



Alachua County, Florida



Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan

March 2010

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

It is not a matter of if a major disaster will impact a community, but when. Alachua County, an inland community in central Florida is vulnerable to hurricane wind, flood and wildfire that could require countywide or locale specific redevelopment. Alachua County is one of the first inland communities in the State of Florida to have taken the initiative to develop a Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan (PDRP), to design a strategic, holistic approach to prepare for, recover from and redevelop after a catastrophic disaster in a proactive and effective manner.

The State of Florida encourages inland communities to develop a PDRP. The PDRP is an umbrella plan that unites growth management and emergency management planning efforts to develop a comprehensive and collaborative redevelopment blueprint with community stakeholder input. The PDRP addresses issues such as: economic redevelopment, environmental and historic property, government operations, health and social services, housing and structural recovery, infrastructure and public facilities and land use planning.

The Alachua County PDRP was developed during April 2009 through March 2010 by the Alachua County Working Group (WG), which was comprised of various county departments, municipalities, businesses, non-governmental organization, regional organizations and citizens. The PDRP affords an advantageous countywide opportunity to recover both expeditiously and deliberately from a disaster, marshalling anticipated resources and utilizing hazards vulnerability reduction measures.

Although commonalities exist in Alachua County communities, it is acknowledged that each jurisdiction has its unique needs and recovery strategies may slightly vary. The PDRP is meant to be used on a county-wide basis. However, local jurisdictions are encouraged to tailor the contents as required prior to adoption.

(This page intentionally left blank)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
ACRONYMNS	v
GLOSSARY	xi
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1-1
1.1 Purpose	1-1
1.2 Authorities	1-1
1.3 Situation	1-2
1.4 Scope	1-3
1.5 Planning Assumptions	1-3
1.6 Plan Organization	1-4
2.0 PLANNING PROCESS	2-1
2.1 Overview	2-1
2.2 Organizational Structure	2-2
2.3 Planning Meetings	2-5
2.4 Public Involvement	2-7
3.0 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION, TRAINING AND MAINTENANCE	3-1
3.1 Plan Implementation	3-1
3.2 PDRP Activation Organizational Roles and Responsibilities	3-4
3.3 Training and Outreach	3-9
3.4 Plan Maintenance	3-10
4.0 VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT	4-1
4.1 Hazard Risk Overview	4-4
4.2 Methodology	4-10
4.3 Population and Demographic Vulnerability	4-12
4.4 GIS Vulnerability and Risk Assessment Results	4-20
4.5 Considerations for Short Term Recovery Operation Sites	4-62
4.6 Development Trends and Implications	4-65
5.0 CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT	5-1
5.1 Description of a Capability Assessment	5-1
5.2 Conducting the Capabality Assessment	5-1
5.3 Capability Assessment Findings	5-2
5.4 Conclusions on Local Capability	5-21
5.5 Plan Integration	5-25

6.0	RECOVERY AND REDEVELOPMENT STRATEGY	6-1
6.1	PDRP Goals and Issues	6-1
7.0	RECOVERY ACTION PLAN	7-1
8.0	COMMUNICATIONS PLAN	8-1
8.1	Introduction	8-1
8.2	Information Collection and Dissemination	8-1
8.3	Public Participation in Redevelopment Decisions.....	8-5
8.4	Regional, State and Federal Coordination	8-6
9.0	FINANCE PLAN.....	9-1
9.1	Introduction.....	9-1
9.2	Funds for Alachua County Government.....	9-1
9.3	Pre-Disaster Funding Programs	9-5
9.4	Post-Disaster Funding Programs	9-11
Appendix A Alachua PDRP Executive Committee and Working Group Members.....		A-1
Appendix B Alachua PDRP Meeting Minutes		B-1

Cover page photographic credits:

- *Top left* – Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings State Historic Site, Alachua County Visitors and Convention Bureau.
- *Top center* – The Downtown Festival and Arts Show, Visit Gainesville.
- *Top right* – Kayak on the Santa Fe River, Glenn Hastings/Visit Gainesville

ACRONYM LIST

ACBD	Alachua County Building Department
ACCE	Alachua County Code Enforcement
ACEM	Alachua County Emergency Management
ACEPD	Alachua County Environmental Protection Department
ACDHS	Alachua County Disaster Housing Strategy
ACDPS	Alachua County Public Safety
ACF	Alachua County Forever
ACFR	Alachua County Fire Rescue
ACGM	Alachua County Growth Management
ACHD	Alachua County Health Department
ACMO	Alachua County Manager's Office
ACPHD	Alachua County Public Health Department
ACPW	Alachua County Public Works
ACOMB	Alachua County Office of Management and Budget
ACF	Annual Chance Flood
AHCA	Agency for Health Care Administration
ARC	American Red Cross
ASO	Alachua (County) Sheriff's Office
BANCF	Builders Association of North Central Florida
BCEGS	Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule
BEBR	Bureau of Economic and Business Research
BOC	Business Operations Center
BoCC	Board of County Commissioners
BRP	Business Recovery Plan
BSRP	Business Sector Recovery Plan
CA	Capability Assessment
CAP-SSSE	Community Assistance Program State Support Services Element
CARL	Conservation and Recreation Lands

CCO	County Coordinating Officer
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CEDS	Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CEO	Chief for Economic Outreach
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIE	Capital Improvements Element
CIP	Capital Improvements Plan
CoC	Chamber of Commerce
COG	Continuity of Government Plan
COOP	Continuity of Operations Plan
CRA	Community Redevelopment Agency
CRS	Community Rating System
DCCO	Deputy County Coordinating Officer
DMA2K	Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000
DMP	Debris Management Plan
DMT	Debris Management Team
DBPR	(Florida) Department of Business and Professional Regulation
DCA	(Florida) Department of Community Affairs
DEP	(Florida) Department of Environmental Protection
DOF	(Florida) Division of Forestry
DOH	(Florida) Department of Health
DOH/MQA	(Florida) Department of Health/Medical Quality Assurance
DOT	(Florida) Department of Transportation
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
EAR	Evaluation and Appraisal Report
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EC	Executive Committee
EDE	Economic Development Element of the Comprehensive Plan

