarasota County Emergency Management

April 21 at 4:23pm · Edited ·

Hurricane Season is just over a month away. New to Florida? Are you prepared? If not, learn how with the All Hazards County Talk program now available on YouTube and running on Access Sarasota Comcast Channel 19 or Verizon Channels 32/34

Segment 1 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9mqk6qz1-Gk>



County Talk - All Hazards segment 1

Sarasota County, located on the Gulfcoast of Florida, is a premiere community that features arts, culture, manufacturing, fine dining, professional sports, e...

YOUTUBE.COM

Like · Comment · Share



Sarasota County Emergency Management

April 21 at 10:46pm · 🌐

All Hazards County Talk Segment 2: Do you know if your home is in an evacuation zone for hurricane storm surge? Are you prepared to go at least 72 hours without support from others after a major disaster?

<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=q-S78vFzxXs>



County Talk - All Hazards segment 2

In this segment, Jason Bartolone is joined by Sarasota County Emergency Services Director Rich Collins and Ed McCrane, the Sarasota County Emergency Manageme...

[M.YOUTUBE.COM](https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=q-S78vFzxXs)

Like · Comment · Share



Sarasota County Emergency Management

April 22 at 11:29am · 🌐

All Hazards County Talk Segment # 3 -Being prepared for a disaster is important year-round - not just during hurricane season. Host Jason Bartolone is joined by Rich Collins, Sarasota County Emergency Services Director, and Anne Miller, Sarasota County Emergency Management Officer. Learn what you need to know to be prepared

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ls_XeU_Ezko



County Talk - All Hazards segment 3

Being prepared for a disaster is important year-round - not just during hurricane season. Host Jason Bartolone is joined by Rich Collins, Sarasota County Eme...

YOUTUBE.COM

Like · Comment · Share



The City of North Port added 2 new photos.

Yesterday at 8:11pm · 🌐

I-75 is closed between Kings Highway and Toledo Blade. Four to five fires likely caused by dry lightening broke out in the City of North Port Sunday. All but one fully under control. The major fire which started in the area of Joe Wood Circle jumped I-75 and ignited the area around N. San Mateo Dr. Around 25 acres in total. Crews believe it will be contained soon. No major structure damage. North Port Police currently have the neighborhood area closed to traffic. Units from Englewood, Nokomis, Sarasota, Charlotte, and Lee counties have responded.

Updates when available.



Like · Comment · Share



The City of North Port

May 8 at 4:16pm · 🌐

Hurricane season is right around the corner. The City of North Port has proclaimed the week of May 24th the 30th as Hurricane Preparedness Week. As you have heard the past few days...mother nature doesn't own a calendar.



[Like](#) · [Comment](#) · [Share](#)



Venice, Florida Municipal Government

Page Liked · May 4 ·

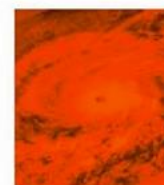
Learn what you need to know to protect your home and your family if a hurricane should hit. The annual Hurricane Preparation Seminar takes place at Venice City Hall, 401 W. Venice Ave., Friday, May 8, at 8:15 a.m. - noon. Meet ABC 7 Meteorologist Bob Harrigan. This program could save your life.

Like · Comment · Share



CITY OF VENICE HURRICANE INFORMATION SEMINAR MAY 8, 2015

Venice City Hall, 401 W. Venice Avenue



- 8:00 a.m. Refreshments served in the foyer
- 8:15 a.m. Welcome
City Manager Ed Lavallee
- 8:20 a.m. City of Venice Hurricane Response Preparation
Venice Police Chief Tom McNulty
Venice Fire Chief Jim Warman
- 9:00 a.m. City of Venice Flood Mitigation and Stormwater Management
City Engineer Kathleen Weeden
- 9:20 a.m. BREAK
- 9:30 a.m. American Red Cross Shelter Information
Director of Community Education Melissa Ingracio
Sarasota County Red Cross
- 9:45 a.m. Sarasota County Emergency Planning
Emergency Operations Chief Ed McCrane
Sarasota County Government
- 10:15 a.m. What You Can Do to Prepare for a Hurricane
Meteorologist Bob Harrigan
ABC Channel 7

AN OPPORTUNITY TO ASK QUESTIONS WILL FOLLOW EACH SPEAKER'S PRESENTATION.

For more information, log onto these websites:

City of Venice: www.venicegov.com

Sarasota County www.scgov.net

Florida Department of Community Affairs: www.dca.state.fl.us

National Flood Insurance Program: www.fema.gov

Florida Division of Emergency Management: www.floridadisaster.org

The Weather Channel: www.weather.com

Thanks to Bella Vita for generously providing refreshments today.



Venice, Florida Municipal Government

March 3 · 🌐

If you still have questions about the new flood maps, be sure to attend the open house tomorrow, March 4, from 4 - 7 p.m. at the Venice Community Center, 326 Nokomis Ave.



Flood Map Open House

Assistance in determining flood zones on the proposed flood maps.

March 4th, from 4pm – 7pm

The Venice Community Center
326 Nokomis Avenue South,
Venice, FL 34285

Hosted by Sarasota County and the City of Sarasota

City staff will be available during the open house to answer questions from residents.

Requests for flood zone information can also be submitted to gearney@venicegov.com

Preliminary flood maps can be viewed at:

<https://scginternet.scgov.net/FloodMaps/Pages/default.aspx>

Information offered as a Public Service by the City of Venice Engineering Department

Like · Comment · Share



Venice, Florida Municipal Government added a new photo.

January 14 · 🌐



January 21st, from 4pm – 7pm

The Venice Community Center

326 Nokomis Avenue South, Venice, FL 34285

FEMA

Contact FEMA by **Email:** FEMAMapSpecialist@riskmapeds.com or **Tel#** (877) 336-2627

View the preliminary maps at: <https://hazards.fema.gov/femaportal/prelimdownload/>

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Project

Information offered as a Public Service by the City of Venice Engineering Department

Like · Comment · Share

Appendix J: Sarasota County Natural Hazard Event History

Location	Date	Time	Type	Mag	F Scale	Deaths	Injuries	Property	Crop
								Damage	Damage
SARASOTA CO.	3/12/1951	1700	Tornado	0	F2	0	0	25000	0
SARASOTA CO.	9/23/1955	1555	Tornado	0		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	10/19/1958	230	Tornado	0	F1	0	0	25000	0
SARASOTA CO.	12/11/1958	445	Tornado	0	F1	0	1	25000	0
SARASOTA CO.	10/31/1960	1100	Thunderstorm	62		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	7/25/1963	1510	Thunderstorm	0		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/18/1963	1426	Thunderstorm	60		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	11/9/1968	1155	Tornado	0	F2	0	2	250000	0
SARASOTA CO.	11/9/1968	1210	Tornado	0	F1	0	0	250000	0
SARASOTA CO.	11/11/1968	1110	Thunderstorm	0		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	11/11/1968	1136	Tornado	0	F2	0	0	25000	0
SARASOTA CO.	3/25/1969	1150	Hail	1.75		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	5/16/1969	1930	Thunderstorm	61		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/13/1969	1645	Tornado	0	F2	0	0	2500	0
SARASOTA CO.	2/3/1970	635	Tornado	0	F2	0	0	250000	0
SARASOTA CO.	3/11/1970	1845	Tornado	0	F1	0	0	2500	0
SARASOTA CO.	7/12/1970	1245	Tornado	0	F1	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	7/12/1970	1245	Tornado	0	F1	0	0	25000	0
SARASOTA CO.	3/3/1971	1320	Tornado	0	F1	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	3/3/1971	1520	Tornado	0	F1	0	0	2500	0
SARASOTA CO.	7/6/1971	1800	Tornado	0	F1	0	0	250	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/29/1971	1650	Tornado	0	F1	0	0	250	0
SARASOTA CO.	9/10/1971	913	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	12/3/1971	900	Tornado	0	F1	0	0	25000	0
SARASOTA CO.	12/3/1971	1000	Tornado	0	F2	0	3	25000	0
SARASOTA CO.	12/3/1971	1100	Tornado	0	F2	0	0	25000	0
SARASOTA CO.	12/3/1971	1245	Tornado	0	F2	0	5	250000	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/11/1972	1515	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	4/7/1973	2301	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	250	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/19/1973	1412	Tornado	0	F1	0	0	2500000	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/22/1973	1245	Hail	0.75		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	9/22/1973	1400	Wind	50		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	3/23/1974	1600	Wind	55		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/26/1974	1735	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	25000	0
SARASOTA CO.	12/16/1974	1310	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	250	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	8/8/1975	1600	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	8/9/1975	1630	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/26/1975	1615	Tornado	0	F1	0	0	25000	0
SARASOTA CO.	5/28/1976	1230	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	25000	0

SARASOTA CO.	6/27/1976	1750	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	2500	0
SARASOTA CO.	7/21/1976	1200	Hail	1.75		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	6/14/1977	1702	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	1/19/1978	1545	Tornado	0	F1	0	0	250000	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	5/4/1978	1200	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	5/4/1978	1400	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	5/28/1978	1520	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	2500	0
SARASOTA CO.	10/13/1978	1240	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	12/24/1978	1345	Tornado	0	F1	0	1	250000	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	4/7/1980	1330	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	8/31/1980	1530	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	6/25/1981	1745	Wind	52		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	6/26/1981	1806	Wind	63		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/26/1981	1320	Tornado	0	F1	0	0	250000	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	1/14/1982	645	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	4/11/1982	5	Wind	70		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	7/2/1982	1300	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	3/24/1983	445	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	3/24/1983	445	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	6/13/1983	1400	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	7/7/1983	1557	Tornado	0	F1	0	0	250000	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	7/29/1983	1500	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	7/25/1984	1300	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	3/17/1985	330	Tornado	0	F3	2	45	25000000	0
SARASOTA CO.	5/3/1985	950	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	2500	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	8/23/1985	2020	Wind	67		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	10/31/1985	1055	Wind	52		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	11/1/1985	400	Wind	0		0	0	0	0

			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	3/14/1986	930	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	7/1/1987	1600	Wind	52		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	7/24/1987	1430	Wind	50		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/21/1987	1625	Tornado	0	F1	0	6	250000	0
SARASOTA CO.	4/30/1988	1245	Tornado	0	F1	0	0	250000	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	8/30/1988	1730	Wind	55		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	12/11/1988	1800	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	25000	0
SARASOTA CO.	5/28/1989	1330	Hail	1		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	5/29/1989	1625	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	25000	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	6/18/1989	1615	Wind	50		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/19/1989	1600	Hail	1.75		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	8/18/1989	1645	Wind	50		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	8/22/1989	1830	Wind	50		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	9/5/1989	1430	Wind	50		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	5/10/1990	530	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	6/7/1990	1730	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	7/1/1990	1200	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	7/1/1990	1205	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	7/10/1990	1520	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	7/11/1990	1300	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	7/14/1990	830	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	7/17/1990	1515	Tornado	0	F1	0	0	25000	0
SARASOTA CO.	7/25/1990	1350	Hail	1.25		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	9/11/1990	1425	Wind	52		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	1/19/1991	2246	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	4/25/1991	1400	Hail	0.75		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	5/16/1991	1240	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	5/17/1991	1630	Wind	0		0	0	0	0

			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	5/18/1991	1520	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	7/19/1991	1430	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	8/6/1991	1733	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	8/6/1991	1833	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	9/7/1991	1730	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	9/7/1991	1815	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	9/22/1991	1532	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	25000	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	2/5/1992	436	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	2/5/1992	1620	Hail	0.88		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	2/5/1992	1625	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	250	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	2/5/1992	1650	Wind	52		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	2/5/1992	1733	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/17/1992	1637	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	250	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/25/1992	906	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	2500	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	7/23/1992	1508	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/6/1992	1510	Hail	0.75		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	9/1/1992	1550	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	9/13/1992	1615	Wind	52		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	1/16/1993	600	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	2/22/1993	1645	Hail	1		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	3/13/1993	20	Wind	51		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	3/13/1993	47	Wind	0		0	0	5000	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	3/13/1993	210	Wind	71		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	4/5/1993	130	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	5000	0
SARASOTA CO.	4/5/1993	132	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	50000	0
SARASOTA CO.	4/5/1993	135	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	50000	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	5/28/1993	1510	Wind	69		0	0	50000	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/9/1993	1550	Hail	1		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/9/1993	1637	Hail	0.75		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/10/1993	1518	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/10/1993	1527	Hail	1		0	0	0	0

SARASOTA CO.	8/12/1993	1855	Hail	0.75		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	10/14/1993	800	Wind	0		0	0	50000	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	1/3/1994	1250	Wind	0		0	0	500	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/15/1994	1820	Hail	1.75		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	6/15/1994	1915	Wind	0		0	0	500000	0
SARASOTA CO.	7/16/1994	1605	Tornado	0	FO	0	0	50000	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	8/1/1994	1602	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	8/1/1994	1604	Wind	0		0	0	5000	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	8/2/1994	1643	Wind	0		0	0	500	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/10/1994	1430	Hail	1.75		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	8/10/1994	1546	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	8/10/1994	1623	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	10/13/1994	1045	Tornado	0	FO	0	0	50000	0
SARASOTA CO.	3/18/1995	1040	Hail	0.88		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	6/10/1995	1920	Wind	0		0	0	5000	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	7/14/1995	1559	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	7/14/1995	1559	Wind	0		0	0	1000	0
SARASOTA CO.	7/15/1995	1805	Hail	0.75		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/15/1995	1810	Hail	1.75		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	10/4/1995	1635	Wind	69		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	10/4/1995	1700	Wind	58		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	6/21/1996	1441	Wind			0	0	10000	0
SARASOTA CO.	7/6/1996	1445	Waterspout			0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	7/29/1996	1600	Wind	66		0	0	20000	0
SARASOTA CO.	7/29/1996	1600	Hail	0.75		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	7/29/1996	1600	Wind			0	0	10000	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/5/1996	1540	Hail	0.88		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/5/1996	1545	Lightning			0	1	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	8/23/1996	1530	Wind	52		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/23/1996	1545	Hail	0.75		0	0	0	0

SARASOTA CO.	8/23/1996	1554	Tornado		F0	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/23/1996	1619	Hail	0.88		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/23/1996	1705	Lightning			0	0	5000	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	10/7/1996	800	Tropical Storm	40		0	0	2680000	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	10/8/1996	200	Flood			0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	1/9/1997	1612	Tornado		F0	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	1/19/1997	200	Frost/Freeze			0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	3/14/1997	849	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	10000	0
SARASOTA CO.	4/23/1997	1220	Flood			0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	4/23/1997	1331	Wind	52		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	4/23/1997	1335	Wind			0	0	125000	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	4/23/1997	1410	Wind			0	0	1000	0
SARASOTA CO.	4/23/1997	1410	Tornado		F0	0	0	25000	0
SARASOTA CO.	4/23/1997	1430	Flood			0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	4/23/1997	1445	Wind			0	0	150000	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	4/23/1997	1535	Wind			0	0	50000	0
SARASOTA CO.	5/28/1997	1615	Hail	0.75		0	0	1000	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	5/28/1997	1630	Wind			0	0	1000	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/20/1997	1900	Lightning			0	0	185000	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/22/1997	1440	Hail	0.75		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/26/1997	1600	Hail	0.75		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	9/26/1997	1530	Flood			0	0	20000	0
SARASOTA CO.	9/27/1997	1030	Flash Flood			0	0	250000	0
SARASOTA CO.	10/31/1997	1200	Tornado		F0	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	10/31/1997	1205	Waterspout			0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	10/31/1997	1730	Waterspout			0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	11/13/1997	1300	Flood			0	0	100000	0
SARASOTA CO.	11/13/1997	1800	Flash Flood			0	0	2300000	0
SARASOTA CO.	12/5/1997	800	Flood			0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	12/13/1997	800	Flood			0	0	20000	0
SARASOTA CO.	12/13/1997	1300	Flash Flood			0	0	80000	0
SARASOTA CO.	1/1/1998	0	Flood			0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	1/16/1998	800	Flood			0	0	5000	0
SARASOTA CO.	1/23/1998	915	Tornado		F0	0	0	5000	0
SARASOTA CO.	1/23/1998	1000	Flood			0	0	250000	0
SARASOTA CO.	2/1/1998	0	Flood			0	0	10000	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	2/2/1998	1915	Wind			0	0	5000	0
SARASOTA CO.	2/17/1998	425	Waterspout			0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	2/17/1998	426	Tornado		F1	0	0	200000	0

			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	2/17/1998	430	Wind		0	0	4000	0
SARASOTA CO.	2/17/1998	500	Flood		0	0	40000	0
SARASOTA CO.	2/17/1998	800	Flood		0	0	200000	0
SARASOTA CO.	3/1/1998	0	Flood		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	3/1/1998	520	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	3/1/1998	545	Wind		0	0	5000	0
SARASOTA CO.	3/1/1998	600	Tornado	F1	0	0	500000	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	3/9/1998	20	Wind		0	0	60000	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	3/9/1998	35	Wind		0	0	42000	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	3/9/1998	40	Wind		0	0	5000	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	3/9/1998	115	Wind		0	0	25000	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	3/9/1998	130	Wind		0	0	75000	0
SARASOTA CO.	3/19/1998	800	Flood		0	0	200000	0
SARASOTA CO.	3/19/1998	2330	Flash Flood		0	0	500000	0
SARASOTA CO.	3/20/1998	1235	Hail	0.88	0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	3/20/1998	1303	Wind		0	0	60000	0
SARASOTA CO.	4/1/1998	0	Flood		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	5/4/1998	1430	Wind		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	5/4/1998	1430	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	5/4/1998	1500	Wind		0	1	10000	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	5/4/1998	1520	Wind		0	1	12000	0
SARASOTA CO.	7/9/1998	744	Waterspout		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	7/13/1998	1630	Flood		0	0	15000	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/9/1998	1630	Lightning		0	0	100000	0
			Hurricane					
SARASOTA (ZONE)	9/2/1998	1200	(Typhoon)		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	9/22/1998	800	Flood		0	0	1000	0
			Hurricane					
SARASOTA (ZONE)	9/25/1998	0	(Typhoon)		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	9/25/1998	1345	Wind		0	0	5000	0
SARASOTA CO.	10/1/1998	0	Flood		0	0	1000	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	11/4/1998	1200	Tropical Storm		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	12/26/1998	1105	Wind		1	0	30000	0
SARASOTA CO.	1/2/1999	2310	Tornado	F0	0	0	250000	0

SARASOTA CO.	1/2/1999	2311	Waterspout		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	1/2/1999	2358	Tornado	FO	0	0	350000	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	3/14/1999	1330	Wind		0	0	80000	0
SARASOTA CO.	5/19/1999	1430	Lightning		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	5/29/1999	1600	Lightning		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/3/1999	1606	Hail	1	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/5/1999	1500	Lightning		0	0	20000	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	6/5/1999	1507	Wind		0	0	5000	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/29/1999	818	Waterspout		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	7/2/1999	1545	Flood		0	0	25000	0
SARASOTA CO.	7/13/1999	1430	Lightning		0	1	0	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	7/18/1999	1635	Wind		0	0	5000	0
SARASOTA CO.	7/23/1999	816	Waterspout		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	8/12/1999	625	Wind		0	0	40000	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	8/16/1999	1830	Wind		0	0	5000	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/16/1999	2002	Tornado	FO	0	0	5000	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	8/17/1999	1515	Wind		0	0	20000	0
SARASOTA CO.	9/8/1999	700	Flood		0	0	25000	0
			Hurricane					
SARASOTA (ZONE)	9/14/1999	1200	(Typhoon)		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	9/18/1999	1730	Waterspout		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	9/20/1999	2100	Tropical Storm		0	0	100000	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	1/27/2000	600	Frost/Freeze		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	2/6/2000	400	Frost/Freeze		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	7/25/2000	1105	Waterspout		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/3/2000	1633	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/3/2000	1700	Hail	1.75	0	0	50000	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	8/9/2000	1530	Wind		0	0	100000	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	8/9/2000	1540	Wind		0	0	75000	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/12/2000	800	Flood		0	0	75000	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/23/2000	1640	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/24/2000	1729	Tornado	FO	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	9/17/2000	454	Tornado	FO	0	0	60000	0
			Hurricane					
SARASOTA (ZONE)	9/17/2000	500	(Typhoon)		0	0	1800000	0
SARASOTA CO.	9/17/2000	600	Flash Flood		0	0	100000	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	12/21/2000	100	Frost/Freeze		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	12/31/2000	200	Frost/Freeze		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	1/1/2001	200	Frost/Freeze		0	0	0	0

SARASOTA (ZONE)	1/4/2001	800	Frost/Freeze		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	1/5/2001	400	Frost/Freeze		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	1/10/2001	600	Frost/Freeze		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	3/4/2001	1126	Wind		0	0	150000	0
SARASOTA CO.	3/29/2001	1215	Waterspout		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	3/31/2001	1835	Hail	0.88	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	5/3/2001	1615	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	5/3/2001	1640	Hail	0.88	0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	6/5/2001	1500	Wind		0	0	5000	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/20/2001	1525	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/20/2001	1535	Tornado	F0	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/23/2001	900	Lightning		0	1	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	7/23/2001	1100	Flood		0	0	200000	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/9/2001	1626	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/18/2001	1615	Lightning		0	0	10000	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	9/14/2001	300	Tropical Storm		0	0	2000000	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	9/22/2001	1610	Wind		0	0	50000	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	9/22/2001	1620	Wind		0	0	5000	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	1/9/2002	300	Frost/Freeze		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	3/2/2002	1100	High Wind		0	0	2000	0
SARASOTA CO.	5/27/2002	1805	Hail	1.75	0	0	3000	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/2/2002	1300	Lightning		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	7/29/2002	1433	Wind	50	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/14/2002	1600	Lightning		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/20/2002	1645	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	11/16/2002	1100	Flash Flood		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	12/31/2002	2310	Tornado	F0	0	0	15000	0
			Extreme					
SARASOTA (ZONE)	1/24/2003	400	Cold/Wind Chill		0	0	0	0
			Extreme					
SARASOTA (ZONE)	1/25/2003	100	Cold/Wind Chill		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	3/10/2003	1944	Tornado	F0	0	0	150000	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	3/17/2003	1605	Wind	52	0	0	10000	5000
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	4/26/2003	140	Wind	55	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	5/19/2003	1705	Funnel Cloud		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	5/23/2003	738	Lightning		0	0	2000	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/15/2003	1657	Lightning		0	1	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	6/21/2003	245	Flood		0	0	9170000	0

SARASOTA CO.	6/22/2003	1300	Flash Flood		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	7/1/2003	0	Flood		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	7/26/2003	1540	Wind	55	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	8/5/2003	2245	Flood		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/8/2003	1415	Flash Flood		0	0	200000	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	9/1/2003	0	Flood		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	9/5/2003	1730	Flash Flood		0	0	30000	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	11/19/2003	900	Wind	40	0	0	5000	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	4/12/2004	443	Wind	58	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	4/12/2004	1140	High Wind	52	0	0	55000	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/8/2004	1549	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	7/4/2004	2100	Lightning		0	0	15000	0
SARASOTA CO.	7/4/2004	2130	Lightning		0	0	10000	0
			Hurricane					
SARASOTA (ZONE)	8/13/2004	1400	(Typhoon)		1	0	32400000	0
			Storm					
SARASOTA (ZONE)	9/15/2004	1200	Surge/Tide		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	9/25/2004	2200	Tropical Storm		0	0	6400000	0
			Storm					
SARASOTA (ZONE)	9/26/2004	1200	Surge/Tide		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	4/7/2005	1750	Wind	50	0	5	10000	0
SARASOTA CO.	5/4/2005	1600	Lightning		0	1	0	0
			Storm					
SARASOTA (ZONE)	7/10/2005	612	Surge/Tide		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/22/2005	1300	Lightning		0	0	2500	0
			Storm					
SARASOTA (ZONE)	8/28/2005	1000	Surge/Tide		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	10/24/2005	700	Tropical Storm		0	0	314000	0
SARASOTA CO.	2/4/2006	230	Lightning		0	0	230000	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	6/13/2006	30	Tropical Storm		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	7/17/2006	1757	Wind	50	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/11/2006	928	Tornado	F0	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/31/2006	800	Lightning		0	0	550000	0
SARASOTA CO.	5/17/2007	1641	Tornado	EFO	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	6/2/2007	500	Tropical Storm		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	7/24/2007	1320	Tornado	EFO	0	0	1000	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	1/3/2008	400	Frost/Freeze		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/24/2008	2020	Lightning		0	1	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/4/2008	1554	Hail	1	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	11/20/2008	800	Frost/Freeze		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	12/2/2008	330	Wind	43	0	0	5000	0

			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	1/13/2009	1500	Wind	43		0	1	1000	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	1/13/2009	1505	Wind	39		0	0	500	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	1/21/2009	2300	Frost/Freeze			0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	1/23/2009	300	Frost/Freeze			0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	2/5/2009	400	Frost/Freeze			0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	2/6/2009	600	Frost/Freeze			0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	6/17/2009	2011	Wind	53		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	6/18/2009	1700	Wind	56		0	0	50000	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/23/2009	2325	Tornado		EF1	0	0	350000	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	1/11/2010	200	Frost/Freeze			0	0	0	710000
SARASOTA (ZONE)	2/26/2010	600	Frost/Freeze			0	0	0	90000
SARASOTA CO.	7/29/2010	1345	Lightning			0	1	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	12/14/2010	2100	Frost/Freeze			0	0	0	440000
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	3/28/2011	230	Wind	52		0	0	25000	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	3/31/2011	1543	Wind	52		0	0	15000	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	1/4/2012	200	Frost/Freeze			0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	1/5/2012	0	Frost/Freeze			0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	1/15/2012	500	Frost/Freeze			0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	2/13/2012	800	Frost/Freeze			0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	5/24/2012	1740	Wind	60		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	5/25/2012	1954	Hail	1.75		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	6/24/2012	715	Wind	45		0	0	45000	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	6/24/2012	915	Wind	50		0	0	20000	0
			Storm						
SARASOTA (ZONE)	6/24/2012	1200	Surge/Tide			0	0	2300000	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	6/24/2012	1959	Wind	50		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	6/24/2012	2000	Wind	58		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/27/2012	0	Flood			0	0	250000	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	7/10/2012	1700	Wind	45		0	0	50000	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/27/2012	1700	Flood			0	0	20000	0
SARASOTA CO.	9/21/2012	1630	Funnel Cloud			0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	12/23/2012	0	Frost/Freeze			0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	2/18/2013	500	Frost/Freeze			0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	5/20/2013	1525	Hail	1.75		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/6/2013	1013	Tornado		EF0	0	0	10000	0

SARASOTA CO.	6/12/2013	1635	Hail	0.88	0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	5/14/2014	1630	Wind	35	0	0	2000	0
SARASOTA CO.	7/16/2014	1600	Lightning		1	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	1/24/2015	342	Tornado	EF0	0	0	20000	0
Totals:					5	78	97972000	1245000

Location	Date	Time	Type	Mag	F Scale	Deaths	Injuries	Property	Crop
								Damage	Damage
SARASOTA CO.	3/12/1951	1700	Tornado	0	F2	0	0	25000	0
SARASOTA CO.	9/23/1955	1555	Tornado	0		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	10/19/1958	230	Tornado	0	F1	0	0	25000	0
SARASOTA CO.	12/11/1958	445	Tornado	0	F1	0	1	25000	0
SARASOTA CO.	10/31/1960	1100	Thunderstorm	62		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	7/25/1963	1510	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	8/18/1963	1426	Wind	60		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	11/9/1968	1155	Tornado	0	F2	0	2	250000	0
SARASOTA CO.	11/9/1968	1210	Tornado	0	F1	0	0	250000	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	11/11/1968	1110	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	11/11/1968	1136	Tornado	0	F2	0	0	25000	0
SARASOTA CO.	3/25/1969	1150	Hail	1.75		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	5/16/1969	1930	Wind	61		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/13/1969	1645	Tornado	0	F2	0	0	2500	0
SARASOTA CO.	2/3/1970	635	Tornado	0	F2	0	0	250000	0
SARASOTA CO.	3/11/1970	1845	Tornado	0	F1	0	0	2500	0
SARASOTA CO.	7/12/1970	1245	Tornado	0	F1	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	7/12/1970	1245	Tornado	0	F1	0	0	25000	0
SARASOTA CO.	3/3/1971	1320	Tornado	0	F1	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	3/3/1971	1520	Tornado	0	F1	0	0	2500	0
SARASOTA CO.	7/6/1971	1800	Tornado	0	F1	0	0	250	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/29/1971	1650	Tornado	0	F1	0	0	250	0
SARASOTA CO.	9/10/1971	913	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	12/3/1971	900	Tornado	0	F1	0	0	25000	0
SARASOTA CO.	12/3/1971	1000	Tornado	0	F2	0	3	25000	0
SARASOTA CO.	12/3/1971	1100	Tornado	0	F2	0	0	25000	0
SARASOTA CO.	12/3/1971	1245	Tornado	0	F2	0	5	250000	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/11/1972	1515	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	4/7/1973	2301	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	250	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/19/1973	1412	Tornado	0	F1	0	0	2500000	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/22/1973	1245	Hail	0.75		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	9/22/1973	1400	Wind	50		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	3/23/1974	1600	Wind	55		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/26/1974	1735	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	25000	0
SARASOTA CO.	12/16/1974	1310	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	250	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	8/8/1975	1600	Wind	0		0	0	0	0

			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	8/9/1975	1630	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/26/1975	1615	Tornado	0	F1	0	0	25000	0
SARASOTA CO.	5/28/1976	1230	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	25000	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/27/1976	1750	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	2500	0
SARASOTA CO.	7/21/1976	1200	Hail	1.75		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	6/14/1977	1702	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	1/19/1978	1545	Tornado	0	F1	0	0	250000	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	5/4/1978	1200	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	5/4/1978	1400	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	5/28/1978	1520	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	2500	0
SARASOTA CO.	10/13/1978	1240	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	12/24/1978	1345	Tornado	0	F1	0	1	250000	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	4/7/1980	1330	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	8/31/1980	1530	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	6/25/1981	1745	Wind	52		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	6/26/1981	1806	Wind	63		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/26/1981	1320	Tornado	0	F1	0	0	250000	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	1/14/1982	645	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	4/11/1982	5	Wind	70		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	7/2/1982	1300	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	3/24/1983	445	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	3/24/1983	445	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	6/13/1983	1400	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	7/7/1983	1557	Tornado	0	F1	0	0	250000	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	7/29/1983	1500	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	7/25/1984	1300	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	3/17/1985	330	Tornado	0	F3	2	45	25000000	0
SARASOTA CO.	5/3/1985	950	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	2500	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	8/23/1985	2020	Wind	67		0	0	0	0

			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	10/31/1985	1055	Wind	52		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	11/1/1985	400	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	3/14/1986	930	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	7/1/1987	1600	Wind	52		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	7/24/1987	1430	Wind	50		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/21/1987	1625	Tornado	0	F1	0	6	250000	0
SARASOTA CO.	4/30/1988	1245	Tornado	0	F1	0	0	250000	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	8/30/1988	1730	Wind	55		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	12/11/1988	1800	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	25000	0
SARASOTA CO.	5/28/1989	1330	Hail	1		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	5/29/1989	1625	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	25000	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	6/18/1989	1615	Wind	50		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/19/1989	1600	Hail	1.75		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	8/18/1989	1645	Wind	50		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	8/22/1989	1830	Wind	50		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	9/5/1989	1430	Wind	50		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	5/10/1990	530	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	6/7/1990	1730	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	7/1/1990	1200	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	7/1/1990	1205	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	7/10/1990	1520	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	7/11/1990	1300	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	7/14/1990	830	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	7/17/1990	1515	Tornado	0	F1	0	0	25000	0
SARASOTA CO.	7/25/1990	1350	Hail	1.25		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	9/11/1990	1425	Wind	52		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	1/19/1991	2246	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	4/25/1991	1400	Hail	0.75		0	0	0	0

			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	5/16/1991	1240	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	5/17/1991	1630	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	5/18/1991	1520	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	7/19/1991	1430	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	8/6/1991	1733	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	8/6/1991	1833	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	9/7/1991	1730	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	9/7/1991	1815	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	9/22/1991	1532	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	25000	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	2/5/1992	436	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	2/5/1992	1620	Hail	0.88		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	2/5/1992	1625	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	250	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	2/5/1992	1650	Wind	52		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	2/5/1992	1733	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/17/1992	1637	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	250	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/25/1992	906	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	2500	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	7/23/1992	1508	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/6/1992	1510	Hail	0.75		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	9/1/1992	1550	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	9/13/1992	1615	Wind	52		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	1/16/1993	600	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	2/22/1993	1645	Hail	1		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	3/13/1993	20	Wind	51		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	3/13/1993	47	Wind	0		0	0	5000	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	3/13/1993	210	Wind	71		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	4/5/1993	130	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	5000	0
SARASOTA CO.	4/5/1993	132	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	50000	0
SARASOTA CO.	4/5/1993	135	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	50000	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	5/28/1993	1510	Wind	69		0	0	50000	0

SARASOTA CO.	8/9/1993	1550	Hail	1		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/9/1993	1637	Hail	0.75		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/10/1993	1518	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/10/1993	1527	Hail	1		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/12/1993	1855	Hail	0.75		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	10/14/1993	800	Wind	0		0	0	50000	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	1/3/1994	1250	Wind	0		0	0	500	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/15/1994	1820	Hail	1.75		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	6/15/1994	1915	Wind	0		0	0	500000	0
SARASOTA CO.	7/16/1994	1605	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	50000	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	8/1/1994	1602	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	8/1/1994	1604	Wind	0		0	0	5000	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	8/2/1994	1643	Wind	0		0	0	500	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/10/1994	1430	Hail	1.75		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	8/10/1994	1546	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	8/10/1994	1623	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	10/13/1994	1045	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	50000	0
SARASOTA CO.	3/18/1995	1040	Hail	0.88		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	6/10/1995	1920	Wind	0		0	0	5000	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	7/14/1995	1559	Wind	0		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	7/14/1995	1559	Wind	0		0	0	1000	0
SARASOTA CO.	7/15/1995	1805	Hail	0.75		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/15/1995	1810	Hail	1.75		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	10/4/1995	1635	Wind	69		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	10/4/1995	1700	Wind	58		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	6/21/1996	1441	Wind			0	0	10000	0
SARASOTA CO.	7/6/1996	1445	Waterspout			0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	7/29/1996	1600	Wind	66		0	0	20000	0
SARASOTA CO.	7/29/1996	1600	Hail	0.75		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	7/29/1996	1600	Wind			0	0	10000	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/5/1996	1540	Hail	0.88		0	0	0	0

SARASOTA CO.	8/5/1996	1545	Lightning			0	1	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	8/23/1996	1530	Wind	52		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/23/1996	1545	Hail	0.75		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/23/1996	1554	Tornado		F0	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/23/1996	1619	Hail	0.88		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/23/1996	1705	Lightning			0	0	5000	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	10/7/1996	800	Tropical Storm	40		0	0	2680000	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	10/8/1996	200	Flood			0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	1/9/1997	1612	Tornado		F0	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	1/19/1997	200	Frost/Freeze			0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	3/14/1997	849	Tornado	0	F0	0	0	10000	0
SARASOTA CO.	4/23/1997	1220	Flood			0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	4/23/1997	1331	Wind	52		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	4/23/1997	1335	Wind			0	0	125000	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	4/23/1997	1410	Wind			0	0	1000	0
SARASOTA CO.	4/23/1997	1410	Tornado		F0	0	0	25000	0
SARASOTA CO.	4/23/1997	1430	Flood			0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	4/23/1997	1445	Wind			0	0	150000	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	4/23/1997	1535	Wind			0	0	50000	0
SARASOTA CO.	5/28/1997	1615	Hail	0.75		0	0	1000	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	5/28/1997	1630	Wind			0	0	1000	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/20/1997	1900	Lightning			0	0	185000	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/22/1997	1440	Hail	0.75		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/26/1997	1600	Hail	0.75		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	9/26/1997	1530	Flood			0	0	20000	0
SARASOTA CO.	9/27/1997	1030	Flash Flood			0	0	250000	0
SARASOTA CO.	10/31/1997	1200	Tornado		F0	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	10/31/1997	1205	Waterspout			0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	10/31/1997	1730	Waterspout			0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	11/13/1997	1300	Flood			0	0	100000	0
SARASOTA CO.	11/13/1997	1800	Flash Flood			0	0	2300000	0
SARASOTA CO.	12/5/1997	800	Flood			0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	12/13/1997	800	Flood			0	0	20000	0
SARASOTA CO.	12/13/1997	1300	Flash Flood			0	0	80000	0
SARASOTA CO.	1/1/1998	0	Flood			0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	1/16/1998	800	Flood			0	0	5000	0
SARASOTA CO.	1/23/1998	915	Tornado		F0	0	0	5000	0
SARASOTA CO.	1/23/1998	1000	Flood			0	0	250000	0
SARASOTA CO.	2/1/1998	0	Flood			0	0	10000	0

