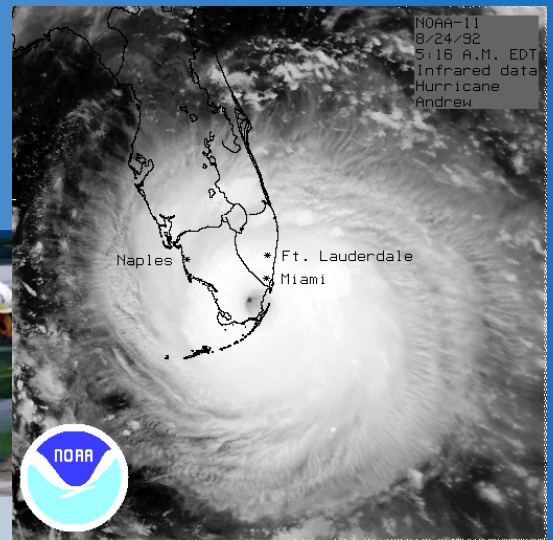


# Collier County Multi-Jurisdictional Local Mitigation Strategy

March 31, 2015



**Collier County**  
**Local Mitigation Strategy**  
**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<i>Section Number</i>	<i>Topic</i>
<b>Basic Plan</b>	
	Executive Summary
	Listing of Changes
<b>Section 1</b>	Purpose, Organization & Outreach
<b>Section 2</b>	Summary of Countywide Hazards and Vulnerabilities
<b>Section 3</b>	Mitigation Goals for the Current Planning Period
<b>Section 4</b>	Procedures for Prioritizing Hazard Mitigation Initiatives
<b>Section 5</b>	Compilation of Currently Proposed Mitigation Funding Sources
<b>Section 6</b>	Plan Maintenance
<b>Annex A</b>	Risk Assessment & Hazard Analyses
<b>Annex B</b>	Maps
<b>Annex C</b>	Resolutions Adopting the Local Mitigation Strategy
<b>Annex D</b>	Procedures to Encourage Public Involvement
<b>Annex E</b>	Potential Grant Funding Sources
<b>Annex F</b>	Prioritized Listing of Mitigation Action Items
<b>Annex G</b>	Local Mitigation Strategy Meeting Minutes
<b>Annex H</b>	Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group Membership
<b>Annex I</b>	Project Scoring Criteria
<b>Annex J</b>	Floodplain Management Plans

## SUMMARY OF CHANGES

THIS PAGE WILL INDICATE WHERE CHANGES HAVE BEEN MADE BEFORE THE COLLIER COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS ADOPTS THE LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY ON MARCH 10, 2015. SOME ANNEXES, WHERE INDICATED, CHANGE FREQUENTLY SINCE THEY ARE A REPOSITORY OF INFORMATION BASED ON ACTIONS OF THE LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY WORKING GROUP AT PROPERLY NOTICED PUBLIC MEETINGS AND THEREFORE THE READER MUST GO TO THE ANNEX TO SEE THE MOST RECENT INFORMATION.

SECTION 1	CHANGE	COMMENTS/PURPOSE	DATE
PARA 1.3.1	ADDED "NOTE"	DIRECTED READER TO ANNEX J FOR FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT INFO.	1/26/2010
PARA 1.2.1 & PARA 1.3.1	SEE YELLOW HIGHLIGHTS	NECESSARY CHANGE FOR SCHOOL DISTRICT ADOPTION	7/19/2013

SECTION 2	CHANGE	COMMENTS/PURPOSE	DATE
PARA 2.5, 2.7, & 2.8.4	SEE YELLOW HIGHLIGHTS	NECESSARY CHANGE FOR SCHOOL DISTRICT ADOPTION	7/19/2013

SECTION 3	CHANGE	COMMENTS/PURPOSE	DATE

IN 2007, THE LMS **WORKING GROUP VOTED** TO ADD TWO PARAGRAPHS (4.1.4 & 4.1.5) IN ORDER TO ACCOUNT FOR GOOD MITIGATION INITIATIVES WHICH COULD NOT BE QUANTIFIED ON THE SCORE SHEET BUT SHOULD BE ACCEPTED AS A PROJECTS THAT ACHIEVES OUR MITIGATION GOALS (PARA 4.1.1). PARA 4.1.5 WAS ADDED BECAUSE WE DID NOT HAVE, AT THE TIME , A MECHANISM TO JUMP THE INITIATIVE PRIORITY LISTING SHOULD THE WORKING GROUP FEEL THAT AN INITIATIVE NEEDED TO BE GIVEN HIGHER PRIORITY BASED ON THE DISASTER EVENT FOR WHICH HMGP MONIES WERE ALLOCATED, E.G., FOR A WIND-EVENT DISASTER, THE LMSWG MIGHT FEEL THAT WIND-INITIATIVES WOULD BE A BETTER FOCUS FOR A VULNERABLE COMMUNITY THAN A HIGHER PRIORITY PROJECT ON THE LISTING WHICH ADDRESSES FLOODING OR WILDFIRE.

SECTION 4	CHANGE	COMMENTS/PURPOSE	DATE
PARA 4.1.2.1	REPLACED A SENTENCE	FORMALIZED THE PROCESS AND DATE TO HAVE A SPECIFIC TIME TO KNOW WHEN AGENCIES WILL NOTIFY THE LMSWG THAT THEY WILL APPLY FOR A SPECIFIC HMGP OPPORTUNITY	11/30/2012

SECTION 5	CHANGE	COMMENTS/PURPOSE	DATE
PARA 5.2.2	ELIMINATED A SENTENCE.	ELIMINATED AN INCONSISTENCY WITH ANNEX I	11/30/2012

SECTION 6	CHANGE	COMMENTS/PURPOSE	DATE

PAGE 3, PARA. 6.1.5	ADDED NOTE EXPLAINING THE CURRENT LMS APPROVAL PROCESS & ADDED DATE FOR ANNEX A'S APPROVAL	CLARIFIED THE APPROVAL PROCESS AND ADDED THE OMITTED DATE WHERE INDICATED.	1/20/2010
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ANNEX A	CHANGE	COMMENTS/PURPOSE	DATE
ATTACHMENT 1 ADDED	ADDED ATTACHMENT 1	PER FEMA REQUEST, ADDED INFORMATION REGARDING THE "EXTENT" OF THE HAZARDS ADDRESSED.	4/9/10
RISK SUMMARY TABLE	SEE YELLOW HIGHLIGHTS	NECESSARY CHANGE FOR SCHOOL DISTRICT ADOPTION	7/19/2013

ANNEX B	CHANGE	COMMENTS/PURPOSE	DATE
RENUMBERED MAPS AND INSERTED MAPS 4 AND 4A	ADDED EVERGLADES CITY CURRENT AND FUTURE LAND USE MAPS	WEREN'T AVAILABLE AT THE TIME THE BCC ADOPTED THE LMS	11 FEB 2010

ANNEX C	CHANGE	COMMENTS/PURPOSE	DATE
ADDED CITY RESOLUTION	ADDED MARCO ISLAND'S RESOLUTION TO ADOPT THE LMS		7/13/2010
ADDED FIRE DEPT. RESOLUTION	ADDED NN FIRE CONTROL & RESCUE DISTRICT RESOLUTION		7/19/2013
ADDED JURISDICTION RESOLUTION	ADDED SCHOOL DISTRICT RESOLUTION		10/22/2013

ANNEX D	CHANGE	COMMENTS/PURPOSE	DATE

ANNEX E	CHANGE	COMMENTS/PURPOSE	DATE
UPDATED SPREADSHEET	ADDED FEMA ONE-STOP GRANT SEARCH SITE.	MAKE SEARCHING FOR A GRANT EASIER.	7/18/2014

ANNEX F	THIS ANNEX CHANGES FREQUENTLY BASED ON ACTIONS/INITIATIVES OF THE LMSWG		
NOTE SINCE THE BCC JAN. 2010 ADOPTION	ADDED PREAMBLE COMMENTS HIGHLIGHTING THE FACT THAT SOME PROJECTS ADOPTED FOR CERTAIN HAZARDS ALSO MITIGATE THE EFFECTS OF OTHER THREATS.		
7/16/2010 - ADDED APPROVED PROJECTS AND RENUMBERED	ADDED PROJ #22 (WIND RETROFIT NN FIRE STATION) & #23 (CC LEACHATE STORAGE TANK AND LIFT STA. UPGRADE). RENUMBERED PROJECT ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE ADDITIONS.		

PRIORITIES	
8/12/2010 – ADDED/REMOVED APPROVED PROJECTS AND RENUMBERED PRIORITIES	ADDED PROJ #10 (THE WIND PROTECTION FOR THE N. COLLIER WTP.) ADDITIONALLY REMOVED COMPLETED PROJECT FOR THE SHADOWLAWN DR. ETC. DRAINING IMPROVEMENTS AND MOVED IT TO THE “COMPLETED” SECTION.
4/4/2011 TRANSFERRED APPROVED PROJECT TO THE COMPLETED SECTION & RENUMBERED PRIORITIES	COLLIER COUNTY’S WIND RETROFIT OF ITS SCALE-HOUSE AT THE LANDFILL WAS COMPLETED AND MOVED TO THE COMPLETED SECTION.
4/15/2011 TRANSFERRED APPROVED PROJECT TO THE COMPLETED SECTION & RENUMBERED PRIORITIES	THE FOLLOWING PROJECTS WERE MOVED TO THE COMPLETED LISTING: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MARCO ISLAND’S WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANT WIND PROTECTION</li> <li>• CAT FACILITY WIND RETROFIT</li> <li>• IMMOKALEE SPORTS COMPLEX &amp; GOLDEN GATE CMTY CENTER WIND RETROFIT.</li> </ul>
1/20/2012 TRANSFERRED APPROVED PROJECT TO THE COMPLETED SECTION & RENUMBERED PRIORITIES	THE FOLLOWING PROJECTS WERE MOVED TO COMPLETED: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• INSTALL GENERATOR AT IMMOKALEE HIGH SCHOOL</li> <li>• E. NAPLES COMMUNITY CENTER WIND RETROFIT</li> </ul>
10/19/2012	THE FOLLOWING PROJECTS WERE MOVED TO COMPLETED: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PURCHASE REPETITIVE LOSS PROPERTY</li> </ul>
11/30/2012	- UPDATED PROJECT DATES AND ORGANIZATIONAL ASSIGNMENTS DUE TO RESTRUCTURING - ADDED/UPDATED THE FOLLOWING PROJECTS TO THE PROJECT PRIORITY LISTING AND ADJUSTED THE PRIORITIES ACCORDINGLY. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PUBLIC UTILITIES OPS CTR HURRICANE DOOR HARDENING</li> <li>• SCHOOLS- PORTABLE GENERATOR CABLE PASS-THRU AND ANCHORING PAD</li> <li>• NAPLES – WIND RETROFIT CITY HALL</li> <li>• N. NAPLES FIRE DEPT STA 43- WIND RETROFIT</li> <li>• LCEC – MARCO SUBSTATION VAULT REPLACEMENT AND ELEVATION</li> <li>• LCEC – WOOD POLE REPLACEMENT</li> <li>• SCHOOLS – GENERATOR FOR CORKSCREW MS/ES</li> <li>• SCHOOLS – GENERATOR FOR CYPRESS PALM MS/SABAL PALM ES</li> </ul>
7/19/2013	NECESSARY CHANGE FOR SCHOOL DISTRICT ADOPTION. SEE YELLOW HIGHLIGHTS
7/19/2013	-MOVED TWO PROJECTS TO “COMPLETED” SECTION -ADDED YMCA WIND RETROFIT PROJECT TO BOTTOM OF PROJECT LISTING - MOVED RETROFIT SW FLA.S PROJECT UP THE PROJECT LISTING.
8/30/13	- UPDATED COST ESTIMATES FOR PROJECT #'S 22 AND 23.
1/17/14	- LCEC’S TWO PROJECTS (CONCRETE POLES AND RELAY STATION) WERE PULLED AND MOVED TO THE “DELETE SECTION”

18 Oct 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- COLLIER SCHOOL DISTRICT WITHDRAWS PROJECT #16 FROM THE PROJECT LISTING AND WILL COMPLETE THE PROJECT WITH ITS RESOURCES.</li> <li>- CITY OF NAPLES (NEW PROJECT #16) WILL DEFER THIS WIND PROTECTION PROJECT TO A LATER DATE.</li> </ul>
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ANNEX G	THIS ANNEX CHANGES FREQUENTLY AS IT CONTAINS BOTH THE PRIOR YEAR’S AND CURRENT YEAR’S MEETING MINUTES AND WILL DIRECT YOU TO THE LOCATION OF THE PAST MEETING MINUTES. MINUTES ARE PURGED YEARLY.
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ANNEX H	THIS ANNEX CHANGES FREQUENTLY BASED ON ACTIONS/INITIATIVES OF THE LMSWG
NOTE SINCE THE BCC JAN. 2010 ADOPTION	A STATEMENT WAS ADDED IN THE PREAMBLE CLARIFYING THE FACT THAT THIS ANNEX REPRESENTS CURRENT VOTING MEMBERSHIP AND NOT JUST THE MEMBERSHIP OF THOSE INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN 2003.
21 Oct 2011	UPDATED THIS SECTION TO UPDATE THE LISTING TO ADD/REMOVE VOTING MEMBERS & CHANGED BILL JONES’S AFFILIATION TO “INTERESTED RESIDENT”.
27 Jul 2012	UPDATED MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION
4 Dec 2013	UPDATED MEMBERSHIP INFO, REFORMATTED ANNEX BASE ON LMSWG MEETING IN OCT 13.
17 Jan 2014	UPDATED MEMBER STATUS AND ADDED MEMBERS.
18 OCTOBER 2014	ROBERT WILEY AND J. VON RINTELN RESIGNED. CHRIS SPARACINO ELECTED VICE CHAIR. ALTERNATES TO PRIMARY MEMBERS LISTED ( LIZ GOSSELIN, WILLIAM LANG & CAROLINE CELIK)

IN LATE 2009, THE LMSWG VOTED TO AMEND THE MITIGATION STRATEGY (PARA. B) TO ADDRESS HOW THE INITIATIVES CAN GET ON THE PRIORITY LISTING BETWEEN THE QUARTERLY WORKING GROUP MEETING DATES IN ORDER TO BE ABLE TO SUBMIT AN APPLICATION FOR A “SHORT-NOTICED” GRANT OPPORTUNITY.

ANNEX I	CHANGE	COMMENTS/PURPOSE	DATE
CLARIFICATION	IN THE COST SECTION #5, CLARIFIED/DEFINED REPETITIVE LOSS	THERE WAS CONFUSION FROM THE APPLICANTS AS TO WHAT WAS MEANT BY REP. LOSS. THIS CHANGE FIXED IT.	7/16/2010
ON THE SCORE SHEET, SECTION “COST” #5	ADD “NA” TO THE BOTTOM OF THE SCORE SECTION.	THIS WILL GIVE “NO SCORE” OPTION TO A PROJECT THAT DOESN’T HAVE FLOOD INSURANCE.	11/30/2012

ANNEX J	THIS ANNEX CONTAINS JURISDICTIONAL FLOODPLAIN PLANS AND WILL EITHER CONTAIN OR DIRECT YOU TO THE MOST CURRENT PLAN. NFIP PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS ADDED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF THE READER.
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**Collier County**  
**Local Mitigation Strategy**  
**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

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Collier County is threatened by a number of different types of natural, technological and societal or man-made hazards. These hazards endanger the health and safety of the people of the county, jeopardize its economic vitality, and imperil the quality of the natural environment. Because of the importance of avoiding or minimizing the County's vulnerability to these hazards, the public and private sector interests of Collier County have joined together to undertake a comprehensive planning process that has culminated in the publication of this document: "The Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy."

This private sector/public sector partnership, named the Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group, has conducted detailed studies to identify the hazards threatening Collier County and to estimate the relative risks posed to the community by those hazards. This information has been used by the Working group to assess the vulnerability of the public facilities and neighborhoods of Collier County to the impacts of future disasters involving those hazards. With these identified, the Working Group has worked to identify proposed projects and programs that will avoid or minimize these vulnerabilities to make the communities of Collier County much more resistant to the impacts of future disasters.

These projects and programs to reduce the impacts of future disasters are also called "mitigation initiatives" in this document. Mitigation initiatives have been developed and will continue to be developed by the Working Group for implementation whenever the resources to do so become available. As the mitigation initiatives identified in this plan are implemented, Collier County will become a more "disaster resistant" community.

This document details the work of the Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group (LMSWG) over the past several years to develop the planning organization, to undertake the needed technical analyses, and to coordinate the mitigation initiatives that have been proposed by the participating jurisdictions and organizations. Additionally, this strategy contains the jurisdictional Floodplain Management Plans when required or developed. Through publication of this Local Mitigation Strategy, the Working Group continues to solicit the involvement of the entire community to make the people, neighborhoods, businesses and institutions of Collier County safer from the impacts of future disasters.

## 1.0 PURPOSE, ORGANIZATION & OUTREACH

### 1.1 PURPOSE

Initial development of the Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy was funded, in part, by the Florida Department of Community Affairs (FDCA) with Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) funds earmarked for the development of comprehensive mitigation planning. The purpose of the Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy is to develop a unified approach among county and municipal governments, along with inputs and participation from the private sector, for dealing with identified hazard and hazard management problems in the Collier County area. This strategy will serve as a tool to direct the county and municipal governments in their ongoing efforts to reduce vulnerability to the impacts produced by both natural and man-made hazards. The strategy will also help establish funding priorities for currently proposed mitigation projects and develop priority mitigation projects to be completed with such disaster assistance funds as may be made available after a disaster.

### 1.2 PROGRAM ORGANIZATION & PLAN PREPARATION PROCESS

Key to the organizational effectiveness of the Local Mitigation Strategy and the basis for achieving broad community participation is through LMS meetings and *ad hoc* committees. The original Local Mitigation Strategy was written throughout the year, 2004, solely by the Emergency Management Department's staff with inputs solicited from the public in the course of its development. In the plan's development, staff reviewed other plans, e.g., the County's Comprehensive Plan, as well as post-disaster after action reports, etc. During that process several public meetings occurred in order to secure Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group (LMSWG) membership. Once the LMSWG was formed the team continued on and drafted the Local Mitigation Strategy which ultimately was adopted by the County and its cities. Since the adoption, changes to the plan were made by the LMSWG as needed, mainly in the areas of project scoring, project priority listing updates and membership updates. For several years the LMSWG has had a Homepage on the worldwide web, <http://www.colliergov.net/Index.aspx?page=1544>, and continues to solicit comments as well as posts mitigation grant opportunities, etc., when known.

For the 2010 5-year plan update cycle, the Chair has contracted the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council to develop/update the county's Risk Assessment and Vulnerability Analyses. Members of the LMSWG have worked with the Chair to update the rest of the plan throughout CY 2009. (See minutes on the LMSWG Home Page: <http://www.colliergov.net/Index.aspx?page=1544>.)

For the 2015 five-year plan update cycle, the LMS continues to remain visible to the public for comments, etc., through its homepage, a specially designed page to contain the 2015 DRAFT (<http://www.colliergov.net/index.aspx?page=7387>) and announced public meetings (<http://www.colliergov.net/index.aspx?page=1544>). The floodplain manager contracted the flooding hazards analysis, including storm surge, for this planning cycle and the Florida Forest Service has updated the wildfire hazards analysis. The remainder of the LMS will be adjusted to reflect the minor changes that have occurred since the last update.

#### 1.2.1 Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group Membership & Quorum for Business

The Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group (LMSWG) is organized under the Collier County Citizens Corps. It serves as the policy development body for the Local Mitigation Strategy



program. The role of this Working Group (WG) is to advise and assist in the formulation, implementation, administration and refinement of the unified Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy.

Membership on the LMS is not limited. However, it should have at least one representative from Collier County Public School District, one from each municipality and one representative from the county. Private citizens, businesses, educational institutions and private-non-profit organizations are encouraged to participate as voting members in the process. To have a vote on the LMSWG any individual can make the request to be a “participating member” at a LMSWG meeting and the working group votes on the request. Voting representatives can send designated alternates to attend committee meetings and to participate in discussions, program policy, administration, plan revisions, project prioritization and endorsement, etc.

The LMS has a designated Chair and Vice-Chair. They will be voted into their positions every year by the LMS membership. Positions may be reelected. The LMS Chair will not cast a vote on issues unless there is a tie vote on the floor. The LMS Vice-Chair has a vote unless this person is acting as the Chair.

Responsibilities of the “participating (voting) members”:

- Attend and “actively” participate in all regularly scheduled Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group (LMSWG) meetings. Send a “qualified alternate” should the regular voting member not be able to attend.
- Furnish all information required by the Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group in the timeframe established by the LMSWG.
- Update/maintain information in the Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy as it relates to your jurisdiction.

Quorum for LMS business: A minimum of **five** voting members must be present at the meeting. Upon meeting that requirement, a simple majority vote is all that is necessary to consummate business.

Revoking “voting membership” status: Although there is no restriction on attendance or the ability to speak during the course of a meeting, the ability to vote on any issue will be limited to those approved by the membership. Voting members who miss three consecutive meetings without an excuse will be considered for having their voting status revoked by the Chair and the matter being brought before the LMSWG for vote. Voting privileges can be reinstated by a majority vote of the LMSWG. This action is necessary to assure the membership maintains currency on all matters evolving from the working group.

Comments received prior to the meeting from members not able to attend the meeting or from the public will be addressed at the meeting and entered into the record.

### **1.2.2 Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group’s Committees**

The Chair of the LMS Working Group is authorized to establish committees as needed to further the goals and objectives of the Local Mitigation Strategy. Committee members need not be LMS members but may be any individual able to provide special expertise and knowledge about specific concerns addressed in the Local Mitigation Strategy.

Three such Committees were established in the early stages of the Local Mitigation Strategy to assist with initial program and plan development. They included: The **Vulnerability Analysis Committee**, the **Finance & Outreach Committee**, and the **Community Rating System (CRS) Committee**. Over the course of the project, the committees may evolved and change their names to reflect a growing focus particular issues.

One additional subcommittee, the **Update/Review Committee**, may be created specifically to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the Local Mitigation Strategy and recommend changes to ensure the Local Mitigation Strategy remains current, compliant, focused, and responsive to community interests and needs. In March 2004, the Collier County Citizens Corps voted to designate a member of the Emergency Management office as the Chair of the LMS in order to provide initial guidance and assistance in bringing the 1998 Local Mitigation Strategy and program into compliance with the new federal guidelines and criteria established in response to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 and Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations.

### **1.2.3 Conflict Resolution**

For any issue opposed by less than 50% of the Workgroup, resolution will be attempted utilizing the following:

A separate meeting will be scheduled with only those opposed to the issue (other interested parties may also attend; however, attendance is not required). The meeting will focus on identifying the root cause(s) of the opposition and determine whether compromise is possible.

If a resolution appears possible, but further discussion is needed, a subsequent meeting may be scheduled between a representative of the Board of County Commissioners (BCC) and the mayors of the municipalities opposed. A representative from the state may also be invited to this meeting if deemed appropriate.

The last informal attempt at resolution will be a meeting with the entire BCC and the councils/commissions involved. This step will only be utilized when a very small minority of the Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group remains opposed to an issue.

Opposition to issues from non-governmental entities will be handled in a similar manner.

Upon inability to reach a compromise or the unsuccessful completion of the process, the full Collier County Citizen Corps will be consulted. If 75% of the Citizen Corps recommends that additional attempts at resolving the issues be made, the Conflict Resolution Process of the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council shall be utilized. If 75% of the Citizen Corps recommends that the mediation be discontinued, the issue will be tabled.

Under Florida's Government in the Sunshine, all meeting of the Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group, its subcommittees, and the Citizen Corps are open to the public and are duly advertised.

## **1.3 LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY OUTREACH, PARTICIPATION & MEETING REQUIREMENTS**

At this time there are no participation requirements for others except for those set for the "Participating Jurisdictions" and for voting members unable to attend a particular meeting should designate their representative to cast their vote. The Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group

(LMSWG) will meet at least quarterly. Additional meetings may occur upon reasonable notice through the Collier County Communications & Customer Relations Department and being posted on the LMS web page (<http://www.colliergov.net/Index.aspx?page=1544>) in order to give the public the maximum opportunity to participate. Subcommittees will set their own schedule; properly “notice” the intended meeting; and, report results to the Working Group.

Meeting minutes are maintained on the internet though the LMS web site (<http://www.colliergov.net/Index.aspx?page=1544>). Should anyone require “hard-copies” of the minutes, the Emergency Management Department staff will provide them.

### **1.3.1 Participating Jurisdictions:**

In order for a jurisdiction to be eligible for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) and Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) funding programs, they must have an adopted resolution/interlocal agreement adopting the Local Mitigation Strategy. **Annex C** will include the Board of County Commissioners agenda item summary along with a copy of all resolutions/Interlocal agreements of the jurisdictions that have formally adopted the Local Mitigation Strategy. The following unchanged and original “Participating Jurisdictions” have participated continually since the original 2005 plan was drafted and adopted and are also participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP); however, all but Everglades City participate in the Community Rating System (CRS)\*:

- Collier County Government represents all unincorporated Collier County, including Golden Gate Estates, Golden Gate City, Ave Maria community and Immokalee)
- Everglades City
- City of Naples
- City of Marco Island
- District School Board of Collier County (added 10 Sep 13)

(\*NOTE: See Annex J for information related to how Collier County and its jurisdictions remain compliant with the National Floodplain Insurance Program, NFIP, as well as jurisdictional Floodplain Plans, as required/provided. When CRS communities have a Floodplain management plan, actions/initiatives above and beyond the basic NFIP requirements are addressed in the Plans.)

#### Participating Jurisdiction Responsibilities:

- Select a primary and alternate to attend and “actively” participate in all regularly scheduled Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group (LMSWG) meetings. (NOTE: Your nominees should possess the full support of the jurisdiction’s chief executive in order to obtain the most accurate and timely information required for the hazard mitigation planning effort.)
- Furnish all information required by the Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group in the timeframe established by the LMSWG.
- Update/maintain information in the Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy as it relates to your jurisdiction.
- Ratify the final Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy adopted by the Board of County Commissioners, by resolution or other legal device, to indicate participation and acceptance of the mitigation strategy developed.

### **1.3.2 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) and other Governmental Entities**

In order to qualify for Local Mitigation Strategy grant sponsorship, NGO's and other governmental entities should adhere to the meeting participation standards outlined in the previous section.

Adjacent counties and the Seminole Tribe are invited to attend via their emergency management offices. These external jurisdictions are invited to all LMSWG meetings along with the public both via e-mail and public notice disseminated via the Collier County Communications and Customer Relations Dept.

### **1.3.3 The Public and Private Sector**

Participation by private organizations and the general public is strictly voluntary, but their attendance, comments, and contributions will be encouraged, monitored and fully documented. Initially in 2004, the broadly cast public invitation to participate was disseminated via newspaper, broadcast facsimile (to over 900 businesses, condos, mobile home parks, private schools, etc.), E-mail distribution list groupings (to over 1,000 addresses), worldwide web announcements (<http://www.colliergov.net/Index.aspx?page=1544>), etc., and a targeted invitation was sent to the following:

Each City (Naples, Marco Island, Everglades City)	Immokalee Friendship House
Collier County Sheriff	South Florida Water Management District
Collier County Clerk of Courts	Naples Community Hospital
Collier County Property Appraiser	Florida Department of Health
American Red Cross	Florida Division of Law Enforcement
Florida Gulf Coast University	Florida Division of Forestry
Collier County Public Schools	Immokalee Independent Fire District
International College (now Hodges Univ.)	Big Corkscrew Independent Fire District
Florida Power & Light	Golden Gate Independent Fire District
Lee County Electric Cooperative	North Naples Independent Fire District
Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council	East Naples Independent Fire District
Naples Chamber of Commerce	Florida Department of Agriculture
	Florida Division of Emergency Mgt.
	Naples Airport Authority

In the years since the initial meeting, regular meeting invitations go out to an e-mail distribution listing which has been amended to from the original list described above, are posted on the LMS web page and are made through the County's "Public Notice" process. Draft minutes and meeting agendas are attached to the announced regular meeting invitations.

For each meeting, a meeting summary, attendance list, public invite, public comments and all other solicitation efforts concerning public comments will be posted on the LMS web page.

## **1.4 JURISDICTIONAL ADOPTION OF THE LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY**

All jurisdictions wishing to participate in and share in the benefits deriving from the Local Mitigation Strategy program at the local, state, and federal levels must complete and file a fully executed resolution and/or an interlocal agreement located in **Annex C**, which conforms with the adoption standards as jointly established and amended by the Collier County Board of County Commissioners and the Local Mitigation Strategy Steering Committee.

## **1.5 NEW JURISDICTIONS/ENTITIES**

In the event of restructuring which duly adds, deletes, or merges jurisdictions within the county, the Local Mitigation Strategy will appropriately adjust its voting member rolls and require any newly defined jurisdictions to provide all documentation necessary for participation in the program.

## 2.0 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

### 2.1 RISK ANALYSIS

In Collier County, natural and man-made hazards are a daily threat to people and property. The level of risk differs by hazard type, time of year, and location of the person or piece of property. A risk analysis must be completed to help the people of Collier County prepare to face these risks. This risk analysis includes four main components: hazard identification, profiling hazard events, asset inventory, and estimation of potential loss. (See Annex A for Risk Summary and detailed hazard analyses)

### 2.2 PROFILE OF COLLIER COUNTY

Collier County is the largest county in land area east of the Mississippi River, approximately 2,025 square miles of land and 112 square miles of inland surface water. The County is bordered on the north by Lee and Hendry Counties; south by Monroe County; and east by Broward and Miami-Dade Counties.

<i>Permanent Population of (2010*)</i>	
<b>Collier County</b>	<b>301,860</b>
<b>City of Everglades City</b>	<b>412</b>
<b>City of Marco Island</b>	<b>16,607</b>
<b>City of Naples</b>	<b>19, 849</b>
<i>Peak Season Population (2010**)</i>	
<b>Unincorporated Area</b>	<b>365,869</b>
<b>Countywide</b>	<b>410,297</b>
<b>Land Area (square miles)</b>	
<i>Making Collier the largest county in the State of Florida</i>	
<b>Number of Dwelling Units (2010*)</b>	<b>197,298</b>
<b>Median Household Income (2006-2010***)</b>	<b>\$58,106</b>
<b>Number of Golf Courses (Public &amp; Private)</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>Federal &amp; State Lands: Parks, Preserves, Refugees (acres)</b>	<b>821,620</b>

\*2010 Census Estimates

\*\*2010 Growth Mgt. Division Staff Estimate

\*\*\* [U.S. Census Bureau](#) Estimate

#### 2.2.1 LAND USE PATTERNS (THIS SECTION WILL DERIVE ITS INFORMATION FROM THE COLLIER COUNTY FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT PLAN (DRAFT))

##### 2.2.1.1 Current Land Use (See CCFMP, beginning on page 83)

##### 2.2.1.2 Future Land Use (See CCFMP, beginning on page 109)

### 2.2.2 TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Interstate 75 is the main north/south and east/west transportation routes through Collier County. There are currently five off-on ramps from I-75 within the County: Exit 111 (Immokalee Road), Exit 107 (Pine Ridge Road), Exit 105 (Golden Gat), Exit 101 (CR 951), and Exit 80 (SR 29). US 41 from East Naples to the Lee County line is generally local truck and automobile traffic. There are several arterial roads within the densely populated areas of the county that routinely carry chlorine, anhydrous ammonia, petroleum products, fungicides, pesticides and other hazardous materials on a daily basis. Within Collier County there are a number of private and public facilities which produce, store or use hazardous materials and substances. The Naples Municipal Airport located 2 miles east of Naples is owned and operated by the Naples Airport Authority. Three additional airports serve the County, at SR 951 north of Marco Island, in Immokalee, and in Everglades City. (Dist IX SWF LEPC Comprehensive Emergency Mgt Plan for Hazardous Materials, Jun 2014)

### 2.2.3 POPULATION

The Bureau of Economic and Business Research has projected that the population of the Region in 2015 will be 1,838,347 or about 8% of the population in the State of Florida. Collier has a projected population of 406,262\*\*. During the months of January and February are when traffic is the heaviest along the roads of Southwest Florida. This period is impacted by the snowbirds, winter tourist, and migrant workers. Winter residents, the "snowbirds" are persons who live in other parts of the Country except during the winter. Each winter, they move to Southwest Florida. They own a home here or have some long-term rental arrangement. Their stay will generally be from one to five months. For them, Southwest Florida is their second home. At certain peak times, winter residents may increase the population as much as 22%, and add considerable traffic to transportation routes, especially in the coastal counties. Tourists can include business travelers and short-term vacationers. Vacationers spend anywhere from a few days to several weeks in the Region. Existing data suggest that tourists primarily come in two seasons, summer (July, August, and September), and winter (January, February and March). The normal travel is by commercial air carrier or by private auto. Automobile travelers are more likely to use a recreational vehicle park or campground than air travelers. Migrant farm workers are the third component of seasonal population variations in Southwest Florida. Estimates of the migrant farm worker population are taken from the Migrant Health Program, Bureau of Primary Health Care, Health Resources and Services Administration's report entitled Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Enumeration Profiles Study, September. Accounting for the spouses and children of migrant workers increases this figure to 1,630. (\*\*Dist IX SWF LEPC Comprehensive Emergency Mgt Plan for Hazardous Materials, Jun 2014)

Incorporated areas are Marco Island, Naples and Everglades City. The County employment by industry is as follows: Agricultural services 7,116; utilities 327; retail trade 17,357; transportation/warehousing 1,429; manufacturing 2,798; construction 14,248; financial 3,750; real estate services 2,557; and administrative support 8,537.

During the fall-winter planting and harvest seasons, the migrant workers totals roughly 15,000 and is concentrated in the environs of Immokalee and to a lesser extent in farms in North Naples and along U.S. 41 in the Fakahatchee/Copeland areas. It is estimated that there are approximately 37,000

tourists visiting Collier County on any given day throughout the peak months from November through April. The typical winter tourists are retired people without children. During the summer months, tourists' levels are considerably lower than winter comprising younger families with school-age children. Tourist areas are concentrated along coastal areas in North Naples, City of Naples and Marco Island. Part time winter visitors also congregate in trailer parks throughout the western portion of the County and in golf course condominiums in North and East Naples. (Dist IX SWF LEPC Comprehensive Emergency Mgt Plan for Hazardous Materials, Jun 2014)

### 2.3 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION:

An important step in the risk analysis process is to identify those hazards that are most likely to impact Collier County. While there is a long list of natural hazards that have the potential of occurring in Collier County, the majority of these hazards have a low probability of occurring. Thus, the hazards that have been identified for analysis by this plan because of their potential to impact the county are listed in the table below. The following hazards will not be analyzed due to their historically low probability of occurrence and/or impact: Winter Storms & Freezes, Drought & Heat Waves, Landslides & Sinkholes, Hazardous Material Accidents, Terrorist Attacks, Pandemic, Earthquakes and Tsunamis. Additionally, Collier County has one earthen dam known as the State Road 846 Living Trust. This is located in an agricultural area (cropland) with the closest address almost a mile away. There is no past reported dam breaches or failures in Collier County. Therefore there will be no further LMS analysis of dam/levee failures.

Hazards Addressed
Climate Change/Sea Level rise*
Coastal/Canal Bank Erosion*
Dam Failure*
Flood: 100-/500-year*
Flood: Stormwater & Localized*
Hurricane and Tropical Storm (incl: Storm Surge)*
Wildfire
Severe Storms & Tornadoes
* Detailed study/analyses found in the Collier County Floodplain Management Plan ( <a href="http://bit.ly/1C0JUbk">http://bit.ly/1C0JUbk</a> )

### 2.4 PROFILING HAZARD EVENTS:

Profiling hazard events describes the causes and characteristics of each hazard, how the hazard has impacted Collier County in the past, and what part of Collier County has been vulnerable to each specific hazard. A profile of each hazard covered by this plan is located in the individual hazard's section and in the Collier County Floodplain Management Plan (FMP) (<http://bit.ly/1C0JUbk>), where noted. For a full description of the history of hazard events, please see the FMP and Annex A and the appropriate hazard appendix to it.

### 2.5 ASSET INVENTORY:

This asset analysis looks at unincorporated Collier County and the two focus areas of Immokalee and Ave Maria. The Cities of Naples, Marco Island and Everglades City were also analyzed separately. The Collier District School assets are included in each jurisdiction broad analyses; however, it should be noted that as county facilities they are constructed in a manner that mitigates them from the most



common hazards, e.g., floods and wildland fires. The data was analyzed by assets, Historic Structures, Repetitive Loss Structures, and Critical Facilities. These Divisions are the basis for the analysis of assets, risks, and potential losses for Collier County.

### **2.5.1 Replacement Value:**

The replacement value is the current cost of returning a physical asset to its pre-damaged condition. It reflects present day cost of labor and materials to construct a building of particular size, type, and quality. For this analysis, the value used for the replacement value is the amount listed as the building value in the Property Appraiser's records.

### **2.5.2 Content Value:**

The content value represents the cost of replacing the contents of a building damaged by a hazard. Content value is determined by occupancy class. It is a percentage of the building replacement value. For this analysis, content value was determined using the HAZUS chart provided in the FEMA Understanding Your Risks How-to Guide (Table A-1). Each structure in the data has a land use code, which equates to an occupancy class. Using Table A-1, the contents value percentage for the appropriate land use code was multiplied by the building replacement value to determine the structure's content value.

### **2.5.3 Functional Use Value:**

The functional use value for a parcel represents the value of a building's use or function that would be lost if it were damaged or closed. The values provided in Table A-1 were multiplied by the square footage for each structure to determine the functional use value of that structure. Residential uses and governmental uses are assumed to have a functional use value of \$0.00 per square foot since these functions will occur regardless of damage to structures. For example, people will continue to live somewhere, even if it is not in their own home.

### **2.5.4 Total Value:**

The total value for a structure equals the building replacement value plus the contents value plus the functional use value.

## **2.6 ESTIMATION OF POTENTIAL LOSS:**

Estimation of potential losses involves estimating the damage, injuries, and financial losses likely to be sustained in a geographic area. This level of analysis involves using mathematical models. The two measurable components of risk analysis are magnitude of the harm that may result and the likelihood of the harm occurring. Describing vulnerability in terms of dollar losses provides the community and the state with a common framework in which to measure the effects of hazards on assets. Using the best available data, potential losses from the natural hazards discussed in the plan were estimated. For each hazard where data was available, quantitative estimates for potential losses are included in the hazard assessment.

## **2.7 ANALYSIS FOCUS AREAS**

This analysis looks at unincorporated Collier County and the two focus areas of Immokalee and Ave Maria. The Cities of Naples, Marco Island and Everglades City were also analyzed separately. The

Collier District School assets are not separately extracted in the analyses; but are included in each jurisdiction broad analyses as well as the critical facility analyses. The data was analyzed by Assets, Historic Structures, Repetitive Loss Structures, and Critical Facilities.

### **2.7.1 HISTORIC STRUCTURES:**

Collier County's historic structures are identified as a special category of concern due to their nature. Since these are structures that need extra care and protection, it is important to know what risks they face. Historic structures are sorted by Collier County communities and discussed separately under each hazard.

### **2.7.2 REPETITIVE LOSS STRUCTURES:**

Collier County's repetitive loss structures are identified as a special category of concern due to their unique vulnerability to various hazards. Repetitive loss structures are sorted by Collier County communities and discussed separately under each hazard. (See Collier County Floodplain Management Plan, <http://bit.ly/1C0JUbK>, Tables 4-48 through 4-50 and Figures 4-44 through 4-48).

### **2.7.3 CRITICAL FACILITIES, INFRASTRUCTURES, AND LIFELINES**

This category is of special concern because of the nature of the item. It is important to know the risk the county's critical facilities face from hazards. The critical facilities are discussed within each hazard section and are also discussed separately by hazard type. (See Collier County Floodplain Management Plan, <http://bit.ly/1C0JUbK>, Figures 4-34 through 4-37).

## **2.8 COLLIER COUNTY ASSET OVERVIEW**

### **2.8.1 COLLIER COUNTY ASSETS BY CITY AND COUNTY AREAS**

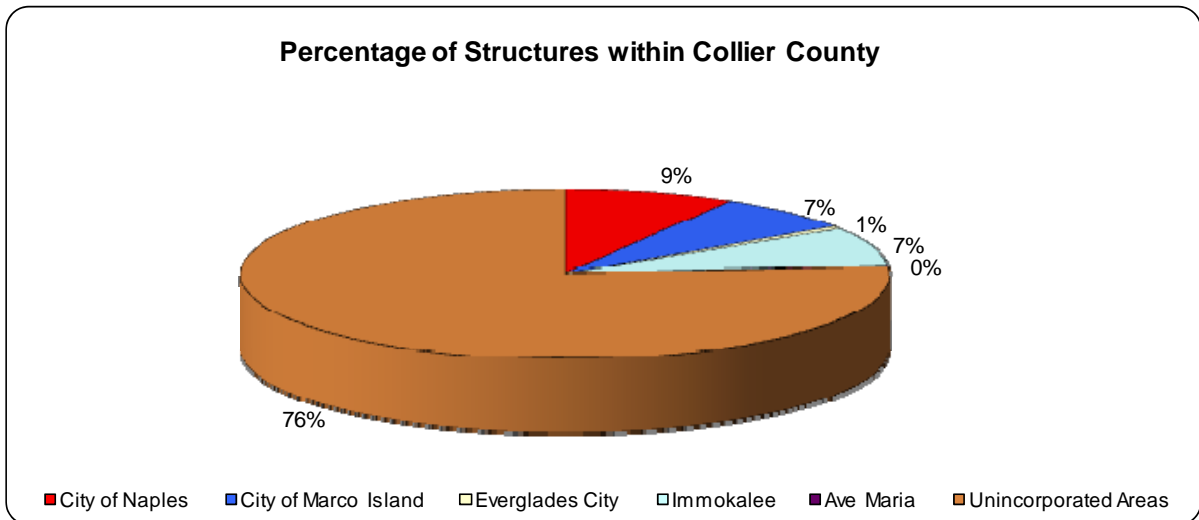
This asset analysis looks at unincorporated Collier County and the two focus areas of Immokalee and Ave Maria. The Cities of Naples, Marco Island and Everglades City were also analyzed separately. The data was analyzed by assets, Historic Structures, Repetitive Loss Structures, and Critical Facilities. These Divisions are the basis for the analysis of assets, risks, and potential losses for Collier County. (See NOTE in para. 2.7.3 above.)

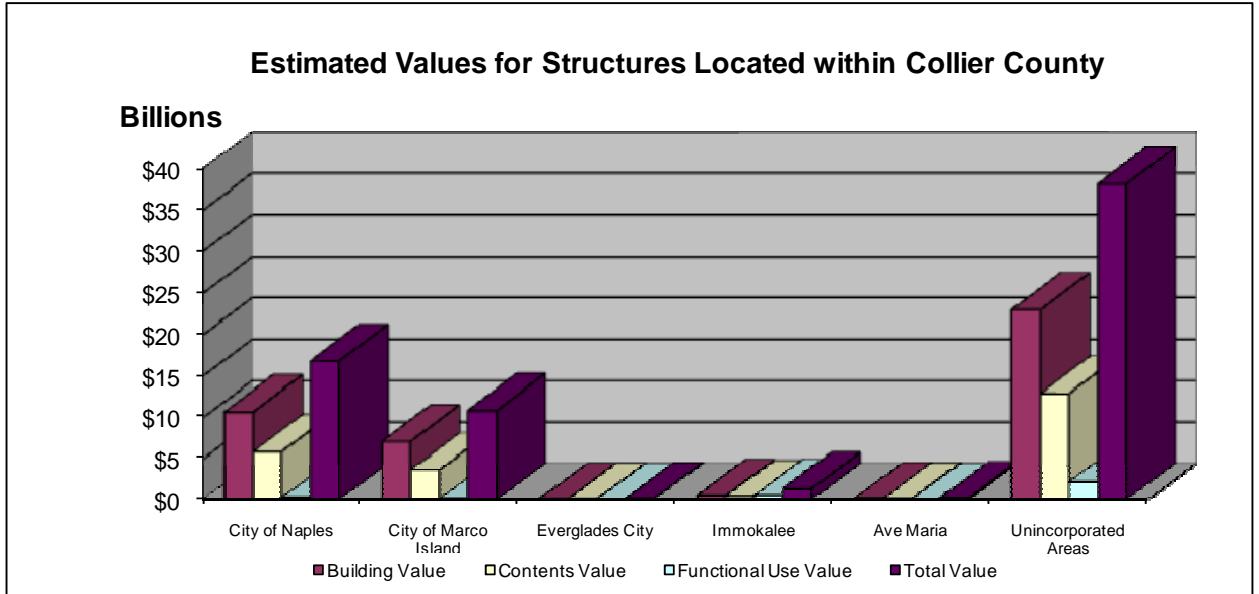
### **2.8.2 OVERALL STRUCTURE VALUATION:**

According to Collier County Property Appraiser records, there are 108,263 structures located in Collier County, with a total building value of approximately \$41.5 billion. The content value for these structures is estimated at approximately \$23 billion, the functional use value is estimated at \$3 billion, and the total value is estimated at approximately \$67.5 billion (Table II-1). The unincorporated area of Collier obviously has the highest total value of \$38 billion. However, of the cities and focus areas Naples and Marco Island are the top two highest in total value with \$17 billion and \$11 billion, respectively. Even though the top two Cities have roughly the same number of buildings as Immokalee the total value in Immokalee is only \$1.3 billion. The source for all data is from the Collier County Property Appraiser with data analysis by Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council.

<b>City/Town</b>	<b>No. of Buildings</b>	<b>Building Value</b>	<b>Contents Value</b>	<b>Functional Use Value</b>	<b>Total Value</b>
<b>City of Naples</b>	9,231	\$10,681,213,802	\$5,888,817,736	\$247,118,720	\$16,817,150,258
<b>City of Marco Island</b>	7,601	\$7,109,069,118	\$3,676,651,238	\$76,627,911	\$10,862,348,267
<b>Everglades City</b>	608	\$64,432,106	\$41,666,437	\$6,931,334	\$113,029,877
<b>Immokalee</b>	7,952	\$477,228,013	\$375,142,768	\$510,932,934	\$1,363,303,714
<b>Ave Maria</b>	250	\$126,469,766	\$104,200,135	\$0	\$230,669,901
<b>Unincorporated Areas</b>	82,606	\$23,006,877,337	\$12,900,983,606	\$2,215,692,837	\$38,123,553,780
<b>Collier County</b>	108,248	\$41,465,290,142	\$22,987,461,919	\$3,057,303,736	\$67,510,055,796

Source: Collier County Property Appraiser Data Analysis by Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council





### 3.0 LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group (LMSWG) developed these goals and objectives based on their communities' comprehensive plans and codes. The Working Group adopted these as the Local Mitigation Strategy goals. They are up for review annually and can be modified based on a quorum vote of LMSWG members. (NOTE: See also Annex J of this LMS, for the Collier County Floodplain Management Plan. In that plan see paragraph 7.8 (Setting Goals) for a more detailed listing of goals adopted by the Floodplain Management Planning Committee specific to reducing the County's flood hazards exposure.)

#### GOAL 1

Collier County shall make every reasonable effort to reduce the vulnerability and exposure of its residents and guests by protecting lives and property from the effects of natural, man made and technological disasters.

Objective 1.1: Maximize the protection of the public's health, safety and welfare from natural, manmade and technological disasters.

- Hazard Mitigated: All Hazards

Objective 1.2: Reduce the potential loss of personal and public property caused by natural, manmade and technological disasters.

- Hazard Mitigated: All Hazards

Objective 1.2.1: Collier County shall make every effort to reduce the number of repetitive loss properties within its boundary.

- Hazard Mitigated: Flood, Tropical Cyclone

Objective 1.2.1.1: Acquire the repetitive loss properties through funding structured for such purposes.

- Hazard Mitigated: Flood, Tropical Cyclone

Objective 1.2.1.2: Elevate the repetitive loss properties through financial incentive programs that are developed for such purposes.

- Hazard Mitigated: Flood, Tropical Cyclone

Objective 1.3: Protect natural resources (such as environmentally sensitive lands and aquifers) in order to maximize their survivability and to safeguard them from damages caused by natural, manmade or technological disasters.

- Hazard Mitigated: All Hazards

Objective 1.4: Ensure that Collier County's Land Development Code and Ordinances are sufficient to protect public safety and property.

- Hazard Mitigated: All Hazards

Objective 1.5: Develop and maintain evacuation plans for the safe evacuation of residents from coastal storm surges, inland flooding, terrorist acts, hazardous material incidents and wildland fires.

- Hazard Mitigated: All Hazards

Objective 1.6: Protect dune systems and coastal/marine resources from the adverse effects of coastal development.

- Hazard Mitigated: Tropical Cyclone

Objective 1.7: Ensure that mitigation measures are adequately addressed in the comprehensive system of coordinated planning, management and land acquisition.

- Hazard Mitigated: All Hazards

Objective 1.8: Encourage land and water uses which are compatible with the protection of environmentally sensitive lands and coastal resources.

- Hazard Mitigated: Flood, Tropical Cyclone

Objective 1.9: Prohibit development and other activities which disturb coastal dune systems, and promote the restoration of dune systems that have been damaged.

- Hazard Mitigated: Tropical Cyclone

## GOAL 2

The Collier County Emergency Management Department will take a pro-active role in ensuring intra-governmental coordination within Collier County Government and inter-governmental coordination with other government agencies in order to enhance hazard mitigation planning activities.

Objective 2.1: Coordinate state and federal disaster training programs with all government agencies in Collier County.

- Hazard Mitigated: All Hazards

Objective 2.2: Coordinate the essential flow of information before, during and after a disaster.

- Hazard Mitigated: All Hazards

Objective 2.3: Encourage cooperation and participation of all public and private agencies in mitigation planning.

- Hazard Mitigated: All Hazards

Objective 2.4: Ensure that the Collier County Hazard Mitigation Annex to the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan incorporates appropriate mitigation measures as reflected in each agency's Emergency Support Function Annex or Standard Operating Procedures.

- Hazard Mitigated: All Hazards

Objective 2.5: Adopt and use the National Incident Management System (NIMS) of Incident Command and the Florida Incident Command System for disaster management.

- Hazard Mitigated: All Hazards

### GOAL 3

Reduce the vulnerability of critical and public facilities from the effects of terrorism, natural, man made and technological disasters.

Objective 3.1: Consider designing and installing wind and/or water proofing components and target hardening for all proposed government owned critical facilities.

- Hazard Mitigated: Flood, Tropical Cyclone

Objective 3.2: Develop and maintain energy, communications and preparedness plans that will be both practical and effective during periods of disrupted energy and communication events.

- Hazard Mitigated: Flood, Tropical Cyclone

Objective 3.3: Incorporate hazard mitigation measures such as wind/flood proofing and target hardening during any rehabilitation of existing public facilities.

- Hazard Mitigated: Flood, Tropical Cyclone

### GOAL 4

Strengthen Post-Disaster, Recovery and Mitigation Plans.

Objective 4.1: Analyze, review and update Collier County Post-Disaster, Recovery, and Mitigation Plans and Ordinances.

- Hazard Mitigated: Tropical Cyclone

Objective 4.2: Work with other federal, state and local government agencies to strengthen post-disaster, recovery, mitigation plans and ordinances.

- Hazard Mitigated: Tropical Cyclone

Objective 4.3: *Work with other federal, state and local government agencies in post disaster recovery* establishing contracts to facilitate timely restoration of public and private infrastructure

- Hazard Mitigated: Tropical Cyclone

## GOAL 5

Improve coordination of disaster preparedness information through the broadcast and print media to increase public awareness and participation in preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation activities.

Objective 5.1: Develop and maintain a comprehensive multi-media, multi-lingual public education program of disaster preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation.

- Hazard Mitigated: All Hazards

Objective 5.2: Conduct educational programs and research to meet local, state, regional planning, growth management and hazard mitigation needs or concerns.

- Hazard Mitigated: All Hazards

Objective 5.3: Work with media representatives to establish a standardized format for use in dissemination of information to the media during all phases of a disaster.

- Hazard Mitigated: All Hazards

Objective 5.4: Develop and maintain intergovernmental/coordinated information and uniform procedures for public information offices during periods of potential disaster situations.

- Hazard Mitigated: All Hazards

## GOAL 6

Collier County shall make every reasonable effort to protect water resources, unique natural habitats and ecologically sensitive areas such as wetlands and hardwood hammocks, and restore, to the maximum extent possible, degraded natural systems to their original state.



Objective 6.1: Conserve and protect wetlands and coastal natural features to maintain their economic, aesthetic and recreational values.

- Hazard Mitigated: All Hazards
- Objective 6.2: Acquire, retain, manage and inventory public lands to provide conservation and related public benefits.  
Hazard Mitigated: Flood, Tropical Cyclone

Objective 6.3: Promote the use of agricultural and horticultural practices which are compatible with the protection of natural systems.

- Hazard Mitigated: Flood, Tropical Cyclone

Objective 6.4: Protect and restore the ecological functions of wetland systems to ensure their long-term environmental, economic and recreational values.

- Hazard Mitigated: Flood, Tropical Cyclone

Objective 6.5: Protect and enhance water sources, public utilities, wetlands, natural habitats from potential natural, man made and terrorist acts.

- Hazard Mitigated: Flood, Tropical Cyclone

## 4.0 Procedures for Prioritizing Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

### 4.1 SCORING

4.1.1 Annex F contains a listing of those projects & action items identified by the participating jurisdictions in Collier County as necessary for the successful implementation of the hazard mitigation process. Initiative(s) submitted by a participating municipality will go on the prioritized project/initiative listing. However, its placement on the list in Annex F will depend on the score received on the “Mitigation Initiatives Evaluation Score Sheet in Annex I. Each participating jurisdiction/agency has submitted initiatives that are intended to mitigate the identified hazards as they may impact that jurisdiction/agency. Upon submittal, the individual initiative is scored using the criteria identified by the participants as being the most reflective of the mitigation needs of Collier County. Included in this listing are the three review criteria deemed by FEMA as important: Cost effectiveness (represented by the benefit-cost ratio), technical feasibility, and environmental soundness.

4.1.2 The submitting jurisdiction/agency scores each initiative and completes the “simplified benefit-cost analysis (BCA)” prior to electronic submittal to the Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group, via the Collier County Emergency Management Office. The simplified BCA will utilize reasonable costs for anticipated losses, and not just the total replacement cost of all facilities and equipment. Additionally, the submitting entity must make a presentation to the assembled Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group describing the mitigation project, its impact and support the presentation with graphics and/or mapping to give the group an idea of the projects location. The Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group reviews the initiative and the recommended scoring. Upon review, the initiative is then placed in the list of Collier County Local Mitigation Action Items/Initiatives.

4.1.2.1 **SPECIAL RULES FOR PRIORITIZING HAZARD MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAM (HMGP) PROJECTS:** Following each disaster in the State of Florida, FEMA makes hazard mitigation grant monies available via the HMGP program. The local LMSWG will establish a project priority listing for each HMGP opportunity. **PROCESS:** After each disaster the LMSWG Chair will notify each agency having a project on the project listing and determine their intent to apply for an HMGP grant. Upon receipt of the “Notification of Funds Availability (NOFA)”, the Chair will issue a letter to all those having a project in Annex F, Prioritized Listing of Mitigation Action Items, stating they have 30 days from the date of the NOFA to let the Chair of the LMS Working Group know of their intentions to apply for that grant. For those who do not intend to apply, no further action is necessary on their part. For those who intend to apply, each will be asked to make a presentation to the LMSWG and make their case as to why their project should be ranked as number one. Following the last presentation, the LMSWG will discuss and rank-order the projects going forward for the current grant opportunity. (NOTE: Approved project score sheets received after the “announced project prioritizing date” will be added to the bottom of the prioritized listing in the order received by the emergency management office.) The Chair will furnish each potential applicant a letter to submit along with their grant application package that shows that the project complies with the county’s mitigation strategy and where it ranks.

4.1.3 For purposes of this section, jurisdictions will conduct a preliminary BCA for each of the projects prior to submittal to the working group. (Another BCA, using FEMA guidelines for federal grants is required for actual grant application submission\*.)

\* **NOTE:** A Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA) is required for all mitigation projects; however, a BCA is not required for planning activities. A BCA should be used as a tool to assist in project selection, as mitigation projects with higher benefit-cost ratios will be more competitive in the application evaluation process. Mitigation projects without a BCA or with a benefit-cost ratio less than 1.0 will not be considered for the PDM competitive grant program.

The Applicant is required to perform a BCA for all properties, including repetitive flood loss properties and substantially damaged properties. FEMA has developed a simplified, alternative methodology to conduct the BCA, which may be used in lieu of a traditional BCA, for certain properties insured under the NFIP and included in the Pilot NFIP Repetitive Loss Properties List. The guidance for using this alternative approach is available for Applicants and Sub-applicants on the FEMA website: [www.fema.gov/fima/pdm](http://www.fema.gov/fima/pdm) .

Applicants and Sub-applicants are strongly encouraged to use FEMA's BCA software for their analyses. The software can be obtained free from FEMA by contacting the BCA hotline: 1-866-222-3580. Applicants may use programs or mechanisms other than the FEMA benefit-cost model to determine the benefit-cost ratio; however, the methodology used must be consistent with the FEMA benefit-cost model and must be approved in advance by FEMA.

The Applicant must provide verification with the application that FEMA has approved the other BCA software or methods. An e-mail or letter signed and dated by FEMA is considered appropriate verification. Questions, contact a State Mitigation Specialist @ 850.410.3286.

**4.1.4 RULE FOR INITIATIVES THAT CAN NOT BE SCORED, BUT ACHIEVES A GOAL OF THE LMS:** There have been times where some initiatives cannot be scored or quantified because their natures, e.g. road elevation to facilitate evacuations, conduct hurricane seminars in the community, etc. In these cases, if the applicants want the initiatives on the priority listing, they will automatically be placed at the end of the listing in the order received and approved. Should the project later be completely scored on the worksheet, the projects position may change on the priority chart.

**4.1.5 PROJECT & INITIATIVE VALIDATION:** In order to keep the priority listing "fresh", the Chair, LMSWG may contact the agencies responsible for projects or initiatives to determine their validity, annually. This was done in 2007 after a whole series of HMGP grant opportunities were offered and a significant number of agencies with the "highest priorities" on the listing did not take advantage of those opportunities. This resulted in initiatives further down the priority listing to not seek funding because "Tier 1" monies were to be used up.

## Local Mitigation Strategy Prioritization Matrix

Parameter	Weighting Factor	Percent	Points
<b>SUITABILITY SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>RISK REDUCTION SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>COST SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100</b>

<b>Suitability = 25%</b>					
Parameter		Weighting Factor	Scoring Criteria	Score	Points
1	Appropriateness of the Measure	40%	<b>5- High:</b> Reduces vulnerability and is consistent with Local Mitigation goals and plans for future growth.	5	200
			<b>3- Medium:</b> Needed, but doesn't tie to identified vulnerability.	3	120
			<b>1- Low:</b> Inconsistent with LMS goal or plans.	1	40
2	Community Acceptance	15%	<b>5- High:</b> Endorsed by most communities.	5	75
			<b>3- Medium:</b> Endorsed by most; may create burdens.		45
			<b>1- Low:</b> Not likely to be endorsed by the communities.		15
3	Environmental Impact	15%	<b>5- Positive</b> effect on the environment.	5	75
			<b>3- No effect</b>		45
			<b>1- Adverse</b> effect on the environment.		15
4	Legislation	15%	<b>5- High:</b> Consistent with the existing laws and regulations.	5	75
			<b>3- Medium:</b> New legislation or policy change.		45
			<b>1- Low:</b> Conflicts with existing laws and regulations.		15
5	Consistent With Existing Plans and Priorities.	15%	<b>5- High:</b> Consistent with existing plans.	5	75
			<b>3- Medium:</b> Somewhat consistent.		45
			<b>1- Low:</b> Conflicts with existing plans and policies.		15
Parameter Subtotal		100%	Sum of the parameter scores; max = 500		500
<b>Suitability Subtotal</b>		<b>(sum of parameter scores) / (maximum possible score)</b>			<b>100%</b>
<b>Risk = 50%</b>					
Parameter		Weighting Factor	Scoring Criteria	Score	Points
1	Scope of Benefits	15%	<b>5- High:</b> Benefits all municipalities and unincorporated areas directly or indirectly	5	75
			<b>3- Medium:</b> Benefits more than half, but not all of not all of the municipalities and/or the unincorporated area.		45
			<b>1-Low:</b> Benefits less than half of the municipalities and/or the unincorporated area		15
2	Potential to save human lives	35%	<b>5- High:</b> More than 1,000 lives	5	175
			<b>3- Medium:</b> Up to 1,000 lives		105
			<b>1- Low:</b> No lifesaving potential.		35
3	Importance of Benefits	15%	<b>5- High:</b> Need for essential services.	5	75
			<b>3- Medium:</b> Need for other services.		45
			<b>1- Low:</b> No significant implications.		15

4	Inconvenience of Problem Correction	10%	<b>5- None:</b> Causes no problems. <b>3- Moderate:</b> Causes few problems. <b>1- Significant:</b> Causes much inconvenience (i.e.traffic jams, loss of power, delays).	5	50 30 10
5	Economic Effect or Loss (Effect of implementing the project on local economy)	10%	<b>5- Minimal:</b> Economic loss has little effect during the project. <b>3- Moderate:</b> Economic loss (minimal disruption). <b>1- Significant:</b> Economic loss (businesses closed, jobs affected).	5	50 30 10
6	Number of People to Benefit	15%	<b>5- High:</b> More than 20,000 <b>3- Medium:</b> 4,000 –20,000 <b>1- Lower:</b> Fewer than 4,000	5	75 45 30
Parameter Subtotal		100%	Sum of the parameter scores; max = 500		500
<b>Risk Subtotal</b>		<b>(sum of parameter scores) / (maximum possible score)</b>			<b>100%</b>
<b>Cost = 25%</b>					
Parameter		Weighting Factor	Scoring Criteria	Score	Points
1	Initial Cost	15%	<b>5- Low:</b> \$0 to \$250,000 <b>3- Moderate:</b> \$251,000 to \$1 million <b>1- High:</b> More than \$1 million	5	75 45 15
2	Maintenance /Operating Costs	5%	<b>5- Lower costs:</b> Less than 5% per annum of the initial cost. <b>3- Moderate:</b> 5%-10% per annum of the initial cost. <b>1- High:</b> More than 10% per annum of the initial cost.	5	25 15 5
3	Environmental Cost Impact	40%	<b>5- Positive</b> effect on the environment. <b>3- No effect</b> <b>1- Adverse</b> effect on the environment.	5	200 120 40
4	Financing Availability	10%	<b>5- Good:</b> Readily available with grants and/or matching funds <b>3- Moderate:</b> Limited matching funds available <b>1- Poor:</b> No funding sources or matching funds identified	5	50 30 10
5	Repetitive <u>FLOOD</u> damages corrected	30%	<b>5- High:</b> Resolves repetitive loss <b>3- Medium:</b> Repetitive loss mitigation possible, but not documented. <b>1- Low:</b> Little effect on repetitive loss.	5	150 90 30
Parameter Subtotal		100%	Sum of the parameter scores; max = 500		500
<b>Cost Subtotal</b>		<b>(sum of parameter scores) / (maximum possible score)</b>			<b>100%</b>

**Benefit to Cost Ratio multiplied by the Final Score on the Project Score Sheet will provide the final score for the Project Priority Listing.**

## **5.0 APPLICATION PROCESS & FUNDING SOURCES**

### **5.1 PURPOSE**

This section will address the process for seeking funding for initiatives that mitigate the disaster's effects and being listed on the Local Mitigation Strategy's Project Priority Listing.

### **5.2 THE PROCESS**

5.2.1 Upon identification of a "ready to go" mitigation initiative, it is up to the entity that will have ultimate responsibility for implementation to bring the project and potential funding source(s), if not contained in Annex E (Potential Grant Funding Sources) to the attention of the Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group via either a scheduled meeting or by submitting it to the Collier County Emergency Management Department who will put it on a LMS Meeting Agenda. The submittal should include a brief summary of the project, estimated costs, benefit-cost analysis, identification of matching funds (if available), the potential sources of funds and a completed scoring sheet. (See Annex I)

5.2.2 Using the project scoring sheet (see Annex I), each project will then be evaluated and compared to the funding source by the Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group. Annex I also addresses the special procedures for evaluating projects. This review can take place via email, over the phone or in person, as availability and time allows. Alternative or additional sources of funds may be identified if necessary.