EIDL	Economic Injury Disaster Loan
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMNS	Emergency Management Notification System
EMPA	Emergency Management Preparedness Assistance
EMPG	Emergency Management Performance Grant
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EO	Executive Order
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
ERT	Emergency Response Team
ESF	Emergency Support Function
ESF-2	Communications
ESF-6	Community Support Services
ESF-8	Health and Medical
ESF-15	Volunteers and Donations
ESF-17	Animal Protection and Agriculture
ESF-18	Business, Industry and Economic Resumption
ESG	Emergency Shelter Grant
F.A.C.	Florida Administrative Code
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FCT	Florida Communities Trust
FDEM	Florida Division of Emergency Management
FDOT	Federal Department of Transportation
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FLDOT	Florida Department of Transportation
FLUM	Future Land Use Map
FMA	Flood Mitigation Assistance
FRAS	Fire Risk Assessment System
GFR	Gainesville Fire Rescue

GPD	Gainesville Police Department
GIS	Geographic Information System
GRU	Gainesville Regional Utilities
HAZUS-MH	Hazards United States – Multi-Hazard
HCA	Hospital Corporation of America
HGI	Historic Gainesville, Inc.
HICS	Hospital Incident Command System
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
HMMC	Hazardous Materials Management Code
HPB	Historic Preservation Board
HPE	Historic Preservation Element of the Comprehensive Plan
HPP	Historic Preservation Plan
IA	Individual Assistance
ISO	Insurance Services Office, Inc.
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
LID	Low Impact Development
LMS	Local Mitigation Strategy
LSE	Local State of Emergency
MEMPHIS	Mapping for Emergency Management, Parallel Hazard Information System
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area
MSTU	Municipal Services Taxing Unit
MAC	Multiagency Coordination
NCDC	National Climatic Data Center
NCFRPC	North Central Florida Regional Planning Council
NCVOAD	North Central Florida Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NFRMC	North Florida Regional Medical Center

NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NWR	NOAA Weather Radio
NWS	National Weather Service
PDM	Pre-Disaster Mitigation
PA	Public Assistance
PDRP	Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan
PWIP	Public Works Impacts Project (Program)
PIO	Public information officer
RCO	Recovery Coordination Officer
RDSTF	Regional Domestic Security Task Force
RF	Recovery Function
RIS	Resource Identification Strategy
RTF	Redevelopment Task Force
RTS	Regional Transit System
SARA	Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act
SBDC	Small Business Development Center
SEOC	State (of Florida) Emergency Operations Center
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SPSED	Strategic Plan for Sustainable Economic Development
SRPP	Strategic Regional Policy Plan
SSH	Select Specialty Hospital
USACE	United States Army Corp of Engineers
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
VA	Vulnerability Assessment
UF	University of Florida

UFHPPF	University of Florida Historic Preservation Programs Faculty
UFEMP	University of Florida Emergency Management Plan
ULDC	Unified Land Development Code
VA	Veterans Administration
VCB	(Gainesville/Aachua County) Visitors and Convention Bureau
WG	Working Group
WUI	Wildland Urban Interface

(This page intentionally left blank)

GLOSSARY

Assessment shall mean the evaluation and interpretation of measurements and other information to provide a basis for decision-making.

Base Flood shall mean the flood having a one (1) percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. Also known as the 100-year flood.

Base Flood Elevation (BFE) shall mean the height above mean seal level that flood waters are estimated to reach during a base flood event. Elevation of the base flood in relation to a specific datum, such as the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929. The BFE is used as the standard for the National Flood Insurance Program.

Catastrophic Disaster shall mean an incident that overwhelms the capability of local and state resources and requires federal assistance and/or resources. Examples include a Category four or five hurricane.

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) shall mean the operations plan required under Section 252.38(1), Florida Statutes, that define the organizational structure, chain of command, and operational procedure for the preparation, response and recovery and mitigation efforts associated with an emergency. The CEMP includes a basic plan as well as a recovery annex and a mitigation annex.

Continuity of Government Plan (COG) shall mean the document that establishes policy and guidance to support the continuation and line of succession for governmental functions.

Continuity of Operations Planning (COOP) shall mean the document that establishes the policy and guidance to support the execution of an organization's mission essential functions in any event that requires the relocation of selected personnel and functions to an alternate facility.

Community Rating System (CRS) shall mean the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) that provides incentives for NFIP communities to complete activities that reduce flood hazard risk. When the community completes specified activities, the insurance premiums of policyholders in these communities are reduced.

Critical Facilities (CF) shall mean facilities that are critical to the health and welfare of the population and that are especially important following hazard events. Critical facilities include, but are not limited to, shelters, police and fire stations, and hospitals.

Damage Assessment shall mean an estimation of damages made after a disaster has occurred which serves as the basis of the Governor's request to the President for a declaration of Emergency or Major Disaster.

Debris shall mean the scattered remains of assets broken or destroyed in a hazard event. Debris caused by a wind or water hazard event can cause additional damage to other assets.

Disaster shall mean any natural, technological, or civil emergency that causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to result in a declaration of a state of emergency by a county, the Governor, or the President of the United States. Disasters shall be identified by the severity of resulting damage, as follows:

- *Catastrophic disaster* shall mean a disaster that will require massive state and federal assistance, including immediate military involvement.
- *Major disaster* shall mean a disaster that will likely exceed local capabilities and require a broad range of state and federal assistance [Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122)].
- *Minor disaster* shall mean a disaster that is likely to be within the response capabilities of local government and to result in only a minimal need for state or federal assistance (Chapter 252.34, Florida Statutes).

Disaster Field Office (DFO) shall mean the office established in or near the designated area to support State and Federal response and recovery operations. The DFO houses the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) and the Emergency Response Team (ERT), and where possible, the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) and support staff.

Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2K) is legislation to improve the mitigation planning process. It was signed into law on October 10, 2000. This legislation reinforces the importance of mitigation planning and emphasizes planning for disasters before they occur.

Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) shall mean the center locations set-up for victims to apply for state and federal assistance programs for which they may be eligible. DRCs do not usually provide direct services.

Duration shall mean the length of time a hazard event lasts.

Emergency shall mean absent a Presidential declared emergency, any incident(s), human-caused or natural, that requires responsive action to protect life or property. Under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, an emergency means any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal assistance is needed to supplement State and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) shall mean the physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support domestic incident management activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. EOCs may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, and medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., Federal, State, regional, county, city, tribal), or some combination thereof.

Emergency period shall mean the period commencing immediately with the onset of a natural disaster during which a community's normal operations, such as communications, transportation, and commerce, are disrupted or halted, and ending when danger from the hazard itself has ceased and initial response activities, such as search and rescue and debris clearance and removal, have commenced, at which point the community can begin to restore normal services and functions.

Essential Facility shall mean the elements that are important to ensure a full recovery of a community or state following a hazard event. These would include: government functions, major employers, banks, schools, and certain commercial establishments, such as grocery stores, hardware stores, and gas stations.

Federal shall mean of or pertaining to the Federal Government of the United States of America.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) shall mean the independent agency created in 1978 to provide a single point of accountability for all federal activities related to disaster mitigation and emergency preparedness, response, and recovery.

Flood shall mean a general or temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from (1) the overflow of inland or tidal waters, (2) the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source, or (3) mudflows or the sudden collapse of shoreline land.

Flood Depth shall mean the height of the flood water surface above the ground surface.

Flood Elevation shall mean the elevation of the water surface above an established datum, e.g. National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929, North American Vertical Datum of 1988, or Mean Seal Level.

Flood Hazard Area shall mean the area shown to be inundated by a flood of a given magnitude on a map.

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) shall mean a map of a community, prepared by FEMA, shows both the special flood hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community under the National Flood Insurance Program.

Flood Insurance Study (FIS) shall mean a study that provides an examination, evaluation, and determination of flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations in a community or communities.

Flood Mitigation Assistance shall mean the program authorized by section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 4104c, and implemented at parts 78 and 79.

Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant (FMA) shall mean a grant for which at least 2 separate claims payments (building payments only) have been made under such coverage, with cumulative amount of such claims exceeding the market value of the property.

Flood Zone shall mean a geographical area shown on a FIRM that reflects the severity or type of flooding in the area

Floodplain shall mean any land area, including watercourse, susceptible to partial or complete inundation by water from any source.

Frequency shall mean a measure of how often events of a particular magnitude are expected to occur. Frequency describes how often a hazard of a specific magnitude, duration, and/or extent typically occurs, on average. Statistically, a hazard with a 100-year recurrence interval is expected to occur once every 100 years on average, and would have a one (1) percent chance – its probability – of happening in any given year. The reliability of this information varies depending on the kind of hazard being considered.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) shall mean the computer software application that relates physical features on the earth to a data base to be used for mapping and analysis.

Hazard shall mean the source of potential danger or adverse condition. Hazards include naturally occurring events such as floods, earthquakes, tornadoes, tsunamis, coastal storms, landslides, and wildfires that strike populated areas. A natural event is a hazard when it has the potential to harm people or property. A human induced hazard is a threat having an element of human intent, negligence or error or involving failure of a human-made system such as arson, terrorism, hazardous materials spill, dam breach, etc.

Hazard Event shall mean a specific occurrence of a particular type of hazard.

Hazard Identification shall mean the process of identifying hazards that threaten an area.

Hazard Mitigation shall mean any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards.

Hazardous Material Sites shall mean the sites containing extremely hazardous substances.

HAZUS (Hazards U.S.) shall mean the GIS-based nationally standardized, loss estimation tool developed by FEMA.

Hurricane shall mean an intense tropical cyclone, formed in the atmosphere over warm ocean areas, in which wind speeds reach 74 miles per hour or more and blow in a large spiral around a relatively calm center or "eye." Hurricanes develop over the North Atlantic Ocean, northeast Pacific Ocean, or the South Pacific Ocean east of 160°E longitude. Hurricane circulation is counter-clockwise in the Northern Hemisphere and clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere.

Infrastructure shall mean the reference to the public services of a community that have a direct impact on the quality of life. Infrastructure includes communication technology such as phone lines or Internet access, vital services such as public water supplies and sewer treatment facilities, and includes an area's transportation system such as airports, heliports, highways, bridges, tunnels, roadbeds, overpasses, railways, bridges, rail yards, depots; and waterways, canals, locks, seaports, ferries, harbors, drydocks, piers, and regional dams.

Intensity shall mean a measure of effects of a hazard event at a particular place.

Joint Information Center (JIC) shall mean a facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media at the scene of the incident. Public information officials from all participating agencies should collocate at the JIC.

Joint Information System (JIS) shall mean a system that integrates incident information and public affairs into cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, timely information during crisis or incident operations. The mission of the JIS is to provide a structure and system for developing and delivering coordinated interagency messages; developing, recommending, and executing public information plans and strategies on behalf of the Incident Commander (IC); advising the IC concerning public affairs issues that could affect a response effort; and controlling rumors and inaccurate information that could undermine public confidence in the emergency response or recovery effort.

Jurisdiction shall mean a range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authority. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political

or geographical (e.g., city, county, tribal, State, or Federal boundary lines) or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health).

Liaison shall mean a member of Alachua County Staff that is responsible for coordinating with representative from cooperating and assisting agencies.

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) shall mean the community representatives and that are appointed by the State Emergency Response Commissions (SERCs), as required by Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), Title III. They develop an emergency plan to prepare for and respond to chemical emergencies. They are also responsible for coordinating with local facilities to find out what they are doing to reduce hazards, prepare for accidents, and reduce hazardous inventories and releases. The LEPC serves as a focal point in the community for information and discussions about hazardous substances, emergency planning, and health and environmental risks.

Local Government shall mean any county, municipality, city, town, township, public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; any Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or Alaska native village or organization; and any rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity.

Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) is the term used in Florida for the local government hazard mitigation plans required by the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. Pursuant to the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390), state and local government must development hazard mitigation plans as a condition of federal grant assistance. The LMS is a community plan to promote hazard mitigation that includes a guiding principles section, a vulnerability assessment, and mitigation initiatives, as well as capital projects.

Local State of Emergency shall be declared whenever an evacuation is ordered by the Board of County Commissioners or the County Administrator or Director of Public Safety or Emergency Management Chief, normal community functions are severely disrupted, County Government requires outside assistance or as deemed necessary by the Policy Group.

Long-term Redevelopment shall mean the process of returning all aspects of the community to normal functions and, to the extent possible, to conditions improved over those that existed before the disaster. Long-term redevelopment is the period where improvements and mitigation activities such as strengthening building codes, changing land use and zoning designations, improving transportation corridors, replacing affordable housing stock, and restoring economic development activity are considered. Other changes such as quality of life improvements can take place during long-term redevelopment.

Magnitude shall mean the measure of the strength of a hazard event. The magnitude (also referred to as severity) of a given hazard event is usually determined using technical measures specific to the hazard.

Mitigate shall mean to cause something to become less harsh or hostile, to make less severe or painful.

Mitigation shall mean the activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident. Mitigation measures are often informed by lessons learned from prior incidents. Mitigation involves ongoing actions to reduce exposure to, probability of or potential loss from hazards. Measures may include zoning and building codes, floodplain buyouts and analysis of hazard-related data to determine where it is safe to build or locate temporary facilities. Mitigation can include efforts to educate governments, businesses, and the public on measures they can take to reduce loss and injury.

Mutual Aid Agreement shall be a written agreement between agencies and/or jurisdictions to assist one another upon request, by furnishing personnel, equipment, and/or expertise in a specified manner.

National shall mean of a nationwide character, including the Federal, State, local, and tribal aspects of governance and policy.

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) shall mean the Federal program created by Congress in 1968 that makes flood insurance available in communities that enact minimum floodplain management regulations as indicated in 44 CFR §60.3.

National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD) shall mean the datum established in 1929 and used in the NFIP as a basis for measuring flood, ground, and structural elevations, previously referred to as Sea Level Datum or Mean Sea Level. The Base Flood Elevations shown on most of the Flood Insurance Rate Maps issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency are referenced to NGVD.

National Weather Service (NWS) shall mean the service that prepares and issues flood, severe weather, and coastal storm warnings and can provide technical assistance to federal and state entities in preparing weather and flood warning plans.

Nongovernmental Organizations (NGO) shall mean an entity with an association that is based on interests of its members, individuals or institutions and that is not created by a government, but may work cooperatively with government. Such organizations serve a public purpose, not a private benefit. Examples of NGOs include faith-based charity organizations and the American Red Cross.

Planning shall mean the act or process of making or carrying out plans; the establishment of goals, policies, and procedures for a social or economic unit.

Preparedness shall mean the actions that strengthen the capability of government, citizens, and communities to respond to disasters. It includes steps taken to decide what to do if essential services break down, developing a plan for contingencies, and practicing that plan.

Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan shall mean a plan that is required for coastal communities by Rule 9J-5.012(3)(b)8., Florida Administrative Code, and encouraged for inland communities by Section 163.3177(7)(l), Florida Statutes. The purpose of the plan is to act as a single reference for guiding decision-making and action during the difficult disaster recovery period, as well as detailing actions that can be taken before a disaster strikes to speed the recovery process. It addresses disaster recovery and redevelopment issues with long-term implications.

Probability shall mean a statistical measure of the likelihood that a hazard event will occur.

Public Assistance shall mean the reimbursement and emergency assistance provided to State and local governments and private non-profit entities from the Federal Government.

Public Information Officer (PIO) shall mean a member of the Alachua County Staff responsible for interfacing with the public and media or with other agencies with incident-related information requirements.

Reconstruction shall mean the long-term process of rebuilding a community's destroyed or damaged housing stock, commercial and industrial buildings, public facilities, and infrastructure.

Recovery shall mean the development, coordination and execution of service-and site-restoration plans; the reconstitution of government operations and services; individual, private sector, nongovernmental and public-assistance programs to provide housing and to promote restoration; long-term care and treatment of affected persons; additional measures for social, political, environmental and economic restoration; evaluation of the incident to identify lessons learned; post incident reporting; and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

Repetitive Loss Property shall mean a property that is currently insured for which two or more National Flood Insurance Program losses (occurring more than ten days apart) of at least \$1000 each have been paid within any 10-year period since 1978.

Replacement Value shall mean the cost of rebuilding a structure. This is usually expressed in terms of cost per square foot, and reflects the present-day cost of labor and materials to construct a building of a particular size, type and quality.

Resource shall mean personnel and major items of equipment, supplies and facilities available or potentially available for assignment to incident operations and for which status is maintained. Resources are described by kind and type and may be used in operational support or supervisory capacities at an incident or at an EOC.

Response shall mean activities that address the immediate, short-term, direct effects of an incident. Response includes activities are contained within the Emergency Support Functions of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and include immediate actions to save lives, protect property, meet basic human needs, and restore water, sewer, and other essential services. As indicated by the situation, response activities include applying intelligence and other information to lessen the effects or consequences of an incident; increased security operation; continuing investigations into nature and source of the threat; ongoing public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation or quarantine; and specific law enforcement operations aimed at preempting, interdicting or disrupting illegal activity, and apprehending actual perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

Risk shall mean the estimated impact that a hazard would have on people, services, facilities, and structures in a community; the likelihood of a hazard event resulting in an adverse condition that causes injury or damage. Risk is often expressed in relative terms such as a high, moderate, or low likelihood of sustaining damage above a particular threshold due to a specific type of hazard event. It also can be expressed in terms of potential monetary losses associated with the intensity of the hazard.

Riverine shall mean of or produced by a river.

Saffir/Simpson Hurricane Scale shall mean the scale used by the National Hurricane Center to provide a continuing assessment of the potential for wind and storm surge damage.