			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	2/2/1998	1915	Wind		0	0	5000	0
SARASOTA CO.	2/17/1998	425	Waterspout		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	2/17/1998	426	Tornado	F1	0	0	200000	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	2/17/1998	430	Wind		0	0	4000	0
SARASOTA CO.	2/17/1998	500	Flood		0	0	40000	0
SARASOTA CO.	2/17/1998	800	Flood		0	0	200000	0
SARASOTA CO.	3/1/1998	0	Flood		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	3/1/1998	520	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	3/1/1998	545	Wind		0	0	5000	0
SARASOTA CO.	3/1/1998	600	Tornado	F1	0	0	500000	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	3/9/1998	20	Wind		0	0	60000	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	3/9/1998	35	Wind		0	0	42000	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	3/9/1998	40	Wind		0	0	5000	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	3/9/1998	115	Wind		0	0	25000	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	3/9/1998	130	Wind		0	0	75000	0
SARASOTA CO.	3/19/1998	800	Flood		0	0	200000	0
SARASOTA CO.	3/19/1998	2330	Flash Flood		0	0	500000	0
SARASOTA CO.	3/20/1998	1235	Hail	0.88	0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	3/20/1998	1303	Wind		0	0	60000	0
SARASOTA CO.	4/1/1998	0	Flood		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	5/4/1998	1430	Wind		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	5/4/1998	1430	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	5/4/1998	1500	Wind		0	1	10000	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	5/4/1998	1520	Wind		0	1	12000	0
SARASOTA CO.	7/9/1998	744	Waterspout		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	7/13/1998	1630	Flood		0	0	15000	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/9/1998	1630	Lightning		0	0	100000	0
			Hurricane					
SARASOTA (ZONE)	9/2/1998	1200	(Typhoon)		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	9/22/1998	800	Flood		0	0	1000	0
			Hurricane					
SARASOTA (ZONE)	9/25/1998	0	(Typhoon)		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	9/25/1998	1345	Wind		0	0	5000	0
SARASOTA CO.	10/1/1998	0	Flood		0	0	1000	0

SARASOTA (ZONE)	11/4/1998	1200	Tropical Storm		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	12/26/1998	1105	Wind		1	0	30000	0
SARASOTA CO.	1/2/1999	2310	Tornado	F0	0	0	250000	0
SARASOTA CO.	1/2/1999	2311	Waterspout		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	1/2/1999	2358	Tornado	F0	0	0	350000	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	3/14/1999	1330	Wind		0	0	80000	0
SARASOTA CO.	5/19/1999	1430	Lightning		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	5/29/1999	1600	Lightning		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/3/1999	1606	Hail	1	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/5/1999	1500	Lightning		0	0	20000	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	6/5/1999	1507	Wind		0	0	5000	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/29/1999	818	Waterspout		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	7/2/1999	1545	Flood		0	0	25000	0
SARASOTA CO.	7/13/1999	1430	Lightning		0	1	0	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	7/18/1999	1635	Wind		0	0	5000	0
SARASOTA CO.	7/23/1999	816	Waterspout		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	8/12/1999	625	Wind		0	0	40000	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	8/16/1999	1830	Wind		0	0	5000	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/16/1999	2002	Tornado	F0	0	0	5000	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	8/17/1999	1515	Wind		0	0	20000	0
SARASOTA CO.	9/8/1999	700	Flood		0	0	25000	0
			Hurricane					
SARASOTA (ZONE)	9/14/1999	1200	(Typhoon)		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	9/18/1999	1730	Waterspout		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	9/20/1999	2100	Tropical Storm		0	0	100000	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	1/27/2000	600	Frost/Freeze		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	2/6/2000	400	Frost/Freeze		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	7/25/2000	1105	Waterspout		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/3/2000	1633	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/3/2000	1700	Hail	1.75	0	0	50000	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	8/9/2000	1530	Wind		0	0	100000	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	8/9/2000	1540	Wind		0	0	75000	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/12/2000	800	Flood		0	0	75000	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/23/2000	1640	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/24/2000	1729	Tornado	F0	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	9/17/2000	454	Tornado	F0	0	0	60000	0
			Hurricane					
SARASOTA (ZONE)	9/17/2000	500	(Typhoon)		0	0	1800000	0

SARASOTA CO.	9/17/2000	600	Flash Flood		0	0	100000	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	12/21/2000	100	Frost/Freeze		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	12/31/2000	200	Frost/Freeze		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	1/1/2001	200	Frost/Freeze		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	1/4/2001	800	Frost/Freeze		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	1/5/2001	400	Frost/Freeze		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	1/10/2001	600	Frost/Freeze		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	3/4/2001	1126	Wind		0	0	150000	0
SARASOTA CO.	3/29/2001	1215	Waterspout		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	3/31/2001	1835	Hail	0.88	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	5/3/2001	1615	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	5/3/2001	1640	Hail	0.88	0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	6/5/2001	1500	Wind		0	0	5000	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/20/2001	1525	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/20/2001	1535	Tornado		F0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/23/2001	900	Lightning		0	1	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	7/23/2001	1100	Flood		0	0	200000	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/9/2001	1626	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/18/2001	1615	Lightning		0	0	10000	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	9/14/2001	300	Tropical Storm		0	0	2000000	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	9/22/2001	1610	Wind		0	0	50000	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	9/22/2001	1620	Wind		0	0	5000	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	1/9/2002	300	Frost/Freeze		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	3/2/2002	1100	High Wind		0	0	2000	0
SARASOTA CO.	5/27/2002	1805	Hail	1.75	0	0	3000	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/2/2002	1300	Lightning		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	7/29/2002	1433	Wind	50	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/14/2002	1600	Lightning		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/20/2002	1645	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	11/16/2002	1100	Flash Flood		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	12/31/2002	2310	Tornado		F0	0	15000	0
			Extreme					
SARASOTA (ZONE)	1/24/2003	400	Cold/Wind Chill		0	0	0	0
			Extreme					
SARASOTA (ZONE)	1/25/2003	100	Cold/Wind Chill		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	3/10/2003	1944	Tornado		F0	0	150000	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	3/17/2003	1605	Wind	52	0	0	10000	5000
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	4/26/2003	140	Wind	55	0	0	0	0

SARASOTA CO.	5/19/2003	1705	Funnel Cloud		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	5/23/2003	738	Lightning		0	0	2000	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/15/2003	1657	Lightning		0	1	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	6/21/2003	245	Flood		0	0	9170000	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/22/2003	1300	Flash Flood		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	7/1/2003	0	Flood		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	7/26/2003	1540	Wind	55	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	8/5/2003	2245	Flood		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/8/2003	1415	Flash Flood		0	0	200000	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	9/1/2003	0	Flood		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	9/5/2003	1730	Flash Flood		0	0	30000	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	11/19/2003	900	Wind	40	0	0	5000	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	4/12/2004	443	Wind	58	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	4/12/2004	1140	High Wind	52	0	0	55000	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/8/2004	1549	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	7/4/2004	2100	Lightning		0	0	15000	0
SARASOTA CO.	7/4/2004	2130	Lightning		0	0	10000	0
			Hurricane					
SARASOTA (ZONE)	8/13/2004	1400	(Typhoon)		1	0	32400000	0
			Storm					
SARASOTA (ZONE)	9/15/2004	1200	Surge/Tide		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	9/25/2004	2200	Tropical Storm		0	0	6400000	0
			Storm					
SARASOTA (ZONE)	9/26/2004	1200	Surge/Tide		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	4/7/2005	1750	Wind	50	0	5	10000	0
SARASOTA CO.	5/4/2005	1600	Lightning		0	1	0	0
			Storm					
SARASOTA (ZONE)	7/10/2005	612	Surge/Tide		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/22/2005	1300	Lightning		0	0	2500	0
			Storm					
SARASOTA (ZONE)	8/28/2005	1000	Surge/Tide		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	10/24/2005	700	Tropical Storm		0	0	314000	0
SARASOTA CO.	2/4/2006	230	Lightning		0	0	230000	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	6/13/2006	30	Tropical Storm		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	7/17/2006	1757	Wind	50	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/11/2006	928	Tornado	F0	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/31/2006	800	Lightning		0	0	550000	0
SARASOTA CO.	5/17/2007	1641	Tornado	EFO	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	6/2/2007	500	Tropical Storm		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	7/24/2007	1320	Tornado	EFO	0	0	1000	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	1/3/2008	400	Frost/Freeze		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/24/2008	2020	Lightning		0	1	0	0

SARASOTA CO.	8/4/2008	1554	Hail	1		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	11/20/2008	800	Frost/Freeze			0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	12/2/2008	330	Wind	43		0	0	5000	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	1/13/2009	1500	Wind	43		0	1	1000	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	1/13/2009	1505	Wind	39		0	0	500	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	1/21/2009	2300	Frost/Freeze			0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	1/23/2009	300	Frost/Freeze			0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	2/5/2009	400	Frost/Freeze			0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	2/6/2009	600	Frost/Freeze			0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	6/17/2009	2011	Wind	53		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	6/18/2009	1700	Wind	56		0	0	50000	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/23/2009	2325	Tornado		EF1	0	0	350000	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	1/11/2010	200	Frost/Freeze			0	0	0	710000
SARASOTA (ZONE)	2/26/2010	600	Frost/Freeze			0	0	0	90000
SARASOTA CO.	7/29/2010	1345	Lightning			0	1	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	12/14/2010	2100	Frost/Freeze			0	0	0	440000
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	3/28/2011	230	Wind	52		0	0	25000	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	3/31/2011	1543	Wind	52		0	0	15000	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	1/4/2012	200	Frost/Freeze			0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	1/5/2012	0	Frost/Freeze			0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	1/15/2012	500	Frost/Freeze			0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	2/13/2012	800	Frost/Freeze			0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	5/24/2012	1740	Wind	60		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	5/25/2012	1954	Hail	1.75		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	6/24/2012	715	Wind	45		0	0	45000	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	6/24/2012	915	Wind	50		0	0	20000	0
			Storm						
SARASOTA (ZONE)	6/24/2012	1200	Surge/Tide			0	0	2300000	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	6/24/2012	1959	Wind	50		0	0	0	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	6/24/2012	2000	Wind	58		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/27/2012	0	Flood			0	0	250000	0
			Thunderstorm						
SARASOTA CO.	7/10/2012	1700	Wind	45		0	0	50000	0
SARASOTA CO.	8/27/2012	1700	Flood			0	0	20000	0
SARASOTA CO.	9/21/2012	1630	Funnel Cloud			0	0	0	0

SARASOTA (ZONE)	12/23/2012	0	Frost/Freeze		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA (ZONE)	2/18/2013	500	Frost/Freeze		0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	5/20/2013	1525	Hail	1.75	0	0	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	6/6/2013	1013	Tornado		EFO	0	0	10000
SARASOTA CO.	6/12/2013	1635	Hail	0.88		0	0	0
			Thunderstorm					
SARASOTA CO.	5/14/2014	1630	Wind	35		0	0	2000
SARASOTA CO.	7/16/2014	1600	Lightning			1	0	0
SARASOTA CO.	1/24/2015	342	Tornado		EFO	0	0	20000

Totals:						5	78	97972000 1245000

Appendix K: Florida LMS Crosswalk/Review Tool

LOCAL MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW TOOL

The Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool demonstrates how the Local Mitigation Plan meets the regulation in 44 CFR §201.6 and offers States and FEMA Mitigation Planners an opportunity to provide feedback to the community.

- The Regulation Checklist provides a summary of FEMA's evaluation of whether the Plan has addressed all requirements.
- The Plan Assessment identifies the plan's strengths as well as documents areas for future improvement.
- The Multi-jurisdiction Summary Sheet is an optional worksheet that can be used to document how each jurisdiction met the requirements of the each Element of the Plan (Planning Process; Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment; Mitigation Strategy; Plan Review, Evaluation, and Implementation; and Plan Adoption).

The FEMA Mitigation Planner must reference this Local Mitigation Plan Review Guide when completing the Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool.

Jurisdiction: Sarasota	Title of Plan: Sarasota LMS July 2015 Update	Date of Plan: 7/14/2015
Local Point of Contact: Edward McCrane	Address: 6050 Porter Way, Suite 150, Sarasota, FL	
Title: Sarasota County Emergency Management Chief		
Agency: Sarasota County Emergency Management		
Phone Number: 941-861-5495	E-Mail: emccrane@scgov.net	

State Reviewer: Alexander Falcone/ Jamie Leigh Price	Title: Mitigation Planner/ Lead Mitigation	Date: 8/3/2015, 9/25/15, 10/15/15
Date Received by FDEM	7/16/2015, 9/10/15, 10/5/15	
Plan Not Approved	8/3/15, 9/25/15	
Plan Approvable Pending Adoption	10/16/15	
Plan Approved		

FEMA Reviewer:	Title:	Date:
Date Received in FEMA Region IV	7/16/15	
Plan Not Approved		
Plan Approvable Pending Adoption	10/16/15	
Plan Approved		

SECTION 1:

REGULATION CHECKLIST

INSTRUCTIONS: The Regulation Checklist must be completed by FEMA. The purpose of the Checklist is to identify the location of relevant or applicable content in the Plan by Element/sub-element and to determine if each requirement has been 'Met' or 'Not Met.' The 'Required Revisions' summary at the bottom of each Element must be completed by FEMA to provide a clear explanation of the revisions that are required for plan approval. Required revisions must be explained for each plan sub-element that is 'Not Met.' Sub-elements should be referenced in each summary by using the appropriate numbers (A1, B3, etc.), where applicable. Requirements for each Element and sub-element are described in detail in this Plan Review Guide in Section 4, Regulation Checklist.

1. REGULATION CHECKLIST		Location in Plan		Met	Not Met
Regulation (44CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)		(section and/or page number)			
ELEMENT A. PLANNING PROCESS					
A1. Does the Plan document the planning process, including how it was prepared and who was involved in the process for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(1))	Section 1, page 4, 7-8; Appendix F	X			
A2. Does the Plan document an opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, agencies that have the authority to regulate development as well as other interests to be involved in the planning process? (Requirement §201.6(b)(2))	Section 1, page 8 ; Appendix F	X			
A3. Does the Plan document how the public was involved in the planning process during the drafting stage? (Requirement §201.6(b)(1))	Section 1, page 9 and Appendix F	X			
A4. Does the Plan describe the review and incorporation of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information? (Requirement §201.6(b)(3))	Section 1, page 9	X			
A5. Is there discussion of how the community(ies) will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(iii))	Section 5, page 50 and Appendix I	X			
A6. Is there a description of the method and schedule for keeping the plan current (monitoring, evaluating and updating the mitigation plan within a 5-year cycle)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(i))	Section 5 page 46-47	X			
ELEMENT A: REQUIRED REVISIONS					

1. REGULATION CHECKLIST		Location in Plan	Met	Not Met
Regulation (44CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)		(section and/or page number)		
ELEMENT B. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT				
B1. Does the Plan include a description of the type, location, and extent of all natural hazards that can affect each jurisdiction(s)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))	Section 3 page 15-40; Table 9	X		
B2. Does the Plan include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))	Section 3 page 15-40; Table 9; Appendix J	X		
B3. Is there a description of each identified hazard's impact on the community as well as an overall summary of the community's vulnerability for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))	Section 3 page 15-40; Tables 9-9C, 10	X		
B4. Does the Plan address NFIP insured structures within the jurisdiction that have been repetitively damaged by floods? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))	Section 3, page 25	X		
ELEMENT B: REQUIRED REVISIONS				
ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY				
C1. Does the plan document each jurisdiction's existing authorities, policies, programs and resources and its ability to expand on and improve these existing policies and programs? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3))	Section 5, page 48-50, Annexes A-E, Appendix L	X		
C2. Does the Plan address each jurisdiction's participation in the NFIP and continued compliance with NFIP requirements, as appropriate? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(ii))	Section 4, page 42 - 48	X		
C3. Does the Plan include goals to reduce/avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(i))	Section 4, page 41-42	X		
C4. Does the Plan identify and analyze a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects for each jurisdiction being considered to reduce the effects of hazards, with emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(ii))	Appendix D	X		
C5. Does the Plan contain an action plan that describes how the actions identified will be prioritized (including cost benefit review), implemented, and administered by each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iv)); (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iii))	Appendix C	X		
C6. Does the Plan describe a process by which local governments will integrate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms, such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(ii))	Section 5, page 48-50, Annexes A-E, Appendix L	X		
ELEMENT C: REQUIRED REVISIONS				

1. REGULATION CHECKLIST		Location in Plan	
Regulation (44CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)	(section and/or page number)	Met	Not Met
ELEMENT D. PLAN REVIEW, EVALUATION, AND IMPLEMENTATION (applicable to plan updates only)			
D1. Was the plan revised to reflect changes in development? (Requirement §201.6(d)(3))	Section 3, page 26, Executive Summary	X	
D2. Was the plan revised to reflect progress in local mitigation efforts? (Requirement §201.6(d)(3))	Appendices D & E	X	
D3. Was the plan revised to reflect changes in priorities? (Requirement §201.6(d)(3))	Sections 1 & 2	X	
ELEMENT D: REQUIRED REVISIONS			
ELEMENT E. PLAN ADOPTION			
E1. Does the Plan include documentation that the plan has been formally adopted by the governing body of the jurisdiction requesting approval? (Requirement §201.6(c)(5))	Section 6, page 51: Pending FEMA approval		X
E2. For multi-jurisdictional plans, has each jurisdiction requesting approval of the plan documented formal plan adoption? (Requirement §201.6(c)(5))	Section 6, page 51: Pending FEMA approval		X
ELEMENT E: REQUIRED REVISIONS			
E1 & E2: • The plan must include documentation of plan adoption, usually a resolution by the governing body or other authority. • If adopted after FEMA review, adoption must take place within one calendar year of receipt of FEMA's "Approvable Pending Adoption". • Every jurisdiction that is included in the plan must have its governing body adopt the plan, even when a regional agency has the authority to prepare such plans. (For additional information, please see the "Local Mitigation Plan Review Guide", Element E: Plan Adoption dated October 1, 2011, Pages 28-29).			
ELEMENT F. ADDITIONAL STATE REQUIREMENTS			
F1.			
F2.			
ELEMENT F: REQUIRED REVISIONS			

SECTION 2:

PLAN ASSESSMENT

INSTRUCTIONS: The purpose of the Plan Assessment is to offer the local community more comprehensive feedback to the community on the quality and utility of the plan in a narrative format. The audience for the Plan Assessment is not only the plan developer/local community planner, but also elected officials, local departments and agencies, and others involved in implementing the Local Mitigation Plan. The Plan Assessment must be completed by FEMA. The Assessment is an opportunity for FEMA to provide feedback and information to the community on: 1) suggested improvements to the Plan; 2) specific sections in the Plan where the community has gone above and beyond minimum requirements; 3) recommendations for plan implementation; and 4) ongoing partnership(s) and information on other FEMA programs, specifically RiskMAP and Hazard Mitigation Assistance programs. The Plan Assessment is divided into two sections:

1. Plan Strengths and Opportunities for Improvement
2. Resources for Implementing Your Approved Plan

Plan Strengths and Opportunities for Improvement is organized according to the plan Elements listed in the Regulation Checklist. Each Element includes a series of italicized bulleted items that are suggested topics for consideration while evaluating plans, but it is not intended to be a comprehensive list. FEMA Mitigation Planners are not required to answer each bullet item, and should use them as a guide to paraphrase their own written assessment (2-3 sentences) of each Element.

The Plan Assessment must not reiterate the required revisions from the Regulation Checklist or be regulatory in nature, and should be open-ended and to provide the community with suggestions for improvements or recommended revisions. The recommended revisions are suggestions for improvement and are not required to be made for the Plan to meet Federal regulatory requirements. The italicized text should be deleted once FEMA has added comments regarding strengths of the plan and potential improvements for future plan revisions. It is recommended that the Plan Assessment be a short synopsis of the overall strengths and weaknesses of the Plan (no longer than two pages), rather than a complete recap section by section.

Resources for Implementing Your Approved Plan provides a place for FEMA to offer information, data sources and general suggestions on the overall plan implementation and maintenance process. Information on other possible sources of assistance including, but not limited to, existing publications, grant funding or training opportunities, can be provided. States may add state and local resources, if available.

A. Plan Strengths and Opportunities for Improvement

This section provides a discussion of the strengths of the plan document and identifies areas where these could be improved beyond minimum requirements.

Element A: Planning Process

Strengths:

The table identifying jurisdictions as new, continuing, or no longer is very helpful for tracking purposes. The plan included several descriptions of public involvement including the process, the website, social media and community meetings and outreach.

Opportunities for Improvement:

Continue to document the planning process moving forward. Invite more stakeholders to be involved throughout the process as you have with the school board and hospital.

Element B: Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment

Strengths:

The hazard profile section of the plan is organized and all information is present. Hazards are properly omitted when necessary.

Opportunities for Improvement:

Look at the overall list of hazards and consider revising it, there is a lot of duplication throughout. (For example, wind is profiled in two places.) Be sure to document occurrences over the next 5 years for inclusion in the plan. This section could be greatly improved for the next update.

Element C: Mitigation Strategy

Strengths:

The project prioritization criteria was thorough, the notes explaining the columns on the list were very helpful. The list is short and to the point, this leads to a very effective strategy. Including the School Board and Hospitals in the area show a well rounded community approach. A list of other plans, as well as excerpts from those plans, was provided. Further, the description of the integration process is very detailed.

Opportunities for Improvement:

Keep track of these projects and be sure to keep their status updated, mark when they are complete, and add new ones to continue mitigating your area.

Element D: Plan Update, Evaluation, and Implementation (Plan Updates Only)

Strengths:

The plan was clearly updated, the meetings showing LMS comments were very helpful. This schedule is very detailed and easy to follow. The joint public outreach strategy is very detailed.

Opportunities for Improvement:

It would be helpful to update the dates in the update table on page 47-48 to reflect future dates for the next update. Be sure to continue to monitor the plan annually through the 27P-22 process.

B. Resources for Implementing Your Approved Plan

The State of Florida Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan lists a number of funding and educational/training resources available to communities (<http://www.floridadisaster.org/Mitigation/State/Index.htm>). We list a number of federal and state resources here:

- o The FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance provides funding opportunities for pre- and post-disaster mitigation through:
 - o The Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Grant Program which provides funds on an annual basis for mitigation planning and mitigation project implementation prior to a disaster. For additional information on the PDM visit (www.fema.gov/pre-disaster-mitigation-grant-program).
 - o The Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program which provides funds on an annual basis so that communities can take measures to reduce or eliminate risk of flood damage to buildings insured under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). For additional information on the FMA visit (www.floridadisaster.org/mitigation/FMAP/index.htm)
 - o Additional tools regarding flood insurance, through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) administered by FEMA is available at (https://www.floodsmart.gov/floodsmart/pages/partner/tools_resources.jsp)
- Technical assistance to retrieve flood hazard information specific to your planning area is available through the FEMA Flood Map Service Center (<http://msc.fema.gov/portal>).
- o For assistance after a Presidential disaster declaration, consider the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) which assists in implementing long-term hazard mitigation measures in accordance with State, Tribal and local priorities. The HMGP is offered to both public and individual assistance. For additional information on the HMGP visit (<http://www.floridadisaster.org/Mitigation/Hazard/>)
- o For assistance during the immediate repair phase following disaster events consider Hazard Mitigation Funding under the Public Assistance (PA) Grant Program which funds cost-effective mitigation efforts in repairing disaster-damaged public facilities. Additional information may be found at (<https://www.fema.gov/public-assistance-local-state-tribal-and-non-profit>)
- o For the mitigation, management, and control of fires on publicly or private owned forests or grasslands consider the Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) Program which is initiated at the request for assistance to the FEMA Regional Director at the time a “threat of major disaster” exists. The FMAG provides a 75 percent Federal cost share with the State paying the remaining 25 percent of costs. Additional information on the FMAG may be found here (<https://www.fema.gov/fire-management-assistance-grant-program>)
- o For assistance with how to better integrate the LMS with other plans, see FEMA’s Plan Integration document

http://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1440522008134-ddb097cc285bf741986b48fdcef31c6e/R3_Plan_Integration_0812_508.pdf

o State resources are additionally available through

o Residential Construction Mitigation Program (RCMP) through the Florida Division of Emergency Management which receives funding from the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Trust Fund. A significant portion of the funding is to be used to improve the wind resistance of residences through loans, subsidies, grants demonstration projects, direct assistance, and cooperative programs with local and federal governments. For additional information on the RCMP visit (<http://www.floridadisaster.org/mitigation/rcmp/>)

o Any smaller communities may be eligible for the Florida Small Cities Community Development Block Grant. This program provides federal funding for low income housing rehabilitation and community development. For additional information on this program visit (<http://www.floridajobs.org/community-planning-and-development/assistance-for-governments-and-organizations/florida-small-cities-community-development-block-grant-program>)

o Fire Wise Communities provides information and links to resources for wildfire mitigation (www.firewise.org). The program provides resources on defensible space, construction tools/materials, and preparation for wildfire season.

MULTI-JURISDICTION SUMMARY SHEET

INSTRUCTIONS: For multi-jurisdictional plans, a Multi-jurisdiction Summary Spreadsheet may be completed by listing each participating jurisdiction, which required Elements for each jurisdiction were 'Met' or 'Not Met,' and when the adoption resolutions were received. This Summary Sheet does not imply that a mini-plan be developed for each jurisdiction; it should be used as an optional worksheet to ensure that each jurisdiction participating in the Plan has been documented and has met the requirements for those Elements (A through E).

MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL SUMMARY SHEET							
#	Jurisdiction Name (County to fill in)	Type of Jurisdiction (school board, non-profit, special district, city, town, etc.)	Requirements Met (Y/N)				
			A. Planning Process	B. Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment	C. Mitigation Strategy	D. Plan Review, Evaluation & Implementation	E. Plan Adoption
1	North Port	City	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
2	Sarasota	City	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
3	Venice	City	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
4	Sarasota	County	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
5	Sarasota County Schools	School District	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
6	Sarasota Memorial	Hospital	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
7	Longboat Key	Town	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							

Appendix L: Local Plan Integration

CONSERVATION AND COASTAL MANAGEMENT ELEMENT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF SECTIONS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. NATURAL RESOURCES	5
A. INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS	5
B. COMMERCIAL MINERAL EXTRACTION	6
C. SOIL EROSION PROBLEMS	6
D. FLORA AND FAUNA HABITATS	7
II. KNOWN POLLUTION PROBLEMS	9
III. SHORELINE USE CONFLICT	10
A. WATER RECREATION VERSUS DRAINAGE	10
B. URBANIZATION VERSUS THE NATURAL SETTING	11
C. PRIVATIZATION VERSUS PUBLIC ACCESS	11
D. ACTIVE RECREATION VERSUS PASSIVE RECREATION	13
IV. NEED FOR WATER-DEPENDENT VERSUS WATER-RELATED SITES	13
V. THE ECONOMIC BASE	13
VI. HISTORIC RESOURCES	14
VII. INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS OF ESTUARINE POLLUTION CONDITIONS	14
VIII. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	17
A. NATURAL DISASTER PLANNING	17
1. Hurricane Vulnerability Zone	17
2. Hurricane Evacuation	18

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF SECTIONS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
VIII. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	
A. NATURAL DISASTER PLANNING	
3. Hurricane Shelter Needs	24
4. Shelter Space Available	25
5. Specialized Population Needs	25
B. POST DISASTER REDEVELOPMENT	26
1. Existing Land Uses	27
2. Structures with a History of Repeated Damage	27
3. Coastal Shore Protection Structures	27
C. INFRASTRUCTURE IN COASTAL HIGH HAZARD AREAS	28
IX. BEACH AND DUNE SYSTEMS	28
A. BACKGROUND	28
B. EROSION CONTROL ALTERNATIVES	29
C. RESTORATION AND RENOURISHMENT ACTIVITIES	31
D. FUTURE MAINTENANCE	32
X. PUBLIC ACCESS ACTIVITIES	33

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table</u>	<u>Page</u>
1 State and Federally Listed Species of the Longboat Key Area	8
2A Clearance and Evacuation Time (Southern Route)	20
2B Clearance and Evacuation Time (Northern Route)	20
3 Shelter Distribution for the Town of Longboat Key	24
4 Beach Nourishment Project Details	33

APPENDIX

<u>List of Figures</u>	<u>Page</u>
1 Location	35
2 Environmental Features	36
3 Water-Dependent Uses	37
4 Water-Related Uses	38
5 Evacuation Routes	39
6 High Hazard Zones	40
7 Shoreline Structures	41
8 Beach Nourishment Areas	42
9 Borrow Areas	43
10 Public Access	44

CONSERVATION AND COASTAL MANAGEMENT

I. NATURAL RESOURCES

A. INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

The entire eastern shoreline of Longboat Key (Figure 1) lies along Sarasota Bay, with its western shoreline consisting entirely of gulf frontage. Longboat Pass defines the northern limits of the Town, while New Pass is considered the southern limits. Prior to development, Longboat Key was an overwash barrier island consisting of a fore and back beach, and a coastal ridge. Many of the typical estuarine communities were in evidence, yet due to extreme development pressures, very little, if any, of the natural ecosystems of Longboat Key remain today. Longboat Key has essentially reached build-out in terms of future development opportunities. Open Space and Conservation Areas on, or adjacent to, Longboat Key have been designated previously in past planning efforts. These Conservation Areas are limited to the following:

1. All tidally influenced water bodies connected to and including Sarasota Bay, along the eastern, northern and southern shorelines of Longboat Key; Sarasota Bay, classified by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) as an Outstanding Florida Water (OFW), consisting of Class II and Class III areas;
2. Gulf of Mexico beach areas, along the western shoreline of Longboat Key, waterward of the designated Erosion Control Line (ECL);
3. Longboat Key named features including Buttonwood Harbor and Millar Bay areas;
4. Sarasota Bay island preserves known as the Town Islands (State Wilderness Area);
5. Joan M. Durante Park;
6. Quick Point Nature Preserve;
7. Sister Keys; and,
8. Greer Island Beach Park.

These areas are depicted in Figure 2, Environmental Features, along with remnant wetland fringes (designated as Open Space) and constitute the last remaining non-developed areas of Longboat Key (see Recreation and Open Space Element). There are no significant riverine systems existing on the barrier island that delineates Longboat Key. The only lakes existing are small stormwater treatment systems that were co-utilized for fill purposes in order to raise the building pad elevations for flood protection.

The Town has adopted Conservation-Coastal Policy 1.7.3 (and Transportation Policy 1.9.3), which directs that exotics, specifically, Australian Pines (*Casuarina equisetifolia*) be removed where they threaten evacuation routes or utility locations. Further, the Town has adopted a local ordinance that refunds homeowner's for the removal of up to three Australian Pines annually. The Australian Pine habitats shown on Figure 2 are depicted to indicate the concentration of seed sources which must be removed.

Longboat Key is considered an urban setting with limited natural ecosystems. From this perspective, environmental impact assessments for those remaining natural systems should primarily focus on urban stormwater runoff quality and, to a lesser extent, on associated water quality impacts from ongoing recreational boating activity. These will be further discussed in the following sections.

B. COMMERCIAL MINERAL EXTRACTION

There are no known commercial mineral mining or extraction activities presently underway on Longboat Key. No future related activity is expected to occur.

C. SOIL EROSION PROBLEMS

The principal soil erosion issue in the Town of Longboat Key is beach movement typical of a barrier island. The degree of past upland development has generally precluded significant other surface soil erosion, although localized silt transport into canals and other surface water does occur. The entire gulf shoreline of the Town has been designated as critically eroded by the FDEP. Fore beach movement, by means of longshore and off-shore sand transport, is a natural process caused by seasonal changes in winds and currents, exacerbated during time of storms. On many developed barrier islands such as Longboat Key, this natural sand accretion and erosion process was altered by human intervention in the form of shoreline armoring (e.g., revetments, seawalls, rip-rap, etc.). Current scientific opinion points to these armoring attempts as the cause for accelerated erosion along barrier island shorelines. While armoring a section of shoreline may temporarily alleviate erosion in that particular area, the natural longshore transport process is interrupted, thus causing erosional imbalances along the coastline.

Numerous armoring structures were built over the years, on both the gulf and Sarasota Bay sides of Longboat Key, resulting in varying levels of success. Residents, particularly those living along the gulf were greatly concerned with beach erosion and storm vulnerability. This concern prompted the establishment of a Beach Renourishment Funding Committee, studies assessing beach erosion (1982, USACE), an Erosion Prevention District (1987), and two special taxing districts to address beach erosion (1992). The resulting initial restoration and continued maintenance renourishment of the gulf beach is more fully described in Section IX. Stormwater run-off as a result of island development has not caused chronic erosional problems.

D. FLORA AND FAUNA HABITATS

Given the known habitats existing on Longboat Key, while taking into account the degree to which the barrier island has been developed, a comprehensive listing of flora and fauna species occurring or likely to occur on Longboat Key was developed. On Table 1, each species is listed with the expected habitat in which it can be found. The following existing habitats of Longboat Key were utilized:

FB	Fore Beach
BB	Back Beach
CR	Coastal Ridge
NEC	Naturalized Exotic Community
PF	Pine Forest
HF	Hardwood Forest
TM	Tidal Marsh/Flats
TS	Tidal Swamps
GBW	Gulf / Bay Waters
SG	Seagrass Beds

TABLE 1
STATE AND FEDERALLY LISTED SPECIES OF THE LONGBOAT KEY AREA

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat(s)	FNAI	FWCC	USFWS
REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS					
American alligator	<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	TM/TS		SSC	T
Loggerhead Turtle	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	FB/BB	S3 ¹	T	T
Green turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	FB/BB	S2 ¹	E	E
American crocodile	<i>Crocodylus acutus</i>	TM/TS/SG		E	T ⁴
Leatherback turtle	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	FB/BB	S3 ¹	E	E
Hawksbill Turtle	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	FB/BB	S1 ³	E	E
Gopher tortoise	<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	CR/NEC/PF/HF	S3 ³	SSC	
Kemp’s Ridley turtle	<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	FB/BB	S3 ²	E	E
Gopher frog	<i>Rana capito</i>	CR/NEC/PF/HF		SSC	
Eastern Indigo Snake	<i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i>	CR/NEC/PF/HF	S2 ³	T	T
FISH					
Smalltooth sawfish	<i>Pristis pectinata</i>	GBW			E
Gulf Sturgeon	<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi</i>	GBW	S2 ³	SSC	T
MAMMALS					
West Indian Manatee	<i>Trichechus manatus latirostris</i>	GBW/SG	S2 ¹	E	E/CH
Florida Mouse	<i>Peromyscus floridanus</i>	CR/NEC/PF/HF		SSC	
BIRDS					
Roseate spoonbill	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>	TM/TS		SSC	
Snowy Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	TM/FB		T	
Piping Plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	TM/FB	S2 ³	T	T
Little blue heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	TM/TS		SSC	
Snowy egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	TM/TS		SSC	
Tricolored heron	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	TM/TS		SSC	
Arctic peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>	All*		E	
Southeastern American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius paulus</i>	All*		T	
American oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus palliatus</i>	TM/FB/BB		SSC	
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	All*	S3 ²	T	
Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	TM/TS/GBW/SG		SSC	
Black Skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>	GBW/FB/BB	S3 ¹	SSC	
Least Tern	<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	GBW/FB/BB	S3 ¹	T	
Roseate Tern	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	GBW/FB/BB		T	
Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	TM/TS	S2 ²	E	E
Reddish Egret	<i>Egretta refescens</i>	TM/TS		SSC	
Common NameScientific Name		Habitat(s)	Status		
			FNAI	FDACS	USFWS
PLANTS					
Aboriginal Prickly Apple	<i>Harrisia aboriginum</i>	TS/CR/BB	S1 ³	E	
Sanibel lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis pectinacea var. tracyi</i>	BB/CR	S1 ²	E	
Nodding Pinweed	<i>Lechea cernua</i>	BB/CR/NEC	S3 ³	T	
Beach-creeper	<i>Emodea littoralis</i>	BB/CR/NEC		T	
Florida coontie	<i>Zamia floridana</i>	PF/HF/NEC/CR		CE	

Sources: Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) <http://www.fnai.org>. Query results obtained August 23, 2007. *Florida’s Endangered Species, Threatened Species, and Species of Special Concern*. Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), June 2006. *Federally Listed & Candidate Species in Sarasota and Manatee Counties, Florida*. <http://www.fws.gov>. Updated July 18, 2007. *Notes on Florida’s Endangered and Threatened Plants*. FDACS, 2003.