5.2.3 It is the ultimate responsibility of the applicant to implement the project.

## **6.0 Monitoring, Evaluating & Updating the Plan and Incorporation of Local Mitigation Strategy into Existing Plans**

### **6.1 Monitoring & Evaluating the Plan**

6.1.1 The Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy is recognized to be a living document and not simply a planning document. In recognition of this fact, continual monitoring, review and updating of the contents of the Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy are necessary. As a minimum, during the last quarter of each calendar year, the Chair urges the members to review/evaluate the plan in order to obtain the necessary votes so as to furnish the State the plan's updates by the end of January each year. However, voting members and the public are encouraged to constantly monitor and evaluate "the plan's" effectiveness and make recommendations for changes at any time; paying particular attention to changing risks and validity of the prioritized projects. The LMS Chair is responsible for scheduling meetings and appointing *ad hoc* committees to review recommendations and report findings back to the entire Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group (LMSWG) for consideration and/or a vote. Additionally, at the annual Floodplain Management Plan's public outreach meetings the public is also reminded of the LMSWG, the County's Local Mitigation Strategy and the need for their input and participation. The current electronic version of the Local Mitigation Strategy will be maintained at each of the Floodplain Managers' offices (City of Naples, Marco Island and Unincorporated Collier County), in the Emergency Management Office and in the Office of the Mayor of Everglades City. Additionally, the most current Local Mitigation Strategy will be posted on-line through the following URL: <http://www.colliergov.net/Index.aspx?page=1544>. An electronic version of the plan may be obtained through the Emergency Management Office (8075 Lely Cultural Parkway, Naples, FL 34113).

6.1.2 The Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group shall hold quarterly meetings to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the Local Mitigation Strategy and update the local government's Local Mitigation Strategy initiatives as necessary. The participating local governments/agencies shall present new initiative projects they have identified at the quarterly meetings. These initiatives shall be evaluated, prioritized, and incorporated into the Local Mitigation Strategy at these meetings. Those mitigation initiatives that have been completed will be identified and moved to the Success Section of the Local Mitigation Strategy. Initiatives that have not been completed shall be re-evaluated for further consideration for inclusion in the Local Mitigation Strategy. The Mitigation Initiatives Evaluation Scoring Sheet shall be used to evaluate each new initiative. In addition, following a disaster event, the lessons learned or applicable comments from any post-event interagency hazard mitigation reports shall be incorporated into the Local Mitigation Strategy. In addition to evaluating projects, the LMSWG shall continually review & comment on the effectiveness of various documents that have impacts on mitigation activities, i.e.:

- Ordinances under review/revision that deal with the hazard mitigation.
- The Collier County Growth Management Plan contains policies and goals to be reviewed this to insure consistency with the Local Mitigation Strategy. Specific elements of the plan are:
  - Conservation & Coastal Management Element
  - Drainage Sub-Element
  - Solid Waste Sub-Element
  - Housing Element
  - Future Land Use Element
  - Urban Future Land Use Designation, Urban coastal Fringe Sub-district, Density Rating System, Affordable Housing, Residential In-Fill, Transfer of Development rights, Bayshore-Gateway Triangle Redevelopment Overlay
  - Golden Gates Area Master Plan Element

6.1.3 Commencing in January 2005 and every January thereafter, the Chair of the Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group shall report to the Collier County Citizen Corps Advisory Committee the effectiveness of the Local Mitigation Strategy to date in meeting the hazard/disaster mitigation needs of the county. The report will also include the distribution of revised/updated mitigation initiatives and other sections of the Local Mitigation Strategy, as needed.

6.1.4 **Public Involvement:** The Collier County Emergency Management Department shall be responsible for the scheduling and providing reasonable notice of all meeting LMS Working Group meetings. Such reasonable notice shall be issued in advance of the meeting date in order to give the public the opportunity to participate. At a minimum, the posting and distribution of meeting notices will be conducted through the Collier County Communications and Customer Relations Department which is responsible for the distribution of information for the County and includes news releases and posting on the County web site calendar. Special meetings of any of the County's LMS committees may be called by any member should events significantly change or negate parts of the Local Mitigation Strategy; however, again, reasonable notice shall be given to the public in order to participate. Additionally, annually, at the Floodplain Management Plan public outreach evening meetings (i.e. a series of meetings strategically located throughout the County in an effort to maximize public accessibility), the Chair of the LMSWG will invite attendees to the Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group (LMSWG) meetings and discuss the purpose and objectives of the Local Mitigation Strategy.

6.1.5 **Updating the Plan:** Every five years, the Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy shall undergo a formal 5-year cycle formal update process. The review of the Local Mitigation Strategy should be completed six (6) months prior to the 5-year anniversary date of the FEMA-approval letter. The Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group (LMSWG) may appoint a sub-committee to conduct an audit/review of the overall Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy, assessing its effectiveness of the current Local Mitigation Strategy and identifying those revisions necessary to meet the disaster/ hazard mitigation needs of the county. If formed, the sub-committee shall report to the full Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group at its next scheduled quarterly meeting. This was the case beginning in late 2007 and continuing through 2009. A portion of each meeting was dedicated to reviewing the progress of updating the Hazard Mitigation Plan. Members of the LMSWG each took portions of the then current Hazard Mitigation Plan and evaluated the effectiveness of that portion and made recommendation to the Chair for presentation to the LMSWG for a vote. The LMSWG then will report to the Collier County Citizens Corps. The chart below represents the final evaluation and review status of the updated LMS. The report shall also be provided to the elected officials of all participating local governments for review and comment by their LMSWG respective representative. In conducting this review, the following six items, suggested by FEMA, shall consider whether:

- The goals and objectives address current and expected conditions;
- The nature or magnitude of risks has changed;
- The current resources are appropriate for implementing the Local Mitigation Strategy;
- There are implementation problems, such as technical, political, legal, or coordination issues with other agencies;
- The outcomes have occurred as expected; and
- The agencies and other partners participated as proposed.



<b>ITEM REVIEWED/APPROVED</b> (Note: The LMSWG approved the sections when indicated. All meetings were advertised for public participation & comment. The Collier County Citizens Corps, parent advisory group for the LMSWG and at a publicly advertised meeting, approved the LMS and directed the LMSWG Chair to have the LMS presented to the Collier County Board of County Commissioners (BCC) for adoption at the January 12, 2010 BCC meeting with the understanding that the State and FEMA may require editorial adjustments later which will be made upon approval of the LMSWG.)	<b>LMSWG Approved mm/dd/yy</b>
Executive Summary	1/16/15
Sec. 1 – Purpose, Organization & Outreach	1/16/15
Sec. 2 – Hazard Identification & Vulnerability Analysis	1/16/15
Sec. 3 – LMS Goals & Objectives	1/16/15
Sec. 4 – Procedures for Prioritizing Hazard Mitigation Initiatives	1/16/15
Sec. 5 – Application Process & Funding Sources	1/16/15
Sec. 6 – Monitoring, Evaluating & Updating the Plan and Incorporation of the Local Mitigation Strategy into Existing Plans	1/16/15
Annex A – Risk Assessments & Hazards Analyses	1/16/15
Annex B – Maps	1/16/15
Annex C – Resolutions	Added as received
Annex D – Procedures to Assure Public Involvement	1/16/15
Annex E – Potential Grant Funding Sources	1/16/15
Annex F – Prioritized Listing of Mitigation Action Items	1/16/15
Annex G – Meeting Minutes	1/16/15
Annex H – LMS Membership	1/16/15
Annex I – Initiative Scoring Criteria	1/16/15
Annex J – Collier County’s Floodplain Plans	1/16/15

6.1.6 Prior to the five-year anniversary of the adoption of the Local Mitigation Strategy, the Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group (LMSWG) shall vote to transmit the draft report to the Collier County Citizens Corps, who will in turn, transmit it to the State Hazard Mitigation Officer, Division of Emergency Management, Florida Department of Community Affairs. Upon receipt of comments for the State and subsequent revisions, the document shall be submitted to the Collier County Board of County Commissioners, through the Citizens Corps. The Board shall vote to accept the Report and after review and discussion, vote to adopt those revisions recommended by the LMSWG for inclusion in the Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy.

6.1.7 During the following quarter, the LMSWG shall meet to review, endorse, and/or revise the report. During this process, the LMSWG shall also take into consideration the comments of participating local governments and other interested agencies/parties.

6.1.8 In addition to the Five-Year Update, the Local Mitigation Strategy may be submitted to the Collier County Board of County Commissioners and participating City/Town Councils/ Commissions for amendment following a major disaster/hazard event which may result in a substantial revision, as moved by a vote of Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group, to the Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy.

## 6.2 Incorporation of Local Mitigation Strategy into Existing Plans

To ensure the full and complete implementation of the Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy, all participating local governments have attempted to incorporate references to the Local Mitigation Strategy into their respective comprehensive plans and other documents containing guiding principles as the opportunities present themselves in order to make us a more disaster resistant community. We originally accomplished this by taking the advantage when our County Planning department invited comments during the various plan and ordinance reviews during the intervening years. Attachment 1 to this section shows how mitigation activities have been incorporated in such documents as Collier County's Growth Management (Comprehensive) Plan, Post-Disaster Ordinance and the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

6.2.1 For the future, each jurisdiction says it will follow the process described below:

6.2.1.1 **Unincorporated Collier County:** Coordinators in the Emergency Management Office, the Floodplain Manager and members of the Comprehensive Planning Department will weigh the goals and objectives of the LMS against each plan and/or ordinance being reviewed at the time determined for each document. One of the first and main opportunities to incorporate mitigation into a guidance document will occur in January 2011, when the County is required to adopt the Evaluation and Appraisal Report (EAR) and transmit to the State. (*NOTE: The EAR is the 7 year state required assessment of the County's Growth Management Plan (GMP). The GMP elements are reviewed and the County will let the state know what polices and goals will work, which are not and what needs to be modified.*) The LMSWG will assess Goal 12 in the Conservation and Coastal Management Element (CCME) of the GMP, which contains policy 12.1.9 which references the Hazard Mitigation Plan, would include an assessment by the county that we needed to modify this element to meet the specifics of any current mitigation requirements. Additionally, where opportunities present themselves, the responsible agency will seek the LMSWG's support in amending the appropriate documents.

6.2.1.2 **The City of Naples:**  
The Floodplain Coordinator and staff from the Planning Department are currently working to incorporate the LMS plan into the Comprehensive Plan. Staff will continue to emphasize the mitigation process in all areas of government and community development. The Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (adopted 9/4/13 resolution 13-13325) and the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance adopted 6/13/12 resolution 12-13138 has been reviewed to ensure incorporation of the LMS plan and will continue to make amendments as necessary.

6.2.1.3 **The City of Marco Island:**  
The Chief Building Official and Floodplain Coordinator (CFM) and the staff from the Community Development Department's Planning Division are currently amending the City's Comprehensive Plan to include various Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) initiatives. Staff will continue to emphasize the goals and objectives of the mitigation process in all area of government with regard to regulation and development inside and outside the floodplain. Attachment 2 shows ways the city may incorporate the LMs in existing plans.

**6.2.1.4****The Everglades City:**

On behalf of City residents, the Mayor and City Council will serve as an Everglades City Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group (ECLMSWG) acting as the responsible agency facilitating applications for grants designed to fund mitigation initiatives. As the responsible agency, the Mayor and Council will assist applicants in submitting a Mitigation Initiative Evaluation Score Sheet to the Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group (CCLMSWG) for its consideration at regularly scheduled CCLMSWG meetings.

- 6.2.1.4.1.1 The Mitigation Initiative Evaluation Score Sheet will provide a description of the project's impact and value to the community supported by a benefit-cost analysis (BCA) to be completed by the applicant.
- 6.2.1.4.1.2 As the responsible agency, the Everglades City LMSWG, will be prepared to assist in developing a presentation about Everglades City mitigation initiatives to the CCLMSWG at one of its scheduled meetings.
- 6.2.1.4.1.3 A representative of the ECLMSWG will be charged with representing the City at regular or special meetings of the CCLMSWG and reporting the outcome of each meeting to the Mayor of Everglades City and the Office of the City Clerk.
- 6.2.1.4.1.4 Goal Achieved: Provides a mechanism for assisting City residents and businesses in acquiring professional assistance and funding to mitigate well-documented hazards.

## ATTACHMENT 1 to SECTION 6

### PART I

#### COLLIER COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN EXCERPTS PERTAINING TO HAZARD MITIGATION

(<http://www.colliergov.net/index.aspx?page=7229>)

**(NOTE: These excerpts are examples of hazard mitigation. Should you need to cite one of these examples or need further information related to any of these, go to the cited URL, open the referenced PDF document and then use the “Control – F” to search for all current and related information for your search.)**

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#### FUTURE LAND USE ELEMENT

**OBJECTIVE 1:** Unless otherwise permitted in this Growth Management Plan, new or revised uses of land shall be consistent with designations outlined on the Future Land Use Map. The Future Land Use Map and companion Future Land Use Designations, Districts and Sub-districts shall be binding on all Development Orders effective with the adoption of this Growth Management Plan. Standards and permitted uses for each Future Land Use District and Subdistrict are identified in the Designation Description Section. Through the magnitude, location and configuration of its components, the Future Land Use Map is designed to coordinate land use with the natural environment including topography, soil and other resources; promote a sound economy; coordinate coastal population densities with the Regional Hurricane Evacuation Plan; and discourage unacceptable levels of urban sprawl.

#### **C. UNDERLYING CONCEPTS**

##### **Management of Coastal Development**

Two major coastal development issues in Collier County are the protection of natural resources and the balancing of risk in natural hazard areas.

Extensive populated areas in Collier County are vulnerable to periodic salt-water inundation from tropical storms or hurricanes. It is extremely important that an acceptable balance between at-risk population and evacuation capability be achieved. In addition, public and private investment in such vulnerable areas must be carefully considered.

This issue is addressed here and in the Conservation and Coastal Management Element through several measures. A Coastal High Hazard Area is identified on the Future Land Use Map essentially as all lands seaward of US 41. This line is based on the close fit to the storm Category 1 SLOSH area (potential for salt water flooding from 1 storm in 12 years) and evacuation planning areas. Within the Coastal High Hazard Area maximum permissible residential density is limited in recognition of the level of risk, the existing deficiency of evacuation shelter space and existing patterns of density. The Coastal High Hazard Area is also identified in the Conservation and Coastal Management Element and policies are provided therein. Finally, coastal natural hazards are addressed through Land Development Regulations already in effect relating to coastal building standards, per Chapter 161, Florida Statutes, and protection of structures from floods, per County participation in the FEMA Flood Insurance Program.

#### **FUTURE LAND USE DESIGNATION DESCRIPTION SECTION**

The following section describes the land use designations shown on the Future Land Use Map. These designations generally indicate the types of land uses for which zoning may be requested. However, these land use designations do not guarantee that a zoning request will be approved. Requests may be denied by the Board of County Commissioners based on criteria in the Land Development Code or on special studies completed for the County.

#### **I. URBAN DESIGNATION**

Urban Designated Areas on the Future Land Use Map include two general portions of Collier County: areas with the greatest residential densities, and areas in close proximity, which have or are projected to receive future urban support facilities and services. It is intended that Urban Designated Areas accommodate the majority of population growth and that new intensive land uses be located within them. Accordingly, the Urban Area will accommodate residential uses and a variety of non-residential uses. The Urban Designated Area, which includes Immokalee and Marco Island, represents less than 10% of Collier County’s land area.

The boundaries of the Urban Designated Areas have been established based on several factors, including: patterns of

existing development; patterns of approved, but unbuilt, development; natural resources; water management; hurricane risk; existing and proposed public facilities; population projections and the land needed to accommodate the projected population growth.

**(IV)(XI)(XV)(XXI) 3. Urban Coastal Fringe Subdistrict:**

The purpose of this Subdistrict is to provide transitional densities between the Conservation designated area (primarily located to the south of the Subdistrict) and the remainder of the Urban designated area (primarily located to the north of the Subdistrict). The Subdistrict comprises those Urban areas south of US 41, generally east of the City of Naples, and generally west of the Rural Fringe Mixed Use District Neutral Lands, but excludes Section 13, Township 51 South, Range 26 East, and comprises approximately 11,354 acres and 10% of the Urban Mixed Use District. The entire Subdistrict is located seaward of the Coastal High Hazard Area Boundary. In order to facilitate hurricane evacuation and to protect the adjacent environmentally sensitive Conservation designated area, residential densities within the Subdistrict shall not exceed a maximum of 4 dwelling units per acre, except as allowed in the Density Rating System to exceed 4 units per acre through provision of Affordable Housing and Transfers of Development Rights, and except as allowed by certain FLUE Policies under Objective 5, and except as provided in the Bayshore Gateway Triangle Redevelopment Overlay. New rezones to permit mobile home development within this Subdistrict are prohibited. Rezones are recommended to be in the form of a Planned Unit Development.

**(IX) B. Rural Fringe Mixed Use District**

The Rural Fringe Mixed Use District is identified on Future Land Use Map. This District consists of approximately 93,600 acres, or 7% of Collier County's total land area. Significant portions of this District are adjacent to the Urban area or to the semi-rural, rapidly developing, large-lot North Golden Gate Estates platted lands. Agricultural land uses within the Rural Fringe Mixed Use District do not represent a significant portion of the County's active agricultural lands. As of the date of adoption of this Plan Amendment, the Rural Fringe Mixed Use District consists of more than 5,550 tax parcels, and includes at least 3,835 separate and distinct property owners. Alternative land use strategies have been developed for the Rural Fringe Mixed Use District, in part, to consider these existing conditions.

The Rural Fringe Mixed Use District provides a transition between the Urban and Estates Designated lands and between the Urban and Agricultural/Rural and Conservation designated lands farther to the east. The Rural Fringe Mixed Use District employs a balanced approach, including both regulations and incentives, to protect natural resources and private property rights, providing for large areas of open space, and allowing, in designated areas, appropriate types, density and intensity of development. The Rural Fringe Mixed Use District allows for a mixture of urban and rural levels of service, including limited extension of central water and sewer, schools, recreational facilities, commercial uses and essential services deemed necessary to serve the residents of the District. In order to preserve existing natural resources, including habitat for listed species, to retain a rural, pastoral, or park-like appearance from the major public rights-of-way within this area, and to protect private property rights, the following innovative planning and development techniques are required and/or encouraged within the District.

**(IX)1. Transfer of Development Rights (TDR), and Sending, Neutral, and Receiving Designations:** The primary purpose of the TDR process within the Rural Fringe Mixed Use District is to establish an equitable method of protecting and conserving the most valuable environmental lands, including large connected wetland systems and significant areas of habitat for listed species, while allowing property owners of such lands to recoup lost value and development potential through an economically viable process of transferring such rights to other more suitable lands. Within the Rural Fringe Mixed Use District, residential density may be transferred from lands designated as Sending Lands to lands designated as Receiving Lands on the Future Land Use Map, subject to the provisions below. Residential density may not be transferred either from or into areas designated as Neutral Lands through the TDR process.

**(IX) A) Receiving Lands:** Receiving Lands are those lands within the Rural Fringe Mixed Use District that have been identified as being most appropriate for development and to which residential development units may be transferred from areas designated as Sending Lands. Based on the evaluation of available data, these lands have a lesser degree of environmental or listed species habitat value than areas designated as Sending and generally have been disturbed through development, or previous or existing agricultural operations. Various incentives are employed to direct development into Receiving Lands and away from Sending Lands, thereby maximizing native vegetation and habitat preservation and restoration. Such incentives include, but are not limited to: the TDR process;

clustered development; density bonus incentives; and, provisions for central sewer and water. Within Receiving Lands, the following standards shall apply, except for those modifications that are identified in the North Belle Meade Overlay:

#### 4. Emergency Preparedness:

- a) In order to reduce the likelihood of threat to life and property from a tropical storm or hurricane event, community facilities, schools, or other public buildings shall be designed to serve as storm shelters if located outside of areas that are likely to be inundated during storm events, as indicated on the Sea, Lake, and Overland Surge from Hurricane Map for Collier County. Impacts on evacuation routes, if any, must be considered as well. Applicants for new residential or mixed use developments proposed for Receiving Lands shall work with the Collier County Emergency Management staff to develop an Emergency Preparedness Plan to include provisions for storm shelter space, a plan for emergency evacuation, and other provisions that may be deemed appropriate and necessary to mitigate against a potential disaster.
- b) Applicants for new developments proposed for Receiving Lands shall work with the Florida Division of Forestry, Collier County Emergency Management staff, and the Managers of any adjacent or nearby public lands, to develop a Wildfire Prevention and Mitigation Plan that will reduce the likelihood of threat to life and property from wildfires. This plan will address, at a minimum: project structural design; the use of materials and location of structures so as to reduce wildfire threat; firebreaks and buffers; water features; and, the impacts of prescribed burning on adjacent or nearby lands.

## V. OVERLAYS AND SPECIAL FEATURES

### **(XV) A. Area of Critical State Concern Overlay**

The Big Cypress Area of Critical State Concern (ACSC) was established by the 1974 Florida Legislature. The Critical Area is displayed on the Future Land Use Map as an overlay area. The Critical Area encompasses lands designated Conservation, Agricultural/Rural, Estates and Urban (Port of the Islands, Plantation Island and Copeland). The ACSC regulations notwithstanding, there is an existing Development Agreement between Port of the Islands, Inc. and the State of Florida Department of Community Affairs, approved in July 1985, which regulates land uses in the Port of the Islands Urban area; and, there is an Agreement between the Board of County Commissioners and the Florida Department of Community Affairs, approved in April 2005, pertaining to development in Plantation Island. Choceloskee is excluded from the Big Cypress Area of Critical State Concern. All Development Orders within the Critical Area shall comply with Chapter 28-25, Florida Administrative Code, "Boundary and Regulations for the Big Cypress Area of Critical State Concern". Those regulations include the following:

#### **1. Site Alteration**

- b. Any non-permeable surface greater than 20,000 square feet shall provide for release of surface run off, collected or uncollected, in a manner approximating the natural surface water flow regime of the area.
- e. Fill areas and related dredge or borrow ponds shall be aligned substantially in the direction of local surface water flows and shall be separated from other fill areas and ponds by unaltered areas of vegetation of comparable size. Dredge or borrow ponds shall provide for the release of storm water as sheet flow from their downstream end into unaltered areas of vegetation. Access roads to and between fill areas shall provide for the passage of water in a manner approximating the natural flow regime and designed to accommodate the 50-year storm. Fill areas and related ponds shall not substantially retain or divert the total flow in or to a slough or strand or significantly impeded tidal action in any portion of the estuarine zone.

#### **2. Drainage**

- a. Existing drainage facilities shall not be modified so as to discharge water to any coastal waters, either directly or through existing drainage facilities. Existing drainage facilities shall not be expanded in capacity or length except in conformance with paragraph (2) below; however, modifications may be made to existing facilities that will raise the ground water table or limit salt water intrusion.
- b. New drainage facilities shall release water in a manner approximating the natural local surface flow regime, through a spreader pond or performance equivalent structure or system, either on site or to a natural retention, or natural filtration and flow area. New drainage facilities shall also maintain a ground water level sufficient to protect

wetland vegetation through the use of weirs or performance equivalent structures or systems. Said facilities shall not retain, divert, or otherwise block or channel the naturally occurring flows in a strand, slough or estuarine area.

c. New drainage facilities shall not discharge water into any coastal waters either directly or through existing drainage facilities.

d. This rule shall not apply to drainage facilities modified or constructed in order to use land for agricultural purposes or to convert land to such use.

### **3. Transportation**

a. Transportation facilities which would retain, divert or otherwise block surface water flows shall provide for the re-establishment of sheet flow through the use of interceptor spreader systems or performance equivalent structures and shall provide for passage of stream, strand, or slough water through the use of bridges, culverts, piling construction or performance equivalent structures or systems.

b. Transportation facilities shall be constructed substantially parallel to the local surface flow, and shall maintain a historic ground water level sufficient to protect wetland vegetation through the use of weirs or performance equivalent structures or systems and as feasible, the flows in such works shall be released to natural retention filtration and flow areas.

c. Transportation facility construction sites shall provide for siltation and run-off control through the use of settling ponds, soil fixing or performance equivalent structures or systems.

### **4. Structure Installation**

a. Placement of structures shall be accomplished in a manner that will not adversely affect surface water flow or tidal action.

b. Minimum lowest floor elevation permitted for structures shall be at or above the 100-year flood level, as established by the Administrator of the Federal Flood Insurance Administration. The construction of any structure shall meet additional Federal Flood Insurance Land Management and Use Criteria (24 CFR 1910), as administered by the appropriate local agency.

### **(VII) Policy 5.6**

For those lands that are not voluntarily included in the Rural Lands Stewardship program, Collier County shall direct non-agricultural land uses away from high functioning wetlands by limiting direct impacts within wetlands. A direct impact is hereby defined as the dredging or filling of a wetland or adversely changing the hydroperiod of a wetland. This policy shall be implemented as follows:

1. There are two (2) major wetlands systems within the RLSA, Camp Keais, Strand and the Okaloacoochee Slough. These two systems have been mapped and are designated as FSA"s. Policy 5.1 prohibits certain uses within the FSA"s, thus preserving and protecting the wetlands functions within those wetland systems.

2. The other significant wetlands within the RLSA are WRA"s as described in Policy 3.3. These areas are protected by existing SFWMD wetlands permits for each area.

3. FSAs, HSAs and WRAs, as provided in Policy 5.3, and the ACSC have stringent site clearing and alteration limitations, nonpermeable surface limitations, and requirements addressing surface water flows which protect wetland functions within the wetlands in those areas. Other wetlands within the RLSA are isolated or seasonal wetlands. These wetlands will be protected based upon the wetland functionality assessment described below, and the final permitting requirements of the South Florida Water Management District.

g . Wetland preservation, buffer areas, and mitigation areas shall be identified or platted as separate tracts. In the case of a Planned Unit Development (PUD), these areas shall also be depicted on the PUD Master Plan. These areas shall be maintained free from trash and debris and from Category I invasive exotic plants, as defined by the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council. Land uses allowed in these areas shall be limited to those listed above (3.e.iv.) and shall

not include any other activities that are detrimental to drainage, flood, control, water conservation, erosion control or fish and wildlife habitat conservation and preservation.

## **TRANSPORTATION ELEMENT**

### **(VI) OBJECTIVE 5:**

The County shall coordinate the Transportation System development process with the Future Land Use Map.

### **(IV)(VI) Policy 5.8:**

Should the TIS for a proposed development reflect that it will impact either a constrained roadway link and/or a deficient roadway link within a TCMA by more than a de minimis amount (more than 1% of the maximum service volume at the adopted LOS), yet continue to maintain the established percentage of lanes miles indicated in Policy 5.7 of this Element, a congestion mitigation payment shall be required as follows:

**(VI) d.** No impact will be de minimis if it exceeds the adopted LOS standard of any affected designated hurricane evacuation routes within a TCMA. Hurricane routes in Collier County are shown on Map TR7. Any impact to a hurricane evacuation route within a TCMA shall require a congestion mitigation payment provided the remaining LOS requirements of the TCMA are maintained.

### **(VI) OBJECTIVE 10:**

The County shall encourage safe and efficient mobility for the rural public.

### **(VI) Policy 10.1:**

The County shall examine the maintenance and operational needs of the rural roadway system, addressing the mobility needs of rural residents to include the availability of roads for rural-to-urban travel, travel within the rural area, and for emergency evacuation purposes.

## **CONSERVATION AND COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ELEMENT**

### **(II) OBJECTIVE 1.3:**

Pursuant to Administration Commission Final Order AC-99-002 dated June 22, 1999, the County has completed the phased delineation, data gathering, management guidelines and implementation of the Natural Resource Protection Area (NRPA) program as part of the required Collier County Rural and Agricultural Assessment. Through this Assessment, the County has determined that the NRPA program is not the only mechanism to protect significant environmental systems. Accordingly, within the Rural Lands Stewardship Area Overlay in the Future Land Use Element, the County has delineated Stewardship Sending Areas that will function to protect large environmental systems. Pursuant to the following policies, the County shall protect identified environmental systems through the NRPA and Rural Lands Stewardship programs.

### **(II) Policy 1.3.3:**

Continue with management guidelines as defined within the County LDC that provide for the management and conservation of the habitats, species, natural shoreline and dune systems for the undeveloped coastal barrier and estuarine natural resources protection area.

### **(VI) Objective 2.1:**

By January 2008, the County shall complete the prioritization and begin the process of preparing Watershed Management Plans, which contain appropriate mechanisms to protect the County's estuarine and wetland systems...

### **(VI) Policy 2.1.4:**

All Watershed Management Plans shall address the following concepts:

g. The effects on natural flood plains, stream channels, native vegetative communities and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters;

### **OBJECTIVE 2.3:**

All estuaries shall meet all applicable federal, state and local water quality standards.



**Policy 2.3.5:**

Continue to have staff coordinate with the City of Naples staff regarding coordinated and cooperative planning, management, and funding programs for limiting specific and cumulative impacts on Naples Bay and its watershed.

At a minimum, this agreement includes the following:

- a. Insure adequate sites for water dependent uses,
- b. Prevent estuarine pollution,
- c. Control run-off,
- d. Protect living marine resources,
- e. Reduce exposure to natural hazards,
- f. Ensure public access,
- g. Provide a continuing monitoring program.

**(II)(III)(VI) Objective 6.1:**

The County shall protect native vegetative communities through the application of minimum preservation requirements. The following policies provide criteria to make this objective measurable. These policies shall apply to all of Collier County except for that portion of the County which is identified on the Countywide Future Land Use Map (FLUM) as the Rural Lands Stewardship Area Overlay.

**(II)(III)(VI) Policy 6.1.1:**

For the County’s *Urban Designated Area, Estates Designated Area, Conservation Designated Area, and Agricultural/Rural Mixed Use District, Rural-Industrial District and Rural-Settlement Area District* as designated on the FLUM, native vegetation shall be preserved through the application of the following preservation and vegetation retention standards and criteria, unless the development occurs within the Area of Critical State Concern (ACSC) where the ACSC standards referenced in the Future Land Use Element shall apply. Notwithstanding the ACSC requirements, this policy shall apply to all non-agricultural development except for single-family dwelling units situated on individual parcels that are not located within a watershed management conservation area identified in a Watershed Management Plan developed pursuant to policies supporting Objective 2.1 of this Element.

	Coastal High Hazard Area		Non-Coastal High Hazard Area	
Residential and Mixed Use Development	Less than 2.5 acres	10%	Less than 5 acres.	10%
	Equal to or greater than 2.5 acres	25%	Equal to or greater than 5 acres and less than 20 acres.	15%
			Equal to or greater than 20 ac.	25%
Golf Course		35%		35%
Commercial and Industrial Development	Less than 5 acres.	10%	Less than 5 acres.	10%
	Equal to or greater than 5 acres.	15%	Equal to or greater than 5 acres.	15%
Industrial Development (Rural-Industrial District only)	50%, not to exceed 25% of the project site.		50%, not to exceed 25% of the project site.	

**(II)(III)(VI) Policy 6.1.2:**

For the County’s *Rural Fringe Mixed Use District*, as designated on the FLUM, native vegetation shall be

preserved on site through the application of the following preservation and vegetation retention standards and criteria:

**Preservation and Native Vegetation Retention Standards:**

f. In order to ensure reasonable use and to protect the private property rights of owners of smaller parcels of land within lands designated Rural Fringe Mixed Use District on the Future Land Use Map, including nonconforming lots of record which existed on or before June 22, 1999, for lots, parcels or fractional units of land or water equal to or less than five (5) acres in size, native vegetation clearing shall be allowed, at 20% or 25,000 square feet of the lot or parcel or fractional unit, whichever is greater, exclusive of any clearing necessary to provide for a 15-foot wide access drive up to 660 feet in length. For lots and parcels greater than 5 acres but less than 10 acres, up to 20% of the parcel may be cleared. This allowance shall not be considered a maximum clearing allowance where other provisions of this Plan allow for greater clearing amounts. These clearing limitations shall not prohibit the clearing of brush or under-story vegetation within 200 feet of structures in order to minimize wildfire fuel sources.

(6) A management plan shall be submitted for all preserve areas identified by specific criteria in the land development regulations to identify actions that must be taken to ensure that the preserved areas will function as proposed. The plan shall include methods to address control and treatment of invasive exotic species, fire management, stormwater management (if applicable), and maintenance of permitted facilities. If applicable, a listed species monitoring program shall be submitted pursuant to Policy 7.1.2 (2)(i).

**(II)(III)(VI) Policy 6.1.8: [re-numbered to reflect merger of Ordinance No. 2002-32 and 2002-54]**

An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), or submittal of appropriate environmental data as specified in the County's land development regulations, is required, to provide a method to objectively evaluate the impact of a proposed development, site alteration, or project upon the resources and environmental quality of the project area and the community and to insure that planning and zoning decisions are made with a complete understanding of the impact of such decisions upon the environment, to encourage projects and developments that will protect, conserve and enhance, but not degrade, the environmental quality and resources of the particular project or development site, the general area and the greater community. The County's land development regulations shall establish the criteria for determining the type of proposed development requiring an EIS, including the size and nature of the proposed development, the location of the proposed development in relation to existing environmental characteristics, the degree of site alterations, and other pertinent information.

**(II)(III)(VI) Objective 6.2:**

The County shall protect and conserve wetlands and the natural functions of wetlands pursuant to the appropriate policies under Goal 6. The following policies provide criteria to make this objective measurable. The County's wetland protection policies and strategies shall be coordinated with the Watershed Management Plans as required by Objective 2.1 of this Element.

**(II)(III)(VI) Policy 6.2.6: [re-numbered to reflect merger of Ordinance No. 2002-32 and 2002-54]**

Within the *Urban Designation and the Rural Fringe Mixed Use District*, required wetland preservation areas, buffer areas, and mitigation areas shall be dedicated as conservation and common areas in the form of conservation easements and shall be identified or platted as separate tracts; and, in the case of a Planned Unit Development (PUD), these areas shall also be depicted on the PUD Master Plan. These areas shall be maintained free from trash and debris and from Category I invasive exotic plants, as defined by the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council. Land uses allowed in these areas shall be limited to those listed in Policy 6.2.5(5)d of this element and shall not include any other activities that are detrimental to drainage, flood control, water conservation, erosion control or fish and wildlife habitat conservation and preservation.

**(IV) OBJECTIVE 10.1:**

Priorities for shoreline land use shall be given to water dependent uses over water related land uses and shall be based on type of water-dependent use, adjacent land use, and surrounding marine and upland habitat considerations. The Collier County Manatee Protection Plan (NR-SP-93-01) May 1995 restricts the location of marinas and may limit the number of wet slips, the construction of dry storage facilities, and boat ramps, based upon the Plan's marina siting criteria.

**(VI) Policy 10.1.6:**

All new marinas, water-dependent and water-related uses that propose to destroy viable, naturally functioning

marine wetlands shall be required to perform a fiscal analysis in order to demonstrate the public benefit and financial feasibility of the proposed development.

**OBJECTIVE 10.3:**

Undeveloped coastal barriers shall be maintained predominantly in their natural state and their natural function shall be protected, maintained and enhanced.

**(VI) Policy 10.3.6:**

Prohibit construction of structures seaward of the Coastal Construction Setback Line on undeveloped coastal barriers. Exception shall be for passive recreational structures, access crossovers, and where enforcement would not allow any reasonable economic utilization of such property. In the latter event, require construction that minimizes interference with natural function of such coastal barrier system.

**Policy 10.3.7:**

Participate in and encourage Regional and State programs to acquire naturally functioning, undeveloped coastal barrier systems to insure the preservation of their natural function.

**(VI) Policy 10.3.13:**

Substantial alteration of the natural grade on undeveloped coastal barriers, through filling or excavation shall be prohibited except as part of an approved dune and/or beach restoration program, or as part of an approved public development plan for one or more of the uses allowed by Policy 10.3.4, above.

**OBJECTIVE 10.4:**

Developed coastal barriers and developed shorelines shall be continued to be restored and then maintained, when appropriate by establishing mechanisms or projects which limit the effects of development and which help in the restoration of the natural functions of coastal barriers and affected beaches and dunes.

**Policy 10.4.1:**

Promote environmentally acceptable and economically feasible restoration of the developed coastal barriers and the urban beach and dune systems.

**Policy 10.4.2:**

Prohibit further shore hardening projects except where necessary to protect existing structures, considering the total beach system and adjacent properties.

**(VI) Policy 10.4.3:**

Collier County shall prohibit activities which would result in man-induced shoreline erosion beyond the natural beach erosion cycle or that would deteriorate the beach and dune system. Implementation of this policy will be based upon available scientific/coastal engineering literature/studies that have established benchmarks for natural rates of beach erosion.

**Policy 10.4.4:**

Require dune stabilization and restoration improvements in land development projects along beach areas.

**Policy 10.4.5:**

Initiate and support beach and dune restoration and preservation programs where appropriate.

**Policy 10.4.6:**

Require native vegetation as landscaping in development activities in developed coastal barrier systems and on the beach and dune systems.

**(VI) Policy 10.4.7:**

Collier County shall prohibit construction seaward of the Coastal Construction Setback Line except where such construction would be permitted pursuant to the provisions of the Florida Coastal Zone Protection Act of 1985, where such prohibition would result in no reasonable economic utilization of the property in question, or for safety reasons. In such cases, construction will be as far landward as is practicable and effects on the beach and dune

system and the natural functions of the coastal barrier system shall be minimized.

**(VI) Policy 10.4.8:**

Collier County shall allow construction seaward of the Coastal Construction Setback Line for public access and protection and activities related to restoration of beach resources. Such construction shall not interfere with sea turtle nesting, will utilize native vegetation for dune stabilization, will maintain the natural beach profile, will minimize interference with natural beach dynamics, and, where appropriate, will restore the historical dunes with native vegetation.

**(VI) Policy 10.4.9:**

Collier County shall prohibit seawall construction on properties fronting the Gulf of Mexico except in instances where erosion poses an imminent threat to existing buildings.

**(VI) Policy 10.4.10:**

The County shall prohibit vehicles on beaches and dunes except for the following:

1. Emergency vehicles responding to incidents.
2. Vehicles associated with environmental maintenance, environmental monitoring, or conservation purposes.
3. Vehicles limited to set-up and removal of equipment of permitted events, in conjunction with permanent concession facilities, or permitted uses of commercial hotels.
4. Beach raking or beach cleaning.
5. Vehicles needed for beach nourishment or inlet maintenance
6. Vehicles necessary for construction that cannot otherwise access a site from an upland area.

**Policy 10.4.12:** In permitting the repair and/or reconstruction of shore parallel engineered stabilization structures, require, where appropriate, at a minimum:

- a. All damaged seawalls will be replaced with, or fronted by,
- b. Where appropriate, repaired structures will be redesigned

**Policy 10.4.13:** Development and redevelopment proposals shall consider the implications of potential rise in sea level.

**OBJECTIVE 10.5:**

For undeveloped shorelines, provide improved opportunities for recreational, educational, scientific, and esthetic enjoyment of coastal resources by protecting beaches and dunes and by utilizing or where necessary establishing construction standards, which will minimize the impact of manmade structures on the beach and dune systems.

**Policy 10.5.1:**

Recreation that is compatible with the natural functions of beaches and dunes is the highest and best land use.

**Policy 10.5.2:**

Prioritize acquisition efforts in order to meet the projected need for additional public beaches.

**Policy 10.5.3:**

Prohibit activities which would result in man induced shoreline erosion beyond the natural beach erosion cycle or that would deteriorate the beach dune system.

**(VI) Policy 10.5.4:**

Prohibit construction of any structure seaward of the Coastal Construction Setback Line. Exception shall be for passive recreational structures, access crossovers, and where enforcement would not allow any reasonable economic utilization of such property. In the latter event, require construction that minimizes interference with natural function of such beaches and dunes.

**(VI) Policy 10.5.5:**

The County shall prohibit vehicles on the beaches and dunes except for emergency, environmental monitoring and environmental maintenance purposes.

**Policy 10.5.6:**

Regulate activities so that they will not threaten the stability of the dunes or the beach itself.

**Policy 10.5.7:**

Pursue the acquisition of undeveloped beaches and dunes as the first alternative to development.

**Policy 10.5.8:**

Prohibit shoreline armoring processes and encourage non-structural methods for stabilizing beaches and dunes.

**(VI) Policy 10.5.9:**

Prohibit construction seaward of the Coastal Construction Setback Line except as follows:

- a. Construction will be allowed for public access;
- b. For protection and restoration of beach resources;
- c. In cases of demonstrated land use related hardship or safety concerns as specified in The 1985 Florida Coastal Zone Protection Act, there shall be no shore armoring allowed except in cases of public safety.

**Policy 10.5.10:**

Construction activities shall not interfere with the sea turtle nesting, shall preserve or replace any native vegetation on the site, and shall maintain the natural beach profile and minimize interference with the natural beach dynamics and function.

**(VI) Policy 10.5.11:**

The County will waive all other non-safety related setback requirements and site planning requirements before allowing construction seaward of the Coastal Construction Setback Line.

**Policy 10.5.12:**

For all beach front land development related projects require dune stabilization and restoration improvements, the removal of exotic vegetation, and replacement with native vegetation, as appropriate.

**(I) OBJECTIVE 10.6:**

The County shall conserve the habitats, species, natural shoreline and dune systems contained within the County's coastal zone.

**(I)(VI) Policy 10.6.1:**

In addition to those applicable policies supporting Objectives 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, and 10.5, development within the County's coastal zone shall also meet the following criteria:

1. Densities on the following undeveloped coastal barriers shall not exceed 1 unit per 5 acres;
  - a. Wiggins Pass Unit FL-65P,
  - b. Clam Pass Unit FL-64P,
  - c. Keywaydin Island Unit P-16,
  - d. Cape Romano Unit P-15.
2. Site alterations shall be concentrated in disturbed habitats thus avoiding undisturbed pristine habitats (Reference Policy 10.1.4).
3. Beachfront developments shall restore dune vegetation.
4. Projects on coastal barriers shall be landscaped with native Southern Floridian species.
5. Boathouses, boat shelters and dock facilities shall be located and aligned to stay at least 10 feet from any existing seagrass beds except where a continuous bed of seagrass exists off of the shore of the property, in which case facility heights shall be at least 3.5 feet NGVD, terminal platforms shall be less than 160 square feet and access docks shall not exceed a width of four (4) feet.
6. The requirements of this policy identify the guidelines and performance standards for undeveloped coastal barriers and estuarine areas that are contained within the County's coastal barrier and estuarine area Natural Resource Protection Area (NRPA – reference CCME Policy 1.3.1). These guidelines and standards therefore satisfy the requirements of CCME Policy 1.3.1.

**(I)(VI) OBJECTIVE 12.1:**

The County will maintain hurricane evacuation clearance times as required by state law. An evacuation clearance time shall be defined as having residents and visitors in an appropriate refuge away from storm surge prior to the arrival of sustained Tropical Storm force winds, i.e., winds equal to or greater than 39 mph. To further these objectives, for future mobile home developments located outside of the storm surge zone, such development shall include on-site sheltering or retro-fitting of an adjacent facility. The Collier County Emergency Management Department shall seek opportunities to increase shelter facilities and associated capacities under the direction of the Department of the Florida Division of Emergency Management.

**(VI) Policy 12.1.1:**

Collier County will develop and maintain a comprehensive public awareness program. The program will be publicized prior to May 30th of each year. Evacuation zones, public shelters and evacuation routes shall be printed in each local newspaper, displayed on the Collier County Emergency Management website, and the availability of this information will be discussed on local television newscasts. This information shall also be made readily available to all hotel/motel guests.

**(I) Policy 12.1.2:**

Land use plan amendments in the Category 1 hurricane vulnerability zone shall only be considered if such increases in densities provide appropriate mitigation to reduce the impacts of hurricane evacuation times.

**(VI) Policy 12.1.3:**

The County shall continue to identify and maintain shelter space for 32,000 persons by 2006 and 45,000 by 2010. Shelter space capacity will be determined at the rate of 20 square feet per person.

**(VI) Policy 12.1.4:**

The County shall continue to maintain hurricane shelter requirements and standards for all new mobile home parks and mobile home subdivisions, or existing mobile home parks and mobile home subdivisions in the process of expanding, which accommodate or contain 26 units or more. Such mobile home parks or mobile home subdivisions shall be required to provide emergency shelter space on-site, or to provide funding to enhance one or more existing public shelters off-site. The building which provides the on-site shelter space (if this option is chosen) will be of such a size as to provide shelter to park or subdivision residents at the rate of 20 square feet per person. For the purposes of this policy, the size of the on-site shelter structure shall be determined by estimating the park or subdivision population during the June-November time frame, based upon methodologies utilized by the Collier County Emergency Management Department.

**(VI) Policy 12.1.5:**

On-site shelters within mobile home parks or mobile home subdivisions shall be elevated to a minimum height equal to or above the worst case Category 3 hurricane flooding level, based upon the most current National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's storm surge model, known as Sea, Lake, and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH). The wind load criteria for buildings and structures designated as "essential facilities" in the latest Florida Building Code, shall guide the design and construction of the required shelters. Shelters shall be constructed with emergency electrical power and potable water supplies; shall provide glass protection by shutters or other approved material/device; and shall provide for ventilation, sanitary facilities and first aid equipment. A telephone, automatic external defibrillator (AED) and battery operated radio are also required within the shelter.

**(VI) Policy 12.1.6:**

The Directors of the Transportation Planning and Emergency Management Departments will review, at least annually, evacuation route road improvement needs to ensure that necessary improvements are reflected within Table A, the Five-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements, as contained within the Capital Improvement Element of this Growth Management Plan.

**(VI) Policy 12.1.7:**

The County shall update the hurricane evacuation portion of the Collier County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan prior to June 1st of each year by integrating all appropriate regional and State emergency plans in the identification of emergency evacuation routes.

**(VI) Policy 12.1.8:**

The County's land development regulations include mitigation policies addressing flood plains, beach and dune alteration and storm water management.

**(I)(VI) Policy 12.1.9:**

Collier County shall annually update its approved Hazard Mitigation Plan, formerly known as the "Local Hazard Mitigation Strategy" through the identification of new or ongoing local hazard mitigation projects and appropriate funding sources for such projects.

**(I)(VI) Policy 12.1.10:**

All new Public Safety facilities in Collier County will be flood-resistant and designed to meet 155 mph wind load requirements and shall have provisions for back-up generator power.

**(I)(VI) Policy 12.1.11:**

The County will continue to coordinate with Collier County Public Schools to ensure that all new public schools outside of the Coastal High Hazard Area are designed and constructed to meet the Public Shelter Design Criteria, as contained in "State Requirements for Educational Facilities" (1999).

**(I)(VI) Policy 12.1.12:**

The County will continue to work with the Board of Regents of the State University System to ensure that all new facilities in the State University System that are located outside of the Coastal High Hazard Area are designed and constructed to meet the Public Shelter Design Criteria, as contained in "State Requirements for Educational Facilities" (1999) and the Florida Building Code.

**(I)(VI) Policy 12.1.13:**

The County will continue to mitigate previously identified shelter deficiencies through mitigation from Developments of Regional Impact, Emergency Management Preparedness and Enhancement grants, Hazard Mitigation and Pre-disaster Mitigation Grant Programs funding, and from funds identified in the State's annual shelter deficit studies.

**(VI) Policy 12.1.14:**

Prior to adoption of the 2007 Annual Update and Inventory Report (A.U.I.R.), Collier County shall evaluate whether to include hurricane shelters in the 5-year schedule of Capital Improvements.

**(I)(VI) Policy 12.1.15:**

All new nursing homes and assisted living facilities that are licensed for more than 15 clients will have a core area to shelter residents and staff on site. The core area will be constructed to meet the Public Shelter Design Criteria that is required for new public schools and public community colleges and universities ("State Requirements for Educational Facilities," 1999). Additionally this area shall be capable of ventilation or air conditioning provided by back-up generator for a period of no less than 48 hours.

**(I)(VI) Policy 12.1.16:**

The County will coordinate with the Florida Department of Transportation on its plans to one-way evacuation routes on State maintained roads that are primary evacuation routes for vulnerable populations.

**(VI) Policy 12.1.17:**

Collier County is conducting a Hurricane Evacuation Study. If warranted by the results of that study, further restriction on development may be proposed.

**(VI) OBJECTIVE 12.2:**

The County shall ensure that publicly funded buildings and publicly funded development activities are carried out in a manner that demonstrates best practice to minimize the loss of life, property, and re-building cost from the affects from hurricanes, flooding, natural and technological disaster events. Best practice efforts may include, but are not limited to:

- a. Construction above the flood plain;
- b. maintaining a protective zone for wildfire mitigation;
- c. installation of on-site permanent generators or temporary generator emergency connection points;

- d. beach and dune restoration, re-nourishment, or emergency protective actions to minimize the loss of structures from future events;
- e. emergency road repairs;
- f. repair and/or replacement of publicly owned docking facilities, parking areas, and sea walls, etc.

**(VI) Policy 12.2.1:**

The Hazard Mitigation section of the Collier County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) shall continue to be reviewed and updated every four (4) years beginning in 2005. This periodic update of the CEMP shall include a review and update (as may be necessary) of the County's hurricane evacuation and sheltering procedures.

**(VI) Policy 12.2.2:**

Within the coastal high hazard area, the calculated needs for public facilities, as represented in the Annual Update and Inventory Report (A.U.I.R.) and Five-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements, will be based on the County's adopted level of service standards and projections of future growth allowed by the Future Land Use Element.

**Policy 12.2.3:**

The County shall participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

**(VI) Policy 12.2.4:**

The County shall maintain requirements for structural wind resistance as stated in the latest edition of the Florida Building Code.

**(I)(VI) Policy 12.2.5:**

The County shall consider the Coastal High Hazard Area as a geographical area lying within the Category 1 storm surge zone as presently defined in the 2001 Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council's Hurricane Evacuation Study, or subsequently authorized storm surge or evacuation planning studies coordinated by the Collier County Emergency Management Department and approved by the Board of County Commissioners.

**Policy 12.2.6:**

The County shall require that all new sanitary sewer facilities in the coastal high-hazard flood area be flood proofed, be designed to reduce leakage of raw sewage during flood events to the maximum extent practicable and new septic tanks shall be fitted with back-flow preventers.

**(VI) Policy 12.2.7:**

The County shall continue to assess all undeveloped property within the coastal high hazard area and make recommendations on appropriate land use.

**OBJECTIVE 12.3:**

The County shall develop and maintain a task force that will plan and guide a unified County response to post-hurricane disasters.

**Policy 12.3.1:**

The Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan shall comply with the policies under this objective, and shall contain step-by-step details for post disaster recovery.

**Policy 12.3.2:**

After a hurricane that necessitated an evacuation, the Board of County Commissioners shall meet to hear preliminary damage assessments. This will be done prior to re-entry of the population. At that time, the Commission will activate the recovery task force and consider a temporary moratorium on building activities not necessary for the public health, safety and welfare.

**(VI) Policy 12.3.3:**

The Recovery Task Force shall include the Sheriff of Collier County, the Community Development and Environmental Services Division Administrator, the Comprehensive Planning Director, the Zoning and Land Development Review Director, the Emergency Management Director and other members as directed by the Board of County Commissioners. The Board should also include representatives from municipalities within Collier County



that have received damage from the storm to become members of the Recovery Task Force.

**(VI) Policy 12.3.4:**

The Collier County Recovery Task Force responsibilities shall be identified in the Code of Laws and Ordinances.

**Policy 12.3.5:**

Immediate repair and clean-up actions needed to protect the public health and safety include repairs to potable water, wastewater, and power facilities, debris removal, stabilization or removal of structures that are in danger of collapsing, and minimal repairs to make dwellings habitable. These actions shall receive first priority in permitting decisions.

**Policy 12.3.6:**

Structures in the coastal high-hazard area which have suffered damage to pilings, foundations, or load-bearing walls on one or more occasion shall be required to rebuild landward of their current location or to modify the structure to mitigate any recurrence of repeated damage.

**(VI) Policy 12.3.7:**

The County has developed, adopted and maintains a Post-disaster Recovery, Reconstruction and Mitigation Ordinance, for the purpose of evaluating options for damaged public facilities including abandonment (demolition), repair in place, relocation, and reconstruction with structural modifications. The process described within the Ordinance considers these options in light of factors such as cost to construct, cost to maintain, recurring damage, impacts on land use, impacts on the environment and public safety.

**Policy 12.3.8:**

Within 30 days of a hurricane resulting in disaster the County shall identify non-public structures in the coastal high-hazard area, inventory their assessed value, judge the utility of the land for public access and make recommendations for acquisition during post-disaster recovery.

**(VI) OBJECTIVE 12.4:**

The County shall make every reasonable effort to meet the emergency preparedness requirements of people with special needs such as the elderly, handicapped, the infirmed and those requiring transportation from a threatened area. In the event of a countywide emergency, such as a hurricane or other large-scale disaster, the County Emergency Management Department shall open and operate one or more refuges for persons listed on the County's Special Needs Registry and their caregivers. Medical and support equipment at such refuges will include, but not necessarily be limited to, respirators, oxygen tanks, first aid equipment, disaster cots and blankets, and defibrillators.

**Policy 12.4.1:**

All new hospitals, nursing homes, and adult congregate living facilities shall prepare an emergency preparedness plan for approval by the Emergency Management Department prior to receiving a final development order.

**Policy 12.4.2:**

The County, in cooperation with other public agencies and public service groups, shall make a reasonable effort to provide for the emergency transportation needs of people having limited mobility that do not reside in licensed institutions serving people with special needs.

**Policy 12.4.3:**

The County, in cooperation with the Collier County Health Department and other public service groups shall make a reasonable effort to provide basic medical services in selected shelters designated as special needs shelters.

## CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ELEMENT

**(VIII) Policy 1.2:**

The quantity of public facilities that is needed to eliminate existing deficiencies and to meet the needs of future growth shall be determined for each public facility by the following calculation:

$$Q = (S \times D) - I.$$

Where: "Q" is the quantity of public facility needed,

“S” is the standard for level of service,  
 “D” is the demand, such as the population, and  
 “I” is the inventory of existing facilities.

A. The calculation will be used for existing demand in order to determine existing deficiencies. The calculation will be used for projected demand in order to determine needs of future growth. The estimates of projected demand will account for demand that is likely to occur from previously issued development orders as well as future growth. Management and Future Land Use Elements of this Growth Management Plan.

**(VIII)(X) OBJECTIVE 3 (PUBLIC EXPENDITURES: COASTAL HIGH HAZARD AREA):**

Effective with plan implementation, limit public expenditures in the coastal high hazard area to those facilities, as described in Policy 1.1 above, needed to support new development to the extent permitted in the Future Land Use Element.

**(VIII)(X) Policy 3.1:**

The County shall continue to expend funds within the coastal high hazard area for the replacement and maintenance of public facilities identified in the Conservation and Coastal Management Element including, but not limited to arterial and collector roads, sanitary sewer service - wastewater treatment systems, potable water supply systems, surface water – stormwater management systems, solid waste collection and disposal systems, natural groundwater aquifer recharge areas, and park and recreation facilities.

**(VIII) Policy 3.2:**

Within the coastal high hazard area, the calculated needs for public facilities, as represented in the Schedule of Capital Improvements, will be based on the County’s adopted level of service standards and projections of future growth allowed by the Future Land Use Element.

**(III)(VIII)(X) Policy 3.3:**

The County shall continue to support public access to beaches, shores and waterways. Such support shall include public expenditures for the maintenance of existing public facilities and beach renourishment, and may include public expenditure for beach, shore and waterway access.

**(VIII) Policy 4.7:**

The County shall ensure that publicly funded buildings and publicly funded development activities are carried out in a manner that demonstrates best practice to minimize the loss of life, property, and re-building cost from the effects from hurricanes, flooding, natural and technological disaster events. Best practice efforts may include, but are not be limited to:

- a. Construction above the flood plain;
- b. Maintaining a protective zone for wildfire mitigation;
- c. Installation of on-site permanent generators or temporary generator emergency connection points;
- d. Beach and dune restoration, re-nourishment, or emergency protective actions to minimize the loss of structures from future events;
- e. Emergency road repairs; and,
- f. Repair and/or replacement of publicly owned docking facilities, parking areas, and sea walls.

## **HOUSING ELEMENT**

**(II) OBJECTIVE 4:**

Collier County and the City of Naples will conduct a comprehensive housing survey, every three years or sooner, for the purpose of identifying substandard dwelling units. Through continued enforcement of County housing codes, and the provision of housing rehabilitation or replacement programs, the number of substandard units (associated with a lack of plumbing and/or kitchen facilities) throughout the County shall be reduced by 5% per year through rehabilitation or demolition.

### **JOINT CITY/COUNTY POLICIES**

**(II) Policy 4.4:**

In the event of a natural disaster, replacement housing shall comply with all applicable federal, state and local codes and shall consider factors such as, but not limited to, commercial accessibility, public facilities, places of employment, and housing income.

**(II) OBJECTIVE 7:**

Although mobile home developments currently exist within the coastal areas of Collier County, as a result of the coastal community's susceptibility to flooding and storm surges, no new rezone to permit mobile home development will be allowed within the Coastal High Hazard Area, as depicted on the countywide Future Land Use Map.

**CITY POLICIES****\* Policy 7.2:**

Additional mobile home developments will not be permitted in the city limits due to the City's low elevation, susceptibility to flooding, storm surges and high winds in hurricane and tropical storms and that mobile homes are particularly vulnerable to damage.

**COUNTY POLICIES****(II) \* Policy 7.3:**

The County has numerous sites where mobile homes are a permitted use and these sites will continue to be available for mobile home developments. However, due to the low lying elevations, susceptibility to flooding, storm surges and high winds from hurricanes and tropical storms, and that mobile homes are particularly vulnerable to damage, no additional sites will be zoned for mobile home development within the Coastal High Hazard Area, as depicted on the countywide Future Land Use Map.

**GOLDEN GATE AREA MASTER PLAN****(VIII) OBJECTIVE 6.3:**

In planning and constructing road improvements within Golden Gate Estates and Golden Gate City, Collier County shall coordinate with local emergency services officials to ensure that the access needs of fire department, police and emergency management personnel and vehicles are met.

**(VIII) Policy 6.3.1:**

Beginning in 2005, the Collier County Transportation Planning Department shall hold at least one annual public meeting with Golden Gate Area emergency services providers and the local civic association in order to ensure that emergency needs are addressed during the acquisition of right-of-way for design and construction of road improvements.

**(VIII) Policy 6.3.2:**

Beginning in 2005, the Collier County Transportation Planning Department shall coordinate with Golden Gate Area emergency services providers to prioritize necessary road improvements related to emergency evacuation needs.

**(VIII) GOAL 7:**

**THE LIVES AND PROPERTY OF THE RESIDENTS OF THE GREATER GOLDEN GATE AREA, AS WELL AS THE HEALTH OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT, WILL BE PROTECTED THROUGH THE PROVISION OF EMERGENCY SERVICES THAT PREPARE FOR, MITIGATE, AND RESPOND TO, NATURAL AND MANMADE DISASTERS.**

**(VIII) OBJECTIVE 7.1:**

The Collier County Bureau of Emergency Services, Collier County Sheriff's Department, Golden Gate Fire Control and Rescue District, and other appropriate agencies, will continue to maintain and implement public information programs to inform residents and visitors of the Greater Golden Gate Area regarding the means to prevent, prepare for, and cope with, disaster situations.

**(VIII) Policy 7.1.1:**

The County, fire districts that serve the Golden Gate area, and other appropriate agencies, shall embark on an education program to assist residents in knowing and understanding the value and need for prescribed burning on public lands in high risk fire areas.

**(VIII) Policy 7.1.2:**

The Golden Gate Fire Control and Rescue District and Collier County Bureau of Emergency Services shall actively promote the Firewise Communities Program through public education in Golden Gate Estates.

**(VIII) Policy 7.1.3:**

By 2005, the Collier County Community Development and Environmental Services Division shall evaluate the Land Development Code for Golden Gate Estates and shall eliminate any requirements that are found to be inconsistent with acceptable fire prevention standards. This evaluation process shall be coordinated with the Golden Gate Fire Control and Rescue District and the Collier County Bureau of Emergency Services.

**(VIII) Policy 7.1.4:**

The Golden Gate Fire Control and Rescue District and the Collier County Bureau of Emergency Services shall hold one or more annual “open house” presentations in the Golden Gate Area emphasizing issues related to wildfires, flooding, emergency access and general emergency management.

**(VIII) OBJECTIVE 7.2:**

Capital improvement projects within the Golden Gate Area shall be coordinated with all applicable emergency services providers to ensure that the needs of these entities are included in the overall public project design.

**(VIII) Policy 7.2.1:**

Preparation of Collier County’s annual Schedule of Capital Improvements for projects within the Golden Gate Area shall be coordinated with the Fire Districts, public and private utilities, Emergency Medical Services Department and the Collier County Sheriff’s Department to ensure that public project designs are consistent with the needs of these agencies.

**(VIII) Policy 7.2.2:**

The Golden Gate Fire Control and Rescue District, Collier County Emergency Medical Services Department and the Collier County Sheriff’s Department shall receive copies of pre-construction plans for capital improvement projects in the Golden Gate Area and shall be invited to review and comment on plans for the public projects.

**(VIII) OBJECTIVE 7.3:**

While the County Transportation Planning Department is in the process of developing strategies for the enhancement of roadway interconnection within Golden Gate City and the Estates Area, interim measures to assure interconnection shall be developed.

**(VIII) Policy 7.3.1:**

By 2006, the Collier County Bureau of Emergency Services, the Collier County Transportation Division, Golden Gate Fire Control and Rescue District, and other appropriate Federal, State or local agencies, shall begin establishing one or more of the following routes for emergency evacuation purposes:

- a. An I-75 Interchange at Everglades Boulevard.
- b. Improved emergency access from Everglades Boulevard to I-75.
- c. Construction of a north-south bridge on 23rd Street, SW, between White Boulevard and Golden Gate Boulevard.

**(VIII) Policy 7.3.2:**

All new residential structures shall comply with NFPA (National Fire Protection Association, Incorporated) 299 Standard for Protection of Life and Property from Wildfire, 1997 Edition, as adopted by reference in the Florida Fire Code or the most recent edition.

**(VIII) Policy 7.3.3:**

Modified portions of existing structures shall meet NFPA Standards through the adoption of appropriate regulations in the County Building Codes.

**(VIII) Policy 7.3.4:**

Beginning in 2006, County-owned property within Golden Gate Estates shall be subject to an active, on-going management plan to reduce the damage caused by wildfires originating from County-owned properties.

**(X) LAND USE DESIGNATION DESCRIPTION SECTION**

The following section describes the three land use designations shown on the Golden Gate Area Future Land Use Map. These designations generally indicate the types of land uses for which zoning may be requested. However, these land use designations do not guarantee that a zoning request will be approved. Requests may be denied by the Board of County Commissioners based on criteria in the Land Development Code or in special studies completed for the County.

**(X) 1. URBAN DESIGNATION: URBAN MIXED USE DISTRICT AND URBAN COMMERCIAL DISTRICT**

Urban Designated Areas on the Future Land Use Map include two general portions of Collier County: areas with the greatest residential densities and areas in close proximity, which have or are projected to receive future urban support facilities and services. It is intended that Urban Designated areas accommodate the majority of population growth and that new intensive land uses be located within them. The boundaries of the Urban Designated areas have been established based on several factors including:

- patterns of existing development,
- patterns of approved but unbuilt development,
- natural resources, water management, and hurricane risk,
- existing and proposed public facilities,
- population projections, and
- land needed to accommodate growth.

**PART II****CODE OF LAWS & ORDINANCES (EXCERPTS)**

(<http://www.municode.com/library/clientCodePage.aspx?clientID=5149>)

**Chapter 38 – Civil Emergencies****Article I – Post- Disaster Recovery****Sec. 38-4. - Establishment of the post-disaster recovery task force.**

The post-disaster recovery task force (task force) is hereby established as a post-disaster response management team consisting of community organizations and county and municipal personnel to provide an efficient recovery response to catastrophic disasters as provided for in Chapter 252, Florida Statutes. Upon direction of the Collier County Board of County Commissioners (BCC), the county manager shall schedule meetings to discuss specific roles and responsibilities of the task force in accordance with this article, and relative issues associated with recovery, emergency temporary repairs, and reconstruction processes following a disaster.

- (1) The membership of the task force shall be composed of the following:
  - a. The county manager, or designee.
  - b. The community development and environmental services administrator, or designee.
  - c. The City Manager, or designee, for the City of Naples.
  - d. The City Manager, or designee, for the City of Marco Island.
  - e. The Mayor, or designee, for Everglades City.
  - f. The county transportation administrator, or designee.
  - g. The county public utilities administrator, or designee.
  - h. The county public services administrator, or designee.
  - i. The county health department director, or designee.
  - j. The county emergency management director, or designee.
  - k. The county human services director, or designee.
  - l. The county fire code official, or designee.
  - m. The county emergency medical services director, or designee.
  - n. The county communications and customer relations director, or designee.
  - o. A representative from the American Red Cross.
  - p. A representative from the school district of the county.