Scale shall mean a proportion used in determining a dimensional relationship; the ratio of the distance between two points on a map and the actual distance between the two points on the earth's surface.

Shelter shall mean the temporary emergency shelters activated prior to a disaster impact, operated during the disaster and closed as soon as residents can be returned to their homes or relocated to long-term shelters or temporary housing areas.

Short-Term Recovery Phase shall mean the phase begins immediately after the disaster impact and continues for approximately three months. The Short-Term Recovery Phase includes activities such as public information dissemination, temporary housing, utility restoration, debris clearance, the implementation of individual assistance programs through Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC's) and Red Cross Service Centers and public assistance programs through damage survey teams and forms completion. Other short-term activities include human service delivery, contractor licensing, permitting and inspections. Short-term recovery does not include the redevelopment of the built environment, economic sector, or normal social networks. Emergency repairs and minor reconstruction, however, will occur during this period.

Situation Report (SITREP) shall mean the summary of events, actions taken and anticipated in response to an emergency. SITREP's will be issued as needed. As a guide, SITREP's should be issued daily during a monitoring activation and at least twice per day during a full activation.

Special Needs Program shall mean the program through which impaired persons who need special assistance in times of emergency, are registered, evacuated and sheltered.

Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) shall mean an area within a floodplain having a one (1) percent or greater chance of flood occurrence in any given year (100-year floodplain); represented on Flood Insurance Rate Maps by darkly shaded areas with zone designations that include the letter A.

Stafford Act shall mean The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 100-107 was signed into law November 23, 1988 and amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288, The Stafford Act is the statutory authority for most federal disaster response activities, especially as they pertain to FEMA and its programs.

Stakeholder shall mean the individual or group that will be affected in any way by an action or policy. They include businesses, private organizations, and citizens.

State shall mean when capitalized, refers to any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, The Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands, and any possession of the United States. See Section 2 (14), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) shall mean the official representative of State government who is the primary point of contact with FEMA, other Federal agencies, and local governments in mitigation planning and implementation of mitigation programs and activities required under the Stafford Act.

State Emergency Response Team (SERT) shall mean the team that coordinates State of Florida response and recovery functions through 17 Emergency Support Functions.

State of Emergency shall mean the Order issued by the Governor.

Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement for Disaster Response and Recovery (SMAA) shall mean the chief agreement between counties and the State for providing mutual aid assistance, which details request and reimbursement procedures.

Storm Surge shall mean the rise in the water surface above normal water level on the open coast due to the action of wind stress and atmospheric pressure on the water surface.

Strategic shall mean the strategic elements of incident management are characterized by continuous long-term, high-level planning by organizations headed by elected or other senior officials. These elements involve the adoption of long-range goals and objectives, the setting of priorities; the establishment of budgets and other fiscal decisions, policy development, and the application of measures of performance or effectiveness.

Strategy shall mean the general direction selected to accomplish incident objectives.

Substantial Damage shall mean the damage of any origin sustained by a structure in a Special Flood Hazard Area whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before-damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage.

Tabletop Exercise shall mean an activity in which exercise participants are presented with simulated post disaster situations without time constraints. It is intended to evaluate plans and procedures to resolve questions of coordination and assignments of responsibility. Tabletop exercises are not concerned with time pressures, stress or actual simulation of specific events.

Temporary Housing Site shall mean the area where tents or mobile home units may be set-up for residents to live before they are able to return to their homes or until they find a new home.

Temporary Debris Storage Area shall mean a park, open area, or landfill space where debris will be held after debris clearance until it can be moved to a landfill, incinerator or other appropriate disposal location.

Topographic shall mean the maps that show natural and manmade features and indicate the physical shape of the land using contour lines.

Tropical Cyclone shall mean a generic term for a cyclonic, low-pressure system over tropical or sub-tropical waters.

Vulnerability shall mean the description of how exposed or susceptible to damage an asset is. Vulnerability depends on an asset's construction, contents, and the economic value of its functions. Like indirect damages, the vulnerability of one element of the community is often related to the vulnerability of another. For example, many businesses depend on uninterrupted electrical power – if an electric substation is flooded, it will affect not only the substation itself, but a number of businesses as well. Often, indirect effects can be much more widespread and damaging than direct ones.

Vulnerability Assessment shall mean the extent of injury and damage that may result from a hazard event of a given intensity in a given area. The vulnerability assessment should address impacts of hazard events on the existing and future built environment.

Wildfire shall mean an uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels, exposing and possibly consuming structures.

Zone shall mean a geographical area shown on a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) that reflects the severity or type of flooding in the area.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The myriad of major and catastrophic disasters that have occurred over the past decade have underscored the need for comprehensive, holistic disaster redevelopment planning. Communities that plan together in advance are better poised to navigate the complexities and challenges faced during post-disaster redevelopment. An analysis of the community's hazard vulnerabilities and local capabilities establishes the basis for creating an action plan to effectively and efficiently manage long-term post-disaster redevelopment using a time-phased approach

Alachua County has taken a proactive stance in being one of the first inland counties to develop a PDRP in the State of Florida. Although Alachua County has not been impacted by a catastrophic event since the 1896 Hurricane, the impacts would be devastating if an event of that magnitude was to occur today.

As seen with Hurricane Katrina in 2005 and the 2004 Florida Hurricane Season with storms Charlie, Frances, Ivan and Jeanne; competing interests and priorities, finite resources and the need to recover quickly compound decision making after a disaster. However, rapidly redeveloping back to pre-disaster condition may not necessarily alleviate impacts from future disasters. Albert Einstein once said, "The definition of insanity is doing the same thing over and over again and expecting different results." Positively speaking, the redevelopment process presents an opportunity for Alachua County to make redevelopment choices that continue existing and support new initiatives that foster sustainability, reduce hazard vulnerability, and maintain or enhance the quality of life.