- Key:
¹ Observation record from Florida Natural Areas Inventory (documented on LBK).
² Observation record from Florida Natural Areas Inventory (likely on LBK).
³ Observation record from Florida Natural Areas Inventory (potentially on LBK).
⁴ Last documented in 1953 (FWS, 2007)
* Winter visitor

E	Endangered	T	Threatened
T	Threatened	FWCC	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
SSC	Species of Special Concern	USFWS	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
CE	Commercially Exploited	FDACS	FL Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
S1	Critically Imperiled in Florida (<1000)	S2	Imperiled in Florida (< 3000)
		S3	Either very rare or found in a restricted range in Florida

II. KNOWN POLLUTION PROBLEMS

Several factors dictate the nature of potential estuarine pollution on Longboat Key. Future construction is limited primarily to residential development. Many of the earlier residential developments on Longboat Key (prior to 1970) were constructed at a period in time when stormwater quality treatment controls were not required to be incorporated into a project's overall design. Thus, on the island urban stormwater run-off controls were not developed to optimal conditions. It is not known what percentage of the island was developed without stormwater quality controls. In the mid-1970's, the entire island was placed under a central sewage collection system, with treatment taking place on mainland Manatee County. Additionally, it was during this period of time that water quality and quantity controls were beginning to become required of Longboat Key development.

Along with the residential component of Longboat Key, tourism and recreation make up another major segment of island development. Figure 3 depicts three commercial marinas, one public mooring area, and four private marinas. Other than urban stormwater run-off, boating related pollution rates highly in terms of threatening estuarine health and productivity, providing a persistent threat to the surrounding water bodies' flora and fauna species. Boat densities, compounded by poor bay circulatory patterns, can lead to a build up of pollutants over time. A key to correcting these problems is the utilization of best management practices at the boat harborages. For example, strict rules and ordinances need to be implemented for prohibiting the discharge of any wastes into the waters of a facility. Sewage pump-out stations should be required for all in-water moorings. Additionally, any required maintenance dredging of canals or similar areas for navigational purposes should include the use of turbidity screens in order to keep sediments from unnecessarily fouling ambient water quality.

In addition to water quality controls, adverse flora and fauna impacts can result from boating. Seagrass bed prop dredging can occur as a result of taking boats over the shallower grass flats, along with the potential damage of boating impacts on manatees. The manatee "boat kills" in the bay waters off of Longboat Key have not occurred to the same degree as areas to the south. The potential remains great if education and boater caution are not exercised. Sarasota County and Longboat Key recently adopted manatee protection plan ordinances to further protect the manatees.

Longboat Key continues to concentrate on urban stormwater run-off and boating-induced water quality programs as primary areas of concern. Future adverse environmental impacts may be held to a minimum if proper water quality best management practices are applied to the Town's designated conservation areas. Current state water quality controls and strict maintenance and monitoring programs should continue to be utilized for all future Longboat Key development.

In addition to pollution, a phenomenon that continues to adversely affect Longboat Key is red tide. Red tide is the result of massive multiplication (or "bloom") of tiny, single-celled algae called *Karenia brevis* (K. brevis) usually found in warm saltwater, but which can exist at lower temperatures. It is a natural phenomenon. In high concentrations, K. brevis may create a brownish-red sheen on the surface of the water; in other instances, it may look yellow-green, or may not be visible at all. Although not scientifically confirmed as the cause, a red tide event in 2005 is thought to have contributed to a 'dead zone' in the Gulf of Mexico that encompassed an

estimated 2,500 square miles (State of the Bay 2006, Sarasota Bay Estuary Program, 2006). No one has been able to predict with accuracy when or where red tide will appear or how long it will last as it is affected by many variables such as weather and other factors.

K. brevis blooms are initiated miles offshore of the Florida gulf coast, moving onshore with winds and ocean currents. Scientists believe that *K. brevis* algae may enter a dormant state at some point in their life cycle, forming cysts that settle miles off the west coast of Florida in ocean bottom sediments creating a “seed bed” effect. They think that strong flows of warm water from the Gulf Stream have carried the algae up the East Coast and inshore to the Carolinas.

Irritations of the eyes, nose, throat, tingling lips and tongue are common symptoms that often occur during red tides. Waves, wind and boat propellers in high concentrations of red tides disperse toxin particles into the air causing problems for people along the shoreline and on the gulf beaches. People suffering from severe or chronic respiratory conditions such as emphysema or asthma should avoid red tide areas. Symptoms usually disappear within 24 hours once the exposure is discontinued. Ingestion of water containing toxins produced by *K. brevis* may result in more severe complications to mammals.

K. brevis produces a poison, or toxin. Filter-feeding shellfish, oysters, clams, mussels and other bivalve mollusks that consume *K. brevis* concentrate the toxin in various organs. Red tide toxins can be deadly to finfish. These toxins also are incorporated into the marine aerosol, which causes the respiratory irritation to people along the shore. The Town of Longboat Key financially supports S.T.A.R.T. (Solutions to Avoid Red Tide, Inc.), which is dedicated to promoting efforts for control and mitigation of red tide in an environmentally responsible manner and is committed to education outreach as its primary mitigation strategy. START is a partnership composed of the Florida Department of Health in Tallahassee, Mote Marine Laboratory in Sarasota, and the FWCC-Florida Fish & Wildlife Research Institute in St. Petersburg (<http://www.start1.com/>).

III. SHORELINE USE CONFLICT

The land use element does not depict present or future conflicts between “shoreline” uses. The major issues discussed in that section are related to intensity differences, primarily resulting from the Town’s efforts to reduce its build out potential to levels manageable by its infrastructure and its exposed location. Specific coastal related issues that can be considered conflicts are these:

- Water Recreation versus Drainage
- Urbanization versus the Natural Setting
- Privatization versus Public Access
- Active Recreation versus Passive Recreation

A. WATER RECREATION VERSUS DRAINAGE

The basis for Longboat Key’s visual, scenic, recreational, and boating amenities is the water. All aspects of this amenity can become lost through extreme pollution. Longboat Key, however, benefits from a relatively clean Gulf of Mexico setting and from Sarasota Bay, which has moderate pollution problems. Sheet flow from Gulf of Mexico Drive, along with other drainage

systems on Longboat Key, contributes to Sarasota Bay problems. Older areas of the Town have direct non-point stormwater discharge from suburban areas, which washes accrued contaminants from parking lots into the Bay or into drainage structures that also directly discharge into the Bay. This is a lesser problem for the gulf, with only one known outfall (see Stormwater Sub-Element).

The gulf's water quality allows unlimited recreation opportunities and the Bay's water quality is still generally safe for human contact notwithstanding frequent shellfish bans. Therefore, the Town continues to enjoy the Bay's amenities.

B. URBANIZATION VERSUS THE NATURAL SETTING

The Town's existing urban structure has displaced the greater part of the Town's natural setting. A large part of the remaining undeveloped portion of the Town has been invaded by exotic vegetation, notably Brazilian Peppers (*Schinus terebinthifolius*) and Australian Pines (*Casuarina equisetifolia*). Development has altered substantial parts of the Town's Bay and gulf shoreline. Much of the island's bayfront has been dredged or filled, resulting in loss of much of the bayside fringing vegetation. Gulfside development has displaced the greatest part of the natural dune system, although beach and dune restoration has become a condition of development approval. Storms and erosion have caused parts of the beach to retreat to gulfside structures. Some structures have been lost through time. Elsewhere, many owners historically resorted to seawalls, revetments, riprap, and groins for protection.

Future growth has absorbed the majority of upland areas not already in public ownership. Greater setbacks exercised on the gulfside and passes, and prohibitions against further significant dredging and filling activities or armoring of the shoreline should result in fewer future impacts on the natural shoreline. Exceptions for beach renourishment, however, are clearly needed as discussed in succeeding sections.

C. PRIVATIZATION VERSUS PUBLIC ACCESS

The Town has limited public access, in that the greatest part of the Town's shoreline above mean high water is held in private ownership. This is common for Florida communities. The remaining parts of the Town's shoreline have access in one of two ways: free or commercial.

Free public access to the beach and bay is spaced at irregular intervals along the shoreline. One relatively large area, the Greer Island Beach Park, located on the gulfside on the island's northern end, has three separate parking areas, two with improvements. Smaller unimproved areas exist near mid-key and on the island's southern end, providing parking and access to the New Pass areas. There are other sites with small shore side parking areas near the access points. The Town's public access facilities are further discussed in Section X and mapped in the Appendix.

Beach access is available through tourism establishments located on the gulf and includes all hotel, motel and temporary rental space. This commercial access is a large part of the Town's economic base, and meets what may be considered its share of the State's tourism goal for public access.

Commercial public bay access is very limited. There are only one public mooring area, three commercial marinas, five restaurants with docks, and residential development with associated boat slips. The Longboat Key Moorings is one of the largest on the west coast of Florida and contains 278 boat slips.

A listing of the three commercial marinas, with slip counts of each, follows :

	<u>Wet Slips</u>	<u>Dry Slips</u>	<u>Total Slips</u>
Cannons	27	8	35
The Boathouse	11	194	205
Longboat Key Moorings	278	0	278
Total Slips:	316	202	518

The currently limited free access to the beach and the similarly limited free and commercial access to the bay results from the Town's urbanization pattern. Future growth will virtually ensure that existing access sites will serve as the upper limit of access in the Town. This may intensify as the smaller, older, commercial beach access accommodations may transfer ownership or redevelop as residential units or similar private restricted land uses.

The amount of public beach available has been dramatically enhanced by the adoption and recordation of an Erosion Control Line (ECL), pursuant to State Statutes in 1993. Although a small portion of island had established an ECL prior to the beach restoration project of 1993, the establishment of the 1993 ECL, together with the deposition of almost 6.26 million cubic yards of sand during various beach nourishment events has dramatically increased the public portion of the beach on Longboat Key.

In 2005, the Florida Legislature approved House Bill 955, which focuses on the preservation of recreational and commercial working waterfronts. By definition, recreational and commercial working waterfronts include wet and dry storage marinas. The legislation requires local governments to include strategies for preservation of such facilities that provide public access to navigable waters.

The marinas located within the Town (identified above) fit the definition and the Town has adopted policies that encourage their preservation. The Longboat Key Moorings is part of the Bay Isles Planned Development (PD), which does not include underlying residential density. The Boathouse and Cannon's are zoned M-1, a commercial zoning category that also does not include underlying residential density. To provide flexibility for non-residential redevelopment, outside of PDs, but including the M-1 zone district, the Town adopted Ordinance 02-19, Commercial Revitalization (Town Code, Section 158.175). The intent recognizes that non-residential development is important to the Town and that flexibility is available for parking requirements, minor building expansions and upgrades, landscaping and ADA compliance.

D. ACTIVE RECREATION VERSUS PASSIVE RECREATION

The intensity of use of the coastal resource is an issue that has been relevant for the Town since its inception. Active recreation in its various components (most commonly intense beach use at resorts, and boating at public and private marinas) has the side effects of noise, trash, pollution, and often, social discord. Passive recreation (quiet enjoyment of scenic amenities) has few side effects. However, to achieve the goals of passive recreation, greater management and enforcement of regulations is necessary in order to prevent the intrusion of the more disturbing active recreational activities, such as motorized vehicles on the beach or in the waters (boats, jet skis).

IV. NEED FOR WATER-DEPENDENT AND WATER-RELATED SITES

The Town is a water-oriented community that is largely built out. The redevelopment that is expected will primarily be driven by the tourism to residential conversions. Given the nature of the Town's development, its location in regard to the state and the nation, and the regional and state goals in support of tourism, it would be proper to consider the tourist facilities to be water dependent, but by state definition, these tourist-resort uses are water-related uses. Water-dependent uses would be marinas and public recreation areas. There are approximately 41 tourist or seasonal residential complexes in the Town with the majority of the facilities located on the gulf.

Water-related uses are also found in connection with virtually all housing on the island. These uses are primarily the extensive private dockage found on the bayside. Additionally water-related uses may also include waterfront restaurants, where the amenity attracts the facility's clientele. Water-dependent and water-related uses are depicted on Figures 3 and 4.

Future redevelopment within the Town will not generate a demand for more water-dependent and water-related facilities. With an approximate ratio of 1 boat for every 16 residents in the two-county area, and the current trend of population stability or slight decreases within the Town, there should be sufficient wet and dry slip availability to fulfill anticipated demand.

V. THE ECONOMIC BASE

Longboat Key is a coastal residential community with no industrial development and limited commercial activity. The Town's general operating revenues are largely derived from property taxes with the balance being comprised of franchise fees, utility service taxes, licenses and permits, intergovernmental revenues, charges for services, fines and forfeits, and miscellaneous revenues.

Although the Town's businesses are predominantly related to supporting residential activities, the tourist trade that makes an important contribution to the Town's economic base. There are approximately 41 establishments providing temporary housing to tourists or seasonal residents. Based on the Town's list of tourist related establishments, the Town provides 1,408 units. Of these 41 complexes, 25 would be classified as hotel/motel appealing to visitors seeking one-night lodging. These 25 complexes provide a total of 916 units/rooms. Using the Florida Division of

Hotels and Restaurant's list of Manatee and Sarasota County hotels/motels, the Town accounts for about 15% of the two counties' tourist related accommodations. The commercial business economy is dependent on both the private residential community and the tourist trade. The attractions for both private residents and tourists to live on or to visit Longboat Key are its bay and gulf coasts. The two coasts are vital bases for the island's economy.

VI. HISTORIC RESOURCES

Summarized from the Land Use Element, the Town has very few national registry sites. There is also one archaeological site. Future development in the coastal zone as forecasted in the Future Land Use Element is not expected to affect these sites.

VII. INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS OF ESTUARINE POLLUTION CONDITIONS

Estuarine pollution from Longboat Key has only been closely viewed in terms of protection measures dedicated to maintaining the environmental values of Sarasota Bay. Seagrass community habitat loss is difficult to measure due to a poor data base inventory of pre-development conditions. Boating impacts (e.g., water quality degradation from petroleum products, prop damage from shallow water vessel operation, etc.), have historically contributed to a reduction in bay productivity and health.

Water quality data collection on Longboat Key was virtually non-existent until recently. Residential areas and golf courses, no matter how well maintained, are generally considered non-point sources of nutrients in receiving waters. Surface water management systems for individual development parcels also tend to operate at less than appropriate efficiency levels if not maintained or constructed properly.

The Sarasota Bay Estuary Program (SBEP), in conjunction with the FDEP, has analyzed available water quality data and determined that all main portions of Sarasota Bay meet state water quality standards (State of the Bay 2006, SBEP, 2006). Yet, several sampling stations near developed portions of the Key have historically shown less than optimal conditions as a result of stormwater runoff.

Five water quality indices (nitrogen, phosphorus, chlorophyll; a, water clarity, and dissolved oxygen) were evaluated as part of the June 2007 National Estuary Program Coastal Condition Report (USEPA 2007). These five indices were used to assign water quality ratings for Sarasota Bay as a whole as well as smaller subsets of the entire waterbody. Approximately 40% of Sarasota Bay was rated as having good water quality, while a fair rating was assigned to 55% of the region; and, the remaining five percent was classified as poor. Station monitoring results in the vicinity of Longboat Key were rated as good with the exception of fair ratings at a single station in the central portion of the island and one near New Pass at the southern end of the island. The 2007 USEPA report concludes that:

SBEP analyses have shown that although temporal trends by segment indicate that water quality in Sarasota Bay is improving, water quality problems still exist in the (mainland) tributaries and the Bay segments receiving water from the tributaries. Seagrass coverage in Sarasota Bay has improved substantially in the past few years, with declines in submerged aquatic vegetation occurring at a much slower rate.

In terms of man-made impacts to the remaining natural resources of Longboat Key, there are no functioning septic tanks on Longboat Key. There are septic tanks located on Jewfish Key, which is a separate island located within the territorial limits of the Town, and which is not served by central a wastewater collection system.

As with wastewater, solid waste generated on Longboat Key is not believed to cause any substantial problems to the natural resources of the Key; as it is collected twice a week and hauled to an FDEP approved landfill facility on the mainland. No known landfills or dump sites exist on the Key that could adversely impact the estuarine community.

Longboat Key is served by the Manatee County Southwest Sub-Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant located on the mainland. The wastewater system consists only of a collection system, with no treatment facilities on the Key. The Town's wastewater system is currently in good working order, with no cited outstanding problems. Assuming that the wastewater transmission lines stay in good working condition, estuarine impacts should remain non-existent as a result. The Town is currently undertaking a 7-year capital improvement plan to rehabilitate and replace the existing wastewater system. System upgrades are scheduled to be completed in near future.

According to the Stormwater Sub-Element of the Infrastructure Element, a review of existing stormwater systems has been conducted. Within this Sub-Element, it is noted that there is one grandfathered condominium that has an outfall discharging directly into the Gulf of Mexico, while all others drain to either Sarasota Bay directly, or to interior retention areas. The Town of Longboat Key has sought to remedy this potentially adverse situation by disallowing any future stormwater management systems from directly discharging into Sarasota Bay or the gulf. In order to meet state water quality criteria, new developments and applicable redevelopments are required to develop drainage systems that concentrate on retention of stormwater and have no detrimental impact on surrounding areas. In 1986, the State of Florida designated Sarasota Bay as an Outstanding Florida Water (OFW). This designation essentially requires all new development (with outfall to the Bay), to limit discharge so that water quality of the Bay will not be lowered as a result of that development's runoff. In other words, it is required that the post-development water quality shall meet or exceed the pre-development water quality at the point of outfall.

Local researchers have indicated bay management must be viewed in its entirety, with each affected local government's comprehensive land use plan adopting similar language. Consequently, an intergovernmental coordination effort was initiated in 1986 for the development of goals, objectives and policies for the management of Sarasota Bay. The Town of Longboat Key will continue to play a vital role in the future preparation of a resource management plan for Sarasota Bay. This effort was reinforced in 1987 when the 100th Congress

reauthorized the Water Quality Act, which contained a part (Section 317. National Estuary Program) instructing the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to identify and protect nationally significant estuaries and to encourage development of comprehensive conservation and management plans. The Act states that the Administrator of the EPA is to give priority consideration to 12 coastal systems including Sarasota Bay. The Governor of Florida formally nominated Sarasota Bay to the EPA in May 1987. Thereafter, Sarasota Bay was formally included in the National Estuary program.

Since the Sarasota Bay Estuary Program's (SBEP) initiation, numerous technical studies of the Bay and surrounding areas have been completed, a summarization, which is included in the program's publication 1995 Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan, *The Voyage to Paradise Reclaimed*. Supplemental information on the status and management of the Bay is provided in the SBEP State of the Bay 2006 report, and USEPA (2007) National Estuary Program Coastal Condition Report. The Town will continue to provide on-going assistance and participation in furthering the goals of the SBEP.

Due to limited pre-development environmental data, it is difficult to ascertain the degree to which Longboat Key has lost its natural systems. Man-induced landform alterations, whether direct or indirect, has resulted in nearly a total loss of the Key's gulfside natural ecosystems. Currently, local, state, and federal regulations have focused preservation efforts on those remaining natural systems, which are associated with and contribute to the Sarasota Bay side of Longboat Key. Remaining are small fringes of wetland ecosystems primarily on the bayside of the Key. These have been designated as Open Space (OS) on the Town's comprehensive land use maps.

Overall, water quality of Sarasota Bay is considered "good." Only in recent years, have researchers begun to measure and assess the direct and indirect impacts of the Key's widespread residential and commercial dredging and filling. These development activities, along with navigational pass and Intracoastal Waterway dredging, have prompted concern over the health, integrity and productivity of the bay system. Due to the very limited development opportunities available on Longboat Key, future Town planning emphasis should be directed towards participation in the implementation of the aforementioned bay management plan's goals, objectives, and policies. Longboat Key should take an active approach in local estuarine pollution control through the following methods:

- Strict adherence to current water quality regulations and standards;
- Application of water quality best management practices;
- Maintain remaining natural ecosystems, as designated; and,
- Active participation in present and future Sarasota Bay Management planning activities.

The Town has been an active interagency participant in SBEP activities to date, including the 34-acre wetland habitat restoration project at Quick Point Nature Preserve located on the southeastern tip of Longboat Key, just north of New Pass. A second interagency project implemented the Florida Yard Program guidelines at the Town's Bicentennial Park, where landscaping to reduce stormwater runoff pollution and conserve water is shown. A third site for

the Town's interagency action with SBEP, FDEP, and USFWS is the Town's Joan M. Durante Park. A current restoration area under construction for the Town is on Sister Keys.

Considering the extent to which Longboat Key is built out, primary actions on the part of the political decision makers of the Town of Longboat Key should be to direct local staff to coordinate and lend technical assistance in the implementation of the Sarasota Bay Comprehensive Management Plan whenever practicable. Future Longboat Key development, though limited, should be reflective of those goals, objectives and policies that are in the management plan. Close cooperation with Sarasota and Manatee Counties, as well as all state and federal environmental regulatory agencies, is imperative to making any bay management plan successful.

VIII. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

In response to the effects of several hurricanes impacting the Florida since 2004, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and State of Florida Division of Emergency Management have cooperatively funded a program to comprehensively update regional hurricane evacuation studies. Due to the nature and extent of this effort, the Regional Planning Councils have been tasked with coordinating the evacuation studies on a state-wide basis in order to integrate newly collected data and computer modeling into the regional plans, the findings of which will be coordinated with local county and municipal governments over the next two years (Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council 2006 Annual Report, 2006). Planning activities related to the performance of data collection, computer modeling, and development of updated programs is scheduled to be completed in late 2008. The Town of Longboat Key should closely coordinate with the Tampa Bay and Southwest Florida Regional Planning Councils as well as Manatee and Sarasota Counties to assure that the Town's emergency management needs are satisfied by the updated hurricane evacuation studies.

A. NATURAL DISASTER PLANNING

The entire Town is subject to hurricane inundation. It is unlikely that, given the nature of hurricane warnings, only part of the Town will be required to evacuate due to a storm. Because the Town is a barrier island exposed to all the forces of the storm, and only accessible by road routes (Figure 5) that go through other barrier islands before reaching the mainland, any hurricane warning should require the Town to evacuate. This element begins with that initial assumption. In recognition that a comprehensive update to the regional hurricane evacuation plan is underway, the Town of Longboat Key has updated the findings of the previous study prepared by the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council. When the regional plan is completed in late 2008, the Town will update the appropriate sections of the comprehensive plan.

1. Hurricane Vulnerability Zone

The Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council (TBRPC) and Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council (SWFRPC) Hurricane Studies, initially undertaken in 1981, state that the Town is in the Category 1 (Saffir-Simpson Scale) zone. Sarasota County's computer modeling of storm surge indicates that a landfalling Category 1 hurricane will have an

accompanying storm surge of four to seven feet, and a Category 3 hurricane will generate a nine to fourteen foot storm surge without wave action or tidal influence. This means that the lowest intensity storm classified as a hurricane has the potential for inundating the natural parts of the island. Greater intensity storms generate similar results with higher potential water levels due to storm surge with greater potential for erosion or breach.

Both Manatee and Sarasota County Natural Disaster Plans recognize this problem for the Town. Each County expects to assume approximately one-half of the responsibility for managing the Town's evacuation, following county line boundaries.

2. Hurricane Evacuation

The SWFRPC has a lead role in the area of natural disaster planning in relation to hurricane vulnerability, and therefore the Town requested that the SWFRPC originally provide the hurricane evacuation analysis for this section of the Comprehensive Plan. Shelter and special needs analysis was originally prepared by the Town.

According to the SWFRPC, the Town will be within the 18-hour SWFRPC standard for time of evacuation. SWFRPC staff has prepared evacuation and clearance time estimates for Longboat Key, based upon information on residential unit types. It was necessary to review information from the Sarasota County Planning Department regarding the "Lido Key 1" Hurricane Evacuation Zone in order to examine the impacts of a Longboat Key evacuation. It was also necessary to obtain information from the 1990 U.S. Census, the Florida Statistical Abstract, and the Florida Department of Business & Professional Regulation, regarding residential unit types in Bradenton Beach. The need for information on these two areas derives from the fact that their evacuation traffic streams will mix with Longboat Key evacuation traffic during any evacuation event. Thus, evacuation impacts for these communities were calculated as well.

In the Town's original request for evacuation information, it indicated that the Manatee County portion of Longboat Key would evacuate into Manatee County (to the north), and that the Sarasota County portion of the island would evacuate into Sarasota County (to the south). Thus, two entirely separate evacuation streams would be generated in any evacuation event. Therefore, the SWFRPC provided separate analyses of both the southern and northern evacuation streams.

All three island areas would be expected to receive storm surge during a landfalling Category 1 Hurricane. Therefore, the SWFRPC considered this the worst case evacuation scenario for all three islands. Typically, SWFRPC staff utilizes two "seasons" for hurricane evacuation purposes: "July" and "November." The July season represents a hurricane that occurs during the early part of hurricane season (June through August). The November season represents a hurricane that occurs late in the season (September to December 1). The July season analysis assume a smaller population than the November analysis, as will be shown in Tables 2A and 2B.

Previous SWFRPC evacuation studies have utilized 1.1 as the average number of evacuating vehicles per household. Therefore, the SWFRPC utilized this figure as a multiplier to arrive at the number of evacuating vehicles. The recently approved 2006 Tampa Bay Regional Hurricane Evacuation Update bases hurricane evacuation time estimates on the assumption that only 70% to 80% of the area vehicles will be utilized for evacuation purposes. By assuming that a larger number of vehicles will be utilized in evacuating the residents and visitors from the Town, the conservative nature of the study is further demonstrated.

The Town of Longboat Key also utilized standard “Household Size” or “Persons-Per-Household” estimate from the 1994 Florida Statistical Abstract, in order to develop the number of evacuating people for each scenario. In Sarasota County, household size is 2.17; while in Manatee County it is 2.27. The 2000 U. S Census Bureau data indicates that the average household size in the Town is 1.89.

Current estimates of population based on the U. S. Census Bureau Community Survey Current Population Survey indicates that the Towns of Longboat Key (-2.60%) and Bradenton Beach (-0.70%) have experienced a net decrease in population recently. Alternatively, Lido Key has experienced a net increase (0.60%) in population over the same period. Based on this information, the assumptions on which the SWFRPC conservative estimates of evacuating populations and time for evacuation are considered representative of actual conditions and will therefore be utilized in the following assessment. As noted previously, upon completion of the regional hurricane evacuation plan in 2008, this section of the comprehensive plan should be updated to reflect current conditions.

In preparing this evacuation estimate, the SWFRPC utilized the residential unit types as included in the Town’s EAR of the Future Land Use Element, as well as similar information for the Lido Key 1 Evacuation Zone and for Bradenton Beach. However, they included the Town’s category “Accessory to Churches” in “Single-Family” and “Accessory to Commercial in “Multi-Family.” The unit types used in this analysis were “Single-Family”, “Mobile Home” (including Manufactured Homes), “Multi-Family” (including apartments, condominiums, and “Accessory to Commercial”), “Duplex” (including other types of “-plexes”), and “Hotel/Motel” (the Town’s “Tourist Category”).

Each of these unit types has a different occupancy (or vacancy) rate as well as a different rate for each of the two “seasons.” The number of people residing in a particular type of unit is derived from the following formula:

of Units x Seasonal Occupancy Rate x County Household Size = # of Residents.

A similar formula is utilized for determining the traffic generated by a particular type of residential unit. This formula is as follows:

of Units x Seasonal Occupancy Rate x 1.1 = Traffic Generated by Units.

TABLE 2A
ESTIMATED CLEARANCE TIME AND EVACUATION TIME FOR
LONGBOAT KEY 1 (SARASOTA) AND LIDO KEY 1 SOUTHERN ROUTE

Based on these assumptions, the calculated evacuation and clearance times for a Category 1 Hurricane for Longboat Key and adjacent areas were as follows:

YEAR	SEASON	TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL VEHICLES	CLEARANCE TIME	TOTAL EVACUATION TIME**
1995	July	9,219	4,673	6.7 Hours	14.7 Hours
1995	November	11,124	5,640	8.1 Hours	16.1 Hours
2001	July	9,649	4,893	7.0 Hours*	15.0 Hours
2001	November	11,583	5,872	8.4 Hours*	16.4 Hours

* Assumes current 50/50 capacity of 700 vehicles per hour

** Assumes an 8-hour pre-landfall hazard time

Household Assumptions

1995 Longboat Key (Sarasota County) - 5,392 Households

1995 Lido Key 1 Zone - 2,288 Households

2001 Longboat Key (Sarasota County) - 5,592 Households

2001 Lido Key 1 Zone - 2,311 Households

TABLE 2B
ESTIMATED CLEARANCE TIME AND EVACUATION TIME FOR
LONGBOAT KEY 1 (MANATEE) AND BRADENTON BEACH NORTHERN ROUTE

YEAR	SEASON	TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL VEHICLES	CLEARANCE TIME	TOTAL EVACUATION TIME**
1995	July	7,495	3,633	5.3 Hours	13.3 Hours
1995	November	8,822	4,275	6.2 Hours	14.2 Hours
2001	July	7,856	3,808	5.5 Hours	13.5 Hours
2001	November	9,211	4,464	6.5 Hours	14.5 Hours

Household Assumptions

1995 Longboat Key (Manatee County) - 3,611 Households

1995 Bradenton Beach - 1,885 Households

2001 Longboat Key (Manatee County) - 3,773 Households

2001 Bradenton Beach - 1,906 Households

The results for each type of unit are totaled separately, and are then added together to derive the total evacuating population or the total number of evacuating vehicles. All evacuation analyses assume some restrictive portion of the appropriate evacuation route, where capacity problems are likely to slow evacuation traffic. This portion of the evacuation route is known as the "Restrictive Link." The Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council's 1991 Hurricane Evacuation Study Update utilized the Causeway between St. Armand's Key and Bird Key as the Restrictive Link for the southern (Sarasota County) Hurricane Evacuation route. In its 1992 Tampa Bay Regional Hurricane Evacuation Study Update, the TBRPC utilized the Cortez Bridge as the Restrictive Link for the northern (Manatee County) evacuation route. The SWFRPC utilized these two Restrictive Links in the analyses.

Normally, staff would analyze the two evacuation routes under various evacuation scenarios involving Category 1, Category 2, Category 3 and Categories 4/5 Storm Surge flooding areas based upon the SWFRPC and TBRPC Sea, Lake and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH) Model Maps. This would involve the selection of different critical links for each route as the hurricane category increased, and more and more evacuation zones were added to the traffic stream. However, the areas incrementally added for successive storm categories (up to Categories 4/5) in northern Sarasota and Manatee Counties are so narrow that such an analysis is not necessary. Island evacuees can be considered safe from flood danger upon reaching the mainland. Thus, only Category 1 Hurricane Evacuations need to be examined. All evacuation times discussed in this study utilize "Slow" or worst case conditions. A Slow evacuation time assumes that evacuation begins during a normal workday. Parents must leave work, remove children from school, and hurriedly make family preparations for the storm and evacuation. Some normal daily traffic continues while the evacuation is in process, thus presenting evacuees with competing traffic. Normally, TBRPC staff performs "Intermediate" and "Fast" evacuation time analyses for evacuation zones. However, the capacity information necessary to perform these analyses was not available for the Cortez Road Bridge. TBRPC staff arrived at the listed evacuation times by simply dividing the number of vehicles on a given evacuation route by the road capacity at the Restrictive Link for that route. The resulting number represents the time (expressed in hours) required to evacuate all vehicles past the Restrictive Link, from "first on" to "last off."

In the Regional Evacuation Study, as well as in both the currently adopted and proposed Regional Plans, the SWFRPC has advocated the use, as a planning tool, of an 18-hour maximum evacuation time for hurricane-threatened areas. The 18-hour time period is derived from tolerances associated with hurricane movement and directional forecasts. At 18-hours prior to projected land fall, a hurricane is considered, by meteorologists, to have a 50/50 chance of either making landfall near the projected point, or veering away in another direction. Thus, this time period seems to represent the earliest point in time at which landfall can be reasonably projected for any given location. Thus, 18-hours would seem to be the maximum time available for evacuation.

Since safe evacuation can only be carried out prior to arrival of sustained tropical storm force winds (39 mph) and/or flooding in any area, the actual evacuation time available is likely to be less than 18 hours. However, any evacuation plan that exceeds 18 hours can be considered unsafe, and mitigation to lower the evacuation time is advised. Mitigation may consist of any combination of road improvements, manual traffic control plans, land use regulations and shelter requirements, as may be necessary.

An additional time-related factor considered by Emergency Management Officials during hurricane events is "Pre-Eye Landfall Hazard Time." Tropical storm force winds, storm surge and/or rainfall flooding can precede the arrival of the eye of the hurricane in a given location by as much as eight to twelve hours. Pre-Eye Landfall Hazard Time is merely the time interval between the arrival of tropical storm force winds and actual landfall (the point in time at which the landward edge of the hurricane's eye, or center, touches the shoreline). In order for the evacuation to be successfully undertaken, it must be completed before the arrival of tropical storm force winds. Thus, the estimated Pre-Eye Landfall Hazard Time should be added to the estimated evacuation times in order to arrive at an estimate of the time actually available for evacuation. This time is now calculated by each county based on the specific characteristics of each hurricane as stated within the tropical cyclone advisory. The total time period resulting from this addition is known as Total Evacuation Time. In the tables presented below, the SWFRPC has utilized a standard Pre-Eye Landfall Hazard Time of eight hours to arrive at estimated Total Evacuation Times.

Finally, each calculation in the SWFRPC study assumed that evacuees would only be able to utilize one lane of any two-lane road. The remaining lane would carry normal daily traffic for a time, and might later be closed to all but official and emergency vehicle use as the evacuation progressed. Thus, traffic capacities utilized in these calculations only allowed evacuating vehicles to line up in one lane. In some instances, evacuation times could be decreased by utilizing both lanes.

CONCLUSIONS REGARDING THE SOUTHERN ROUTE

1) The Causeway between St. Armand's Circle and Bird Key Drive (Causeway).

Bird Key is part of Sarasota County's Lido Key 1 Hurricane Evacuation Zone. However, most evacuees from Bird Key would enter the evacuation traffic stream after the actual Restrictive Link, the Causeway, had been passed by the remainder of the evacuation traffic. Because SWFRPC staff did not have sufficient information to separate Bird Key traffic from the remainder of the evacuation traffic, they have included traffic generated by the entire Lido Key 1 Zone in their calculations. Thus, the actual evacuation and clearance times could be somewhat less than shown in Table 2A.

2) Significance of the Causeway.