- q. A representative from the Collier Building Industry Association, Inc.
  - r. A representative from the American Specialty Contractors of Florida, Inc.
  - s. A representative from the county sheriff's office.
  - t. A representative from the clerk of the circuit court.
  - u. A representative from the county's property appraiser's office.
  - v. Chair, or vice chair, of the local mitigation strategy working group.
- (2) Duties of the post-disaster recovery task force shall include, but shall not be limited to the following:
- a. Review all planning associated with the recovery and reconstruction process as described in the Collier County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) and associated plans dealing with implementation of post-disaster moratoria and build-back policies;
  - b. Provide recommendations to the BCC for direction on recovery priorities and goals, and to coordinate and prioritize the recovery and reconstruction process with the construction industry;
  - c. Initiate recommendations to the BCC for the enactment, repeal or extension of emergency ordinances, resolutions and proclamations for its consideration;
  - d. Recommend to the BCC the imposition of any building moratoria that may be warranted as a result of the disaster;
  - e. Review the nature of damages, identify and evaluate alternate program objectives for repairs and reconstruction, and formulate recommendations to guide the community in its recovery;
  - f. Coordinate and implement strategies for temporary housing efforts if recommended by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the state emergency response team;
  - g. Receive and review damage reports and other analysis of post-disaster circumstances, and to compare these circumstances with mitigation opportunities identified prior to the disaster to determine appropriate areas for post-disaster change and innovation; and, where needed, the task force may review alternative mechanisms to bring about such changes and recommend the coordination of internal and external resources for achieving these ends including consultant or contract labor;
  - h. Recommend to the BCC land areas and land use types that will receive priority in recovery;
  - i. Recommend to the BCC blanket reductions in non-vital zoning regulations and development standards (e.g., buffering, open space, side setbacks, etc.) to minimize the need for individual variances or compliance determinations prior to reconstruction; and
  - j. Evaluate damaged public facilities and formulate alternative mitigation options (i.e., repair, replacement, modification or relocation).

Sec. 38-5. - Establishment of emergency review board.

- (2) The duties and authority of the emergency review board include, but are not limited to: Decisions rendered by the emergency review board may be appealed to the board through the normal administrative appeals process provided for in subsection 10.02.02.F.5.b. of the LDC.
- a. Serve as an advisory committee to the task force;
  - b. Review all planning activities associated with the recovery and reconstruction process as described in the comprehensive emergency plan and associated plans dealing with post-disaster moratoria, build-back policies, emergency permitting and zoning, condemnation of buildings for structural and electrical deficiencies, enforcement and application of the LDC affecting setbacks, parking, buffering, open space, temporary signage, use of recreational vehicles for temporary living purposes, and other associated land development regulations;
  - c. Establish and define criteria for emergency repairs, determine the duration of the build-back period for build-back permitting activities and implement emergency permitting policies and procedures;
  - d. Supervise preliminary damage and detailed assessments; and
  - e. Consider grants of administrative variances, waivers or deviations to effectuate the buildback policy.
  - f. Assist in the implementation of local mitigation plans.

### **PART III**

#### **COLLIER COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)**

<http://www.colliergov.net/index.aspx?page=1808>

Mitigation is discussed throughout the CEMP. When you open the "Basic Plan" pdf document, plug in the word "mitigation" into the "Ctrl-F" Find-function. Section G of the Basic Plan is devoted to the mitigation activities.

**Attachment 2 to Section 6**  
**Marco Island's LMS Implementation Strategy**

**Section I (Future Land Use Element)**

Objective 1.2: The Future Land Uses depicted on the Future Land Use Map shall be compatible and coordinated with existing topographic, soil, base flood, and infrastructure services.

Policy 1.2.1: Proposed changes to the Future land Use Map will be thoroughly reviewed for compatibility and coordination with underlying topographic, soil, flooding probability, and existing infrastructure services to ensure the development envisioned in the proposed change can be accommodated without adverse impacts or severe limitations due to topographic, soil, or infrastructure services.

Measurement: Number of Map changes approved after thorough analysis of the above mentioned site characteristics.

Objective 1.3: The City shall refrain from approving any project or development that would exceed prescribed densities or the overall desire to maintain a maximum net density of less than four (4) units per acre if such project or development could negatively impact hurricane evacuation plans, routes, or shelter facilities.

Policy 1.3.1: Any request to change the Future Land Use Map shall be thoroughly reviewed, and denied if such change would negatively impact hurricane evacuation plans, routes, or shelter facilities.

Measurement: Number of desired Map changes denied due to hurricane evacuation factors.

Policy 1.3.3: The City shall continue to implement and update the approved post-disaster redevelopment ordinance pursuant to Policies 3.3.1 and 3.3.2 of the Conservation and Coastal Management Element.

Objective 1.4: Upon receipt of a valid hazard mitigation report from an authorized agency, the City shall review and eliminate or reduce such uses consistent with the hazard threat identified in the report.

Policy 1.4.1: Should the City receive a valid hazard mitigation report from an authorized agency, the City shall review such report and take prudent action toward the elimination or reduction of such uses consistent with the threat identified in the report.

Measurement: Consideration of the elimination or reduction of uses identified in a valid hazard mitigation report, when and if such report is issued,

**Section IV (INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENT)**

Objective 1.4: The City will ensure thoughtful, thorough, pre- and post-storm planning to ensure minimal disruption in service to customers

Measurement: Development by potable water service provider of detailed hurricane/emergency operation and recovery plan.

Policy 1.4.1: To provide the public with essential information concerning plans in the event of a storm event, the Public Works Department will prepare a detailed hurricane and/or emergency operation plan.

Measurement: Plan presentation, approval, and public distribution.

Policy 1.4.2: The City will seek full recovery of service within two (2) weeks of any category 3 hurricane for 80% of their customers on Marco Island.

Measurement: Progress toward the goal of two-week recovery from any category 3 hurricane.

**Section V (coastal management element)** talks about our post disaster redevelopment program.

**GOAL 3: TO MINIMIZE HUMAN AND PROPERTY LOSS DUE TO TROPICAL STORMS AND HURRICANES,**

Objective 3.1: Reduce the threat of loss of life and property resulting from tropical storms and hurricanes through diligent, cooperative preparation planning, improved evacuation and sheltering facilities, and public education.

Policy 3.1.0.5: As virtually the entire Island is an evacuation zone for a Category One hurricane future development and redevelopment shall be limited to and not exceed the densities and/or intensities identified on the Future Land Use Map. This policy shall not preclude reconstruction of structures as authorized under Policy 3.3.3 or the subsequent Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan.

Measurement: Issuance of development orders for new projects consistent with the densities prescribed on the Future Land Use Map.

Policy 3.1.1: The City shall maintain and enforce building codes at least as stringent as required by Florida law to limit the potential damage of structures from hurricanes and tropical storms. These codes shall include wind-resistance commensurate with the risk of a coastal environment and building elevation requirements that conform with federal laws and Flood Insurance Rate Maps.

Measurement: The City shall adopt the new Florida Building Code pursuant to the prescribed implementation schedule.



\*\*\*\*Policy 3.1.2: The City will continue to actively participate and interact with the County's Local Emergency Management Planning (LEMP) organization to foster enhanced emergency planning with special emphasis on maintaining or reducing hurricane evacuation times from Marco Island.\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*Measurement: City representatives will actively participate in LEMP meetings.\*\*\*\*

Policy 3.1.3: The City will develop a local hurricane plan, which will be annually reviewed and revised before June 1st.

Measurement: Annual review of local hurricane plans

Policy 3.1.5: The City will work through the County staff to ensure that hurricane evacuation shelters meet or exceed Red Cross standards, and that facilities are provided to meet the needs of elderly and disabled persons.

Policy 3.1.6: Upon plan adoption the City will conduct at least one public hurricane preparation meeting before hurricane season, and seek the assistance of local groups and associations to distribute pertinent materials on hurricane preparation and evacuation.

Measurement: Annual public hurricane preparation information meeting

## **Section VII (INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION ELEMENT)**

Objective 1.1: The City of Marco Island will provide opportunities for planning partners and affected entities to review and comment on the Comprehensive Plan prior to formal adoption or amendment.

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## ANNEX A

### Risk Assessment & Hazards Analyses

Below lists the potential hazards which may affect Collier Co. and its communities. Please note that a detailed analysis of some hazards is contained in the Collier County Floodplain Management Plan (FMP)

(<http://www.colliergov.net/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=57622>) and therefore will not be repeated in this document. Hazards analyses not found in the FMP are addressed here by either noting a low probability of occurrence to a detailed analysis of the event, via appendices to this annex. A majority of these hazards has low impact, or too random and doesn't represent a significant threat and therefore we did not perform a thorough analysis on them.

**Risk Assessment Methodology** – For the purposes of the ease of continuity, the LMS chart below uses the risk assessment methodology found in the Collier County Flood Management Plan (beginning on page 300).

**Calculating Likelihood of Future Occurrence (LOFO):** The frequency of past events is used in this section to gauge the likelihood of future occurrences. Based on historical data, the likelihood of future occurrence is categorized into one of the following classifications:

**Highly Likely:** Near 100% chance of occurrence in next year, or happens every year.

**Likely:** Between 10 and 100% chance of occurrence in next year, or has a recurrence interval of 10 years or less.

**Occasional:** Between 1 and 9% chance of occurrence in the next year, or has a recurrence interval of 11 to 100 years.

**Unlikely:** Less than 1% chance of occurrence in next 100 years, or has a recurrence interval of greater than every 100 years.

**Calculating Vulnerability:** Vulnerability is measured in general, qualitative terms, and is a summary of the potential impact based on past occurrences, spatial extent, and damage and casualty potential:

**Extremely Low:** The occurrence and potential cost of damage to life and property is very minimal to non-existent.

**Low:** Minimal potential impact. The occurrence and potential cost of damage to life and property is minimal.

**Medium:** Moderate potential impact. This ranking carries a moderate threat level to the general population and/or built environment. Here the potential damage is more isolated and less costly than a more widespread disaster.

**High:** Widespread potential impact. This ranking carries a high threat to the general population and/or built environment. The potential for damage is widespread. Hazards in this category may have already occurred in the past.

**Extremely High:** Very widespread and catastrophic impact.

**Warning Time for the onset of the hazard is noted if typically available.**

**Extent refers to the magnitude and severity of a hazard and not its location.**

**Recovery time – Time anticipated to resume basic functions of the jurisdiction.**

**RISK SUMMARY**

Risk Index/Characteristic	Hazards Analyzed in the Floodplain Mgt Plan ( <a href="http://www.colliergov.net/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=57622">http://www.colliergov.net/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=57622</a> )						Hazards Analyzed in this LMS Strategy	
N/A=not applicable  Chapter = refers to section(s) in the County's Floodplain Management Plan	Climate change/Sea Level Rise	Coastal/Canal Bank Erosion	Dam /Levee Failure	Flood: 100-/500-year	Flood: Stormwater & Localized	Hurricane & Trop. Storm (incl: Storm Surge)	Wildfire	Severe Storms & Tornadoes
<b>Hazard Profile Chapter</b>	4.2.1	4.2.2	4.2.3	4.2.4	4.2.5	4.2.6		
<b>Vulnerability Assessment Chapter</b>	4.3.2	4.3.3	N/A	4.3.4	4.3.5	4.3.6		
<b>Unincorporated Collier</b>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>City of Naples</b>	X	X		X	X	X		X
<b>City of Marco Island</b>	X	X		X	X	X		X
<b>Everglades City</b>	X	X		X	X	X		X
<b>Collier Public School Dist.*</b>	X					X		X
<b>PROBABILITY (LOFO)</b>								
Highly Likely (yearly/near 100%)	X	X			X		X	X
Likely (<10 yrs/10-100% yr)						X		
Occasional (11-100 yrs/1-9% yr)				X				
Unlikely (>100yrs/<1% in 100 yrs)			X					
<b>VULNERABILITY (Impact)</b>								
Extremely High				X	X	X		
High	X							
Medium		X					X	
Low								
Extremely Low			X					X
<b>WARNING TIME (Speed of Onset)</b>								X
Minimal (<6 hrs)							X	
6 – 12 hours					X			
12 – 24 hours								
24 + hours	Years	X		X		X		
<b>EXTENT (Death &amp; Injury Potential)</b>								X
Catastrophic (Deaths)						X		
Critical (Permanent Injuries)								
Limited (Minimal Injuries)								
Negligible (1 <sup>st</sup> Aid)	X	X	N/A	X	X		X	
<b>RECOVERY TIME</b>								
> 6 Months	X					X		
>1 ≤ 6 Months								
1 wk ≤ 1 Mo.								
< 1 Week		X	N/A	X	X		X	X

**\*NOTE:** Collier Public School District is a new “jurisdiction” within the LMS. Although school facilities are built in areas where wildland fires, severe thunderstorms and flooding occur, the buildings are designed and constructed to negate these hazards.

Disclaimer: The analyses draw from many sources, e.g., 2000 State Department of Revenue Document, FEMA HAZUS model, National Weather Service databases, records on the county’s Geographic Information System, etc. This is a planning document that provides the LMS Working Group a basis for scoring & prioritizing projects. The numbers e.g., dollars, population figures, draw from different sources and years, based on their availability and research and therefore may vary. However, the citation for the source of the information is indicated. The analyses provide a “general impression” of impact and a “point of departure” for scoring individual projects. Each project will be analyzed on its merits to mitigate the effects of the greatest hazard potential.

The following are hazards considered and not analyzed for various reasons:

- **Winter Storm/Freeze:** Only a couple days a year does Collier County experience freezing temperatures. There is enough warning for the agricultural folks to take appropriate action to protect their crops. Homeless people are accommodated in shelters. No other damages or hazards are reported for this weather condition.
- **Drought/Heat Wave:** Southwest Florida does experience drought and heat wave conditions. However, there has been no loss of lives, property damages or significant threats experienced. The water management district monitors aquifer conditions and make regulatory adjustments for water usage based their findings.

National Climate Data Center

Event Types: [Drought](#)

<http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/choosedates.jsp?statefips=12%2CFLORIDA>

52 events were reported between 10/01/1950 and 12/31/2014 (23468 days)

Summary Info:

Number of County/Zone areas affected:	4
Number of Days with Event:	29
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:	0
Number of Event Types reported:	1

- **Landslides and Sinkholes:** We have no hills or any elevations which presents a landslide threat. Since its inception in 1907, the Florida Geological Survey (FGS) has gathered data on Florida karst (sinkholes, caves, springs, etc.). According to the Florida Geological Survey ([http://www.dep.state.fl.us/geology/gisdatamaps/SIRs\\_database.htm](http://www.dep.state.fl.us/geology/gisdatamaps/SIRs_database.htm)) sinkholes are closed depressions in areas underlain by soluble rock such as limestone, dolostone, gypsum, or salt. Sinkholes form when surface sediments subside into

underground voids created by the dissolving action of groundwater in the underlying bedrock. Other subterranean events can cause holes, depressions or subsidence of the land surface that may mimic sinkhole activity. These include subsurface expansive clay or organic layers which compress as water is removed, collapsed or broken sewer and drain pipes or broken septic tanks, improperly compacted soil after excavation work, and even buried trash, logs and other debris. Commonly, a reported depression is not verified by a licensed professional geologist to be a true sinkhole, and the cause of subsidence is not known. Such an event is called a **subsidence incident**. That said, Collier County has no confirmed sinkhole incidents. The only reported subsidence incidents for Collier County occurred on July 18, 2000 and February 23, 2003. The former was due to drought and threatened no structures and appeared stable and the latter was due to a malfunctioning sprinkler system.

- **Major Hazardous Material Accidents:** In 2009, Collier County has about 84 locations registered as containing reportable quantities of “extremely hazardous substances” (EHS). This number varies no more than ten percent from year to year. All facilities have disaster plans that are reviewed by their responsible fire department. In addition, the Emergency Management office physically visits 50% of the sites every year. Collier County has never had a death or reportable property loss due to an accident outside the physical plant that contains the EHS. (Source: National Response Center Incident Report Data, August 2009.) Other than finding alternate chemicals which reduces the impact of the reported EHS, the other mitigating activities that could reduce the danger from any fixed or non-permanent EHS site could be: improvements to the public warning systems, better personal protective gear or detection equipment for responders, creation of CERTs (Community Emergency Response Teams), resources to support disaster drills to test the plans, etc.
- **Terrorist Attack:** Collier County has never had a terrorist attack. Much of the “anti-terrorism” work (and mitigation activities) in this area is kept out of the “sunshine” for homeland security reasons. However, in light of the national threats targeted, anti-terrorism monies have been made available for the protection of vital infrastructure initiatives throughout the years.
- **Pandemic:** Collier County has had a standing committee meeting monthly since 2000 to address issues surrounding a flu epidemic/pandemic threatening/affecting Collier County. (We have found that these same planning activities provided our responders a planning template that can be used to address the bioterrorism threat when it surfaced beginning in October 2001.) Collier County’s Pandemic Plan was tested in 2009 and 2010, first in response to the Avian flu, and then in response to the Swine flu. Thus far, we’ve found that a lot of the activities to mitigate the effects of this disaster are the same we would apply to the tropical hazard, e.g., enhanced public warning and information, special needs shelter improvements, points of distribution operations, etc.
- **Transportation – Mass Casualty Accidents:** Collier County has one commercial airport in Naples which hosts a small commuter airline and no large planes. There are

other airports which handle small private aircraft. Although there have been aircraft accidents, only one person has died in a crash since 2004. (Source: National Transportation Safety Board Factual Aviation Report, November 16, 2009. ) No accident was considered a major. It has no public marine or rail transport activities. Additionally, Collier County has several major roadways transecting it that accommodates vehicles transporting a variety of hazardous materials. There is no record of a vehicle accident that resulted in any private property damage adjacent to any of the major roadways. (Source: Florida Crash Report Long Form Data, Provided by the Collier County Traffic Operations, November 17, 2009.)

- **Earthquakes:** Collier County has no history of earthquakes or of damages suspected to be caused by earthquakes. Research of history books and other USGS sources via the internet revealed that Florida is not usually a state subjected to earthquakes and the minor shocks attributed to them were generally felt in areas of North Florida and in the Florida Panhandle.
- **Tsunamis:** According to Wm. P. Dillon, U.S. Geological Survey Woods Hole Field Center Quissett Campus, “The actual tsunami hazard from earthquakes and seafloor landslides on the northern side of the Caribbean plate would seem to me to be low in Collier County....” Also, Robert Molleda, Warning Coordination Meteorologist from the Miami Weather Office, offers: “...an earthquake in the NW Caribbean of record breaking magnitude could cause a rise of perhaps 1-2 feet at most<sic: in the Gulf>. This is probably a worst case scenario for an earthquake in the Caribbean, which are the ones that could be strong enough to generate a tsunami reaching the SW coast. I don't think anything originating in the Gulf would be strong enough to cause a tsunami. Of course, we're talking about seismic events here....”



National Climate Data Center

<http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/choosedates.jsp?statefips=12%2CFLORIDA>

Search Results for Collier County, Florida Types: **Tsunami**

0 events were reported between **10/01/1950 and 12/31/2014** (23468 days)

Summary Info:

Number of County/Zone areas affected:	0
Number of Days with Event:	0
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:	0
Number of Event Types reported:	0

### Appendices

1 - Wildfire

2 – Tornadoes

## Attachment 1 to Annex A

### Extent

Hazard	Effects	Answers
Tropical Cyclones & Coastal Storms	What category on the Saffir Simpson Scale could impact the jurisdictions?	See Appendix 1 to this Annex for details, storm history, and surge map. A Category 5 hurricane could be the worst tropical cyclone to hit Collier County. However, Collier County has never had one since storms were recorded beginning in 1850. Most of the deaths in recent years occurred after the storm during the recover/rebuilding process.
	Expected worst case scenario loss of life per year?	
	0-1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 to 5 <input type="checkbox"/> >5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Severe Storms & Tornadoes	What category on the Fujita Scale could impact the jurisdictions?	See Appendix 2 to this Annex for details and storm history. Although an EF-5 (on the Fujita Scale) tornado is the worst case one, Collier County has never had one greater than an EF-2. Severe storms produce at least .75 inch hail and/or 58 mph winds.
	Expected worst case scenario loss of life per year?	
	0-1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 to 5 <input type="checkbox"/> >5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
Flood	How deep could the flooding be on the ground?	See Collier County Floodplain Management Plan for details and flood map to show the extent. Flooding can result in 3 feet of water in flood-prone areas. However, building codes call for construction above BFE of 5 to 16 feet above sea level.
	Expected worst case scenario loss of life per year?	
0-1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 to 5 <input type="checkbox"/> >5 <input type="checkbox"/>		
Wildfire	How big or how many acres could be expected to burn?	See Appendix 1 to this Annex for details, history and a map showing the Level of Concern for wildfire prone areas. Collier County averages 140 fires which burn 10,520 acres a year. Arson had been the primary cause for these fires; however, this crime has decreased by 13% in the past 5 years. Now lightning is the primary culprit (39% of all starts).
	Expected worst case scenario loss of life per year?	
	0-1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 to 5 <input type="checkbox"/> >5 <input type="checkbox"/>	

# **Wildfires**

## Appendix 1 to Annex A

# WILDFIRE

This chart applies to those communities indicated by an “X” in section 2.7				
PROBABILITY	VULNERABILITY	WARNING TIME	EXTENT	RECOVERY TIME
<b>Highly Likely</b>	Extremely High	<b>Minimal &lt;6 hours</b>	Catastrophic	>6 Months
Likely	High	6 – 12 hours	Critical	>1 < 6 Mos
Occasional	<b>Medium</b>	12 – 24 hours	Limited	>1 wk <1 Mo.
Unlikely	Low	24 + hours	<b>Negligible</b>	<b>&lt;1 week</b>
	Extremely Low			

## OVERVIEW

Florida’s ecosystems are dependent on natural fire – fire that re-nourishes soil, thins abundant vegetation and provides proper conditions for reproduction and forage. However, since the early 1950’s when Floridians actively began to suppress natural fires to protect the ever increasing number of structures that accompanied accelerated development, unnaturally heavy fuel loads have accumulated in many areas. Natural fires, most often low-intensity ground fires, have given way to dangerous wildfires that often damage rather than benefit native ecosystems. Every year in Florida, thousands of acres of land are impacted by wildfires.

Wildfires occur in Southwest Florida throughout the year. Typically, the greatest numbers of wildfires occur in this area of the State during the months of April, May and June with June being the most active month. From 1981 through 2013, Collier County, a part of the Caloosahatchee Forestry Center of the Florida Forest Service (FFS), experienced 4,244 wildfires that burned 303,406 acres. For the 5-year period between 2009 and 2013 Collier County experienced an average of 70 wildfires per year that burned an average of 2,815 acres per year. Based on Collier County’s fire history, the worst-case scenario would be a 15,000-acre fire. It is estimated that this could potentially place ~9,000 people and 1500-3500 homes at risk. Attachment 1 highlights some of the more remarkable wildfire events. Arsonists were responsible for a few of the fires but most were caused by lightning.

Much like the rest of the state, as well as the country, the majority of wildfires in Collier County are attributable to human causes (incendiary fires, escaped campfires and authorized burns, equipment fires, among others). From 2009 to 2013, however, lightning was the greatest single cause of wildfires in the county, accounting for 42%. Lightning-caused wildfires were responsible for the greatest number of acres burned as well, accounting for 73% of the 10,306 acres burned from 2009 to 2013. Aggressive wildfire prevention education programs coordinated by the Florida Forest Service and local fire departments have resulted in a decrease in arson and other human-caused wildfires in the County. However, as previously mentioned, human negligence and carelessness continue to be the leading causes of wildfires year after year, and as such it is critical that effective wildfire prevention education programs continue.

Adding to the wildfire problem in Florida has been the growing number of people relocating to the State. It is estimated that over 950 people move to Florida every day and many of them build homes in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). The WUI -refers to those areas where homes and communities are interspersed among wildlands.

The population growth of Collier County has exceeded that for the State of Florida for several decades and the data suggest that this trend will continue. According to U.S. Census Bureau data, in the decade between 2000 and 2010, Collier County's population increased by 27.9%; a growth rate nearly 10% greater than that for the State during the same period. According to the University of Florida's Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR), the County's population growth is projected to exceed 19% in the decade between 2015 (342,000 persons) and 2025 (408,300 persons). Based on these data, the population density of Collier County is expected to increase from almost 161/sq. mile in 2010 to 204/sq. mile by 2025.

It is projected that the majority of the population growth in Collier County will occur in WUI areas. Population growth within the WUI substantially increases the risk from wildfire. It is estimated that 294,016 people or 91% of the County's population currently resides within the WUI.

Residents new to Florida and WUI areas are typically not aware of the risks posed by wildfire. Wildland Urban Interface fires can be fast moving and suppression most often requires the assistance of multiple fire fighting agencies and a multitude of equipment. Even small-scale suppression operations in WUI areas can be complex and require quite a bit of time to complete. Wildfire suppression in these areas also frequently includes the challenge of home protection. The cost of suppression operations (which are borne ultimately by taxpayers) grows proportionally with their complexity.

The following table provides a partial list of the direct and indirect consequences of wildfire:

**Table 1. General Consequences of Wildfire**

<b>Infrastructure</b>	<b>Environmental</b>	<b>Human</b>	<b>Vegetative</b>	<b>Economic</b>
power outages	erosion	human evacuation	crop damage	business disruption
water/gas/communication lines	debris removal	smoke inhalation	timber damage	property loss
road closure	wildlife destruction	injury	endangered plant species	economic loss
roadway destruction	habitat loss	psychological	Increase of invasive species	cost of suppression
	endangered species	animal evacuation		
	water pollution			
	air pollution			

## **RISK ANALYSIS**

The FFS uses data generated by SouthWRAP, the Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal, to determine wildfire risk for the WUI of a given geographical area. The Portal generates a "WUI Risk Index," which rates the potential impacts of wildfires on people and their homes and is displayed in a map format. The key input, WUI, reflects housing density (houses per acre) consistent with Federal Register National standards. The location of people living in the WUI and rural areas is key information for defining potential wildfire impacts to people and homes.

The WUI Risk Index rating is derived using a Response Function modeling approach. Response functions are a method of assigning a net change in the value to a resource or asset based on susceptibility to fire at different intensity levels, such as flame length. The range of values is from -1 to -9, with -1 representing the least negative impact and -9 representing the most negative impact. For example, areas with high housing density and high flame lengths are rated -9 while areas with low housing density and low flame lengths are rated -1.

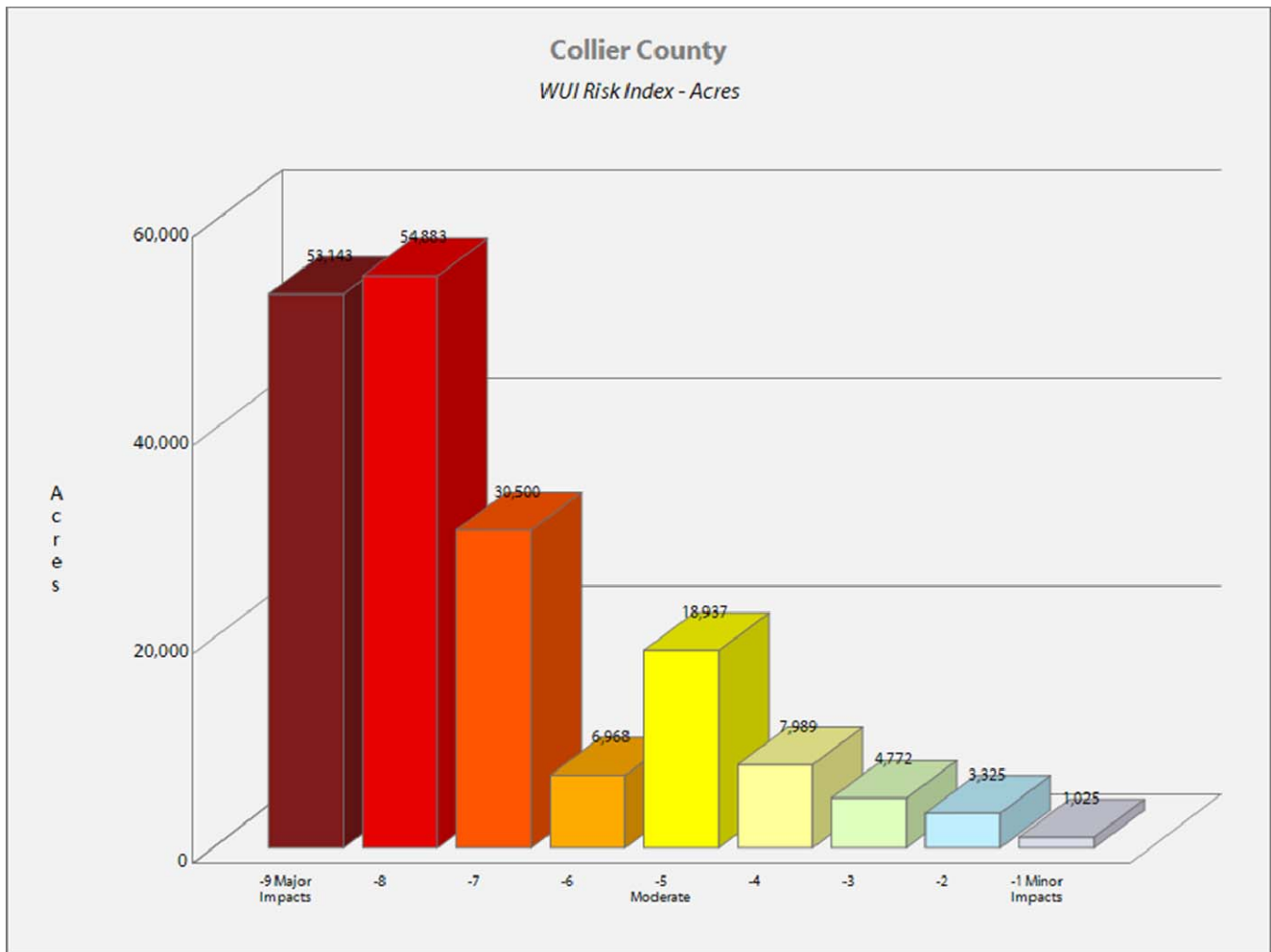
To calculate the WUI Risk Rating, the WUI housing density data was combined with Flame Length data and response functions were defined to represent potential impacts. The response functions were defined by a team of experts based on values defined by the SWRA Update Project technical team. By combining flame length with the WUI housing density data, you can determine where the greatest potential impact to homes and people is likely to occur.

More than 29% (53,143 ac.) of the WUI in Collier County is characterized by the potential for major impacts resulting from wildfire as indicated by the highest risk rating of -9 illustrated in Table 2. More than 90% of the WUI in the County exhibits a risk rating of -5 or greater, which indicates that at least moderate impacts in the event of wildfire can be expected in these areas.

**Table 2. WUI Risk Index Ratings by Acreage for Collier County, FL, September 2014**

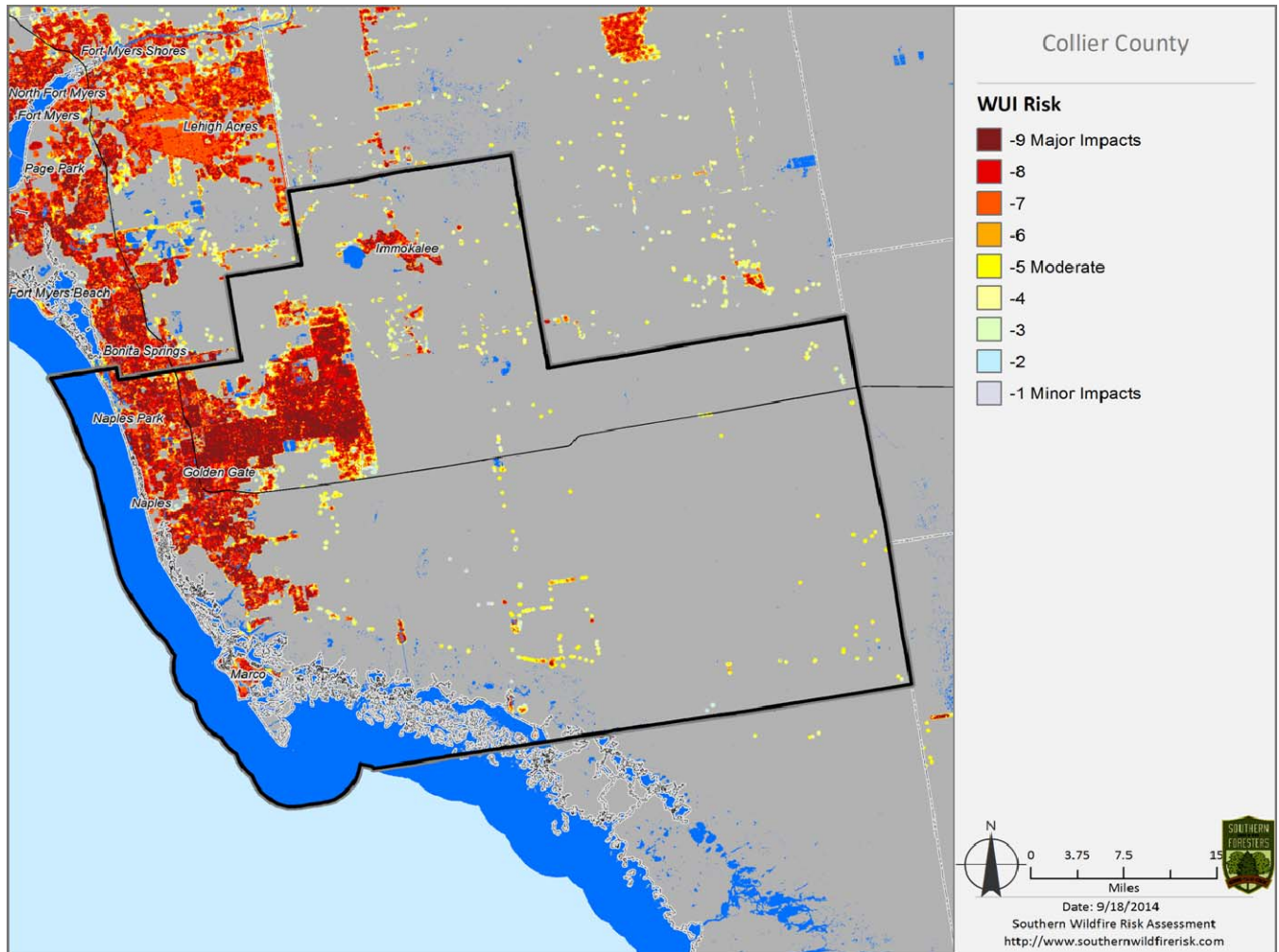
Class	Acres	Percent
-9 Major Impacts	53,143	29.3%
-8	54,883	30.2%
-7	30,500	16.8%
-6	6,968	3.8%
-5 Moderate	18,937	10.4%
-4	7,989	4.4%
-3	4,772	2.6%
-2	3,325	1.8%
-1 Minor Impacts	1,025	0.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>181,542</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Fig. 1. WUI Risk Index Ratings by Acreage for Collier County, FL, September 2014**



The highest wildfire risk areas are concentrated in and around the unincorporated communities located in northwest Collier County, including Golden Gate Estates, East Naples and Big Corkscrew Island, among others, illustrated in Fig. 2. Portions of the Cities of Naples Park, Immokalee and Marco Island also exhibit moderate to high wildfire risk.

**Fig. 2. WUI Risk Index Ratings Map for Collier County, FL, September 2014**





## SUPPRESSION COSTS

The costs of wildfire suppression are significant. As more homes are built in the WUI to keep pace with an increasing population, the need for wildfire protection increases. As a result, the costs of wildfire suppression also increase. Although suppression costs vary by incident depending on the resources utilized and the duration of suppression activities, the Table 3 below provides a per hour estimate of costs associated with a typical wildfire suppression operation:

**Table 3. 2014 Per Hour Costs of FFS Wildfire Suppression Resources**

Equipment	Hourly Rate	Personnel	Hourly Rate
Wildland Engine (Type 6)	\$ 48.00	Ranger	\$ 22.00
Dozer/Plow (Type 3)	\$ 96.00	Ranger	\$ 22.00
Fixed Wing Aircraft (Type 3)	\$ 110.00	Pilot	\$ 22.00
Helicopter (Type 2)	\$ 900.00 (+fuel)	Pilot	\$ 22.00
Hourly Total	\$ 1,154.00		\$ 88.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 1,242.00/Hr.</b>		

Even a small wildfire (ten to 20 acres) can require the resources and manpower included in Table 3 and take four to five hours to suppress. The cost estimates above do not include the cost borne by local fire services or those responding as mutual aid to the wildfire.

During 2007, Collier experienced three significant multi-day wildfires. One wildfire in the Big Cypress area required suppression response by a Type 1 Incident Management Team costing approximately \$1,000,000 per day. The total cost for suppression on this incident exceeded \$25,000,000. The two smaller wildfires utilizing Type 2 and 3 crews from out of the area cost in excess of \$250,000 to suppress.

## WILDFIRE MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Two primary wildfire mitigation strategies are utilized in Collier County:

1. Wildland fuel reduction
2. Wildfire prevention and mitigation education

### *Wildland Fuel Reduction*

The Florida Forest Service uses several treatment types for reducing wildland fuels. Prescribed fire is the preferred method as it is the most efficient and economical. However, in many areas exhibiting heavy fuel loads, prescribed fire cannot be implemented safely. In these areas, mechanical treatments, such as mowing, roller-chopping and grinding, are most effective. Mechanical treatments are typically less cost-effective than prescribed fire treatments and can be more disturbing to soils. Chemical treatments that employ the use of

herbicides to kill excess vegetation represent a third treatment type that is rarely used in mitigation operations. However, chemical treatments can be necessary in some areas, such as those with an abundance of invasive exotic plant species that are easily spread by both fire and heavy equipment.

### *Wildfire Prevention and Mitigation Education*

The Florida Forest Service frequently conducts and participates in workshops and other outreach events to educate homeowners about how they can reduce the wildfire risk to their homes and properties. Many of these efforts are focused on promoting “Firewise” principles. The Firewise program is a national program sponsored by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) that was developed with the goal of teaching people how to adapt to living in wildfire-prone areas and encouraging neighbors to work together to take action in the present to prevent future losses.

In addition to FFS efforts, Collier County has the ability to reduce wildfire risk throughout its jurisdiction by addressing wildfire-related issues in the Collier County Comprehensive plan and development codes. Items that Collier County may consider include:

In those geographic areas with a Wildfire WUI Risk Index rating of moderate or above:

- All new developments will comply with NFPA 1144 Standard for Protection of Life and Property from Wildfire 2002 Edition as adopted by reference in the Florida Fire Code or the most recent amended edition.
- All new residential structures will comply with NFPA 1144 Standard for Protection of Life and Property from Wildfire 2002 Edition as adopted by reference in the Florida Fire Code or the most recent amended edition.
- Existing structures will be retrofitted to meet these Standards through the adoption of appropriate language in the building codes. Permits for structure improvement or repair should require adherence to these Standards.
- Vacant properties should be maintained in accordance with acceptable fire prevention practices. This would include the removal of highly flammable species, such as melaleuca and a reduction in the density of other vegetative fuels. Disincentives to the maintenance of such properties should be replaced with an incentive system to facilitate the removal of high risk vegetation.
- County-owned properties should have active, on-going management plans to reduce the County’s liability for damage caused by wildfires originating on those properties.
- The County should embark on a vigorous education program to help residents know and understand the value and need for prescribed burning in high wildfire risk areas.

Reference:

Adopted by reference – Florida Fire Prevention Codes - 2002

NFPA 1144 – 2002 Edition - Approved as an American National Standard July 19, 2002 – National Fire Protection Assn.

Additionally, the County should consider as mitigation strategies:

- Implementing programs that increase public awareness of prescribed burning
- Requiring and enforcing adherence to management plans for conservation easements that address reduction in wildfire fuels.

- Encouraging WUI communities and/or individual homeowners to implement Firewise/defensible space principles on their properties

In 2004, Collier County amended the Collier County Land Development Plan to require developers completing projects in lands designated as “rural fringe” to prepare a Wildfire Prevention and Mitigation Plan. Under the guidance of the Florida Forest Service, Collier County Emergency Management Department, and any adjacent or nearby public lands agencies,

“plans shall address, at a minimum: project structural design; the use of materials and location of structures so as to reduce wildfire threat; firebreaks and buffers; water features; and, the rationale for prescribed burning on adjacent or nearby lands.” The first of these plans were submitted and approved by the FFS in 2013.

Table 4 provides data for mitigation projects completed by the Florida Forest Service in Collier County from 2005 to 2014.

Table 4. FFS Collier County Mitigation Projects, 2005-2014

Project Name	Ownership	Completion Date	Treatment Type	Acres	Miles Mowed	Structures Protected	Structures Total Value	Treatment Cost
Everglades Blvd	Private	4/14/2005	Other	20	0	45	6,750,000	\$2,238
Little League Rd	Private	7/18/2005	Mowing	1	1	48	2,400,000	\$1,195
Golden Gate	Private	7/28/2005	Mowing	15	1	15	2,250,000	\$3,878
Golden gate	Private	7/28/2005	Mowing	15	1	15	2,250,000	\$3,878
60th & Desoto	Private	9/19/2005	Rx burn	40	0	25	5,000,000	\$3,050
35th and Everglades	Private	1/9/2006	Other	120	0	47	11,750,000	\$4,479
35th N & W of Everglades	Private	1/18/2006	Other	25	0	16	2,400,000	\$5,925
Marjorie Street	County	2/22/2006	Other	16	1	220	22,000,000	\$1,972
Lake Trafford	Private	2/22/2006	Rx burn	15	0	397	49,300,000	\$4,018
12th & Everglades	Private	9/21/2006	Other	25	0	25	5,000,000	\$5,989
Little League Road	Private	10/11/2006	Mowing	2	1	24	3,000,000	\$1,000
Habitat	Private	10/12/2006	Mowing	2	1	42	5,250,000	\$1,277
Railhead Scrub	County	9/6/2007	Mowing	2	1	21	21,000,000	\$2,888
Farm Workers Village	Other	4/24/2008	Other	6	0	85	8,500,000	\$10,203
Picayune Strand	State	1/29/2009	Mowing	10	0	0	0	\$15,377
40th St. NE	Private	12/6/2010	Mowing	40	1	21	\$3,150,000.00	\$10,053.00
Golden Gate Project 3	Private	9/8/2011	Mowing	4	0	19	\$2,606,500.00	\$11,578.21
Golden Gate Corridor	Private	12/22/2011	Mowing	18.2	0	100	\$12,500,000.00	\$4,477.80
Everglades Blvd - Westside	Private	4/12/2012	Mowing	1.5	0	5	\$475,000.00	\$3,839.64
Everglades Blvd/Westside	Private	8/15/2012	Mowing	2.5	0	17	\$1,994,000.00	\$5,705.24
Wild Eye	State	8/20/2012	Rxburn	3442	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
Everglades Blvd. (Westside)	Private	11/29/2012	Mowing	10	0	11	\$2,673,000.00	\$4,414.91
Project 4_Spring2013	Private	2/22/2013	Mowing	48	0	70	\$4,900,000.00	\$2,416.04
Off Everglades Blvd	Private	3/4/2013	Mowing	1	0	1	\$232,000.00	\$1,275.41
Picayune	State	3/6/2013	Mowing	2	0	0	\$0.00	\$3,337.58
Picayune	State	7/10/2013	Mowing	2	0	0	\$0.00	\$968.27
Off Everglades Blvd	Private	7/15/2013	Mowing	18	0	18	\$2,504,000.00	\$6,791.95
Desoto Blvd-off 6th Ave NE	Private	10/28/2013	Mowing	11	0	15	\$2,712,000.00	\$8,746.06
Lee Williams	Private	3/6/2014	Rx burn	61	0	9	\$592,136.00	\$8,620.09
			<b>Total</b>	<b>3975.2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1311</b>	<b>\$181,188,636</b>	<b>\$139,591</b>

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## Attachment 1

### Source: National Climate Data Center - Storm Events Database

Event Types: **Wildfire**

Collier county contains the following zones:

'Coastal Collier County', 'Inland Collier County'

14 events were reported between 10/01/1990 and 10/31/2014 (8797 days)

**Summary Info:**

Number of County/Zone areas affected:	3
Number of Days with Event:	14
Number of Days with Event and Death:	0
Number of Days with Event and Death or Injury:	1
Number of Days with Event and Property Damage:	8
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage:	0
Number of Event Types reported:	1

**Column Definitions:**

'Mag': Magnitude, 'Dth': Deaths, 'Inj': Injuries, 'PrD': Property Damage, 'CrD': Crop Damage

<u>Location</u>	<u>IMPACT</u>	<u>St.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>T.Z.</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Mag</u>	<u>Dth</u>	<u>Inj</u>	<u>PrD</u>	<u>CrD</u>
<b>Totals:</b>								0	3	1.702M	0.00K

<a href="#">GOLDEN GATE</a>	A wildfire, most likely set by <b>an arsonist</b> and fanned by 30 mph southerly winds, burned 5000 acres near Golden Gate Estates, east of Naples. Three firefighters were injured. A permanent residence, two mobile homes, 35 vehicles, 8 boats, two motor homes as well as several outbuildings and pieces of lawn equipment were destroyed. An estimated four thousand people were evacuated and a section of Interstate 75 was closed for up to 7 hours..	FL	03/14/1999	11:12	EST	Wildfire	0	3	350.00K	0.00K
<a href="#">GOLDEN GATE</a>	A <b>suspicious wildfire</b> consumed 2000 acres of brush, caused the evacuation of 50 Golden Gate residences and destroyed a shed.	FL	04/15/1999	14:00	EST	Wildfire	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
<a href="#">NAPLES</a>	A lightning-initiated wildfire burned 2400 acres of sawgrass in eastern Collier County, north of Port of the Island	FL	06/11/1999	08:00	EST	Wildfire	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<a href="#">GOLDEN GATE</a>	A wildfire <b>initiated by arson</b> , burned 15,600 acres causing intermittent closing of schools and roads, and the evacuation of some residences. Four homes, three mobile homes and two semi-tractor trailer trucks were destroyed along with several small hunting camps. The total cost of the fire, including firefighting, was around \$1 million.	FL	04/09/2000	12:00	EST	Wildfire	0	0	200.00K	0.00K
<a href="#">GOLDEN GATE</a>	A 13000 acre wildfire in the Big Cypress Preserve caused thick smoke to drift across I-75, closing the interstate for about 12 hours.	FL	05/19/2001	12:00	EST	Wildfire	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<a href="#">INLAND COLLIER (ZONE)</a>	Lightning from thunderstorms on May 4th caused several wildfires in the Big Cypress National Preserve in Interior Collier County. No homes have been threatened, although I-75 has had to be closed on several occasions due to dense smoke.	FL	05/04/2007	16:00	EST-5	Wildfire	0	0	0.00K	0.00K



<a href="#">INLAND COLLIER (ZONE)</a>	Lightning on May 7th sparked a wildfire in the Picayune Strand State Forest about 12 miles east of Naples. On May 8th, the fire damaged 3 homes in the Golden Gate Estates area and threatened 33 others. The fire consumed 18,029 acres and occurred during extreme drought conditions during the winter and spring of 2007.	FL	05/07/2007	15:00	EST- 5	Wildfire	0	0	75.00K	0.00K
<a href="#">INLAND COLLIER COUNTY (ZONE)</a>	Lightning from thunderstorms on May 4th caused several wildfires in the Big Cypress National Preserve in Interior Collier County. No homes were threatened, although I-75 had to be closed on several occasions due to dense smoke. A total of 63,599 acres were burned by the wildfires which lasted over a month. The fires occurred during a period of extreme drought which occurred in the spring of 2007.	FL	06/01/2007	00:00	EST- 5	Wildfire	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<a href="#">INLAND COLLIER (ZONE)</a>	A wildfire ignited in Golden Gate Estates and quickly spread up to 800 acres in just a few hours. The fire destroyed 3 homes, 10 out buildings, and 30 vehicles including boats and an RV. The fire also damaged an additional 7 homes, and produced power outages to about 4,000 customers. The fire was brought under control during the early evening of the 31st.	FL	05/29/2008	13:00	EST- 5	Wildfire	0	0	850.00K	0.00K

<p><a href="#">INLAND COLLIER COUNTY (ZONE)</a></p>	<p>Lightning sparked a wildfire in the East Hinson Marsh area of Big Cypress National Preserve on April 22. The fire started one mile north of I-75 (Alligator Alley) and east of SR 29. Very dry conditions caused by the drought across the region, along with seasonably strong east winds, caused the wildfire to spread rapidly. The fire eventually spread across both sides of I-75 causing almost nightly road closures due to the thick smoke and stable nighttime conditions. SR 29 was also periodically closed due to thick smoke. As of the end of the month, the fire had burned 30,005 acres and was 85% contained. No structures were damaged due to the remote location of the fire.</p>	<p>FL</p>	<p>04/22/2009</p>	<p>20:07</p>	<p>EST- 5</p>	<p>Wildfire</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0.00K</p>	<p>0.00K</p>
<p><a href="#">INLAND COLLIER COUNTY (ZONE)</a></p>	<p>The wildfire in the East Hinson Marsh area of Big Cypress National Preserve which began on April 22 was fully contained as of May 9th. A total of 30,005 acres was burned. No damage to property was noted as the fire burned over wooded areas, however the proximity of the fire to I-75 (Alligator Alley) and SR 29 caused numerous periods of road closures, especially during the late night and early morning hours due to very thick smoke.</p>	<p>FL</p>	<p>05/01/2009</p>	<p>00:00</p>	<p>EST- 5</p>	<p>Wildfire</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0.00K</p>	<p>0.00K</p>
<p><a href="#">INLAND COLLIER COUNTY (ZONE)</a></p>	<p>A brush fire burned 125 acres in the East Naples area about 4 miles north of the intersection of Tamiami Trail and Collier Boulevard. The fire spread north to the Sabal Palm Road and Brandy Lane areas. A Jeep was destroyed along with an abandoned trailer.</p>	<p>FL</p>	<p>05/08/2009</p>	<p>12:00</p>	<p>EST- 5</p>	<p>Wildfire</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>65.00K</p>	<p>0.00K</p>

<a href="#">INLAND COLLIER COUNTY (ZONE)</a>	<p>A wildfire sparked by lightning burned over 3,000 acres in Golden Gate Estates. One trailer home was destroyed and two vehicles were charred. Several homes were threatened, but firefighters were able to keep the fire from affecting nearby neighborhoods. About 80% of the fire was contained by the end of April, with the fire completely contained in mid-May.</p>	FL	04/26/2011	13:00	EST-5	Wildfire	0	0	80.00K	0.00K
<a href="#">INLAND COLLIER COUNTY (ZONE)</a>	<p>A wildfire sparked by lightning on April 26th burned 3,226 acres in Golden Gate Estates. One trailer home was destroyed and two vehicles were charred. Several homes were threatened, but firefighters were able to keep the fire from affecting nearby neighborhoods.</p>	FL	05/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Wildfire	0	0	80.00K	0.00K
<p><b>Totals:</b></p>							0	3	1.702M	0.00K

# **Severe Storms & Tornadoes**

## **Appendix 2 to Annex A**

## Severe Storms & Tornadoes

This chart applies to those communities indicated by an “X” in section 2.7

PROBABILITY	VULNERABILITY	WARNING TIME	EXTENT	RECOVERY TIME
<b>Highly Likely</b> Likely Possible Unlikely	Catastrophic Critical Limited <b>Negligible</b>	<b>Minimal &lt;6 hours</b> 6 – 12 hours 12 – 24 hours 24 + hours	<b>Catastrophic</b> Critical Limited Negligible	>6 Months >1 ≤ 6 Mos >1 wk ≤1 Mo. <b>&lt;1 week</b>

**GENERAL:** For the purposes of this analysis, we are not addressing tropical cyclonic events. Severe Storms can produce tornadoes, hail 0.75 inches or more in diameter, or damaging winds of 50 knots (58 mph) or more. Thunderstorms can occur everywhere throughout the county and cities. Structural wind damage may imply the occurrence of a severe thunderstorm. An approaching thunderstorm may contain winds of 35 to 49 knots (40 to 57 mph), or hail 1/2 inch or larger but less than 3/4 inch in diameter. A tornado is a violently rotating column of air and often, but not always, visible as a funnel cloud. The vortex, to be classified as a tornado, must be in contact with the ground and the cloud base. 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 are **lightning, hail, damaging winds, and tornadoes**. Attachment 1 to this appendix provides a history of severe weather events (containing lightning, hail, damaging winds, and tornadoes) impacting Collier County. It should be noted that severe weather can strike anywhere in the County. Also, the history affirms that lightning is our number one weather killer (four deaths) that should have been easily avoided since two deaths occurred while doing outside construction work and two deaths resulted from seeking shelter under a tree while at a picnic.

Tornadoes can strike anywhere in Collier County. . Although an EF-5 (on the Fujita Scale) tornado is the worst case one, Collier County has never had a tornado rated greater than an EF-2. Tornado impacts in Collier have resulted in some deaths and injuries. They are defined as a violently rotating column of air extending from a thunderstorm to the ground. Tornadoes develop as an outgrowth of thunderstorms. Large, strong, and long-lasting tornadoes are spawned by supercells. Once a thunderstorm has formed, given the right ingredients, a tornado can develop. Tornadoes occasionally accompany tropical storms and hurricanes that move over land. Tornadoes are most common to the right and ahead of the path of the storm center as it comes ashore (NOAA). The most violent tornadoes are capable of tremendous destruction with wind speeds of 250 mph or more. Damage paths can be in excess of one mile wide and 50 miles long (NOAA). Tornadoes are defined in terms of the Fujita Scale, which ranks tornadoes on the basis of wind speed and damage potential and separates them into six categories (see scale before). Fortunately, tornadoes that form in Florida and specifically in Collier County are normally not greater than EF2s as indicated below in the Summary of Tornadoes in affecting Collier County.

**Severe storms and tornadoes can occur equally throughout the county with the following consequences.**

**Consequences:**

- Power outages
- Infrastructure damages (road/culvert washout  
Water/gas/communication lines breaks, etc.)
- Erosion
- Drought

- Residential fires
- Animal evacuation, sheltering, disposal, etc.
- Fresh water flooding
- Evacuations (day/night)
- Wildfires
- Crop damage
- Economic loss/business disruption
- Property loss
- Economic loss
- Debris
- Road congestion

EF SCALE	
EF Rating	3 Second Gust (mph)
0	65-85
1	86-110
2	111-135
3	136-165
4	166-200
5	Over 200

\*\*\* IMPORTANT NOTE ABOUT EF SCALE WINDS: The EF 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 the 28 indicators listed below. These estimates vary with height and exposure. Important: The 3 second gust is not the same wind as in standard surface observations. Standard measurements are taken by weather stations in open exposures, using a directly measured, "one minute mile" speed.

**A. Hazards Analysis**

1. The HAZUS-MH modeling tool does not provide any analytical information regarding the severe storm events. Although the impact areas are random, one must recognize the hazards associated with them, e.g., winds, lightning, hail, etc., and account for them. Attachment 1 shows what the National Climatic Data Center has on record for Collier County for elements of severe storms (damaging winds, lightning, hail, tornadoes).
2. Attachment 2, furnished by the National Weather Service Office in Miami, provides the detailed tornado history for Collier County dating back to 1950. One should note that although Collier County has only experienced a total of 62 tornadoes since 1950, this figure reflects those events that were reported to the National Weather Service Office. In 1950 there were only 15, 800 residents in the county and most lived in the Naples, Marco and Everglades City areas. So, this represents a lot of landmass of Collier County not observed. All that said, most of the reported tornadoes were relatively weak (EF0) and short-lived. Additionally, again, Collier has never experienced a tornado greater than EF2.
3. The Attachment 3 image depicts the recorded tracks of some of Collier’s tornadoes. From the image, one should note that most of the tornadoes were reported around populated areas. Again, that is not because tornadoes are attracted to people; but that people are needed to report the occurrence in order for it to

make the historical record.

4. Attachment 4 shows the great impact lightning has upon Collier County and demonstrates why this weather phenomenon continues to be our greatest weather-killer.

## B. Overall Summary of Vulnerability

The most vulnerable structures to severe storm and tornado winds in the county are older mobile homes built prior in the 1960s and 1970s. The most vulnerable site built homes to wind are the ones built prior to 2003, when a new statewide building code went into effect to protect windows of a structure.

## C. Anticipated Impact & Losses

Based on the characteristics of the specific severe storm event, impact and losses can be gleaned from the other hazards analyzed in this document. Historical Record for all storm events reported, other than tropical systems, since 1950. See Attachment 1 to this Appendix for the severe storm history. Overall, our property losses haven't been that great over time, but there have been several deaths associated with severe weather Attachment 2 shows that we can count on approximately one short-lived, weak tornado a year, which can occur at any time of day. According to a HAZUS report addressing wind impacts, the following building and economic losses could be expected by return period. Infrastructure impacts from wind are not expected due the nature of these facilities.

### Scenario Results

#### Number of Residential Buildings Damaged

<i>Return Period</i>	<i>Minor</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Severe Destruction</i>	<i>Total</i>
10	1,555	200	3	1,759
20	9,997	2,132	56	12,190
50	24,367	12,588	2,378	40,118
100	34,888	26,048	7,185	69,684
200	26,884	34,629	20,245	89,778
500	10,736	29,463	37,934	98,340
1000	5,574	19,405	40,172	99,101

#### Number of Buildings Damaged

<i>Return Period</i>	<i>Minor</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Severe Destruction</i>	<i>Total</i>
10	1,725	221	5	1,951
20	10,910	2,418	83	13,417
50	26,131	14,061	3,058	44,062
100	37,147	28,997	9,215	77,003
200	28,416	37,764	24,331	98,767
500	11,294	31,568	44,480	108,116
1000	5,868	20,745	47,379	109,011

#### Economic Loss (x 1000)

<i>Return Period</i>	<i>Property Damage (Capital Stock) Losses</i>		<i>Business Interruption (Income) Losses</i>
	<i>Residential</i>	<i>Total</i>	
10	45,968	48,483	4,907
20	234,551	263,163	45,477
50	1,075,758	1,319,360	276,854
100	2,769,742	3,719,794	886,271
200	6,150,020	8,054,260	1,667,801

Appendix 2 to Annex A

500	11,967,175	15,829,038	2,947,780
1000	15,774,254	20,993,712	3,676,009
Annualized	119,635	154,942	30,133

**D. Some Potential Mitigation Initiatives**

- Public acquisition and distribution of the NOAA Weather Radios are the best mitigation efforts for these hazards since we have a history of deaths associated with these.
- Public education and information programs – this initiative goes hand-and-hand with the distribution and promotion of the NOAA Weather Radios.
- Same retrofit/construction measures taken to protect your home and property from wind effects of Tropical Cyclones
- “FEMA Safe Rooms” for personal/family protection.
- Emergency warning dissemination mechanisms
- Emergency power generation

**E. Assessing Vulnerability - Potential Future Risk**

According to the State Hazard Mitigation Plan the thunderstorm capital of the state is in the area of Felda in Hendry County which is only 20 miles as the crow flies from the Collier/Hendry County line. Therefore the probability is very high for thunderstorms to develop particularly in the summer time. The risk of thunderstorms and tornado damage will increase as more and more people move to the area and more and more structures are built. The future vulnerability of buildings throughout the county and cities should be less over time due to older houses being replaced by new houses that will be elevated higher and constructed to withstand higher wind speeds that are now required by the most recent building code improvements. New mobile homes wind speed standards are now equal to site built homes. These building code improvements have already been observed to reduce damage during the 2004 hurricane season. Infrastructure impacts from wind are not expected due the nature of these facilities.