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of the PDRP is to provide Alachua County and its jurisdictions with an overarching strategic, interdisciplinary plan for guiding decision making during the disaster recovery and redevelopment period. It also provides actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to expedite and fortify the redevelopment process. The PDRP integrates existing plans and establishes formal working relationships amongst community stakeholders throughout the county.

This PDRP establishes a strategy for Alachua County and its jurisdictions to leverage coordination amongst county departments, municipalities, businesses, non-governmental organizations and regional partners to redevelop after a catastrophic disaster in a proactive and effective manner. The following jurisdictions participated in the development of the PDRP: Alachua, Archer, Gainesville, Hawthorne, High Springs, Micanopy, LaCrosse, Newberry and Waldo.

1.2 Authorities

1.2.1 Federal

There are currently no specific Federal requirements for the development of a PDRP. However, the Robert T. Stafford Act, as amended by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA2K) supports the joining of community-wide interdisciplinary planning efforts that collectively reduce hazard vulnerability. As such, DMA2K implicitly supports the development of PDRPs.

1.2.2 State

The State of Florida, a vanguard in hazard mitigation and land-use planning, requires that coastal communities prepare and encourages non-coastal communities to prepare a PDRP per Florida Statute.

Section 163.3177(7)(l), Florida Statutes

Local governments that are not required to prepare coastal management elements under Section 163.3178, Florida Statutes, are encouraged to adopt hazard mitigation/post-disaster redevelopment plans. These plans should, at minimum establish long-term policies regarding development, infrastructure, densities, nonconforming issues, and future land use patterns. Grants to assist local governments in the preparation of these hazard mitigation/post-disaster redevelopment plans shall be available through Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance (EMPA) Trust Fund administered by the Department, if such account is created by law. The plans must be compliant with the requirements of this act and Chapter 252, Florida Statutes.

Rule 9J-5.012(3)(b)8., Florida Administrative Code

Prepare post-disaster redevelopment plans, which will reduce or eliminate the exposure of human life and public and private property to natural hazards.

Rule 9J-5.012(3)(c)5., Florida Administrative Code

Post-disaster redevelopment including policies to: distinguish between immediate repair and cleanup actions needed to protect public health and safety and long-term repair and redevelopment activities; address the removal, relocation, or structural modification of damaged infrastructure as determined appropriate by the local government but consistent with federal funding provisions and unsafe structures; limiting redevelopment in areas of repeated damage; and, policies for incorporating the recommendations of interagency hazard mitigation reports, as deemed appropriate by the local government, into the local government's comprehensive plan when the plan is revised during the evaluation and appraisal process.

Rule 9J-5.012(3)(c)6., Florida Administrative Code

Identifying areas needing redevelopment, including eliminating unsafe conditions and inappropriate uses as opportunities arise.

1.2.3 Local

Alachua County is currently developing a PDRP for adoption.

1.3 Situation

This plan is to be implemented in an organized, seamless transition from emergency response and short term recovery efforts, as established in the Alachua County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), to long term redevelopment actions. Conditions that would cause this plan to be implemented would include a major or catastrophic disaster that causes the need for redevelopment, such as a hurricane, flood or wildfire.

1.4 Scope

- The PDRP serves as an umbrella planning document that references, supports and works in tandem with existing Alachua County emergency management and growth management plans.
- The PDRP identifies a cooperative, interdisciplinary, holistic redevelopment process for coordination amongst county departments, municipalities, businesses, academia, non-governmental organizations and regional organizations.
- The PDRP establishes a seamless means to transition from short-term recovery Emergency Support Function (ESF) operations to long-term Recovery Function (RF) operations.
- The PDRP identifies pre-disaster, short-term recovery and long-term recovery and redevelopment actions. Pre-disaster actions focus on intergovernmental coordination and planning activities during blue-skies. Short-term recovery efforts includes restoring essential governmental services, performing damage assessments, providing temporary housing and health and social services, and debris removal. Long-term recovery and redevelopment actions include rebuilding structures, infrastructure, the economy and culture and restoring the natural environment.
- The PDRP serves to facilitate returning Alachua County to pre-disaster condition when this makes sense and to better position itself to maximize post-disaster opportunities to reduce hazard vulnerability.

1.5 Planning Assumptions

- Alachua County has the ultimate responsibility for managing response and short-term recovery efforts, yet redevelopment is a shared responsibility amongst the county and the jurisdictions of Alachua, Archer, Gainesville, Hawthorne, High Springs, Micanopy, LaCrosse, Newberry and Waldo.
- The PDRP will be implemented for a disaster that requires the redevelopment of an area in Alachua County, which could be for a specific location or countywide.
- The PDRP is applicable to predominantly major and catastrophic disasters, for which redevelopment would be required. It is flexible and expanding, depending on the situation and need. Any part or section of this plan may be utilized separately if required by the situation.
- PDRP implementation criteria based on disaster impacts is provided in the implementation section of this plan.
- Implementation of the PDRP will begin during the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation for an Activation Level 1¹. Implementation at this stage of the disaster, will involve intergovernmental and intercommunity coordination to ensure that decisions made during response and short-term recovery are supportive of the PDRP strategy.

¹ Activation Level I (Full County) may be implemented for a major event. All Emergency Support Functions (ESFs and EOC Support Staff will be activated 24 hours a day.

1.6 Plan Organization

The PDRP is organized into nine sections, as listed in **Table 1.1**.