The Town of Longboat Key should keep itself very much aware of proposed development, road construction, or other factors which could result in a slowing of evacuation traffic along the southern causeway. The Clearance Times shown in Table 2A are close enough to the 18-hour evacuation time limit that any disturbance or alteration to normal traffic flows could prevent a successful completion of the Town's

evacuation plan. At the same time, any road improvements which would result in an increase in Causeway traffic capacity should be welcome at least from the public safety standpoint.

3) Limitations of the Analysis.

The analysis conducted for Table 2A assumes a “Slow” evacuation time based on a capacity (of the Causeway) of 700 vehicles per hour. This capacity assumes that evacuation traffic will be limited to the eastbound (mainland-directed) lane, with either normal daily traffic, and/or official vehicles, utilizing the westbound lane. Additionally, the rate of 700 vehicles per hour was taken from a 1995 projection of capacities which was contained in the SWFRPC’s 1991 Hurricane Evacuation Study Update. Three factors could act to change staff’s assumptions about the southern evacuation route.

First, SWFRPC staff is currently in the process of preparing an updated evacuation study for Sarasota County. The current actual road capacities for the County’s evacuation routes have not yet been determined. This would cause a corresponding lowering or raising of evacuation times. Second, the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) has recently changed the method it uses to calculate road capacities. Since the 1991 Study used the old FDOT method, it may now be inaccurate. Actual road capacity for the Causeway could be higher or lower than projected. Finally, the Sarasota County and Town of Longboat Key Emergency Management Officials could decide to allow evacuation traffic to use both lanes of the Causeway. This would significantly reduce evacuation times along the southern route.

CONCLUSIONS REGARDING THE NORTHERN ROUTE

1) Effects on Buildout on Bradenton Beach.

TBRPC information was derived from several sources and should be considered accurate for current conditions. However, buildout projections were derived solely from Florida Statistical Abstract data on issued building permits between 1989 and 1993. This data indicates solely “Single-Family” and “Multi-Family” categories. TBRPC thus were able to estimate a projected buildout total for single-family and multi-family structures, but had to leave mobile homes and hotel/motels at the 1995 levels. No significant increase in the number of units has occurred since 1995 and, therefore, evacuation and clearance times are considered to be in the range of those presented.

2) Significance of the Cortez Bridge.

It appears that a smaller number of evacuees will utilize the northern route than will utilize the southern route. Given the indication that evacuation times and clearance times are greater for the southern route than for the northern route. Longboat Key, Sarasota County, and Manatee County should consider shifting some Sarasota County evacuees to the northern route. Also, the Town of Longboat Key needs to keep the same degree of watchfulness over the Cortez Bridge area as was recommended above for the southern causeway.

3) Limitations of the Analysis.

The analysis conducted for Table 2B assumes an “Hourly Capacity” of the Cortez Bridge of 690 vehicles per hour. This rate is derived from 1995 projections of capacity contained in the Tampa Bay Region Hurricane Evacuation Study Update. It should be noted that TBRPC’s analysis was performed in a different manner and indicates slightly higher evacuation and clearance times. The 2006 Tampa Bay Region Hurricane Evacuation Study Update has maintained this expected capacity for the bridge. Concerns discussed under Conclusion 3 for the southern route regarding road capacities also apply to the analysis of the northern route.

3. Hurricane Shelter Needs

All persons evacuating will, of course, need shelter. This shelter will be provided from a variety of sources: public shelters, commercial shelter (hotels), friends, and relatives. In addition, a large portion of the Town’s seasonal population has primary or secondary homes elsewhere to which they will go. Surveys performed by SWFRPC and TBRPC demonstrated comparable results in shelter demand. For purposes of this Plan, SWFRPC estimates will be used. In their 1982 Plan, SWFRPC assumed that 24 percent of the population will leave the vicinity, 21 percent responded “don’t know,” and the remainder will seek commercial or private shelter locally. The 2006 Tampa Bay Region Hurricane Evacuation Study Update has determined that the vast majority (50% to 60%) of evacuees will go to the homes of friends or relatives during a hurricane; and approximately 20% will seek a hotel or motel for refuge.

Using the SWFRPC assumption, the Town’s shelter distribution is shown in Table 3. The “don’t knows” will be assumed to seek public shelter for shelter planning purposes in a worst case scenario.

TABLE 3
SHELTER DISTRIBUTION FOR
THE TOWN OF LONGBOAT KEY

DISTRIBUTION				
SHELTER TYPE	1995 June	1995 November	2001 June	2001 November
Public Shelter	2,664	3,206	2,834	3,388
Out of Area	3,773	4,541	4,016	4,800
Friends, Hotels, etc.	2,331	2,805	2,480	2,965
Don’t Know	2,331	2,805	2,480	2,965
TOTAL	11,099	13,357	11,810	14,118

4. Shelter Space Available

The Town's residents have access to shelters in both Manatee and Sarasota Counties. However, so do the remainder of the residents of the two counties. Consequently, the availability of shelter must be considered in light of comparable evacuations simultaneously in both counties.

The Town has no shelters, public or private. In the event of a hurricane, the entire Town will need to evacuate to Sarasota and Manatee Counties. Manatee County has about 33,000 identified hurricane spaces in 23 locations (Tampa Bay Region Hurricane Evacuation Plan, Update, 2006). Shelter capacity in Manatee County is expected to be satisfactory for all evacuees up to a Category 5 storm.

Sarasota has 44,000 spaces in 21 shelters (Sarasota County Emergency Operations Center 2004). Sarasota County has adequate space to handle public shelter bound evacuees (24 percent of all evacuees) up to and including Category 1 storms. Evacuees from other parts of the County for Category 2 and above storms are predicted to use public shelters and will lead to either congested shelters or an inability for some evacuees to find space. If significant numbers of "don't know" evacuees decide to go to public shelters, only Category 1 storm evacuations will have adequate space. Manatee County, with less population and almost twice the Sarasota evacuation space, can handle significantly greater storm evacuation needs.

As the State's, Region's, and Town's hurricane evacuation policies have matured over the last several years, the concept of limited vertical evacuation to reliable structures in the event of a hurricane situation has evolved. The Town's current policy reflects the encouragement of limited vertical evacuation to certain buildings only as a last recourse.

5. Specialized Population Needs

A survey referenced by the Town's Evacuation Plan (Adley 1983) indicated 9.2 percent of the households had members handicapped due to infirm age or physical disability. By 2001, this would total 862 households in peak hurricane season. The agency charged with assisting such households is the Town's Fire-Rescue Department. Florida Statute 252.355 requires each local emergency management agency to maintain a registry of persons with special needs and who would like to register. The local emergency management agency is responsible for identifying those persons in need of assistance and plan for resource allocation to meet those needs. They are also charged with notifying residential customers in its jurisdiction of the availability of the registration program at least twice annually via public outreach programs. The Town's Fire-Rescue Department receives the information for the individual registrants on Longboat Key, and utilizing its fire-rescue personnel, coordinates with both county emergency management agencies and their respective support agencies to evacuate residents requiring such assistance. As of October 1, 2007, nearly 1,200 were registered with Manatee County, with approximately 25 residing on Longboat Key; Sarasota County reported nearly 2,600 registrants, with approximately 75 residing on Longboat Key.

It should be noted that more in-depth direction regarding the Town's hurricane evacuation needs are contained in the Hurricane Evacuation Plan, 1983, prepared for the Town by Adley and Associates. When the regional hurricane evacuation plan is completed in late 2008, the Town will update the appropriate sections of the comprehensive plan to reflect the applicable findings and recommendations.

B. POST DISASTER REDEVELOPMENT

Under the present definition of Coastal High Hazard Area (CHHA), as contained in the Florida Administrative Code (FAC) 9J-5.003, the entire Town, for planning purposes, is located within a CHHA because the SWFRPC designated Longboat Key as an evacuation zone for a Category 1 hurricane. This definition conflicts somewhat with the Town's traditional policies and practices related to planning and growth management in the coastal planning area. In addition, the inclusion of the *entire* Town within a CHHA (Figure 6) creates a number of challenges for public infrastructure siting and maintenance.

A recently proposed revision to the FAC definition of the CHHA (2006; effective 2008), calls for the CHHA to be that area predicted by the SLOSH model to be inundated by a Category 1 storm surge. This revised definition will likely result in the delineation of a number of small, non-contiguous areas on the Key that would not fall within the new literal definition of the CHHA because they are of sufficient topographic elevation that they are not shown as inundated by the model. The new definition does not solve the planning, growth management, and infrastructure challenges associated with the previous definition.

It is Town policy and practice to treat the entire Town as a high hazard area for evacuation purposes. However, for construction related issues, generally only the Town's gulfside is treated as a high hazard area. This approach generally follows the historical practice of the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) mapping of flood prone areas (flood insurance rate maps (FIRM)). These maps were prepared from site-specific analyses and divided the Town into flood hazard zones. Velocity Zones (V-Zones) are considered the high hazard areas for flood insurance purposes. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection's (FDEP) Coastal Construction Control Line (CCCL) is considered the high hazard area for purposes of concurrence with FDEP's coastal construction siting policies. These areas are summarized on Figure 6. It should be noted that only the official FIRM maps prepared through FEMA should be used for all flood determinations.

V-Zones are normally the near gulf shore parts of the island. The exception is the Greer Island area, which has a V-Zone along the island's northern shore along Longboat Pass. In addition, the Town's uninhabited outer islands (Jewfish Key, Sister Keys, and Town Islands) are to a great extent in V-Zones. The remaining upland of the island is typically included in FEMA A-Zones. A-Zone designation presumes the likelihood of high flood waters but not necessarily a more damaging vertical surge with high velocity currents and wave action expected along the gulfside V-Zones. A review of flood maps, however, indicates three potential storm breach areas (Figure 6). These are in the vicinity of Harris Bayou, the Sarasota-Manatee County line, and Crane's Bayou. The last two are the islands narrowest points.

The majority of the property within the Town that lies west of Gulf of Mexico Drive is also seaward of the CCCL and under the jurisdiction of the FDEP. In such areas, concurrence with FDEP is required before (or if) building permits are issued. The FEMA V-Zones are typically defined along the western, gulfward edge of the CCCL jurisdiction.

The Town clearly meets the growth management intent of the Florida Administrative Code (FAC) Rule for the CHHA. Accordingly, and based upon the evaluation and appraisal of this current local practice which was recently completed within the Town's Evaluation and Appraisal Report (EAR), Longboat Key will continue to define and plan for its CHHA as currently described. In addition, development, redevelopment and public expenditures within these areas will continue consistent with the goals, objectives and policies contained within this plan with specific reference to Goals 2 and 3 of the Coastal Management Element.

Generally, described, new development and redevelopment is required to occur in a manner that does not change the character, intensity of use, or demand upon existing infrastructure. Infill lots must be developed under zoning identical or similar to existing zoning. Development that adversely impacts hurricane evacuation times is prohibited. At the same time, public expenditures are made, and will continue to be made, on infrastructure in the CHHA as currently defined as required to correct deficiencies, and provide and maintain a level of service equal to that of the remainder of the Town.

1. Existing Land Uses

The existing and future urban uses found in the V-Zones are residential or tourist accommodations. The same uses generally exist in those portions of the FDEP's CCCL that are landward of the V-Zone. The CCCL crosses Gulf of Mexico Drive and encompasses portions of commercial properties, as well as the Town's manufactured home parks. In addition, along the island's northern and southern extremity there are boat docks associated with residential uses. The potential breach areas (not V-Zones) include some strip commercial and marine uses. There are some small quantity hazardous waste generators in these areas but no large quantity generators.

2. Structures with a History of Repeated Damage

Longboat Key's shoreline is constantly changing, particularly along the passes and gulf. Each change increases or decreases the threat of damage to structures. Past storms have destroyed homes and businesses. This is true particularly in the Town's northern end, where Gulfside Road ends at the beach, which was once the site of single-family homes since lost to storms. Remnants of seawalls provide mute testimony to the change. The worst loss due to storms was the island's bridge to the north. Lost in 1932, it was not replaced until 1957. Repeatedly damaged properties will be required to be redeveloped to existing codes that would minimize damage potential in the future.

3. Coastal Shore Protection Structures

The historic threat of damage to the upland from flooding and erosion was defined by the pattern of intermittent seawalls, riprap, and groins. This historic pattern is depicted on Figure 7, which also depicts standardized bayside shoreline and private beach crossovers. The most concentrated stretch of groins, or vertical shoreline armoring was in the Town's center. The nearness of the road and the shallowness of the lots demonstrate that further loss could have, in effect, cut the island in half.

Bulkheads and other armoring structures were also common in the island's interior center along the back bays and canals. They are also concentrated along the north central gulf-front shoreline and the passes. Gulf-front areas where sand has accreted and eroded over multiple cycles, such as the northern end, also have seawalls inland from the present waterline that serve no function. These structures could provide protection to upland properties in the event of accelerated erosion or a significant storm event, but in general, their current location, away from the waterline, limits their need to actively protect gulf shorelines in the Town.

The majority of the historical gulf-fronting coastal armoring, groins, and similar structures were proactively removed by the Town as a condition of the FDEP permit for the 1992-93 beach restoration project. Where it was not practical and/or cost-effective to remove the armoring structures, their potential negative impacts still have been largely negated by the buffering effect of the substantial width of sand fill maintained as part of the beach restoration.

C. INFRASTRUCTURE IN COASTAL HIGH HAZARD AREAS

Using only the V-Zone as the first tier of a high hazard or storm vulnerability area, very little of the Town's capital infrastructure is exposed. Exceptions are water and wastewater domestic lines, trunk lines at potential storm breach points, the Town's existing bridges, and the Town's roads at similar places. Maintenance yards, Town Hall, fire and police facilities, and most water, wastewater, and road structures are located outside of the V-Zone. Using the CCCL as a second tier of the high hazard area, a number of public facilities are at risk. These include additional lengths of water and wastewater domestic lines, Town roads, portions of Gulf of Mexico Drive, and trunk lines along Gulf of Mexico Drive. In addition, sewer lift stations (6); the master lift station (1); the water booster station (1); and, all beach access points with unimproved parking are vulnerable.

IX. BEACH AND DUNE SYSTEMS

A. BACKGROUND

Beach and dune conditions on Longboat Key can best be viewed in two distinct periods: before the 1992-1993 beach restoration project and the period after that project. Prior to the 1993 restoration project, the natural beach and dune system gradually was altered largely by individual property owners' attempts to mitigate the effects of ongoing erosion on a property-by-property

basis. These approaches typically used conventional shoreline armoring and other structural solutions such as groins. Responses occurred piecemeal over several decades, and using varying degrees of engineering sophistication depending on regulations at the time, the criticality of each situation, and the monetary resources available to property owners. This type of effort tended to be more reactive, with little coordination or consideration of adjacent areas and long-term needs. The 1993 public project represents a shift to a “softer” stabilization alternative, but perhaps more importantly, it also represents a move toward a Town-wide, integrated erosion response. The approach has become one of pro-actively managing one of the Town’s major assets, the beach.

Longboat Key’s baseline beach and dune conditions were surveyed in 1987 in two separate studies: Sarasota County Beach Management Plan (Coastal Engineering Consultants, Inc.) and Manatee County Beach Management Plan (Coastal Planning and Engineering, Inc.); both studies were co-funded by FDEP. Both also used as a basis “An Assessment of Beach Erosion, Outline of Management Alternatives,” (Harvey 1982). Subsequent surveys were conducted in 1989/90 by Applied Technology & Management, Inc., and in 1991 by Dr. Robert Dean of the University of Florida.

As previously described, much of the beach shoreline had been stabilized by seawalls and groins. However, even upland areas without such structures have been developed within 100 feet of the mean high water line. Consequently, there was not much dune system left and the beach was often artificially narrowed by the effects of protruding seawalls. Due to these activities, the island’s beach and dune system did not provide much protection against storm activity. Extensive erosion after 1987 led to the studies cited and their conclusions determined that the Town’s beach system was at serious risk. An immediate need for restoration was identified by the Town and specific measures were implemented to fund and manage the Town’s comprehensive shore protection program. This crisis condition resulted in decision by residents of the shoreline area to create the Longboat Key Beach Erosion Control District as a Dependent Municipal Taxing District of the Town of Longboat Key, and to proceed with beach restoration financed largely on their own as rapidly as possible.

B. EROSION CONTROL ALTERNATIVES

At its most basic level, erosion control (and storm protection) alternatives available to the Town and its residents may be categorized as either non-structural or structural. Non-structural approaches generally include those measures taken to place upland development or vulnerable resources out of the path of the erosion or storm impact. Structural solutions, on the other hand, seek to interpose some type of structure between the upland and the active energy zone. Beach fill alternatives such as restoration and renourishment can be considered as hybrids because they have characteristics of both approaches. Frequently, however, beach fills are treated as a structural solution, although a “softer” one, because such projects are designed using engineering procedures analogous to those for other structures.

Retreat from the shoreline is a non-structural, overall strategy comprised of several sub-elements. One common definition includes three sub-elements: dynamic setbacks, relocation, and abandonment.

Town codes and the Florida Building Code have been revised to reflect the state of art in shoreline building construction design and siting. This has been encouraged by both Federal and State law affecting construction and setbacks. This new code system immediately affects the few new coastal structures expected; its long-term impacts will be felt through structural reconstruction and site redevelopment. Common traits of new construction are increased elevation of bottom floors above storm surge levels, ability to withstand 130 MPH wind velocities (seaward of the CCCL), and increased setbacks from the beach shoreline.

Relocation is an aspect of the new code. Relocation, however, is still primarily considered within the original structures' parcel. For areas where parcels are small, relocation cannot be pursued. The only options are reconstruction according to the new code, or acquisition.

The Town does not have a program to encourage abandonment by acquisition of properties that are storm damaged. Even though the Town is relatively affluent, it does not have the tax base to pursue a program of any magnitude of acquisition, particularly for multifamily/tourist structures. Any such program of acquisition would need substantial Federal or State fiscal support and the acquisition of a repeatedly damaged structure(s) without significant state and federal funding assistance is not economically feasible.

Structural approaches to erosion also are often grouped into sub-categories based on how they are intended to accomplish their purpose. Shoreline armoring includes seawalls, bulkheads, revetments, and similar structures intended to block wave energy directly at the water line or on the active beach. It should be noted that by their location armoring structures do not protect the beach; they can, at best, only offer protection to the upland. Even their effectiveness in providing upland protection can be questioned for most of the armoring typical on the Key. The average single-lot revetment or bulkhead from the pre-1980's period was not adequately designed, either in cross-section or in height, for its purpose and may not have been properly maintained since initial construction. Relatively few properly engineered seawalls can be found on the island. The FDOT walls protecting SR 789 (the only storm evacuation route) at mid-key are substantial in design and represent an installation where structural armoring is appropriate as a long-term upland protection method within the Town.

A second group of structures includes various forms of breakwaters and groins. These structures function by modifying the coastal processes in some way and at some distance offshore from the upland and, thereby, causing a (positive, stabilizing) response to the adjoining beach. When not properly designed, maintained and monitored, these types of structures have the potential for producing a negative effect on other sections of the shoreline. The many years of experience with the adverse impacts of abandoned, derelict concrete groins on the Key suggest that such structures should be used with caution and careful planning. Furthermore, state and federal regulatory agencies extensively evaluate individual property owner or governmental requests for structural shoreline protection solutions due to concern of potential detrimental impacts to adjacent properties. The more appropriate types of installations would be those that are integrated into sand fill programs so that potential downdrift erosion is mitigated in advance, and those designs, which allow for easy adjustment or removal if adverse effects are more severe than predicted. A rigorous monitoring program should be part of all such projects to document effects and suggest corrective action.

Beach fills using beach compatible sand borrowed from some off-Key source are another alternative for erosion control. For the purposes of this document, the term “Beach Restoration” is taken to mean a major fill project, engineered to replace the sand deficit in an area, restoring the historic beach width, and providing sufficient volume to maintain an initial restoration project over a period of years. The purpose of a beach nourishment program is to provide a ‘soft’ solution to shoreline erosion by periodically replacing sand that is lost from the system through natural processes and episodic events such as storms.

Once an initial restoration has been implemented, such as the Town’s project in 1993, subsequent sand placement activities are typically referred to as nourishment projects. The timeframe between nourishment projects is referred to as the design life of a project, and considers previous project performance, storm impacts and numerous environmental factors. Nourishment activities are typically undertaken on a smaller scale and may target sections of the project differently depending on past performance. Nourishment projects also may use more opportunistic borrow sources including compatible sand from maintenance dredging of the Federal channels in the adjacent passes.

Beach restoration, as completed in 1993 with long-term maintenance nourishment, seems to be the more practical option available to the Town, if environmental concerns can continue to be addressed through avoidance, minimization or mitigation of direct, secondary and cumulative effects. Beach restoration and nourishment provides more distance between structures and the water, consequently damage would only result from more severe storms. It is, however, a major public infrastructure effort, and like all capital projects, requires a long-term financing program for maintenance.

C. RESTORATION AND RENOURISHMENT ACTIVITIES

The engineering analysis and initial restoration/renourishment program, was developed by Applied Technology & Management, Inc. in 1989-90, amended by Dr. Dean (1991), and permitted by State and Federal agencies in 1991. These reports are made a part of this Plan by reference and incorporated herewith. The 1993 project and subsequent nourishment event project areas and offshore sand resource areas are shown on Figures 8 and 9, respectively.

The 1993 Longboat Key Beach Restoration Project was constructed between February 12, 1993, and August 12, 1993, nourishing 9.3 miles of shoreline with 3,336,000 cubic yards of fill from the ebb shoals of Longboat Pass and New Pass. Approximately 5,751 tons of derelict shoreline protection structures were removed during the project.

During and after construction of the 1993 project, much of the dry beach width was lost during the March 1993 “Storm of the Century” and the subsequent adjustment of the beach profile, which was larger than anticipated. Although the overall, average performance of the 1993 restoration project was within the predictions of the engineers, certain specific areas, notably the mid-key segment, did not perform as well as anticipated. An independent review of beach conditions by Dr. Cliff Truitt at Mote Marine Laboratory in 1994, one year following the initial restoration project, identified several erosional “hot spots” and suggested the need for additional planning leading to an interim maintenance project sooner than the originally envisioned 5 to 8 year interval.

The Town Commission subsequently adopted the Town of Longboat Key Comprehensive Beach Management Plan (November 1995). This plan affirmed the need for interim maintenance and developed conceptual plans for an interim mid-key renourishment project which was built in the fall of 1996 using sand from a borrow area identified and studied several miles off the north end of the Key. The plan also proposed a schedule for future maintenance using both pass dredging and/or substantial sand reserves in the 1996 borrow area.

To rebuild and maintain the dry beach, the 1997 Mid-Key interim beach project was constructed from January 26 to February 3, 1997, placing 891,000 cubic yards along shoreline in southern Manatee County and northern Sarasota County. Four additional fill operations have taken place since February 1997 (Table 4). The April 24, 2001, to May 2, 2001, project mitigated sand losses from Hurricane Gordon, with a fill volume of 105,280 cubic yards, over approximately 4,000 feet of beach. The 1996 interim maintenance, followed by the smaller FEMA funded storm damage recovery fill project in 2001, largely kept the Town's beaches in reasonable condition to provide the desired storm protection and recreational benefits through the originally planned maintenance interval and further. Continuing background erosion at the hot spots and the effects of the unusually severe storms of the 2004 and 2005 seasons re-affirmed the need to move ahead with the scheduled maintenance project that took place during 2005 and 2006. The April 2005 to August 2006 beach nourishment project resulted in the placement of approximately 1,700,000 cubic yards of beach compatible sand along nearly 10 miles of Longboat Key shoreline. Material for the project was acquired from an offshore sand source, and transported to the project site using a hopper dredge.

D. FUTURE MAINTENANCE

Pre-1993 renourishment efforts were a result of only pass dredging activities of Longboat Pass and New Pass Federal navigation channels. Following the 1992-1993 initial maintenance project, the Town committed to a comprehensive on-going annual beach monitoring program consisting of surveys, aerial photography, and similar data acquisition. After the 1995 Beach Management Plan was adopted, the results of the annual monitoring data collection effort have been used to prepare an annual report to the Town Commission, which serves to update the plan. These updates not only provide a "snapshot" of beach conditions, but also continually revise the preliminary design of any needed fill projects so that the Town can effectively manage future projects from a planning, regulatory, and fiscal perspective to respond to needed maintenance.

It is the intent and policy of the Town to support Pass maintenance and to continue to use sand from future Pass dredging wherever needed to control erosion hot spots along the beach system to prevent the type of massive island-wide erosion deficit that existed prior to 1993. Such maintenance dredging will continue to be augmented by other fill projects and borrow sources. Maintenance projects will be financed by the Town, the two Counties' Tourist Development Tax (TDT) funds, the State and other agencies, and the Erosion Control District through bond sources. Beach maintenance funds received by the Town of Longboat Key from and Infrastructure Sales Tax levies in Sarasota and Manatee Counties are applied toward beach restoration and renourishment activities. The Town's contribution to the program is projected at \$600,000 per year over a seven-year period although the actual amount per Interlocal Agreement is a percentage and therefore may vary.

In summary, as stated by the Town's Coastal Management Citizen's Advisory Committee, "The beach is the Key's most valuable asset. It has been experiencing rapid and dramatic shoreline changes with dangerous erosion in many places. Unless this is controlled, the very feature that made this island our chosen community will be destroyed."

TABLE 4
LONGBOAT KEY BEACH CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS SINCE FEBRUARY 1993

PROJECT NAME	CONSTRUCTION DATE	PROJECT LENGTH	FDEP MONUMENT RANGE	PLACED FILL VOLUME (cubic yards)
1993 LONGBOAT KEY BEACH RESTORATION PROJECT	FEBRUARY 28 - AUGUST 12, 1993	9.3 MILES (49,000 FT)	R-47 THROUGH R-29	3,336,000
TOWN OF LONGBOAT KEY MID-KEY INTERIM NOURISHMENT PROJECT	OCTOBER 21, 1996 - FEBRUARY 3, 1997	3.1 MILES (17,000 FT)	R-65 THROUGH R-14	891,000
LONGBOAT PASS MAINTENANCE DREDGING PROJECT	JULY 1997	1.0 MILE (5,500 FT)	R-45 AND R-48 THROUGH R-51	109,000
NEW PASS MAINTENANCE DREDGING PROJECT	AUGUST - SEPTEMBER 1997	0.8 MILES (4,300 FT)	R-25 THROUGH R-29	171,000
BEER CAN ISLAND CHANNEL DREDGING	EARLY 1998	N/A	NORTH OF NORTH SHORE DRIVE (near R-45)	2000 cubic yards placed on dry beach
APRIL 2001 BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT	APRIL 24 - MAY 2, 2001	0.7 MILES (3,500 FT)	R-10.5 THROUGH R-14	105,280
2005/2006 BEACH NOURISHMENT PROJECT	APRIL 2005 - AUGUST 2006	9.9 MILES (52,000 FT)	R-44 THROUGH R-29	1,789,332
TOTAL FILL PLACED AS OF AUGUST 2006 =				6,403,612

Source:

Town of Longboat Key Beach Restoration Project 2001 Annual Beach Survey and Analysis. Coastal Planning & Engineering, Inc. Boca Raton, 2001.

Town of Longboat Key 2005-2006 Beach Nourishment Project, Project Completion Report. Coastal Planning & Engineering, Inc. Boca Raton, 2006.

X. PUBLIC ACCESS FACILITIES

Beach and bay access facilities and other public amenities have in part been inventoried and mapped on Figure 10. Table 1 in the Recreation and Open Space Element identifies many bay access locations, however, not all are improved for public access. Only the improved accesses are mapped on Figure 10. The unimproved lands are generally environmentally sensitive lands, such as mangroves, which are not intended at this time for public use. Other types of access beyond those previously listed include: scenic access; public docks; fishing piers; and, traditional shoreline fishing areas.

There are eight beach access points located between R46A and New Pass (R29). These access points provide 14,900 feet of publicly accessible beach eligible for State funding under the FDEP Beach Erosion Control Program that provides cost sharing opportunities for shore protection project sponsors such as the Town of Longboat Key. Hotels, motels, resorts, and inns with 6 or more units provide an additional 3,700 feet of beach eligible for State project funding. The combined length of beach eligible for State project funding is 18,600 feet, or 37% of the project length.

Access provided in the Town appears to adequately serve the island, but could be improved. Consequently, all residents should be provided with beach access, secured bicycle racks, and parking where possible. In places where passage to the beach or walking along the beach is hampered by revetments or seawalls that are seaward of the mean high water line, mandatory walkways should be provided.