# Attachment 1 Storm Events Database

Search Results for Collier County, Florida

Event Types: **Lightning, Strong Wind, Thunderstorm Wind, Tornado**

**Collier county contains the following zones:  
'Coastal Collier County', 'Inland Collier County'**

166 events were reported between 10/01/1950 and 12/31/2014 (23468 days)

**Summary Info:**

Number of County/Zone areas affected:	1
Number of Days with Event:	137
Number of Days with Event and Death:	4
Number of Days with Event and Death or Injury:	15
Number of Days with Event and Property Damage:	71
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage:	0
Number of Event Types reported:	3

**Column Definitions:**

'Mag': Magnitude, 'Dth': Deaths, 'Inj': Injuries, 'PrD': Property Damage, 'CrD': Crop Damage

**Wind Magnitude Definitions:**

Measured Gust:'MG', Estimated Gust:'EG', Measured Sustained:'MS', Estimated Sustained:'ES'

<b>Totals:</b>								6	45	9.707M	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	05/05/1957	15:47	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	63 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/30/1960	14:15	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	10/14/1964	14:15	CST	Tornado		0	0	0.25K	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	08/22/1965	16:15	CST	Tornado		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/21/1966	17:34	CST	Tornado		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER	FL	12/11/1967	15:45	CST	Thunderstorm	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

	CO.					Wind					
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	12/11/1967	15:45	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	11/09/1968	16:00	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
COLLIER CO. People killed were in Hendry County	COLLIER CO.	FL	11/09/1968	16:00	CST	Tornado	F2	2	17	25.00K	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	11/11/1968	12:30	CST	Tornado	F2	0	3	250.00K	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	12/10/1969	12:09	CST	Tornado		0	0	2.50K	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	05/30/1973	13:40	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	02/06/1975	20:00	CST	Tornado	F0	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	04/06/1976	03:30	CST	Tornado	F0	0	0	2.50K	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/28/1976	16:30	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	2.50K	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	07/19/1976	15:45	CST	Tornado	F0	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	07/11/1977	18:00	CST	Tornado	F0	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	07/12/1977	15:00	CST	Tornado	F0	0	0	2.50K	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	07/12/1978	12:50	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	02/17/1980	05:00	CST	Tornado	F0	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	04/07/1980	16:30	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	56 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	08/27/1981	16:08	CST	Tornado	F0	0	0	2.50K	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	04/11/1982	01:30	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	70 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	09/26/1982	01:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	09/26/1982	01:10	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	250.00K	0.00K

COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	09/26/1982	01:26	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	03/17/1983	06:15	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	250.00K	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	03/17/1983	06:49	CST	Tornado	F2	0	0	2.500M	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/08/1983	06:45	CST	Tornado	F0	0	0	2.50K	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	07/06/1983	16:00	CST	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.03K	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	09/03/1984	13:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	07/23/1985	09:35	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	08/05/1986	14:10	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	56 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	05/15/1987	15:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/18/1989	17:38	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	07/03/1989	16:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	07/12/1989	15:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	05/15/1990	15:30	CST	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/06/1990	15:30	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/29/1990	13:25	CST	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	07/02/1990	13:30	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/28/1991	16:55	CST	Tornado	F0	0	0	2.50K	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/29/1991	14:50	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	61 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COLLIER CO. In a Tiki Hut	COLLIER CO.	FL	07/27/1991	12:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	4	0.00K	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	07/30/1991	10:15	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	08/12/1991	17:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	07/11/1992	15:30	PST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	08/06/1992	12:20	PST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Naples	COLLIER CO.	FL	02/22/1993	20:10	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
N Naples	COLLIER CO.	FL	03/13/1993	03:15	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
North Naples	COLLIER CO.	FL	04/05/1993	02:00	EST	Tornado	F0	0	0	50.00K	0.00K
Everglades City	COLLIER CO.	FL	04/05/1993	03:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
Immokalee	COLLIER CO.	FL	05/29/1993	15:36	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	50.00K	0.00K
Naples	COLLIER CO.	FL	08/03/1993	14:55	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	70 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Marco Islands	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/27/1994	16:23	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Naples	COLLIER CO.	FL	07/08/1994	14:30	EST	Tornado	F0	0	0	500.00K	0.00K
SE Naples	COLLIER CO.	FL	07/17/1994	15:40	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
Pelican Bay	COLLIER CO.	FL	01/14/1995	04:35	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
East Naples	COLLIER CO.	FL	02/04/1995	08:15	EST	Tornado		0	0	300.00K	0.00K
SW Collier	COLLIER CO.	FL	02/04/1995	08:30	EST	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Naples	COLLIER CO.	FL	02/20/1995	13:10	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts.	0	0	100.00K	0.00K
Pelican Bay	COLLIER CO.	FL	03/18/1995	04:35	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
N Naples	COLLIER CO.	FL	04/06/1995	11:05	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	20.00K	0.00K
Naples	COLLIER CO.	FL	10/04/1995	18:10	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Naples	COLLIER CO.	FL	12/19/1995	12:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

IMMOKALEE	COLLIER CO.	FL	05/31/1996	18:10	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts.	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
(APF)NAPLES MUNI ARP	COLLIER CO.	FL	07/30/1996	15:45	EST	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
EAST NAPLES	COLLIER CO.	FL	08/04/1996	13:30	EST	Lightning		0	0	40.00K	0.00K
NAPLES PARK Outside picnicking & sheltering under a tree	COLLIER CO.	FL	08/17/1996	15:30	EST	Lightning		2	6	0.00K	0.00K
PELICAN MARSH	COLLIER CO.	FL	04/14/1997	14:05	EST	Tornado	F0	0	0	200.00K	0.00K
NAPLES	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/21/1997	19:30	EST	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NAPLES In garage	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/24/1997	15:00	EST	Lightning		0	1	0.00K	0.00K
NAPLES Parasailing	COLLIER CO.	FL	07/05/1997	13:15	EST	Lightning		0	2	0.00K	0.00K
EAST NAPLES	COLLIER CO.	FL	07/09/1997	17:10	EST	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOODLAND	COLLIER CO.	FL	02/06/1998	19:56	EST	Tornado	F1	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MARCO	COLLIER CO.	FL	02/06/1998	19:59	EST	Tornado	F0	0	0	50.00K	0.00K
NAPLES	COLLIER CO.	FL	03/09/1998	03:10	EST	Tornado	F1	0	1	800.00K	0.00K
IMMOKALEE	COLLIER CO.	FL	03/09/1998	03:50	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	65 kts.	0	0	100.00K	0.00K
IMMOKALEE	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/19/1998	20:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NAPLES	COLLIER CO.	FL	08/16/1998	13:30	EST	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NAPLES	COLLIER CO.	FL	08/16/1998	13:40	EST	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
EAST NAPLES	COLLIER CO.	FL	09/15/1998	11:20	EST	Tornado	F0	0	0	250.00K	0.00K
EVERGLADES CITY	COLLIER CO.	FL	11/04/1998	23:20	EST	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MARCO	COLLIER CO.	FL	01/03/1999	01:29	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	70 kts.	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
NAPLES	COLLIER	FL	04/17/1999	11:40	EST	Thunderstorm	60	0	3	25.00K	0.00K

Roofers working	CO.					Wind	kts.				
NAPLES	COLLIER CO.	FL	04/28/1999	11:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NAPLES	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/22/1999	14:00	EST	Lightning		0	0	50.00K	0.00K
GOLDEN GATE	COLLIER CO.	FL	07/19/1999	16:56	EST	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NORTH NAPLES	COLLIER CO.	FL	07/19/1999	18:00	EST	Lightning		0	0	20.00K	0.00K
GOLDEN GATE	COLLIER CO.	FL	07/22/1999	14:50	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	65 kts.	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
NAPLES	COLLIER CO.	FL	09/20/1999	16:20	EST	Tornado	F1	0	0	20.00K	0.00K
NAPLES	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/16/2001	16:45	EST	Tornado	F0	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
NAPLES PARK	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/18/2001	18:30	EST	Lightning		0	0	2.00K	0.00K
VANDERBILT BEACH	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/26/2001	14:20	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	70 kts. E	0	0	50.00K	0.00K
NAPLES	COLLIER CO.	FL	07/17/2002	14:55	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. E	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NAPLES	COLLIER CO.	FL	02/22/2003	20:50	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NAPLES MUNI ARPT	COLLIER CO.	FL	03/27/2003	14:20	EST	Tornado	F1	0	0	50.00K	0.00K
OCHOPEE	COLLIER CO.	FL	03/27/2003	15:00	EST	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
IMMOKALEE Working outside in field	COLLIER CO.	FL	04/28/2003	13:30	EST	Lightning		1	2	0.00K	0.00K
VANDERBILT BEACH	COLLIER CO.	FL	07/04/2003	16:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	65 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
OCHOPEE	COLLIER CO.	FL	07/15/2003	17:59	EST	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NAPLES In a pumphouse	COLLIER CO.	FL	08/05/2003	14:00	EST	Lightning		0	1	5.00K	0.00K
MONROE STATION	COLLIER CO.	FL	10/29/2003	01:20	EST	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDEN GATE	COLLIER	FL	04/12/2004	05:45	EST	Tornado	F1	0	0	100.00K	0.00K

	CO.											
GOLDEN GATE	COLLIER CO.	FL	04/12/2004	06:02	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K	
IMMOKALEE	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/04/2004	14:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	54 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	
NORTH NAPLES	COLLIER CO.	FL	07/10/2004	17:00	EST	Tornado	F0	0	0	5.00K	0.00K	
MARCO	COLLIER CO.	FL	08/13/2004	01:48	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	
EAST NAPLES	COLLIER CO.	FL	09/19/2004	15:15	EST	Tornado	F1	0	0	75.00K	0.00K	
EAST NAPLES	COLLIER CO.	FL	09/19/2004	15:20	EST	Tornado	F0	0	0	10.00K	0.00K	
EVERGLADES CITY	COLLIER CO.	FL	04/07/2005	22:32	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K	
GOLDEN GATE	COLLIER CO.	FL	07/16/2005	14:45	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K	
(APF)NAPLES MUNI ARP	COLLIER CO.	FL	09/27/2005	16:27	EST	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	
COPELAND	COLLIER CO.	FL	10/24/2005	01:30	EST	Tornado	F1	0	0	40.00K	0.00K	
LELYLAND Condo fire	COLLIER CO.	FL	08/07/2006	12:45	EST	Lightning		0	1	500.00K	0.00K	
EAST NAPLES	COLLIER CO.	FL	08/09/2006	17:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	70 kts. EG	0	0	50.00K	0.00K	
GOLDEN GATE At <b>PUBLIC SCHOOL</b> , outside, holding umbrella	COLLIER CO.	FL	08/15/2006	14:00	EST	Lightning		0	1	0.00K	0.00K	
NAPLES	COLLIER CO.	FL	08/19/2006	14:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	
JEROME	COLLIER CO.	FL	05/05/2007	17:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	56 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K	
IMMOKALEE	COLLIER CO.	FL	05/06/2007	18:35	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	61 kts.	0	0	10.00K	0.00K	

							EG				
(APF)NAPLES MUNI ARP	COLLIER CO.	FL	05/14/2007	15:25	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDEN GATE	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/08/2007	14:16	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	61 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
EAST NAPLES	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/25/2007	18:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	56 kts. EG	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
NORTH NAPLES	COLLIER CO.	FL	07/27/2007	18:55	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	40.00K	0.00K
(APF)NAPLES MUNI ARP	COLLIER CO.	FL	09/17/2007	16:58	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	54 kts. MG	0	0	20.00K	0.00K
JEROME	COLLIER CO.	FL	09/22/2007	19:00	EST-5	Tornado	EF0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NORTH NAPLES	COLLIER CO.	FL	12/21/2007	08:10	EST-5	Tornado	EF0	0	0	15.00K	0.00K
EVERGLADES CITY	COLLIER CO.	FL	02/12/2008	21:45	EST-5	Tornado	EF0	0	0	444.59K	0.00K
COLLIER CITY	COLLIER CO.	FL	09/17/2008	20:00	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	75.00K	0.00K
SUNNILAND	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/07/2009	10:55	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CORKSCREW Outside working	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/23/2009	12:50	EST-5	Lightning		0	2	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDEN GATE	COLLIER CO.	FL	04/26/2010	06:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
NAPLES PARK	COLLIER CO.	FL	04/26/2010	06:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NAPLES	COLLIER CO.	FL	07/14/2010	14:15	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	10.00K	0.00K
NAPLES PARK	COLLIER CO.	FL	09/26/2010	14:30	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	1.00K	0.00K
IMMOKALEE	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/15/2011	18:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDEN GATE	COLLIER	FL	06/15/2011	18:35	EST-	Thunderstorm	51	0	0	0.00K	0.00K



	CO.				5	Wind	kts. MG				
GOLDEN GATE	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/15/2011	18:40	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
(APF)NAPLES MUNI ARP	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/15/2011	18:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
EAST NAPLES	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/15/2011	18:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDEN GATE	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/15/2011	18:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	75 kts. MG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/15/2011	19:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	38.00K	0.00K
MARCO IS ARPT	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/15/2011	19:04	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	51 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MARCO	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/15/2011	19:10	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDEN GATE	COLLIER CO.	FL	09/23/2011	16:50	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	0.60K	0.00K
(APF)NAPLES MUNI ARP	COLLIER CO.	FL	04/06/2012	08:43	EST-5	Tornado	EF0	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
(APF)NAPLES MUNI ARP	COLLIER CO.	FL	04/06/2012	08:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
EAST NAPLES	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/23/2012	14:35	EST-5	Tornado	EF0	0	0	35.00K	0.00K
NAPLES PARK Hit by tree limb	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/23/2012	15:00	EST-5	Tornado	EF0	0	1	0.00K	0.00K
GOODLAND	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/24/2012	10:10	EST-5	Tornado	EF0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDEN GATE	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/24/2012	11:00	EST-5	Tornado	EF0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CORKSCREW	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/24/2012	11:25	EST-5	Tornado	EF0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
IMMOKALEE	COLLIER CO.	FL	05/24/2013	17:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

							EG				
<b>CORKSCREW Constructions worker on scaffolding</b>	<b>COLLIER CO.</b>	<b>FL</b>	<b>06/26/2013</b>	<b>12:35</b>	<b>EST-5</b>	<b>Lightning</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00K</b>	<b>0.00K</b>
MARCO	COLLIER CO.	FL	07/09/2013	14:00	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MARCO	COLLIER CO.	FL	08/18/2013	16:30	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	09/02/2013	12:10	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	2.000M	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	09/06/2013	19:30	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	2.00K	0.00K
COLLIER CO.	COLLIER CO.	FL	09/07/2013	15:45	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	30.00K	0.00K
EAST NAPLES	COLLIER CO.	FL	03/06/2014	13:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
IMMOKALEE	COLLIER CO.	FL	03/06/2014	13:29	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MONROE STATION	COLLIER CO.	FL	03/06/2014	14:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CORKSCREW	COLLIER CO.	FL	03/29/2014	16:40	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDEN GATE	COLLIER CO.	FL	04/17/2014	14:55	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDEN GATE	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/15/2014	15:35	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
EAST NAPLES	COLLIER CO.	FL	07/15/2014	10:20	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
<b>Totals:</b>								<b>6</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>9.707M</b>	<b>0.00K</b>

\*\*\*\*\*

**Summary Info: for HAIL Events**

36 events were reported between 10/01/1990 and 10/31/2014 (8797 days)

Number of County/Zone areas affected:	1
Number of Days with Event:	28

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:	0
Number of Event Types reported:	1

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
<b>Totals:</b>								0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FMY W Naples	COLLIER CO.	FL	07/05/1995	15:15	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NORTH NAPLES	COLLIER CO.	FL	07/03/1997	16:25	EST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
IMMOKALEE	COLLIER CO.	FL	07/17/1997	18:35	EST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOODLAND	COLLIER CO.	FL	02/06/1998	20:00	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MONROE STATION	COLLIER CO.	FL	05/20/1999	17:40	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDEN GATE	COLLIER CO.	FL	05/21/1999	13:44	EST	Hail	1.25 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MONROE STATION	COLLIER CO.	FL	05/21/1999	15:00	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NAPLES	COLLIER CO.	FL	07/27/2000	17:07	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NAPLES	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/16/2001	17:18	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
EVERGLADES CITY	COLLIER CO.	FL	07/29/2003	18:00	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NAPLES	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/20/2006	16:45	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NAPLES	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/30/2006	17:15	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NAPLES	COLLIER CO.	FL	07/25/2006	17:51	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COPELAND	COLLIER CO.	FL	05/05/2007	16:52	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NAPLES PARK	COLLIER CO.	FL	05/14/2007	15:20	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDEN GATE	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/08/2007	14:16	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDEN GATE	COLLIER CO.	FL	07/18/2007	16:40	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDEN GATE	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/25/2008	14:45	EST-5	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MILES CITY	COLLIER CO.	FL	08/05/2008	16:00	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MARCO IS ARPT	COLLIER CO.	FL	08/19/2008	02:51	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
IMMOKALEE	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/12/2009	16:45	EST-5	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
IMMOKALEE	COLLIER CO.	FL	07/15/2009	17:00	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NAPLES PARK	COLLIER CO.	FL	03/10/2011	09:32	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NAPLES PARK	COLLIER CO.	FL	03/10/2011	09:45	EST-5	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

ROYAL PALM	COLLIER CO.	FL	04/30/2011	14:50	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MARCO IS ARPT	COLLIER CO.	FL	04/30/2011	15:30	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDEN GATE	COLLIER CO.	FL	04/06/2012	08:50	EST-5	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDEN GATE	COLLIER CO.	FL	04/06/2012	08:52	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDEN GATE	COLLIER CO.	FL	04/06/2012	08:53	EST-5	Hail	1.50 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDEN GATE	COLLIER CO.	FL	04/06/2012	09:00	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JEROME	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/15/2012	18:35	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NAPLES	COLLIER CO.	FL	08/03/2012	16:00	EST-5	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NORTH NAPLES	COLLIER CO.	FL	08/09/2012	16:45	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NORTH NAPLES	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/26/2014	17:44	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NORTH NAPLES	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/26/2014	17:55	EST-5	Hail	1.50 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NORTH NAPLES	COLLIER CO.	FL	06/26/2014	18:08	EST-5	Hail	1.25 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<b>Totals:</b>								0	0	0.00K	0.00K

## Attachment 2 TORNADO STATISTICS FOR COLLIER COUNTY FLORIDA 1950-2014

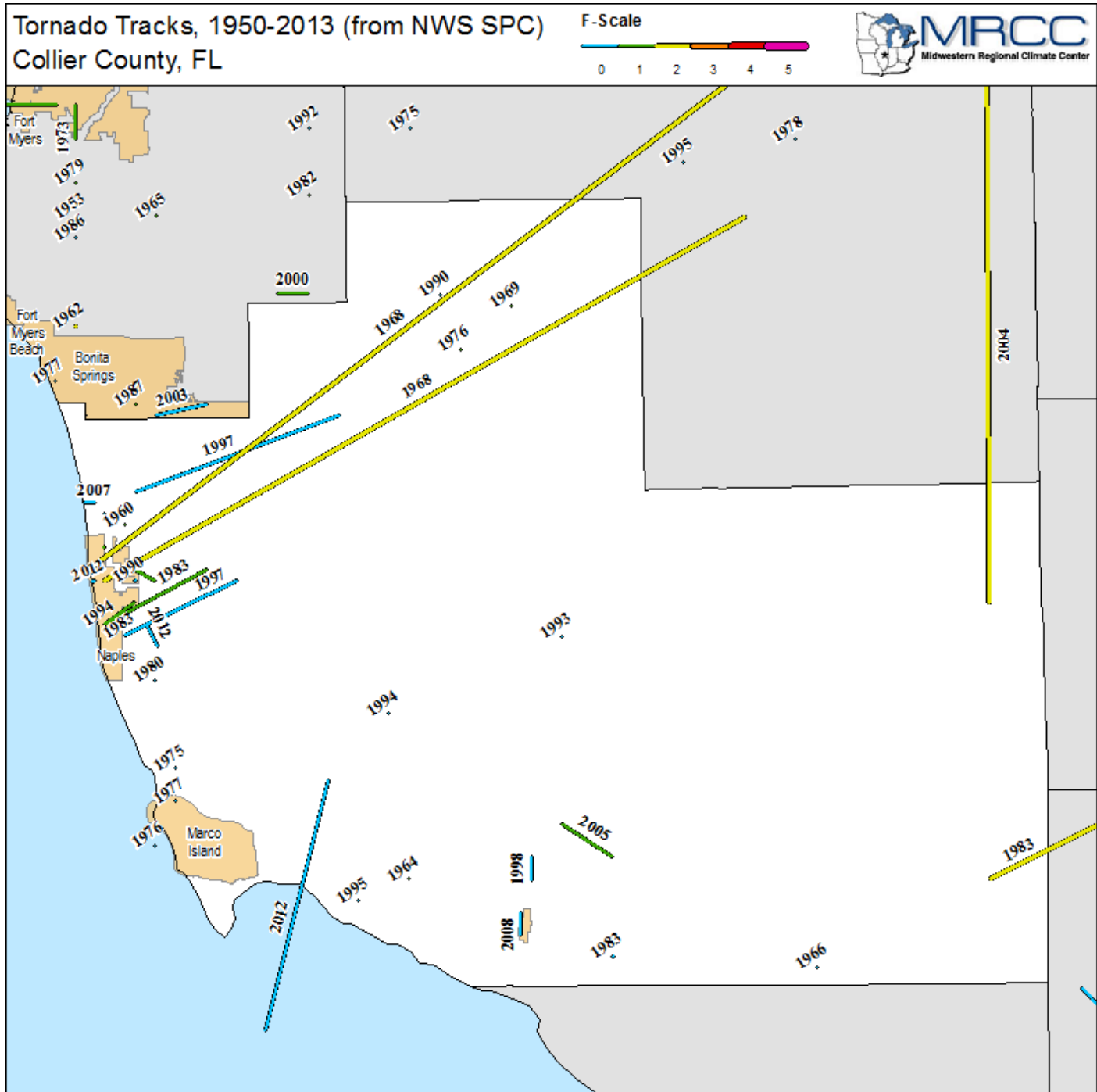
**(El Nino Years)**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Day</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Death</u>	<u>Injury</u>	<u>Damage F#</u>	<u>EF Scale</u>	
1960	Jun	29	1515	0	0	\$0.030M	1	
1964	Oct	14	1515	0	0	*	0	Isbell
1965	Aug	22	1715	0	0	0	0	
1966	Jun	21	1834	0	0	0	0	
1968	Nov	09	1700	2	17	\$0.050M	2	(deaths occurred in Clewiston)
1968	Nov	09	1700	0	0	\$0.030M	1	W.S.
1968	Nov	11	1330	0	3	\$0.300M	2	
1969	Dec	10	1309	0	0	\$0.003M	0	
1975	Feb	06	2100	0	0	\$0.025M	0	
1976	Apr	06	0530	0	3	\$0.003M	0	W.S.
1976	Jun	28	1730	0	0	\$0.003M	1	
1976	Jul	19	1645	0	0	\$0.030M	0	
1977	Jul	11	1600	0	0	\$0.025M	0	W.S.
1977	Jul	12	1600	0	0	\$0.003M	0	W.S.
1980	Feb	17	0600	0	0	\$0.025M	0	
1981	Aug	27	1708	0	0	\$0.003M	0	
1982	Sep	26	0210	0	0	\$0.300M	0	
1990	May	15	1630	0	0	0	0	
1990	Jun	29	1425	0	0	0	0	
1991	Jun	28	1755	0	0	\$0.002M	0	W.S.
1993	Apr	05	0200	0	0	\$0.025M	0	
1993	Jun	06	1415	0	0	*	0	
1993	Jun	06	1420	0	0	*	0	
1994	Mar	02	1323	0	2	\$0.030M	0	
1994	Jul	08	1430	0	0	\$0.200M	0	W.S.
1995	Feb	04	0815	0	0	\$0.300M	1	
1995	Feb	04	0830	0	0	0	0	W.S.
1996	Jul	30	1545	0	0	0	0	
1996	Oct	07	0115	0	0	\$0.025M	1	Josephine
1997	Apr	14	1405	0	0	\$0.200M	0	W.S. NOTE: 1997-8 were major El Nino events, strongest on record)
1997	Jun	21	1930	0	0	0	0	
1997	Jul	09	1710	0	0	*	0	
1998	Feb	06	1956	0	0	\$0.150M	1	
1998	Feb	06	1905	0	0	\$0.050M	0	
1998	Mar	09	0310	0	1	\$0.800M	1	
1998	Aug	16	1340	0	0	0	0	
1998	Sep	15	1120	0	0	\$0.250M	0	
1998	Nov	04	2320	0	0	0	0	Mitch
1999	Jul	19	1656	0	0	0	0	
1999	Sep	20	1620	0	0	\$0.020M	1	T.S. Harvey
2001	Jun	16	1645	0	0	0	0	
2003	Mar	27	1420	0	0	\$0.050	1	
2003	Mar	27	1500	0	0	0	0	
2004	Apr	12	0545	0	0	\$100K	1	
2004	Jul	10	1700	0	0	\$5K	0	

Appendix 2 to Annex A



### Attachment 3 Tornado Tracks in Collier (1950-2013, although we had no tornadoes in 2014)



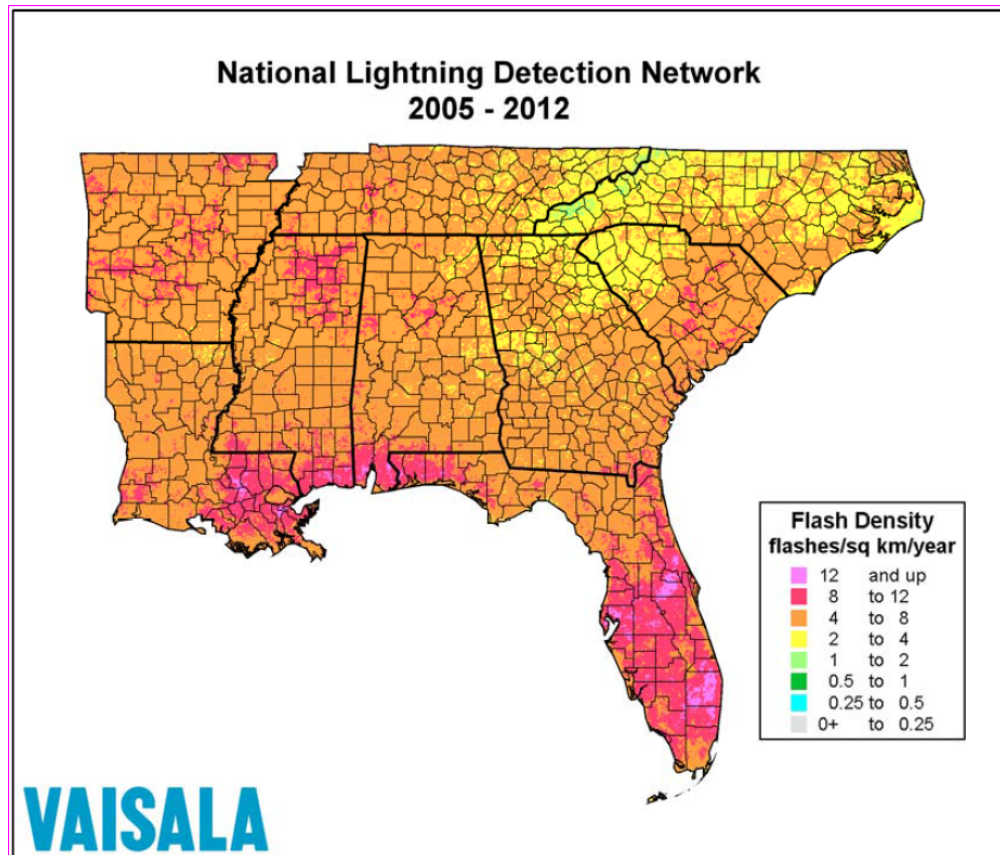
## Attachment 4 Lightning Extent



Media Backgrounder

### Southeast U.S. Lightning Data from National Lightning Detection Network Lightning frequency

The following map shows cloud-to-ground flash density for eight years in the southeast states. There is a great deal of detail to be found within this map at 2-kilometer (1.24 mile) resolution. The highest average lightning frequency is in peninsular Florida, and along the Gulf of Mexico coast from Pensacola to the west around New Orleans. The highest density exceeds 12 flashes per square kilometer per year in some of these areas. Less frequent lightning is shown to the northeast, especially over the higher terrain of the Appalachian Mountains in South and North Carolina. Here thunderstorms develop more often on the slopes than over the highest elevations, as seen around the world on higher terrain in humid environments. Most of the lightning occurs in this area during June, July, and August, and between late morning and early evening hours.





### Lightning fatalities

For the entire U.S., 34 people were killed by lightning per year from 2003 to 2012, for a total of 345 during these ten recent years. The number of flashes and fatalities are shown

by state in the following table. An average of ten times as many people are injured sufficiently to require medical attention as the number of fatalities. It is apparent that Florida has the largest number of flashes and fatalities. More details on area-weighted flash densities and population-weighted fatality rates are at [www.lightningsafety.noaa.gov](http://www.lightningsafety.noaa.gov).

State	Flashes in 2012	Average Flashes 1997 to 2012	Fatalities 2003-2012	Fatality Rank 2003-2012
Alabama	744,752	821,365	11	7
Arkansas	627,880	799,034	6	20
Florida	901,381	1,383,228	52	1
Georgia	585,944	797,159	17	5
Louisiana	899,598	909,274	9	12
Mississippi	736,152	866,997	8	16
North Carolina	465,387	528,092	18	4
South Carolina	358,664	447,014	10	11
Tennessee	514,979	588,187	7	19

### Lightning insurance claims

According to the Insurance Information Institute and State Farm Insurance, 186,000 insurance claims were paid for lightning losses in the U.S. in 2011, at an average of \$5112 per claim for a total of about one billion dollars from this source alone – see [www.vaisala.com/nldn30](http://www.vaisala.com/nldn30). There are substantial additional impacts of lightning in a very wide variety of avoidance and mitigation expenses.

### Lightning safety

Safety from lightning involves being inside a large substantial building or a fully-enclosed metal-topped vehicle in the presence of lightning. In the U.S., 99% of lightning deaths in recent years occurred outside of these two safe locations. A simple rule to use for reaching these safe places is “When thunder roars, go indoors.” A substantial expansion on this lightning safety information is located on [www.lightningsafety.noaa.gov](http://www.lightningsafety.noaa.gov).

## ANNEX B

### Maps

#### Collier County Maps

Current Land Use: <http://www.colliergov.net/index.aspx?page=359>

Future Land Use: <http://www.colliergov.net/index.aspx?page=776>

Naples Current Land Use – 1

Naples Future Land Use – 2

Everglades City (EGC) Future Land Use Map Index - 3  
(EGC Maps 1 through 12 follows)

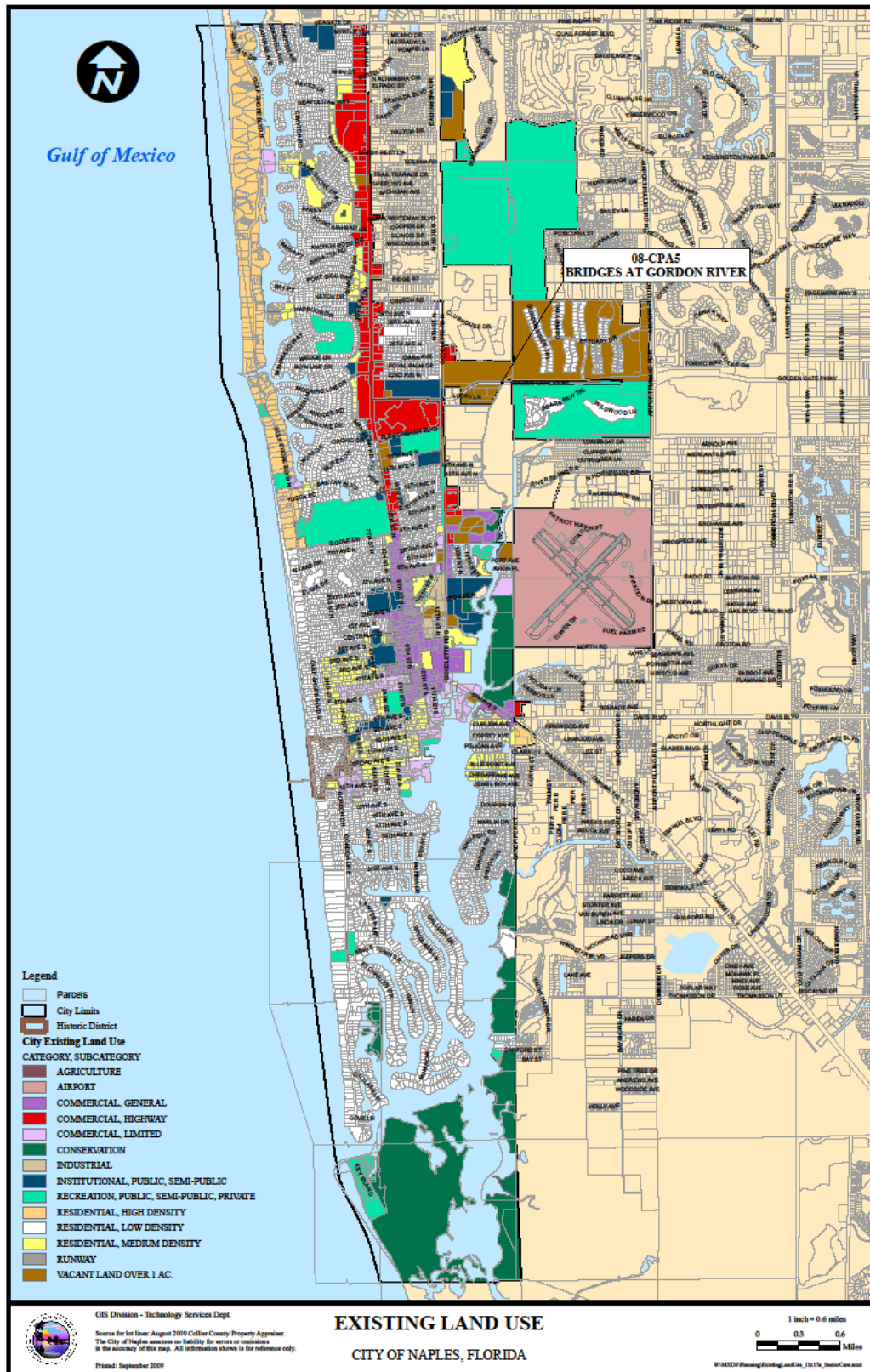
Everglades City Land Use Map – 3a

Marco Island Current Land Use - 4

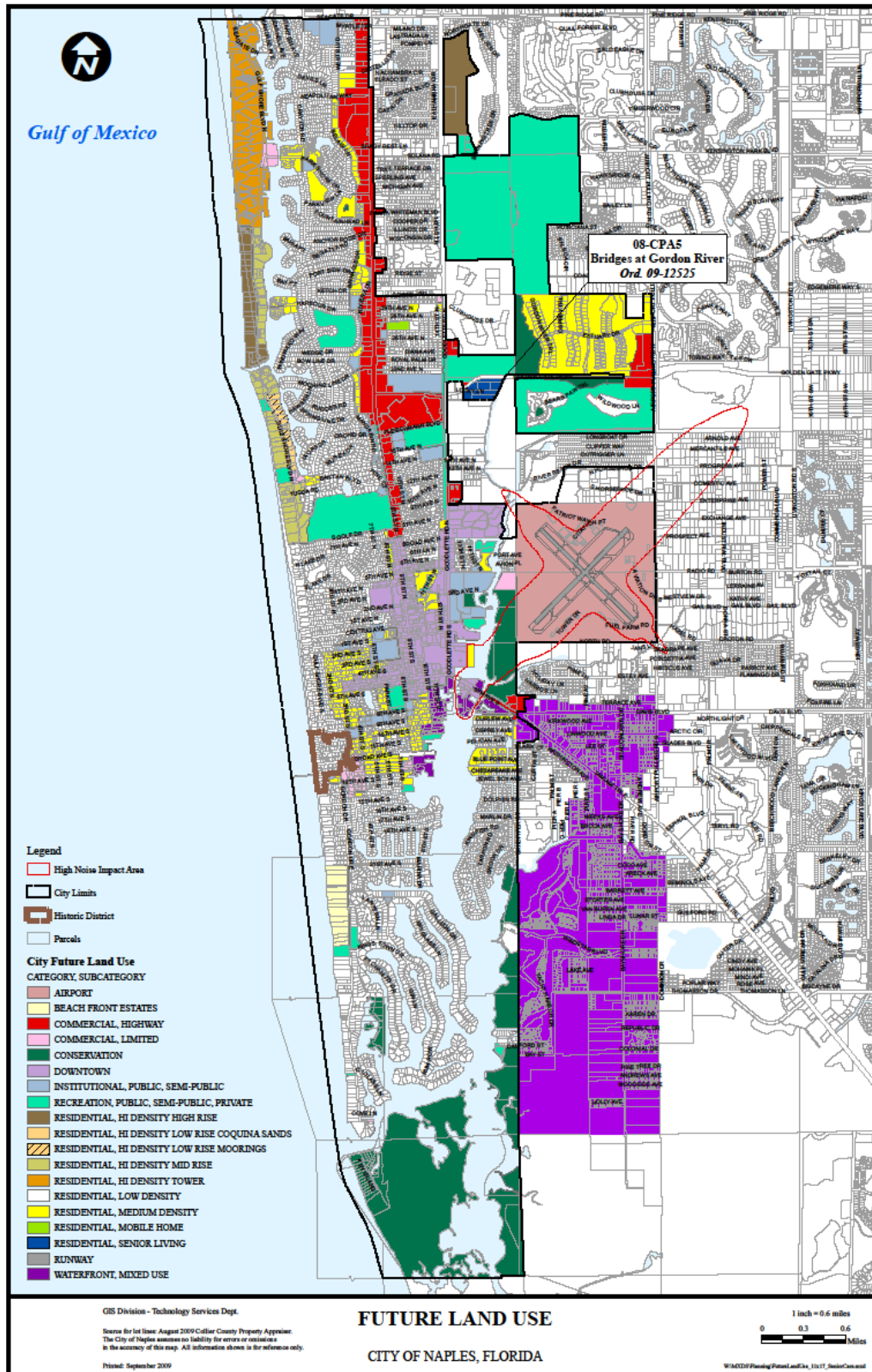
Marco Island Future Land Use – 5

Historical Structures Map - 6

# Naples Current Land Use - 1



# Naples Future Land Use - 2

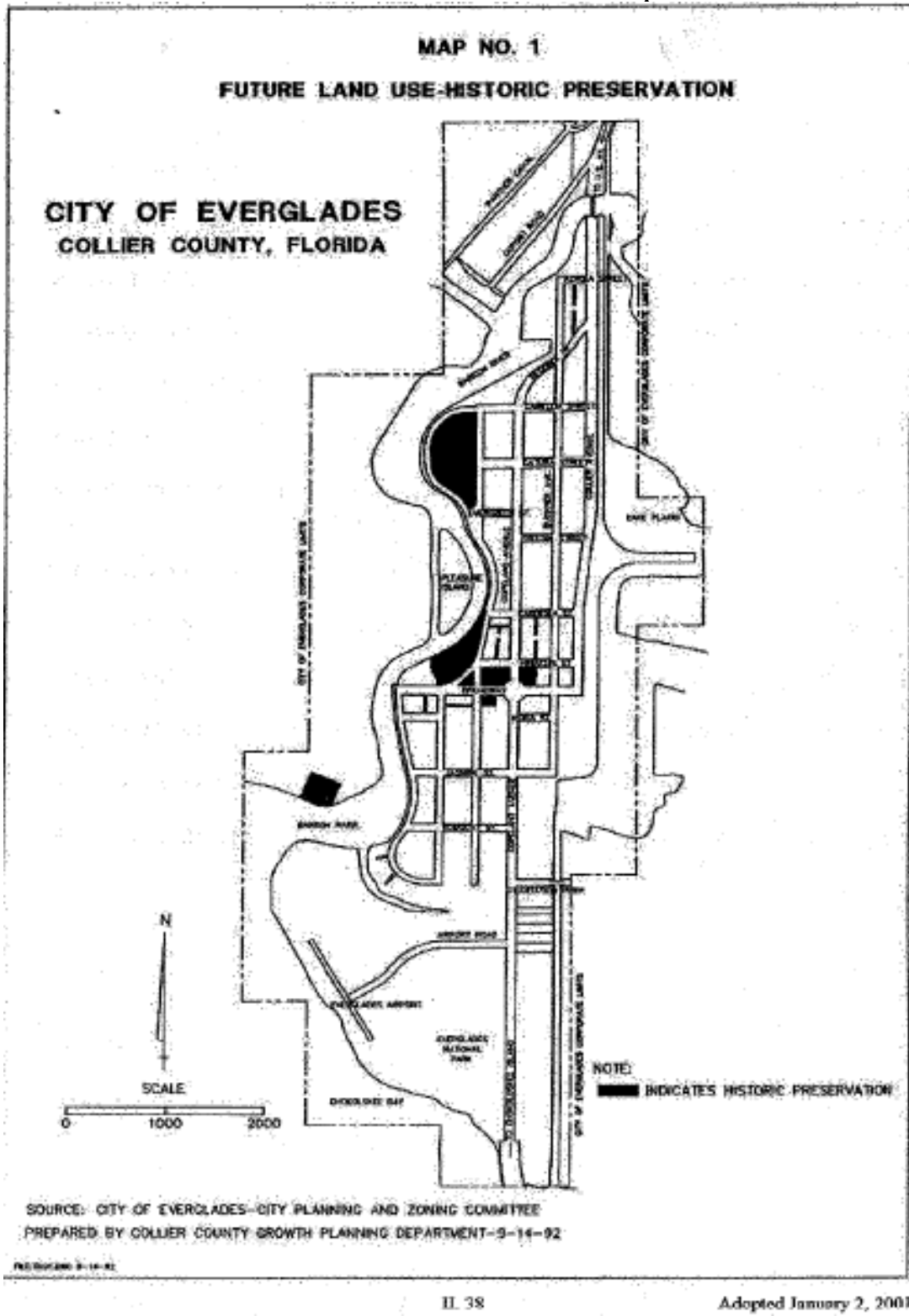


## Everglades City (EGC) Future Land Use – 3

### MAPS

Map No. 1	Future Land Use – Historic Preservation	ELU1.DWG 9-14-92
Map No. 2	Future Land Use – Single Family	ELU2.DWG 9-14-92
Map No. 3	Future Land Use – Multi-Family	ELU3.DWG 9-14-92
Map No. 4	Future Land Use – Residential Tourist	ELU4.DWG 9-14-92
Map No. 4A	Future Land Use – Residential Tourist	ELU4A.DWG 9-14-92
Map No. 5	Future Land Use – Mobile Home Rental Park	ELU5.DWG 9-14-92
Map No. 6	Future Land Use – Travel Trailer Recreational Park (Now Recreational Vehicle/Mobile Home Park)	ELU6.DWG 9-16-92
Map No. 7	Future Land Use – Village Commercial	ELU7.DWG 9-14-92
Map No. 8	Future Land Use – Condensed Commercial	ELU8.DWG 9-14-92
Map No. 9	Future Land Use – Commercial Fishing	ELU9.DWG 9-14-92
Map No. 10	Future Land Use – Mandatory Preservation	ELU10.DWG 9-14-92
Map No. 11	Future Land Use – Big Cypress Acquisition	ELU11.DWG 9-14-92
Map No. 12	Coastal Management: Existing Water Dependent and Water Related Land Uses	ELU12.DWG 9-29-92