Table 1.1: Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan

No.	Section	Contents	Existing v. New Information
1	Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purpose • Authorities • Situation • Scope • Planning Assumptions • Plan Organization 	New
2	Planning Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview • Organizational Structure • Meetings • Public Involvement 	Based on process
3	Implementation Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre- and Post-Disaster Implementation • Maintenance and Training 	New
4	Vulnerability Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population • Private and Public Property • Major Employers • Land Use • Historic • Environmental 	Based on existing data
5	Capability Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning and Regulatory • Administrative and Technical • Fiscal 	Based on existing information
6	Recovery and Redevelopment Strategy	Goals and Issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Redevelopment • Environmental and Historic Property • Governmental Operations • Health and Social Services • Housing and Structural Recovery • Infrastructure and Public Facilities • Land Use Planning 	Developed by the PDRP Working Group
7	Recovery and Redevelopment Action Plan	Pre- and Post-Disaster Actions	Developed by the PDRP Working Group

Table 1.1: Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan

No.	Section	Contents	Existing v. New Information
8	Communications Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Collection and Distribution (Inter- and Intra-Governmental, General Public and Businesses) • Public Participation / Citizen Input on Redevelopment • Regional, State and Federal Coordination 	Based on CEMP procedures (Public Information and Business, Industry and Economic Stabilization))
9	Financing Plan	Revenue Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County • State and Federal Grants and Loans • Mutual Aid • Donations • Faith Based Organizations 	Based on existing resources

2.0 PLANNING PROCESS

The PDRP planning process began in March 2009 and was completed in March 2010. This section provides a description of the Alachua County PDRP planning process, organizational structure and meeting synopses.

The planning process used to develop the PDRP involved a multi-disciplinary, intergovernmental and intercommunity coordinated approach. Stakeholders were invited from county and municipal departments, local and regional entities, non-governmental organizations, local businesses and the local citizenry. All meetings were publicly noticed. The planning process follows the draft Florida PDRP Guidelines that were used during the Florida PDRP Pilot Project that was conducted from 2007-2009.

2.1 Overview

The major components of the planning process included:

- Participation in the development of the PDRP was requested of all sectors of the community, including local governments, major industries, business and community groups, educational institutions and the general public.
- Alachua County created and hosted a PDRP website to provide information about the planning process, including the project overview, contact information, documents, meeting schedules, proposed definitions, status and rules governing PDRP, project team roster and the draft PDRP for public review: <http://www.alachuacounty.us/government/depts/fr/em/postdisaster/>.
- Presentation of PDRP concept, proposed planning process, roles, expectations and desired results to community stakeholders.
- Creation of an Executive Committee (EC), Working Group (WG) and Subcommittees to include stakeholders that play a role in shaping how a community can effectively address long term recovery and redevelopment. The EC members include the Chair and Vice Chairs from the seven Subcommittees. The WG is made up of Subcommittees that handle various recovery and redevelopment functions.
- WG's development of PDRP goals, issues and Action Plan over the course of five meetings. The Subcommittees also met individually throughout the planning process on a regular basis.
- Preparation of a Vulnerability Assessment (VA) and Capability Assessment (CA) to support the identification and goals, issues and Action Plan. Coordination with Alachua County Emergency Management (ACEM) to ensure that the PDRP VA was prepared in a complementary manner with the 2009 Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Update and CEMP VAs. Input was also received from the Jacksonville National Weather Service (NWS) Office for development of the Hurricane Wind Analysis.
- Coordination with Alachua County Growth Management (ACEM) to ensure that the PDRP analyses and actions reflected the 2009 Evaluation and Appraisal Report (EAR) strategies.
- Development of PDRP sections with guidance and input from the WG Chair and Subcommittees.

- Provision of draft PDRP to all stakeholders, including citizens, for review and comment.
- Provision of the final draft PDRP to the WG for a final review to ensure all comments were adequately addressed, prior to their recommending it for Alachua BOCC approval.
- Provision of outreach and opportunity for public review and comment on the draft PDRP.
- Provision of the PDRP to the Alachua Board of County Commissioners' (BoCC) for consideration for adoption as an Annex to the CEMP.
- Official PDRP adoption.

2.2 Organizational Structure

The WG was formed to steer the development of the PDRP. David Donnelly, ACEM Chief, was elected to serve as the WG Chair and Richelle Sucara, Alachua County Deputy County Manager, was elected to serve as the WG Vice-Chair by the WG.

The WG was organized into seven Subcommittees. Each Subcommittee elected Chairs and Vice Chairs. These Chairs and Vice Chairs formed the EC. The EC facilitated the development of various PDRP components (goals, issues and actions) and they coordinated the review of the draft plan sections by their Subcommittees.

Once the PDRP is activated the WG Chair will become the Redevelopment Task Force (RTF) Leader and the EC and WG will comprise the RTF. The RTF includes seven RFs, previously referred to as the WG Subcommittees. Each RF will be lead by an Recovery Coordination Officer (RCO), previously called the WG Chair. More information about the RTF is provided in Section 3.

Table 2.1 lists the entities that participated in the WG Subcommittees. The WG is inclusive of the major departments of county and municipal governments, county and regional level organizations, local entities, businesses, non-profits and academia. The members of the WG Subcommittees are provided in **Appendix A**.

Table 2.1: Alachua County PDRP Working Group Subcommittees	
Role	Entity
WG Chair	Alachua County Emergency Management
WG Vice-Chair	Alachua County Manager's Office
Economic Redevelopment Subcommittee	Alachua County Emergency Management
	Alachua County Growth Management
	Alachua County Property Appraiser
	Alachua County Public Safety
	Alachua County/Gainesville Visitors Bureau
	Builders Association of North Central Florida

Table 2.1: Alachua County PDRP Working Group Subcommittees	
	Florida Works
	Gainesville Area Chamber of Commerce
	Gainesville Community Redevelopment Agency
Environmental and Historic Property Subcommittee	Alachua County Environmental Protection Department
	Alachua County Growth Management
	Alachua County Public Safety
	Alachua County Public Works
	Citizen
Governmental Operations Subcommittee	Alachua County Court Services
	Alachua County Emergency Management
	Alachua County Growth Management
	Alachua County Information and Telecommunication Services
	Alachua County Manager’s Office
	Alachua County Public Safety
	Alachua County Public Works
	Alachua County School Board
	City of Gainesville Office of the City Attorney
	City of Newberry
	Gainesville Regional Transit System
	Supervisor of Elections Office
	Citizen
Health and Social Services Subcommittee	Alachua County Community Emergency Response Team
	Alachua County Court Services
	Alachua County Department of Community Support Services
	Alachua County Health Department
	Citizen
	Florida Department of Health, Florida Wildlife Care
	Life South Community Blood Center
Housing and Structural Recovery Subcommittee	Alachua County Community Emergency Response Team
	Alachua County Court Services
	Alachua County Growth Management
	Alachua County Public Safety
	Alachua County/Gainesville Visitors Bureau
	Builders Association of North Central Florida