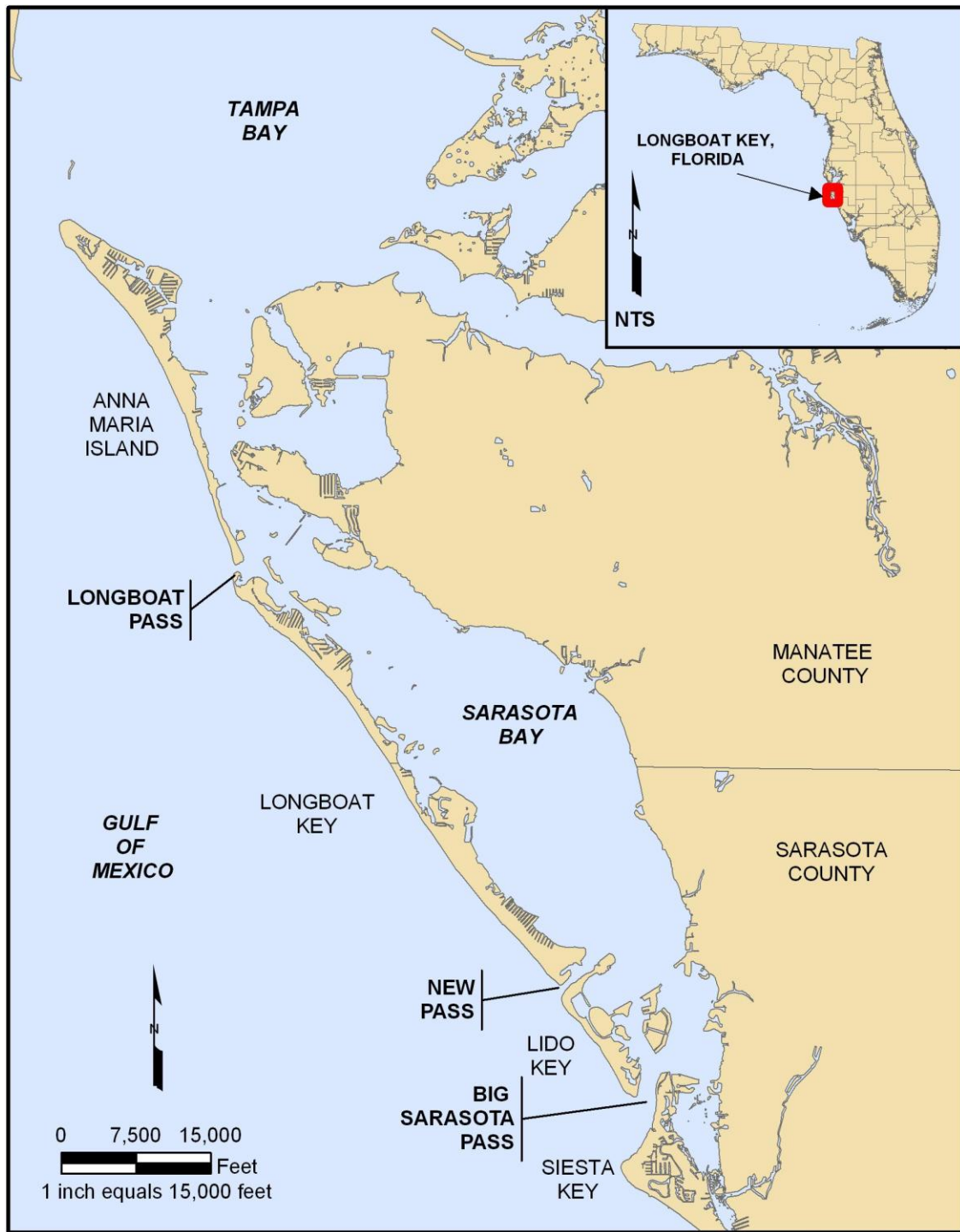


FIGURE 1: LOCATION

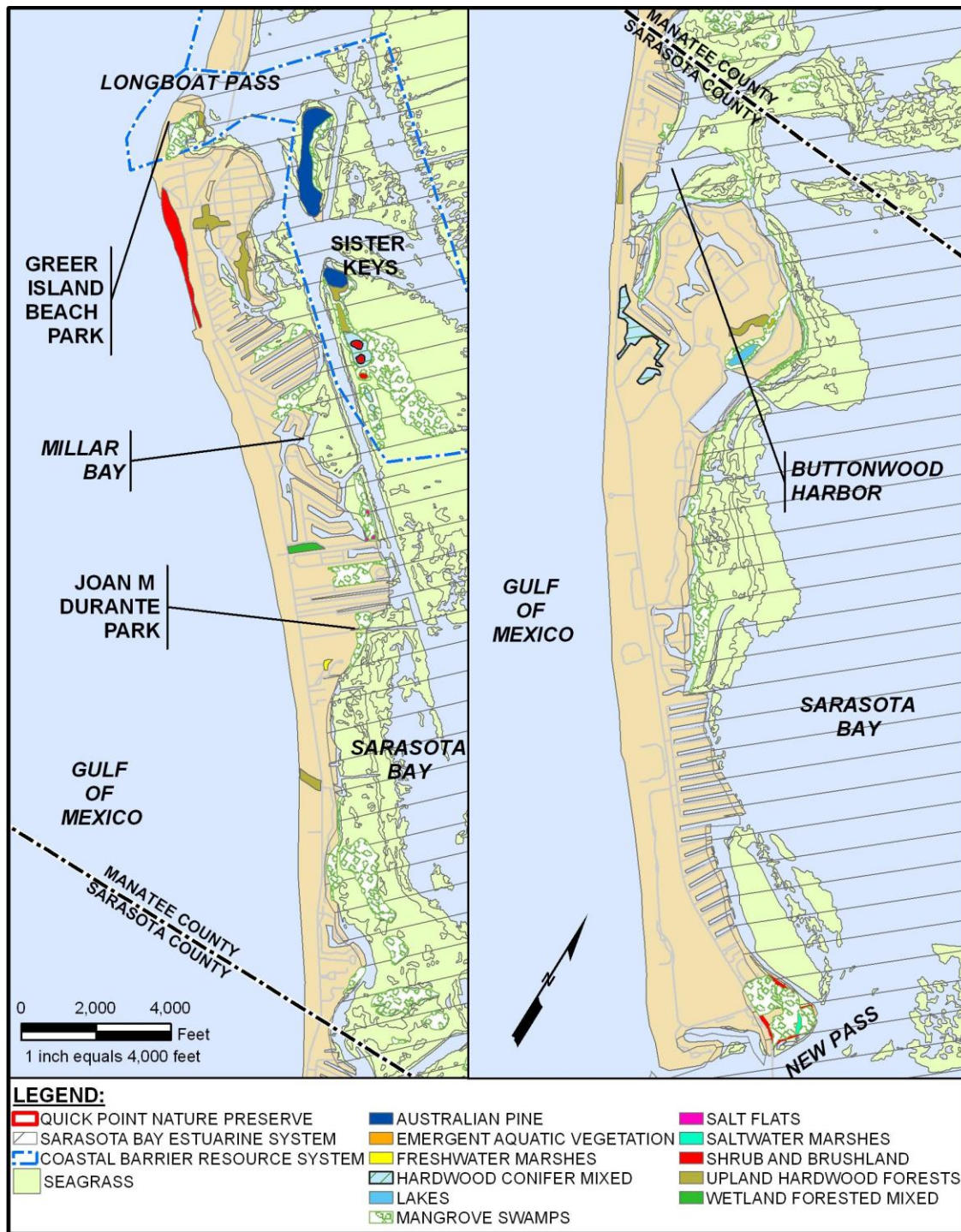


FIGURE 2: ENVIRONMENTAL FEATURES

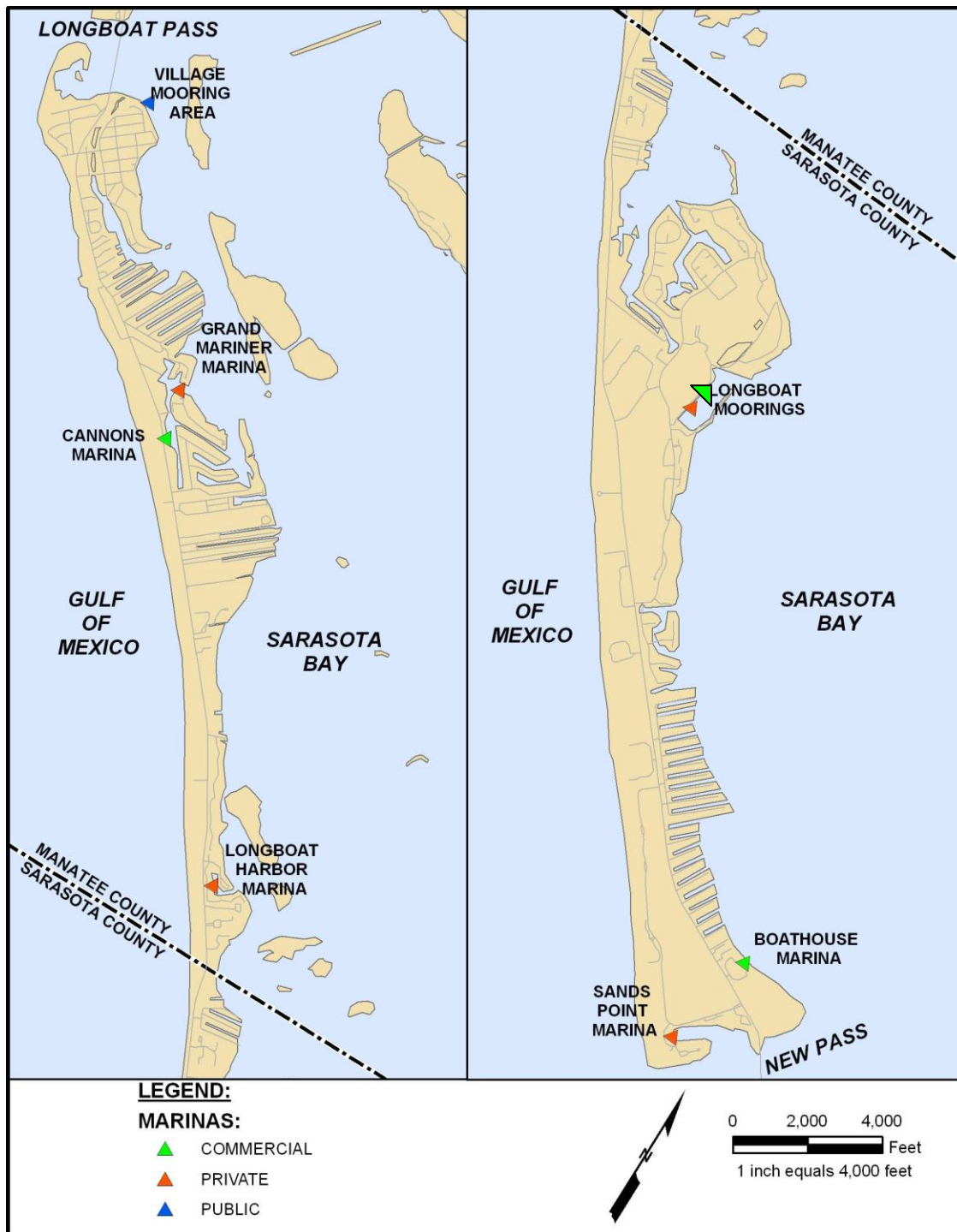


FIGURE 3: WATER-DEPENDENT USES

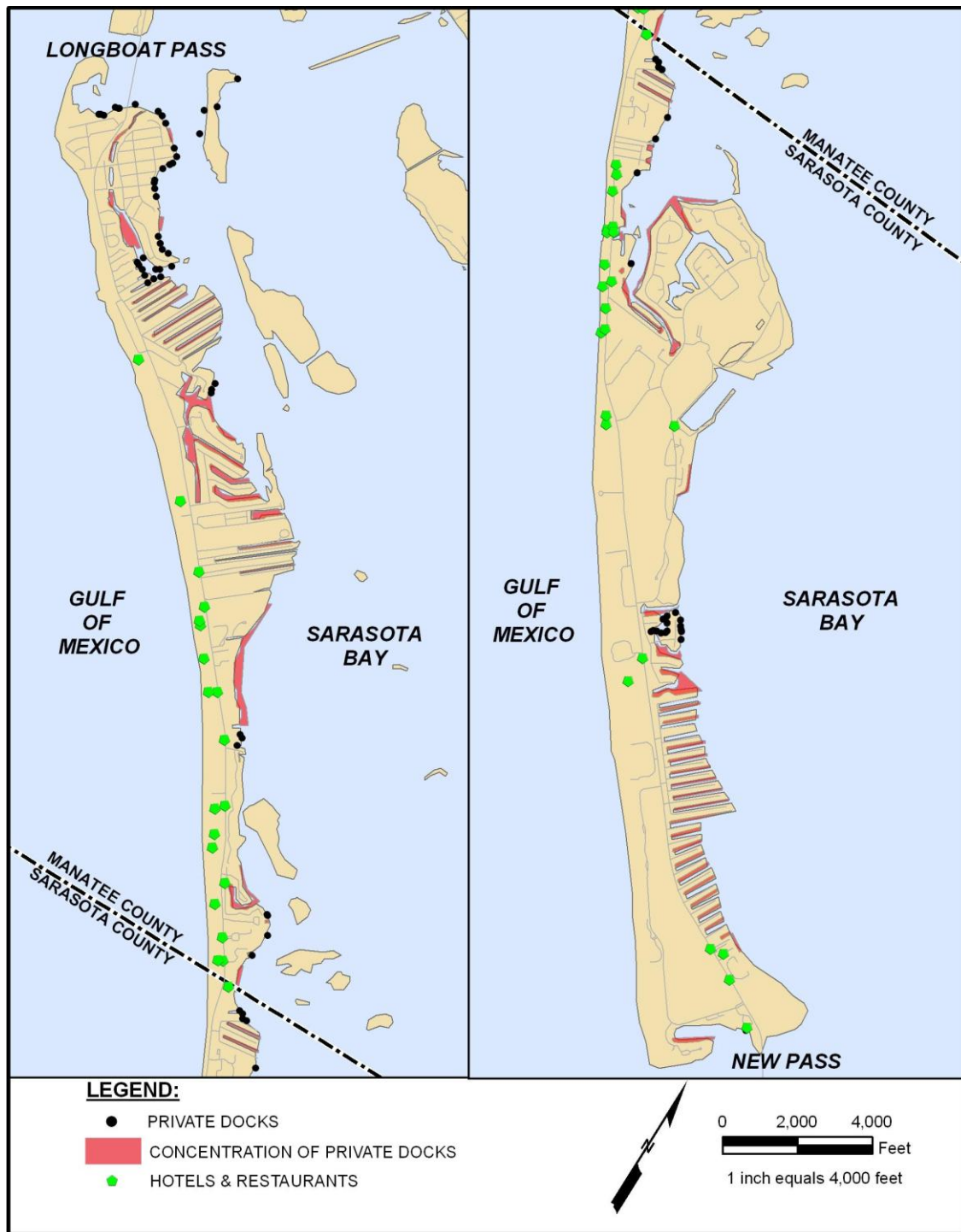


FIGURE 4: WATER-RELATED USES

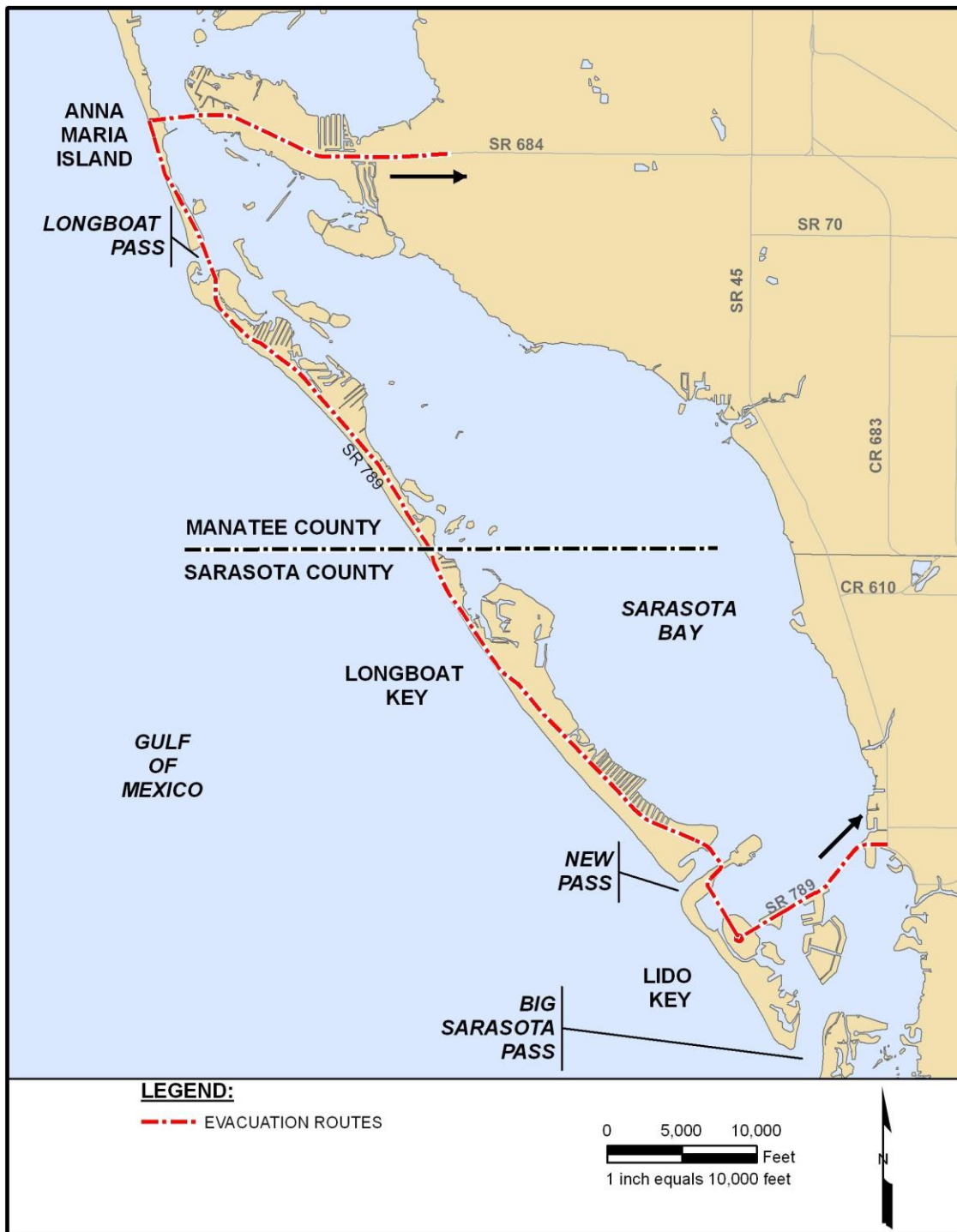


FIGURE 5: EVACUATION ROUTES

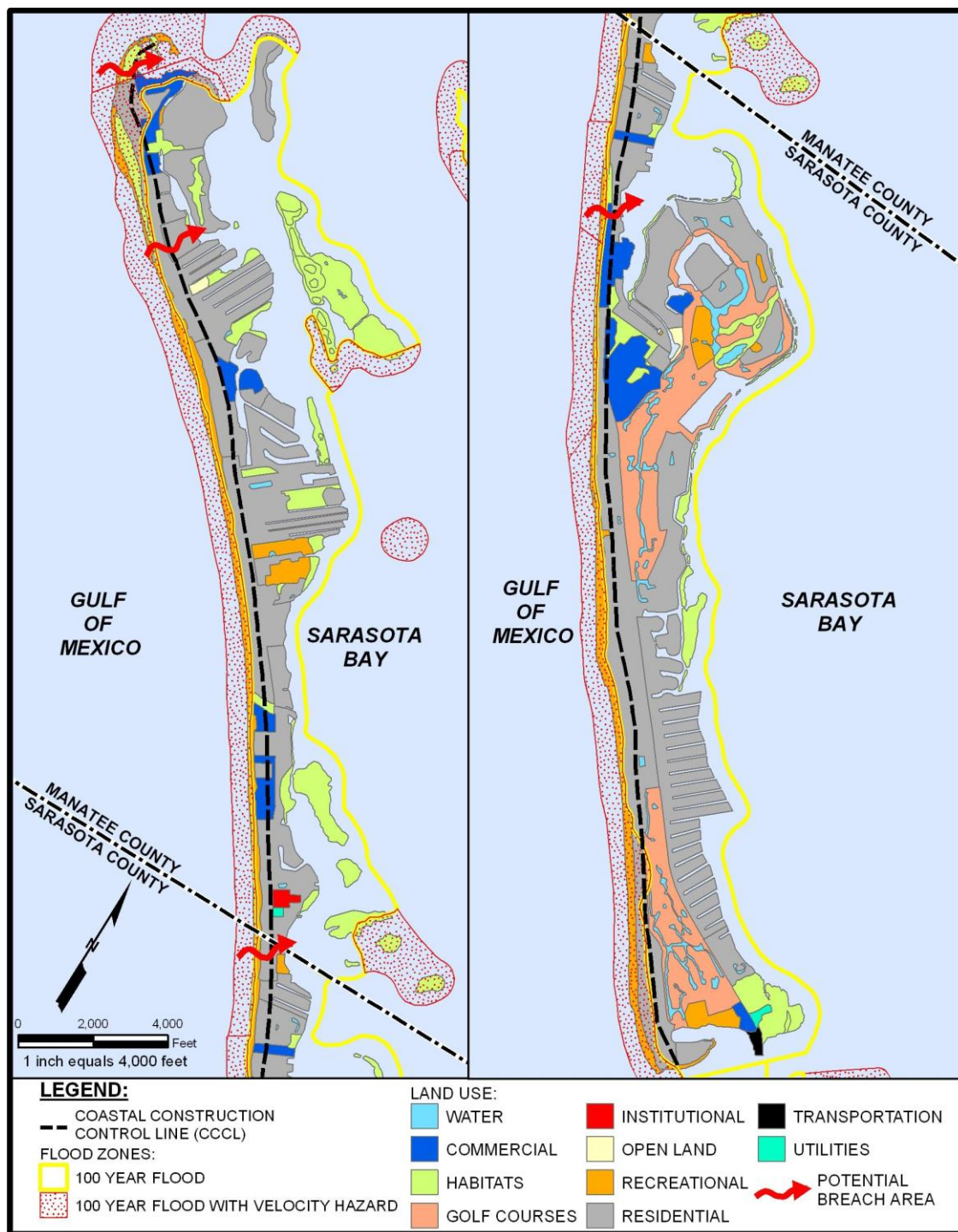


FIGURE 6: HIGH HAZARD ZONES

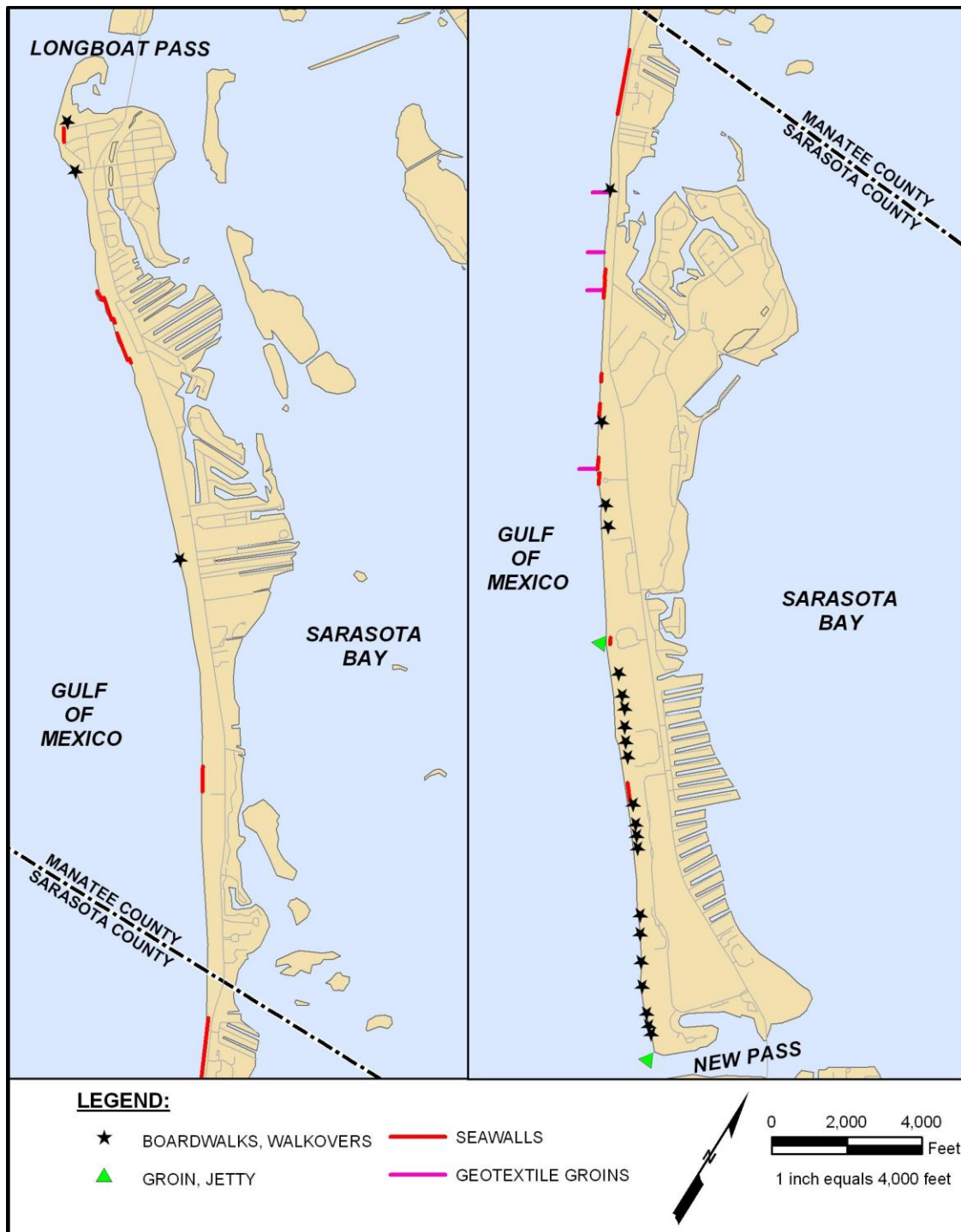


FIGURE 7: SHORELINE STRUCTURES

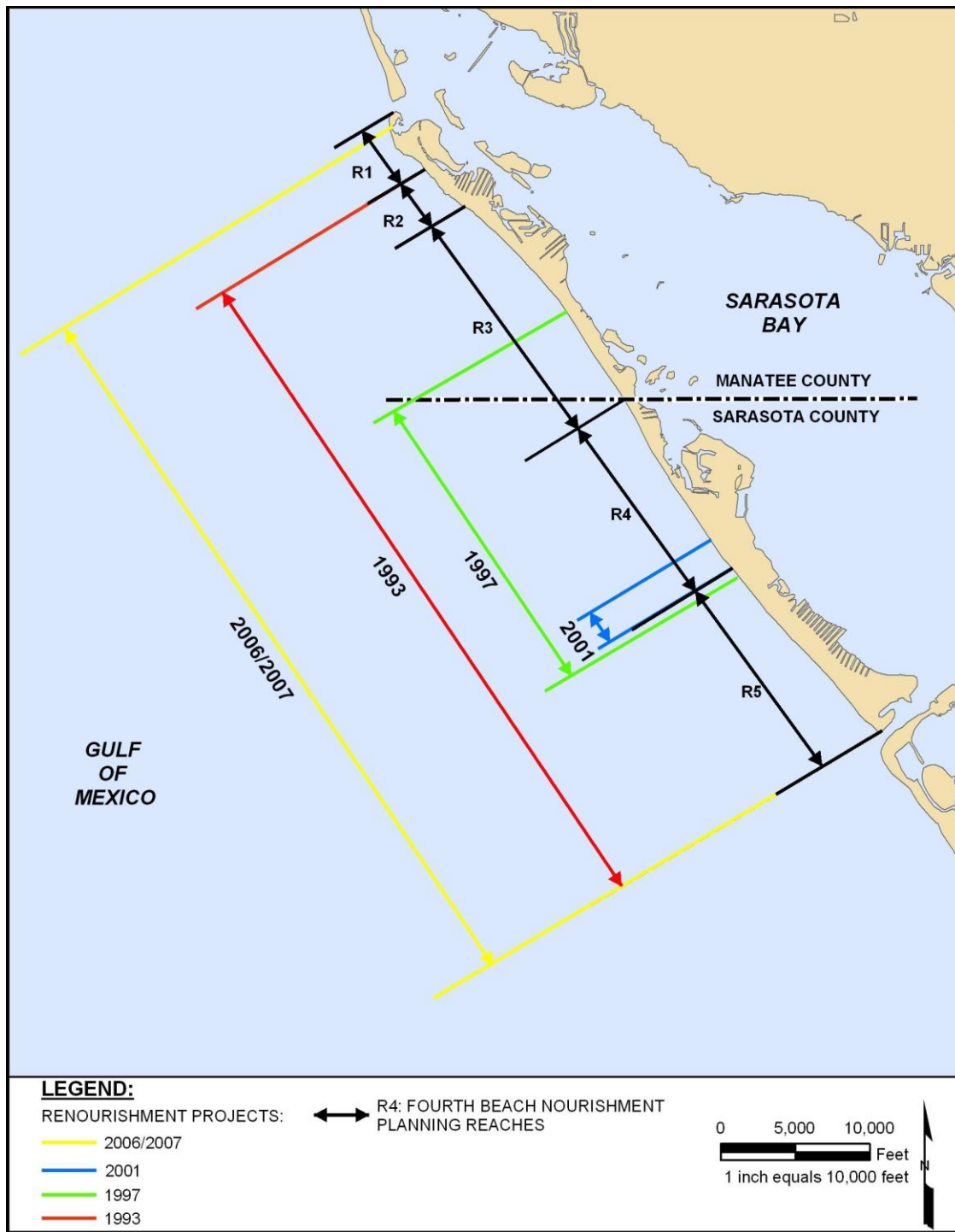


FIGURE 8: BEACH NOURISHMENT AREAS

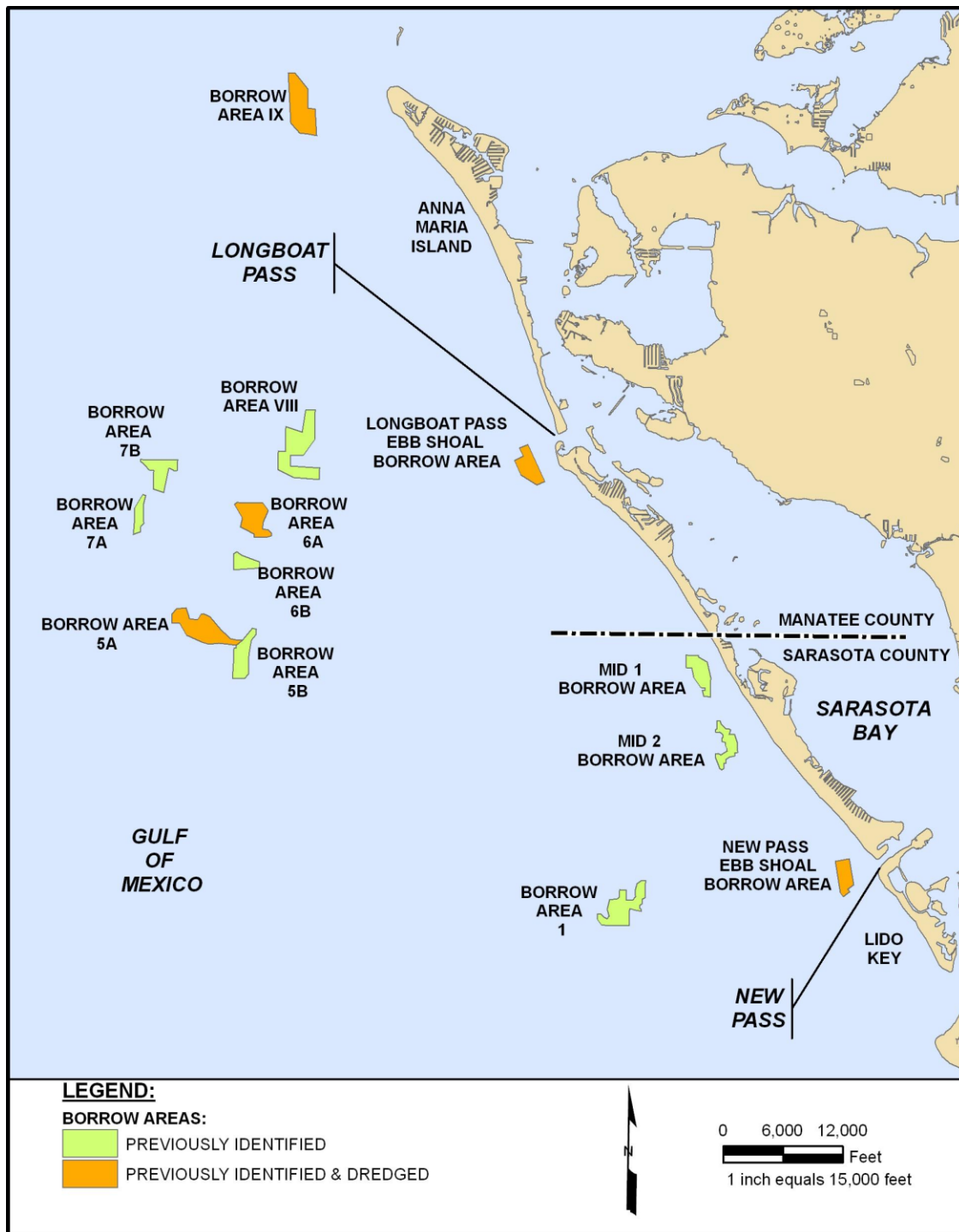


FIGURE 9: BORROW AREAS

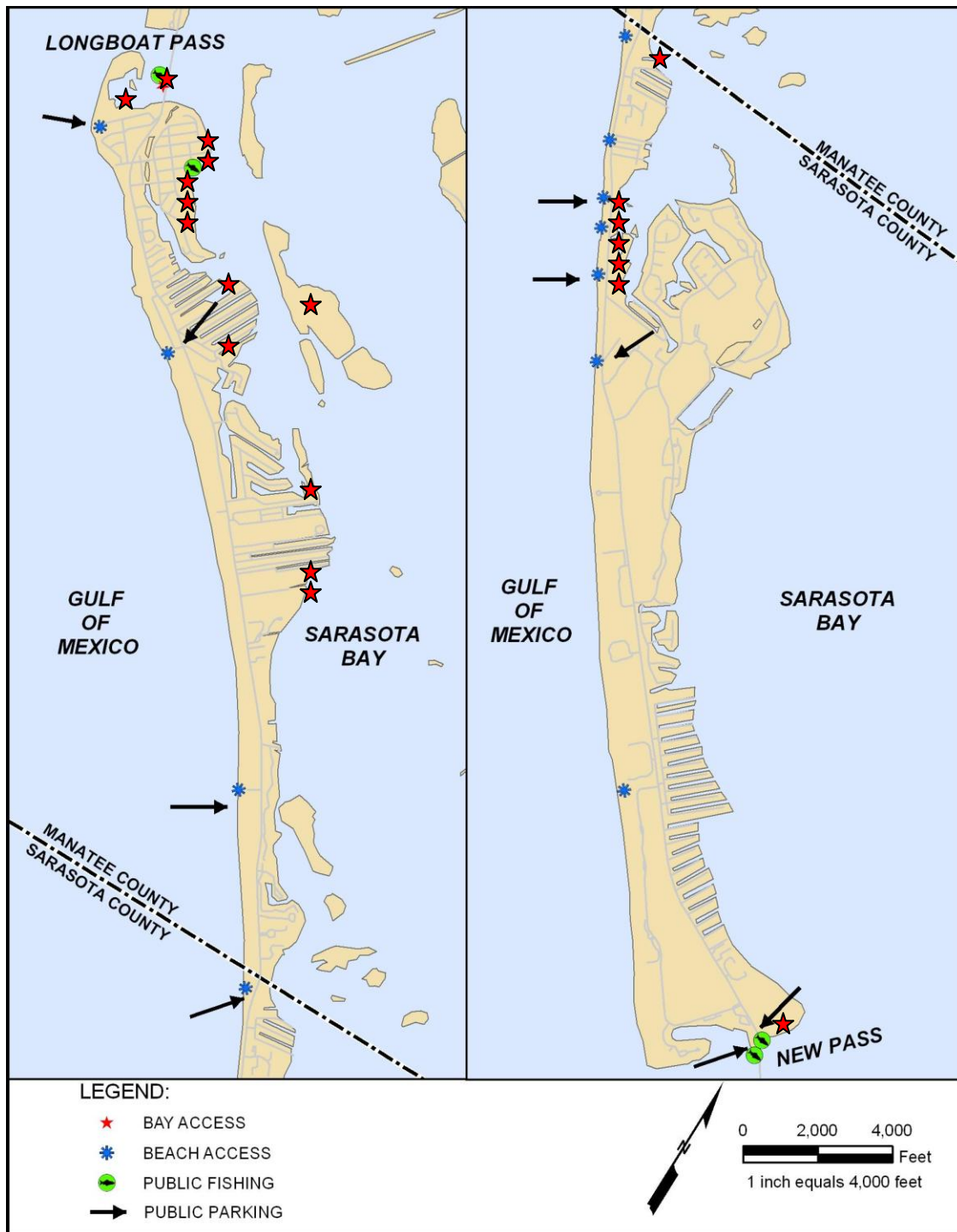


FIGURE 10: PUBLIC ACCESS

CONSERVATION & COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ELEMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES, & POLICIES

GOAL 1: The City of North Port shall protect, conserve and enhance its natural, environmental and historic resources to ensure sustainable environmental quality for the future.

-Natural Communities and Wildlife-

Objective 1: Upon adoption of the Comprehensive Plan, the City will review all applicable ordinances which provide for the protection and enhancement of its critical water resources and biologically productive flora and fauna, and wildlife habitats and initiate the deletion, revision or adoption of ordinances, based upon supporting data and analysis, which shall include state and federal regulations and guidelines.

Policy 1.1: The City shall, through implementation of the Land Development Code, to require that for all future land use map change proposals, the applicant submit supporting data and analysis pertaining to rare, endangered and threatened species and species of special concern. Prior to issuance of development permits, including land clearing, the applicant shall provide proof of compliance with appropriate state and federal regulations.

Policy 1.2: The City shall consult with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, as applicable, prior to the issuance of a land use approval that would result in an adverse impact to any rare, endangered threatened species, and species of special concern, as shown on the Environmental Assessment for all proposed Future Land Use Map amendments and major development submittals.

Policy 1.3: The City shall make available conservation easements, transfer of development rights, and fee simple acquisition or other appropriate techniques, for the protection of rare, endangered and threatened species and species of special concern, when the City, through consultation with appropriate state and/or federal agencies, determines that an action will impact an environmentally significant site.

Policy 1.4: The City shall continue to coordinate with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the identification and monitoring of known Southern Bald Eagle nests and creation and implementation of nest protection plans for development proposals.

Policy 1.5: The City shall continue to cooperate with Desoto, Charlotte, and Sarasota Counties, the SWFRPC, and other local, regional, state, and federal agencies, as applicable, in order to conserve, appropriately use, or protect unique vegetative communities located within more than one of these local jurisdictions.

Policy 1.6: The City shall continue to work with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to identify occupied

Florida Scrub Jay areas in North Port, and will coordinate with USFWS to work with property owners who are affected by Florida Scrub Jay issues.

Policy 1.7: If determined necessary through coordination with the USFWS and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the City shall consider developing a Scrub Jay Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) specific to the City of North Port, or may develop a North Port specific component to be included as part of the proposed Sarasota County HCP.

Policy 1.8: The City shall work with developers and land owners to preserve natural wetlands to the greatest extent possible in order to preserve wetland habitat vital to wading birds and wildlife, especially listed species, and to maintain natural surface water levels in wetland systems and associated habitat. Where appropriate and feasible, the City shall support the acquisition of important wetland habitats/systems, and it is also preferred that mitigation for any wetlands that are taken due to development activity be located within the City of North Port or in mitigation banks adjacent to the City.

Policy 1.9: Per the revised State requirements regarding the protection of gopher tortoises, the City shall coordinate with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and the USFWS, as applicable, to develop a program for protection of tortoises, protection of tortoise habitat, and mitigation for any takings.

Policy 1.10: The City shall coordinate with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the USFWS, the West Coast Inland Navigation District (WCIND), and other local, state, and federal agencies, as applicable, to maintain and enhance manatee populations throughout the region. Coordination activities may include, but shall not be limited to, development review, enforcement of manatee protection zones, and public education.

Policy 1.11: By 2012, the City shall amend its Land Development Regulations to include design components that enhance the movement of wildlife through the maintenance or creation of wildlife corridors. Such corridors may include, but not be limited to, preservation of identified natural wildlife corridors such as the Myakkahatchee Creek greenway or similar systems, or may include components such as animal underpasses.

Policy 1.12: Consistent with Policy 9.20 in the Future Land Use Element, the City shall amend the land development code by 2012, where applicable, and utilize the site and development review process to encourage the use of “green” design practices in public and private developments.

Objective 2: The City shall strive to identify all sustainable native vegetative communities and conserve and maintain these communities as balanced, biologically productive ecosystems while allowing appropriate development.

Policy 2.1: The City shall seek assistance from the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, FDEP, and other local, state, and federal environmental agencies in identifying

sustainable flora and fauna habitats, including the protection and conservation of the natural functions of existing soils.

Policy 2.2: The City shall seek assistance from the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, FDEP, and other local, state, and federal environmental agencies in the protection and conservation of its fisheries, rivers, bays, lakes, floodplains, harbors, wetlands including estuarine marshes, freshwater beaches and shores, marine habitats, backyard wildlife habitats and boater awareness of manatees.

Policy 2.3: By 2012, the City shall conduct an inventory analysis of areas containing critical wildlife and upland habitat in conjunction with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and other stakeholders. This information shall be made available to the public and utilized by staff in the development review process.

Policy 2.4: The City shall continue to seek local, state, and federal funding sources in the protection, restoration, and management of critical environmental systems including uplands, wetlands, and habitats critical to identified listed species.

Objective 3: The City shall encourage the preservation of existing native vegetation, the creation of an urban forest, and the use of xeriscape methods for landscaping public and private development. Tree preservation activities and the planting of trees shall result in an overall, citywide, phased-in, tree canopy no later than build-out that ranges from 35% to 80% of the tree canopy that existed at the time of adoption of this Comprehensive Plan in 1997.

Policy 3.1: Every three to five years the City shall review, and amend as applicable, the Land Development Regulations applying to tree protection and landscaping guidelines for development to promote the preservation and use of native and drought tolerant species in landscaping in order to reduce the depletion of the surficial aquifer.

Policy 3.2: The City will continue to review landscape/tree ordinances from other communities and, further, review tree protection/preservation initiatives that would benefit the City. Based upon these reviews, revisions to the tree protection and landscape code shall be implemented.

Policy 3.3: The Land Development Regulations shall continue to prohibit the planting of exotic noxious vegetation such as *Melaleuca quinquenervia*, Brazilian Pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), and Australian Pine (*Casurina*) as listed by State authorities.