# Future Land Use – EGC Map 1



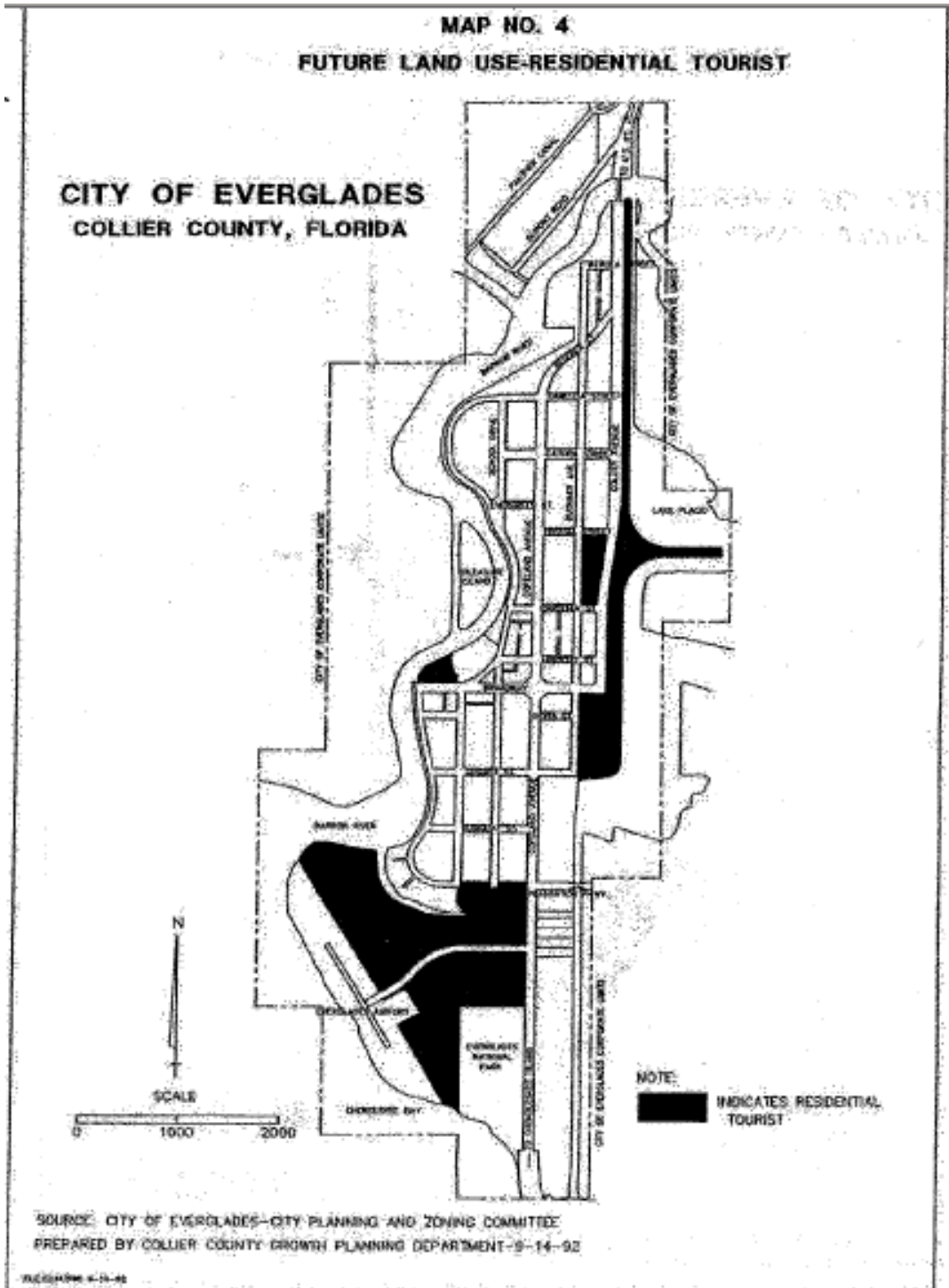




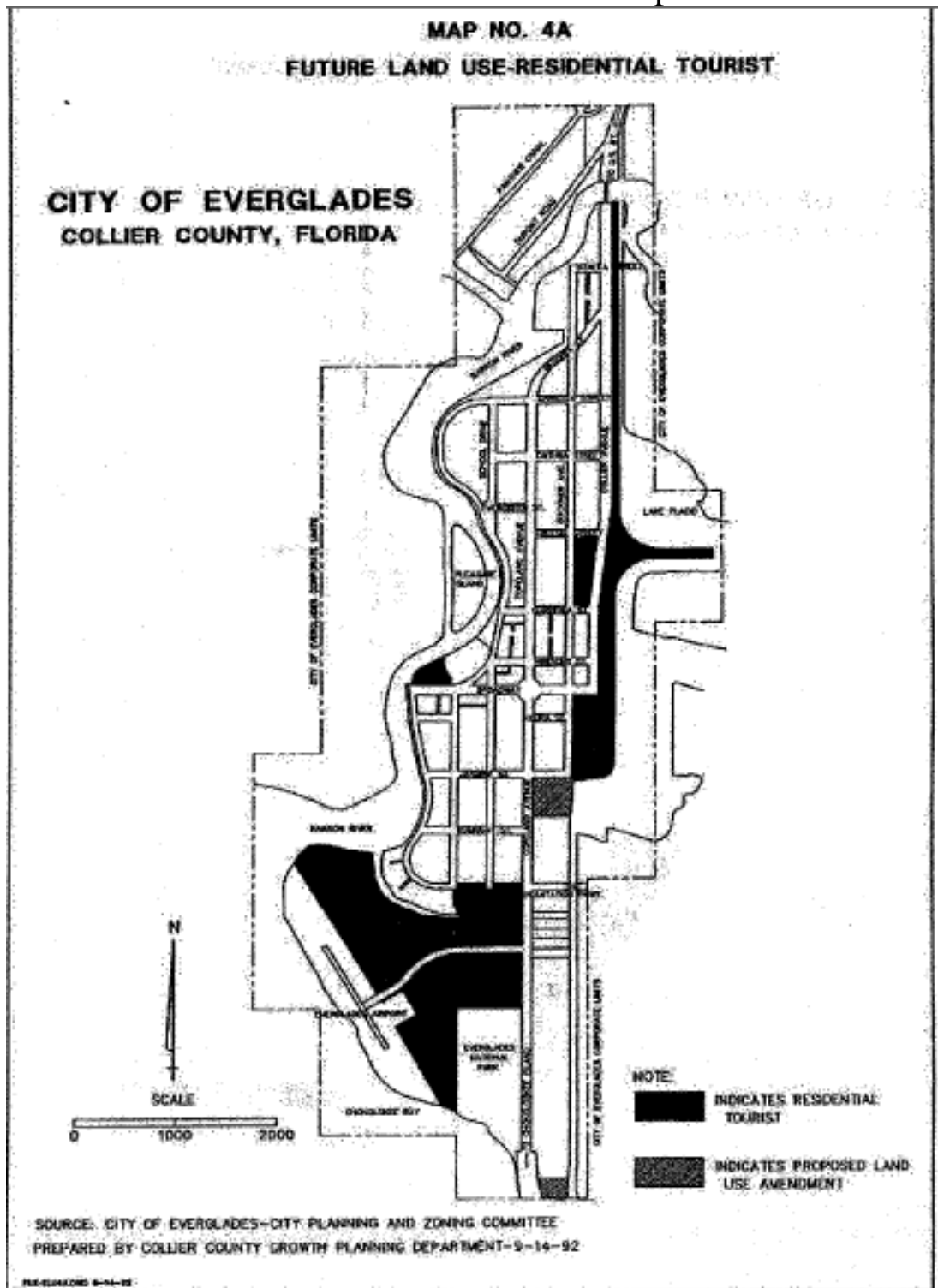




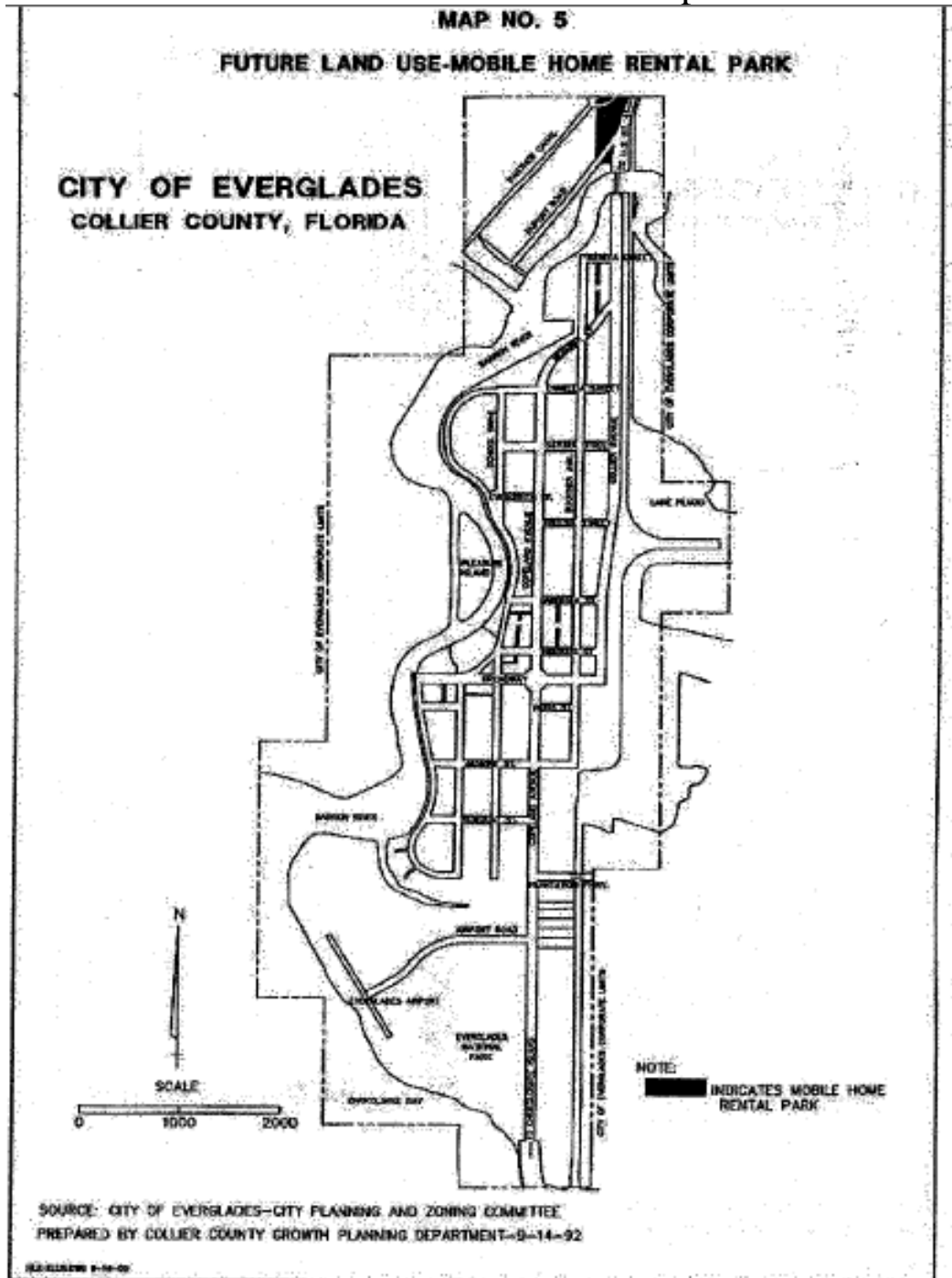
# Future Land Use – EGC Map 4



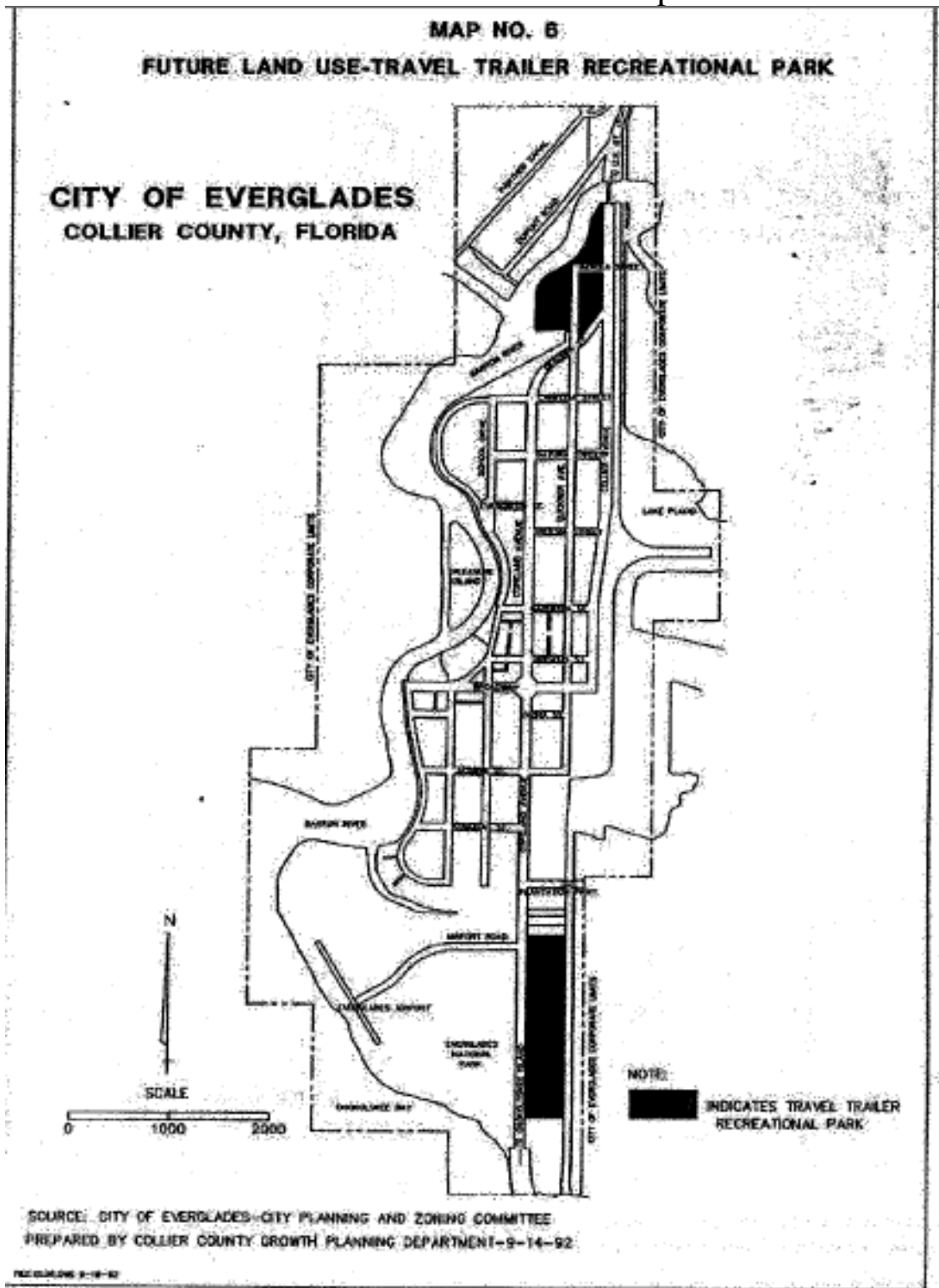
### Future Land Use – EGC Map 4a



### Future Land Use – EGC Map 5

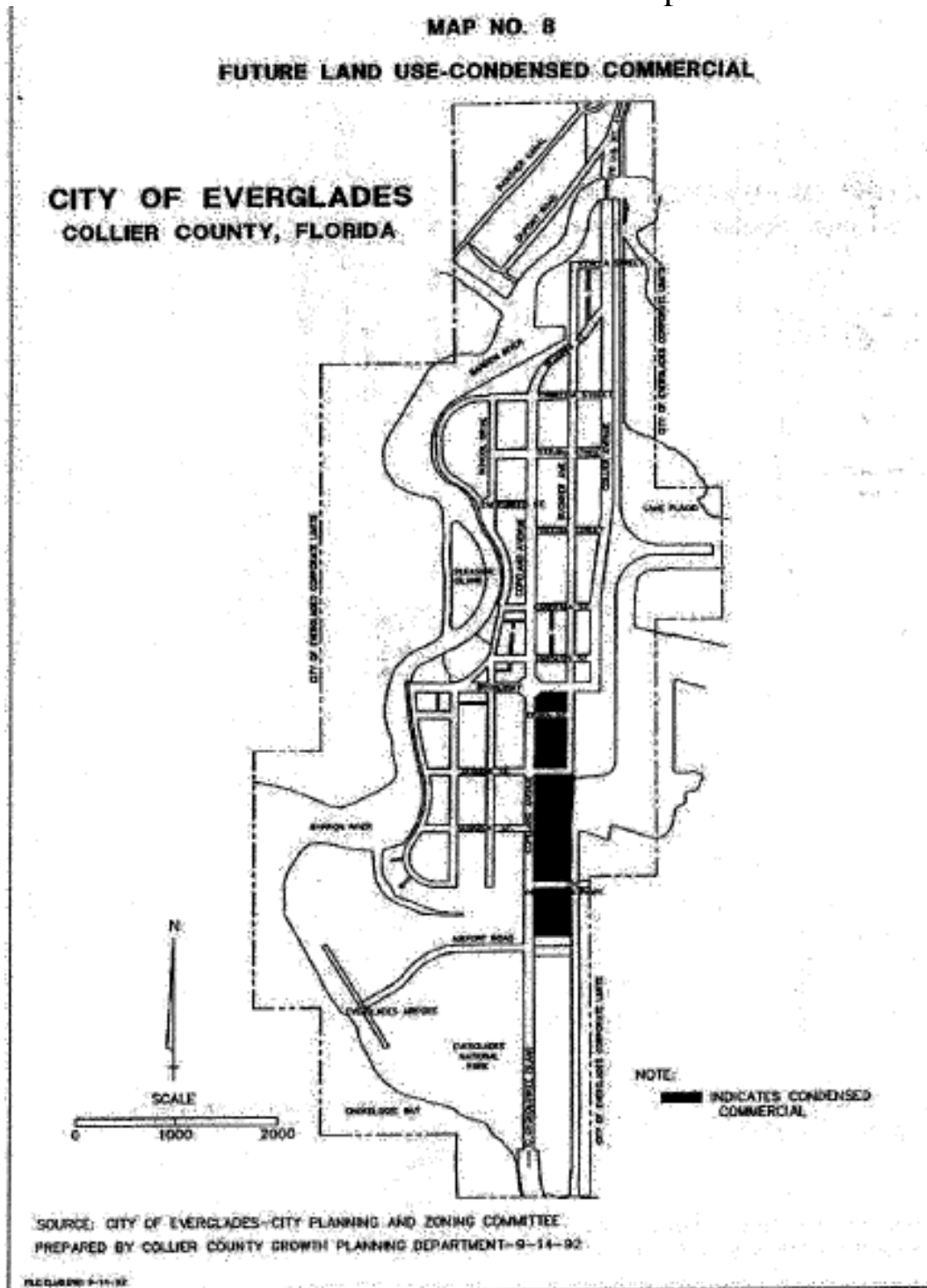


### Future Land Use – EGC Map 6

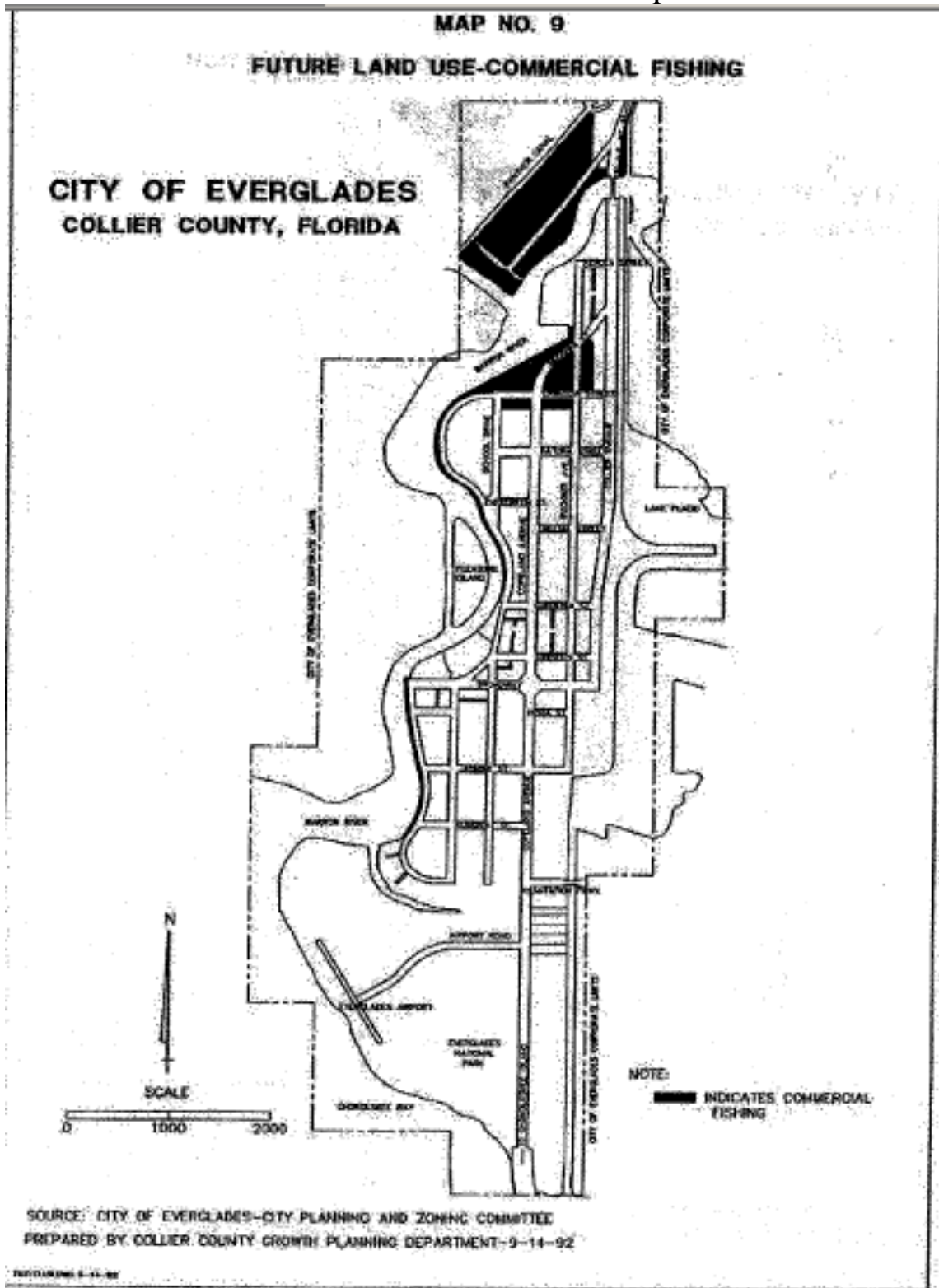




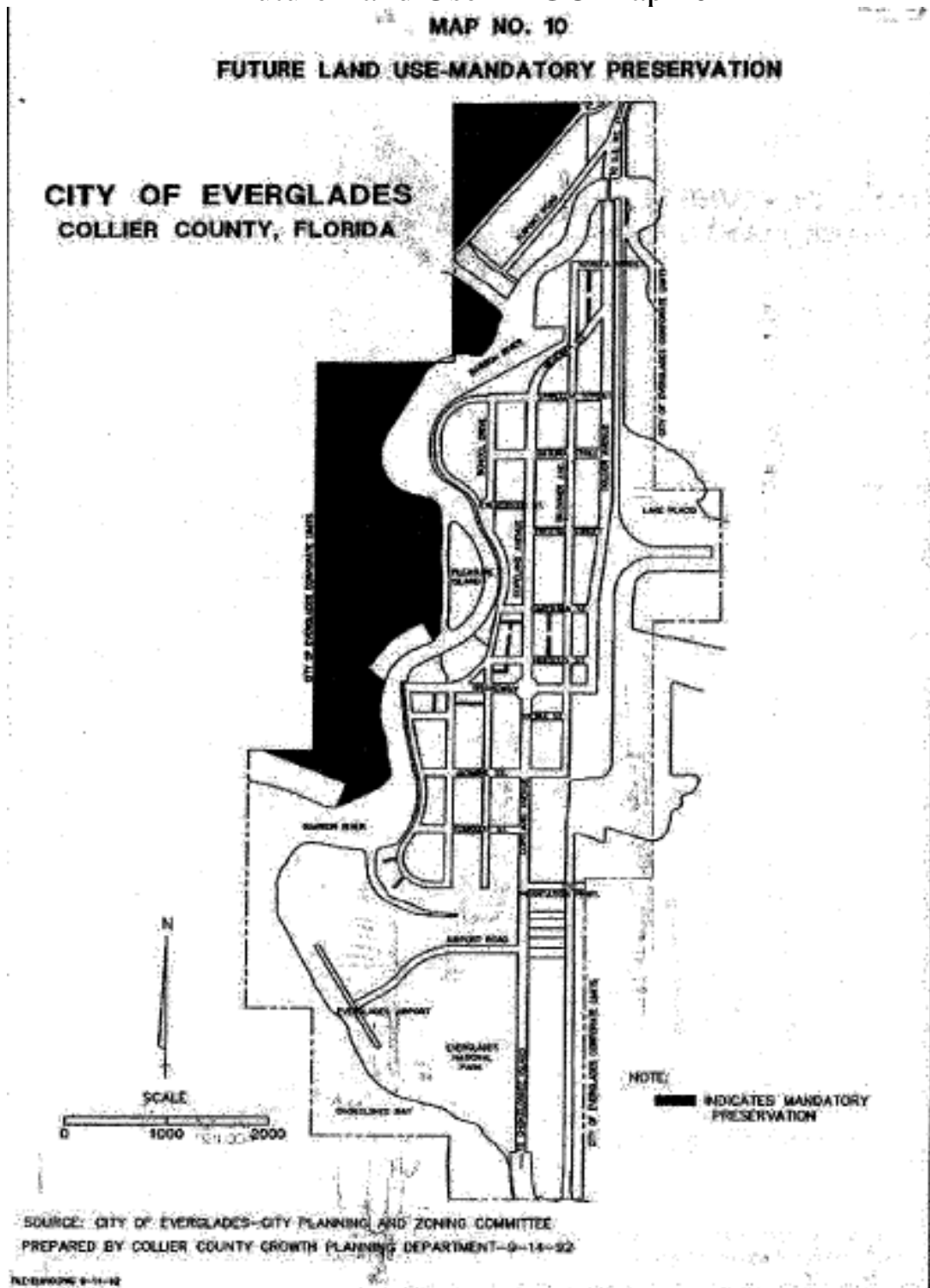
# Future Land Use – EGC Map 8



### Future Land Use – EGC Map 9



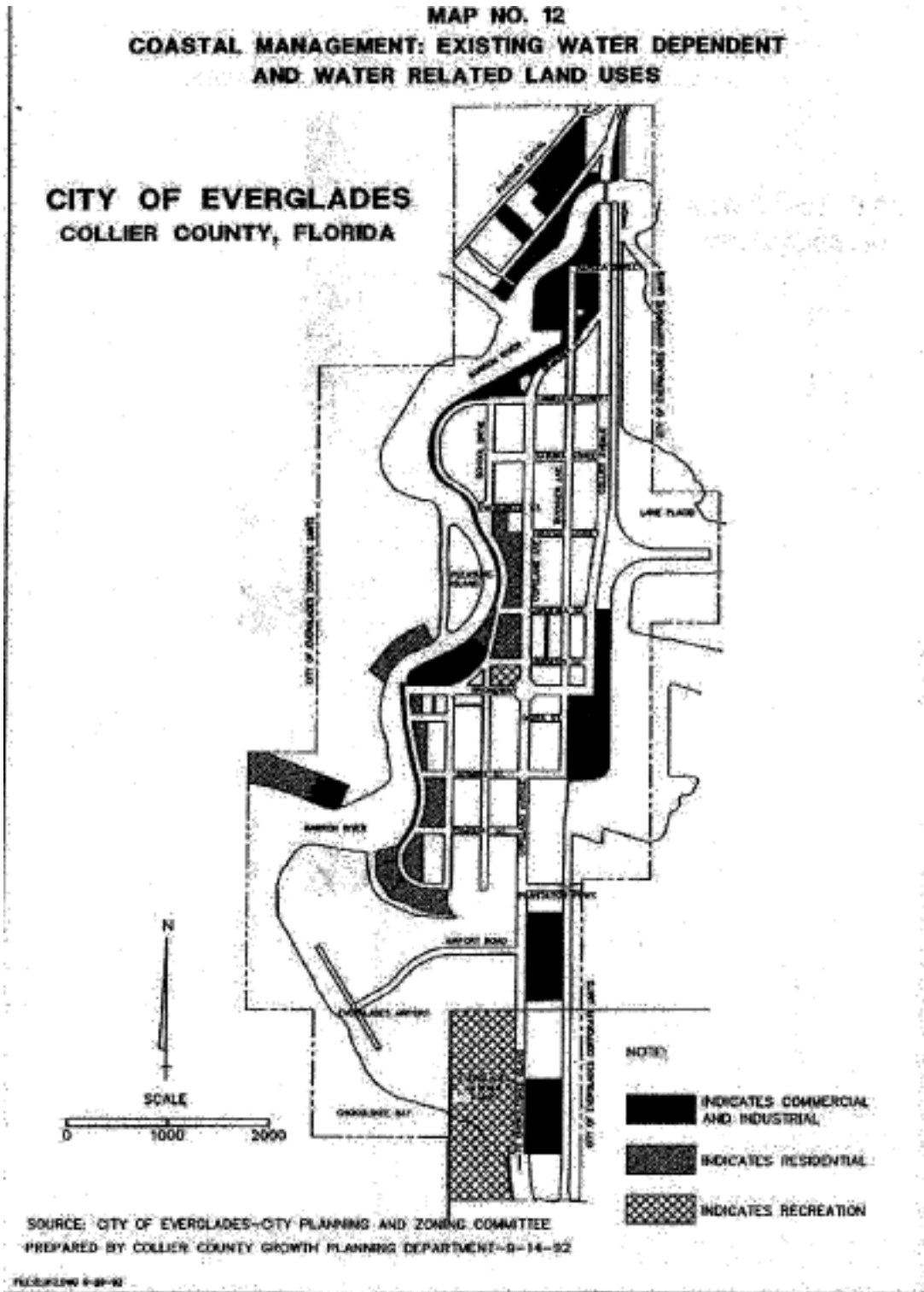
# Future Land Use – EGC Map 10





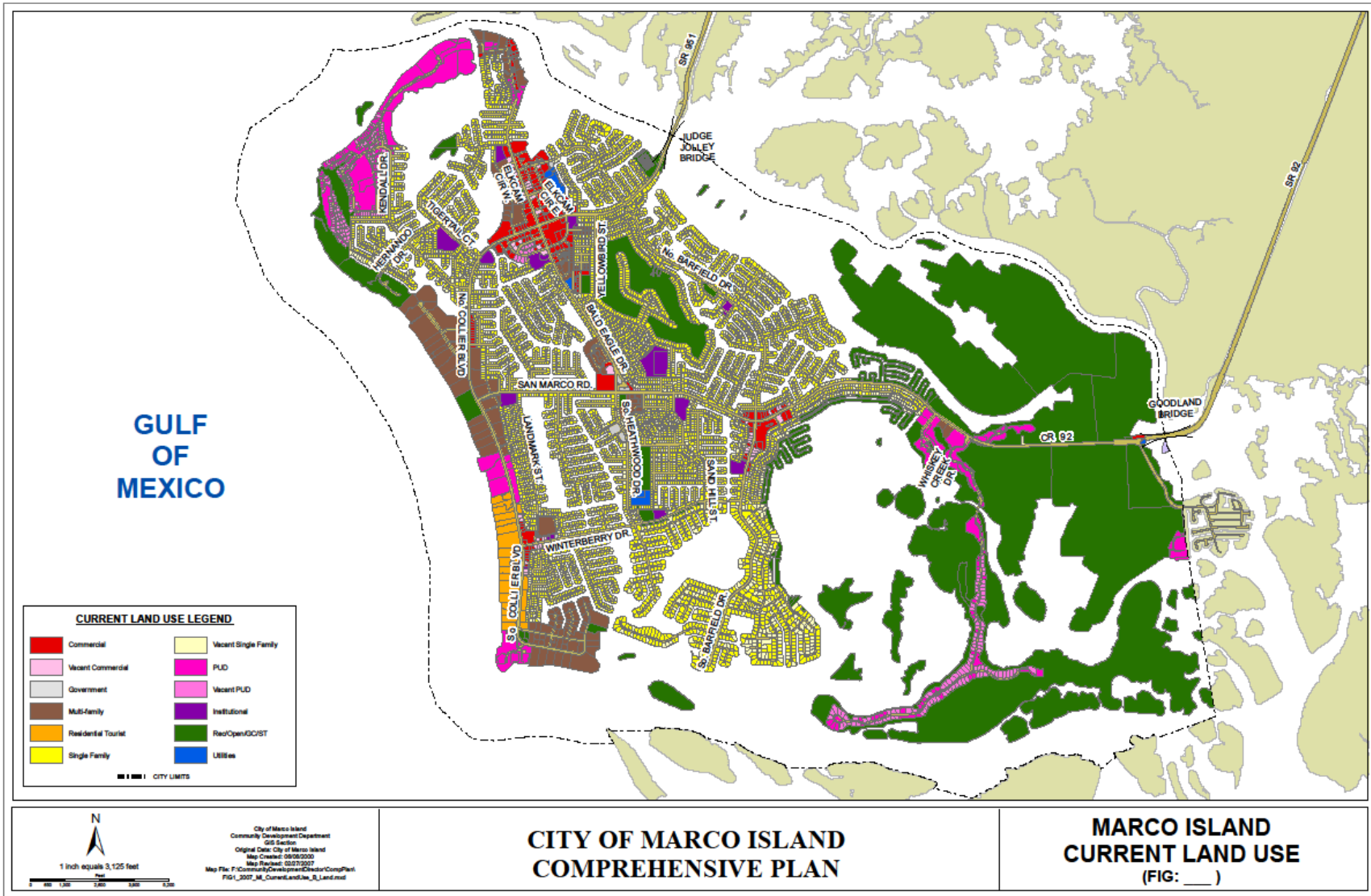


# Future Land Use – EGC Map 12

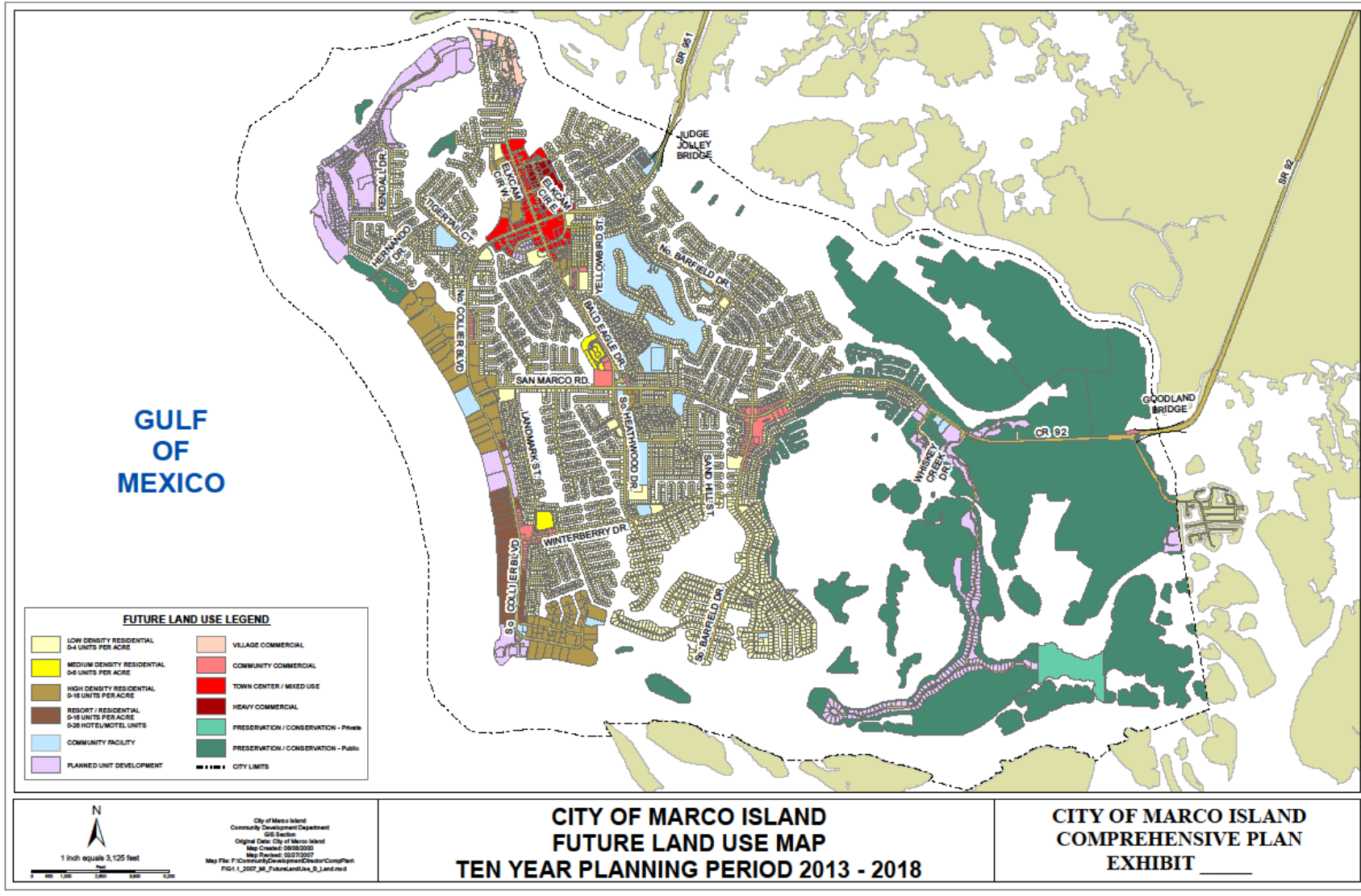




# Marco Island Current Land Use - 4

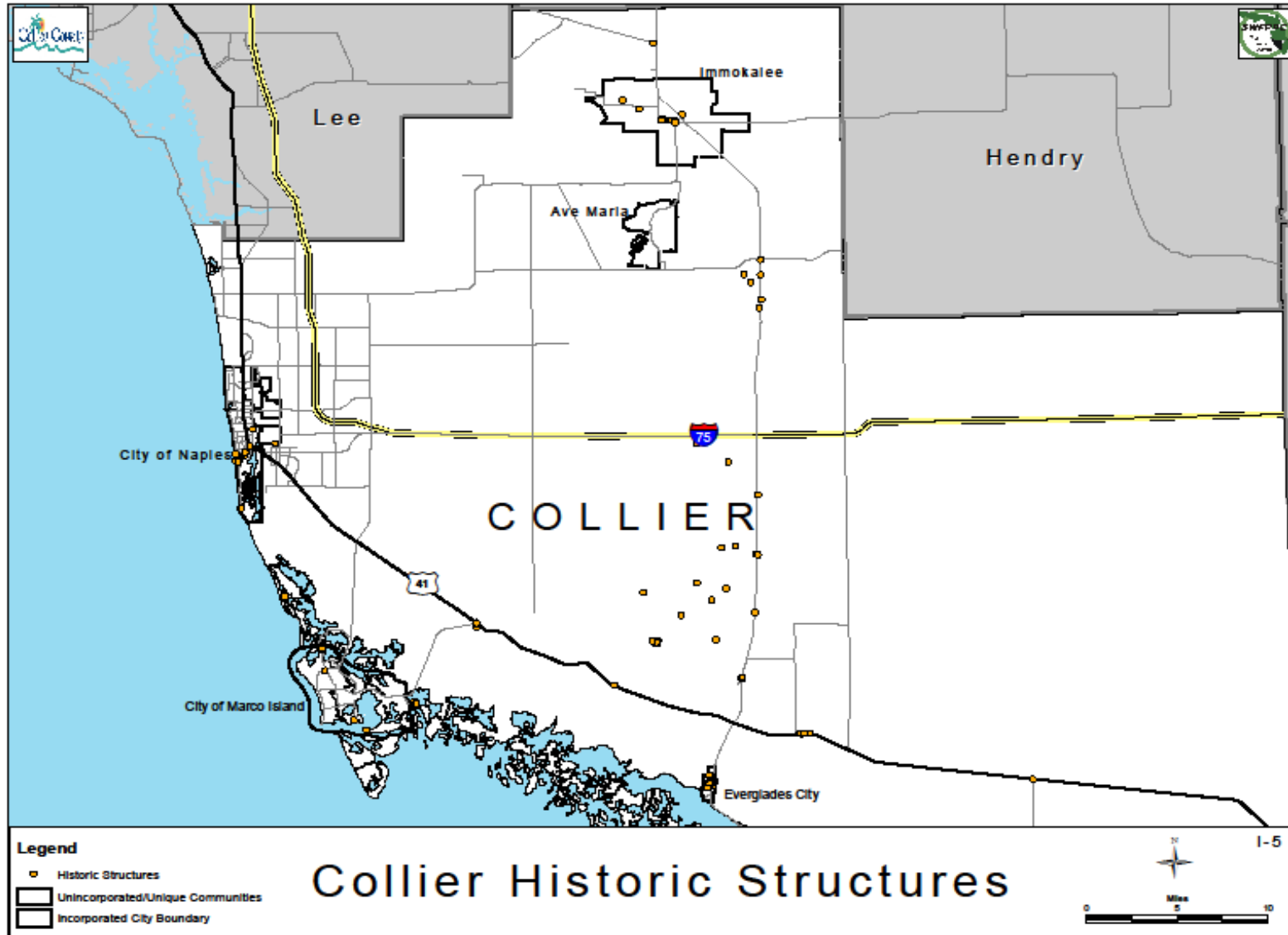


# Marco Island Future Land Use – 5





# Historical Structures Map - 6



## **ANNEX C**

### **Formal Adoption of Local Mitigation Strategy: Resolutions of Participating Communities**

Resolutions from Collier County's four participating jurisdictions formally adopting the updated Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy will be incorporated into this section following approval of the revised document by the Florida Division of Emergency Management and Federal Emergency Management Agency. In fulfillment of the requirements of 44 CFR 201.6(b)(1), each participating jurisdiction provided a description of the procedures to be followed in the adoption of their respective Local Mitigation Strategy resolutions. Letters of participation are included in this section.

#### **Collier Board of County Commissioners' Resolution**

##### **Everglades City**

##### **City of Naples**

##### **City of Marco Island**

Collier District Public  
Schools

RESOLUTION NO. 15 - 43

**RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF COLLIER COUNTY, FLORIDA, APPROVING THE MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY FOR COLLIER COUNTY**

WHEREAS, post-disaster funding will be received more quickly by pre-identifying mitigation projects; and

WHEREAS, communities with a mitigation plan will be entitled to receive Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program & Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant Program funding; and

WHEREAS, substantial savings will be realized because the costs of mitigation are less than the costs of recovery and rebuilding; and

WHEREAS, On December 14, 2004 the Board of County Commissioners approved Resolution No. 2004-390 thereby approving the Hazard Mitigation Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Hazard Mitigation Plan will expire on April 13, 2015 and it is necessary to approve an updated Local Mitigation Strategy in order to continue to be eligible to receive the aforementioned benefits; and

WHEREAS, because the Multi-Jurisdictional Local Mitigation Strategy is voluminous it was on-line prior to the adoption of this Resolution and will be maintained by the Clerk's Office in the Board's Minutes and Records after adoption of this Resolution.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF COLLIER COUNTY, FLORIDA** that the Local Mitigation Strategy, located at <http://www.colliergov.net/index.aspx?page=7387> is hereby adopted.

This Resolution adopted after motion, second and majority vote in favor of adoption this 10<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2015.

ATTEST:  
DWIGHT E. BROCK, CLERK

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS  
OF COLLIER COUNTY, FLORIDA

*by Lisa Cannon*

By: *T. Nance*

Deputy Clerk  
Attest as to Chairman's  
signature only.

Tim Nance, Chairman

Approval for form and legality:

*[Signature]*  
Jeffrey A. Klatzkow  
County Attorney



## ANNEX D

### Procedures to Assure Public Involvement

Pursuant to Section 44 CFR 201.6(b), the following describes the on-going processes that should achieve maximum public-private participation. We make every effort to solicit the public's involvement/participation. The following describes the various vehicles we use to accomplish this. Our goal is to have some means readily available for the public to communicate with us.

**Web Presence** – Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group Home Page:  
(<http://www.colliergov.net/Index.aspx?page=1544>)

Firstly, in the meta-data for this Home Page, we included many key words which will cause search-engines to draw those interested to Collier County's mitigation initiatives.

Secondly, the Home Page is always there (24 X 7), used to:

- Describe Collier County's Hazard Mitigation Program
- Provide references, e.g., "How-To" guides, and citations for those interested in mitigation activities.
- Announcements about grant opportunities.
- Information about Collier County's Flood Plain Management program
- Hyperlink to the current Local Mitigation Strategy
- LMS Meeting announcements
- Past minutes for LMS meetings

**Public Meeting Announcements** – All meetings are formerly "announced" via our public affairs process. Announcements via this process go to all Collier County's media outlets.

**Annual Flood Plain Outreach Meetings** – Annually, the Floodplain manager establishes evening meetings around the county to address the Flood Plain program and the Local Mitigation Strategy.

**Emergency Management Hurricane Seminars and Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Training Programs** – At these presentations the Local Mitigation Strategy and Local Mitigation Strategy are introduced to the audiences.

## ANNEX E

### Potential Grant Funding Sources

#### EXCEL SPREADSHEET

(<http://www.colliergov.net/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=55616>)

**Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy  
Funding Sources**

Grant Program	Acronym/Nickname	Grantor Name	Purpose	Eligibility	Criteria/Use	Funding Mechanism	Overall Funding Available	Funding Amount	Match Requirements	Deadline	Website	Contact Info	Applicability to Mitigation	Applicable Collier Mitigation Projects
Federal Grant Locator Site Airport Improvement Program	AIP	FEMA United States Department of Transportation/Federal Aviation Administration	One-stop search site for Federal Grants To assist sponsors, owners, or operators of public-use airports in the development of a nationwide system of airports adequate to meet the needs of civil aeronautics.	Varies States, counties, municipalities, U.S. Territories and possessions, and other public agencies, including an Indian tribe	Variety of Uses Grants can be made for integrated airport system planning in a specific area; and airport master planning, construction, or rehabilitation at a public-use airport or a portion thereof	Varies Project Grants, Advisory Services and Counseling	Varies Contact Agency	Varies Contact Agency	Varies None	Varies Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.fema.gov/v/grants">http://www.fema.gov/v/grants</a> <a href="http://www.faa.gov/arp/arp/home.htm">http://www.faa.gov/arp/arp/home.htm</a>	Varies 800 Independence Avenue, SW, Room 600, East, Washington, DC 20591 (202) 267-3831	Varies This program is the primary federal funding source for improvements and expansions of medium-scale to large-scale airports. As such, it is a valuable mitigation program for potential disasters related to airport and civil aviation operations.	Needs to be checked first...
Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Training Assistance	None	United States Department of the Treasury/Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	To help participants identify the laws relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms and explosives; to provide training in specific investigative skills and techniques; and, to help State, county, and local law enforcement officers improve their law enforcement capabilities in the organized crime area, including arson, undercover, firearms and explosives investigations.	State, county, and local law enforcement agencies. Participation is limited to non-uniformed police personnel engaged in firearms and arson investigations, or are in the process of being assigned or promoted to such non-uniformed assignments	Training programs in areas of: Identification of the Firearms Problem; Motives and Analysis of Applicable Federal, State and Local Laws; Laboratory Capability; Sources of Information; Interviewing; Investigative Techniques; and Case Management.	Grants, Specialized Services	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	None	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.atf.treas.gov/welcome.htm">http://www.atf.treas.gov/welcome.htm</a>	Building 67, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Glynco, GA 31524 (912) 267-2251	This is a good training program for local police agencies. Training, in this instance, would serve as mitigation for civil unrest, violent crime, and terrorist acts	
Assistance to Firefighters Grants Program	AFG	United States Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency/United States Fire Administration	To help rural, urban and suburban fire departments better train, prepare and equip themselves; primary goal is to provide assistance to meet fire departments' firefighting and emergency response needs. This program seeks to support departments that lack the tools and resources necessary to protect the health and safety of the public and their firefighting personnel with respect to fire and all other hazards they may face.	Fire departments of a State, which are an agency or organization that has a formally recognized arrangement with a State, territory, local, or tribal authority (city, county, parish, fire district, township, town, or other governing body) A municipality or fire district may submit an application on behalf of a fire department when the fire department lacks the legal status to do, but when a municipality or fire district submits an application on behalf of a fire department, the fire department is precluded from submitting an additional application on its own.	May submit only one application per program year.	Grants	\$ 750,000,000.00	Ranged from \$6,000 to \$250,000 in previous years; limits vary according to activity	Minimum match is 10% for both Ochopee and Isles of Capri based on population served being less than 50,000; no in-kind may count as match; match must be cash match; match not required at time of application and may be spent last; match must be new money	April each year	<a href="http://www.usfa.fema.gov/inside-usfa/media/2004releases/021204a.shtm">http://www.usfa.fema.gov/inside-usfa/media/2004releases/021204a.shtm</a> and/or <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp</a>	Vicki Murphy, Fire Program Specialist, (229) 225-4518, vicki.murphy@dhs.gov	Improvement to fire operations and safety, fire prevention and acquisition of firefighting vehicles all contribute to fire departments' ability to respond to and mitigate against incidents of hazardous materials and natural disaster.	
Automated Flood Warning Systems Program	AFWS	United States Department of Commerce/National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration/National Weather Service	Provides capital funds for creation, refurbishment or enhancement of automated flood warning systems.	Colleges, nonprofits, state, local, tribal govt	Must have significant flood and flash flood risk, ability to operate AFWS, make data available to NWS without restrictions	Grants	\$ 500,000.00	\$100,000 or less	None, but applicant commitment will be considered more competitive	10/21/04	<a href="http://fedgrants.gov/FPSData/DOC/Synopses/1250/11450AFWS01404/AFWS%26%23032%3BF0%26%23032%3BFY05.pdf">http://fedgrants.gov/FPSData/DOC/Synopses/1250/11450AFWS01404/AFWS%26%23032%3BF0%26%23032%3BFY05.pdf</a>	John Bradley, NOAA/NWS, 1325 East-West Highway, Room 13396, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3283, or by phone at 301-713-0624 ext. 154, or fax to 301-713-1520	Allows communities to develop or maintain warning systems to warn residents and businesses to prepare for flooding	
Brownfields Assessment, Revolving Loan Fund and Cleanup Grants	Brownfields Program	United States Environmental Protection Agency/Office of Brownfields Cleanup and Redevelopment	Assessment grants provide funding for a grant recipient to inventory, characterize, assess, and conduct cleanup and redevelopment planning and community involvement related to brownfield sites; Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) grants provide funding for a grant recipient to capitalize a revolving loan fund and to provide subgrants to carry out cleanup activities at brownfield sites; Cleanup grants provide funding for a grant recipient to carry out cleanup activities at brownfield sites.	Entities, including nonprofit organizations, that own the property they wish to clean up	Specific criteria apply to each program; check website for details	Grants and loans	\$100,000,000 estimate in FY 05 for all programs; approximately 200 grants will be awarded	Assessment - up to \$400,000 if doing communitywide and site specific; Revolving Loan - up to \$1,000,000; Cleanup - up to \$200,000 per site	The Brownfields Law requires a 20 percent cost share for revolving loan fund (RLF) and cleanup grants. There is no cost share requirement for assessment grants.	11/12/2004	<a href="http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/pg/guidelines_2005.htm#overview">http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/pg/guidelines_2005.htm#overview</a>	Atlanta Federal Center, 61 Forsyth Street, Atlanta, GA 30303, Phone (404) 562-8682, Fax (404) 562-8628, jennings.wanda@epa.gov	Source of funds for clean up and redevelopment of sites which may have been impacted by toxic pollutants.	

**Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy  
Funding Sources**

Grant Program	Acronym/Nickname	Grantor Name	Purpose	Eligibility	Criteria/Use	Funding Mechanism	Overall Funding Available	Funding Amount	Match Requirements	Deadline	Website	Contact Info	Applicability to Mitigation	Applicable Collier Mitigation Projects
Brownfields Training, Research and Technical Assistance Grants	Brownfields Program	United States Environmental Protection Agency/Office of Brownfields Cleanup and Redevelopment	Financial assistance to facilitate "the inventory of brownfield sites, site assessments, remediation of brownfield sites, community involvement and site preparation" to focus brownfields programmatic (goals) attention on the environmental and human health conditions in low income communities and socio-economically disadvantaged communities unable to draw on alternative sources of funding for assessment or cleanup of brownfields and their subsequent redevelopment and to provide technical assistance to communities which will enable them to stimulate economic and other beneficial reuses.	Governmental applicants and non-profit organizations; public and non-profit private universities are eligible as well.	Must emphasize: 1) Community Involvement in Low-income and Socio-Economically Disadvantaged Communities, 2) Integrated Approaches to Brownfields Cleanup and Redevelopment in Low-income and Socio-Economically Disadvantaged Communities, and 3) How the Economics of Brownfields Cleanup and Redevelopment Impact Low-income and Socio-Economically Disadvantaged Communities	Cooperative agreement	\$ 800,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	None, however leveraging of other funding is considered during ranking process	11/16/2004	<a href="http://www.epa.gov/brownfields">www.epa.gov/brownfields</a>	Sven-Erik Kaiser, U.S. EPA Office of Brownfields Cleanup and Redevelopment, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W., Mail code 5105 T, Washington, D.C. 20004, phone: 202-566-2753	Source of funds for clean up and redevelopment of sites which may have been impacted by toxic pollutants.	
Capitalization Grants for Clean Water State Revolving Funds	None	United States Environmental Protection Agency	To fund activities related to protection of water quality. Examples may include construction of wastewater treatment plants, control of runoff, estuary improvement projects, wet weather flow control for sewers and storm sewers, alternative wastewater treatment technologies, and preparation of landfills and riparian buffers, among other types of projects.	States, territories and possessions of the U.S., including the District of Columbia. These entities may use allotments under Title II of the Clean Water Act as grants for the construction of municipal wastewater facilities. Indian tribes are eligible to receive capitalization grants	The purpose of this program is to enable States to create State Revolving Funds (SRFs) through a program of capitalization grants to States which will provide a long term source of State financing for construction of wastewater treatment facilities and implementation of other water quality management activities.	Formula grants	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	20%	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.epa.gov/gwow/">http://www.epa.gov/gwow/</a>	United States Environmental Protection Agency, 401 "M" Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460	This is a mitigation funding source for disasters which involve the damage or destruction of water and wastewater treatment plants	
Capitalization Grants for Drinking Water State Revolving Funds	None	United States Environmental Protection Agency	To create Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (DWSRFs) through a program which provides capitalization grants to States in order to establish a long-term source of State financing for the costs of infrastructure needed to achieve or maintain compliance with Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requirements, and to protect public health. The State may also use the Federal funds to establish new programs that emphasize the prevention of contamination problems through water source protection and enhanced water systems management procedures.	The States and Puerto Rico are eligible to receive capitalization grants. The District of Columbia, U.S. Territories, and Indian tribes are eligible to receive direct grants from the program. The funds are to be used by the States to provide loans and other financial assistance to water supply utilities that are publicly and privately owned, or which operate non-profit drinking water systems for small communities.	Capitalization grants are available to each State for the purpose of establishing a Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) for providing assistance for construction of potable water systems at the local level	Formula grants	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	20%	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.epa.gov/gwow/">http://www.epa.gov/gwow/</a>	Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water, United States Environmental Protection Agency, 401 "M" Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460; State Contact: (850) 487-1762	This is a mitigation funding source for potential failure of small potable water treatment plants	
Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Technical Assistance Grant Program	None	United States Environmental Protection Agency	To provide financial assistance to States and Indian Tribes for chemical emergency planning, chemical accident prevention, and community right-to-know programs which are established to prevent or eliminate unreasonable risk to the health and environment of communities within the State.	The States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, and Federally Recognized Indian Tribes. Beneficiaries include States, Local Emergency Planning Committees, and local emergency responders. (Note: In Florida, the Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) are staffed by the Regional Planning Councils.	Projects which address extremely hazardous substances or high profile chemicals and/or high risk areas are especially of interest. The grant money may not supplant State or Tribal funds already being spent. Because these awards are being made under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) authorities, all grant proposals must be related to activities involving chemicals subject to regulation under the TSCA.	Project grants	\$ 1,000,000.00	Contact Agency	25%	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.epa.gov/swercepp">http://www.epa.gov/swercepp</a>	401 "M" Street, SW, Suite 5104, Washington, DC 20460, (202) 260-6657	This is the primary federal funding source for most State and local hazardous material programs. As such, it is an excellent mitigation funding source for chemical emergency incidents.	
Clean Water Act Section 319 Grants/Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants	319 Program	United States Environmental Protection Agency	Formula funds are awarded to states (state agencies) to implement certain non-point source programs pursuant to Section 319(h) of the Clean Water Act, including wetland restoration.	Applicants can include: States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, Pacific Trust Territories, Virgin Islands, and Indian Tribes. Beneficiaries can include: State and local governments, interstate and intrastate agencies, public and private nonprofit organizations and institutions	Requires maintenance of effort; proceeds of State grants may be used for financial assistance to individual persons in the case of demonstration projects only; a limit on administrative costs; annual reporting requirements; and EPA determinations of adequate State progress before additional funding.	Formula grants	\$100,000,000 in 1997	Contact Agency	Federal participation is limited to 60%, and an EPA approved State non-point source management program is required.	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.epa.gov/gwow/">http://www.epa.gov/gwow/</a>	Nonpoint Source Control Branch, Assessment and Watershed Protection Division, Office of Wetlands, Oceans and Watersheds, United States Environmental Protection Agency, 401 "M" Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460	This is a good program for local governments; however, funding is through the Florida Department of Environmental Protection through a competitive grant process; thus the usefulness of this program to smaller local governments may be limited	

**Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy  
Funding Sources**

Grant Program	Acronym/NIckname	Grantor Name	Purpose	Eligibility	Criteria/Use	Funding Mechanism	Overall Funding Available	Funding Amount	Match Requirements	Deadline	Website	Contact Info	Applicability to Mitigation	Applicable Collier Mitigation Projects
Coastal Zone Management Program	CZM	United States Department of Commerce/National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Funds for planning and implementing sustainable management of coastal zones. Section 306 Grants are for programs at the state level and for coastal hazard mitigation strategies, including the development of local hazard mitigation plans, outreach and education activities, monitoring programs, and projects to enhance program management. Section 308 Grants, The Coastal Zone Management Fund, provides emergency grants to address a wide range of unforeseen or disaster-related circumstances. Section 309 Grants are competitive funds designed to enhance state programs, including planning and land regulation activities, enhancing natural features, and preventative measures.	State, tribal, and local entities	Through FDEP, the State has an annual funding program which allows coastal zone program monies to be passed on to local governments. In order to be funded, the project must be consistent with the State's approved Coastal Zone Management Program. The consistency review process is coordinated by the Florida Department of Community Affairs' Coastal Zone Management Office.	Grants and cooperative agreements	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.noaa.gov">http://www.noaa.gov</a>	Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management, National Ocean Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1305 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910, (301) 713-3102	The State's Coastal Program consists of the majority of the State statutes concerning environmental regulations, as well as portions of Chapters 163 and 180, <u>Florida Statutes</u> , dealing with the local comprehensive planning requirements. In that sense, the program is a mitigation funding source for hurricane and coastal storm disasters, and for inappropriate planning and zoning decisions which might contribute to potential future disasters.	
Community Assistance Program - State Support Services Element	CAP	United States Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency	To ensure that communities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) are achieving flood loss reduction measures consistent with program direction. The program is intended to identify, prevent, and resolve floodplain management issues in participating communities before they require compliance action by FEMA.	The direct beneficiary of the CAP-SSSE is the individual State receiving financial assistance. In addition, participating NFIP communities and local governments which receive floodplain management and flood loss reduction assistance provided by the State are also (indirect) beneficiaries as a consequence of the services they receive.	The CAP-SSSE is a product-oriented program directly related to the flood loss reduction objectives of the NFIP.	Cooperative agreement	\$5,000,000 in 1997	Contact Agency	75% federal maximum and 25% minimum State cost sharing basis	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.fema.gov/mit/">http://www.fema.gov/mit/</a>	Program Implementation Division, Mitigation Directorate, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 "C" Street, SW, Room 430, Washington DC, 20472, (202) 646-3121	This program does not provide any form of direct mitigation funding to local governments. However, the program is a source of funding for State Programs and, thus, indirectly impacts local governments.	
Community Development Block Grant Program	CDBG	United States Department of Housing and Urban Development THROUGH Collier County Financial Administration and Housing Department	Annually allocated to Collier County to develop viable urban communities through decent housing, a suitable living environment, and by expanding economic activities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons.	Non profit organizations (501(c)3) and governmental organizations	Contact Collier County Financial Administration and Housing Department for details and current priorities outlined in annual plan	Grants	varies from year to year	Contact Agency	none, although applicant commitment gives project higher ranking	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.hud.gov">http://www.hud.gov</a>	Local Contact - Collier County Financial Administration and Housing Department - 403-2330 Federal Contact - Office of Community Planning and Development, United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7 <sup>th</sup> Street, SW, Washington, DC 20410, (202) 708-3587	Funds call also fund long-term needs, such as acquisition, rehabilitation, or reconstruction of damaged properties and facilities and redevelopment of disaster-affected areas. Funds may also be used for emergency response activities, such as debris clearance and demolition, and extraordinary increases in the level of necessary public services.	
Community Disaster Loans	None	United States Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency	To provide loans to any local government that has suffered substantial loss of tax and other revenues, and which is in a geographic area in which the President designates a major disaster exists. The funds can only be used to maintain existing functions of a municipal operating character and the local government must demonstrate a need for financial assistance.	Applicants must be in a designated major disaster area and must demonstrate that they meet the specific conditions of FEMA Disaster Assistance Regulations 44 CFR, Part 206, Subpart K, Community Disaster Loans. To be eligible the applicant must demonstrate: 1) a substantial loss of tax and other revenues, as a result of a major disaster; and 2) a need for financial assistance to perform its governmental functions. Any local government within a designated disaster area is a potential beneficiary.	Loans are made only to local governments or other political subdivisions of the State, and are based on need, not to exceed 25 percent of the annual operating budget of the local government for the fiscal year in which the disaster occurs. The funds cannot be used to meet the non-federal share of any Federal program, finance capital improvements, or repair or restore public facilities	Direct loans	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	25%	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.fema.gov/r-n-r/">http://www.fema.gov/r-n-r/</a>	Response and Recovery Directorate, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 "C" Street, SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646-4066	This is an excellent mitigation program for the purpose of enabling local governments to temporarily (occasionally, permanently) recoup their disaster period operating expenses.	

**Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy  
Funding Sources**

Grant Program	Acronym/NIckname	Grantor Name	Purpose	Eligibility	Criteria/Use	Funding Mechanism	Overall Funding Available	Funding Amount	Match Requirements	Deadline	Website	Contact Info	Applicability to Mitigation	Applicable Collier Mitigation Projects
Comprehensive Improvement Assistance Program for Public and Indian Housing	CIAP	United States Department of Housing and Urban Development	To provide capital funds to improve the physical condition and to upgrade the management and operation of existing Public and Indian Housing projects to assure that they continue to be available to serve low-income families.	Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) and Indian Housing Authorities (IHAs) operating PHA/IHA-owned low-income housing projects under an existing Annual Contributions Contract (ACC) with fewer than 250 units. The residents of the housing projects are the program's ultimate beneficiaries.	Comprehensive Improvement Assistance Program (CIAP) funding may be used to fund capital improvements, as well as major repairs, management improvements, and planning costs.	Grants	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	None	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.hud.gov/proadesc/pihindx.html">http://www.hud.gov/proadesc/pihindx.html</a>	Office of Public and Indian Housing, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7 <sup>th</sup> Street SW, Washington, DC 20410, (202) 708-0950	This is a good funding source for local housing agencies which are contemplating modernizing and upgrading their existing public housing projects. The program also covers the establishment of new public housing projects. This is disaster mitigation in the sense that sub-standard housing is less likely to withstand a disaster than is "up-to-code" housing.	
Disaster Mitigation Planning and Technical Assistance	None	United States Department of Commerce/Economic Development Administration	Primarily for economic development initiatives, but also for hazard mitigation when the focus is on creating disaster resistant jobs and workplaces; monies are applicable because projects related to developing infrastructure are also making the community more disaster resistant.	Primarily for economic development initiatives, but also for hazard mitigation when the focus is on creating disaster resistant jobs and workplaces; monies are applicable because projects related to developing infrastructure are also making the community more disaster resistant.	Contact Agency	Grants	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.doc.gov/eda/grants">http://www.doc.gov/eda/grants</a>	United States Department of Commerce, 1244 Speer Boulevard, Suite 670, Denver, CO 80204-3591, (303) 844-4715.	Primarily for economic development initiatives, but also for hazard mitigation when the focus is on creating disaster resistant jobs and workplaces; monies are applicable because projects related to developing infrastructure are also making the community more disaster resistant.	
Disaster Relief Program	DRI/Disaster Recovery Initiative	United States Department of Housing and Urban Development	Provides flexible grants to help cities, counties, and States recover from Presidentially declared disasters, especially in low-income areas. When disasters occur, Congress may appropriate additional funding for the CDBG and HOME programs as DRI grants to rebuild the affected areas and bring crucial seed money to start the recovery process. Since it can fund a broader range of recovery activities than most other programs, DRI helps communities and neighborhoods that otherwise might not recover due to limited resources. DRI supplements disaster programs of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Small Business Administration, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.	States and local governments in places that have been designated by the President of the United States as disaster areas	Examples of funded activities include: (1) buying damaged properties in a flood plain and relocating them to safer areas; (2) relocation payments for people and businesses displaced by the disaster; (3) debris removal; (4) rehabilitation of homes and buildings damaged by the disaster; (5) buying, constructing, or rehabilitating public facilities such as water and sewer systems, streets, neighborhood centers, and government buildings; (6) code enforcement; (7) home ownership activities such as down payment assistance, interest rate subsidies and loan guarantees; (8) public services (generally limited to no more than 25 percent of the grant); (9) energy conservation activities; (10) helping businesses create jobs; and (11) planning and administration costs (limited to no more than 20 percent of the grant)	Grants	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	None	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.hud.gov">http://www.hud.gov</a>	Office of Community Planning and Development, United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7 <sup>th</sup> Street SW, Washington, DC 20410, (202) 708-3587, Extension 4538	The funds from this program are distributed to the State, to be disbursed to local governments within declared disaster areas. This program is part of the "package" of funding sources which the federal government makes available to States which have suffered from disasters.	
Disposal of Federal Surplus Real Property	None	United States General Services Administration	To dispose of surplus federal property through lease, use permits, sale, exchange or donation.	State and local governments are eligible to apply for surplus real property for the purpose of constructing parks, recreational facilities, correctional institutions, historical monuments, public airports, health facilities, educational institutions, facilities to serve homeless persons, replacement housing, and general public purposes.	Surplus real and related personal property may be conveyed to eligible entities for use as public parks or recreation areas, and public health or educational uses at discounts of up to 100%. Property to be utilized for public airports, wildlife conservation, correctional facilities, replacement housing, and historic monuments, may be provided to eligible agencies at no cost. Otherwise, property planned to be utilized for general public uses can be provided, without restrictions, at a negotiated cost of fair market value or greater.	Varies depending on type of acquisition	N/A	N/A	None	N/A	Not provided	Office of Property Disposal, General Services Administration, Public Building Service, Washington, DC 20405, (202) 501-0084	Excellent way for a local agency to replace equipment which was damaged or lost as a result of its use in disaster response activities. Response/relief agencies can find replacement equipment and supplies within the Federal inventory.	

**Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy  
Funding Sources**

Grant Program	Acronym/NIckname	Grantor Name	Purpose	Eligibility	Criteria/Use	Funding Mechanism	Overall Funding Available	Funding Amount	Match Requirements	Deadline	Website	Contact Info	Applicability to Mitigation	Applicable Collier Mitigation Projects
Emergency Bank Protection	None	United States Department of Defense/United States Army/United States Army Corps of Engineers	To provide protection for highways, highway bridges, essential public works, churches, hospitals, schools, and other nonprofit public services which are endangered by flood-caused erosion.	States, political subdivisions of States or other responsible local agencies which have been established under State law with full authority and ability to undertake necessary legal and financial responsibilities	The Corps of Engineers designs and constructs the project. Each project selected must be feasible from an engineering standpoint, complete within itself and economically justifiable.	Specialized services, Contact Agency	\$12,500,000 spent nationwide in 1996	Non-federal interests are responsible for all project costs in excess of the Federal limit of \$500,000	Anything above \$500,000 project costs	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.usace.army.mil/">http://www.usace.army.mil/</a>	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, United States Army, United States Department of Defense, USACE, Attention: CECW-PM DoD, Washington, DC 20314-1000, (202) 272-0169	Any local government which is aware of a local critical facility which has recently been endangered by erosion of a stream bank or flowway could be an eligible local sponsor for this type of federal aid. While most of these projects are related to erosion of highways or bridge embankments, the Corps has also conducted erosion control projects for schools, hospitals, wastewater treatment plants, and other types of public facilities.	
Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants	None	United States Department of Agriculture	Available to rural communities when disaster strikes. Congress may appropriate funds for the program after a flood, earthquake, or other disaster if Federal assistance is warranted.	Applicants must demonstrate that a significant decline in quantity or quality of water occurred within two years of the date the application was filed with RUS. Public bodies and nonprofit corporations serving rural areas, including cities or towns whose population does not exceed 10,000 people may be eligible.	Extend, repair, or perform significant maintenance on existing water systems; construct new water lines, wells or other sources of water, reservoirs, and treatment plants; replace equipment; and pay costs associated with connection or tap fees. (2) Pay related expenses such as legal and engineering fees and environmental impact analyses, or acquire rights associated with developing sources of, treating, storing, or distributing water. (3) Achieve compliance with the requirements of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1 et seq.) or with the Safe Drinking Water Act when noncompliance is directly related to a recent decline in quality of potable water.	Grants	\$21,700,000 (FY 03)	\$ 500,000.00	None	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.usda.gov/rus/water/docs/wwfact.pdf">http://www.usda.gov/rus/water/docs/wwfact.pdf</a>	Assistant Administrator, Water and Environmental Programs, USDA – RUS, Washington, D.C. 20250, Telephone: (202) 720-9583	Construction of new or improved facilities that are up to current standards, wind strengths, etc. is mitigation.	
Emergency Management Assistance for State and Local Governments	State and Local Assistance (SLA)	United States Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency	To encourage the development of comprehensive disaster preparedness and assistance plans, programs, capabilities, and organizations by the States and by local governments.	Applications are accepted only from States; local governments and Indian Tribes are eligible to participate as sub-grantees under their States' applications.	SLA funds may be used for necessary and essential State and local emergency management personnel and administrative expenses including salaries and benefits of emergency management personnel, essential official travel and other administrative expenses.	Formula grants	Varies from year to year	Contact Agency	Vaires	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.fema.gov/pre/about.htm">http://www.fema.gov/pre/about.htm</a>	State and Local Preparedness Division, Exercises Directorate, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 "C" Street, SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646-3492	This program covers a wide variety of activities; both at the State and local levels. Local agencies should maintain communications with their appropriate State contacts, in order to determine what kinds of activities will be eligible to receive funding during the fiscal year	
Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance Trust Fund - General	EMPA	Florida Department of Community Affairs	To implement projects that will further state and local emergency management objectives	State or regional agencies, local governments, and private nonprofit organizations	Eligible applicants may submit multiple applications, however, no single application shall seek or receive an award in excess of \$300,000. All eligible applicants, with the exception of counties and state agencies shall be limited to no more than three (3) application submissions in an application cycle.	Grants	Contact Agency	\$300,000 max.	Points awarded depending on match provided	To submit to County EM Department for review- January; to DEM - February	<a href="http://www.floridadisaster.org/cps/grants.htm#CompetitiveGrant">http://www.floridadisaster.org/cps/grants.htm#CompetitiveGrant</a>	Department of Community Affairs, Division of Emergency Management, 2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100, Paula Churchwell, (850) 413-9942, paula.churchwell@dca.state.fl.us	Projects that do any of the following have the potential to support mitigation: 1) promote public education on disaster preparedness and recovery issues, 2) enhance coordination of relief efforts of statewide private sector organizations, including public-private business partnership efforts, or 3) improve the training and operations capabilities of agencies assigned lead or support responsibilities in the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.	

**Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy  
Funding Sources**

Grant Program	Acronym/NIckname	Grantor Name	Purpose	Eligibility	Criteria/Use	Funding Mechanism	Overall Funding Available	Funding Amount	Match Requirements	Deadline	Website	Contact Info	Applicability to Mitigation	Applicable Collier Mitigation Projects
Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance Trust Fund - Municipalities	EMPA	Florida Department of Community Affairs	To implement projects that will further state and local emergency management objectives	Municipalities that are legally constituted	Municipalities must have an authorized, established, and maintained emergency management program, and have signed the current Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement (SMAA) and supplied all required information and documentation such that the SMAA agreement is ready to be signed by the Division as of the date of the application deadline.	Grants	Contact Agency	\$ 50,000.00	Points awarded depending on match provided	To submit to County EM Department for review- January; to DEM - February	<a href="http://www.floridadisaster.org/cps/grants.htm#CompetitiveGrant">http://www.floridadisaster.org/cps/grants.htm#CompetitiveGrant</a>	Department of Community Affairs, Division of Emergency Management, 2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100, Paula Churchwell, (850) 413-9942, paula.churchwell@dca.state.fl.us	Projects that do any of the following: have the potential to support mitigation: 1) promote public education on disaster preparedness and recovery issues, 2) enhance coordination of relief efforts of statewide private sector organizations, including public-private business partnership efforts, or 3) improve the training and operations capabilities of agencies assigned lead or support responsibilities in the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.	
Emergency Relief Program	None	United States Department of Transportation/Federal Highway Administration	To assist State Transportation agencies in planning for and developing an integrated, interconnected transportation system based upon the National Highway System (including the interstate system). The program will also assist state agencies in making transportation improvements to all public roads (excepting designated "minor collectors"). The program will also assist in repairs to federal-aid roads after disasters. The program objectives are to foster safe highway design, replace or rehabilitate deficient or obsolete bridges, and to provide for certain special purposes.	State transportation agencies, or local road/bridge agencies receiving federal funds.	Federal-aid highway funds are generally apportioned by statutory formulas to the States and restricted to roads open to the public and not functionally classified as local or rural minor collectors. Exceptions to this include planning and research activities, bridge and safety improvements which may be done on any public road. Projects in Collier County must be based on transportation planning process carried out by the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) in cooperation with the State and transit operators, and be included in metropolitan plans and programs. These projects must also be included in the approved statewide transportation improvement program (STIP)	Formula Grants and Project Grants	Contact Agency	None	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/">http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/</a>	Director, Office of Engineering, Federal Highway Administration, United States Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street, SW, Washington, DC 20590, (202) 366-4853,	In order to use this program for mitigation purposes, it would probably be necessary for the local transportation agency to establish some type of partnership with the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT). Furthermore, the particular project might have to be scheduled on FDOT's five-year work program for the region. Thus, it could take several years for the project to be selected, scheduled, funded and then actually completed.		
Emergency Watershed Protection Program	EWP	United States Department of Agriculture/Natural Resources Conservation Service	Undertake emergency measures, including the purchase of flood plain easements, for runoff retardation and soil erosion prevention to safeguard lives and property from floods, drought, and the products of erosion on any watershed whenever fire, flood or any other natural occurrence is causing or has caused a sudden impairment of the watershed. It is not necessary for a national emergency to be declared for an area to be eligible for assistance. Program objective is to assist sponsors and individuals in implementing emergency measures to relieve imminent hazards to life and property created by a natural disaster. Activities include providing financial and technical assistance to remove debris from streams, protect destabilized streambanks, establish cover on critically eroding lands, repairing conservation practices, and the purchase of flood plain easements. The program is designed for installation of recovery measures.	Public and private landowners are eligible for assistance but must be represented by a project sponsor. The project sponsor must be a public agency of state, county, or city government, or a special district.	All EWP work must reduce threats to life and property. Furthermore, it must be economically and environmentally defensible and sound from an engineering standpoint. EWP work must yield benefits to more than one person. All work must represent the least expensive alternative.	Individual assistance	Varies depending on project	Varies depending on project	25%	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/ewp/">http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/ewp/</a>	NRCS Naples Service Center, 14700 Immokalee Road, Naples, Florida 34120-1468, (239) 455-4100 (239) 455-2693 fax	Emergency work includes establishing quick vegetative cover on denuded land, sloping steep land, and eroding banks; opening dangerously restricted channels; repairing diversions and levees; and other emergency work; purchase of rural and agricultural floodplain easements designed to retire land from frequent flooding to preclude federal disaster payments, retire land to allow levee setbacks, or limit the use of the land.	



**Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy  
Funding Sources**

Grant Program	Acronym/Initials	Grantor Name	Purpose	Eligibility	Criteria/Use	Funding Mechanism	Overall Funding Available	Funding Amount	Match Requirements	Deadline	Website	Contact Info	Applicability to Mitigation	Applicable Collier Mitigation Projects
Environmental Justice Grants to Small Community Groups	None	United States Environmental Protection Agency	To provide financial assistance to community-based organizations and Tribal governments for the support of projects to design, demonstrate or disseminate practices, methods or techniques related to environmental justice.	Eligible applicants include: community-based grassroots organizations, other incorporated nonprofit organizations and federally recognized Tribal Governments. Eligible beneficiaries can include: the general public, community groups, public nonprofit institutions/organizations, and federally recognized Tribal governments.	Projects may include: 1. design, demonstration, or dissemination of environmental justice curricula, including development of educational tools and materials; 2. design and demonstration of field methods, practices, and techniques, including assessment of environmental and ecological conditions and analysis of environmental and public health problems; 3. identification, assessment or improvement of a specific local environmental justice issue or a specific environmental problem; and, 4. provision of environmental justice training or related education for teachers, faculty, or related personnel in a specific geographic area or region.	Grants	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	None	Contact Agency	<a href="http://es.epa.gov/oeca/oei/">http://es.epa.gov/oeca/oei/</a>	Office of Environmental Justice, United States Environmental Protection Agency, 401 "M" Street, SW, Suite 2201A, Washington, DC 20460, (202) 564-2515	The program is geared toward helping local communities educate the public about potential environmental hazards, and to alleviating such hazards when they are identified (particularly with regard to lower income areas within a local jurisdiction). Communities or groups looking for funding to clean up hazardous waste sites in residential areas, remove or reduce sources of water and air pollution, and/or seeking to halt environmental health problems should investigate this program	
Fannie Mae Pilot Loan Program	None	United States Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency/Florida Department of Community Affairs	FEMA and DCA jointly sponsor this program. It makes consumer installment loans available to Florida homeowners to make specific disaster prevention home improvements.	All single-family homeowners in Florida.	Homeowners may borrow up to \$15,000 and take up to 10 years to repay the loan.	Loans	N/A	\$ 15,000.00	N/A	N/A	<a href="http://www.fema.gov/fima/">http://www.fema.gov/fima/</a>	3003 Chamblee-Tucker Rd., Atlanta, Georgia 30341, (770) 220-5200	When Florida homeowners make improvements to their homes to protect the structure from disasters, they are potentially mitigating certain disaster related problems and reduce insurance claims and costs.	
First Responder Anti-Terrorism Assistance	None	United States Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency	To enhance the capabilities of first responders in managing the consequences of terrorist acts.	All fire and emergency first response agencies and law enforcement personnel who have operational and/or incident management responsibilities	Training is provided through State fire training programs. The program is targeted to first responders, as being the individuals who will first come into contact with and have to manage terrorist acts and their consequences.	Grants	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	None	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.fema.gov/">http://www.fema.gov/</a>	U.S. Fire Administration, Fire Academy, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 16825 South Seton Avenue, Emmitsburg, MD 21727, (301) 447-1158	These funds are provided to the State Fire College (in Florida), and aren't really available to local agencies. However, first response agencies who either come into contact with terrorist acts, or who expect to do so, would do well to contact the State Fire College or FEMA and explore the possibility of making this training available to their employees	
Fisheries Development, Utilization Research and Development	None	United States Department of Commerce/National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	These related programs are administered by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMF). The stated purpose of these programs is: "To increase greatly the Nation's wealth and quality of life through sustainable fisheries that support fishing industry jobs, safe and wholesome seafood, and recreational opportunities."	Any United States citizen, any group of commercial interests, federal, state or local governments, or groups thereof	Proposals must be consistent with the annual funding priorities of the applicable NMF or Regional Fisheries Council offices. Applicants should demonstrate an awareness of the fisheries resources of their region, as well as the issues or problems associated with local fisheries. Issues and problems to be addressed in the project should be supported by industry experience.	Grants	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	None	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.nmfs.gov/sfweb/sfhome.html">http://www.nmfs.gov/sfweb/sfhome.html</a>	Office of Sustainable Fisheries Division, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910, (301) 713-2358	Any entity meeting the eligibility requirements, and interested in fisheries enhancement could apply. Presumably, if a disaster had damaged a fisheries resource, or an economic disaster was likely, due to a fisheries collapse, program funds could be used for restoration purposes.	
Flood Insurance	FIP	United States Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency/National Flood Insurance Program	To enable persons to purchase insurance against physical damage to or loss of buildings and/or contents therein caused by floods, mudslide (i.e., mud flow), or flood-related erosion, thereby reducing Federal disaster assistance payments, and to promote wise floodplain management practices in the Nation's flood-prone and mud flow-prone areas.	Flood insurance can be made available in any community (a State or political subdivision thereof with authority to adopt and enforce floodplain management measures for the areas within its jurisdiction) that submits a properly completed application to FEMA including copies of enacted floodplain management measures consistent with the National Flood Insurance Program regulations.	Under the Emergency Program of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), property owners may buy flood insurance at a chargeable premium rate that is generally lower than a normal actuarial rate.	Insurance	N/A	Maximum amounts of such coverage available under the Emergency Program of the NFIP are: \$35,000 for a single-family home, \$100,000 for all other residential structures, plus \$10,000 per dwelling unit for any contents; for non-residential structures, an aggregate liability for any single structure of \$100,000 and for contents, \$100,000 per unit.	None	N/A	<a href="http://www.fema.gov/nfip/">http://www.fema.gov/nfip/</a>	National Flood Insurance Program, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 "C" Street, SW, Room 430, Washington DC, 20472, (202) 646-2781	This is the quintessential hazard mitigation program in the United States. So important is this program that it essentially drives all federal flood, storm and hurricane related disaster response programs. One of the best mitigation activities a local government could undertake would be to encourage increased resident purchase of flood insurance.	

**Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy  
Funding Sources**

Grant Program	Acronym/NIckname	Grantor Name	Purpose	Eligibility	Criteria/Use	Funding Mechanism	Overall Funding Available	Funding Amount	Match Requirements	Deadline	Website	Contact Info	Applicability to Mitigation	Applicable Collier Mitigation Projects
Flood Mitigation Assistance Program	FMA	United States Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency	To fund cost-effective measures by States and communities that reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to buildings, manufactured homes, and other insurable structures. Planning grants assist state agencies and local governments in developing or updating flood mitigation plans that assess risk and propose possible mitigation actions. Project grants assist state agencies and local governments in implementing flood mitigation projects that will reduce risk of flood damage to repetitive loss properties identified in a flood mitigation plan.	State agencies, local governments participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), and qualified local organizations.	Planning Grants may be used to assist States and communities in developing and updating flood mitigation plans. Technical Assistance Grants may be used to provide States with funding that will allow them to provide technical assistance to communities that are completing applications for Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) planning or project grants, or in the process of implementing FMA-funded mitigation projects. The only applicants eligible for Technical Assistance Grants are the State agencies or departments responsible for administering FMA. Project Grants may be used to assist States and communities in implementing flood mitigation projects to reduce the risk of flood damage to insurable structures	Project grants and formula grants	\$20 million	Individual planning grants will not exceed \$150,000 to any State agency applicant, or exceed \$50,000 to any community applicant. The total planning grant made in any Fiscal Year to any State, including all communities located in the State, will not exceed \$300,000. Project Grants: \$100,000 - base amount per State, with remaining funds distributed based on the number of flood insurance policies and repetitively damaged structures.	25%	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.fema.gov/mit/">http://www.fema.gov/mit/</a>	Mitigation Directorate Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 "C" Street, SW, Washington, DC 20472 (202) 646-4621	This is a very good mitigation program for communities which are members of the NFIP and actively maintain their ratings status under the program. The primary requirement of the grant program is that the community must have or propose to develop a mitigation plan to guide proposed activities. Regional staff notes that the approved, finalized Local Mitigation Strategy may meet the criteria for such planning	
Flood Plain Management Services	None	United States Department of Defense/United States Army/United States Army Corps of Engineers	Section 206 of the 1960 Flood Control Act provides USACE services in planning and technical services without charge for studies, including hurricane evacuation studies, comprehensive flood plain management studies, flood damage reduction studies, urbanization impact studies, stormwater management studies, and inventories of flood-prone structures.	State, tribal, and local governments	None provided	Services	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<a href="http://www.saj.usace.army.mil/">http://www.saj.usace.army.mil/</a>	Jacksonville Corps Of Engineers, 904-232-2568 or 1-800-291-9405	Planning, designing and constructing for flood control is a form of mitigation	
Florida Communities Trust/Florida Forever Program	FCT	Florida Department of Community Affairs/Florida Communities Trust	To facilitate the purchase of lands, for conservation and/or recreation purposes, by local governments	Local governments and non-profit environmental organizations that are tax exempt under section 501(c)(3) of the United States Internal Revenue Code are eligible to apply for funding.	Land acquisition proposals in which the local government proposes to use matching funds are viewed more favorably than outright grants. However, both types of financing can be approved.	Purchases, purchase agreements	\$66 million	\$6.6 million	Counties with populations greater than 75,000 and municipalities with populations greater than 10,000 are required to provide a minimum match of 25% of the total project cost. Small counties and cities that are under the above thresholds, and eligible nonprofit environmental organizations, may apply for a 100% grant award.	May each year, date varies	<a href="http://www.dca.state.fl.us/fct/">http://www.dca.state.fl.us/fct/</a> or <a href="http://www.state.fl.us/comaff/MORE_ABTP/program/dfct.html">http://www.state.fl.us/comaff/MORE_ABTP/program/dfct.html</a>	2555 Shumard Oaks Blvd., Tallahassee, FL 32399 (850) 922-2207 fctinfo@dca.state.fl.us	Because of its emphasis on preservation, conservation and environmental protection, this program is often overlooked as a potential funding source for disaster mitigation. However, a partially settled area, wherein the local government has recorded periodic reoccurring flood damage, is an excellent subject for purchase with funds from this program; particularly if other (environmental) benefits can also be demonstrated.	
Florida Recreation Development Assistance Program	FRDAP	Department of Environmental Protection/Division of Recreation and Parks	Provides grants for acquisition or development of land for public outdoor recreation use or to construct or renovate recreational trails.	Municipal and county governments or other legally constituted entities with the legal responsibility to provide public outdoor recreation.	Applicants may submit up to two applications during the submission period	Grants	Contact Agency	\$ 200,000.00	The match requirements depend on the total project cost: 1) \$50,000 or less requires a 0% match, 2) \$50,001 - 150,000, requires a 25% match, and 3) over \$150,000, requires a 50% match. Matching funds may be in the form of cash, the value of undeveloped land owned by the applicant (subject to conditions), or in-kind services.	October each year	<a href="http://www.dep.state.fl.us/parks/bdrs">www.dep.state.fl.us/parks/bdrs</a>	Bureau of Design and Recreation Services, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station #585, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000, Phone: 850/488-7896, Fax: 850/488-3665 mahogany.r.simmons@dep.state.fl.us	Acquisition of land or improvement of acquired land may be mitigation.	

**Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy  
Funding Sources**

Grant Program	Acronym/NIckname	Grantor Name	Purpose	Eligibility	Criteria/Use	Funding Mechanism	Overall Funding Available	Funding Amount	Match Requirements	Deadline	Website	Contact Info	Applicability to Mitigation	Applicable Collier Mitigation Projects
Florida Warning and Information Network	None	Florida Department of Community Affairs	This is a state-sponsored program to harden existing facilities against disasters events. The program contains some new elements and may be applicable to needs identified by participating municipalities.	Contact Agency	None provided	Contact Agency	\$4.66 million	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.floridadisaster.org/hwaw/appendix/twin.htm">http://www.floridadisaster.org/hwaw/appendix/twin.htm</a>	Chuck Hagan, Florida Division of Emergency Management 2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100 850.413.9900 charles.hagan@dca.state.fl.us	Hardening facilities against hazards is a form of mitigation	
Food Distribution	Food Donation Program	United States Department of Agriculture	To improve the diets of school-age and pre-school children, the elderly, needy persons in charitable institutions, and other individuals requiring food assistance. To increase the market for domestically produced foods which have been acquired under surplus removal or price support programs.	State, territorial and federal agencies involved in food distribution programs, or other entities who receive and distribute donated food, school systems and child-feeding programs, charitable institutions to the extent that they serve needy persons, emergency feeding operations, elderly nutrition programs, elderly nutrition programs for American Indians on reservations, and households participating in The Emergency Food Assistance Program, are eligible to participate, but must do so through the relevant State or Federal agency.	USDA makes food available to state agencies for distribution to qualified outlets. These outlets include, but may not be limited to, emergency feeding organizations, soup kitchens, food banks, child/adult day care facilities, certain charitable institutions, elderly nutrition programs, non-profit summer camps, and Summer Food Service Programs for children. Individuals receiving food are not charged. Donated foods may not be sold, exchanged or disposed of by the distributing agencies, without specific prior approval by the USDA.	Sale, exchange or donation of food/food supplies.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<a href="http://www.usda.gov">http://www.usda.gov</a>	Food Distribution Division, Food and Consumer Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Room 502, 3101 Park Center Drive, Alexandria, VA 22302, (703) 305-2680	In order to use this program for mitigation purposes, a local agency would need to establish an emergency food distribution service meeting all applicable state and federal requirements. In order to justify its existence, the service would also have to operate in a non-disaster capacity. It is likely that most local governments are aware of local programs which provide meals, canned goods, etcetera, to needy individuals. A good mitigation strategy might be to work with one or more of these agencies (already certified under the USDA program) to establish mechanisms for quickly putting disaster mass feeding operations in place.	
Forest Lands	None	Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services/Division of Forestry	To preserve Florida forests	The State of Florida receives annual Florida Forever funding for the acquisition of forested lands	The program operates primarily through the purchase of land from "willing sellers". However, land acquired through other land acquisition programs may also be added to the State Forest System.	Purchases, purchase agreements, donations, condemnation, purchase of development rights, conservation easements, etc.	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.fl-dor.com/">http://www.fl-dor.com/</a>	Division of Forestry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, 3125 Conner Boulevard, Tallahassee, FL 32399-1650, (850) 488-4274	Acquisition of lands, especially along the coast or rivers is mitigation because it removes the potential for development. Acquisition and subsequent appropriate management of interior forested lands is mitigation .	
Greenways and Trails Land Acquisition Program	Florida Forever	Office of Greenways and Trails/Department of Environmental Protection	To preserve natural environments and to establish a State Trail System. The Florida Recreational Trails Program was created in 1979, and in 1987 the Florida Rails-to-Trails Program was created to acquire abandoned railroad rights of way and additions to the Florida National Scenic Trail for recreational purposes. This program was added to the Preservation 2000 program in 1990. In 1996, the Florida State Legislature created the Florida Greenways and Trails Acquisition Program. The components of the original Recreational Trails program are still included in the new program, but now the Department of Environmental Protection can purchase greenways in addition to purchasing abandoned railroad rights-of-way and additions to the Florida National Scenic Trail.	Federal, state, or local government, non-profit organizations; and individual citizens of Florida. For a project to qualify for the Greenways and Trails Acquisition Program, it must meet the following criteria: (1) have documentation of a willing seller; (2) have documentation of a willing manager; and, (3) meet the definition of a greenway or trail	A Certificate of Eligibility is necessary to prove that the applicant's proposed project meets the following criteria: project meets statutory definition of greenway or trail, the project is located within or adjacent to an opportunity segment on the Recreational Prioritization Maps, at least 80% of project has a willing seller(s), project has a willing manager	Land acquisition	\$4.5 million	Depends on land costs	Variable	August each year	<a href="http://www.dep.state.fl.us/gwt/acq/">http://www.dep.state.fl.us/gwt/acq/</a>	Cindy Radford, Office of Greenways & Trails, Department of Environmental Protection, 3900 Commonwealth Blvd., MS 795, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000 cynthia.radford@dep.state.fl.us 850-245-2052	Because of its emphasis on preservation, conservation and environmental protection, this program is often overlooked as a potential funding source for disaster mitigation. Also, these funds are not directly available to local governments, unless, of course, the local agency is the land. However, in Florida, lands which are environmentally endangered, such as wetlands, coastal areas and riverine areas, are often also lands subject to flooding, tidal surge, frequent fires and other natural hazards. Removal of these properties from the threat of development is thus a form of disaster mitigation.	

**Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy  
Funding Sources**

Grant Program	Acronym/Nickname	Grantor Name	Purpose	Eligibility	Criteria/Use	Funding Mechanism	Overall Funding Available	Funding Amount	Match Requirements	Deadline	Website	Contact Info	Applicability to Mitigation	Applicable Collier Mitigation Projects
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program - Section 404	HMGP - Post Disaster Hazard Mitigation Program	United States Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency and Florida Department of Community Affairs/Division of Emergency Management	To prevent future losses of lives and property due to disasters. The program seeks to aid emergency management agencies in implementing State and local hazard mitigation plans, to enable mitigation measures to begin in the immediate aftermath of a disaster, and to provide funding to enable agencies to implement previously identified mitigation measures.	State and local governments, private/non-profit organizations, Indian	Eligible applicants make application through their State emergency management agency following a Presidential disaster declaration. Eligible projects include, but may not be limited to, elevating, relocating, acquiring, or demolishing structures so as to prevent or reduce future losses. Following a disaster declaration, the State will advertise that HMGP funding is available to fund mitigation projects in the State. Those interested in applying to the HMGP should contact their local government to begin the application process. Local governments should contact their State Hazard Mitigation Officer.	Grants	The amount of funding available for the HMGP under a particular disaster declaration is limited. The program may provide a State with up to 7.5 percent of the total disaster grants awarded by FEMA. States that meet higher mitigation planning criteria may qualify for 20 percent under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.	Varies depending on amount of overall funding allocated post disaster	FEMA can fund up to 75% of the eligible costs of each project. The State or grantee must provide a 25% match, which can be fashioned from a combination of cash and in-kind sources. Funding from other Federal sources cannot be used for the 25% share with one exception	Applications for mitigation projects are encouraged as soon as possible after the disaster occurs so that opportunities to do mitigation are not lost during reconstruction. The State will set a deadline for application submittal. You should contact your State Hazard Mitigation Officer for specific application dates.	<a href="http://www.fema.gov/mit">http://www.fema.gov/mit</a> or <a href="http://www.floridadisaster.org">http://www.floridadisaster.org</a>	Mitigation Directorate of Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 "C" Street, SW, Emmitsburg, MD 20472, (202) 646-4621 or Eric Poole Florida Division of Emergency Management 2555 Shumard Oak Blvd. Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100 (850) 413-9947 <a href="http://www.floridadisaster.org">http://www.floridadisaster.org</a>	This is one of the better mitigation funding sources. From examining the various projects referenced on the DCA website, it appears that these funds could be utilized for a large variety of mitigation projects.	
Hazard Mitigation Technical Assistance Program	HMTAP	United States Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency	To provide technical support to state/local communities, FEMA Regional and Headquarters Mitigation staff in support of mitigation initiatives; technical support necessary to mitigate against potential loss of lives and minimize the amount of damage as a result of a natural disaster	Available for use by all FEMA Regional and Headquarters Mitigation staff.	Provides assistance to FEMA staff, designed to provide architectural, engineering, and other mitigation related technical assistance in support of post disaster mitigation initiatives; examples are environmental assessments, benefit cost analysis, engineering/architectural feasibility studies, remote sensing and GIS, post disaster floodplain analysis and training	Technical assistance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<a href="http://www.fema.gov/fima/">http://www.fema.gov/fima/</a>	Federal Emergency Management Agency, Suite 900, 2323 Grand Blvd., Kansas City, MO 64108, (816) 283-7061, or 3003 Chamblee-Tucker Rd., Atlanta, Georgia 30341,	Support of mitigation initiatives; technical support necessary to mitigate against potential loss of lives and minimize the amount of damage as a result of a natural disaster	
Hazardous Materials Training Program	None	United States Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency	To make funding available to provide training in support of State, local, and Tribal governments and university-sponsored programs designed to improve emergency planning, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery capabilities. These programs must provide special emphasis on emergencies associated with hazardous chemicals.	These funds are available to State and tribal governments and U.S. territories. The funds benefit State governments, local governments, tribes, and U.S. territories.	These funds are authorized to provide education and training programs for Federal, State, local, and tribal personnel with special emphasis on hazardous chemicals and related chemical emergencies. These funds are intended for the delivery of training courses only. The assistance is normally available for one year. The assistance is awarded to the State in a lump sum. The State may then pass the funds through to other agencies (in Florida, the Local Emergency Planning Committees).	Grants	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	20%	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.fema.gov/emi/ishome.htm">http://www.fema.gov/emi/ishome.htm</a>	Emergency Management Institute, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 16825 South Seton Avenue, Emmitsburg, MD 21727, (301) 447-1142	Training is a form of preparation.	
Hazardous Waste Worker Health and Safety	Superfund Worker Training Program	United States Department of Health and Human Services	To provide cooperative agreements and project grant support for the development and administration of model worker health and safety training programs, consisting of both classroom and practical health and safety training of workers and supervisors, for activities related to hazardous materials, hazardous waste generation, treatment, storage, disposal, removal, containment, transportation, or emergency response. To assist organizations in the development of institutional competency to provide appropriate training and education to hazardous waste workers	Eligible applicants include: public or private nonprofit entities providing worker health and safety education and training	Cooperative agreements and project grants administered under this program are intended to support the direct costs of a project, in accordance with an approved budget, plus indirect costs at a pre-established rate. Both the award and use of funds are subject to applicable provisions of basic statutory authorities, appropriations acts, pertinent regulations, and operating policies of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS), the National Institutes of Health (NIH), and the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).	Grants	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	None	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.nih.gov/">http://www.nih.gov/</a>	Office of Extramural Outreach and Information, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 6701 Rockledge Drive, MSC 7910, Bethesda, MD 20892-7910, (301) 435-0714	This is a good training program for local governments to utilize. Education is a form of mitigation, in that individuals responsible for implementing and overseeing hazardous waste cleanups would be better trained to do so, and thus would be more likely to be successful.	

**Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy  
Funding Sources**

Grant Program	Acronym/NIckname	Grantor Name	Purpose	Eligibility	Criteria/Use	Funding Mechanism	Overall Funding Available	Funding Amount	Match Requirements	Deadline	Website	Contact Info	Applicability to Mitigation	Applicable Collier Mitigation Projects
Home Investment Partnerships Program	HOME	United States Department of Housing and Urban Development	To expand the supply of decent, affordable housing, with particular emphasis on rental housing, for low-income and very low-income citizens.	States, cities, urban counties, and consortia (of contiguous units of general local governments with a binding agreement)	This program provides loans for rehabilitation of existing units, conversion of non-residential uses to residential uses; acquisition and rehabilitation of existing units, and new construction; all for the purpose of increasing the availability of affordable housing units.	Grants	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	None	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.hud.gov">http://www.hud.gov</a>	Community Planning and Development, United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7 <sup>th</sup> Street, SW, Washington, DC 20410, (202) 708-3587	A mitigation strategy utilizing these funds would require the local government to have, or to partner with, a local housing agency. Under such circumstances, the program could be a good source of mitigation funds for replacement of sub-standard units (more likely to succumb to a disaster) with safe, decent, affordable housing.	
Hurricane Program	None	United States Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency	To significantly reduce the loss of life, property, economic disruption, and disaster assistance costs resulting from hurricanes.	States	Provides state and local assistance: property protection; hazard identification and evacuation studies; post-storm analysis; training and exercises; and public awareness and education campaigns, and materials to support State and local activities.	Grants	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	25%	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.fema.gov">http://www.fema.gov</a>	Mitigation Directorate, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 "C" Street, SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646-3685	The program primarily provides information, public awareness materials, and technical assistance to local and State governments (for use by their own programs). This is a good public outreach mitigation program.	
Impact Aid Disaster Assistance Program	None	United States Department of Education	To assist with the increased costs to schools, and the decreased revenues to school districts, which can result from the effects of a disaster.	Local educational agencies that provide free public elementary or secondary education may apply for these funds.	Applications must be submitted within 90 days of the publication of the applicable disaster declaration notice in the Federal Register. However, applicant eligibility and the funding awarded will be based upon "before and after" (the disaster) data, which may not be available for a year, or longer time period.	Grants	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	None	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.ed.gov/offices/OESE/">http://www.ed.gov/offices/OESE/</a>	Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, U.S. Department of Education, 600 Independence Avenue, SW, Portals Building, Room 4200, Washington, DC 20202-6244, (202) 260-3858	These funds could be used by individual public schools, or school districts, to aid in post-disaster recovery and mitigation. However, the long time lag between application and receipt of the grant (if awarded) is somewhat of a deterrent.	
Interagency Hazardous Materials Public Sector Training and Planning Grants	Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Grants.	United States Department of Transportation	To increase State, local, territorial and Native American tribal abilities to safely and efficiently handle hazardous materials accidents and incidents; to enhance implementation of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA); and to encourage a comprehensive approach to emergency planning and training by incorporating response to transportation standards.	States, U. S. Territories and Federally recognized Native American Tribes may apply for either or both planning and training grants	This grant program is intended to be used to increase the emphasis on transportation in ongoing training efforts and to improve the capability of communities to plan for and respond to the full range of potential risks posed by accidents and incidents involving hazardous materials. The grants have two principal uses: (1) to assist States, Territories and Native American Tribes in developing, improving and implementing emergency response plans under EPCRA (including the determination of flow patterns of hazardous materials within a State, between States and Native American lands); and determining the need for regional hazardous materials response teams. (2) to stimulate support for training of Public Sector employees to respond to accidents and incidents involving hazardous materials.	Grants	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	None	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.rspa.dot.gov/">http://www.rspa.dot.gov/</a>	Research and Special Programs Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 400 7 <sup>th</sup> Street, SW, DHM-64 Washington, DC 20590 (202) 366-0001	The LEPC training programs are an excellent mitigation tool for local emergency response agencies. Communities which have not taken advantage of these programs should consider doing so.	

**Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy  
Funding Sources**

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National Fire Academy Educational Program	None	United States Fire Administration	The National Fire Academy (part of the U.S. Fire Administration, which is part of FEMA) offers various courses on disaster and emergency related topics for fire department personnel, or others with fire prevention responsibility. The purpose of this program is to provide travel stipends to students attending Academy courses.	Potential applicants include any student who is a member of a fire department or has significant responsibility for fire prevention and control and has been accepted into an eligible course at the National Fire Academy. The program reimburses the local agency or personal travel expense for attending training programs.	Presently, the program covers reimbursement for the cost of a 21-day pre-purchase, non-refundable ticket for round-trip transportation by common carrier, or privately owned vehicle mileage reimbursement not to exceed the cost of the airline ticket for the resident program courses at the National Fire Academy in Emmitsburg, Maryland, and also a limited stipend for selected regional delivery courses throughout the nation. For Resident Program courses, students are required to pay the cost of meals which is \$15.76 (includes tax) daily (subject to change each October 1). For Regional Delivery courses, a limited stipend of up to \$100 for a one-week course and up to \$200 for a two-week course is provided to help offset the students' transportation and lodging costs. Reimbursements are not made to Federal employees attending on behalf of their employer, private industry employees, or foreign students.	Direct payments	N/A	N/A	None	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.usfa.fema.gov/index.htm">http://www.usfa.fema.gov/index.htm</a>	Educational and Technology Services Branch, National Emergency Training Center, U.S. Fire Administration, 16825 South Seton Avenue, Emmitsburg, MD 21727, (301) 447-1000	This is an excellent mitigation program, particularly with regard to fire suppression and control issues. The reimbursement program is open to all fire and rescue or related agencies. Training of personnel to enable them to better respond to an emergency is a form of mitigation.	
National Historical Publications and Records Grants	None	National Historical Publications and Records Commission/National Archives and Records Administration	To undertake a wide range of activities related to the preservation, publication and use of documentary sources relating to United States history.	State and local governments, territorial governments, Indian tribes, educational and/or non-profit institutions, universities, colleges, libraries, historical societies, museums, university presses, archives, individuals, etc.	Funds may be used for projects having the purpose of: advancing the state of the art (of preservation); to promote cooperative efforts by institutions and organizations; to improve the knowledge, performance and professional skills of those individuals who work with historic records; for the preservation, arrangement and description of historical records; and for the publication (in book, microfiche or electronic versions) of historical records.	Grants	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	None	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.nara.gov/gils/gils.html">http://www.nara.gov/gils/gils.html</a>	National Historical Publications and Records Commission, National Archives and Records Administration, National Archives Building, Washington, DC 20408, (202) 501-5610	These funds could be used by local agencies in the creation of County/Municipal records preservation or restoration strategies. Preservation of documents to reduce the amount of paperwork is a form of mitigation.	
Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund	None	United States Department of Transportation	To encourage greater State participation in response to actual or threatened discharges of oil. The program is funded through fines paid to the U.S. Coast Guard by entities liable for clean up costs for oil/fuel spills.	The Governor of any State may apply for financial assistance under this program.	Funds are to be used for immediate clean up action costs that are directly related to a specific incident. Removal costs must generally be incurred at the spill site or in support of spill site clean up activities (e.g., salary costs for State officials actually engaged in the removal actions, transportation costs for transporting persons and materials to the spill site, costs of equipment usage and items consumed during clean up, contract costs, and administrative costs for preparing reports and documenting actions which occurred at the spill site). Removal actions must be consistent with the National Contingency Plan (40 CFR 300) and must be approved by the cognizant Coast Guard or Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC). Remedial actions and restorations are not eligible for reimbursement.	Grants and cooperative agreements	Contact Agency	Funding is limited to \$250,000 per incident.	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.uscg.mil/">http://www.uscg.mil/</a>	Director's Office, National Pollution Funds Center, United States Coast Guard, United States Department of Transportation, 4200 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 1000, Arlington, VA 22203-1804, (703) 235-4756	This program represents the primary funding source for U.S. Coast Guard activities involved in responding to fuel or oil spills; particularly in navigable waterways. This type of funding is generally available when a large-scale disaster has created actual or potential fuel spill incidents.	

**Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy  
Funding Sources**

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Partners for Fish and Wildlife	None	United States Department of the Interior/United States Fish and Wildlife Service	The US Fish and Wildlife Service provides financial and technical assistance to private landowners, businesses, and local governments interested in restoring wetlands and riparian habitats on their land.	Private landowners, Native American Organizations, local governments, educational institutions and organizations are eligible for financial and technical assistance from the Partners Program.	Assistance provided to private landowners and Native American Tribes. Program goal is to achieve a 50 percent cost share on projects with matching funds and in-kind contributions provided by the landowners and other partners.	Direct Payments for Specified Use	FY 05 est \$32,000,000	\$200 to \$25,000. The average cost per project is \$5,400	This program has no statutory formula. The Program goal is to obtain a 50 percent match of Federal monies by partnering with landowners, local community groups and other local and national conservation organizations.	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.partners.fws.gov">http://www.partners.fws.gov</a>	Chief, Branch of Habitat Restoration, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Room 400, Arlington, VA 22203, Telephone: (703) 358-2201. Use the same number for FTS. Fax number is (703) 358-2232.	Typical wetland restoration and enhancement techniques involve restoring the natural hydrology of a site through the blocking of surface ditches, breaking sub-surface drain tiles, building shallow berms to trap water, filling in concentration pits, removing eroded sediment which fills in basins, installing grass buffers, or installing fences along wetlands or stream corridors that prevent cattle grazing within the stream or wetland.	
Physical Disaster Loans	None	Small Business Administration	To provide loans to victims of physical disasters to cover uninsured losses.	Individuals, business concerns, charitable and nonprofit organizations. Agricultural enterprises are ineligible. Applicants must have suffered physical property loss as a result of a disaster which occurred in an area declared as eligible for assistance by the President or The Small Business Administration. Applicants must demonstrate an ability to repay the loan.	Loans are made to homeowners, renters, businesses of all sizes and nonprofit organizations to repair and/or replace damaged and/or destroyed real property and/or personal property to its pre-disaster conditions. Loans to homeowners/tenants are made for periods of up to 30 years.	Direct Loans; Guaranteed/Insured Loans	Contact Agency	There is a funding limit of \$200,000 for repair/replacement of real property and a limit of \$40,000 for repair/replacement of personal property. The loan limit may be increased by 20 percent to provide protective measures from damages caused by physical disasters. The interest rate for homeowners/tenants who have credit available elsewhere is determined by a formula based on the cost of money to the U.S. Government, but not to exceed 8 percent. The interest rate for homeowners/tenants who do not have credit available elsewhere is one-half of the formula rate, but not to exceed 4 percent. Loans to business may not exceed \$1,500,000.	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.sba.gov/disaster/">http://www.sba.gov/disaster/</a> or <a href="http://www.sba.gov/disaster_recov/loaninfo/dloanassit.html">http://www.sba.gov/disaster_recov/loaninfo/dloanassit.html</a>	Office of Disaster Assistance, Small Business Administration, 409 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street, SW, Washington, DC 20416, (202) 205-6734	This is the standard SBA disaster loan which becomes available after an area has suffered from a Presidentially-declared disaster. The purpose is to implement mitigation measures to protect business property from damage by future disasters. Examples might be retaining walls, sea walls, grading and contouring land, elevating flood-prone structures, relocating utilities, and retrofitting structures against high winds, earthquakes, floods, wildfires, or other disasters.	
Planning Assistance to States	Section 22 Program	United States Department of Defense/United States Army/United States Army Corps of Engineers	Section 22 of the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1974 allows the USACE to assist state, tribal, and local governments in the preparation of comprehensive plans for the development, utilization, and conservation of water and related land resources with up to 50% federal match. Technical and planning assistance may include wetlands evaluation studies, flood damage reduction studies, flood plain management studies, and water quality/quantity studies.	State, regional, and local units of government should submit requests for assistance to the State Section Coordinator with a copy to the Corps.	The State or Tribal coordinator/official would verify that the request for assistance is in agreement with their comprehensive water plan and include it in their annual program budget request. The State's and Tribe's annual request for assistance is used to develop the Corps Section 22 Program for that year	Technical assistance	Contact Agency	\$ 300,000.00	50%	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.saj.usace.army.mil/pd/pdpf.htm">http://www.saj.usace.army.mil/pd/pdpf.htm</a> or <a href="http://www.saj.usace.army.mil/pd/22.html">http://www.saj.usace.army.mil/pd/22.html</a>	Mr. Russ Rote, P.E., Chief Flood Control and Flood Plain Management Section, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Attn: PD-PF, P.O. Box 4970, Jacksonville, FL 32232, Russ.L.Rote@saj02.usace.army.mil, 904-232-2232	Some neighborhood drainage systems are only designed to handle, or are capable of handling, a few inches of rainfall. The Corps can perform studies of these and other community flooding problems, perform environmental improvement studies involving water resources, act in concert with other governmental agencies to perform hurricane evacuation and damage studies, and perform studies of floods and flood plain issues. The Planning Assistance to States Program may help States in support of the Coastal Zone Management Act of the Floodplain Management Services Program when the primary purpose is to supplement basinwide or regional State planning for the coastal zone or floodplains.	



**Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy  
Funding Sources**

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Pollution Control Bond Program	State Bond Loan Program	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	Construction of pollution control facilities, including those related to drinking water, wastewater, stormwater, solid waste, and air pollution.	Local governments; special districts are eligible as well as municipalities and county governments	Plans and specifications of proposed facilities are required. The loan interest rate is a pass through rate.	Loans that come from State of Florida full faith and credit revenue bonds. Bonds are sold on a competitive bid basis and reflect market conditions. The bonds are tax exempt. No interest subsidy.	\$300 million annually; source of the funds are bonds sold by the state	Loans less than \$10 million probably would be packaged with other loans. Loans in the million dollar range may not be practical. Projects involving numerous small contracts, work orders, purchase orders, etc. are not practical under this program.	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/wf/sbl/index.htm">http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/wf/sbl/index.htm</a>	Don Berryhill, Chief, Water Facilities Funding Program, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, 2600 Blair Stone Road M.S. 3500 Tallahassee, Florida 32399, 850-245-8359	Ensuring structurally sound and properly engineered facilities is a form of mitigation.	
Pollution Prevention Grants Program	PPIS	United States Environmental Protection Agency	To support State and tribal level pollution prevention programs that address the reduction of pollutants across all environmental media: air, land, and water.	States, local governments, private universities, private non-profit entities, private businesses, and individuals are not eligible. Any State, interstate, and/or local agency/organization/university, Federally-Recognized Indian Tribes, public non-profit organization/institution, for-profit organization, private organization, and quasi-public nonprofit organization may serve as a funding beneficiary.	Source reduction is any practice that (1) reduces the amount of any hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant entering any waste stream or otherwise released into the environment (including fugitive emissions) prior to recycling, treatment, or disposal; and, (2) reduces the hazards to public health and the environment associated with the release of such substances, pollutants, or contaminants.	Grants	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	50%	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.epa.gov/ppintr/">http://www.epa.gov/ppintr/</a>	Pollution Prevention Division, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, United States Environmental Protection Agency, 401 "M" Street SW, Suite 7409, Washington, DC 20460, (202) 564-2515	Use of this program by a local government in Florida would probably require a partnership arrangement with the State and Federal governments and, perhaps, a contributing non-profit agency. However, the program might be able to provide assistance in resolving local pollution control problems.	
Pre-Disaster Mitigation Competitive Grant Program	PDM - Competitive	United States Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency and Florida Department of Community Affairs/Division of Emergency Management	Provides funds to State, Tribal, and local governments for pre-disaster mitigation planning and projects primarily addressing natural hazards. Cost-Effective pre-disaster mitigation activities reduce risk to life and property from natural hazard events before a natural disaster strikes, thus reducing overall risks to the population and structures, while also reducing reliance on funding from actual disaster declarations. Funds will be awarded on a competitive basis to successful.	State and territorial emergency management agencies; eligible sub-applicants include state agencies; Federally-recognized Indian Tribal governments; and local governments. Applicants can apply directly to FEMA, while Sub-applicants must apply for funds through an eligible Applicant. Private non-profit organizations are not eligible to apply for PDM but may ask the appropriate local government to submit an application for the proposed activity on their behalf.	Not dependent upon a Presidential disaster declaration. Mitigation planning and mitigation projects are eligible activities, including information dissemination activities regarding cost-effective mitigation technologies related to the proposed mitigation planning activity or project. Associated Applicant and Sub-applicant management costs also are eligible.	Grants	\$132,650,000 in FY 2003	\$3,000,000	25%, for small impoverished communities, match is 10%	October each year	<a href="http://www.fema.gov/fima/pdm">http://www.fema.gov/fima/pdm</a>	Karen Magnino, Mitigation Division, FEMA, 500 C Street SW, Room 444, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646-3807, Karen.Magnino@dhs.gov.	A PDM competitive grant will provide funds for the community to reduce the overall risk to populations and structures through mitigation projects and plans prior to a disaster occurring. Mitigation projects, acquisition or relocation of vulnerable properties, hazard retrofits, minor structural hazard control or protection projects, community outreach and education	
Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program - Planning Grants	PDM - Planning	United States Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency and Florida Department of Community Affairs/Division of Emergency Management	To provide technical assistance (risk assessments, project development) and to revise and update the Local Mitigation Strategy.	States, which, in turn, may provide sub-grants to local and Indian Tribal governments. Private non-profit organizations are not eligible sub-grantee applicants; however, local governments may sponsor an application on their behalf.	Not dependent upon a Presidential disaster declaration. All applicants must be participating in the National Flood Insurance Program if they have been identified through the NFIP as having a Special Flood Hazard Area (a Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM) or Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM).	Grants	For FY 2003, FEMA provided a maximum of \$248,375 (Federal share) to each state, Collier County's share was \$20,000	\$ 20,000.00	25%	Deadline for state submittal to FEMA is in April, local government deadline to state would follow	<a href="http://www.fema.gov/fima/pdm.shtm">http://www.fema.gov/fima/pdm.shtm</a> or <a href="http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/03n/ar20030800/edocket.access.gpo.gov/2003/034903.htm">http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/03n/ar20030800/edocket.access.gpo.gov/2003/034903.htm</a>	FEMA Region IV, 3003 Chamblee, Tucker Road, Atlanta, GA 30341 or 500 C Street, SW., Room 401, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646-3027 or E-mail: Margaret.Lawless@fema.gov.	Useful for updating mitigation strategies	



**Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy  
Funding Sources**

Grant Program	Acronym/NIckname	Grantor Name	Purpose	Eligibility	Criteria/Use	Funding Mechanism	Overall Funding Available	Funding Amount	Match Requirements	Deadline	Website	Contact Info	Applicability to Mitigation	Applicable Collier Mitigation Projects
Public Assistance	PA/Section 406	United States Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency	To allow state and local governments to respond to disasters, to recover from their impact and to mitigate impact from future disasters. While these grants are aimed at governments and organizations -- their final goal is to help a community and all its citizens recover from devastating natural disasters. The PA Program provides the basis for consistent training and credentialing of staff ( <b>people</b> ) who administer the program; more accessible and understandable guidance and <b>policy</b> for participating in the grant program; improved customer service through a more efficient grant delivery <b>process</b> , applicant-centered management, and better information exchange; and continuing <b>performance</b> evaluations and program improvements.	State and local governments and to certain private nonprofit organizations.	The Public Assistance Program provides supplemental Federal disaster grant assistance for the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster damaged, publicly owned facilities and the facilities of certain Private Non-Profit (PNP) organizations. Grants can be used to clear debris; apply emergency protective measures to preserve life and property in response to the declared event; and repair or replace damaged structures, such as buildings, utilities, roads and bridges, water-control facilities, and recreational facilities.	Grants	Varies each year, and depends on cost of declared disasters and funding available	For small projects (under \$48,900 for FY00), the grant is based on an estimate of the cost of the work. For large projects (\$48,900 or more), the final grant is based on actual eligible costs. In large projects, the State will disburse progress payments, as required	The Federal share of assistance is not less than 75% of the eligible cost for emergency measures and permanent restoration. The State determines how the non-Federal share (up to 25%) is split with the applicants	The project completion deadlines are set from the date that the major disaster or emergency is declared. Emergency Work: 6 months, Permanent Work: 18 months	<a href="http://www.fema.gov/rrr/pa/">http://www.fema.gov/rrr/pa/</a>	Region IV, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 3003 Chamblee Tucker Rd. Atlanta, Georgia 30341 (770) 220-5200	Repair of facilities, cleaning up of debris, etc. is mitigation and improving the facilities to a standard that makes them even more secure and damage resistant is even better mitigation.	
Public Works & Infrastructure Development Grants	EDA	United States Department of Commerce/Economic Development Administration	To support the construction or rehabilitation of essential public infrastructure and development facilities necessary to generate private sector jobs and investment, including investments that support technology-led development, redevelopment of brownfield sites, and eco-industrial development.	Universities, state and local governments, Indian Tribes and non-profit organizations in cooperation with governmental organization.	Project proposals must be located within an economically distressed EDA designated area and be in conformance with an Overall Economic Development Program (OEDP) for the eligible area. Projects must also contribute to long-term economic development of the area by creating or retaining permanent jobs and raising income levels. Examples of projects include 1) Infrastructure for industrial park development; 2) port development and expansion; 3) infrastructure necessary for economic development (e.g. water/sewer facilities); 4) renovation and recycling of old industrial buildings; 5) construction of vocational-technical facilities and skill centers; and 6) construction of incubator facilities.	Grants	\$ 204,000,000.00	Average of over \$1.24 million in FY 02	50%	None	<a href="http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/14mar20010800/edocket.access.gpo.gov/2003/03/8612.htm">http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/14mar20010800/edocket.access.gpo.gov/2003/03/8612.htm</a>	Margo Leydic-Boyd, 14th & Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230 (202) 482-4085, mleydic-boyd@eda.doc.gov	Communities that have experienced economic distress, either as a result of a disaster, or as a result of local demographics and unrelated conditions, may find these funds useful to help establish facilities that are up to current codes and/or that are stronger in the face of natural or manmade disasters; may also be used to redevelop contaminated brownfield sites; economic distress may result from natural or other major disasters	
Recreational Trails Program	RTP	United States Department of Transportation/Federal Highway Administration and Florida Department of Environmental Protection/Office of Greenways & Trails	Federally funded competitive grant program that provides financial assistance to agencies of city, county, state or federal governments, and organizations, approved by the State, or state and federally recognized Indian tribal governments, for the development of recreational trails, trailheads and trailside facilities.	Municipal or county governments, state or federal governmental agencies, recognized state and federal Indian tribal governments, and organizations approved by the State.	Projects must be either a Greenway: A linear open space established along either a natural corridor, such as a riverfront, stream valley, or ridgeline, or over land along a railroad right-of-way converted to recreational use, a canal, a scenic road, or other route; any natural or landscaped course for pedestrian or bicycle passage; an open space connector linking parks, nature reserves, cultural features, or historic sites with each other and populated areas; or a local strip or linear park designated as a parkway or greenbelt. Or a Trail: Linear corridors and any adjacent support parcels on land or water providing public access for recreation or authorized alternative modes of transportation. The evaluation criteria include ecological, recreational, and acquisition components.	Grants	Contact Agency	Non-Motorized Projects = \$100,000, Mixed-Use Projects = \$100,000, Motorized Projects = \$250,000	80:20, 60:40, 50:50, more points are awarded depending on the match provided	January in 2004, deadline varies	<a href="http://www.dep.state.fl.us/gwt/grants/">http://www.dep.state.fl.us/gwt/grants/</a>	Alexandra Weiss, Office of Greenways & Trails, Department of Environmental Protection, 3900 Commonwealth Blvd., MS 795, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000, alexandra.weiss@dep.state.fl.us, (850) 245-2052	Because of its emphasis on preservation, conservation and environmental protection, this program is often overlooked as a potential funding source for disaster mitigation. Also, these funds are not directly available to local governments, unless, of course, the local agency is the land. However, in Florida, lands which are environmentally endangered, such as wetlands, coastal areas and riverine areas, are often also lands subject to flooding, tidal surge, frequent fires and other natural hazards. Removal of these properties from the threat of development is thus a form of disaster mitigation.	

**Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy  
Funding Sources**

Grant Program	Acronym/Nickname	Grantor Name	Purpose	Eligibility	Criteria/Use	Funding Mechanism	Overall Funding Available	Funding Amount	Match Requirements	Deadline	Website	Contact Info	Applicability to Mitigation	Applicable Collier Mitigation Projects
Residential Construction Mitigation Program	RCMP	Florida Department of Community Affairs	Funds are used for programs to improve wind resistance of residences and mobile homes, including loans, subsidies, grants demonstration projects, and direct assistance; cooperative programs with local governments and the Federal Government; and other efforts to prevent or reduce losses or reduce the cost of rebuilding after a disaster.	Typically, grants have been provided to local governments on a noncompetitive basis for wind resistive house retrofit projects, while grantees/ contractors are sought for other desired projects through Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) and Request for Proposals (RFP) processes.	\$2.8 million is designated for the Mobile Home Tie-Down Program. \$700,000 is designated for Hurricane Research to be conducted by Florida International University. Research tracks include: (a) eliminate state and local barriers to upgrading existing mobile homes and communities; (b) research and develop a recycling program of older mobile homes; and (c) support programs of research and development relating to hurricane loss reduction devices and techniques for site-built residences. \$3.5 million 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.	Contact Agency	\$7 million	An annual budget is determined by the Secretary of the Department of Community Affairs, in consultation with the RCMP Advisory Council	Contact Agency	NOFAs are advertised in the Florida Administrative Weekly and all RFPs are issued via the www.myflorida.com web portal. NOFAs and RFPs can be issued at any time during the fiscal year.	<a href="http://www.floridadisaster.org/brm/rcmp/index.htm">http://www.floridadisaster.org/brm/rcmp/index.htm</a>	Ted Court, Financial Specialist, Florida Department of Community Affairs/Residential Construction Mitigation Program, 2555 Shumard Oak Blvd., Tallahassee, FL 32399-2100, Phone: (850) 410-1563, ted.court@dca.state.fl.us	Provides funding for hurricane retrofitting. A certified inspector using DCA's Wind Resistance Checklist may perform a structural inspection of the home. Information is assessed and a mitigation report is prepared that outlines the hurricane hazard risk, identifies retrofit options and packages, assesses costs and benefits, and provides retrofitting recommendations and estimated costs. If homeowners are recommended for the program, they are eligible for a forgivable loan to complete the retrofitting.	
Revolving Fund Loan Program for Waste Water Treatment	Water Pollution Control SRF program	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	Provides funding to assist in the financing of publicly owned water and stormwater treatment collection, transmission, disposal, and reclamation, re-use facilities as well as infiltration/inflow correction. Project loans for up to 20 years at interest rates that are over 60% below market rate.	Local governments (municipalities, counties, authorities, special districts, and agencies thereof) are eligible for loans to control wastewater and stormwater pollution. Non-governmental parties (basically any entity that can repay a loan) are eligible for loans to control stormwater pollution related to agricultural operations.	The Clean Water Act State Revolving Fund (SRF) Program provides low interest loans for water pollution control activities and facilities. Water pollution control can be divided into point source (a permit for discharge in an urban area is generally involved) and non-point source (stormwater runoff from agricultural operations is generally involved). The Clean Water SRF Program is distinct from the Safe Drinking Water Act SRF that provides funding for drinking water activities and facilities. The Clean Water SRF Program began in 1989 and over a billion dollars in loans have been made by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. The Program was recently expanded to make stormwater management, agricultural runoff, estuary protection, and nearly any type of water pollution control activity eligible for funding. The Program revolves in perpetuity using state and federal appropriations, loan repayments, investment earnings, and bond proceeds.	Low interest loans; loans are to be repaid over the useful life of the project (a maximum of 20 years). Preconstruction loans and loans for the costs associated with pollution control associated with agricultural runoff have shorter loan repayment periods (generally 10 years). The interest rate is below market.	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/wff/cwsrf/index.htm">http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/wff/cwsrf/index.htm</a>	Submit a request for inclusion (RFI) on a priority list form. The RFI form provides basic project information such as project sponsor, description, priority, and cost. This form may be downloaded from the Wastewater Manual or obtained by contacting (850) 2458358.	Projects eligible for SRF loans include wastewater management facilities, reclaimed wastewater reuse facilities, stormwater management facilities, widely accepted pollution control practices (sometimes called "best management practices") associated with agricultural stormwater runoff pollution control activities, and estuary protection activities and facilities.	

**Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy  
Funding Sources**

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Rural Business Enterprise Grant Program	RBEG	United States Department of Agriculture	To facilitate the development of small and emerging private business, industry, and related employment opportunities in order to improve the economy in rural areas. There are two different grant programs.	State, county, city, township and municipal governments, government agencies, special districts, and tribal agencies which serve rural areas. The rural area in question cannot be within a municipal boundary of an incorporated local government having a population of 50,000 or more. Priority for the grants is given to areas with populations of 25,000 or less. The grantee can pass the money to a designated beneficiary business which will employ 50 or less new employees, has less than \$1,000,000.00 in projected gross revenue, and is utilizing, or proposing to utilize technological innovation and/or new product commercialization within the target rural area.	RBEG funds are utilized to establish revolving funds, provide operating capital, finance industrial site acquisition/construction/start-up, modernize buildings and equipment, construct access roads, construct parking areas, provide transportation to project sites, extend utility infrastructure, provide pollution control cost funding, provide technical assistance, pay permitting fees, and for refinancing. TDG funds can be used to establish television programs targeting agricultural and rural interests.	Grants	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	None	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.usda.gov">http://www.usda.gov</a>	Rural Business-Cooperative Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, South Agriculture Building, Room 6321, Washington, DC 20250-0700, (202) 690-4100	Utilized by local governments to assist in the rebuilding of businesses which had been previously damaged in a disaster, or which were particularly vulnerable to certain types of disasters.	
Rural Economic Development Loans and Grants	None	United States Department of Agriculture	To promote rural economic development and job creation projects, including funding for project feasibility studies, start-up costs, incubator projects, and other reasonable expenses for the purpose of fostering rural development.	Electric and telephone utilities that have current Rural Electric Administration or Rural Telephone Bank loans, or outstanding guarantees, and which are not delinquent on any Federal debt or which are not currently in bankruptcy proceedings.	Projects must promote rural economic development and job creation. The maximum loan or grant available is \$100,000.00, with a ten-year term at 0% interest rate.	Grants or Loans	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	None	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.usda.gov">http://www.usda.gov</a>	Rural Business-Cooperative Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, South Agriculture Building, Room 6321, Washington, DC 20250-0700, (202) 690-4100	It appears that the funding applicant would have to be a designated Rural Electric Cooperative or a Rural Telephone Bank. This would be a potential source of funds for a rural utility that had received extensive damage from a large-scale disaster and needed money for repairs.	
Rural Housing Site Loans and Self-Help Housing Land Development	Section 523 and Section 524 Site Loans	United States Department of Agriculture	To assist public or private non-profit organizations, who are interested in providing sites for housing, in acquiring and developing rural land areas, and subdividing land into appropriate building sites. The land so acquired is to be sold, on a "cost of development" basis, to families eligible for low income and very low income loans, housing cooperatives, and broadly based non-profit rural rental housing applicants.	Applicants must be private or public non-profit entities which provide developed sites to qualified borrowers, on a "cost of development" basis. The sites are to be located in open country and/or incorporated municipalities with 10,000 or less population, or recognized places with up to 25,000 in population, under certain conditions. Potential applicants located within areas of population between 10,000 and 25,000 should check with their local Rural Development program before making application. Sites developed with Section 524 loans must be utilized for low, or very low, income housing, and may be sold as such to families, non-profit organizations, public agencies, and eligible cooperatives. Section 523 sites must be for housing to be built by the "self-help" method.	Loans may be utilized for the purchase and development of adequate sites, including the placement of any necessary infrastructure, such as sewer/water facilities; payment of fees for engineering, legal services, and closing costs; landscaping; or construction of sidewalks, parking areas and driveways. Loans above \$200,000.00 must receive national office approval. Loan funds may not be used for the purpose of debt refinancing, payment of broker/negotiator/referral fees, meeting administrative expenses (except in limited circumstances). Loans are expected to be repaid in two years.	Loans	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	None	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.usda.gov">http://www.usda.gov</a>	Rural Housing Service, Single Family Housing Division, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250, (202) 720-1474	A local agency with housing construction authority, or a local non-profit agency specializing in housing provision, could utilize these funds to build up site elevations above projected flood levels, install sewer and water mains for future low income housing development, or, possibly, to elevate existing low income areas being reconstructed after a flood disaster.	

**Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy  
Funding Sources**

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Rural Self-Help Housing Technical Assistance	Section 523 Technical Assistance	United States Department of Agriculture	This program is based upon requirements of the Federal Housing Act of 1949, as amended. The purpose of the program is to provide financial support for programs of technical and supervisory assistance that will aid very low and low-income individuals and their families in carrying out mutual self-help housing efforts in rural areas.	Applicants must be a State or political subdivision of a State, a public nonprofit corporation or a private nonprofit corporation. The targeted beneficiaries are very low and low-income rural families, usually in groups of 6 to 10 families.	Not-for-profit organizations may use technical assistance funds to hire the personnel to carry out a program of technical assistance for self-help housing in rural areas; to pay necessary and reasonable office and administrative expenses; to purchase or rent equipment such as power tools for use by families participating in self-help housing construction; and to pay fees for training self-help group members in construction techniques or for other professional services needed. Funds will not be used to hire personnel to perform any construction work, to buy real estate or building materials, or pay any debts, expenses or costs other than previously outlined for participating families in self-help projects.	Grants	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	None	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/agency/rhs/rhs.html">http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/agency/rhs/rhs.html</a>	Single Family Housing Programs, Rural Housing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, AgBox 0761, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250, (202) 720-1474	This program is a good long-term funding source for a local low-income housing construction program. The program could be operated solely by the local government, or in partnership with another public (or private) entity. Getting low-income individuals into safer and stronger housing is important to mitigation against natural hazards.	
Rural Utilities Service Water and Waste Disposal Program	RUS	United States Department of Agriculture	Provides grants and loans to rural communities with fewer than 10,000 people for wastewater, drinking water, solid waste, and storm drainage projects.	Recipients must be public entities. These can include municipalities, counties, special purpose districts, Indian tribes, and corporations not operated for profit, including cooperatives. A new entity may be formed to provide the needed service if an appropriate one does not already exist.	Construct, repair, modify, expand, or otherwise improve water supply and distribution systems and waste collection and treatment systems, including storm drainage and solid waste disposal facilities. Certain other costs related to development of the facility may also be covered. (2) Acquire needed land, water sources, and water rights. (3) Pay costs such as legal and engineering fees when necessary to develop the facilities.	Grants and Loans	FY 2003: Direct Loans \$797,567,000, Guaranteed Loans \$75,000,000, Grants \$425,000,000	Contact Agency	Grants may be provided when necessary to reduce user costs to a reasonable level. They may cover a maximum of 75 percent of eligible facility development costs. Loan guarantees may be available for up to 90 percent of any eligible loss incurred by the lender. Lenders pay a 1 percent guarantee fee, which may be passed on to the loan recipient.	File requests any time of year at any rural development office in the county, district or state.	<a href="http://www.usda.gov/rus/water/">http://www.usda.gov/rus/water/</a>	Assistant Administrator, Water and Environmental Programs, USDA – RUS, Washington, D.C. 20250, Telephone: (202) 720-9583	Construction of new or improved facilities that are up to current standards, wind strengths, etc. is mitigation.	
Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program	Section 108 Loans	United States Department of Housing and Urban Development	HUD offers CDBG recipients guaranteed loan funds to acquire real property, relocate homeowners and businesses, rehabilitate publicly owned real property (including infrastructure), housing rehabilitation, and economic development.	Metropolitan cities and urban counties (i.e. CDBG entitlement recipients)	Section 108 provides communities with a source of financing for economic development, housing rehabilitation, public facilities, and large-scale physical development projects.	Loans	Varies	Entitlement public entities. An entitlement public entity may apply for up to five times the public entity's latest approved CDBG entitlement amount, minus any outstanding Section 108 commitments and/or principal balances of Section 108 loans.	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/108/index.cfm">http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/108/index.cfm</a>	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street S.W., Washington, DC 20410, Telephone: (202) 708-1112	Any of the following could be used for mitigation purposes: acquisition of real property, rehabilitation of publicly owned real property, housing rehabilitation eligible under CDBG, construction, reconstruction, or installation of public facilities (including street, sidewalk, and other site improvements), related relocation, clearance, and site improvements	

**Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy  
Funding Sources**

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Small Business Development Center	SBDC	Small Business Administration	To provide management counseling, training, and technical assistance to the small business community through Small Business Development Centers (SBDCs).	The Small Business Administration (SBA) is authorized to make grants (including contracts and cooperative agreements) to any public or private institution of higher education, including but not limited to any land-grant college or university, any college or school of business, engineering, commerce, or agriculture, community college or junior college. SBA is also authorized to renew the funding of other entities currently funded as SBDCs providing SBA affirmatively determines that such applicants have their own budget and will primarily utilize institutions of higher education to provide the services to the small business community. Beneficiaries of these programs are current and potential small business persons.	Funds are restricted to the purpose of assisting small businesses.	Project Grants and Cooperative Agreements	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.sba.gov/SBDC/">http://www.sba.gov/SBDC/</a>	Office of Small Business Development Centers, Small Business Administration, 409 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street, SW, 4 <sup>th</sup> Floor, Washington, DC 20416, (202) 205-6766	A small business which had been damaged by a disaster would be eligible for participation in this program. In fact, it is part of the disaster aid package typically offered to communities by the federal government.	
Small Watershed Program (PL-566 Operations Phase)	None	United States Department of Agriculture	The objective of this program is to provide technical and financial assistance in carrying out works of improvement to protect, develop, and utilize the land and water resources in small watersheds.	Funding is available to any State agency, county or groups of counties, municipality, town or township, soil and water conservation district, flood prevention or flood control district, Indian tribe or tribal organization, or any other nonprofit agency with authority under State law to carry out, maintain, and operate watershed works of improvement may apply for assistance.	Resource Conservation and Development (RCD) loans for measures or projects needed to implement the RCD area plan to achieve objectives in an RCD area.	Loans and Advances	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	Program funds may pay for up to 100% of flood prevention costs and requires preparation of an approved watershed plan. Contact Agency for details.	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.usda.gov/rus/water/regs/1781.doc">http://www.usda.gov/rus/water/regs/1781.doc</a>	NRCS Naples Service Center, 14700 Immokalee Road, Naples, Florida 34120-1468, (239) 455-4100 (239) 455-2693 fax	Protection of the watershed is a form of mitigation.	
Snagging and Clearing for Flood Control	None	United States Department of Defense/United States Army/United States Army Corps of Engineers	To reduce the potential for flood damage through the removal of debris and vegetation from watercourses.	States, political subdivisions of States or other responsible local agencies which have been established under State law with full authority and ability to undertake necessary legal and financial responsibilities.	ACOE designs and performs the project. Each project selected must be feasible from an engineering standpoint, complete within itself, and economically justifiable. The non-federal sponsor must provide all lands, easements and rights-of-way; must provide all project costs in excess of the Federal limit of \$500,000; agree to maintain the project after completion; hold and save the United States free from damages; provide a contribution toward the costs of land enhancement or special benefits; and, agree to prevent future encroachment of vegetation or structures upon the stream bed or floodway. Local cost participation requirements and procedures for feasibility studies, cost-sharing and determining the local share of project cost are similar to those for flood control projects specifically authorized by Congress under regular authorization procedures.	Provision of Specialized Services	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	Technically, no match is required. However, the local sponsor generally shares the cost of the project and, in some cases, performs all or part of the actual work.	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.usace.army.mil/">http://www.usace.army.mil/</a>	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, United States Army, United States Department of Defense, USACE, Attention: CECW, PM DoD, Washington, DC 20314-1000, (202) 272-0169	Any local government or public agency can serve as the local sponsor for this type of project. However, the feasibility study phase for these projects is often long and involved; including environmental impact studies, permitting and public comment. Also, the project is likely to involve a fair amount of local expenditure, in terms of time, expertise, equipment and personnel.	

**Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy  
Funding Sources**

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Solid Waste Management Grants	None	United States Department of Agriculture	Objectives are 1) Reduce or eliminate pollution of water resources in rural areas, 2) Improve planning and management of solid waste sites in rural areas. Solid Waste Management Grants are made available from an amount which is usually stipulated by Congress when it appropriates funds for Water Programs Grants.	Private nonprofit organizations that have been granted tax exempt status by the IRS and public bodies, including local government based multi-jurisdictional organizations, may be eligible for assistance. Applicants must have proven ability, background, experience, legal authority, and actual capacity to provide the proposed services.	Funds may be used to: (1) Evaluate landfill conditions to determine threats to water resources. (2) Provide technical assistance and/or training to help communities reduce the solid waste stream; enhance operator skills in operation and maintenance of active landfills, or assist operators of landfills which are closed, or will be closed soon, with the development and implementation of the plans for closing and future land use.	Grants	FY 2003 - \$3,500,000	Contact Agency	None	Preapplications must be filed between October 1 and December 31 of each fiscal year.	<a href="http://www.usda.gov/rus/water/docs/wwfac.t.pdf">http://www.usda.gov/rus/water/docs/wwfac.t.pdf</a>	Assistant Administrator, Water and Environmental Programs, USDA - RUS, Washington, D.C. 20250, Telephone: (202) 720-9583	Reducing the potential for pollution is a form of mitigation.	
Special Agricultural Research Grants	None	Sustainable Agriculture Network/National Agricultural Library	To carry out research in order to facilitate or expand promising breakthroughs in the areas of food and agricultural sciences, which are of importance to the nation, and to facilitate or expand on-going State-Federal food and agricultural research programs. The program includes two types of Grants: Special Research Grants; and, Rangeland Research Grants.	Entities eligible to apply for Special Research Grants include: State agricultural experiment stations, all colleges and universities, other research institutions and organizations, Federal agencies, private organizations or corporations and individuals having a demonstrable capacity to conduct research to facilitate or expand promising breakthroughs in areas of the food and agricultural sciences which are of importance to the United States. Entities eligible to apply for Rangeland Research Grants include: Land-grant colleges, universities, State agricultural experiment stations, colleges, universities and Federal laboratories having a demonstrable capacity in rangeland research.	Areas of basic and applied research are generally limited to high priority problems of a regional or national scope. Areas recently awarded, on a competitive basis, are Special Research Grants for Water Quality, Integrated Pest Management and General Rangeland Research Grants.	Grants	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	None	Contact Agency	<a href="mailto:san@nal.usda.gov">san@nal.usda.gov</a>	Sustainable Agriculture Network, National Agricultural Library, Room 304, 10301 Baltimore Ave., Beltsville, MD 20705-2351, (301) 504-6425	This could be a good mitigation funding source for an agricultural business, State agricultural extension service, university or local environmental agency which is seeking to either conduct new agricultural research or to disseminate little-known knowledge which might be valuable to agricultural interests. Such information could be considered as mitigation for agricultural and/or economic disasters.	
Special Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Services for the Aging	Title III, Part F Grants	United States Department of Health and Human Services	To assist State Agencies on Aging and Area Agencies on Aging to carry out programs with respect to disease prevention and health promotion for older individuals.	All States and U.S. Territories which have State agencies on aging designated by the State Governor are eligible to receive grants. Eligible program beneficiaries are individuals age 60 and older, especially older individuals with the greatest social needs and those with the greatest economic needs.	Funds are awarded to States to develop or strengthen preventive health service and health promotion systems through designated State Agencies on Aging and Area Agencies on Aging. A State plan covering 2, 3, or 4 years, with annual revisions as necessary, must be submitted to appropriate State agencies for approval. Funds are used to design and implement programs for periodic preventive health services to be provided at senior centers or alternative sites as appropriate. The preventive health services under this Program may not include services eligible for reimbursement under Medicare.	Formula Grants	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	None	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.aoa.dhhs.gov/">http://www.aoa.dhhs.gov/</a>	Administration on Aging, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 330 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20201, (202) 619-2618 or Atlanta Federal Center, 61 Forsyth Street, SW - Suite 5M69, Atlanta, GA 30303-8909, Phone: 404-562-7600, Fax: 404-562-7598	This program is administered through the State's various Area Agencies on Aging, along with other programs for the aging. As such it is not truly a mitigation program. However, local governments should coordinate with Area Agencies on Aging in order to determine what services could be provided within an emergency setting.	

**Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy  
Funding Sources**

Grant Program	Acronym/Nickname	Grantor Name	Purpose	Eligibility	Criteria/Use	Funding Mechanism	Overall Funding Available	Funding Amount	Match Requirements	Deadline	Website	Contact Info	Applicability to Mitigation	Applicable Collier Mitigation Projects
Special Economic Development and Adjustment Assistance Program	Sudden and Severe Economic Dislocation (SSED) and Long-Term Economic Deterioration (LTED)	United States Department of Commerce	To assist States and local areas in developing and/or implementing strategies designed to address structural economic adjustment problems resulting from sudden and severe economic dislocation such as plant closings, military base closures and defense contract cutbacks, as well as natural disasters (SSED), or from long-term economic deterioration in an area's economy (LTED).	States, cities, counties, or other political subdivisions of a state, consortia of such entities, public/private non-profit organizations representing redevelopment areas designated under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965; Economic Development Districts as established under Title IV of the Act; and Indian tribes	LTED eligibility factors are: (1) very high unemployment; (2) low per capita income; and, (3) chronic distress. The SSED eligibility factor is that economic dislocation must exceed certain standard job loss thresholds for the target area. Grants may be for the purpose of developing an economic adjustment strategy (Adjustment Strategy Grant), or to implement a previously developed strategy (Adjustment Implementation Grant). Implementation grants may also be made to fund construction of public facilities, new business development and financing (including revolving loan programs), technical assistance, job training, or any other activities aimed at addressing economic adjustment problems.	Project Grants	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	None	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.doc.gov/eda/">http://www.doc.gov/eda/</a>	Economic Adjustment Division, Economic Development Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Room H7327, Herbert C. Hoover Building, Washington, DC 20230, (202) 482-2659	This is an excellent program, which has awarded a large number of post-disaster redevelopment grants, covering a wide range of projects.	
Special Nutrition Programs for the Aging	Title III, Part C Grants	United States Department of Health and Human Services	To provide grants to States to support nutrition services including nutritious meals, nutrition education and other appropriate nutrition services for older Americans in order to maintain health, independence and quality of life. Meals may be served in a congregate setting or delivered to the home.	All States and Territories may apply. Beneficiaries for this program are older individuals aged 60 and over and their spouses, especially those older individuals with the greatest social need or those with the greatest economic need, and in certain cases, under age 60, if the individual is handicapped or disabled and resides with and accompanies an older individual.	Local projects must provide a hot or other appropriate meal which provides one-third of the "recommended dietary allowance" (RDA), at least once per day, five or more days per week, except in rural areas where a lesser frequency may be determined feasible, to eligible people aged 60 and over and their spouses.	Formula grants	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	None	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.aoa.dhhs.gov/">http://www.aoa.dhhs.gov/</a>	Administration on Aging, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 330 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20201, (202) 619-2618	It is possible that a local agency, in partnership with the appropriate State agency, could use these funds to develop a mass feeding program for older residents in the event of a large-scale emergency. To be most effective, the funds would need to be applied for and received prior to the actual emergency event. Otherwise, and also through a State partnership, a local government could use the funds to establish an elderly nutrition program.	
State Disaster Preparedness Grants	None	United States Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency	To assist States in developing and improving State and local plans, programs, and capabilities for disaster preparedness and prevention.	All States are eligible (including the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia. Requests must be in writing from the Governor or his authorized representative. All of the above-referenced entities are also beneficiaries of the program.	These "improvement grants" may apply to such preparedness programs and capabilities as: (1) planning for disaster response in general, for specific natural disaster contingencies in special locales, for local and area mutual emergency support under State sponsorship, for long-range recovery, and for disaster mitigation and hazard reduction; (2) revision, as necessary, of State legislation, implementing orders, regulations, and other authorities and assignments relevant to disaster preparedness and assistance; (3) disaster-related mutual aid compacts and agreements; (4) the conduct of vulnerability analyses not otherwise available but necessary for the development of State and local disaster preparedness plans and programs; (5) the design of disaster-related emergency systems; (6) training and exercises; (7) program reviews and post-disaster critiques; and (8) public information and education programs. Grant funds may not be used to procure or repair equipment, materials, or facilities except as required for grant administration.	Grants	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	50%	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.fema.gov/pre/about.htm">http://www.fema.gov/pre/about.htm</a>	State and Local Preparedness Division, Preparedness, Training and Exercises Directorate, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 "C" Street, SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646-3492	This program does not provide any form of direct mitigation funding to local governments. However, it benefits them indirectly, in that State disaster planning, training and advisory programs are funded, in part, from this program.	

**Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy  
Funding Sources**

Grant Program	Acronym/Nickname	Grantor Name	Purpose	Eligibility	Criteria/Use	Funding Mechanism	Overall Funding Available	Funding Amount	Match Requirements	Deadline	Website	Contact Info	Applicability to Mitigation	Applicable Collier Mitigation Projects
State Identification Systems Grant Program	SIS	United States Department of Justice	This program provides Federal assistance to States to establish, develop, update, or upgrade: 1) computerized identification systems that are compatible and integrated with the database of the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) at the FBI; 2) the capability to analyze deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) in a forensic laboratory in ways that are compatible with the Combined DNA Identification Systems (CODIS) of the FBI; and 3) automated fingerprint identification systems that are compatible and integrated with the Integrated Automation Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS) of the FBI.	States, which can then identify subrecipients. State shall require that each person convicted of a sexual felony must provide, to appropriate State law enforcement officials, a sample of blood, saliva, or other specimen necessary to conduct a DNA analysis consistent with the standards established for DNA testing by the FBI Director.	In general, expenditures for this grant program may include equipment, supplies, training, contractor-provided services to address backlog or program implementation issues, State and local personnel expenses, and other expenses deemed reasonable and necessary for a qualifying project. The Federal share of funds may cover 100% of the total cost of the project described in the application. States may use grant funds in conjunction with local government agencies or other States in any combination. States receiving funding under the SIS grant program however, are not required to pass through funding to local agencies. Additionally, a State may enter into compacts with other States to implement the grant programs.	Formula grants	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	None	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/">http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/</a>	Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, 810 7 <sup>th</sup> Street, NW, 6 <sup>th</sup> Floor, Washington, DC 20531, (202) 616-3214	Local law enforcement agencies should contact the Office of Justice Programs, or the Florida Department of Law Enforcement for information regarding this program. An improved identification system would serve as a mitigation tool for civil disturbances, crime and/or terrorism.	
State Park Additions	None	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	To acquire endangered environmental, historical and/or archaeological lands for State Parks.	The Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), annually reserves funds for the purchase of lands to be added to existing State Parks and State Recreation Facilities. The ultimate sources for these funds include the State's Conservation and Recreation Lands Program, Preservation 2000, and other sources. The Division has authority to negotiate land purchase agreements with single or multiple parties.	The program operates primarily through the purchase of land from "willing sellers". However, land acquired through other land acquisition programs may be added to the State Park System.	Purchases, purchase agreements, donations, condemnation, purchase of development rights, conservation easements, etc.	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.state.fl.us/parks/">http://www.state.fl.us/parks/</a>	Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Marjory Stoneman Douglas Building, Room 1009A, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Tallahassee, FL 32399, (850) 488-6131	Because of its emphasis on preservation, conservation and environmental protection, this program is often overlooked as a potential funding source for disaster mitigation. Also, these funds are not directly available to local governments, unless, of course, the local agency is the land. However, in Florida, lands which are environmentally endangered, such as wetlands, coastal areas and riverine areas, are often also lands subject to flooding, tidal surge, frequent fires and other natural hazards. Removal of these properties from the threat of development is thus a form of disaster mitigation.	
Superfund Technical Assistance Grants for Citizen Groups at Priority Sites	TAG	United States Environmental Protection Agency	To provide resources under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, Section 117(e) to enable community groups to hire technical advisors to assist them in interpreting technical information concerning the assessment of potential hazards and the selection and design of appropriate remedies at sites eligible for cleanup under the Superfund program.	Any qualified group of individuals which may be affected by a release or threatened release at any Superfund facility. "Affected" individuals are those who can demonstrate direct effects from the site, such as actual or potential health effects or economic injury. The recipient group must incorporate to receive funds.	There are specific criteria regarding the activities for which these Federal funds may be used: (a) Federal funds may be used at sites listed or proposed for listing on the National Priorities List (NPL) where cleanup is underway for the purpose of obtaining technical assistance in interpreting information with regard to the nature of the hazard, performing the remedial investigation and feasibility study, record of decision, selection and construction of remedial action, operation and maintenance, or removal action.	Technical assistance and grants	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	<a href="http://es.epa.gov/oeca/osre/">http://es.epa.gov/oeca/osre/</a>	Office of Site Remediation Enforcement, Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, United States Environmental Protection Agency, 401 "M" Street, SW, Suite 5204G, Washington, DC 20460 (202) 564-5110	A local government environmental agency could conceivably serve as the "consulting firm" for helping a community group perform the required site assessment. If the "consulting" position was one with which the local agency was not comfortable, the local agency could make interested citizens aware of this program and guide them through the application process; leaving the citizen group to hire its own consultant. In either case, this is a good mitigation funding source for contaminated site cleanup. This program will benefit groups of individuals affected by Superfund hazardous waste sites. This may include homeowners, land/property owners, as well as any other individuals in the general public who live near a site or are otherwise affected by it.	



**Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy  
Funding Sources**

Grant Program	Acronym/Nickname	Grantor Name	Purpose	Eligibility	Criteria/Use	Funding Mechanism	Overall Funding Available	Funding Amount	Match Requirements	Deadline	Website	Contact Info	Applicability to Mitigation	Applicable Collier Mitigation Projects
Surplus Property Utilization	Federal Property Assistance Program	United States Department of Health and Human Services	To convey or lease all surplus Federal real properties which are needed and usable by eligible healthcare organizations and institutions.	States governments, their political subdivisions and instrumentalities tax-supported public health institutions, and nonprofit institutions which (except for institutions which lease property to assist the homeless under Title V of Public Law 100-77) have been held exempt from taxation under Section 501 (c) (3) of the 1986 Internal Revenue Code. Beneficiaries can include anyone attending, working with or for, or served by the eligible applicants. Examples of potentially eligible programs are hospitals, public health clinics, water and sewer systems, institutions for the rehabilitation of the mentally or physically handicapped, health research institutions, homeless assistance facilities, and other institutions which operate basic health programs.	Real property must be used for eligible health purposes including research. It may consist of land, with or without buildings and other improvements, or buildings only. A discount of up to 100 percent, based on the proposed-use, is granted. This discount, applied against the fair value of the property, is earned by the approved use over a prescribed period of 30 years for land, with or without improvements, and a lesser time for leased facilities and improvements which are sold without land. Discount of less than 100 percent requires payment of the difference in cash at the time of conveyance. Property must be used for the purpose for which conveyed, and may not be sold, leased, mortgaged, or encumbered without consent of the Department.	Sale, Exchange, or Donation of Property and Goods.	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	None	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.psc.gov/">http://www.psc.gov/</a>	Program Support Center, Division of Property Management, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Parklawn Building, Room 5B-41, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, (301) 443-2265	The main limitation of this program for local governments is that HHS property must be located within or reasonably close to the local jurisdiction in order for the program to be useful. Otherwise, this program represents an excellent way for local agencies to acquire (at little or no out-of-pocket expense) public facilities sites.	
Technical Assistance and Training Grants	None	United States Department of Agriculture	Identify and evaluate solutions to water and/or waste related problems of associations in rural areas. (2) Assist entities with preparation of applications for Water and Waste Disposal loans and grants. (3) Provide training to association personnel in order to improve the management, operation and maintenance of water and/or waste disposal facilities. (4) Pay expenses related to providing the technical assistance and/or training.	Private nonprofit organizations may receive grants. They must have tax exempt status granted by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Applicants must have the proven ability, background, experience, legal authority, and actual capacity to provide technical assistance and/or training to associations.	Technical Assistance and Training Grants are made available from at least one percent and not more than three percent of the funds appropriated for Water and Waste Disposal Grants.	Assistance and Grants	FY 2003 - \$18,213,835	Contact Agency	None	Preapplications must be filed between October 1 and December 31 of each fiscal year.	<a href="http://www.usda.gov/rus/water/docs/wwfact.pdf">http://www.usda.gov/rus/water/docs/wwfact.pdf</a>	Assistant Administrator, Water and Environmental Programs, USDA - RUS, Washington, D.C. 20250, Telephone: (202) 720-9583	Construction of new or improved facilities that are up to current standards, wind strengths, etc. is mitigation.	
Technology Opportunities Program	TOP	United States Department of Commerce/National Telecommunications and Information Administration	To demonstrate how digital networks support lifelong learning for all Americans, help public safety officials protect the public, assist in the delivery of health care and public health services, and foster communication, resource-sharing, and economic development within rural and urban communities.	State, local and tribal governments, health care providers, schools, libraries, police departments, and community-based non-profit organizations.	TOP projects are demonstrations of how digital network technologies can be used to extend and improve the delivery of valuable services and opportunities to all Americans. By serving as models that can be replicated in similar communities across the country, TOP projects extend their benefits far beyond the communities in which they take place, and provide economic and social benefits to the nation as a whole.	Grants	\$12.9 million	\$ 700,000.00	1:1	April each year	<a href="http://www.ntia.doc.gov/top/grants/grants.htm">http://www.ntia.doc.gov/top/grants/grants.htm</a>	Technology Opportunities Program, Office of Telecommunications and Information Applications, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue, NW, Room 4096, Washington, DC 20230, (202) 482-2048, top@ntia.doc.gov	A project help public safety officials protect the public could result in mitigation.	

**Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy  
Funding Sources**

Grant Program	Acronym/NIckname	Grantor Name	Purpose	Eligibility	Criteria/Use	Funding Mechanism	Overall Funding Available	Funding Amount	Match Requirements	Deadline	Website	Contact Info	Applicability to Mitigation	Applicable Collier Mitigation Projects
Unemployment Compensation	None	United States Department of Labor	To administer a program of unemployment insurance for eligible workers through Federal and State cooperation; to administer payment of trade adjustment assistance; to administer disaster unemployment assistance; to provide unemployment compensation for Federal employees and military veterans.	Eligible agencies include all State unemployment insurance agencies, (including agencies in the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands). Eligible beneficiaries are all workers whose wages are subject to State unemployment insurance laws, Federal civilian employees, and ex-employees of the military services. The program also provides trade readjustment allowances for workers who become unemployed as a result of product imports, and assistance to workers whose unemployment is caused by a Presidentially declared disaster (under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act). Workers are eligible if they are involuntarily unemployed, able to work, available for work, meet the eligibility and qualifying requirements of the State law, and are free from disqualifications. Individual State information and eligibility requirements are available from local employment offices.	The States have direct responsibility for establishing and operating their own unemployment insurance programs, while the Federal Government finances the cost of administration.	Formula Grants; Direct Payments with Unrestricted Use	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	None	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.doleta.gov/">http://www.doleta.gov/</a>	Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW, Suite 4203, Washington, DC 20210, (202) 219-5690	Of importance for mitigation purposes is the Disaster Unemployment Assistance Program, administered by the Department of Labor from funds allocated by FEMA. Unfortunately, this funding would only be available after a disaster, and could not be used by a local government to build up the employment base of a community before a disaster struck. However, the monies would conceivably be available after an economic disaster; such as a massive crop failure or the closure of a major employer.	
Volunteer Fire Assistance Grants	VFAG	Florida Division of Forestry/Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	To provide federal financial, technical, and other assistance to State Foresters to organize, train, and equip fire departments in rural areas and rural communities to prevent and suppress fires.	A single fire department serving a rural area or a rural community with a population of 10,000 or less, area fire departments (fire districts, townships, etc.) may serve an aggregate population of greater than 10,000 as long as the service area of the fire department includes a rural area or a rural community having a population of 10,000 or less, a single county or town with a population over 10,000 which is served by two or more fire districts operating entirely within the bounds of the county or town, a single community with a population greater than 10,000 and having a single fire department with one or more fire stations may qualify, or a single community fire department serving a population greater than 10,000 and not providing protection to a rural area or to a rural community is not eligible for VFA financial assistance.	A rural community is defined as having 10,000 or less population, or as defined below. This 10,000-population limit for participation in the VFA Program facilitates distribution of available VFA funds to the most needy fire departments. Preference will be given to VFA Grant applications for the purchase of wildland personal protective gear, communications equipment, water handling equipment, and training. The purchase of vehicles and high value equipment will not be funded due to the limited amount of funds available. Purchases made before the date of the VFA application are not eligible for reimbursement. Proof of Purchase forms and invoices must be dated after the date of the VFA application	Grants and technical assistance	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	50%	April each year	<a href="http://flame.fl-dof.com/resource/">http://flame.fl-dof.com/resource/</a>	Forest Protection Bureau, Division of Forestry, 3125 Conner Boulevard, Tallahassee, FL 32399-1650, Telephone (850) 488-6111 or Caloosahatchee District Office, Florida Division of Forestry 10941 Palm Beach Blvd. Ft. Myers, FL 33905 Telephone: 239/690-3500	Having properly trained and resourced firefighters is a form of mitigation.	

**Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy  
Funding Sources**

Grant Program	Acronym/Nickname	Grantor Name	Purpose	Eligibility	Criteria/Use	Funding Mechanism	Overall Funding Available	Funding Amount	Match Requirements	Deadline	Website	Contact Info	Applicability to Mitigation	Applicable Collier Mitigation Projects
Volunteer Florida Disaster Mitigation Projects	None	United States Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency and Florida Department of Community Affairs/Division of Emergency Management	To support community based projects to prevent a disaster or to minimize the impact of the disaster on people, property and the environment	Local non-profit/501(c)3	None provided	Grants	\$ 70,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	None	March	<a href="http://www.volunteerflorida.org">www.volunteerflorida.org</a>	Amy Bradbury amy@volunteerflorida.org	Installation of smoke alarms, safe room demo, clean storm drains, perform stream restoration, conduct wildfire risk assessment, install storm shutters, remove threatening trees,	
Water Pollution Control	None	United States Environmental Protection Agency	To assist States (including territories, the District of Columbia, and qualified Indian tribes, and interstate agencies in establishing and maintaining adequate measures for prevention and control of surface and ground water pollution.	Potential applicants include State and interstate water pollution control agencies, as defined in the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and Indian Tribes qualified under Section 519(e) of the Act. Agencies making application for funds must annually submit their pollution-control program to the appropriate EPA Regional Administrator for approval. Requirements of the program are based on Section 106 of the Act, and 40 CFR Parts 35 and 30. Eligible beneficiaries include State and interstate water pollution control agencies and Indian Tribes qualified under Section 518(e) of the Clean Water Act (CWA).	The program is intended to provide broad support for the prevention and abatement of surface and ground water pollution from point and nonpoint sources including water quality planning, monitoring, setting of water quality standards, assessments, permitting, pollution control studies, planning, surveillance and enforcement; advice and assistance to local agencies; training; and public information. Funds cannot be used for construction, operation, or maintenance of waste treatment plants, nor can they be used for costs financed by other Federal grants.	Formula grants	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	None	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.epa.gov/">http://www.epa.gov/</a>	United States Environmental Protection Agency, 401 "M" Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460-0003, (202) 260-2090	This is a good grant program for use in mitigating existing or potential water pollution control problems. However, the restriction against utilizing the program to correct problems regarding water/wastewater treatment plants may limit its usefulness to small local governments.	
Water Quality Cooperative Agreements	None	United States Environmental Protection Agency	To support creation of new and unique approaches to enhancing State capabilities in water quality.	State water pollution control agencies, interstate water resource agencies, local governments, Indian tribes, non-profit institutions, organizations and individuals.	Grants are for the purpose of aiding appropriate agencies in meeting water quality goals for stormwater treatment, combined sewer outflows, sludge disposal, and potable water treatment, and for enhancing State capabilities in these areas.	Loans	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	None	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.epa.gov/oww/">http://www.epa.gov/oww/</a>	Office of Wastewater Management, Environmental Protection Agency, SRF Branch, Municipal Support Division (4204), 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460, (202) 260-2268	Loan funds might be applicable for the purpose of restoring, or even upgrading, a treatment facility damaged by a natural disaster.	

**Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy  
Funding Sources**

Grant Program	Acronym/NIckname	Grantor Name	Purpose	Eligibility	Criteria/Use	Funding Mechanism	Overall Funding Available	Funding Amount	Match Requirements	Deadline	Website	Contact Info	Applicability to Mitigation	Applicable Collier Mitigation Projects
Watercourse Navigation Maintenance	Emergency Dredging Projects	United States Department of Defense/United States Army/United States Army Corps of Engineers	To restore channels for purposes of navigation and/or flood control.	States, political subdivisions of States or other responsible local agencies which have been established under State law with full authority and ability to undertake necessary legal and financial responsibilities.	Each project selected must be feasible from an engineering standpoint, complete within itself, and economically justifiable. Work pursuant to this program is undertaken as an emergency measure to clear or remove obstructions to navigation in navigable portions of rivers, harbors, and other waterways of the United States, or tributaries thereof, in order to provide existing traffic with immediate and significant benefit. The non-federal interest (the local sponsor) involved must provide all lands, easements and rights-of-way necessary for completion of the project and must bear the costs of necessary annual maintenance until and unless such time as the location may become a part of a specifically authorized annual or periodic project. Local cost participation requirements and procedures for determining the local share of project costs are similar to those for navigation or flood control projects specifically authorized by Congress under regular authorization procedures. Annual expenditures under this program are limited to \$1,000,000 per project.	Provision of Specialized Services	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	None	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.usace.army.mil/">http://www.usace.army.mil/</a>	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, United States Department of Defense, USACE, Attention: CECW-PM DoD, Washington, DC 20314-1000, (202) 272-0169	Any governmental entity with jurisdiction over a natural or artificial waterway is eligible to serve as a local sponsor for Corps of Engineers' activities performed under this program. Certain floodplain management activities, such as removal of debris, dredging of shoals or sediment dams, and flowway maintenance are eligible activities under this program	
Watershed Surveys and Planning	None	United States Department of Agriculture/Natural Resources Conservation Service	To provide planning assistance to Federal, State, and local agencies for the development of coordinated water resource (and related land resource) programs within watersheds or river basins. Funding priority is given to proposed studies which: (1) Contribute to achieving the National Conservation Program high priority objectives; (2) Have a high likelihood of implementation; (3) Can be implemented with little or no direct federal assistance; (4) Have the assistance of other State and/or local agencies in the Study; (5) Are of 2 to 4 years expected duration; and (6) Are considered low cost. Special priority is given to freshwater flooding problems, agricultural nonpoint source water quality improvements, wetland preservation, and drought management in rural/agricultural communities. Special emphasis has been given to communities desiring to develop floodplain regulations to meet requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), and State agencies involved in the development of a strategic water resource plan.	Applicants can include any local or State water resource agency, federal land and water resource agencies, counties, municipalities, towns, townships, soil and water conservation districts, flood prevention/control districts, Indian tribes, tribal organizations, non-profit organizations. Federal participation is a cooperative effort with the applicant. State and local agencies are expected to participate in the Studies and fund their own activities.	Technical assistance is provided in planning activities to help solve water, and related land, resource problems. Federal technical assistance can include, but is not limited to, engineering, economics, social sciences, agronomy, range management, forestry, biology, hydrology, archaeology, landscape architecture, waste management, and recreation.	Provision of Specialized Services; Advisory Services and Counseling.	Contact Agency	Contact Agency	None	Contact Agency	<a href="http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/">http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/</a>	Natural Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Post Office Box 2890, Washington, DC 20013, (202) 720-4527	This is an excellent technical assistance program to aid local governments, and other governmental agencies in the development of floodplain regulations.	
Wind and Water Technical Assistance Program	WAWTAP	United States Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency	To provide technical support to state/local communities, FEMA Regional and Headquarters Mitigation staff in support of mitigation initiatives; technical support necessary to mitigate against potential loss of lives and minimize the amount of damage as a result of a natural disaster	Provide assistance in support of hurricane and flood programs; designed to enhance the state/local communities' ability to become more resistant to hazards related to flooding and hurricanes	All states and US territories that participate in the Hurricane and/or Flood Programs	Technical assistance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<a href="http://www.fema.gov/fima/">http://www.fema.gov/fima/</a>	Federal Emergency Management Agency, Suite 900, 2323 Grand Blvd., Kansas City, MO 64108, (816) 283-7061, or 3003 Chamblee-Tucker Rd., Atlanta, Georgia 30341, (770) 220-5200	Provide assistance in support of hurricane and flood programs; designed to enhance the state/local communities' ability to become more resistant to hazards related to flooding and hurricanes	

## ANNEX F

### Prioritized Listing of Mitigation Action Items

Mitigation actions items, projects and/or initiatives of the LMS typically address existing buildings, infrastructure and/or environment. However, **new buildings** and/or **infrastructure** are addressed two ways: 1) the county has adopted and rigorously applies the Florida Building Code (which is a code based on Hurricane Andrew experiences) for all new construction; and, 2) the Emergency Management Department reviews all Developments of Regional Impact (DRI) and Planned Unit Developments (PUD) for mitigation initiatives that may offset their impacts to the community's emergency preparedness.

The mitigation action items contained on this listing get there via the following process:

1. Either the Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group (LMSWG) member makes a pitch to a "responsible agency" to apply for a grant to fund a mitigation initiative, or a "responsible agency" submits a Mitigation Initiative Evaluation Score Sheet (Annex I) to the LMSWG for consideration at a working group meeting. [NOTE: The Mitigation Initiative Evaluation Score Sheet (Annex I) is a tool used by the LMSWG to analyze the mitigation initiative. It forces the applicant to consider the project in light of the goals and objectives contained within the Local Mitigation Strategy (Section 3), and it provides an indication of the project's impact and/or value to the community. It also provides a very basic benefit-cost analysis (BCA) on the worksheet for the applicant to complete.]
2. The "responsible agency", henceforth the applicant, will make a presentation about the mitigation initiative to the LMSWG at either a regular or special meeting.
3. The LMSWG members have an opportunity to ask questions to the applicant regarding the initiative as well as challenge scores and/or comments on the Mitigation Initiative Evaluation Score Sheet (Annex I).
4. Once all issues are resolved and/or scores adjusted, the LMSWG members vote on the initiative. If the initiative passes with a simple majority vote, the Chair will complete the scoring process, according to the weighting factors contained in Section 4 (Procedures for Prioritizing Hazard Mitigation Initiatives) and place the new "action item" on the listing below in the location commensurate with the final weighted project score received.
5. **Special Circumstance:** Should an eligible entity have an opportunity to apply for a mitigation grant for an initiative not previously listed on the Prioritized Listing of Mitigation Action Items (Annex F) and not be able to apply for the grant because the next announced LMSWG meeting would preclude timely application, this procedure applies. The applicant will complete a project score sheet, Annex J, and submit it to the Emergency Management Department. Emergency Management will transmit the score sheet to the Chair. The Chair will electronically transmit the score sheet to the voting members of the LMSWG along with an explanation of the exigent circumstances. The LMSWG voting members have **two** business-days to vote on the initiative's acceptability to the Prioritized Listing of Mitigation Action Items. At the conclusion of the two business-days a majority vote, with at least three votes agreeing, determines the initiative's status. A transcript of this exception will be entered into the minutes at the next scheduled meeting.

6. **Special Rule for Initiatives which can't be quantified:** See Section 4, para. 4.1.4

It should be noted, either process only gets the project on the Collier County project priority listing. The applicant still must complete the appropriate project application, including the FEMA BCA, for appropriate grant.

7. **Floodplain Management Initiatives:** Annex J, Collier County Floodplain Plans, addresses the minimal initiatives National Floodplain Insurance Program, NFIP, participants must do to maintain compliance. CRS communities who have floodplain management plans list their activities above and beyond the basic NFIP requirements within their respective plans. Where CRS communities are not required and choose not to have a floodplain management plan, this section will serve as the main repository for their initiatives.

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## ANNEX F COLLIER COUNTY LOCAL MITIGATION ACTION ITEMS PRIORITY LISTING

**1. Hazard:** The hazard listed was the main hazard the responsible office considered when developing this initiative. However, that does not mean that the mitigation initiative only reduces the effects from the disaster indicated. Projects which indicate “dangerous winds” as the hazard specifically will mitigate against the severe storm, tornado and tropical cyclone wind hazards. Likewise, flooding, coastal storms and tropical cyclone surge are all related in that mitigation projects which address flooding address these specific hazards.

**2. New or Existing Buildings or Infrastructure:** Does the project address reducing the effects of the hazard on new or existing buildings and/or infrastructure.

**3. Beneficiary:** Who benefits by the project? CW=Countywide (includes Collier Public Schools)

**4. FUNDING: Grant Abbreviations:** (see also: <http://floridadisaster.org/mitigation/>)

- **FMAP** = Flood mitigation Assistance Program (offered annually)
- **RCMP** = Residential Construction Mitigation Program (offered annually)
- **PDM** = Pre Disaster Mitigation (offered annually)
- **HMGP**= Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (offered after Presidential Disaster Declaration) (TS Fay, TS Fay DRI, TS Debby = Projects currently approved, funded and being completed)
- **EMPA** = Emergency Management Program Assistance Competitive Grant (State monies usually available annually)

**5. Office Responsible:** CC=Collier County, TSD=Transportation Services Division, PUD=Public Utilities Division, ATM=Alternative Transportation Modes, P & R=Parks & Recreation, CRA=Community Redevelopment Agency, SFWMD/BCB=South Florida Water Management District/Big Cypress Basin, CDES=Community Development and Environmental Services

**6. Timeframe (to be Implemented) - Status:** If grant monies and corresponding match monies available, timeframe is either less than (<) a year or more than (>) a year to implement project.

#	SCORE	Name/Location/JURISDICTION	Description & Goal(s) Achieved	Hazard <sup>1</sup>	New or Existing Bldgs? <sup>2</sup>	Beneficiary <sup>3</sup>	Est.Cost	Potential Funding Source <sup>4</sup>	Office Respon <sup>5</sup>	Submitted /Updated	Timeframe - Status <sup>6</sup>
1	961,800	Golden Gate HS – Shelter Retrofit (2925 Titan Ln., Naples 34116) COLLIER COUNTY	Install wind protection and pre-wire with emergency generator switching equipment.... Goal 1, Obj. 1.1, Goal 3 –Obj. 3..3	Dangerous Winds	Existing	CW	\$60,000	HMGP EMPA PDM	CC School District	11/12	<
2	326,129. 2	Davis Blvd. Stormwater Improvements & Weir Construction COLLIER COUNTY	Construct/reconstruct weir, install box culvert & ditch, etc. Goal 1, Obj1.2	Flood	Existing	Local Community	\$1.3M	HMGP	CC GMD	11/12	>
3	322,752. 4	Wingsouth Area Stormwater Improvements COLLIER COUNTY	Rehab ditch, construct 3 weirs & maint. rd.Obj 6.5	Flood	Existing	Local Community	\$1.6M	HMGP	CC GMD	11/12	>
4	242,350. 7	Lely Elementary School – Wind Protection COLLIER COUNTY	Perform engineering assmnt., Install roof retrofit bracing, and install additional window protection at Lely Elementary. Goal 1, Obj. 1.1, Goal 3 –Obj. 3..3	Dangerous Winds	Existing	CW	\$60,000	HMGP	CC School District	11/12	<
5	130,904. 6	Crews Rd. & Cope Lane Stormwater Improvements COLLIER COUNTY	Improve swales, etc. Obj 6.5	Flood	Existing	Local Community	\$180K	HMGP	CC GMD	11/12	>
6	100,329	PUD Operations Center 4370 Mercantile Av,Nap COLLIER COUNTY	Replace 33 overhead doors w/hurricane resistant ones. Obj 3.1.& 3.3	Dangerous Winds	Existing	CW	\$38.0K	HMGP	CC PUD	11/12	>
7	92,724	N. Collier Water Trmt Plant-Wind Retrofit COLLIER COUNTY	Install hurricane shutters (wind protection) on water treatment facility. Goal 3	Dangerous winds	Existing	CW	\$33K	PDM	CC PUD	08/10	>
8	52,934.0	CC Road Maintenance Facility	Install generator hook-up equipment Goal 1, 1.1,	Dangerous	N/A	CW	\$10K	HMGP	CC TSD	02/09	<

		<i>Generator Pre-wiring</i> <b>COLLIER COUNTY</b>	1,2, 1.3 1.4 – Goal 3, 3.1,3.2,3.3	Winds								
9	40,159.8	<i>Sandy Lane Stormwater Improvements</i> <b>COLLIER COUNTY</b>	New ditch, water control structures, maintenance rd. and box culverts Obj 1.5	Flood	Existing	Local Community	\$1.4M	HMGP	CC GMD	11/12	>	
10	17,816	Retrofit SW Fla <b>ALL JURISDICTIONS</b>	Retrofit single family homes to Cat-3 Hurricane wind threat. Goal 1	Dangerous Winds	Existing	CW	\$20M	HMGP/PDM & RCMP TS Debby	Retrofit SW Fla	7/13	>	
11	14,003	<i>Hurricane Protection for Marco Island City Hall</i> <b>CITY OF MARCO ISLAND</b>	Install windscreen protection. Obj 3.1 & 3.3	Dangerous Winds	Existing	Marco Island	\$250K	HMGP	City of Marco Island	02/09	<	
12	12,408.4	<i>County Barn Road Stormwater Improvements</i> <b>COLLIER COUNTY</b>	Box culvert and ditch construction. Obyj 1.5	Flood	Existing	CW	\$6.0M	HMGP	CC GMD	11/12	>	
13	12,065	<i>Lift stations city wide</i> <b>CITY OF NAPLES</b>	Add Transfer Switches to Lift Stas. in Naples. Obj 3.1	Dangerous Winds	Existing	Naples	\$45K	HMGP	City of Naples	11/12	>	
14	11,357.7	<i>Armoring Cocohatchee Canal Banks</i> <b>COLLIER COUNTY</b>	Armor the banks with rip rap to prevent failure of the canal banks and sedimentation of the canal Goal 1 with Objs 1.1,1.2, Goal 3.	Flood	Existing	Protects CR 846	\$3.0M	HMGP and BCB	SFWMD/BCB	01/09	>	
15	6,870	<i>Calusa Park ES – Wind Prot &amp; Prewire (4600 Santa Barbara Bl., Naples 34116)</i> <b>COLLIER COUNTY</b>	Install wind protection and pre-wire with emergency generator switching equipment.... Goal 1, Obj. 1.1, Goal 3 –Obj. 3..3	Dangerous Winds	Existing	CW	\$60,000	HMGP EMPA PDM	CC School District	12/07	<	
16	6,490	<i>Naples City Hall Wind Protection 735 8<sup>th</sup> St. S., Naples 34102</i> <b>CITY OF NAPLES</b>	Wind retrofit non-structural exterior glass window and metal frame replacement with higher implact glass to meet code...Goal 3, objs 3.1,3.2,3.3	Dangerous Winds	Existing	Naples	\$650K	HMGP	City of Naples	11/12	>	
17	4,920	<i>NN Fire Sta #43 – Wind prot. For windows and bay doors.</i> <b>COLLIER COUNTY</b>	Replace 3 bay doors and associated window openings with appropriate wind-rated ones...Goal 3, Objs. 3.1 and 3.3	Dangerous Winds	Existing	Local Community	\$50K	HMGP PDM RCMP	NN Fire District	11/12	>	
18	4,347	<i>Install Landfill Leachate Storage Tank &amp; its lift sta. upgrade.</i> <b>COLLIER COUNTY</b>	Install a 250,000 gal. Leachate storage tank and Upgrade the associated lift stat. to reduce the potential for polluting the environment. Goal 3	Flood	New & Existing	CW	\$365K	HMGP PDM	CC Public Util. Div.	07/10	>	
19	1,319.5	<i>Winchester Head property acquisition</i> <b>COLLIER COUNTY</b>	Purchase 200 acre depressional wetland for water storage. Goal 1- 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.7, 1.8 .Goal 2- 2.3, 2.4, Goal 5- 5.1, 5.2. , Goal 6- 6.1, 6.2, 6.4, 6.5	Flood	Existing	N. Golden Gate Est.	\$612.0 K	Ad-valorem	Conservation Collier	08/13	>	
20	819.0	<i>North GG Estates Unit 53 Land Acquisition</i> <b>COLLIER COUNTY</b>	Purchase property adj. to state-owned conservation lands. Goal 1- 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.7, 1.8 .Goal 2- 2.3, 2.4, Goal 5- 5.1, 5.2. , Goal 6- 6.1, 6.2, 6.4, 6.5	Flood	Existing	CW	\$4.0 M	Ad valorum	Conservation Collier	08/13	>	
21	95.55	<i>America’s Business Park Land Acquisition</i> <b>COLLIER COUNTY</b>	Develop 83 acres for public access consistent w/conservation goals. Goal 1- 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.7, 1.8 .Goal 2- 2.3, 2.4, Goal 5- 5.1, 5.2. , Goal 6- 6.1, 6.2, 6.4, 6.5	Flood	Existing	CW	\$21.200 M	Ad valorum	Conservation Collier	01/09	>	
22	58.5	<i>Five Traffic Intersections</i> <b>COLLIER COUNTY</b>	Install five Mast Arm Traffic Signals. Obj 3.1 & 3.3	Dangerous Winds	Existing	North Naples	\$750K	HMGP	CC GMD	11/12	<	
23	31.8	<i>Emergency Generators for Corkscrew MS/ES 1165 CR 858, Naples 34120.</i>	Install a 1.3MW emergency generator to two co-joined shelters (Corkscrew MS/ES) Goal 1, objs 1.1& 1.2	Dangerous Winds	Existing	CW	\$800K	FEMA grants	CC School District	11/12	>	

		<b>COLLIER COUNTY</b>										
24	31.8	Emergency Generators for Cypress Palm MS/Sabal Palm ES 4255 18 <sup>th</sup> AV NE, Naples 34120. <b>COLLIER COUNTY</b>	Install a 1.3MW emergency generator to two co-joined shelters (Cypress Palm MS & Sabal Palm ES) Goal 1, objs 1.1& 1.2	Dangerous Winds	Existing	CW	\$800K	FEMA grants	CC School District	11/12	>	
25	N/A	Route 92A Rehab <b>CITY OF MARCO ISLAND</b>	Rehab and elevate roadway Obj 1.5 & 3.3	Flooding	Existing	Goodland Cmty	\$1.8M	HMGP	City of Marco Island	11/15	>	
26	N/A	Naples Cmty Early Warning Outdoor WX Siren Sys. <b>CITY OF NAPLES</b>	Install early wx warning equipment thru-out city. Goal1/Obj 1.2	Dangerous Winds	Existing	Naples	\$31K	FEMA grnt	City of Naples	11/15	>	
27	N/A	Electrify the Carnestown Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction Site and Recycling Center <b>EVERGLADES CITY</b>	Install buried electrical lines to the Carnestown TDSR Site and Recycling Center Objs. 1.1 & 1.2	Dangerous Winds & Flooding	Existing	Everglades City Areas	\$100K	HMGP	CC PUD	10/09	Pending scoring update.	
28	N/A	Establish a "Structural Certification Program" for historic Everglades City. <b>EVERGLADES CITY</b>	Having a program whereby historic structures get certified and regularly monitored by engineers will enable proactive mitigation measures to be in place to head off deterioration and destruction of buildings that contribute to the community's personality. Goals 1 & 3	Dangerous Winds & Coastal Storms	Existing	Everglades City	\$30K	HMGP/PDM	Everglades City	11/09	No Score Sheet provided, but LMSWG approved	
29	N/A	Wind retrofit <b>Greater Marco Island YMCA</b>	Replace windows and doors with hurricane wind resistant ones. (Goal/Oby 3.3)	Dangerous Winds	Existing	Marco Island	\$49.3K	HMGP/PDM	YMCA	7/13	Pending scoring update.	

**NON-"BRICK-AND-MORTAR" MITIGATION INITIATIVES**

(SEE ALSO FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT PLAN PROGRESS REPORTS FROM THE CITIES – ANNEX J)

#	NAME	Description & Goal(s) Achieved	Hazard	New or Existing	Beneficiary	Est.Cost	Potential Funding Source	Office Respon.	Submitted/Updated	Timeframe - Status
	Annual Public Appeal/Outreach <b>ALL JURISDICTIONS</b>	Annually, present the LMS to the public for comment and participation in the LMS process via the Flood Plain Management Committee outreach initiative. Goal 5	All Hazards	Both	CW	None	N/A	EM & Floodplain Mgrs.	11/12	Annually
	StormReady Community Certification from the National Weather Service <b>ALL JURISDICTIONS</b>	Maintain the County's certification as StormReady which signifies that the community is better prepared to save lives from the onslaught of severe weather through advances planning, education and awareness. Goals 1 & 5	All Hazards	Both	CW	None	N/A	EM & Municipalities	11/12	2014 due
	Firewise Community Designation & Awareness Program <b>ALL JURISDICTIONS</b>	Program that recognizes communities or neighborhoods that demonstrate the spirit, resolve and willingness to take responsibility as a partner in wildfire protection. Firewise Communities/USA is a way to help prevent and reduce losses to wildland/urban interface fire and foster community participation in applying Firewise principles. Goals 1, 5 & 6	Wildfire	Both	Municipalities & Immokalee, Golden Gate Estates, Ave Maria, N. Naples Communities	None	Residents, Div. of Forestry & HMGP	Div. of Forestry	11/12	>

**DELETED & DEFERRED PROJECT/ACTION ITEM LISTING**

(This space is provided to show projects which were approved by the LMSWG to go forward, but lacked support, etc. later)

<i>NAME/Location</i>	<i>Description &amp; Goal(s) Achieved</i>	<i>Hazard</i>	<i>Beneficiary</i>	<i>Est.Cost</i>	<i>Potential Funding Source</i>	<i>Office Respon.</i>	<i>Why Deleted/Deferred?</i>
<i>Port. Gen.Wire Pass-thru &amp; Anchorage</i> <b>COLLIER COUNTY</b>	Install Portable Generator pad w/tie-down & building cutout to pass Gen. wires. Goal 1,Obj:1.1, 1.2 Goal 3, Obj 3.1	Dangerous winds	County Wide	\$100K	HMGP	Collier Dist. Schools	Schools decided to fund the project totally with its resources.
Wood Electric Pole Replacement <b>LEE COUNTY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE</b>	Replace a portion of the wood poles in its Collier County electric system to concrete. Goal 1, objs. 1.1, 1.2, 1.2.1, Goal 2, objs. 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, and Goal 3, objs. 3.1, 3.2, 3.3	Wind	Subscribers to LCEC	\$750K	HMGP	LCEC	FEMA didn't think replacing wood poles with concrete ones was mitigation.
Marco Substation Relay Vault Replacement & Elevation <b>LEE COUNTY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE</b>	Replace the existing relay vault with a relay vault whose floor would be at a higher elevation, thereby minimizing the risk of flood damage to the relay. Goal 1, objs. 1.1, 1.2, 1.2.1, Goal 2, objs. 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, and Goal 3, objs. 3.1, 3.2, 3.3	Flood	Marco Island area served by LCEC	\$338K	HMGP	LCEC	Involved more staffing time than the project was worth. Too many FEMA obstacles.
Community Emergency Radio Network	Establish an emergency radio system throughout the community.	All	Vineyards Community	\$13K.	HMGP/local	<i>Vineyards Amateur Radio Assn</i>	Purchased and established program via member resources.
NNFD #40 – Wind Protection	Install entry door and cupola protection and wind protection for 5 vehicle bay doors at No. Naples Fire District Station 40.	Dangerous Winds	County Wide	\$13K	HMGP/PDM	NN Fire District	Did not indicate interest when grant available and validate requirement on time. Given an opportunity to resubmit and nothing received.
NNFD #42 – Wind Protection	Install entry door and cupola and wind protection for 5 bay doors at No. Naples Fire District Station 42.	Dangerous Winds	County Wide	\$13K	HMGP/PDM	NN Fire District	Did not indicate interest when grant available and validate requirement on time. Given an opportunity to resubmit and nothing received.
NNFD #46 – Wind Protection	Install entry door protection and cupola and wind protection for 5 bay doors at No. Naples Fire Station 46.	Dangerous Winds	County Wide	\$13K	HMGP/PDM	NN Fire District	Did not indicate interest when grant available and validate requirement on time. Given an opportunity to resubmit and nothing received.
NNFD #44- Wind Protection	Install entry door and cupola protection and wind protection for 5 bay doors at North Naples Fire District Station 44	Dangerous Winds	County Wide	\$13K	HMGP/PDM	NN Fire District	Did not indicate interest when grant available and validate requirement on time. Given an opportunity to resubmit and nothing received.
Naples Recycling Center	Install pad, berm and electric for building being moved on site to store hazardous waste.	All	County Wide	\$80K	HMGP/PDM	CC Solid Waste Dept	Changed recycling center locations.
Big Corkscrew IFRD Sta. 10 Wind Retrofit	Replace four bay doors.	Dangerous Winds	County Wide	\$19.3K	HMGP/PDM	Big Corkscrew IFRD	Job completed using other funding mechanisms.
Big Corkscrew IFRD Sta. 11 Wind Retrofit	Strengthen siding and doors and roof.	Dangerous Winds	County Wide	\$60K	HMGP/PDM	Big Corkscrew IFRD	Job completed using other funding mechanisms.
Wind Retrofit Building H (DoH, EMS HQ, & Lab)	Install 10,800 sq.ft. wind protection to all bldg windows of Bldg. H.	Dangerous Winds	County Wide	\$800K	HMGP/PDM	CC Facilities Dept.	H. Wilma HMGP was to be used, but materials FEMA approved was not aesthetically suitable for the building.
3301 Tamiami Tr. E, Building F, Naples	Replace Generator	All	County Wide	\$408K	PDM	CC Facilities Dept.	County replaced generator with other funding mechanism.
Acquisition & development of Gordon River Water Quality Park	The project will combine wetlands, habitats, trails, boardwalks, fishing piers, educational facilities, extensive landscape and hardscape within a passive	Flood	Adjacent community	\$19.2M	unknown	CC Trans. Services Division -	Project had been acquired and 80% development completion.

	park setting that will intrigue & educate nature enthusiasts.					Stormwater	
Barefoot Beach Sea Oats Project	To plant a sea oat buffer 10 feet wide for approximately 9,210 LF to replace the dune system that has been damaged by many years of storms.	Coastal storms	Adjacent community	\$163.4K	FMAP/HMGP	CC Tourism	Pulled. Found out that FEMA and Fla. DEP would not fund because the beach is a Reserve, with no public access and not critically eroded.

**SUCCESS STORIES - Funded/Complete Projects**

**NOTE: Annex 1, Appendix 4, Attachment 1** lists completed wildfire mitigation projects and the affected communities.

**OPR=Office of Primary Responsibility**

Title	Work Disc.	Amt Req/funded	Source	OPR
<i>Haldeman Creek Stormwater Improvements &amp; Lock Louise Weir Reconstruction</i> <b>COLLIER COUNTY</b>	Construct/reconstruct weir, install box culvert & ditch, etc.Goal 6	\$515.2K	HMGP (TS Fay)	<i>CC Growth Mgt Div</i>
<i>CC Landfill leachate 6-inch HDPE pipe Install.</i> <b>COLLIER COUNTY</b>	Install 6 – inch pipe Obj 3.1	\$320K	HMGP (TS Fay)	<i>CC Public Utilities</i>
<i>Repetitive Loss Property Acquisition on Marco Island</i> <b>CITY OF MARCO ISLAND</b>	The City of Marco Island will acquire the property and demo the structure. The property will be designated as “Open Space” and landscaped utilizing Florida Friendly Landscaping. Goal 6	\$234K	FMAP	<i>City of Marco Island</i>
<i>E. Naples Cmty Center Wind Retrofit</i> <b>COLLIER COUNTY</b>	Install electrical shutters & pre-wire for generator. Oby 3.1 & 3.1	\$75K	TS Fay	<i>CC Parks &amp; Recreation Dept.</i>
<i>Immokalee High School – Wind Prot &amp; Prewire (701 Immokalee Dr., Immokalee 34142)</i> <b>COLLIER COUNTY</b>	Install emergency generator switching equipment.... Goal 1, Obj. 1.1, Goal 3 –Obj. 3..3	\$1.6M	TS Fay -DRI	<i>CC School District</i>
<i>Wind Retrofit Immokalee &amp; Golden Gate Cmty Centers</i> <b>COLLIER COUNTY</b>	Wind retrofit with electrical shutters.Obj 3.12 & 3.3	\$125K	TS Fay	<i>CC Parks &amp; Recreation Dept.</i>
<i>CAT Facility Wind Retrofit</i> <b>COLLIER COUNTY</b>	Install electric roll-down shutters Obj 3.1.& 3.3	\$200K	TS Fay	<i>CC Alt. Transportation Modes</i>
<i>MI – WW Treatment Plant - Wind Protection</i> <b>CITY OF MARCO</b>	Install windscreen protection on two membrane Bio-Reactor	\$70,000	TS Fay	<i>City of Marco Island</i>

<b>ISLAND</b>	skids. Goal 1 – Obj 1.1 & Goal 3, Obj 3.3			
<i>CC Landfill Scale House Hurricane Shutters</i> <b>COLLIER COUNTY</b>	Install wind protection. Obj 3.1 & 3.3	\$50.0K	TS Fay – HMGP	<i>CC Public Utilities Dept.</i>
<i>Shadowlawn Dr. &amp; Francis Av Drainage Improvement</i>	Construct/repair swales and culverts in project area. Goal 1: Objective 1.2 and 1.2.1	\$2.7M	TS Fay -DRI	<i>Bayshore/ Gateway Triangle CRA</i>
Collier County Emergency Services Complex – Wind Abatement (4600 Santa Barbara Bl., Naples 34116)	Improve hi-wind survivability by installing wind resistance improvements aimed at further protecting communications and the generator. Goal 3, Obj. 3.1 & Goal 2, Obj. 2.2	\$1.63M/\$1.63M	HMGP - Wilma	CC Emergency Management
112 10 <sup>th</sup> Av S., Naples 34102	Elevate Chirgwin Historical House above BFE	\$185K/\$222K	HMGP-Wilma	City of Naples
Lee Co. Electric Coop – Move Electric to Underground in MI	Move overhead elect. facs. to underground in Marco Island. (Obj 1.1, 1.2 and Goal 3)	\$5.9M/\$?	HMGP-Wilma Awaiting City of MI to let LCEC proceed	LCEC
N. Collier Regional Park 15000 Livingston Rd.	Wind protection for several facilities @ the park and pre-wire Gym for generator.	\$40K/\$19.9K	HMGP-Wilma	CC P&R
Marco Island EOC	Wind protection - MIFD/EOC	\$70K/\$38.975K	HMGP-Wilma	MIFRD
Isles of Capri DFD	Heliport retention wall.	\$59K/\$60K	HMGP-Wilma Need \$~\$10K	ICDFD
Road Maint. Admin. Fac. 4800 Davis Blvd, Naples 34101	Wind retrofit.	\$60K/\$30K	HMGP-Wilma	Trans. Svs Div
3301 Tamiami Tr. E, Buildings W, G, D, B & K, Naples	Wind protection for glass & doors.	\$244K/\$203.950K	HMGP-Wilma	CC Facilities
Naples FD #2	Wind Renovation	~\$150K	2002	Emerg Mgt & Nap FD
Everglades City Hall	Elevation Engineering	~\$7K	2002	CC Emergency Management
ENFS #20	Wind Screens	~\$10K	2002	CC Emergency Management
NNFS #45	Shutters/screens	~\$10K	2002	CC Emergency Management
GGFS #73	Shutters/screens	~\$10K	2002	CC Emergency Management
BCSFS #12	Shutters/screens	~\$10K	2002	CC Emergency Management

Immokalee FS #30	Shutters/screens	~\$10K	2002	CC Emergency Management
Ochopee FS #60	Shutters/screens	~\$10K	2002	CC Emergency Management
Isles of Capri FS 90	Shutters/screens	~\$10K	2002	CC Emergency Management
Marco Island FS 50	Wind Screens	~\$10K	2002	CC Emergency Management
Sheriff/EMS Hanger	Wind Screens	~\$10K	2002	CC Emergency Management
Golden Terrace Middle School	Roof Retrofit	~\$15K	2000	CC Emergency Management
Golden Gate Middle School	Roof Retrofit	~\$15K	2000	CC Emergency Management
Laurel Oak Elementary School	Roof Retrofit	~\$15K	2000	CC Emergency Management
Big Cypress Elementary School	Roof Retrofit	~\$15K	2000	CC Emergency Management
Barron Collier High School	Window Screens	~\$10K	2000	CC Emergency Management
Veterans Elementary School	Shutters/Roof Retrofit	~\$20K	1999/2000	CC Emergency Management
Village Oak Elementary School	Shutters	~\$15K	1999	CC Emergency Management
Gulf Coast High School	Wind Screens	~\$10K	1999	CC Emergency Management
Norris Center (City of Nap)	Window Film	~\$5K	1999	CC Emergency Management
Immokalee Middle School	Shutters	~\$10K	1998	CC Emergency Management
Oak Ridge Middle School	Shutters	~\$10K	1998	CC Emergency Management
Golden Gate Community Ctr	Window Film	~\$5K	1998	CC Emergency Management
Fleishman Park	Window Film	~\$5K	1997	CC Emergency Management
Barron Collier High School	Window Film	~\$5K	1997	CC Emergency Management

ANNEX G  
Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group  
Meeting Minutes



Because of the frequency of meetings and the volume of paperwork generated for the minutes the meeting minutes only samples of the meeting invitation, press release announcements and a year of meeting minutes are attached to this document. The historical archive for all minutes is maintained on-line on the Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group Web Page (<http://www.colliergov.net/Index.aspx?page=1544>).

Should you need further assistance in this matter or wish to get on the e-mail meeting invitation distribution listing, please contact:

Emergency Management Department  
Collier County Emergency Management Dept.  
8075 Lely Cultural Pkwy., Suite 445  
Naples, FL 34113

Or,

E-mail: EmergMan@ CollierGov.net and request to be added to the LMS email distribution list.

Attachments:

Attachment 1 – Sample Press Release for Public Meeting Announcements “in the Sunshine”

Attachment 2 – Sample e-mail invitation to specific entities regarding LMS matters

Attachment 3 – 2014 Summary Minutes

# Attachment 1 Sample Press Release

# Collier County Government



Communication & Customer Relations  
3299 Tamiami Trail East, Suite 102  
Naples, Florida 34112-5746

[colliergov.net](http://colliergov.net)  
[twitter.com/CollierPIO](https://twitter.com/CollierPIO)

[facebook.com/CollierGov](https://facebook.com/CollierGov)  
[youtube.com/CollierGov](https://youtube.com/CollierGov)

October 1, 2014

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

## NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING COLLIER COUNTY LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY WORKING GROUP COLLIER COUNTY, FLORIDA

FRIDAY, October 17, 2014

9:30 A.M.

Notice is hereby given that the *Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group* will hold its regular public meeting on **Friday, October 17th**, at **9:30 a.m.** at the South Regional Library, Community Room, 8065 Lely Cultural Parkway, Naples, Florida 34113.

The purpose of the Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy is to develop a unified approach among county and municipal governments, along with inputs and participation from the private sector, for dealing with identified hazard and hazard management problems in the Collier County area.

About the public meeting:

Two or more members of the Board of County Commissioners may be present and may participate at the meeting. The subject matter of this meeting may be an item for discussion and action at a future Board of County Commissioners meeting.

All interested parties are invited to attend, and to register to speak. All registered public speakers will be limited to three minutes unless permission for additional time is granted by the chairman.

Collier County Ordinance No. 2004-05 requires that all lobbyists shall, before engaging in any lobbying activities (including, but not limited to, addressing the Board of County Commissioners, an advisory board or quasi-judicial board), register with the Clerk to the Board at the Board Minutes and Records Department.

Anyone who requires an auxiliary aid or service for effective communication, or other reasonable accommodations in order to participate in this proceeding, should contact the Collier County Facilities Management Department located at 3335 Tamiami Trail East, Naples, Florida 34112, or 239-252-8380 as soon as possible, but no later than 48 hours before the scheduled event. Such reasonable accommodations will be provided at no cost to the individual.

For more information, call Rick Zvyoloski at (239) 252-3603.

###

## Attachment 2 Sample Email Invitation

Below is a copy of an invitation/meeting announcement that goes out prior to each LMS Working Group Meeting and other LMS announcements such as notification of grant opportunities.

From: zyvoloski\_r

To:

Cc:

Bcc: '(jfrazier@hodges.edu)'; 'Anthony Veyn'; AtkinsonDayne; BealsNathan; 'Bobbie Dusek'; CampSkip; 'Carter, Je'; 'Halman,Robert D'; HendricksonLisa; 'Hendry-Lupe Taylor (ltaylor@hendryfla.net)'; JourdanJean; 'LMS\_Participatin'; 'LMS-William Jones (billtbi@embarqmail.com)'; 'Marco-Don Blalock (E-mail)'; McKuenElly; 'MI\_YMCA-Cindy Love'; RodriguezDan; RussoAnthony; SchmidtCorby; 'SO-Dodi'; 'SO-Mike Jones (specialservices@colliersheriff.net)'; S

Subject: Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group Meeting Agenda for this Friday's meeting @ the S. Regional Library

Message Agenda\_10\_17\_2014.pdf (132 KB)

Attached is the agenda for Friday, 17 October's meeting at 9:30 AM at the South Regional Library.

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**Richard A. Zyvoloski Jr., FPEM, CFM**  
Chair, Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group  
8075 Lely Cultural Pkwy., Suite 445  
Naples, FL 34113  
PH: 239-252-3603  
FAX: 239-252-6735

[RichardZyvoloski@CollierGov.net](mailto:RichardZyvoloski@CollierGov.net)  
[www.CollierEM.org](http://www.CollierEM.org)

## Attachment 3 CY 2014's LMS Working Group Meeting Summary Minutes

(a complete set of all working group meeting minutes can be found at the LMS Working Group home page at: <http://www.colliergov.net/Index.aspx?page=1544>)

# ONLY NEED FIVE FOR A QUORUM!

1/17/14

Initial	Name	Affiliation
X	Rick Zyvoloski, Chair	Collier C. Emerg. Mgt.
<del>RB</del>	Reg Buxton	N. Naples Journal / <i>Citizen Corps</i>
	Judith Chirgwin	Interested Resident
95	Chris Sparacino	City of Marco Island, Cmty Affairs(Floodplain Mgr)
<del>AC</del>	Clarence Tears	Everglades City
<del>CC</del>	Christa Carrera	City of Naples (Floodplain)
	<b>Maria Bernaldo</b>	Dept of Health
	<b>Joss Nageon de Lestang/Lisa Koehler</b>	S. Florida Water Mgt Dist
<del>BF</del>	Jamie French / <i>Evry Yaceta</i>	Collier C. Growth Mgt.Div.
<del>AB</del>	Alister Burnett/Angelina DuBois	Collier C. Public Util. Div., Solid & Haz. Waste
	James Price	Collier C. Public Util. Div, Water Dept.
<del>RZ</del>	Roosevelt Leonard/Skip Camp	Collier C. Facilities Dept.
<del>RCW</del>	Robert Wiley, Vice Chair	Collier Co. Growth Mgt Div. (Floodplain Coord.)
X <del>AB</del>	Natali/Ilonka Washburn	Collier C. Parks & Recreation Dept.
	Eloy Ricardo/John Reilly	North Naples Fire District
<del>TD</del>	Tricia Dorn/Peggy Boldissar	Lee County Electric Coop
<del>MA</del>	Mike Jones	Collier Co. Sheriff's Office
<del>JJS</del>	Jeff Johnson	Retrofit Southwest Florida, Inc.
<del>RR</del>	Russell Rainey	Interested Resident/Citizen Corps
<del>ED</del>	Ed Messer	Collier Co. Public Schools
	Lisa Oien	Collier Co. Housing, Human & Veteran Svs.
E	Heather Ferrand	Florida Forest Service
<del>JR</del>	James von Rinteln	Interested Resident

## VISITOR/GUESTS

Name	Affiliation	Email Address
Lee Mayfield	Collier Co. Emerg. Mgt	leemayfield@colliergov.net
Denise Vidal	Lee County Electric Coop.	Denise.Vidal@lcec.net
<i>Jerry Kurtz</i>	<i>Stormwater Planning Collier CO.</i>	

**Summary Minutes**  
**Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Working Group**  
 South Regional Library  
 8065 Lely Cultural Pkwy, Naples, FL 34113  
 Friday, January 17, 2014, 9:30 AM

Name	Affiliation	Present
Rick Zyvoloski, <b>Chair</b>	Collier C. Emergency Management	X
Robert Wiley, <b>Vice Chair</b>	Collier C. Growth Mgt. Div. (Floodplain Coord.)	X
Reg Buxton	North Naples Journal/Citizens Corps	X
Judith Chirgwin	Interested Resident	E
Chris Sparacino	City of Marco Island, Community Affairs	X
Clarence Tears	Everglades City	X
Christa Carrera	City of Naples (Floodplain Mgr)	X
M. Bernaldo	Florida Health Dept. - Collier	E
Joss Nageon de Lestang/Lisa Koehler	S. Florida Water Mgt Dist	
Evy Ybaceta/Jamie French	Collier C. Growth Management Div.	X
Alister Burnett/Angelina DuBois	Collier C. Public Util. Div., Solid & Haz. Waste	X
James Price	Collier C. Public Utilities Div., Water Dept.	
Roosevelt Leonard/Skip Camp	Collier C. Facilities Dept.	X
Ilonka Washburn/ Natali Betancur	Collier C. Parks & Recreation Dept.	X
Tricia Dorn	Lee County Electric Coop	X
Mike Jones	Collier Co. Sheriff's Office	X
Sal D'Angelo/John Reilly	North Naples Fire Department	E
Jeff Johnson	Retrofit SW Florida, Inc.	X
Russell Rainey	Interested Resident/Citizen Corps	X
Ed Messer	Collier C. Public Schools	X
Lisa Oien	Collier C. Housing, Human & Veteran Svs.	
Heather Ferrand	Florida Forest Service	E

**Also attending:** Jerry Kurtz, Collier C. Stormwater Planning Dept., Jim von Rintel, member of the public, Lee Mayfield, CC Emergency Management Dept., Denise Vidal, Lee County Electric Cooperative.

1. **MINUTES APPROVAL:** Working Group approved the October 18, 2013 meeting minutes.
2. **MEMBERSHIP CHANGES:**
  - **Participating Member(s) Added:** Jerry Kurtz, Collier County Stormwater Dept., Evy Ybaceta, of the Growth Mgt. Div. replacing Jim von Rintel, who represented the GMD, and Jim von Rintel Interested Resident. All were unanimously approved.
3. **LMS Projects:** No projects submitted for this meeting.

4. **Presentation:** Ms. Denise Vidal, CMA, Lee County Electric Cooperative, made a presentation about recent lessons learned from the FEMA HMGP grant process to replace wood electric poles with concrete ones and the elevation of a substation relay vault. The presentation is attached. Both projects will not be accomplished. FEMA did not think replacing wood with concrete was a mitigation activity and LCEC withdrew the relay project because the time and resources necessary to complete the grant process was not cost effective since they don't have a person dedicated to grant activities. (See Attachment 1)
5. **Known/Potential Grant Opportunities:** No known grant opportunities are currently open for application. However, you can read the requirements and prepare your application for the next opportunity, when announced.

- **Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)** – HMGP grant opportunity occurs after each Presidentially Declared disaster in the State  
<http://www.floridadisaster.org/Mitigation/Hazard/index.htm>
- <http://www.floridadisaster.org/Mitigation/PreDisaster/index.htm>
- **Residential Construction Mitigation Program** – Annual Opportunity – Statewide Competitive <http://www.floridadisaster.org/Mitigation/RCMP/index.htm>
- **Flood Mitigation Assistance Program** – Annual Opportunity  
<http://www.floridadisaster.org/Mitigation/FMAP/index.htm>
- **Repetitive Flood Claims Program** – Annual Opportunity  
<http://www.floridadisaster.org/Mitigation/RFCP/index.htm>
- **Severe Repetitive Loss Program** - Annual Opportunity & must have had two separate claims <http://www.floridadisaster.org/Mitigation/SRLP/index.htm>

## 6. SUBCOMMITTEE REPORTS

- **Wildfire** – FFS Caloosahatchee District Mitigation Specialist could not attend as she was preparing for a public environmental program that weekend.
- **Flood** – Robert Wiley, Collier's Floodplain Manager, Christa Carrera, City of Naples Floodplain Coordinator and Christopher Sparacino, City of Marco Island Floodplain Coordinator, reported:
  - Collier County had its 5-year cycle visit for the CRS program, and staff are now putting together the follow-up information. It appears that the County has a good chance to score sufficiently to increase our CRS class rating which would allow for an additional 5% discount on regular priced flood insurance policies in the Special Flood Hazard Area.
  - The process of updating the DFIRM continues with FEMA now having received the County's responses to their first round of questions. Once the LOMC Clearinghouse office in Virginia is satisfied with the information, they will forward it to the Region IV office in Atlanta, GA where the County will get to start the review/approval process with them.



- Gary McAlpin has been assigned the project of updating the Floodplain Management Plan in 2014, and he is working on getting out the Request for Proposals (RFP) to hire a consultant to do the work. Gary has been advised to coordinate closely with Rick Zyvoloski on the flood hazard analysis to meet the requirements of the Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) which is also being updated in 2014.
  - LMS Chair provided the working group a handout describing the Senate bill that would delay implementation of the Biggert-Waters Act. Additionally, he mentioned that the Florida Division of Emergency Management was looking at ways to support the local flood warning program. (Attachment 2)
  - The City of Naples had their CRS 5-yr cycle visit on November 23 & 24, 2013. They have submitted the majority of the documentation required and will be sending the remaining documents by mid February 2014. The city is hoping to maintain their class 6 rating with the possibility of moving to a class 5 once the activity credits have been calculated. The city is hoping to work with a consultant in the coming months to help organize an inter-department CRS working group so that activities can be more efficiently delegated to the responsible department.
  - The City of Marco Island had its 5-year cycle visit for CRS on the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> of January. It is felt the visit was a great success and like the County they are also working diligently on providing follow up documentation to ISO. They are hoping to try and maximize web and open space credit of the CRS program which will help us maintain and possibly improve our rating. They hope that the City's and the County start working together in the next few months after our CRS submittals are over to establish a program for public information, which will help maximize points for future cycle visits.
- **Monitoring, Evaluating and/or Updating the LMS** – The Chair will work with Mr. McAlpin to avoid duplication of information and update the hazards analyses are they relate to inland flooding and storm surge flooding.

## 7. Other Business:

- **Status of Current Mitigation Projects in the Works** –
- i. **City of Naples Pre-Wire for Generators – Lift Stations –NO CHANGE**  
- Working with FEMA to change to the scope of work - The latest quarterly update shows that the City of Naples is still waiting for approval from FEMA on the change to the scope of work.
  - ii. **Naples City Hall Window replacement (TS Debby)** - unknown
  - iii. **Schools: Portable generator wire pass-thru and anchoring pad (TS Debby)** – The grant application is working its way through the system.
  - iv. **LCEC Marco Substation Relay Vault (TS Debby)** – LCEC's responding to State/FEMA questions. **Withdrawn by LCEC.**

- v. **LCEC Wood pole replacement w/concrete ones (TS Debby) – FEMA said this was not a mitigation project and cancelled the initiative. FEMA did not consider this as a mitigation project and the project was cancelled.**
- vi. **Retrofit SWF wind retrofit (TS Debby) –Working with the State and FEMA.**

**7. Adjournment & Next Meeting:** The meeting adjourned at ~10:30AM. The next meeting is **18 April 2014, 0930** at the South Regional .

**ATTACHMENTS (removed, but on the LMS Meeting Website)**

- 1 – Lee County Electric Cooperative’s HMGP Lessons Learned
- 2 – Member Alert handout



**Summary Special Meeting Minutes**  
**Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Working Group**  
 GMD-P&R Building  
 2800 N. Horseshoe Dr., Naples, FL 34104  
 Thursday, February 6, 2014, 10:00 AM

Name	Affiliation	Present
Rick Zyvoloski, <b>Chair</b>	Collier C. Emergency Management	X
Robert Wiley, <b>Vice Chair</b>	Collier C. Growth Mgt. Div. (Floodplain Coord.)	X
Reg Buxton	North Naples Journal/Citizens Corps	
Judith Chirgwin	Interested Resident	
Chris Sparacino	City of Marco Island, Community Affairs	
Clarence Tears	Everglades City	
Christa Carrera	City of Naples (Floodplain Mgr)	
M. Bernaldo	Florida Health Dept. - Collier	
Joss Nageon de Lestang/Lisa Koehler	S. Florida Water Mgt Dist	X
Evy Ybaceta/Jamie French	Collier C. Growth Mgt. Div. (Operations)	
Jerry Kurtz	Collier C. Growth Mgt Div. (Stormwater)	
Alister Burnett/Angelina DuBois	Collier C. Public Util. Div., Solid & Haz. Waste	
James Price	Collier C. Public Utilities Div., Water Dept.	
Roosevelt Leonard/Skip Camp	Collier C. Facilities Dept.	
Ilonka Washburn/ Natali Betancur	Collier C. Parks & Recreation Dept.	
Tricia Dorn	Lee County Electric Coop	
Mike Jones	Collier Co. Sheriff's Office	
Sal D' Angelo/John Reilly	North Naples Fire Department	
Jeff Johnson	Retrofit SW Florida, Inc.	X
Russell Rainey	Interested Resident/Citizen Corps	
Ed Messer	Collier C. Public Schools	
Lisa Oien	Collier C. Housing, Human & Veteran Svs.	
Heather Ferrand	Florida Forest Service	
Jim von Rinteln	Interested Resident	

1. **SPECIAL MEETING'S PURPOSE:** Retrofit SW Florida, Inc., a private-non-profit agency established to coordinate residential wind mitigation initiatives, is exploring the idea to expand their mitigation work to include flood mitigation. However, since this conversation involves two members of the Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group, a formal public meeting announcement was made (Attachment 1) to keep the LMS activities "in the Sunshine".

2. **MEETING DISCUSSION:**

- Mr. Johnson asked about getting information on the Repetitive Loss (Rep Loss) properties within the county so he could begin the Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA) process in getting the homes out of the floodplain. Mr. Wiley stated Collier

County has about 32 repetitive loss properties in the books. He went on to explain what constitutes a Rep Loss property and the fact that he is unable, by federal privacy rules, to divulge any information pointing to a Rep Loss property. Mr. Wiley told Mr. Johnson to contact Sherry Harper of the ISO office to discuss this privacy matter further.

- The Chair explained the potential sources of monies available to Rep Loss work, e.g., Hazard Mitigation Grant Program and the Disaster Recovery Initiative (DRI) managed by the Housing, Human & Veteran Services Dept. However, the monies associated with these grants are tied to various disaster timelines.
- After further discussion, Mr. Wiley said he could contact the Rep Loss properties and inform them of this mitigation opportunity if they were interested. He said the Rep Loss property owners are not under any requirement to flood-retrofit their homes.
- Mr. Johnson explained to Mr. Wiley that he'd like generic information about the properties so that he could begin work on the BCA. Mr. Wiley said he could do that.
- **RESULTS:** From the discussion.
  - i. Mr. Johnson will furnish Mr. Wiley Retrofit SW Florida's info, along with a variety of flood mitigation services available. Mr. Wiley will take this information and put it in a letter to send to the property owners.
  - ii. Mr. Johnson will furnish Mr. Wiley a spreadsheet of the information required for the BCA. Mr. Wiley will input the non-specific/general information about Rep Loss properties that might be able to flood mitigate their properties.

3. **ADJOURNMENT:** The meeting ended at 11:00am.

## **ATTACHMENTS**

1 – Special LMS Meeting Announcement

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January 29, 2014

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NOTICE OF A SPECIAL PUBLIC MEETING  
COLLIER COUNTY LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY WORKING GROUP  
COLLIER COUNTY, FLORIDA

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 2014

10:00 A.M.

Notice is hereby given that the *Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group's, Floodplain Management Subcommittee* will hold a special public meeting on *Thursday, February 6, at 10:00 a.m.* in Room 610 at the GMD-P&R Building, 2800 N. Horseshoe Drive, Naples, FL 34104.

The purpose of this special subcommittee meeting of the Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group is to discuss the various options available to flood retrofit homes.

About the public meeting:

All interested parties are invited to attend, and to register to speak and to submit their objections, if any, in writing, to the board/committee prior to the meeting if applicable. All registered public speakers will be limited to three minutes unless permission for additional time is granted by the chairman.

Collier County Ordinance No. 2004-05 requires that all lobbyists shall, before engaging in any lobbying activities (including, but not limited to, addressing the Board of County Commissioners, an advisory board or quasi-judicial board), register with the Clerk to the Board at the Board Minutes and Records Department.

Anyone who requires an auxiliary aid or service for effective communication, or other reasonable accommodations in order to participate in this proceeding, should contact the Collier County Facilities Management Department located at 3335 Tamiami Trail East, Naples, Florida 34112, or 239-252-8380 as soon as possible, but no later than 48 hours before the scheduled event. Such reasonable accommodations will be provided at no cost to the individual.

For more information, call Rick Zivoloski at (239) 252-3603.

-End-



**Summary Minutes**  
**Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Working Group**  
 South Regional Library  
 8065 Lely Cultural Pkwy, Naples, FL 34113  
 Friday, April 18, 2014, 9:30 AM

Name	Affiliation	Present
Rick Zyvoloski, <b>Chair</b>	Collier C. Emergency Management	X
Robert Wiley, <b>Vice Chair</b>	Collier C. Growth Mgt. Div. (Floodplain Coord.)	E
Reg Buxton	Citizens Corps/North Naples Journal/	X
Judith Chirgwin	Interested Resident	E
Chris Sparacino	City of Marco Island, Community Affairs	E
Clarence Tears	Everglades City	
Christa Carrera	City of Naples (Floodplain Mgr)	X
M. Bernaldo	Florida Health Dept. - Collier	X
Joss Nageon de Lestang/Lisa Koehler	S. Florida Water Mgt Dist	
Evy Ybaceta/Jamie French	Collier C. Growth Management Div.	X
Jerry Kurtz	Collier C. Stormwater Dept.	E
Alister Burnett/Angelina DuBois	Collier C. Public Util. Div., Solid & Haz. Waste	X
James Price	Collier C. Public Utilities Div., Water Dept.	X
Roosevelt Leonard/Skip Camp	Collier C. Facilities Dept.	X
Ilonka Washburn/ Natali Betancur	Collier C. Parks & Recreation Dept.	X
Tricia Dorn	Lee County Electric Coop	
Mike Jones	Collier Co. Sheriff's Office	X
Eloy Roberto/John Reilly	North Naples Fire Department	
Jeff Johnson	Retrofit SW Florida, Inc.	X
Russell Rainey	Interested Resident/Citizen Corps	
Ed Messer	Collier C. Public Schools	
Lisa Oien	Collier C. Housing, Human & Veteran Svs.	X
Heather Ferrand	Florida Forest Service	X
James von Rinteln	Interested Citizen	E

1. **MINUTES APPROVAL:** Working Group approved the January 17<sup>th</sup> and February 6<sup>th</sup>, 2014 meetings minutes.
2. **MEMBERSHIP CHANGES:** None
3. **LMS Projects:** No projects submitted for this meeting.
4. **Known/Potential Grant Opportunities:** Some Tier 3 grant opportunities Pre-disaster grant opportunities because available recently. Information disseminated when received. However, you can read the requirements and prepare your application for the next opportunity, when announced.



- **Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)** – HMGP grant opportunity occurs after each Presidentially Declared disaster in the State  
<http://www.floridadisaster.org/Mitigation/Hazard/index.htm>
- <http://www.floridadisaster.org/Mitigation/PreDisaster/index.htm>
- **Residential Construction Mitigation Program** – Annual Opportunity – Statewide Competitive  
<http://www.floridadisaster.org/Mitigation/RCMP/index.htm>
- **Flood Mitigation Assistance Program** – Annual Opportunity  
<http://www.floridadisaster.org/Mitigation/FMAP/index.htm>
- **Repetitive Flood Claims Program** – Annual Opportunity  
<http://www.floridadisaster.org/Mitigation/RFCP/index.htm>
- **Severe Repetitive Loss Program** - Annual Opportunity & must have had two separate claims  
<http://www.floridadisaster.org/Mitigation/SRLP/index.htm>

## 5. SUBCOMMITTEE REPORTS

- **Wildfire** – FFS The Caloosahatchee Forestry Center will be conducting mechanical fuel treatments and prescribed burns for wildfire mitigation purposes in three areas of Collier County as identified in the 2014 Mitigation Action Plan (available upon request). The three project areas, in order of priority, are: Big Corkscrew Island, south Golden Gate Estates, and central Golden Gate Estates. Descriptions of each area are listed below (See attachment for a map of the Mitigation Project Areas.).
  - i. **Priority 1: Big Corkscrew Island** According to FRAS, the majority of the acreage in the priority one project area (fig.1) is of the highest level of wildfire concern. This WUI area is characterized by homes dispersed among areas of mature natural slash pine overstory intermixed with cabbage palm. Understory vegetation within this area is composed of both flashy grassy fuels (approximately 50%) and thicker palmetto/gallberry fuels (approximately 50%). Grassy fuels increase the potential for fast-moving fire spread and the palmetto/gallberry fuels increase the potential for spotting and containment issues, as well as high energy release. These factors collectively increase the potential for extensive property damage in the event of a wildfire in the area. Prescribed fire will be used in areas where fuels composition and structure permit. In areas where prescribed fire cannot be implemented, such as those with a dense, tall palmetto understory, mechanical treatments will be utilized. Areas mechanically treated will be burned afterward if time permits.
  - ii. **Priority 2: South Golden Gate Estates** The priority two project area is characterized by limited access and egress that increases the potential for extensive property damage (and loss of life) in the event of a wildfire. The lack of access roads servicing the community presents challenges to potential wildfire suppression efforts and evacuations. Heavy fuel loads consisting of mature slash pine, cabbage palm and saw palmetto have the potential to cause extreme pine tree mortality, containment issues, and require extensive mop-up in the event of a wildfire within the community.

Fuel reduction efforts in southern Golden Gate Estates will include mechanical treatments only due to the heavy fuel loads.

- iii. **Priority 3: Central Golden Gate Estates** The priority three project area is comprised of 2.5-acre parcels that have not been maintained for many years, resulting in heavy fuel loads composed of slash pine, cabbage palm, saw palmetto, and grasses. Wildfires in the area could cause containment issues due to a high potential for spotting and limited access. As in Golden Gate Estates, fuel reduction efforts in central Golden Gate Estates will include mechanical treatments only due to the heavy fuel loads.

- **Flood** – Ms Christa Carrera, City of Naples Floodplain Manager discussed the community campaign to inform her public on the Community Rating System Program. Additionally she said she getting the information together resulting from the 5-year CRS program visit.
- **Monitoring, Evaluating and/or Updating the LMS** – The Chair briefed working group about the need to review for the plan approval by FEMA in early 2015. Specifically, the Chair asked members to review the project review process.

#### 6. Other Business:

- **Status of Current Mitigation Projects in the Works** –
  - i. **City of Naples Pre-Wire for Generators – Lift Stations –*City May Withdraw Project*** - Working with FEMA to change to the scope of work - The latest quarterly update shows that the City of Naples is still waiting for approval from FEMA on the change to the scope of work.
  - ii. **Naples City Hall Window replacement (TS Debby)** - unknown
  - iii. **Schools: Portable generator wire pass-thru and anchoring pad (TS Debby)** – FEMA & State Approved Scope of Work. Work should begin shortly.
  - iv. **Retrofit SWF wind retrofit (TS Debby) –Working with the State and FEMA.**

**7. Adjournment & Next Meeting:** The meeting adjourned at ~10:00AM. The next meeting is **18 July 2014, 0930** at the South Regional .

#### ATTACHMENTS

1 – January & February 2014 Meeting Minutes

2 – 2012 Caloosahatchee Forestry Ctr Mitigation Project Areas, Collier County

Attachment 1  
**Summary Minutes**  
**Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Working Group**  
 South Regional Library  
 8065 Lely Cultural Pkwy, Naples, FL 34113  
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Judith Chirgwin	Interested Resident	E
Chris Sparacino	City of Marco Island, Community Affairs	X
Clarence Tears	Everglades City	X
Christa Carrera	City of Naples (Floodplain Mgr)	X
M. Bernaldo	Florida Health Dept. - Collier	E
Joss Nageon de Lestang/Lisa Koehler	S. Florida Water Mgt Dist	
Evy Ybaceta/Jamie French	Collier C. Growth Management Div.	X
Alistar Burnett/Angelina DuBois	Collier C. Public Util. Div., Solid & Haz. Waste	X
James Price	Collier C. Public Utilities Div., Water Dept.	
Roosevelt Leonard/Skip Camp	Collier C. Facilities Dept.	X
Ilonka Washburn/ Natali Betancur	Collier C. Parks & Recreation Dept.	X
Tricia Dorn	Lee County Electric Coop	X
Mike Jones	Collier Co. Sheriff's Office	X
Sal D'Angelo/John Reilly	North Naples Fire Department	E
Jeff Johnson	Retrofit SW Florida, Inc.	X
Russell Rainey	Interested Resident/Citizen Corps	X
Ed Messer	Collier C. Public Schools	X
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**Also attending:** Jerry Kurtz, Collier C. Stormwater Planning Dept., Jim von Rintel, member of the public, Lee Mayfield, CC Emergency Management Dept., Denise Vidal, Lee County Electric Cooperative.

7. **MINUTES APPROVAL:** Working Group approved the October 18, 2013 meeting minutes.

8. **MEMBERSHIP CHANGES:**

- **Participating Member(s) Added:** Jerry Kurtz, Collier County Stormwater Dept., Evy Ybaceta, of the Growth Mgt. Div. replacing Jim von Rintel, who represented the GMD, and Jim von Rintel Interested Resident. All were unanimously approved.

9. **LMS Projects:** No projects submitted for this meeting.

10. **Presentation:** Ms. Denise Vidal, CMA, Lee County Electric Cooperative, made a presentation about recent lessons learned from the FEMA HMGP grant process to replace wood electric poles with concrete ones and the elevation of a substation relay vault. The presentation is attached. Both projects will not be accomplished. FEMA did not think replacing wood with concrete was a mitigation activity and LCEC withdrew the relay project because the time and resources necessary to complete the grant process was not cost effective since they don't have a person dedicated to grant activities. (See Attachment 1)

11. **Known/Potential Grant Opportunities:** No known grant opportunities are currently open for application. However, you can read the requirements and prepare your application for the next opportunity, when announced.

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<http://www.floridadisaster.org/Mitigation/Hazard/index.htm>
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## 12. SUBCOMMITTEE REPORTS

- **Wildfire** – FFS Caloosahatchee District Mitigation Specialist could not attend as she was preparing for a public environmental program that weekend.
- **Flood** – Robert Wiley, Collier's Floodplain Manager, Christa Carrera, City of Naples Floodplain Coordinator and Christopher Sparacino, City of Marco Island Floodplain Coordinator, reported:
  - Collier County had its 5-year cycle visit for the CRS program, and staff are now putting together the follow-up information. It appears that the County has a good chance to score sufficiently to increase our CRS class rating which would allow for an additional 5% discount on regular priced flood insurance policies in the Special Flood Hazard Area.
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  - LMS Chair provided the working group a handout describing the Senate bill that would delay implementation of the Biggert-Waters Act. Additionally, he mentioned that the Florida Division of Emergency Management was looking at ways to support the local flood warning program. (Attachment 2)
  - The City of Naples had their CRS 5-yr cycle visit on November 23 & 24, 2013. They have submitted the majority of the documentation required and will be sending the remaining documents by mid February 2014. The city is hoping to maintain their class 6 rating with the possibility of moving to a class 5 once the activity credits have been calculated. The city is hoping to work with a consultant in the coming months to help organize an inter-department CRS working group so that activities can be more efficiently delegated to the responsible department.
  - The City of Marco Island had its 5-year cycle visit for CRS on the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> of January. It is felt the visit was a great success and like the County they are also working diligently on providing follow up documentation to ISO. They are hoping to try and maximize web and open space credit of the CRS program which will help us maintain and possibly improve our rating. They hope that the City's and the County start working together in the next few months after our CRS submittals are over to establish a program for public information, which will help maximize points for future cycle visits.
- **Monitoring, Evaluating and/or Updating the LMS** – The Chair will work with Mr. McAlpin to avoid duplication of information and update the hazards analyses are they relate to inland flooding and storm surge flooding.

### 13. Other Business:

- **Status of Current Mitigation Projects in the Works** –
- i. **City of Naples Pre-Wire for Generators – Lift Stations –NO CHANGE**  
- Working with FEMA to change to the scope of work - The latest quarterly update shows that the City of Naples is still waiting for approval from FEMA on the change to the scope of work.
  - ii. **Naples City Hall Window replacement (TS Debby)** - unknown
  - iii. **Schools: Portable generator wire pass-thru and anchoring pad (TS Debby)** – The grant application is working its way through the system.
  - iv. **LCEC Marco Substation Relay Vault (TS Debby)** – LCEC's responding to State/FEMA questions. **Withdrawn by LCEC.**

- v. **LCEC Wood pole replacement w/concrete ones (TS Debby) – FEMA said this was not a mitigation project and cancelled the initiative. FEMA did not consider this as a mitigation project and the project was cancelled.**
- vi. **Retrofit SWF wind retrofit (TS Debby) –Working with the State and FEMA.**

**7. Adjournment & Next Meeting:** The meeting adjourned at ~10:30AM. The next meeting is **18 April 2014, 0930** at the South Regional .

**ATTACHMENTS (removed, but on the LMS Meeting Website)**

- 1 – Lee County Electric Cooperative’s HMGP Lessons Learned
- 2 – Member Alert handout

**Summary Special Meeting Minutes**  
**Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Working Group**  
 GMD-P&R Building  
 2800 N. Horseshoe Dr., Naples, FL 34104  
 Thursday, February 6, 2014, 10:00 AM

Name	Affiliation	Present
Rick Zyvoloski, <b>Chair</b>	Collier C. Emergency Management	X
Robert Wiley, <b>Vice Chair</b>	Collier C. Growth Mgt. Div. (Floodplain Coord.)	X
Reg Buxton	North Naples Journal/Citizens Corps	
Judith Chirgwin	Interested Resident	
Chris Sparacino	City of Marco Island, Community Affairs	
Clarence Tears	Everglades City	
Christa Carrera	City of Naples (Floodplain Mgr)	
M. Bernaldo	Florida Health Dept. - Collier	
Joss Nageon de Lestang/Lisa Koehler	S. Florida Water Mgt Dist	X
Evy Ybaceta/Jamie French	Collier C. Growth Mgt. Div. (Operations)	
Jerry Kurtz	Collier C. Growth Mgt Div. (Stormwater)	
Alister Burnett/Angelina DuBois	Collier C. Public Util. Div., Solid & Haz. Waste	
James Price	Collier C. Public Utilities Div., Water Dept.	
Roosevelt Leonard/Skip Camp	Collier C. Facilities Dept.	
Ilonka Washburn/ Natali Betancur	Collier C. Parks & Recreation Dept.	
Tricia Dorn	Lee County Electric Coop	
Mike Jones	Collier Co. Sheriff's Office	
Sal D' Angelo/John Reilly	North Naples Fire Department	
Jeff Johnson	Retrofit SW Florida, Inc.	X
Russell Rainey	Interested Resident/Citizen Corps	
Ed Messer	Collier C. Public Schools	
Lisa Oien	Collier C. Housing, Human & Veteran Svs.	
Heather Ferrand	Florida Forest Service	
Jim von Rinteln	Interested Resident	

14. **SPECIAL MEETING'S PURPOSE:** Retrofit SW Florida, Inc., a private-non-profit agency established to coordinate residential wind mitigation initiatives, is exploring the idea to expand their mitigation work to include flood mitigation. However, since this conversation involves two members of the Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group, a formal public meeting announcement was made (Attachment 1) to keep the LMS activities "in the Sunshine".

15. **MEETING DISCUSSION:**

- Mr. Johnson asked about getting information on the Repetitive Loss (Rep Loss) properties within the county so he could begin the Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA) process in getting the homes out of the floodplain. Mr. Wiley stated Collier

County has about 32 repetitive loss properties in the books. He went on to explain what constitutes a Rep Loss property and the fact that he is unable, by federal privacy rules, to divulge any information pointing to a Rep Loss property. Mr. Wiley told Mr. Johnson to contact Sherry Harper of the ISO office to discuss this privacy matter further.

- The Chair explained the potential sources of monies available to Rep Loss work, e.g., Hazard Mitigation Grant Program and the Disaster Recovery Initiative (DRI) managed by the Housing, Human & Veteran Services Dept. However, the monies associated with these grants are tied to various disaster timelines.
- After further discussion, Mr. Wiley said he could contact the Rep Loss properties and inform them of this mitigation opportunity if they were interested. He said the Rep Loss property owners are not under any requirement to flood-retrofit their homes.
- Mr. Johnson explained to Mr. Wiley that he'd like generic information about the properties so that he could begin work on the BCA. Mr. Wiley said he could do that.
- **RESULTS:** From the discussion.
  - i. Mr. Johnson will furnish Mr. Wiley Retrofit SW Florida's info, along with a variety of flood mitigation services available. Mr. Wiley will take this information and put it in a letter to send to the property owners.
  - ii. Mr. Johnson will furnish Mr. Wiley a spreadsheet of the information required for the BCA. Mr. Wiley will input the non-specific/general information about Rep Loss properties that might be able to flood mitigate their properties.

3. **ADJOURNMENT:** The meeting ended at 11:00am.

## **ATTACHMENTS**

1 – Special LMS Meeting Announcement



**January 29, 2014**

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

**NOTICE OF A SPECIAL PUBLIC MEETING  
COLLIER COUNTY LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY WORKING GROUP  
COLLIER COUNTY, FLORIDA**

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**THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 2014**

**10:00 A.M.**

Notice is hereby given that the *Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group's, Floodplain Management Subcommittee* will hold a special public meeting on *Thursday, February 6, at 10:00 a.m.* in Room 610 at the GMD-P&R Building, 2800 N. Horseshoe Drive, Naples, FL 34104.

The purpose of this special subcommittee meeting of the Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group is to discuss the various options available to flood retrofit homes.

About the public meeting:

All interested parties are invited to attend, and to register to speak and to submit their objections, if any, in writing, to the board/committee prior to the meeting if applicable. All registered public speakers will be limited to three minutes unless permission for additional time is granted by the chairman.

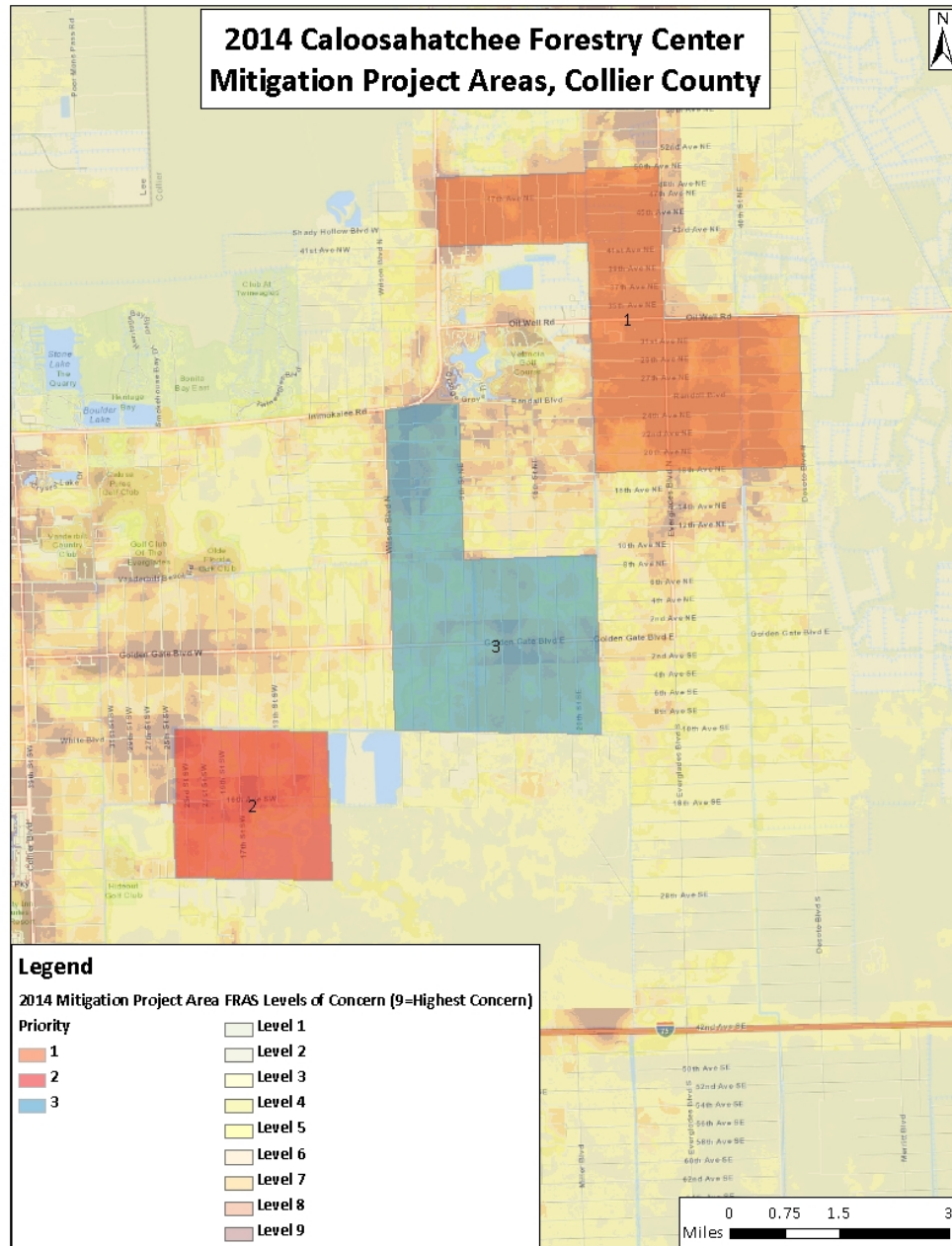
Collier County Ordinance No. 2004-05 requires that all lobbyists shall, before engaging in any lobbying activities (including, but not limited to, addressing the Board of County Commissioners, an advisory board or quasi-judicial board), register with the Clerk to the Board at the Board Minutes and Records Department.

Anyone who requires an auxiliary aid or service for effective communication, or other reasonable accommodations in order to participate in this proceeding, should contact the Collier County Facilities Management Department located at 3335 Tamiami Trail East, Naples, Florida 34112, or 239-252-8380 as soon as possible, but no later than 48 hours before the scheduled event. Such reasonable accommodations will be provided at no cost to the individual.

For more information, call Rick Zyvoloski at (239) 252-3603.

-End-

## Attachment 2



## ONLY NEED FIVE FOR A QUORUM!

7/18/2014 Initial	Name	Affiliation
<i>RZ</i>	Rick Zyvoloski, Chair	Collier C. Emerg. Mgt.
<i>MB</i>	Reg Buxton	Citizen Corps/N. Naples Journal
<i>E</i>	Judith Chirgwin	Interested Resident
<i>CS</i>	Chris Sparacino	City of Marco Island, Cmty Affairs(Floodplain Mgr)
	Clarence Tears	Everglades City
<i>CC</i>	Christa Carrera	City of Naples (Floodplain)
<i>MB</i>	<b>Maria Bernaldo</b>	Dept of Health
	<b>Joss Nageon de Lestang/Lisa Koehler</b>	S. Florida Water Mgt Dist
<i>WEL</i>	Evy Ybaceta/Jamie French	Collier C. Growth Mgt.Div.
	Alister Burnett/Angelina DuBois	Collier C. Public Util. Div., Solid & Haz. Waste
<i>JP</i>	James Price	Collier C. Public Util. Div, Water Dept.
	Roosevelt Leonard/Skip Camp	Collier C. Facilities Dept.
	Robert Wiley, Vice Chair	Collier Co. Growth Mgt Div. (Floodplain Coord.)
<i>JK</i>	Jerry Kurtz	Collier Co. Growth Mgt Div. (Stormwater)
<i>E</i>	Ilonka Washburn	Collier C. Parks & Recreation Dept.
	Eloy Ricardo/John Reilly	North Naples Fire District
	Tricia Dorn/Peggy Boldissar	Lee County Electric Coop
<i>MJ</i>	Mike Jones	Collier Co. Sheriff's Office
	Jeff Johnson	Retrofit Southwest Florida, Inc.
<i>RR</i>	Russell Rainey	Interested Resident/Citizen Corps
<i>E</i>	Ed Messer	Collier Co. Public Schools
<i>LO</i>	Lisa Oien	Collier Co. Housing, Human & Veteran Svs.
	Heather Ferrand	Florida Forest Service
<i>JvR</i>	James von Rinteln	Interested Resident

### VISITOR/GUESTS

Name	Affiliation	Email Address
Jamie Price	Fla. Div. of Emerg. Mgt.	

**Summary Minutes**  
**Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Working Group**  
 South Regional Library  
 8065 Lely Cultural Pkwy, Naples, FL 34113  
 Friday, July 18, 2014, 9:30 AM

Name	Affiliation	Present
Rick Zyvoloski, <b>Chair</b>	Collier C. Emergency Management	X
Robert Wiley, <b>Vice Chair</b>	Collier C. Growth Mgt. Div. (Floodplain Coord.)	
Reg Buxton	Citizens Corps/North Naples Journal/	X
Judith Chirgwin	Interested Resident	E
Chris Sparacino	City of Marco Island, Community Affairs	X
Clarence Tears	Everglades City	
Christa Carrera	City of Naples (Floodplain Mgr)	X
M. Bernaldo	Florida Health Dept. - Collier	X
Joss Nageon de Lestang/Lisa Koehler	S. Florida Water Mgt Dist	
Evy Ybaceta/Jamie French	Collier C. Growth Management Div.	X
Jerry Kurtz	Collier C. Stormwater Dept.	X
Alister Burnett/Angelina DuBois	Collier C. Public Util. Div., Solid & Haz. Waste	
James Price	Collier C. Public Utilities Div., Water Dept.	X
Roosevelt Leonard/Skip Camp	Collier C. Facilities Dept.	
Ilonka Washburn/ Natali Betancur	Collier C. Parks & Recreation Dept.	E
Tricia Dorn	Lee County Electric Coop	
Mike Jones	Collier Co. Sheriff's Office	X
Eloy Roberto/John Reilly	North Naples Fire Department	
Jeff Johnson	Retrofit SW Florida, Inc.	
Russell Rainey	Interested Resident/Citizen Corps	X
Ed Messer	Collier C. Public Schools	E
Lisa Oien	Collier C. Housing, Human & Veteran Svs.	X
Heather Ferrand	Florida Forest Service	
James von Rinteln	Interested Citizen	X

**Also attending:** Jamie Price, Florida Div. of Emergency Mgt.

1. **MINUTES APPROVAL:** Working Group approved the April 18<sup>th</sup>, 2014 meeting minutes.
2. **MEMBERSHIP CHANGES:** None
3. **LMS Projects:** No projects submitted for this meeting.
4. **Known/Potential Grant Opportunities:** Some Tier 3 HMGP grant opportunities will soon become available. Will disseminated information when received. In the interim, you can read the requirements and prepare your application for the next opportunity when announced.

- **Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)** – HMGP grant opportunity occurs after each Presidentially Declared disaster in the State  
<http://www.floridadisaster.org/Mitigation/Hazard/index.htm>
- <http://www.floridadisaster.org/Mitigation/PreDisaster/index.htm>
- **Residential Construction Mitigation Program** – Annual Opportunity – Statewide Competitive  
<http://www.floridadisaster.org/Mitigation/RCMP/index.htm>
- **Flood Mitigation Assistance Program** – Annual Opportunity  
<http://www.floridadisaster.org/Mitigation/FMAP/index.htm>
- **Repetitive Flood Claims Program** – Annual Opportunity  
<http://www.floridadisaster.org/Mitigation/RFCP/index.htm>
- **Severe Repetitive Loss Program** - Annual Opportunity & must have had two separate claims  
<http://www.floridadisaster.org/Mitigation/SRLP/index.htm>

## 5. SUBCOMMITTEE REPORTS

- **Wildfire** – No report.
- **Flood** –City of Naples, City of Marco Island and Collier County Floodplain Managers have submitted their CRS documentation to the ISO for increase point credit in order to reduce flood insurance premiums.
- **Monitoring, Evaluating and/or Updating the LMS** – The Chair briefed working group about the need to review for the plan approval by FEMA in early 2015. Specifically, the Chair asked members to review the project review process.

## 6. Other Business:

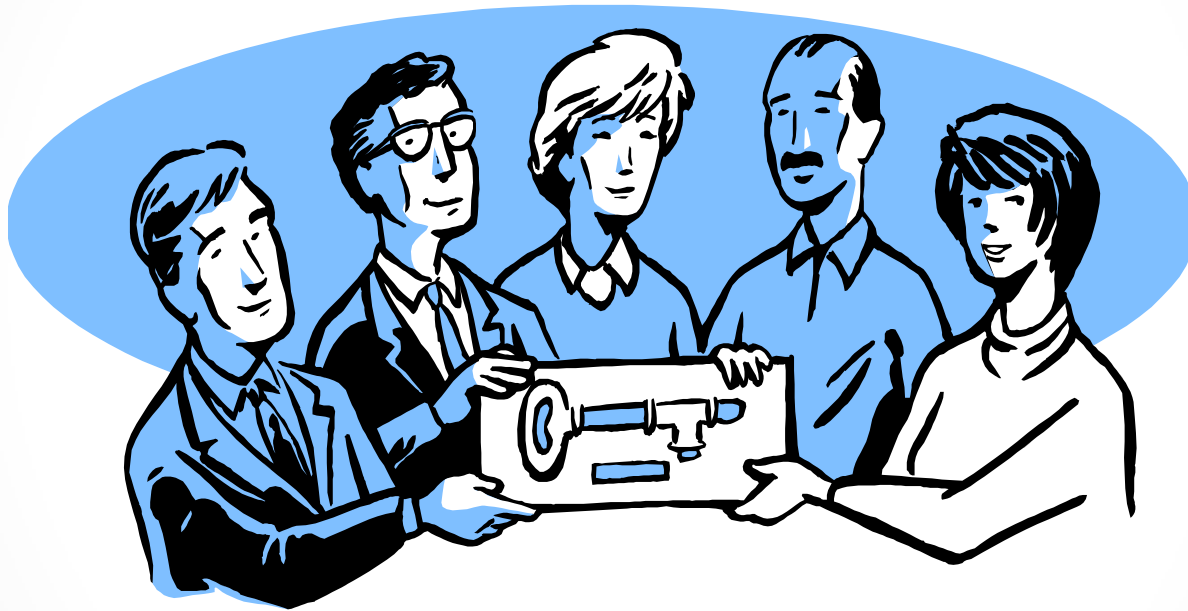
- **LMS Update Presentation** by Jamie Price, Florida Division of Emergency Management. (See attached.)
- **Status of Current Mitigation Projects in the Works** –
  - i. **City of Naples Pre-Wire for Generators – Lift Stations** –*City May Withdraw Project* - Working with FEMA to change to the scope of work - The latest quarterly update shows that the City of Naples is still waiting for approval from FEMA on the change to the scope of work.
  - ii. **Naples City Hall Window replacement (TS Debby)** - unknown
  - iii. **Schools: Portable generator wire pass-thru and anchoring pad (TS Debby)** – School’s engineers are awaiting the design. Work should begin shortly.
  - iv. **Retrofit SWF wind retrofit (TS Debby)** –Working with the State and FEMA.

**7. Adjournment & Next Meeting:** The meeting adjourned at ~10:05AM. The next meeting is **18 October 2014, 0930** at the South Regional.

## ATTACHMENTS

1 – “Updating the Local Mitigation Strategy” presentation

# Updating the Local Mitigation Strategy



Jamie Leigh Price  
Collier County July 18, 2014



# Why?

States and local jurisdictions are required to have a  
FEMA approved LMS Plan:

*“... to be eligible for project grants under HMGP...  
and other grant programs such as the Pre-  
Disaster Mitigation Program.”*

(DMA 2000)





# The Updated Plan



A local jurisdiction must review and revise its plan to reflect:

- *changes in development,*
- *progress in local mitigation efforts,*
- *and changes in priorities*

• Every 5 years •



# Timeline

- Collier plan expires 4/13/2015
- Final draft to State about 6 months prior (October)
- State will review and help improve if needed
- Final version to FEMA by 3 to 4 months before expiration date



# Timeline

- FEMA may take up to 45 days to review and return with comments
- Program Administration by States (PAS) streamlines this process
- FEMA's approval letter must be issued by current expiration date
- Jurisdictions adopt the plan after FEMA has "approved pending adoption"



Let's get started on the update process...



# What needs to be updated?

- The process used to review and analyze each section of the plan.
- How the community was kept involved during the plan maintenance process over the previous five years.
- How each jurisdiction that is requesting FEMA approval of the plan participated in the planning process.
- New occurrences of hazard events

•

•

# What needs to be updated? (cont.)

- Vulnerability summaries
  - New or changed structures
  - Clearly address repetitive loss properties (now required)
  - Re-evaluate potential loss estimates
  - Analyze past 5 year changes and new development trends
  - Clarify multi-jurisdictional risks
  - Potential impacts of future land development, including areas that may be annexed in the future

# What needs to be updated? (cont.)

- “Dangling data”
  - If it was mentioned as not available, or was unresolved or insufficient in the previous plan, it must be addressed in the update.
- National Flood Insurance Program
  - Number and types of repetitive loss properties in flood hazard areas
  - Describe each jurisdiction’s participation and actions related to continued compliance

# What needs to be updated? (cont.)

- Inventory of structures
  - Building stock
  - Critical facilities
  - Transportation systems
  - Lifeline utility systems
  - Communications systems & networks
  - High potential loss facilities
  - Hazardous material facilities
  - Economic elements
  - Special consideration areas
  - Historic, cultural & natural resources areas

# What needs to be updated? (cont.)

- Goals and objectives
  - Reflect updated risk assessment
  - Lead to mitigation projects and/or changes in policies to reduce vulnerability
  - Support changes to mitigation priorities
  - Reflect State goals
- Mitigation actions (project list)
  - Identify the completed, deleted, or deferred actions or activities from the previously approved plan



# What needs to be updated? (cont.)

- Mitigation actions (project list) continued
  - include in its prioritization any new mitigation actions identified
  - how actions will be implemented and administered
  - the jurisdiction and department responsible for carrying out the actions
  - the potential funding sources, and
  - the implementation timeline
  - Cost estimate/budget if available
- The method and schedule to be used over the next five years to monitor, evaluate, and update the plan.



# What needs to be updated? (cont.)

- How the local government incorporated the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms, when appropriate, as a demonstration of progress in local mitigation efforts.

# Things to remember

- Plan updates must demonstrate that *progress has been made in the past 5 years* for Local Mitigation Plans to fulfill commitments outlined in the previously approved plan...
- Jurisdictionally-unique planning elements may include:
  - Risks, where they differ from the general planning area
  - Mitigation actions (must be identified for each jurisdiction and hazard)
  - Participation in the planning process (various types of involvement)
  - Adoption

# Things to remember (cont.)

- The multi-jurisdictional plan **must** *link the proposed mitigation actions to the applicable jurisdictions.*
  - Any jurisdiction within the planning area requesting approval for the plan **must** be able to point to *specific actions* to be pursued.

# Review Tools & Matrices

- The Florida Plan Review Tool is based on the Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance and was adapted from the FEMA Review Tool. It is a tool to assist in the review of the plans. Each requirement includes separate elements, all of which must be responded to satisfactorily for overall plan approval.
- Optional matrices are provided to assist in the review of sections on profiling hazards, assessing vulnerability, and identifying and analyzing mitigation actions.

File Home Insert Page Layout Formulas Data Review View

Normal Page Layout Page Break Preview Custom Views Full Screen

Workbook Views: Ruler, Formula Bar, Gridlines, Headings

Zoom: 100%, Zoom to Selection

Window Management: New Window, Arrange All, Freeze Panes, Split, Hide, Unhide, View Side by Side, Synchronous Scrolling, Reset Window Position

Save Workspace, Switch Windows, Macros

P204

1	2	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
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Planning Process		Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met	Not Met
P1.	Does the LMS document the planning process, including how it was prepared (with a narrative description, meeting minutes, sign-in sheets, or another method)?			
P2.	Does the LMS list the jurisdiction(s) participating in the plan that are seeking approval?			
P3.	Does the plan identify who represented each jurisdiction? (At a minimum, it must identify the jurisdiction represented and the person's position or title and agency within the jurisdiction.)			
Reviewer Comments:				
Required Revisions:				
Planning Process continued...		Location in Plan	Met	Not Met
P4.	Does the LMS 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 interested parties to be involved in the planning process?			
P5.	Does the plan identify how the stakeholders were invited to participate in the process?			
Reviewer Comments:				
Required Revisions:				
Planning Process continued...		Location in Plan	Met	Not Met
P6.	Does the LMS document how the public was involved in the planning process during the drafting stage?			

# Submission/Review Process

- Each county is to submit their plan to FDEM at least 6 months prior to their expiration date
  - Upload to SharePoint using the unique county log in
  - Send a CD via first class mail
- Once approved by the state, the plan is sent to FEMA
- FEMA sends approval letters to the state to be distributed



Division of Emergency Management  
SharePoint Portal

### DEM Personnel Login

Division of Emergency Management personnel use your regular DEM network account.

[Personnel click here to login](#)

If you have forgotten your network credentials, please submit a help desk ticket through [DEM Enterprise](#). For more detailed instructions, please see [DEM Intranet](#).

### External Community Login

Enter your username and password below and click Sign In.

User name:

Password:

[Request Assistance](#)

[Forgot your password?](#)



Jamie Leigh Price  
Lead Mitigation Planner  
(850) 413-9925

[jamie.price@em.myflorida.com](mailto:jamie.price@em.myflorida.com)

## ONLY NEED FIVE FOR A QUORUM!

10/17/2014 Initial	Name	Affiliation
<i>RZ</i>	Rick Zyvoloski, Chair	Collier C. Emerg. Mgt.
<i>RB</i>	Reg Buxton	Citizen Corps/N. Naples Journal
	Judith Chirgwin	Interested Resident
<i>CS</i>	Chris Sparacino	City of Marco Island, Cmty Affairs(Floodplain Mgr)
	Clarence Tears	Everglades City
<i>CC</i>	Christa Carrera	City of Naples (Floodplain)
<i>MB</i>	<b>Maria Bernaldo</b>	Dept of Health
	<b>Joss Nageon de Lestang/Lisa Koehler</b>	S. Florida Water Mgt Dist
<i>WEL</i>	Evy Ybaceta/Jamie French	Collier C. Growth Mgt.Div.
	Alister Burnett/Angelina DuBois	Collier C. Public Util. Div., Solid & Haz. Waste
<i>JP</i>	James Price	Collier C. Public Util. Div, Water Dept.
<i>RL</i>	Roosevelt Leonard	Collier C. Facilities Dept.
		Collier Co. Growth Mgt Div. (Floodplain Coord.)
<i>Liz Gosselin</i>	Jerry Kurtz / Liz Gosselin	Collier Co. Growth Mgt Div. (Stormwater)
<i>E</i>	Ilonka Washburn	Collier C. Parks & Recreation Dept.
	Eloy Ricardo/John Reilly	North Naples Fire District
<i>E</i>	Tricia Dorn/Peggy Boldissar	Lee County Electric Coop
<i>mj</i>	Mike Jones	Collier Co. Sheriff's Office
	Jeff Johnson	Retrofit Southwest Florida, Inc.
	Russell Rainey	Interested Resident/Citizen Corps
<i>EM</i>	Ed Messer	Collier Co. Public Schools
	Lisa Oien	Collier Co. Housing, Human & Veteran Svs.
<i>E</i>	Heather Ferrand	Florida Forest Service
	Caroline Cilek	GMD Floodplain Mang. Sect. Manager, Collier County

### VISITOR/GUESTS

Name	Affiliation	Email Address
Liz Gosselin	Collier County	lizgosselin@colliergov.net

**Summary Minutes**  
**Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Working Group**  
 South Regional Library  
 8065 Lely Cultural Pkwy, Naples, FL 34113  
 Friday, October 17, 2014, 9:30 AM

Name	Affiliation	Present
Rick Zyvoloski, <b>Chair</b>	Collier C. Emergency Management	X
Caroline Cilek	Collier C. Growth Mgt. Div. (Floodplain Coord.)	X
Reg Buxton	Citizens Corps/North Naples Journal	X
Judith Chirgwin	Interested Resident	E
Chris Sparacino, <b>Vice Chair</b>	City of Marco Island, Community Affairs	X
vacant	Everglades City	
Christa Carrera	City of Naples (Floodplain Mgr)	X
M. Bernaldo	Florida Health Dept. - Collier	X
Joss Nageon de Lestang/Lisa Koehler	S. Florida Water Mgt Dist	
Evy Ybaceta/William Lang	Collier C. Growth Management Div.	X
Jerry Kurtz/Liz Gosselin	Collier C. Stormwater Dept.	X
Alister Burnett/Angelina DuBois	Collier C. Public Util. Div., Solid & Haz. Waste	
James Price	Collier C. Public Utilities Div., Water Dept.	X
Roosevelt Leonard/Skip Camp	Collier C. Facilities Dept.	X
Ilonka Washburn/ Natali Betancur	Collier C. Parks & Recreation Dept.	E
Tricia Dorn	Lee County Electric Coop	E
Mike Jones	Collier Co. Sheriff's Office	X
Eloy Roberto/John Reilly	North Naples Fire Department	
Jeff Johnson	Retrofit SW Florida, Inc.	
Russell Rainey	Interested Resident/Citizen Corps	
Ed Messer	Collier C. Public Schools	X
Lisa Oien	Collier C. Housing, Human & Veteran Svs.	
Heather Ferrand	Florida Forest Service	E

1. **MINUTES APPROVAL:** Working Group approved the July 18, 2014 meeting minutes.
2. **MEMBERSHIP CHANGES:** Mr Robert Wiley and Mr. J. von Rinteln resigned because of job commitments. Ms. Liz Gosselin is an alternate for Mr. Jerry Kurtz.
3. **LMS Projects:** No projects submitted for this meeting.
4. **Known/Potential Grant Opportunities:**
  - **Search for Federal Grant opportunities** - <http://www.fema.gov/grants>
  - **Hazard Mitigation Grant Program** – DR-4177 HMGP application period closes on 6 Jan 15. TIER III monies available soon for the July 2013 N. Fla. Flooding event. See: [http://www.floridadisaster.org/Mitigation/Hazard/Documents/Notice\\_of\\_Funding\\_Availability\\_4177.pdf](http://www.floridadisaster.org/Mitigation/Hazard/Documents/Notice_of_Funding_Availability_4177.pdf) HMGP application: <http://www.floridadisaster.org/Mitigation/Hazard/index.htm>

## 5. SUBCOMMITTEE REPORTS

- **Wildfire** – No report.
- **Flood** –All three CRS jurisdictions are still awaiting the results of the FEMA visit. Additionally, regarding the Collier County Floodplain Management Plan (FMP): The 2014/2015 FMP is in the process of being prepared. As a CRS community with a class 7 or better, we are required to update the plan every 5 years. In order to have the documents ready for the LMS, which is to be adopted by April 2015, the consultant AMEC has provided drafts of the Flood Risk Assessment and the Vulnerability Study. The Committee and public were provided draft documents on 9/30/14 and were to provide comments by 10/13/14. The Committee met on 10/24/14 to review the two documents and will be submitting additional data and comments to the consultant the week of 10/27/14. Staff anticipates that the consultant will provide the remaining documents in the first part of November.
- **Monitoring, Evaluating and/or Updating the LMS** – The Chair briefed working group about the progress in updating the LMS for the State’s review. A web page has been created to maintain the new draft strategy (see Attachment 1). Working Group members were asked to comment on all but Sections Two and Annex A. Additionally, Clarification was requested regarding Review Item S2 (Attachment 2). When the State responded to the question, the clarification was transmitted to each jurisdiction requesting the worksheets completed and returned by Nov 5. As usual for each LMS meeting, members were asked for any other comments regarding monitoring, evaluating and updating the LMS and no comments were received.

## 6. Other Business:

- **Election of Vice Chair to the LMS Working Group** – Mr Chris Sparacino was unanimously elected as the Vice Chair, replacing Robert Wiley.
- **Status of Current Mitigation Projects in the Works** –
  - i. **City of Naples Pre-Wire for Generators – Lift Stations –*City May Withdraw Project*** - Working with FEMA to change to the scope of work - The latest quarterly update shows that the City of Naples is still waiting for approval from FEMA on the change to the scope of work.
  - ii. **Naples City Hall Window replacement (TS Debby)** – Project application suspended. The city wished to keep project on the priority listing.
  - iii. **Schools: Portable generator wire pass-thru and anchoring pad (TS Debby)** – School district will withdraw the project from HMGP and complete the work in-house.
  - iv. **Retrofit SWF wind retrofit (TS Debby)** –Working with the State and FEMA.

**7. Adjournment & Next Meeting:** The meeting adjourned at ~10:30AM. The next meeting is **17 January 2015, 0930** at the South Regional.

**ATTACHMENTS**

1 – Web Page for the DRAFT 2015 LMS

2 – Email Response to LMS Question

Attach 1

Link to the DRAFT LMS: <http://bit.ly/1whmAek>

**Please Note:** The Plan's files are in MS Word format. If you'd prefer a particular file in PDF format, click [HERE](#) and state which section(s) you'd like (e-)mailed to you.

Book Cover

Table of Contents

Executive Summary

Summary of Changes (This page will remain blank until the new LMS is adopted and changes follow. In the meantime, this DRAFT incorporates the updates from the current 2010 LMS.)

9/11/14 - Section One - Purpose, Organization & Outreach

Section Two - Hazard Identification & Vulnerability Analysis

Section Three - Local Mitigation Strategy Goals & Objectives

Section Four - Procedures for Prioritizing Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Section Five - Application Process & Funding Sources

9/24/14 - Section Six - Monitoring, Evaluating & Updating the Plan & Incorporation of the Local Mitigation Strategy into Existing Plans

9/15/14 - Annex A - Risk Assessments & Hazards Analyses

9/24/14 New - Consolidated Flooding Hazard Analyses - This section of the Collier County DRAFT Floodplain Management Plan contains a variety of flooding hazards considered. For the purpose of the Local Mitigation Strategy, only Tropical Cyclones & Coastal Storms, Severe Storms & Tornadoes and Flooding will be addressed in detail.

9/25/14 New - Consolidated Flooding Vulnerability Analyses - This section of the Collier County DRAFT Floodplain Management Plan contains a variety of flooding hazards considered. For the purpose of the Local Mitigation Strategy, only Tropical Cyclones & Coastal Storms, Severe Storms & Tornadoes and Flooding will be addressed in detail.

Appendix 1 - Tropical Cyclones & coastal Storms

Appendix 2 - Severe Storms & Tornadoes

Appendix 3 - Flooding

10/1/14 Appendix 4 - Wildfires

Annex B - Maps

Annex C - Participating Jurisdictions (Resolutions Adopting this LMS)

Annex D - Procedures to Assure Public Involvement

Annex E - Potential Granting Funding Sources

Annex F - Prioritized Listing of Mitigation Action Items

Annex G - Meeting Minutes

16 Oct 14 \_ Annex H - Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group Membership

Annex I - Initiative Scoring Criteria

16 Oct 14 \_ Annex J - Collier County's Floodplain Plans  
24 Sep 14 \_ City of Marco Island Annual Progress Report  
City of Naples Annual Progress Report

Attach 2

zyvoloski\_r

**From:** Price, Jamie [Jamie.Price@em.myflorida.com]  
**Sent:** Thursday, October 16, 2014 2:16 PM  
**To:** zyvoloski\_r  
**Subject:** RE: LMS question

Rick,

This is one of the "new" requirements. It wasn't asked to be justified in the old crosswalk. It comes from 44 CFR 201.6(c)(3): *A mitigation strategy that provides the jurisdiction's blueprint for reducing the potential losses identified in the risk assessment, based on existing authorities, policies, programs and resources, and its ability to expand on and improve these existing tools.*

Examples include, but are not limited to: staff involved in local planning activities, public works, and emergency management; funding through taxing authority, and annual budgets; or regulatory authorities for comprehensive planning, building codes, and ordinances.

Essentially we are looking for how each jurisdiction can include mitigation in their planning mechanisms.

For more guidance, please review Task 4 of the FEMA Local mitigation Planning Handbook which can be located at [http://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/20130726-1910-25045-6676/fema local mitigation handbook.pdf](http://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/20130726-1910-25045-6676/fema_local_mitigation_handbook.pdf)

Hope this helps.

~ Jamie Leigh

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**From:** zyvoloski\_r [mailto:RichardZyvoloski@colliergov.net]  
**Sent:** Thursday, October 16, 2014 1:52 PM  
**To:** Price, Jamie  
**Subject:** LMS question

Where can I find this item in the old LMS crosswalk? What is the citation for this in law. Assuming this is valid, can you give me some ideals (samples) of what you expect to see?

8	
9	
0	Mitigation Strategy continued...
1	S2. Does the plan document each jurisdiction's existing authorities, policies, pr resources and its ability to expand on and improve these existing policies a
2	<b>Reviewer Comments:</b>

Thank you.  
rick

---

Richard A. Zyvoloski Jr., FP EM, CFM  
Chair, Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group

## ANNEX H

### Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group

#### Participating Membership



In December 2003 we “kicked off” the redevelopment of the Local Mitigation Strategy to the Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy. The public was invited via E-mail, newspaper advertisements, blast-fax announcements and the World Wide Web (<http://www.colliergov.net/Index.aspx?page=1544>). We invited the media, business, medical community, other governments and governmental agencies via the same means and direct invitation. At the “kick off” meeting, the County Manager set the tone of the initiative with a welcoming speech, the Florida Division of Emergency Management Mitigation specialist and the Collier County Emergency Management director explained the spirit and intent of the program and the need to do it right as well as maintain it. See Section 1 for membership information.

The listing below details those specifically invited and their choice of how they chose to participate as well as the current membership. As changes to the membership occur this annex is updated. On October 18, 2013, the LMS Working Group voted to change membership terminology from “Voting” to “Participating” and eliminating “the “Non-Voting” status all together.

Each Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group meeting is announced via a press release, through an email announcement and posted on the web. (See Annex G for sample documents)

**ABBREVIATIONS:**

Res = Interested resident

PNP = Private Non-Profit

CC = Unincorporated Collier County

EGC = City of Everglades

MI = City of Marco Island

Nap = City of Naples

CDS = Dist. School Board of Collier County

Oth = Other

Jurisdiction	Name	Position/title Agency	Participating	Invited
CC	Rick Zyvoloski, Chair	Coordinator Emergency Management Dept.	<b>P</b>	
MI	Chris Sparacino, Vice Chair	Floodplain Manager Community Affairs Department	<b>P</b>	
Res	Judith Chirgwin	Interested Resident	<b>P</b>	
Res	Clarence Tears	Interested Resident	<b>P</b>	
Res	Russell Rainey	Member Citizen Corps	<b>P</b>	
Res	Reg Buxton	Member Citizen Corps	<b>P</b>	
PNP	Jeff Johnson	Chief Executive Officer Retrofit SW Florida	<b>P</b>	
PNP	Tricia Dorn	Key Account Executive Lee Co. Elec. Cooperative	<b>P</b>	
CDS	Ed Messer	Risk Manager Collier District Schools	<b>P</b>	
Oth	Joss Nageon de Lestang/Lisa Koehler	Principal Engineer/Basin Administrator So. Fla. Water Mgt. District	<b>P</b>	

Oth	Maria Bernaldo	Govnmt Operations Consultant 1 Fla. Department of Health -Collier	P	
Oth	Heather Ferrand	Mitigation Specialist Florida Forest Service	P	
Oth	Eloy Ricardo/John Reilly	Btn Chief North Naples Ind. Fire District	P	
Oth	Mike Jones	Lieutenant Collier Sheriff's Department	P	
CC	Evi Ybaceta/William Lang	Operations Supvr/Operations Coord. Growth Management Div.	P	
CC	Jerry Kurtz, Liz Gosselin	Principal Project Manager Stormwater Planning Dept.	P	
CC	Alister Burnett/A. DuBois	Environmental Compliance Mgr. Solid & Hazardous Waste Dept.	P	
CC	James Price	Tech Support Professional Public Utilities Div.	P	
CC	Roosevelt Leonard	Real Estate Appraiser Facilities Mgt Department	P	
CC	Ilonka Washburn/ Natali Betancur	Manager – Park Operations Parks & Recreation Department	P	
CC	Caroline Celik	Land Development Code Mgr Growth Management /Div.	P	
CC	Lisa Oien	Grants Coordinator Community & Human Services Dept.	P	
Nap	Christa Carrera	Floodplain Manager City of Naples	P	
EGC	Raquel Pines	Attorney City of Everglades	P	
Edu	Invited	Fla. Gulf Coast Univ.		X
Edu	Invited	Hodges University		X
Edu	Invited	Univ of Fla. (IFAS)		X
Business	Invited	Fla. Power & Light		X
Business	Invited	Naples Chamber of Commerce		X
PNP	Invited	Conservancy of Naples		X
Hosp	Invited	Naples Cmty Hospital		X
State	Invited	Fla.Div. of Law Enforcement		X
State	Invited	SW Fla. Regional Plng Council		X
County	Invited	CC Planning Commission		X
County	Invited	CC Clerk of Courts		X
County	Invited	CC Library		X
County	Invited	CC Mgr's Office		X
County	Invited	CC Solid Waste		X
County	Invited	CC Purchasing		X
County	Invited	CC Fleet		X
County	Invited	CC Transportation		X
County	Invited	CC Property Appraiser		X
County	Invited	CC Risk Mgt.		X

County	Invited	CC Human Resources		X
County	Invited	CC Recycling		X
County	Invited	CC Information Technology		X
County	Invited	CC Cmty & Customer Rel.		X
County	Invited	CC Univ. of FL Extension		X
County	Invited	Community Redevelopment Agency		X
Munic	Invited	Naples Airport		X
EMS	Invited	CC Emerg Med. Svs.		X
Fire	Invited	East Naples FD		X
Fire	Invited	Marco Island FD		X
Fire	Invited	Golden Gate FD & Fire Chiefs' Assn		X
Fire	Invited	Big Corkscrew FD		X
Fire	Invited	Isles of Capri FD		X
Sem. Tribe	Invited	Seminole Tribe of Florida		X
Lee Co	Invited	Emergency Management		X
Hendry Co	Invited	Emergency Management		X

**ANNEX I**  
**Initiative Scoring Criteria**

#### A. Mitigation Initiatives: Criteria for Scoring and Prioritizing

The prioritization of mitigation initiative process begins with the sponsor(s) of each initiative then goes to the Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group.

The first step consists of the sponsoring governments, agencies, and departments developing their initiatives, and then scoring each project using the matrix developed by the LMS Working Groups.

The sponsor's prioritized initiatives are then presented to the LMS Working Group, via the Collier County Emergency Management Department who will put the initiative on the LMS Agenda. The Working Group then reviews, discusses, revises, and votes on each of the initiatives, assigning each a score and a ranking using the scoring matrix. The list was then reviewed and revised by the Collier County Citizen Corps. Following further discussion, the decision was made that like initiatives should be scored alike and grouped. For this purpose, the scores derived from the matrix would be used as a guide to the grouping, and initiatives not grouped would retain their original scores derived from use of the matrix.



In grouping the initiatives, in addition to using the scores derived from the matrix as a guide, considerations such as useful life of the initiative, cost-effectiveness, funding capability, and time required to implement and complete the project were factored.

Upon the Citizen Corps approval of the revised Priority Listing, it will be updated in the Collier County Local Mitigation Strategy (Annex F).

B. Special Grant Funding Opportunities & other exigent circumstances: Should an eligible entity have an opportunity to apply for a mitigation grant for a project not previously listed on the Project Priority Listing (Annex F) and not be able to apply for the grant because the next announced LMSWG meeting would preclude timely application, this procedure applies. The applicant will complete a project score sheet, below, and submit it to the Emergency Management Department. Emergency Management will transmit the score sheet to the Chair. The Chair will electronically transmit the score sheet to the voting members of the LMSWG along with an explanation of the exigent circumstances. The LMSWG voting members have **two** business-days to vote on the project acceptability to the project priority listing. At the conclusion of the two business-days a majority vote, with at least three votes agreeing, determines the initiative's status. A transcript of this exception will be entered into the minutes at the next scheduled meeting.

#### C. Mitigation Initiatives Scoring Matrix

The following table represents the scoring matrix used for the submission of initiatives for consideration for inclusion in the Collier County LMS.

See Section 4, para. 4.1.4 for situations which deal with initiatives that cannot be scored.

**Mitigation Initiatives Evaluation Score Sheet**

**Instructions:** Applicant completes for EACH Project. Information required in each of the **SHADED AREAS**. Submit to Emergency Management Office electronically: [RichardZyvoloski@CollierGov.net](mailto:RichardZyvoloski@CollierGov.net) . Questions, call: 252-3600

If a submitter does not agree with the final determination he or she shall have the right to meet with the scoring committee to present compelling information to change the score.

**PART I**

Project Title:							
Project Location:							
<i>TYPE PROJECT ("X" appropriate box, or explain)</i>							
Acquisition	Elevation	Relocation	Reconstructio	Essential Facility	Non-Residential	New Construction	Special Considerations or Impact Statement, if any:
What Goal or Objective does this address (See Sec. 3.0, LMS)?							
What hazard(s) does this project or initiative correct/mitigate?							
Who (what community) benefits from this project or initiative?							
Does this project or initiative address mitigation on <b>NEW</b> infrastructure or buildings?							
Does this project or initiative address mitigation on <b>EXISTING</b> infrastructure or buildings?							
Project or Initiative Description:							
Applicant and Responsible Agency:							
<i>Agency Contact Information</i>							
NAME			E-Mail			PHONE	
Potential Funding Source(s) (See Annex J, LMS)					<b>Estimated Cost</b>		

<b>Suitability</b>			Score	For LMS WG only
1	Appropriateness of the Measure	<b>5- High:</b> Reduces vulnerability and is consistent with Local Mitigation goals and plans for future growth. <b>3- Medium:</b> Needed, but doesn't tie to identified vulnerability. <b>1- Low:</b> Inconsistent with LMS goal or plans.		
2	Community Acceptance	<b>5- High:</b> Endorsed by most communities. <b>3- Medium:</b> Endorsed by most; may create burdens. <b>1- Low:</b> Not likely to be endorsed by the communities.		
3	Environmental Impact	<b>5- Positive</b> effect on the environment. <b>3- No effect</b> <b>1- Adverse</b> effect on the environment.		
4	Legislation	<b>5- High:</b> Consistent with the existing laws and regulations. <b>3- Medium:</b> New legislation or policy change. <b>1- Low:</b> Conflicts with existing laws and regulations.		
5	Consistent With Existing Plans and Priorities.	<b>5- High:</b> Consistent with existing plans. <b>3- Medium:</b> Somewhat consistent. <b>1- Low:</b> Conflicts with existing plans and policies.		

Risk			Score	For LMS WG only
1	Scope of Benefits	<p><b>5- High:</b> Benefits all municipalities and unincorporated area directly or indirectly</p> <p><b>3- Medium:</b> Benefits more than half, but <b>not all of</b> not all of the municipalities and/or the unincorporated area.</p> <p><b>1-Low:</b> Benefits less than half of the municipalities and/or the unincorporated area.</p>		
2	Potential to save human lives	<p><b>5- High:</b> More than 1,000 lives</p> <p><b>3- Medium:</b> Up to 1,000 lives</p> <p><b>1- Low:</b> No lifesaving potential.</p>		
3	Importance of Benefits	<p><b>5- High:</b> Need for essential services.</p> <p><b>3- Medium:</b> Need for other services.</p> <p><b>1- Low:</b> No significant implications.</p>		
4	Inconvenience of Problem Correction	<p><b>5- None:</b> Causes no problems.</p> <p><b>3- Moderate:</b> Causes few problems.</p> <p><b>1- Significant:</b> Causes much inconvenience (i.e. traffic jams, loss of power, delays).</p>		
5	Economic Loss (Effect of implementing the project on local economy)	<p><b>5- Minimal:</b> Economic loss has little effect during the project.</p> <p><b>3- Moderate:</b> Economic loss (minimal disruption).</p> <p><b>1- Significant:</b> Economic loss (businesses closed, jobs affected).</p>		
6	Number of People to Benefit	<p><b>5- High:</b> More than 20,000</p> <p><b>3- Medium:</b> 4,000 –20,000</p> <p><b>1- Lower:</b> Fewer than 4,000</p>		

Cost			Score	For LMS WG only
1	Initial Cost	<p><b>5- Low:</b> \$0 to \$250,000</p> <p><b>3- Moderate:</b> \$251,000 to \$1 million</p> <p><b>1- High:</b> More than \$1 million</p>		
2	Maintenance /Operating Costs	<p><b>5- Lower costs:</b> Less than 5% per annum of the initial cost.</p> <p><b>3- Moderate:</b> 5%-10% per annum of the initial cost.</p> <p><b>1- High:</b> More than 10% per annum of the initial cost.</p>		
3	Environmental Cost Impact	<p><b>5- Positive</b> effect on the environment.</p> <p><b>3- No effect</b></p> <p><b>1- Adverse</b> effect on the environment.</p>		
4	Financing Availability	<p><b>5- Good:</b> Readily available with grants and/or matching funds</p> <p><b>3- Moderate:</b> Limited matching funds available</p> <p><b>1- Poor:</b> No funding sources or matching funds identified</p>		
5	Repetitive <u>FLOOD</u> damages corrected (applies ONLY to NFIP-insured structure(s) w/two paid flood losses).	<p><b>5- High:</b> Resolves repetitive loss</p> <p><b>3- Medium:</b> Repetitive loss mitigation possible, but not documented.</p> <p><b>1- Low:</b> Little effect on repetitive loss.</p> <p><b>N/A: Not a NFIP insured structure</b></p>		

## PART II

### Benefit Cost Analysis – QUICK WORKSHEET

This worksheet to be filled out by the applicant, is designed for Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group use only. This gives the group a flavor for the potential benefits a particular project may yield. Here's your chance to quantitatively make the case for your project as COST EFFECTIVE. This BCA is not the same one as the FEMA BCA. The FEMA BCA requires a lot more detail, but this one will help you to further develop the "official FEMA BCA" should your project go forward as a FEMA grant request.

**ESTIMATED COST OF THE PROJECT:**

---

**DESCRIBE THE COSTS ASSOCIATED WITHOUT THIS MITIGATION PROJECT:**

---

Some possible costs are:

- Real Property Losses: \_\_\_\_\_
- Furnishing/Equipment Losses: \_\_\_\_\_
- Alternate facility costs: \_\_\_\_\_
- Contract/rental costs: \_\_\_\_\_
- Other associated costs (list):
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

**Total Cost for Future Damages & Associated Expenses:**   (NOTE: This figure should be detailed above.)

**Statement to support above costs/losses:**

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**DAMAGE & LOSS COSTS, divided by PROJECT COST = QUICK BCA RATIO**

$$\frac{\text{DAMAGES } (\text{   )}}{\text{PROJECT } \$ (\text{   )}} = \text{BCA } (\text{   )}$$



## ANNEX J

### Collier County's Floodplain Plans

Collier County government for unincorporated Collier County has a Floodplain Management Plan (<http://www.colliergov.net/index.aspx?page=1671>). The City of Marco Island and the City of Naples do not have this plan, nor are they required to have it. The floodplain plan is a part of the Collier County multi-jurisdictional, multi-hazard mitigation plan which addresses the jurisdictional flooding hazards. They are written according to FEMA regulations and Section 511 of the CRS Coordinator's Manual (<http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=2434>).

All jurisdictions are active participants in the NFIP. In an effort to ensure continued compliance with the NFIP, each participating community will:

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

#### **SUMMARY OF JURISDICTIONAL CRS PROGRAMS**

**Collier County:** Collier County's NFIP participation commitments meet or exceed the following minimum requirements as set for by the NFIP.

- Issuing or denying floodplain development/building permits
- Inspecting all development to assure compliance with the local ordinance
- Maintaining records of floodplain development
- Assisting in the preparation and revision of floodplain maps
- Helping residents obtain information on flood hazards, floodplain map data, flood insurance and proper construction measures

The County's Community Development and Environmental Services (CDES) division is the agency responsible for the review and approval of all development order applications to the County. The application review process includes an analysis for compliance with the County's Land Development Code, the County's Code of Laws and Ordinances (which includes the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance), the Florida Building Code, the South Florida Water Management District permitting rules (when applicable), the County's Growth Management Plan, and other related regulations for development approval compliance. Both the development

permit and building permit approval processes consist of extensive reviews of the submitted applications to determine compliance before a recommendation for approval is given. Once a development begins actual construction, there are a number of periodic on-site inspections performed by trained inspection staff to ensure compliance before the construction can proceed toward completion. All documents submitted to the County become part of the development's public record file and are available to the public's review upon request. Copies can be ordered if requested. Once a development is completed, the file is closed and archived, but still available for record retrieval. The CDES division is also active in the preparation and revision of floodplain maps, and maintains the record of all map revisions and changes received from FEMA. As a part of the services offered to the public, the CDES division provides FEMA floodplain mapping information, flood insurance program information, flooding hazards, and proper construction methods within the special flood hazard area. The CDES division also oversees the County's participation in the Community Rating System (CRS) program, and the County has recently received a Class 6 rating for its efforts to promote activities to make the community more resistant to flood damage.

Collier County is currently in the final efforts to produce a new Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM) through a CTP Partnership Agreement with the City of Naples, the South Florida Water Management District, and FEMA. The County is also making revisions to its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance to bring it into compliance with the current State of Florida "Model" Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance for Coastal Communities. The County has an active Floodplain Management Planning Committee to oversee the development and updating of the County's Floodplain Management Plan. As part of the CRS program the County provides flood hazard and flood insurance information to the public through a newsletter, mailings, and the internet.

**City of Naples:** The City of Naples's NFIP participation commitments meet or exceed the following minimum requirements as set for by the NFIP.

- Issuing or denying floodplain development/building permits
- Inspecting all development to assure compliance with the local ordinance
- Maintaining records of floodplain development
- Assisting in the preparation and revision of floodplain maps
- Helping residents obtain information on flood hazards, floodplain map data, flood insurance and proper construction measures

The City of Naples Building Department is the agency responsible for the review and approval of all development order applications to the City of Naples. The application review process includes an analysis for compliance with the Land Development Code, the Code of Laws and Ordinances (which includes the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance), the Florida Building Code, the South Florida Water Management District permitting rules (when applicable), the Growth Management Plan, and other related regulations for development approval compliance. Both the development permit and building permit approval processes consist of extensive reviews of the submitted applications to determine compliance before a recommendation for approval is given. Once a development begins actual construction, there are a number of periodic on-site inspections performed by trained inspection staff to ensure compliance before the construction can proceed toward completion. All documents submitted to the City become part of the development's public record file and are available to the public's review upon request. Copies can be ordered if requested. Once a development is completed, the file is closed and

archived, but still available for record retrieval. The Building Department is also active in the preparation and revision of floodplain maps, and maintains the record of all map revisions and changes received from FEMA. As a part of the services offered to the public, the Floodplain Coordinator provides FEMA floodplain mapping information, flood insurance program information, flooding hazards, and proper construction methods within the special flood hazard area. The Floodplain Coordinator also oversees the City's participation in the Community Rating System (CRS) program, and which currently holds a Class 6 rating for its efforts to promote activities to make the community more resistant to flood damage.

The City of Naples is currently in the final efforts to produce a new Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM) through a CTP Partnership Agreement with Collier County, the South Florida Water Management District, and FEMA. As part of the CRS program the City provides flood hazard and flood insurance information to the public through a newsletter, mailings, and the internet.

**City of Marco Island:** The City of Marco Island's NFIP participation commitments meet or exceed the following minimum requirements as set for by the NFIP.

- Issuing or denying floodplain development/building permits
- Inspecting all development to assure compliance with the local ordinance
- Maintaining records of floodplain development
- Assisting in the preparation and revision of floodplain maps
- Helping residents obtain information on flood hazards, floodplain map data, flood insurance and proper construction measures

One of the Growth Management Department responsibilities is to promote sound and effective Floodplain Management within the City of Marco Island. We continue to promote public awareness of natural disasters and the benefits of participation in the National Flood Insurance Program. Our intent is to reduce flood losses in accordance with the City's Floodplain Ordinance and participate in the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Community Rating System (CRS) to lower insurance premiums for residents. Our staff works closely with residents, contractors, businesses, local, state, and federal agencies to facilitate cooperation and the exchange of information on floodplain management issues.

## Appendix 1

# Collier County's Floodplain Management Plan

Collier County's Floodplain Management Plan can be found on the internet at the following address:

<http://www.colliergov.net/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=58141>

This plan was adopted by the Collier County Board of County Commissioners at the Board Meeting on **10 March 2015**.