Policy 3.4: The City shall utilize the incentive program provided in the Land Development Code for developers/builders to provide appropriate trees to the City when a lot is cleared for development and the developer/builder removes existing native trees. Further, the City shall be aggressive in its enforcement of violations to the tree and landscape code.

Policy 3.5: The City shall plant trees, on City property only, according to the following priorities:

1. In existing neighborhoods to replace dead or dying street trees.

2. In existing neighborhoods to complete existing street tree patterns.
3. On park sites, open space areas, or other appropriate public areas to provide shaded picnic or pedestrian walkways.
4. In gateway areas, as defined in the Future Land Use Element. Upon adoption of this policy, the City shall prioritize this sub-policy by planting a maximum of 25% of developer/builder-provided trees to gateway areas for a two year period.
5. On sites containing public buildings frequented by citizens such as City Hall, Multi-purpose building, etc.
6. Along arterial and collector roadways that traverse the City.

Policy 3.6: Recognizing that factors, both natural and man induced, will result in the diminution of the City's natural forest/tree canopy as the City continues to grow, the City shall, through policies, regulations, and programs strive to develop an urban forest comprised of a mix of native forest land and planted trees which maintains or enhances the City's tree canopy to levels equivalent to 35% - 80% of the tree canopy that existed at the time of adoption of this Plan in 1997.

Policy 3.7: Prior to 2011, the City shall conduct a study to determine the approximate percentage of coverage offered by the City's tree canopy at the time of adoption of this Plan in 1997.

Policy 3.8: Management activities for all City-owned lands shall include, where appropriate and feasible, removal of exotic and invasive vegetation and re-planting with native vegetation.

Policy 3.9: Management activities for all City-owned outdoor recreation parks and facilities shall include, where appropriate and feasible, measures to restore and enhance degraded natural plant communities, habitat and natural hydrology.

Policy 3.10: The City shall encourage the preservation of existing native vegetation, the planting of native vegetation, and the use of xeriscape methods for landscaping public and private development. Examples of plants and planting methods can be found in documents including but not limited to *Florida Friendly Landscaping*, and the *University of Florida's Friendly Yards and Neighborhood Handbook*.

Policy 3.11: The City shall encourage the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) methods as an environmentally sound way to control pests.

Objective 4: The surface waters and groundwater resources of the City shall be protected to ensure that their biological, ecological and hydrological functions are maintained, conserved, or improved.

Policy 4.1: All protected wetlands shall include upland buffers, pursuant to State and Federal requirements, adjacent to these wetlands for habitat diversity, edge enhancement, and the promotion of wildlife conservation.

Policy 4.2: The City shall continue the water quality monitoring and maintenance program for its canal system to ensure adequate protection of its potable water and recreational resources.

Policy 4.3: To maintain or enhance water quality in area waterways, the City shall amend the Land Development Code prior to 2010 to require appropriate landscaping, including natural materials and amounts to be installed or retained, at the waterline of canals and waterways for new development.

Policy 4.4: Protection of wetland quality and function will be prioritized as follows:

- Avoidance of impacts
- Minimization of impacts
- Mitigation of impacts

Policy 4.5: The City shall continue to work closely, and coordinate with, the Southwest Florida Water Management District and the Federal Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) in the enforcement of state regulations regarding mitigation of wetland degradation and/or destruction.

Policy 4.6: No issuance of land clearing or other development permits shall occur until all necessary SWFWMD Environmental Resource Permits have been presented to the City for review and acceptance.

Policy 4.7: Land use development activities in important groundwater recharge areas, individual wellheads, and well fields, when identified, shall be consistent with water resources protection. To better protect these areas the City, consistent with Policy 6.9 of the Potable Water Element, shall through ordinance develop a new section of the Unified Land Development Code to address wellhead protection. The section will identify inappropriate land uses and facilities and shall be consistent with State legislation.

Policy 4.8: The City of North Port will coordinate with other governmental and private entities to protect water resources.

Policy 4.9: Consistent with City utility master planning initiatives, the City shall continue to expand its system of municipal potable water, sanitary sewer, and reclaimed water service in order to decrease the number of private water wells and septic systems that impact surface waters, aquifers, and the natural environment.

Policy 4.10: The City shall continue to enforce its earthmoving ordinance in order to conserve and protect the natural resources within the City of North Port, while also promoting opportunities for responsible development.

Policy 4.11: Consistent with Objective 7 of the Potable Water section of this Comprehensive Plan, the City shall continue to implement and enforce its water conservation code, and will modify restrictions whenever called upon by SWFWMD consistent with the SWFWMD Water Shortage Plan.

Objective 5: The City shall continue management and protection programs and procedures to preserve and enhance the Myakkahatchee Creek as a Class I potable water supply and natural resource amenity.

Policy 5.1: For those lots along the Myakkahatchee Creek where buy-back purchase or TDR programs may not be feasible, strict local ordinances shall continue regulating stormwater runoff, the handling and storage of hazardous and special wastes, and native vegetation removal. Accordingly, the Future Land Use Map shall designate this area as Recreation/Open Space, which will provide strict regulations to mitigate the impacts of future development. These ordinances and regulations shall provide for incorporation of upland buffers adjacent to wetlands, identifying and remediating artesian wells, remediating any point sources of inadequately treated stormwater which may be identified, strict land development regulations, stringent regulations regarding sewage disposal methods appropriate to the area, and other restrictions as deemed appropriate.

Policy 5.2: The City shall seek the assistance and advice of the Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) and other appropriate agencies, in order to achieve the nomination and eventual purchase of lands bordering the Myakkahatchee Creek under the Save Our Rivers program, SWIM and other appropriate grant programs.

Policy 5.3: Consistent with the Myakkahatchee Creek Greenway Master Plan, protection and preservation of valuable plant and wildlife resources along the Myakkahatchee Creek shall remain a high priority.

Policy 5.4: In protection of the Myakkahatchee Creek as a Class 1 potable water supply source, the City shall continue efforts toward the completion of acquiring Tier 1 and 2 properties along each side of the creek and, further, shall support the acquisition of other environmentally significant properties within the watershed.

Objective 6: The City of North Port shall continue to enforce the City's wetland ordinance that conserves and protects the health, function and biological integrity of all remaining viable wetland systems as defined by State agencies in order to prevent the violation of State water quality standards; maintain freshwater storage capabilities; reduce damage to property and loss of life due to flooding; maintain the viability and diversity of native plants and animals and their habitats; and assure the continued conservation of irreplaceable natural resources.

Policy 6.1: No wetland alteration or removal shall be permitted, unless reasonable use of the property is dependent upon said alteration or removal. Appropriate, equitable and compensating mitigation or restoration shall be required for all wetland disturbances, pursuant to State and Federal guidelines. Consistent with Policy 1.8 and Policy 4.4 of this Element, the City shall work with developers to minimize the impacts of developments upon wetland systems. It is also preferred that mitigation for any wetlands that are taken due to development activity be located within the City of North Port or in mitigation banks adjacent to the City.

Policy 6.2: All necessary state and federal permit approvals shall be obtained prior to permitting an activity that impacts existing wetland areas. Prior to the next Evaluation and Appraisal Report, the City shall evaluate all applicable sections of the Unified Land Development Code to ensure that they are consistent with any revisions to applicable State or Federal wetland regulations.

Policy 6.3: In order to preserve and enhance the function of the 100-year floodplain and associated habitats, including wetlands, the City shall utilize the use of Transfer of Development Rights, or other techniques, and appropriate construction methods within the FEMA FIRM 100-year floodplain. Further, prior to the next Evaluation and Appraisal Report (EAR) deadline, the City shall review applicable sections of the City Land Development Code to determine whether amendments will be necessary to strengthen the City's ability to protect the floodplain, and associated habitats.

Policy 6.4: The dredging or filling of the Myakkahatchee Creek shall be prohibited, except for that required for canal maintenance, public recreation, improvements to the drainage system, navigation in the tidal portion of the creek, or potable water supply requirements. Any such activities shall be coordinated with the appropriate local, state, or federal agencies.

Policy 6.5: The City, by the year 2010, shall amend the Wetlands Protection Ordinance to include provisions for development density/intensity in close proximity to jurisdictional wetland areas. Such provisions shall be based on State and Federal wetland protection regulations. The City shall continue to require adherence to Southwest Florida Water Management District regulations, as well as other appropriate State, Federal, or County wetland enforcement agencies.

Objective 7: Prior to 2010, the City will implement programs and procedures for the protection, preservation and conservation of coastal water resources and fresh water resources, including, but not limited to waterways and canals.

Policy 7.1: The City, which has representation on the Charlotte Harbor National Estuary Program, shall continue to coordinate with this body by participating in its resource planning and management activities, as directed by the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council. The City shall also attempt to take advantage of the resource protection activities and measures provided by the Surface Water Improvement and Management (SWIM) program legislated by the State of Florida. The various elements of these programs will be considered for incorporation into the City's Comprehensive Plan.

Policy 7.2: Recognizing that the City of North Port lies within the Charlotte Harbor drainage basin, the City will support, and where applicable, participate in the resource management activities directed by the Charlotte Harbor National Estuary Program in their implementation of the regional Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP).

Policy 7.3: The City shall maintain staff representation to the Charlotte Harbor National Estuary Program.

Policy 7.4: Development which affects the designated "Wild and Scenic Protection Zone" of the Myakka River shall meet standards which conform to, or are more stringent than, standards developed pursuant to Section 258.501, Florida Statutes, the "Myakka River Wild and Scenic Designation and Preservation Act," including standards found in the Myakka Wild and Scenic Management Plan as adopted and amended. All necessary "Myakka River Permits" shall be secured from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection prior to the approval of development by the City of North Port, as applicable.

Policy 7.5: The City shall abide by the 2007 "State-Local Agreement for Administering the Myakka River Wild and Scenic Protection Zone" between the City, FDEP, and FDCA regarding the administration of the Myakka River Wild and Scenic Protection Zone, as established in Section 258.501, Florida Statutes.

Policy 7.6: By November 13, 2008, the City shall amend its Land Development Regulations to include the Myakka River Protection Zone Ordinance in accordance with the "State-Local Agreement for Administering the Myakka River Wild and Scenic Protection Zone" between the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), Florida Department of Community Affairs (FDCA), and the City of North Port. This ordinance shall set forth the City's legal responsibilities, activities that will be regulated, and procedures for regulating activities within the Protection Zone.

Policy 7.7: Consistent with protection of the Myakka Wild and Scenic River, shoreline hardening shall be prohibited on the Myakka River.

Policy 7.8: Support the efforts and consider recommendations from intergovernmental organizations concerning the Myakka River Watershed.

Policy 7.9: Enforce the Myakka River Protection Zone regulations and all City regulations designed to protect the Myakka River and the wild and scenic nature of the River.

Policy 7.10: The City will support protection of the Myakka River corridor through the implementation of the City Myakka River Wild and Scenic protection requirements. Buffers for all development within the Myakka River protection zone shall be a minimum of 220 feet.

Objective 8: The City shall increase protection of the natural functions of the FEMA - FIRM 100-year floodplain through the establishment of revised land development regulations so that the flood-carrying and flood-storage capacity are maintained.

Policy 8.1: The City shall review and update appropriate flood damage prevention ordinances to ensure compatibility with all current state and federal water management regulatory controls, recommendations from the Big Slough Watershed Study, and consistency with the policies of this Plan.

Policy 8.2: Prior to the next Evaluation and Appraisal Report (EAR), the City shall review land development regulations affecting land development activities within designated

"Conservation" areas, and designated "Recreation and Open Space" corridors on the Future Land Use Map for consistency with new and modified policies that are the result of City, State, or Federal studies, guidelines, or laws.

Policy 8.3: The City shall continue its participation in the National Flood Insurance Program's Community Rating System and will undertake those activities necessary to maintain or enhance its rating in order to provide increased awareness of flood protection, reduce damage from floods, and to provide reduced flood insurance premiums for residents of the City.

Objective 9: The City of North Port shall meet or exceed the minimum air quality levels established by the FDEP.

Policy 9.1: The City shall continue to cooperate with the County's air quality monitoring program as delineated in County Ordinance 85-63 (Sarasota County Air Pollution Control Code).

Policy 9.2: Industrial land uses shall be located where they minimize the impact on current air quality standards.

Policy 9.3: The City shall reduce the potential for automobile emissions pollution by amending the Land Development Code where appropriate and by reviewing the following:

- developments such as Activity Centers;
- require vegetative buffer strips, including street trees and native plants, between arterial and collector roadways and residential development; and
- promote alternative transportation modes such as car-pooling, public transit and bicycle and pedestrian paths.

Policy 9.4: The City shall encourage "green development" which reduces the overall impact to the natural and human environment, including air quality.

Objective 10: Consistent with the City's Archaeological Resource Protection Ordinance, the City shall take action to preserve and protect all significant historic and archaeological sites, as they become known, located within the City of North Port. Such actions may include partnerships with other government agencies, colleges/universities, or private organizations.

Policy 10.1: Per the City's Land Development Code, including the Archaeological Protection Ordinance, the City shall consider the utilization of transfer of development rights as a means of preserving those platted lots in the Archaic Indian Midden and the burial area in the associated slough located near Little Salt Spring, Atwater site, and other sites as they become known.

Policy 10.2: The City shall support establishing the extent of the Little Salt Spring Indian settlement by working with the known American Indian tribes and descendants of this settlement, Florida Department of State's Division of Historical Resources, Sarasota County and the University of Miami. Agreements between the City and owners of the platted

properties in question shall allow for research in order to further scientific knowledge of the settlement area.

Policy 10.3: The City shall abide by and enforce its Archaeological Resource Protection Ordinance to protect significant archaeological and historic sites.

Policy 10.4: The City shall support the acquisition and preservation of historic or archaeologically sensitive sites. These actions may include partnerships with other government agencies, academic institutions, or private organizations.

-Soils-

Objective 11: The City of North Port shall protect and maintain its soils as an integral part of the City's natural resources and economy.

Policy 11.1: To preserve and protect native soils, the City will continue to implement the erosion control guidelines stipulated in the Land Development Code.

Policy 11.2: To preserve and protect native soils, the City shall encourage alternatives to the utilization of fill for flood protection of buildings including the construction of stem walls and piling supported structures.

-Public Awareness-

Objective 12: The City will continue programs to enhance public awareness of natural resources in order to better understand the importance of these resources and the need for their proper management and conservation. Methods for increasing public awareness may include, but not necessarily be limited to, public presentations, education programs, and publications.

Policy 12.1: The City shall develop education materials concerning sound environmental practices to be distributed to builders, developers and property owners.

Policy 12.2: The City will educate the public on the value of natural resources, especially threatened and endangered species through interpretive displays and trails at recreation sites and parks.

Policy 12.3: The City shall establish guidelines, recommendations, and incentives encouraging private landowners to use good management practices to protect the habitats of rare, endangered and threatened species and species of special concern, based on existing supporting data and analysis.

Policy 12.4: The City shall maintain, or create, partnerships with local, state, and federal regulatory agencies to provide educational materials, conduct public information workshops, speak with local service clubs, special interest groups, schools, and other stakeholders.

Policy 12.5: To promote “green development” within North Port, the City shall provide educational materials created in-house or by other applicable local, state, federal, or private agencies to increase the awareness of such practices to the general public and the development industry. The City shall also support presentations and workshops that accomplish this educational goal.

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES, & POLICIES

Goal 1: Lessen the impact of a destructive storm or other natural or man-induced event on human life, public facilities, private structures, infrastructure, and coastal natural resources in the City of North Port.

Objective 1: The City shall continue to require infrastructure necessary to meet its future land use demand for coastal infrastructure consistent with public safety, to maintain Levels of Service as described in the various elements of this Comprehensive Plan, while limiting impacts to natural and historic resources.

Policy 1.1: The City will continue to regulate development throughout the planning period to ensure that public facilities are provided concurrent with need and to maintain Levels of Service as described in the various elements of this Comprehensive Plan.

Policy 1.2: Man-made structures shall meet all applicable height and set-back requirements when constructed within the FEMA "A" zones or SLOSH Category 1 zones of the City of North Port. This policy shall continue to be reflected in the City's Building Code.

Policy 1.3: The City shall minimize the addition of road, water, sewer, or drainage infrastructure in the "A" Zone, or Category 1 SLOSH Zone, and shall limit the building of public infrastructure, except in the form of passive recreational facilities that provide public access to creeks, rivers, bays and harbors, as coordinated with the proper local, state, or federal agencies.

Policy 1.4: The City, through implementation of its Unified Land Development Code and Comprehensive Plan, master planning processes, and support of local, state, or federal initiatives or agreements, shall limit impacts related to development or redevelopment activities which could have negative impacts upon wetlands, water quality, water quantity, wildlife habitat, living marine resources, shorelines, and historic resources within the coastal area.

Policy 1.5: The City shall continue to apply for grants, implement projects (such as the Myakkahatchee Creek initiative) and support local, state, or federal initiatives aimed at the restoration or enhancement of disturbed or degraded natural resources including shorelines, estuaries, wetlands, and drainage systems. The City shall also support programs aimed at mitigating future disruptions or degradations of significant natural systems in our region.

Policy 1.6: The City shall support initiatives such as the acquisition of lots and parcels along creeks, rivers, bays and harbors, which decrease the number of residents, and their associated impacts, living within FEMA designated "A" Zones and Category 1 SLOSH Zones.

Policy 1.7: Consistent with Policies 7.4 and 7.5 in the "Conservation" section of this Comprehensive Plan, the City shall abide by its "State – Local Agreement for Administering the Myakka River Wild and Scenic Protection Zone" with FDEP and FDCA regarding the "Wild and Scenic" Myakka River, and shall coordinate development proposals of any type that would have an impact upon the shoreline, the River, and the plant and wildlife that are dependent upon the River with all applicable agencies.

Policy 1.8: The City hereby defines its "Coastal High Hazard Area" as the Category 1 Sea, Lake, and Overland Surges From Hurricanes (SLOSH) Zones as indicated in the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council's "Hurricane Storm Tide Atlas For Sarasota County (1991)."

Objective 2: The City shall continue to utilize, and amend when necessary, land development regulations which establish standards for types, sizes, densities, and intensities of all land use categories, minimize development within the established "Coastal High Hazard Area," aid in the provision of emergency shelters for current and future residents, and enhance the City and regional hurricane evacuation network, consistent with the County and Regional Hurricane Evacuation Plans

Policy 2.1: The City will continue to provide staff support and assistance to aid the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council, Sarasota and Charlotte Counties, and other appropriate local governments and agencies, in the identification of public and private shelter, including rental space, for all City residents, consistent with the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council's Hurricane Evacuation Plan.

Policy 2.2: The City will participate in all transportation planning efforts to ensure that minimum evacuation times can be maintained during an evacuation on the City's evacuation routes consistent with the Southwest Florida Regional Strategic Plan.

Policy 2.3: The City shall continue to work with the Sarasota-Manatee MPO, the Charlotte County-Punta Gorda MPO, FDOT, and other applicable local, state, and federal agencies to seek funding for additional capacity to be added to the Sumter Boulevard, Toledo Blade Boulevard, and River Road Hurricane Evacuation Routes in order to decrease evacuation times for residents and visitors if the region is threatened by tropical systems, or other forms of disaster.

Policy 2.4: The City will continue to participate in erosion-prevention and flood-prevention programs for those areas along the City's evacuation routes where erosion and flooding are potential problems.

Policy 2.5: The City shall continue to cooperate with local, state and regional agencies, including the School Board of Sarasota County, to ensure that safe shelter is available for the City's at-risk populace.

Policy 2.6: Consistent with the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council's Hurricane Evacuation Plan the City shall continue to fulfill its assigned role as specified within the Sarasota County Peacetime Emergency Plan and its policies regarding hurricane evacuation and sheltering.

Policy 2.7: The City will continue to meet and coordinate annually with Charlotte and Sarasota County Disaster Preparedness and local Red Cross officials, as well as other local, state, and federal agencies as applicable, for the purpose of identifying and designating additional public and private structures, both inside and outside the City, as hurricane evacuation shelters, consistent with the Regional Hurricane Evacuation Plan.

Policy 2.8: The City will encourage new developments to provide for the shelter needs of their residents or employees.

Objective 3: In order to limit public expenditures that may be construed as subsidizing development and post-disaster redevelopment in coastal high-hazard areas, the City of North Port will continue to regulate the number and type of structures subject to damage in FEMA "A" Zones, or the designated Coastal High Hazard Area. Post-disaster redevelopment plans shall take into consideration the need to limit densities within these zones in order to protect life, property, and limit future public infrastructure needs in those areas, with the exception of the provision of passive recreational access to the water.

Policy 3.1: The City will continue to promote the relocation of repeatedly-damaged structures in FEMA "A" zones, or the designated Coastal High Hazard Area, to safe locations.

Policy 3.2: The City will continue to enforce FEMA, DEP, and local setback and height requirements for the safety of structures, especially those located along the Myakkahatchee Creek, and other similar waterbodies which are in FEMA "A" zones or the designated "Coastal High Hazard Area." Further, the City shall make all efforts to discourage further development, or redevelopment, in such areas, with the exception of providing passive recreational access to these areas.

Policy 3.3: In the event a hurricane strikes, the recovery effort will be accelerated by the immediate distribution of free emergency permits by the appropriate authority for repair and clean up of damage to private and public structures and utilities, to the extent such situations are still marginally usable without such repair.

Policy 3.4: Structures in the FEMA "A" zone, the Category 1 SLOSH zone or in areas subject to severe erosion or flooding which are determined to be in excess of 50% damaged, shall not be permitted to be redeveloped to original design specifications.

Policy 3.5: The City shall continue to utilize its Operational Guidelines for emergency management procedures for the periods before, during, and after natural or man-induced disasters impact or threaten the City.

Policy 3.6: Coordinate research and planning efforts between the City, the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council, and other appropriate agencies in order to update pertinent sections of the City Emergency Management Plan, the Sarasota County Emergency Management Plan, and the Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS), as applicable, to develop a post-hurricane disaster plan that addresses long term repair and redevelopment activities.

Policy 3.7: Consistent with SARA Title III, the North Port Fire Rescue Department and the City Police Department, in conjunction with the Sarasota County Division of Emergency Management, shall continue to cooperate in the preparation of an inventory of hazardous materials generators in the City of North Port, or in unincorporated areas where the City Fire and Police Departments have responsibility. This shall be inclusive of areas both within and outside of the “coastal zone.”

Policy 3.8: For those portions of the City within the Category 1 hurricane zone, the City will investigate limiting the types of development that may occur and requiring structural design elements that lessen potential damage to structures and allow freer flow of water, such as elevation of structures on stilts, stem-wall construction and location of parking areas on the ground floor of commercial buildings.

Objective 4: The City will educate the public about the dangers associated with tropical systems, floods, fires, and other natural or man-made disasters and emergencies.

Policy 4.1: The City shall continue its programs to educate the public regarding disasters, disaster preparedness, disaster response, and post-disaster redevelopment and assistance. Such programs include, but are not limited to, public presentations, television and radio programs or advertisements, and publications.

Policy 4.2: The City shall continue to coordinate with other local, state, and federal governments and other public or private agencies, as applicable, to coordinate public education regarding emergency preparedness.

Policy 4.3: The City shall require, through its Development Order processes, that all major new residential and non-residential developments in the City develop educational programs regarding preparation for, and actions to be taken, if the City is threatened by natural or man-induced emergencies including, but not limited to, tropical systems, floods, fires, and hazardous material issues.

Chapter 2

Environment

Sarasota County Comprehensive Plan

Sarasota County
Planning & Development Services
1660 Ringling Boulevard 1st Floor
Sarasota County, FL 34236
Contact Telephone: 941-861-5140
Web Address: scgov.net
Fax Number: 941-861-5593
Email Address: planner@scgov.net

Table of Contents

Chapter 2 Environment

Introduction	2-5
Definitions	2-5
Earth	2-9
Air	2-16
Water	2-17
Coastal Zone Management	2-22
Coastal Planning Area Inventory and Analysis	2-22
Barrier Island System	2-23
Estuaries	2-39
Native Habitats	2-61
Definitions	2-62
Endangered Species and Critical Habitats	2-63
Habitat Inventory and Analysis.....	2-68
Planning Options and Techniques	2-101
Public acquisition through willing-seller programs	
(fee simple and less than fee simple)	2-101
Incentives	2-103
Regulations.....	2-106
Environmental Education.....	2-107
Principles for Evaluating Development Proposals in Native Habitats	2-108
Environment Plan	2-127
Intent.....	2-127
Section 2: Coastal Zone Management- Coastal Disaster Planning	2-151
Coastal Hazards and Mitigation Planning	2-151
Coastal Zone Management- Coastal Disaster Planning Policies.....	2-169
References	2-173

List of Illustrations

Table 2-1: Soil Characteristics By Category	2-14
Table 2-2: Total Projected Average Daily Water Use Through 2020.....	2-20
Table 2-3 A & B	2-28
Table 2-4: 2003 Shoreline Hardening	2-48
Table 2-5: Point Source Discharges.....	2-53
Table 2-6: Current Capacity and Projected Needs for Water Dependent.....	2-59
Table 2-7: County Population Estimates By Storm Category	2-158
Table 2-8: Estimated Hurricane Shelter Capacity, 2001	2-162
Figure 2-1: Physiographic Provinces and Topographic Contours.....	2-177
Figure 2-2: General Soil Associations and Mineral Resources	2-178
Figure 2-3: Costal Marine Wildlife	2-179
Figure 2-4: Sarasota County Health Department Beach Sampling Locations.....	2-180
Figure 2-5: Designated Bay Groupings	2-181
Figure 2-6: Public Beaches and Beach Accesses	2-182
Figure 2-7: Boat Ramps And Marinas	2-183
Figure 2-8: Hurricane Vulnerability Zones.....	2-184
Figure 2-9: Ecological Strategy Map	2-185
Figure 2-10: 1995 Sites of High Ecological Value	2-186

The Environmental Protection and Coastal Islands Plan

INTENT AND PURPOSE

The City of Sarasota has an abundance of natural resources, including Sarasota Bay, and a diversity of associated habitats and species. Since the early 1970's, there has been increasing interest both nationally and locally about preserving and protecting the environment. The intent of the Environmental Protection and Coastal Islands Chapter is to maintain and enhance the environment in the City of Sarasota, seek a balance between man-made and natural systems, and provide adequate measures to protect life and property from natural disasters. The foundation for this Chapter is **Sarasota's Strategic Plan** and Florida statutory requirements.

Sarasota's Strategic Plan Goals

In 2004, the City Commission adopted "Sarasota's Approach to Strategic Planning", which provides the foundation for the Strategic Plan and six Strategic Goals that have particular relevance to this Chapter:

"An attractive, environmentally-friendly community that is safe and livable and provides an array of cultural and aesthetic enjoyments."

Viable, safe and diverse neighborhoods and businesses that work together

The natural environment is one of the City's greatest assets and its protection is vitally important. In the short and medium-term the section in this chapter on Hurricane Vulnerability and Disaster Preparedness has relevance to City residents' safety. From a long-term, global perspective, all of the issues of this chapter may be the most important to our safety and survival.

It is the intent of the Environmental Protection and Coastal Islands Plan to pursue actions that further **Sarasota's Strategic Plan**.

Florida Statutory Requirements

The Environmental Protection and Coastal Islands Chapter is also intended to meet the requirements as outlined in Chapter 9J-5 of the State of Florida Administrative Code. This chapter addresses the issues and recommendations contained in the Evaluation and Appraisal Report (EAR), in accordance with State requirements, and which was adopted by the City Commission on October 11, 2005.

Organization of the Environmental Protection and Coastal Islands Plan

Since the coastal and inland environmental systems are closely related, the City has combined the Coastal Management Chapter and Conservation Chapter, both required by the Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Land Development Regulation Act, into this Chapter titled “Environmental Protection and Coastal Islands”. This Chapter addresses those State planning requirements and also focuses on specific issues relative to the City’s coastal islands. The Environmental Protection and Coastal Islands Plan consists of two goals followed by objectives and action strategies pursuant to these goals.

The Environmental Protection and Coastal Islands Plan is organized around objectives addressing the following topics:

- Objective 1. Compliance with Existing Regulations;
- Objective 2. Historic and Archeological Resources in the Coastal Area;
- Objective 3. Land Uses Compatible with Coastal Resources;
- Objective 4. Reduction of Exposure to Natural Disasters; and,
- Objective 5. Safe Evacuation and Adequate Shelter during Natural Disasters.

The Environmental Protection and Coastal Islands Plan is one of the eleven plans which collectively represent the Sarasota City Plan. This Plan can neither stand alone nor be interpreted independent of the others.

Implementation of the Sarasota City Plan

Implementation of the Sarasota City Plan will require actions by both the public and private sectors. In this regard many of the plan components speak to “the City” pursuing certain actions to:

promote, provide, consider, identify, enhance, create, maintain, conserve, support, reduce discourage, coordinate, and employ.

While these actions may be initiated by City government itself, City government will also be expecting applicants seeking development approvals to pursue these same type of actions as part of their applications.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTION STRATEGIES

Goal 1

It shall be the goal of the City of Sarasota to protect, maintain, enhance, and, where appropriate, restore its natural environment.

Objective 1 - Compliance with Existing Regulations

The City shall continue the administration, enforcement, and compliance with existing regulations and policies.

Action Strategies

1.1 **Requests for Development Approval:** During the review of requests for both public and private development approval, the City shall ensure that applications are consistent with the relevant environmental components of this comprehensive plan, and the most recently adopted and applicable local, regional, state, and federal plans and regulations. These shall include, but are not limited to, the City's Land Development Regulations including:

- Tree Protection regulations in Article VII, Division 3.1 of the Zoning Code;
- Engineering Design Criteria Manual;
- Storm Water Basin Master Plan (1987);
- Sarasota County Sea Turtle Protection Ordinance;
- Sarasota County Manatee Protection Plan that is applicable within the City;
- the City Code; and,
- other plans and regulations, such as:
 - ◊ Sarasota Bay Estuary Program's "Comprehensive Conservation and Management Program for Sarasota Bay" (1995);
 - ◊ Charlotte Harbor National Estuary Program;
 - ◊ Tampa Bay National Estuary Program;

- ◇ Southwest Florida Water Management District’s “Water Shortage Plan.” (Chapter 40D-21, Florida Administrative Code); and
- ◇ Environmental Resource Permitting of Surface Water Management Systems, administered by the Southwest Florida Water Management District, (Chapters 40D-4, 40D-40, 40D-45 and 40D-400, Florida Administrative Code). These permitting requirements address but are not limited to construction, alteration, or operation of surface water management systems, including tidal and freshwater wetlands.

This Plan recognizes that each request for development approval is unique in terms of location, use, intensity and, therefore, its potential impact upon natural resources. Since approval of some required permits occurs at various stages a finding of consistency with some regulations may occur after site and/or subdivision planning is complete. However, in no instance shall an occupancy permit be issued until all relevant environmental permits and approvals have been granted.

“Development approval” means approval of rezonings, conditional uses, site plans, and subdivision plats.

- 1.2 **Coordination with Public Agencies:** The City shall coordinate its activities with other relevant public agencies in the protection, enhancement, and restoration of natural resources.

- 1.3 **Specific Natural Resource Protection Initiatives - Water:**

In addition to regulations listed in this action strategy, the City will continue to support and comply with all applicable county, state and federal laws to protect water.

Water Resources: The quality of water resources shall continue to be protected in accordance with the Sarasota City Code.

Wellfield Protection: All development shall demonstrate that it will not pose a pollution hazard to potable water well fields pursuant to any applicable federal, state, county or city regulations.

Potable Water Protection: The City shall coordinate with Sarasota and Manatee Counties to ensure protection of the City’s potable water sources and groundwater recharge areas pursuant to the Sarasota County Wellhead Protection Ordinance #92-079, or Manatee County Zoning Ordinance Section 738 (Groundwater/ Wellhead Protection), and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Rule 62-521 that became effective in July of 1995. The purpose of these regulations includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- Establishment of wellhead protection areas around the wellheads; and
- Restriction and regulation of activities within the wellhead protection areas which could contaminate the wellfield such as:
 - ◇ wastewater treatment facilities,
 - ◇ phosphate mining,
 - ◇ solid waste facilities,
 - ◇ uses that generate or store hazardous materials, and
 - ◇ uses which employ chemical storage tanks above or below ground.

Bay Restoration: The City shall continue to conserve and protect the quality of water resources including the restoration of Sarasota Bay and its tributaries to comply with applicable state and federal water quality standards by 2010. This will be accomplished through the application and enforcement of the local, state and federal plans and regulations listed in Action Strategy 1.1 of this Chapter and compliance with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit No. FLS000004. The provisions of this permit address but are not limited to the following:

- litter control and disposal;
- street sweeping;
- construction, operations and maintenance of storm water facilities;
- operations and maintenance of solid waste transfer facilities;
- employee training and licensing programs related to herbicides, pesticides and fertilizers;
- inspections for illegal dumping;
- programs related to oil recycling and the proper disposal of hazardous waste; and
- public education.

The City shall also comply with the Environmental Resource Permitting of Surface Water Management Systems, administered by the Southwest Florida Water Management District, (Chapters 40D-4, 40D-40, 40D-45 and 40D-400, Florida Administrative Code). These permitting requirements address but are not limited to construction, alteration, or operation of surface water management systems.

Reclaimed Water: The City shall continue to pursue urban and agricultural reuse of reclaimed domestic wastewater as the City's primary method of wastewater disposal.

Wastewater Discharge: The City shall operate the City Wastewater Treatment Plant in accordance with any permits required for its operation.

Stormwater Runoff: The quality and quantity of storm water runoff shall continue to be regulated in accordance with the “Engineering Design Criteria Manual” in order to protect the quality of receiving water bodies.

Water Conservation: The City shall cooperate with the Southwest Florida Water Management District in water conservation programs developed through the water use permit process.

Water Shortage Plan: The City shall support the Southwest Florida Water Management District Water Shortage Plan pursuant to Chapter 40D-21, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), as may be amended, in the event a water shortage is declared.

Water Planning Alliance: The City will coordinate its water supply planning efforts with the Water Planning Alliance, which has been formed in the four county area of the Peace River/Manasota Regional Water Supply Authority.

National Estuary Program: The City shall continue to support the Sarasota Bay Estuary Program and the implementation of the Sarasota Bay Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan.

Stormwater Utility: The City shall continue to participate in the Sarasota County Stormwater and Environmental Utility.

Charlotte Harbor: The City shall support the Charlotte Harbor National Estuary Program and the Charlotte Harbor Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan.

Sarasota County Manatee Protection Plan: The City shall enforce the provisions of the Sarasota County Manatee Protection Plan (dated September 24, 2003) that are applicable within the City in order to protect water resources.

1.4 **Specific Natural Resource Protection Initiatives - Vegetation:**

Tree Protection: Trees, including mangrove stands, shall be protected with the exception of certain exotic pest species identified pursuant to the Tree Protection regulations contained within Article VII, Division 3.1 of the Zoning Code.

Nuisance Trees and Vegetation: The City will continue to identify nuisance trees and vegetation and will describe criteria and measures for their removal. The City will pursue a program of removing nuisance trees and vegetation from

City-owned public lands and encourages their removal from other public and private property.

Tree Protection Ordinance: The City shall periodically review the Tree Protection ordinance and make necessary revisions to insure it is achieving the intended purpose. Reviews shall consider best management practices for tree protection.

Green Canopy Program: To support the “Green Canopy Program” as a means of urban beautification, the Public Works Department shall:

- Inventory the need for urban trees;
- Prepare a guide for selection, planting procedures, and care for urban trees; and,
- Allow for the private contribution of funds into a program that increases the number of trees in public spaces.

The City shall work toward achieving and maintaining Sarasota County’s tree canopy coverage goal of 40%.

Florida Friendly Landscapes Program: The City shall promote the Florida Friendly Landscapes Program and shall utilize Florida Friendly Landscape techniques and plants for city-owned property. Florida friendly landscapes use native vegetation that require low levels of irrigation and fertilization.

Fertilizer Ordinance: In accordance with Ordinance 07R-1973, the City shall regulate the application of fertilizer consistent with Sarasota County Ordinance No. 2007-053.

Mangrove Protection: The protection of mangroves shall comply with the Mangrove Trimming and Preservation Act, Sections 403.9321 through 403.93333, Florida Statutes.

Native Habitat Restoration and Management: The City will explore the creation of a native habitat restoration and management strategy. This strategy may include coordination with Sarasota County’s Environmentally Sensitive Lands Protection Program, development of a habitat and natural resources inventory, and acquisition of property through various methods, including the use of Florida Forever funds, to restore damaged environmental systems, manage and protect natural resources, and to increase public access to natural resources.

- 1.5 **Specific Natural Resource Protection Initiatives - Wetlands:** The City will continue to support and comply with applicable regulations which protect wetlands. The applicable regulations shall include, but not be limited to, the most recently adopted and applicable documents, as may be amended, listed in Action Strategy 1.1 of this Environmental Protection Plan; Chapter 373, Florida Statutes;

and Chapters 62-4, 62-40, 62-302, 62-340, and 62-342, Florida Administrative Code.

- 1.6 **Specific Natural Resource Protection Initiatives - Wildlife/Wildlife Habitats:** The City will continue to support and comply with applicable regulations which protect fisheries, wildlife and wildlife habitats.

- 1.7 **Sea Turtle Protection:** The City shall continue to coordinate with Sarasota County in regards to enforcement of the “Sarasota County Sea Turtle Protection Ordinance” within the City limits.

- 1.8 **Specific Natural Resource Protection Initiatives - Hazardous Wastes:**

Hazardous Wastes: The City will continue to support and comply with regulations applicable to the collection and disposal of hazardous waste.

Hazardous Wastes: The City will cooperate with Sarasota County in the Amnesty Days program to collect and safely dispose of hazardous wastes.

Underground Storage Tanks: The City will cooperate with Sarasota County in the Underground Storage Tank Program, which provides for annual inspections of regulated storage tanks and provides technical and fiscal oversight of site assessment and cleanup.

- 1.9 **Specific Natural Resource Protection Initiatives - Air:** Activities which generate air contaminants shall be regulated pursuant to the Sarasota City Code. The City shall continue to support and comply with all applicable county, state and federal laws to protect air quality. This City will also support Sarasota County’s efforts to monitor ambient air quality.

- 1.10 **Specific Natural Resource Protection Initiatives - Aircraft Noise:** The City shall continue to coordinate with and monitor the Sarasota-Bradenton Airport Noise Compatibility Program and its recommended land use strategies. The City will support the establishment of a new noise monitoring station in Newtown if, in the future, the Newtown community becomes included in the airport’s 65+ DNL noise contour. In that event, the City and Airport Authority will jointly develop a noise mitigation strategy.

- 1.11 **Specific Natural Resource Protection Initiatives - Dredging:**

Dredge Spoil Sites within the City: The City will allow the disposal of dredge material within the City limits for the renourishment of Lido Beach, subject to approval by the City.

Dredge Spoil Sites Outside the City: The City shall coordinate with appropriate state and federal agencies, nearby local governments and counties, and the public in identifying dredge spoil disposal sites.

Whitaker Bayou Dredging: To mitigate potential environmental impacts and prevent the dispersion of existing sediments and any possible deposits of heavy metals in Whitaker Bayou, the City or other applying agency will secure all required permits prior to any potential dredging for navigation or flood control purposes.

1.12 **Specific Natural Resource Protection Initiatives – Manatees:**

Manatee Protection Plan: The City hereby adopts the **Sarasota County Manatee Protection Plan**, dated September 24, 2003, as a component of the Sarasota City Plan in order to reduce human-related threats to manatees and their habitat. The City shall follow and implement the resource protection strategies in the **Sarasota County Manatee Protection Plan** aimed at protecting manatees. The City shall amend its land development regulations to include a requirement that development proposals be consistent with and further the **Sarasota County Manatee Protection Plan**.

Boat Facility Siting Plan: The development of new and/or expansion of existing boat facilities of five or more wet or dry marine slips shall be consistent with the Boat Facility Siting Plan component of the **Sarasota County Manatee Protection Plan**. The City shall amend its land development regulations to include a requirement that the location of all boat facility development proposals be consistent with the Boat Facility Siting Plan.

The **Sarasota County Manatee Protection Plan** shall not be interpreted or applied within the City exclusive of other provisions of the Sarasota City Plan and the City Land Development Regulations which identify and determine allowable land uses.

1.13 **Specific Natural Resource Protection Initiatives – Bayfront Mooring Field:**

A bayfront mooring field shall be developed and maintained in the vicinity of Bayfront Park in an environmentally responsible manner in accordance with permits issued by the State of Florida and Federal agencies.

1.14 **City Coordination with County Environmental Programs:**

The City shall review and coordinate with Sarasota County regarding programs and policies that protect the environment, and will consider adopting County environmental protection ordinances on a case-by-case basis.

Objective 2 - Historical and Archeological Resources in the Coastal Area

The City's Historic Preservation program shall continue to identify historic and archeological resources in the coastal area and to promote the conservation and restoration of said resources through site plan review.

Objective 3 - Land Uses Compatible with Coastal Resources

The City shall continue to provide for land uses that are compatible with coastal resources.

Action Strategies

- 3.1 **Water-Dependent Uses:** Water-dependent uses which are consistent with the Future Land Use Map shall be given priority in the development/redevelopment of land adjacent to the coastline. The maintaining of existing waterfront land for water-dependent land uses shall be a priority for the City.
- 3.2 **Shorelines:** The City shall coordinate with the appropriate federal, state, and county agencies to retain primary authority over private docks, seawalls, and shoreline alteration, pursuant to the Land Development Regulations. Appropriate members of City staff will communicate as necessary with officials from federal, state, and local agencies as needed to determine whether Land Development Regulations should be revised in order to retain the primary authority.
- 3.3 **Shoreline Land Use:** Recognizing that the City of Sarasota is a nearly built-out city and that it is not a port city, the Future Land Use Map, related Future Land Use Plan action strategies, and other relevant action strategies contained in this Sarasota City Plan will guide shoreline land use decisions.
- 3.4 **Pedestrian Access Along Shoreline:** The City encourages property owners to provide for public, pedestrian access parallel to the shore (through easements and appropriate walkway structures), in the event that shore hardening is permitted and constructed along the shore. In the event that public access is not provided, the City may consider acquisition of property(s) or easement(s) in order to provide access.
- 3.5 **Beach Protection:** The City shall continue to protect beaches, dunes, and coastal vegetation from vehicular traffic and dunes and coastal vegetation from pedestrian traffic. The City shall continue to prohibit the operation and parking of motor

vehicles upon public beaches except in locations specifically designated for such driving and by government employees on official business. Dune walkover structures shall be required at all beaches to prevent impacts to native vegetation and dune systems.

- 3.6 **Impervious Surface Area:** The City shall continue to explore reducing the amount of existing impervious surface in the Sarasota Bay watershed and seek alternatives for reducing impervious surface area in future development.
- 3.7 **Coastal Islands Maximum Impervious Surface Overlay Map:** The maximum impervious surface coverage for parcels located on the coastal islands are displayed on Illustration EP-16, Coastal Islands Maximum Impervious Surface Overlay Map.
- 3.8 **Impervious Surfaces on Coastal Islands:** The City shall further evaluate the reduction of impervious surfaces for sites located on the coastal islands. Impervious surfaces shall be minimized to the maximum extent feasible, especially for parking surfaces.
- 3.9 **Resource Preservation:** The City will continue to preserve and protect naturally occurring habitats, such as beaches, dunes, seagrass beds and coastal vegetation.
- 3.10 **Coastal Islands Design Guidelines:** The City will evaluate the development and use of design guidelines for structures located on the coastal islands in order to protect the coastal islands historical legacy, integrity of the environment, and character of its neighborhoods. The focal point of the design guidelines, if pursued, shall be on compatibility of infill development with existing structures.
- 3.11 **Traffic Calming:** The City will develop and maintain a traffic calming program for the coastal islands that will reduce vehicle speeds, improve safety, and enhance the quality of life.
- 3.12 **No Expansion of Resort Residential Classification:** In order to promote neighborhood compatibility, the Resort Residential Future Land Use Map classification shall not be expanded on Lido Key.
- 3.13 **Coastal Islands Maximum Building Height Overlay Map:** The maximum building height for parcels located on the coastal islands are displayed on Illustration EP-15, Coastal Islands Maximum Building Height Overlay Map.
- 3.14 **Variances:** Due to the dynamic and fragile environment of coastal islands, variances from minimum zoning lot size requirements and from maximum building coverage limitations shall be prohibited on coastal islands

- 3.15 **Locations where a Marina or Mooring Field shall be Excluded:** No marina or boat mooring field shall be developed in the waters in the vicinity of southern Lido Key, Otter Key, or St. Armands Key.
- 3.16 **Prohibition of Shoreline Hardening:** Except in the case of emergency as provided in Chapter 161, Florida Statutes, the construction of new artificial shoreline hardening structures shall be prohibited. This action strategy does not preclude the maintenance or replacement of existing shoreline hardening structures.

Goal 2

It shall be the goal of the City of Sarasota to protect life and property in the coastal area from destruction by natural disasters.

Objective 4 - Reduction of Exposure to Natural Disasters

The City, working in cooperation with the Sarasota County Department of Emergency Management, shall continue to reduce the exposure of life and property to natural disasters and discourage population concentrations in the coastal high hazard area.

Action Strategies

- 4.1 **Development and Evacuation:** The City shall ensure that future development within the Coastal High Hazard Area does not occur in amounts, types, or locations that would cause total evacuation time to exceed those established by the City's "Peacetime Emergency Plan" which shall not exceed more than 16 hours.
- 4.2 **Storm Damage Minimization:** The potential for storm damage shall be minimized through compliance with applicable Land Development Regulations including but not limited to:
- Florida Building Code (2004);
 - Coastal Construction Code;
 - Sarasota Zoning Code, which:
 - ◇ regulates construction in the high wind areas using the standard for hurricane resistant construction SSTD 10-93;
 - ◇ regulates areas of special flood hazard;

- ◇ regulates properties in the Marine Park zone, by requiring special approvals for any use which could have any negative impact or cause erosion or environmental damage, such as flooding; protects beach and dune alteration through regulations requiring special permitting procedures for properties within the 150 foot gulf-front setback. These regulations require property owners to establish that proposed changes:

- ⇒ will not endanger the stability of the beach-dune system;
- ⇒ will not accelerate erosion;
- ⇒ obtain advance approval from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection;

- ◇ encourages the use of dune walk-over systems to preserve vegetation and the dunes;
- ◇ uses conservation districts as overlay zones to protect land uses in certain environmentally sensitive areas including coastal areas, beaches, dunes and marshes;

- Engineering Design Criteria Manual, which mandates stormwater attenuation and requires that external drainage systems shall be built to the 25-year/24-hour storm event; and,
- Operational provisions to recover from damage caused to the sanitary sewer system caused by severe storms.

4.3 **Federal Emergency Management Act (FEMA):** The City will continue to participate in the Federal Emergency Management Act Community Rating Systems (CRS) Program, which involves meeting higher than minimum FEMA standards. The CRS program includes but is not limited to:

- the City's adopted flood plain management program which deals with strategies to lessen flooding and respond to emergencies; and
- annual reports to the CRS Program on the City's progress, and effects of any storms.

4.4 **Neighborhood and Development Services Department Procedures:** The City shall consider procedures recommended by the Insurance Service Organization, which reviews and rates Neighborhood and Development Services Department procedures. If recommendations are found to be feasible, the Neighborhood and Development Services Department will develop strategies for implementation.

4.5 **Peacetime Emergency Plan:** The City shall employ the hazard mitigation annex of the Peacetime Emergency Plan, the purpose of which includes, but is not limited to:

- assigning responsibilities and establishing procedures for governmental agencies, volunteer agencies, and individuals, in preparing for and executing evacuation of designated areas of Sarasota;
- relocation of coastal residents, residents of mobile home parks, and residents of low-lying areas subject to flooding; and
- providing maximum warning time possible to residents of those areas which are deemed to be in danger.

4.6 **Coastal Property Acquisition:** The City will consider measures, including the acquisition of coastal property subject to frequent damage during natural disasters, to reduce the exposure of life and property to future disasters.

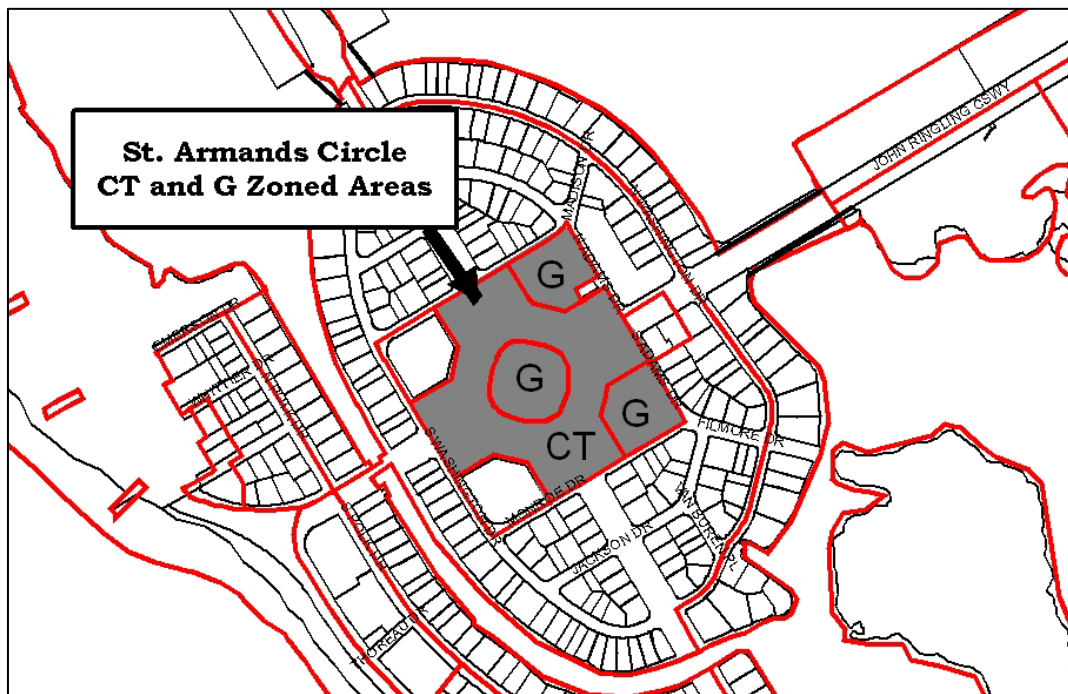
4.7 **Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan:** Immediately following each major disaster, the City shall evaluate the Damage Assessment Team and Damage Survey Team reports (as required by the Peacetime Emergency Plan) and develop a specific post-disaster redevelopment plan in coordination with the Sarasota County Department of Emergency Management. The intent of the post-disaster redevelopment plan will be to repair damaged infrastructure needed for health and safety; to coordinate long term recovery operations to City infrastructure and public structures; and aid the City's economy to return to pre-disaster competitive status. The plan will include funding and staffing estimates, set priorities for post disaster efforts, and develop criteria for deciding the order of importance in which the elements of the City's economy are to be aided.

4.8 **Public Fund Expenditures in Coastal High Hazard Area:** Prior to locating new public facilities or public infrastructure in the coastal high hazard area (CHHA), alternative locations outside of the CHHA shall be explored and evaluated. The expenditure of public funds on infrastructure in the CHHA shall be limited to:

- New public facilities and public infrastructure which can not feasibly be located outside of the CHHA;
- Restoration, maintenance, enhancement, relocation, mitigation, or replacement of the following;
 - ◇ Natural resources;
 - ◇ Passive recreation facilities;
 - ◇ Facilities and uses which further the land uses on the Future Land Use Map;
 - ◇ Facilities necessary to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of the public or sustain the financial integrity of the City. Examples of such facilities include, but are

not limited to: Police stations, fire stations, medical facilities, bridges, roads, public rest rooms, performing arts centers, and auditoriums.

- 4.9 **Limitations on Rebuilding:** The City will define in the Land Development Regulations provisions that limit and/or prohibit the reconstruction of certain non-conforming structures or nonconforming portions of structures in the event that they are destroyed to an extent of more than seventy-five percent of their replacement value at the time of destruction.
- 4.10 **Minimizing the Risks of Natural Disasters:** The City will coordinate with Sarasota County in utilizing the Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) for the purpose of minimizing the risks of natural disasters. The LMS includes an assessment of vulnerabilities to natural disasters and mitigate initiatives to minimize risks.
- 4.11 **Renourishment of the City's Beaches:** The City shall continue its program of periodic beach renourishment in order to protect upland property and to support the economic benefits of tourism. The City shall pursue grants and other funding sources to assist in the renourishment of the City's beaches for the protection of public and private property.
- 4.12 **Passive Recreation:** The City encourages that recreational activities on and adjacent to beaches minimize impacts to natural resources and the environment.
- 4.13 **Coastal Construction Control Line:** The City shall not issue permits for structures seaward of the Coastal Construction Control Line (CCCL) that do not have the appropriate permit(s) issued by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection unless the structure is exempt from the requirements of Chapter 62B-33, Florida Administrative Code.
- 4.14 **No Increase in Future Land Use Map or Zoning Density:** The City shall not approve amendments to the Future Land Use Map (LU-6), Zoning Atlas, or zoning text that increase residential density on the coastal islands as identified on Illustration EP-14. However, as an exception to this action strategy, the City may allow for an increase in residential density within the CT or G zoned sites located within the St. Armands Circle commercial shopping area for the purpose of creating residential liner buildings that screen non-residential uses from residential uses as determined through a master planning process. The CT and G zoned areas are delineated in the illustration below.



Objective 5 - Safe Evacuation and Adequate Shelter during Natural Disasters

The City shall continue to provide for safe evacuation and adequate shelter during natural disasters.

Action Strategies

5.1 **Evacuation:** The City shall coordinate with Sarasota County through the Peacetime Emergency Plan to:

- ensure orderly evacuation of coastal areas in the event of a natural disaster consistent with evacuation orders issued by the Office of Emergency Management;
- reduce evacuation times in conjunction with the Sarasota County comprehensive plan; and
- increase the amount of shelter space available;
- periodically review the city-wide Emergency Plan.

5.2 **Law Enforcement After Storm Events:** After passage of a storm event, the City's Police Department shall provide sufficient law enforcement patrols to safeguard property in evacuated locations.

Goal 3

It shall be the goal of the City of Sarasota to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by implementing more sustainable practices, including green building technologies.

Objective 6 - Sustainability

The City shall implement policies and programs that further sustainable development practices.

Action Strategies

- 6.1 **Kyoto Protocol:** The City will work toward achieving the Kyoto Protocol targets for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Actions pursued by the city shall include, but not be limited to, anti-sprawl land-use policies, urban forest restoration projects, public information campaigns, energy efficient building designs, recycling programs, and environmentally friendly procurement.
- 6.2 **Florida Green Local Government:** The City will pursue steps toward becoming a Florida Green Local Government using the Green Local Government Standard developed by the Florida Green Building Coalition, Inc.
- 6.3 **Sustainable Building:** To achieve more sustainable building practices, the City shall use sustainable building measures for new buildings and major renovation projects for City facilities as outlined in the U.S. Green Building Council's document "LEED-NC: Green Building Rating System for New Construction and Major Renovations."
- 6.4 **Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emission:** The City encourages the State and Federal Governments to enact policies and programs for achieving the greenhouse gas emission reduction target suggested for the United States in the Kyoto Protocol – a 7% reduction from 1990 levels by 2012.
- 6.5 **Greenhouse Gas Legislation:** The City encourages the U.S. Congress to pass bipartisan greenhouse gas reduction legislation, which would establish a national emission trading system.
- 6.6 **LEED or FGBC Certified Development:** To encourage reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the City shall develop and implement incentives for LEED or Florida Green Building Coalition, Inc. certified development proposals. Such incentives may include a formal expedited review process or a fee reduction schedule.

- 6.7 **Coordination with Sarasota County:** The City shall coordinate with the Sarasota County Sustainability Office to better realize and implement efficiencies and coordination in environmental legislation throughout Sarasota County.
- 6.8 **Water Conserving and Energy Efficient Appliances:** The City encourages the use of water conserving appliances and cisterns in order to reduce the per capita consumption of potable water and the increased use of energy efficient appliances to reduce energy consumption and the carbon footprint of the city.

ATTACHMENT 1

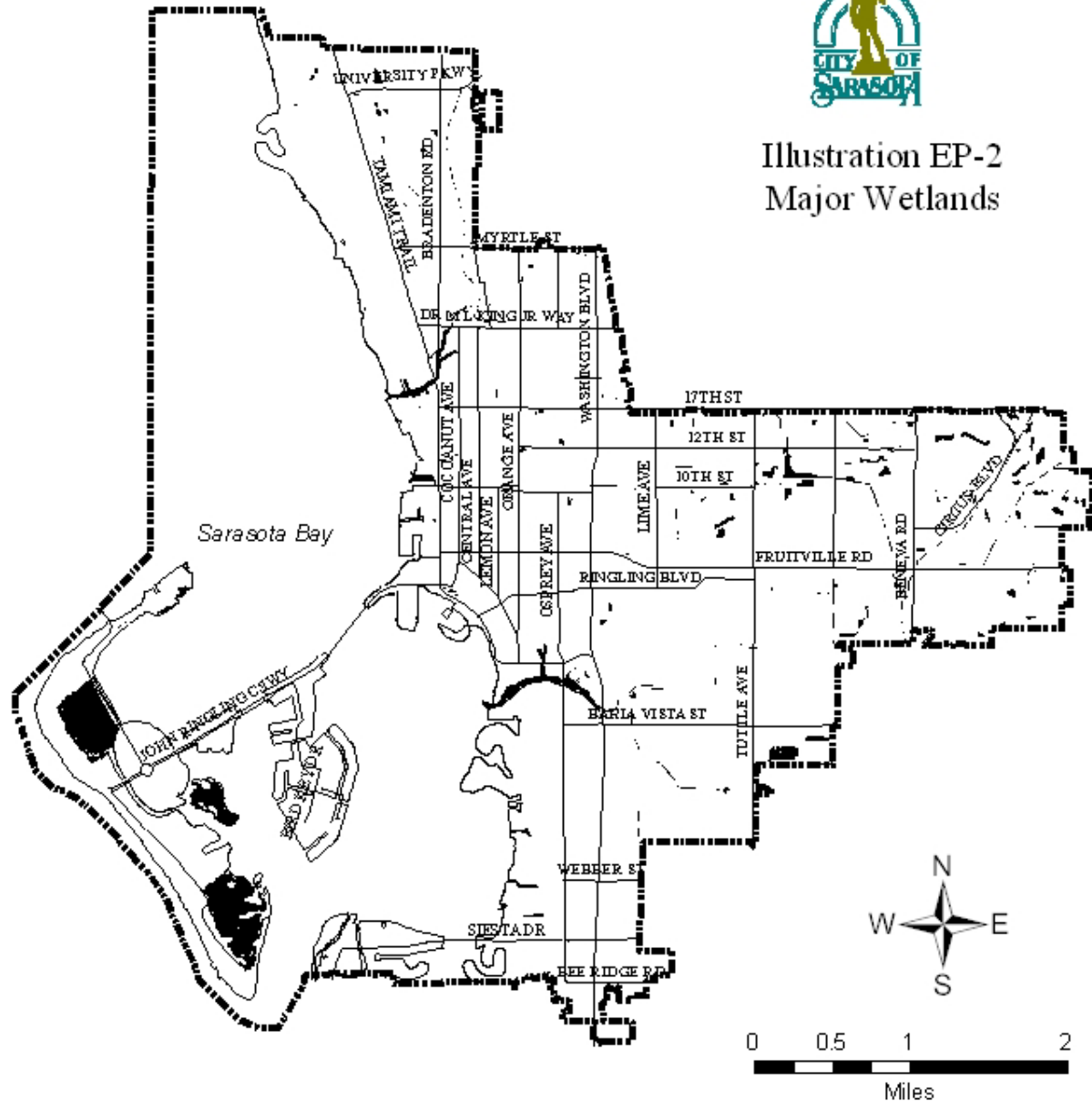
Environmental Protection and Coastal Islands Illustrations

The following Environmental Protection and Coastal Islands Illustrations, which may be consolidated or reformatted by resolution of the City Commission, are part of the Future Land Use Map Series:

- EP-2 Major Wetlands Map;
- EP-3 Soil Map;
- EP-4 Floodplains Map;
- EP-5 Natural Habitats and Systems Map;
- EP-6 Threatened and Endangered Species (table);
- EP-7 Important Seagrasses, Green Algae and Endangered Plants (table);
- EP-10 Shoreline Conditions;
- EP-11 Hurricane Storm Categories;
- EP-14 Coastal Islands Map;
- EP-15 Coastal Islands Maximum Building Height Overlay Map; and
- EP-16 Coastal Islands Maximum Impervious Surface Overlay Map.



Illustration EP-2 Major Wetlands

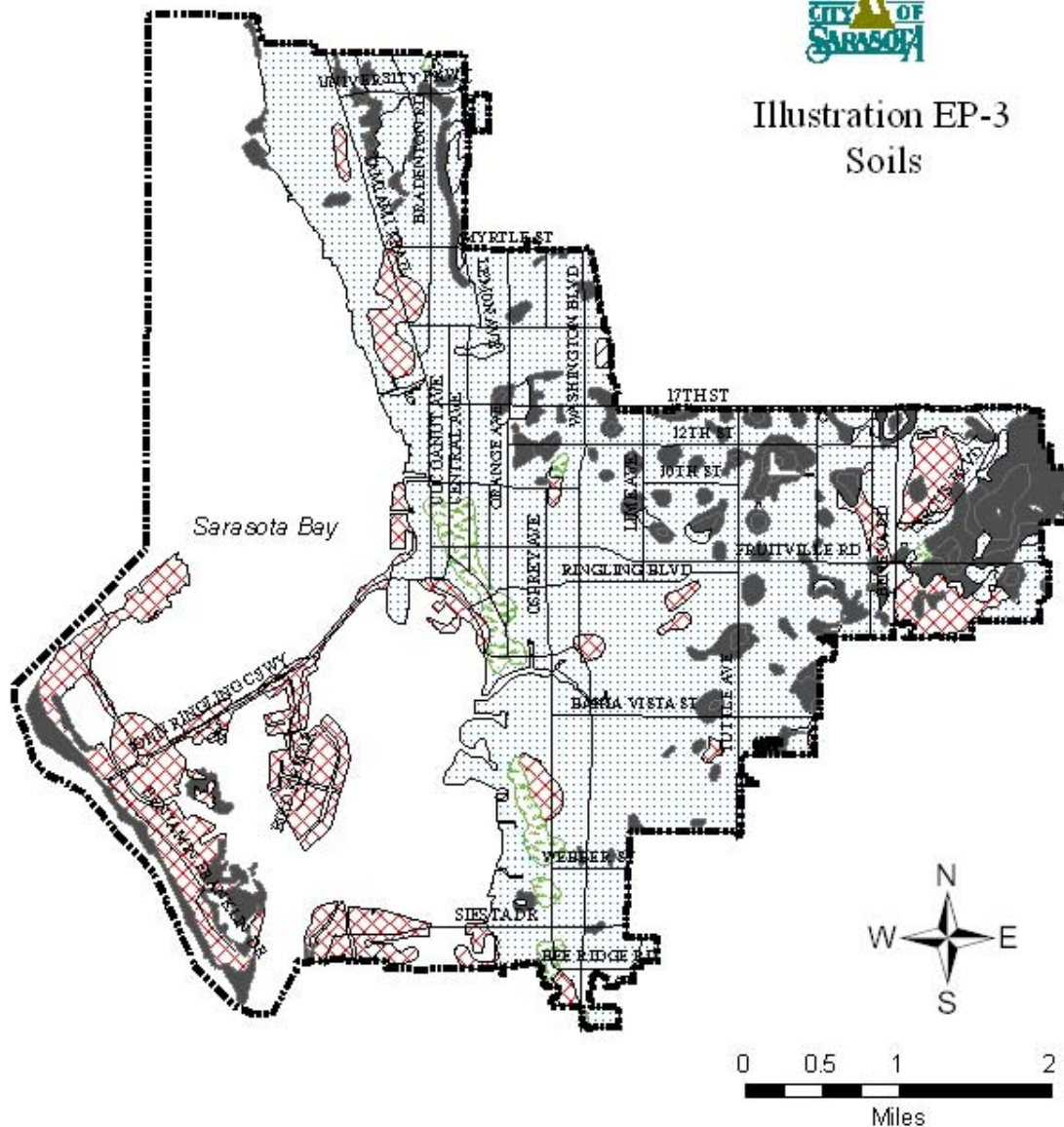


 Major Wetland Areas

Source: Sarasota County GIS Data, 2007



Illustration EP-3 Soils



Soil Hydrologic Classification Group

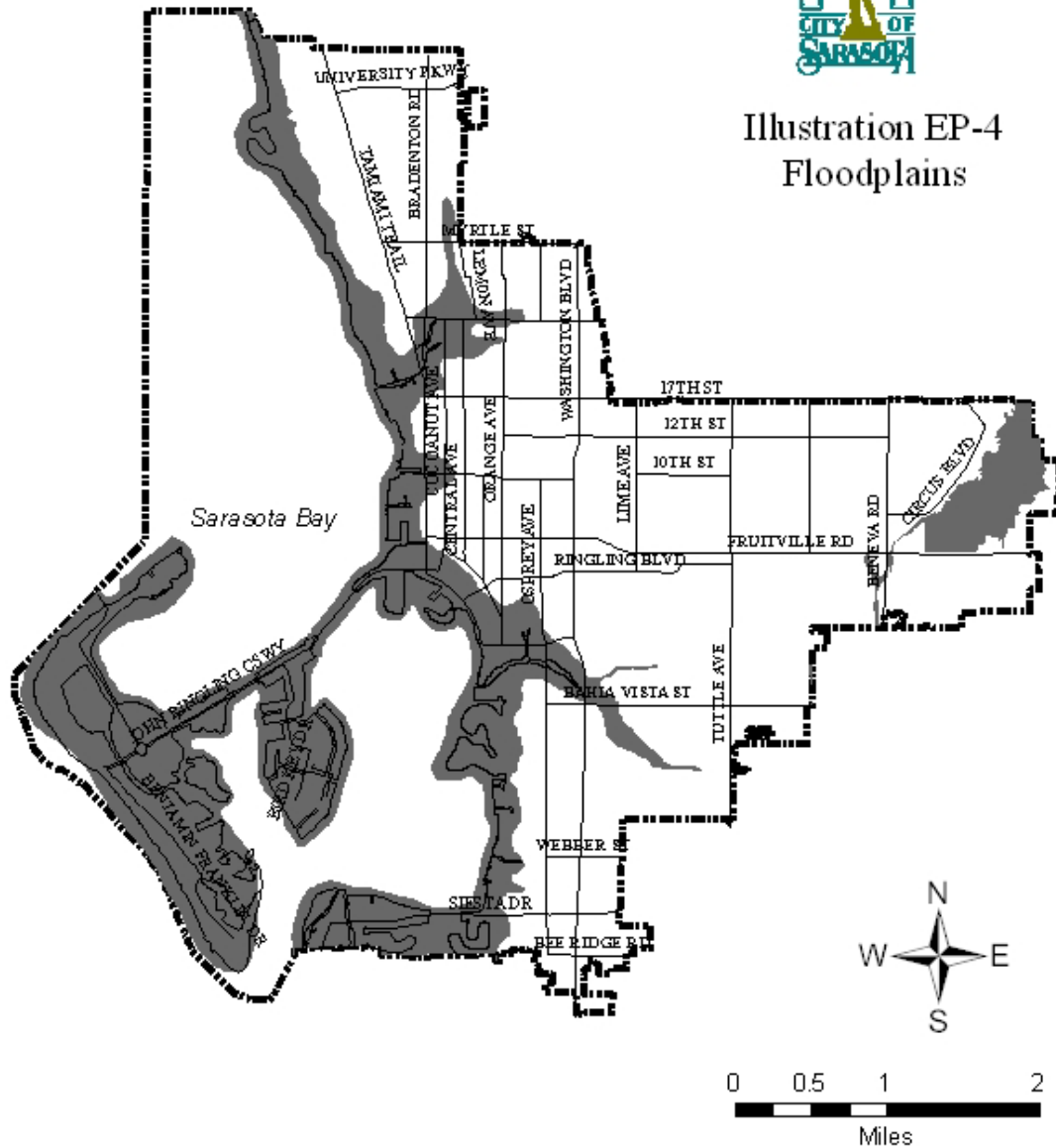


Note: See Soil Hydrologic Group descriptions on page EP-35

Source: Southwest Florida Water Management District data from the US Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service



Illustration EP-4 Floodplains



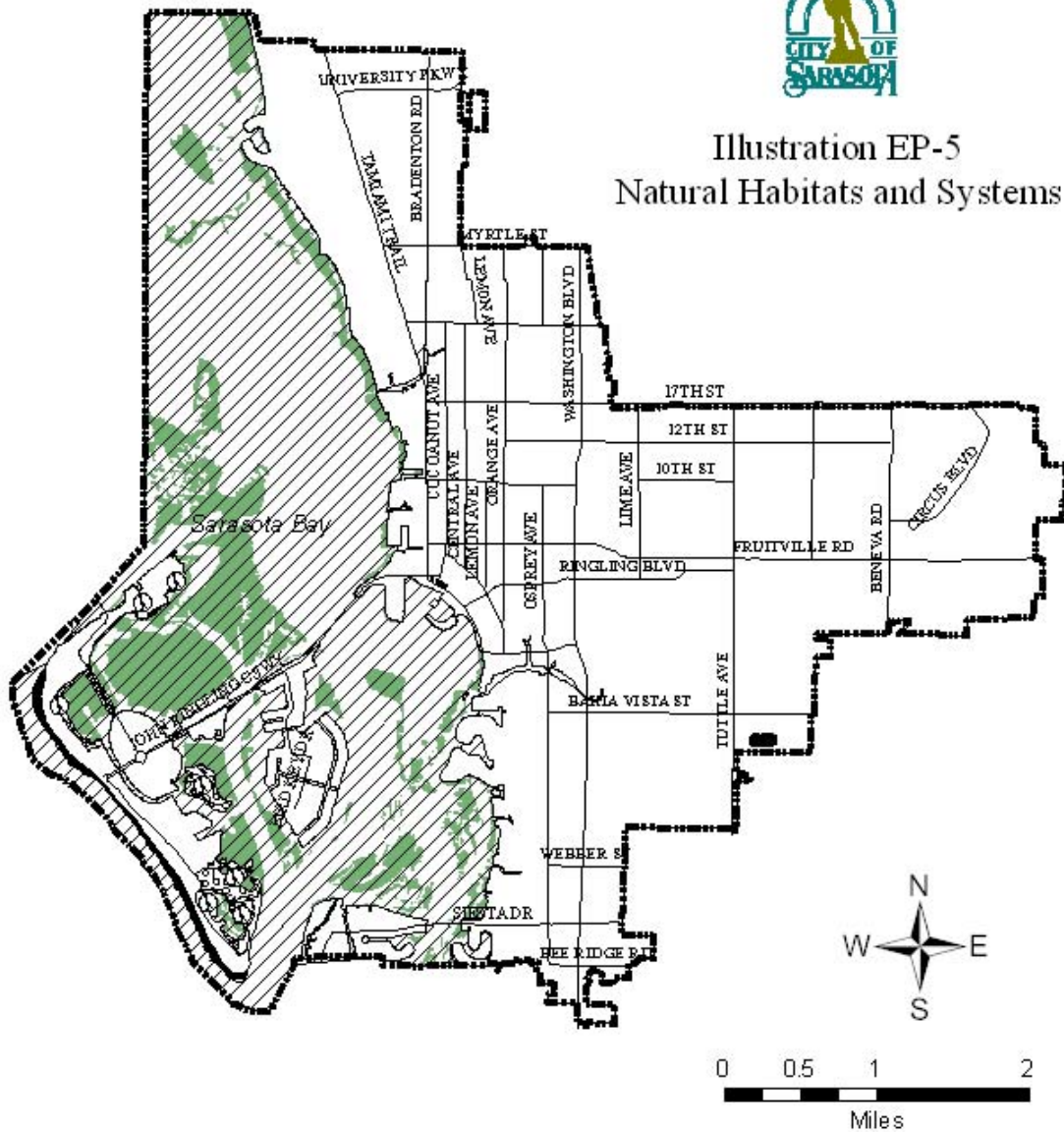
Floodplains

 A and V Zones

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency
Flood Insurance Rate Maps, 1996



Illustration EP-5 Natural Habitats and Systems



- ⊙ Bird Habitats
- Sea Turtle Nesting Beach
- ▨ Mangroves
- ▨ Potential Manatee Siting Area
- Seagrass

Note: Detailed manatee sighting data is located in the Sarasota County Manatee Protection Plan.

Sources: City of Sarasota Planning and Redevelopment Department and Southwest Florida Water Management District.

Illustration EP-6. Threatened and Endangered Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	USFWS Status	FGFWFC Status
West Indian manatee	Trichechus manatus	E	E
Arctic peregrine falcon	Falco peregrinus tundrius		E
Wood stork	Mycteria americana	E	E
American alligator	Alligator mississippiensis	TSA	SSC
Atlantic Loggerhead turtle	Caretta caretta	T	T
Eastern indigo snake	Drymarchon corais couperi	T	T
Piping plover	Charadrius melodus	T	T
Bachman's warbler	Vermivora bachmanii	E	E
Bald eagle	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	T	T
Florida scrub jay	Aphelocoma coerulescens	T	T
Green turtle	Chelonia mydas mydas	E	E
Atlantic ridley turtle	Lepidochelys kempi	E	E
Gopher Tortoise	Gopherus polyphemus		SSC

Notes:

USFWS = United States Fish and Wildlife Service

FGFWFC = Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission

E = endangered

T = Threatened

TSA = Threatened due to similarity in appearance

SSC = Species of special concern

Source: Florida's Endangered Species, Threatened Species and Species of Special Concern, Official Lists. Published by the Bureau of Nongame Wildlife, Division of Wildlife, Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. April 1996.

Illustration EP-7. Important Seagrasses, Green Algae, and Endangered Plants

	Scientific Name	Common Name
Seagrasses:	<i>Thalassia testudinum</i>	turtle-grass
	<i>Syringodium filiforme</i>	manatee-grass
	<i>Ruppia maritima</i>	widgeon-grass
	<i>Halophila engelmannii</i>	star-grass
	<i>Halophila decipiens</i>	paddle-grass
	<i>Halophila wrightii</i>	shoal-grass
Green Algae:	<i>Caulerpa prolifera</i>	
	<i>Caulerpa ashmeadii</i>	
	<i>Caulerpa mexicana</i>	
	<i>Caulerpa racemosa</i>	
	<i>Caulerpa cupressoides</i>	
	<i>Halimeda opuntia</i>	
Endangered Plants:	<i>Suriana maritima</i>	bay cedar, thatch leaf; a beach shrub
	<i>Ernodea littoralis</i>	beachcreeper, common ernodea
	<i>Opuntia stricta</i>	shell mound prickly-pear, common prickly-pear
	<i>Scaevola plumieri</i>	inkberry

Source: Mote Marine Laboratory, 1997, which also referenced the following publications:

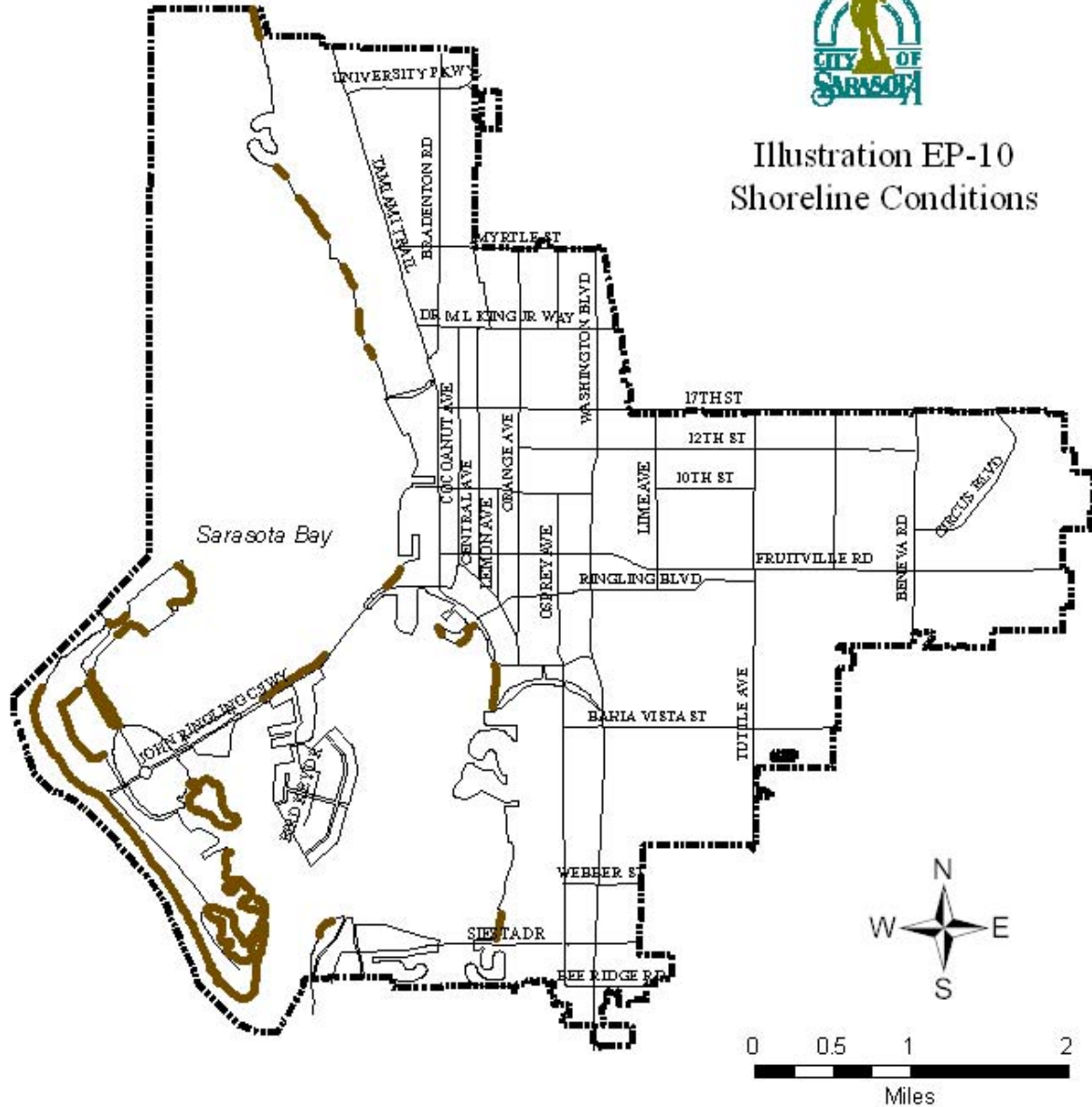
Rare and Endangered Biota of Florida, multiple volumes published by the University Press of Florida.

Florida's Endangered Species, Threatened Species and Species of Special Concern, Bureau of Nongame Wildlife, Division of Wildlife, Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (FGFWFC).

Notes on Florida's Endangered and Threatened Plants, Bureau of Entomology, Nematology and Plant Pathology-Botany Section, Contribution No. 39. Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.



Illustration EP-10 Shoreline Conditions



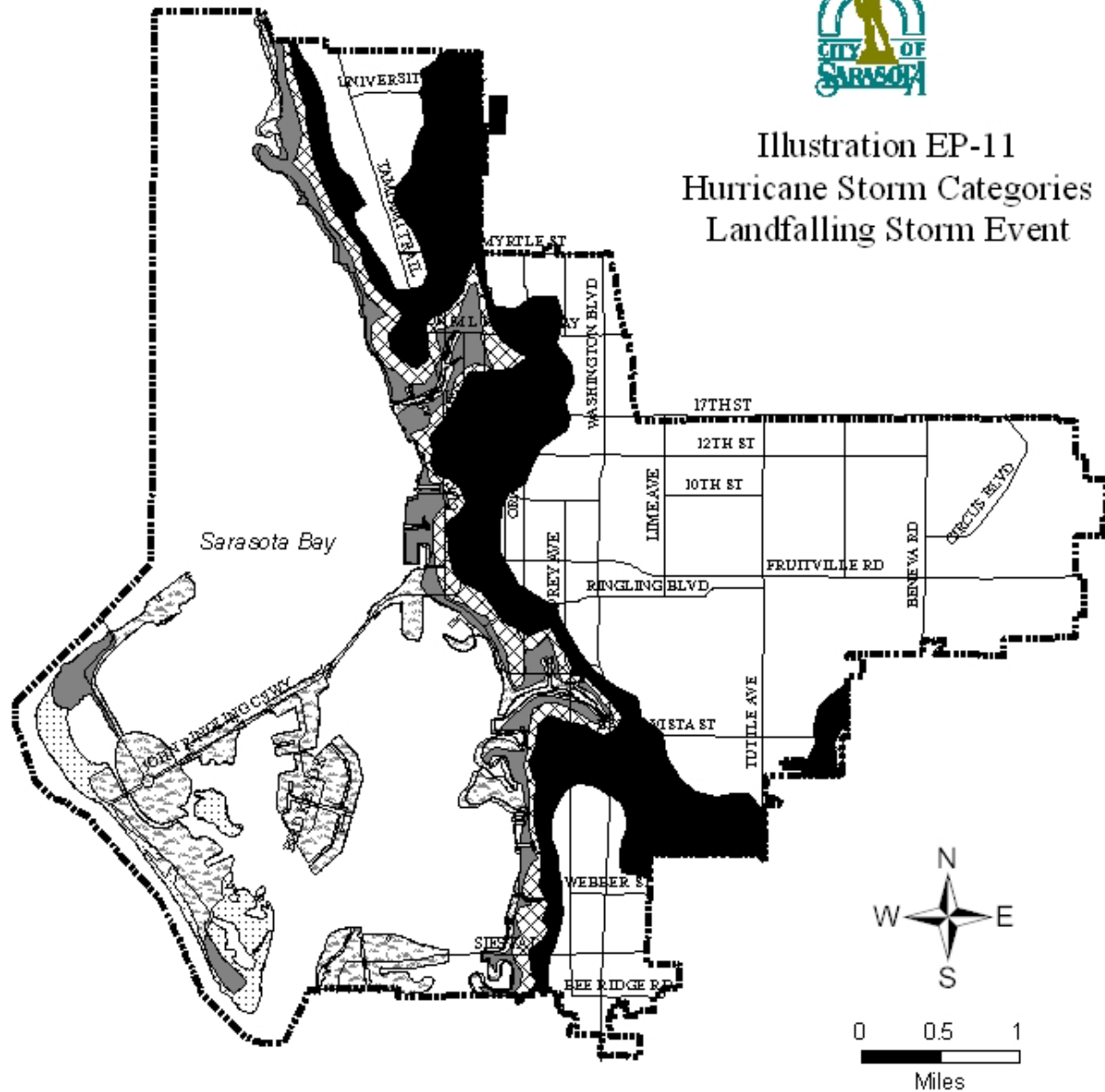
Shoreline Conditions

- Natural Shoreline
- Hardened Shoreline

Source: City of Sarasota Engineering Department, 2008.



Illustration EP-11 Hurricane Storm Categories Landfalling Storm Event



Storm Category

	Tropical Storm		Category 3
	Category 1		Category 4/5
	Category 2		

Coastal High Hazard Area (CHHA)
The Coastal High Hazard Area consists of the Tropical Storm and Category 1 Areas.

Source: Sarasota County GIS (2005) and Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council and (1991)

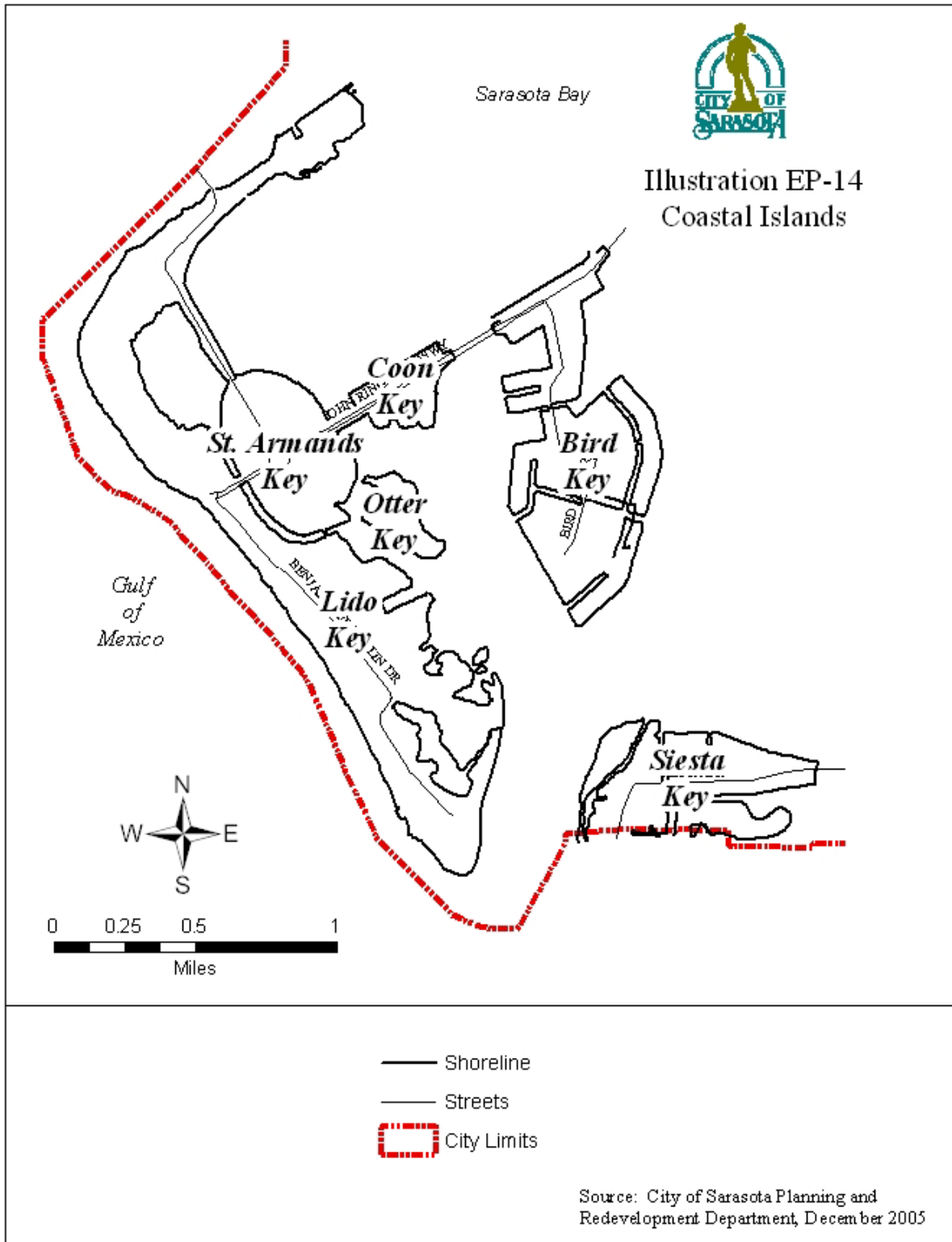
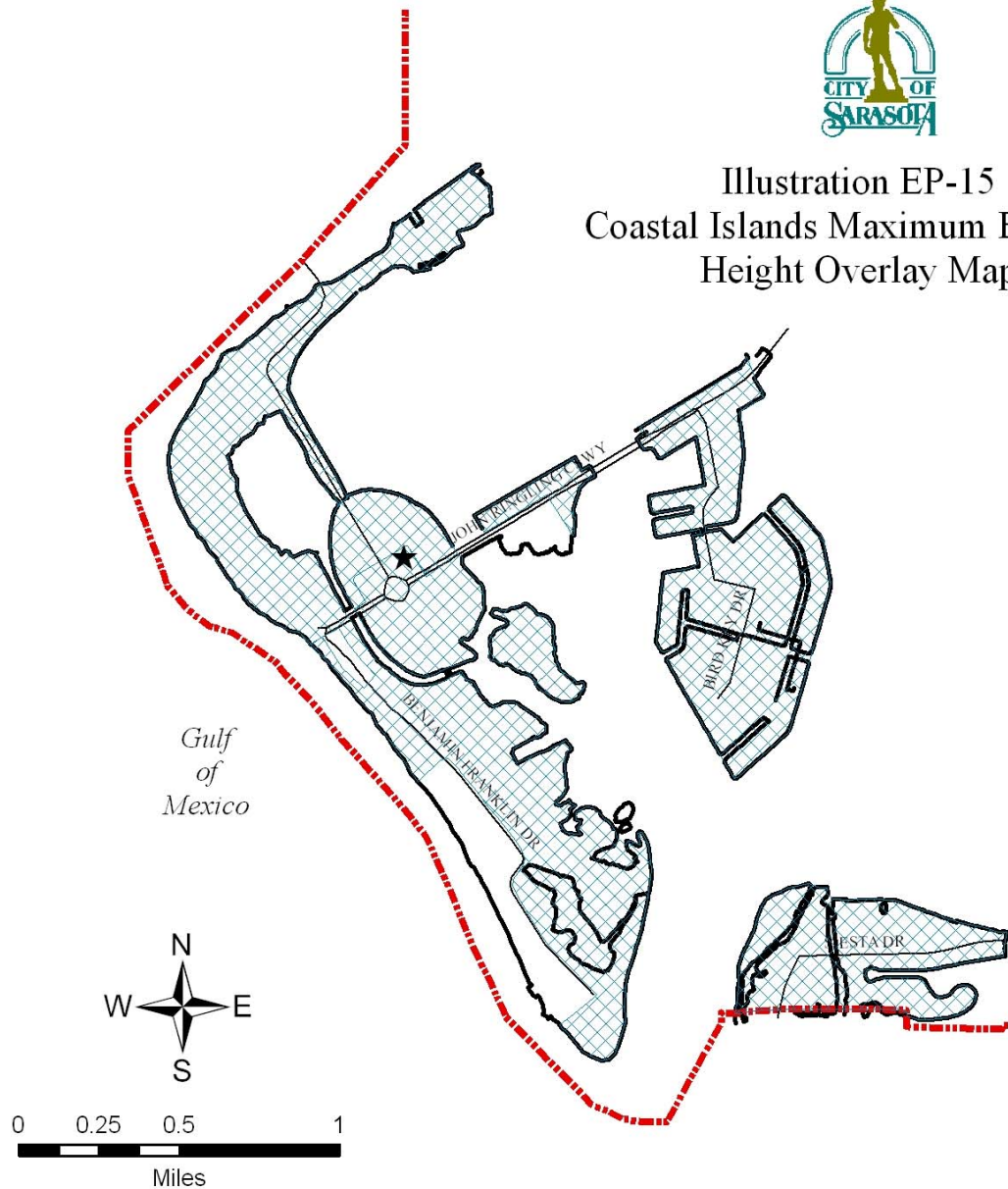




Illustration EP-15
Coastal Islands Maximum Building
Height Overlay Map



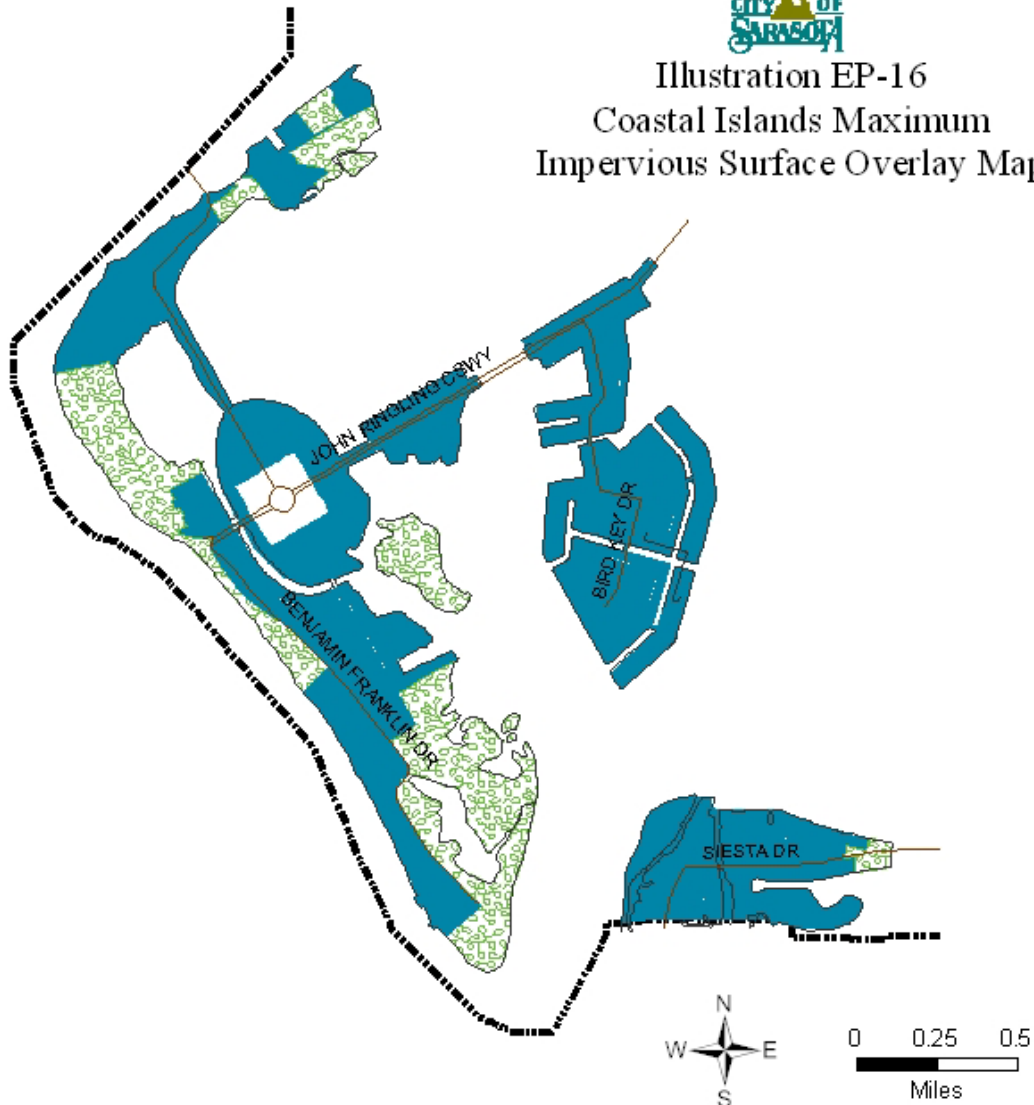
Area with Maximum Building Height Limitation

-  Area Limited to Maximum of 35 Feet in Height
(as measured from the minimum FEMA elevation)
-  City-Owned Parcel (2014-05-0084) has a Maximum Height Limit
of 40 Feet (as measured from the minimum FEMA elevation)
-  City Limits
-  Streets

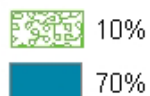
Source: City of Sarasota Neighborhood and
Development Services Department, December 2008



Illustration EP-16
Coastal Islands Maximum
Impervious Surface Overlay Map



Maximum Impervious Surface Area



Source: City of Sarasota Planning and
Redevelopment Department, February 2007



SARASOTA COUNTY SCHOOLS

DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY & SECURITY

1960 Landings Blvd., Sarasota, FL 34231

941-927-9000, ext 31128 • Fax 941-927-4061

Web site: www.SarasotaCountySchools.net

October 2, 2015

Mr. Ed McCrane,
Emergency Management Chief
Sarasota County, Florida
6050 Porter Way
Sarasota, Florida 34232

Dear Chief McCrane:

The Sarasota County School District values its partnership in the updated Unified Local Mitigation Strategy. Our goals and objectives associated with providing a safe learning environment for the community includes multi-jurisdictional, multi-hazard strategies to assess hazards, identify risks, determine vulnerabilities, establish mitigation activities, and plan for natural and manmade hazards.

Our policies and procedures reflect our commitment to current and future initiatives of the updated 2015 Local Mitigation Strategy.

Goal: Assess vulnerabilities and identify mitigation models for natural hazards relevant to Sarasota County.

The school district will continue to work closely with local and state emergency management officials, local first responders, and the local private sector to monitor and continually assess risks and vulnerabilities - incorporating best practice mitigation models in business continuity of operations planning and school based emergency planning.

Goal: Identify, prioritize, and achieve cost-effective mitigation projects for the prevention and protection of lives, property, and natural resources within Sarasota County.

The school district will continue to collaborate with local and state emergency management officials, other local government officials, and community developers on future site development and site upgrades ensuring school infrastructure provides cost-effective community resources.

Goal: Promote the continued participation in the National Flood Insurance Program and Community Rating System.

The school district will continue to collaborate with local officials on floodplain ordinances and regulations.

Goal: Maintain and develop effective "Public Outreach" activities.

The school district will continue to work closely with local emergency management officials to disseminate information as appropriate to the community.

Goal: Maintain and increase participation in the Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group.

The school district plans to continue its relationship as a participating jurisdiction in the multi-jurisdictional planning process.

Goal: Support mitigation activities and research projects with Sarasota County and the surrounding local, State of Florida and Federal jurisdictions.

The school district plans to continue working with governmental agencies in surrounding communities to assess risks and share mitigation activities.

Respectfully,

Darrell C. Reyka
Director, Safety and Security



October 2, 2015

Mr. Ed McCrane,
Emergency Management Chief
Sarasota County, Florida
6050 Porter Way
Sarasota, Florida 34232

Dear Chief McCrane:

The Sarasota County School District values its partnership in the updated Unified Local Mitigation Strategy. Our goals and objectives associated with providing a safe learning environment for the community includes multi-jurisdictional, multi-hazard strategies to assess hazards, identify risks, determine vulnerabilities, establish mitigation activities, and plan for natural and manmade hazards.

Our policies and procedures reflect our commitment to current and future initiatives of the updated 2015 Local Mitigation Strategy.

Goal: Assess vulnerabilities and identify mitigation models for natural hazards relevant to Sarasota County.

The school district will continue to work closely with local and state emergency management officials, local first responders, and the local private sector to monitor and continually assess risks and vulnerabilities - incorporating best practice mitigation models in business continuity of operations planning and school based emergency planning.

Goal: Identify, prioritize, and achieve cost-effective mitigation projects for the prevention and protection of lives, property, and natural resources within Sarasota County.

The school district will continue to collaborate with local and state emergency management officials, other local government officials, and community developers on future site development and site upgrades ensuring school infrastructure provides cost-effective community resources.

Goal: Promote the continued participation in the National Flood Insurance Program and Community Rating System.

The school district will continue to collaborate with local officials on floodplain ordinances and regulations.

Goal: Maintain and develop effective "Public Outreach" activities.

The school district will continue to work closely with local emergency management officials to disseminate information as appropriate to the community.

Goal: Maintain and increase participation in the Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy Work Group.

The school district plans to continue its relationship as a participating jurisdiction in the multi-jurisdictional planning process.

Goal: Support mitigation activities and research projects with Sarasota County and the surrounding local, State of Florida and Federal jurisdictions.

The school district plans to continue working with governmental agencies in surrounding communities to assess risks and share mitigation activities.

Respectfully,

Darrell C. Reyka
Director, Safety and Security



September 30, 2015

Sarasota County Emergency Management
6050 Porter Way, Suite 165
Sarasota, FL 34232

Chief McCrane,

Please accept this letter on behalf of the Sarasota County Public Hospital District, as our commitment to continue to support and participate in the Local Mitigation Strategy. I cite the following examples of how we currently embrace the LMS:

- All new project construction and renovation of current buildings take into account the community wide vulnerability analysis, and builds hurricane and storm protection features into all new buildings and renovation of current facilities throughout Sarasota County.
- SMH actively participates in the LMS meetings and planning sessions hosted by Sarasota County.
- Future mitigation strategies for specific hazards are always a component of our After Action Report/Improvement Plans following each drill or actual activation of our Emergency Response Plan.
- SMH has historically applied for and received LMS Grants for hurricane/storm hardening projects on existing facilities. SMH Public Safety/Emergency Management plans to continue application for mitigation grants to further enhance the storm readiness of our critical healthcare infrastructure.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Mickey Watson", written over a horizontal line.

Robert "Mickey" Watson, CHPA, CHP
Chief of Public Safety/Emergency Management
Sarasota County Hospital District
Sarasota, FL



Emergency Management Element

GOAL PROTECT THE PUBLIC AND THEIR PROPERTY FROM THE IMPACT OF A PUBLIC EMERGENCY OR NATURAL EVENT.

Objective 1 Emergency and Disaster Planning. Protect the community from the impact of emergency and disaster events through event planning and awareness.

- Policy 1.1 Timing of Facilities and Services. Ensure all existing public emergency services are maintained, improved, or expanded in coordination with the development of properties and capital improvements schedule.
- Policy 1.2 New Development Expansions. Require new development to pay its fair share for public safety, shelter, recovery and emergency service expansions related to additional equipment, personnel, and facility needs.
- Policy 1.3 Emergency Preparedness Plans. The City shall annually evaluate and update, as necessary, the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, Sarasota County Local Mitigation Strategy, Floodplain Management Plan, and National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Community Rating System (CRS).
- Policy 1.4 Development Planning Practices. The City shall continue to evaluate the potential impact of tropical events on its buildings and land areas and update its planning practices and report its findings. Areas to focus on include:
- A. State Coastal Planning Area.
 - B. Coastal Construction Control Line.
 - C. Gulf Front Setback Line.
 - D. Erosion Control Line.
 - E. Special Flood Hazard Areas.
 - F. Likely evacuation areas and ability of evacuation routes to serve demand.
 - G. Need for additional hurricane shelters.
- Policy 1.5 Emergency Responder Accessibility. Utilize the site and development process to ensure that new developments provide adequate accessibility for emergency vehicles by establishing:
- A. An interconnected road system.
 - B. Secondary emergency access points.



City of Venice Comprehensive Plan

- C. Access to water lines, fire hydrants, and other public safety infrastructure systems.

- Policy 1.6 Fire Facility Planning. The City shall continue to evaluate the relocation of fire station no. 2 in order to improve distribution of services throughout the community. Issues to be addressed include:
- A. Determination of the optimal location based upon LOS standards.
 - B. Funding through the capital improvements schedule.
 - C. Design and construction of facility based upon criteria established in the Public Facilities and Properties Element.
- Policy 1.7 Continuity of Operations Planning. Continue to develop, maintain, and implement a plan for the daily operations of the City in emergency or disaster event situations.
- Policy 1.8 NIMS and ICS Coordination. Utilize the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Command Systems (ICS) programs to prepare for emergency and disaster events.
- Policy 1.9 Public Awareness and Education. Maintain public education efforts regarding awareness and preparation for disaster and emergency events including: community awareness presentations, the annual hurricane workshop, City website, and newsletters. Education efforts should include information about:
- A. Distinction between hurricane categories and evacuation zones
 - B. Evacuation routes
 - C. Public and private shelter options
 - D. Home preparedness planning
 - E. Flood insurance
- Policy 1.10 Community Hurricane Planning. Continue to pursue funding for the implementation of the hurricane mitigation projects listed in *Creating a Hurricane Tolerant Community*. Annually update the plan based on most current best management practices, community needs, and City goals.

Objective 2 Emergency Services and Post-Disaster Response. Provide an effective and efficient response to all public emergency and natural disaster events.

- Policy 2.1 Operation and Service Standards. By December 2011, establish operation and service standards that ensure the City has the emergency management resources it needs to respond to emergency events. Standards shall use the following criteria to evaluate needed resources:



City of Venice

Comprehensive Plan

- A. Response time.
- B. Distance from station to emergency event.
- C. Ability to access major roadways and community connectors.

- Policy 2.2 Staff Training and Procedure Planning. Prepare to respond to emergency situations and disasters through staff training and procedure planning. Staff should be trained according to their level of responsibility:
- A. Emergency Responders – lead role. Includes Police, Fire, and City Manager personnel.
 - B. Non-Essential Responder – support role. Includes NPOD volunteers and others, as assigned by City Manager.
- Policy 2.3 NPODS Coordination. Coordinate with Sarasota County on the use of the Neighborhood Points of Distribution System to ensure the public's basic needs are provided for after a disaster event.
- Policy 2.4 Evacuation Notification. Utilize the City's Code-Red system to notify the public about evacuation procedures.

Objective 3 Disaster Evacuation and Sheltering. Maintain or reduce evacuation times and increase shelter capacity in the local area.

- Policy 3.1 Second Option Shelters. Provide information about second option shelter alternatives through enhanced public education to allow those without special needs to remain within their neighborhoods.
- Policy 3.2 Neighborhood Shelters. Utilize the site and development process to encourage major developments to harden their community buildings for use as shelters for their residents.
- Policy 3.3 Shelter Building Standards. Utilize the site and development review process to ensure shelters meet and/or exceed approved shelter design standards including windows and structure strength.
- Policy 3.4 Pet Friendly Shelters. Coordinate with Sarasota County Emergency Management, Red Cross, and private developments to ensure that appropriate shelter space is available for pets.
- Policy 3.5 Shelter Coordination. Continue to coordinate with Sarasota County Emergency Management and Red Cross in the identification and operation of shelters within the Venice community. Ensure that there are appropriate shelter types for the various levels of storms and emergency



City of Venice

Comprehensive Plan

events from minor to severe.

- Policy 3.6 Shelter Co-location. Identify and expand opportunities to develop new shelter facilities as part of construction projects at schools, community agencies, and other local, regional, and state facilities.
- Policy 3.7 Community Organization Shelter Facilities. Coordinate with Sarasota County Emergency Management, the State of Florida, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to identify funding for private community organizations to upgrade facilities to shelters.
- Policy 3.8 Evacuation Planning. Coordinate evacuation routes and timing with local, regional, and state partners. Ensure that residents have time and transportation resources to evacuate safely. Provide residents maps and other information needed.
- Policy 3.9 Family Response Planning. Educate the public about the need for developing a family evacuation/shelter plan including:
- A. Storm evacuation category.
 - B. Evacuation routes.
 - C. Shelter options.
 - D. Family/friends notification about evacuation plans.
 - E. Development of hurricane kit.
 - F. House preparation needs.

Objective 4 Disaster Management and Emergency Services Coordination. Coordinate emergency services and disaster management efforts with local, regional, state, and federal government agencies and private organizations.

- Policy 4.1 Emergency Management Coordination. Coordinate with Sarasota County, State of Florida, FEMA, Red Cross, and other emergency management partners on all aspects of emergency management preparedness, mitigation, and response.
- Policy 4.2 Emergency Planning and Response. Coordinate with local, state, and regional organizations including Sarasota County and the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council on the assessment of storm surge impacts and evacuation planning.
- Policy 4.3 Emergency Event Regulations. Uphold all City of Venice, Sarasota County, State of Florida, and United States regulations that address issues related to emergency preparedness and planning.



City of Venice Comprehensive Plan

- Policy 4.4 Response Recovery Agreements. Continue to participate as a member in the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement (SMAA) between the State of Florida and the City of Venice.
- Policy 4.5 Special Needs Coordination. Coordinate with Sarasota County on the identification of special needs individuals to assure that they receive transportation to a shelter in case of a disaster event.
- Policy 4.6 Red Cross Coordination. Continue to coordinate with the Red Cross on all public sheltering issues:
A. Location of shelters in community.
B. Construction of new public and private shelter space.
C. Operation of shelters during an emergency event.
D. Provision of pet friendly shelter space.
- Policy 4.7 Medical and Health Care Coordination. Coordinate emergency and health care medical needs of the community's residents with local hospitals, clinics, and other health care providers. Ensure that a variety of health care services are provided to meet Venice's multi-generational population.