Table 2.1: Alachua County PDRP Working Group Subcommittees	
	Citizen
	City of Gainesville
	Natural Elements Paint
	North Central Florida Apartment Association
	Real Estate Broker
	Turkey Creek Emergency Response Team
	Turkey Creek Homeowners Association
Infrastructure and Public Facilities Subcommittee	Alachua County Public Safety
	Alachua County Public Works – Waste Management
	Builders Association of North Central Florida
	Casseaux, Hewett & Walpole, Inc.
	Citizen
	Cox Communications
	Gainesville Public Works
	Gainesville Regional Transit System
	Gainesville Regional Utilities
	PPI Construction
	Progress Energy
Turkey Creek Homeowners Association	
Land Use Planning Subcommittee	Alachua County Community Emergency Response Team
	Alachua County Growth Management
	Alachua County Public Safety
	Alachua County Public Works
	Builders Association of North Central Florida
	Casseaux, Hewett & Walpole, Inc.
	Citizen
	Gainesville Community Redevelopment Agency
	Gainesville Regional Transit System
	Real Estate Broker

2.3 Planning Meetings

Following the Kickoff Meeting in April 2009, five WG Meetings were held from June 2009 to February 2010. The Subcommittees met individually during intervals between the WG Meetings.

Group dynamics and dialogue were proactive, productive, focused and supported the PDRP development process. WG meetings were held in the late afternoon or evenings to maximize stakeholder participation. WG meeting invitees were provided with meeting agendas, handouts, previous meeting minutes and working assignments prior to scheduled meetings.

A synopsis of each meeting is described below. Meeting minutes are provided in **Appendix B**.

Prior to officially starting this project, prime consultant PBS&J Project Manager Lisa Flax conducted an on-site meeting with sub-consultant Emergency Response Educators and Consultants, Inc. (EREC) Chief Executive Officer Lee Newsome, President Teresa Newsome and Senior Planner Erin Miller to discuss the project purpose, project team dynamics, planning process, expectations, capabilities and desired outcomes.

On **March 10, 2009**, PBS&J conducted a **Preliminary Planning Meeting**, via teleconference, with Alachua County to acquaint the project team and discuss the planning process, timeline, expectations, capabilities, desired outcomes and data and information requirements/preferences.

On **April 3, 2009** a teleconference was held between the PBS&J and EREC consultant project team to discuss planning efforts for the Kickoff Meeting.

On **April 20, 2009** the **PDRP Kickoff Meeting** featured an introduction of the project leadership team (ACEM, and meeting attendees (stakeholders), roles and responsibilities, project purpose, expectations, schedule and an overview of the plan development process that included stakeholder involvement and a proposed plan outline. Examples of possible PDRP issues were presented and discussed. The stakeholders were requested to fill out the PDRP Community Involvement Form to specify which Subcommittee(s) they were interested in participating in and important issues to consider in developing the PDRP.

On **June 3, 2009** the first **WG Meeting** was held. The first half of the meeting included a presentation on the overview of the PDRP planning process; roles of the steering EC and WG; preliminary VA results to convey the severity and magnitude of a catastrophic disaster and example PDRP issues. A working session followed, which entailed the Subcommittees' identification of short-term recovery and long-term redevelopment issues. The Subcommittees recorded their issues and reported them out to the WG at the end of the meeting.

A handout was distributed to the attendees that provided the project background information, proposed planning process, suggested Subcommittee members, example PDRP issues previously identified by the Florida PDRP Pilot Project communities and the proposed plan outline.

The WG elected David Donnelly, ACEM Chief, to serve as the WG Chair and Richelle Sucara, Alachua County Deputy County Manager, to serve as the WG Vice-Chair.

The next steps included the consultants drafting of the VA, CA and Implementation Plan for the WG's review and comment. The Subcommittees were encouraged to meet prior to the next WG Meeting to continue formulating their PDRP issues.

The Subcommittees met individually, as follows:

- Economic Redevelopment Subcommittee met on July 14, 2009
- Environmental and Historic Subcommittee met on June 30, 2009
- Government Operations Subcommittee met on July 16, 2009
- Land Use Subcommittee met on July 14, 2009

On **July 22, 2009** the second **WG Meeting** was held. The first half of the meeting included a presentation on a review of the planning process and desired outcomes, as requested for new meeting attendees; a progress update on the VA and example PDRP issues and how to formulate them into action items for the Action Plan. A working session followed, which entailed the Subcommittees' continued efforts of identifying long-term redevelopment issues.

A handout was distributed to the attendees that included examples of Action Plans that were created for Nassau and Manatee counties (Florida PDRP Pilot Project communities), Palm Beach County and recovery and redevelopment lessons learned from publications and first-hand experience with past disasters.

The next steps included the Subcommittees' development of action items to address the PDRP issues that have been identified. The Subcommittees were encouraged to meet prior to the next WG Meeting to develop action items.

The Subcommittees met individually, as follows:

- Economic Redevelopment Subcommittee met on August 18, 2009
- Environmental and Historic Subcommittee met on September 1, 2009
- Government Operations Subcommittee met on August 27, and September 9, 2009
- Land Use Subcommittee met on August 20, and September 3, 2009

On **September 16, 2009** the third **WG Meeting** was held. A brief presentation was delivered to provide a status update on the development of the PDRP and the timeline for completion. The WG will be provided the VA, CA and Communications Plan for review and comment as early as October. A working session followed, which focused on the Subcommittees' continued formulation of action items. The Subcommittees were encouraged to meet prior to the next WG Meeting to finalize their action items and begin conceptualizing their Subcommittee's goals.

The next steps included the Subcommittees' development of goals and finalization of their action items.

On **October 28, 2009** Ms. Flax delivered a presentation to the **Health and Social Services Subcommittee** to facilitate the continuation and completion of their identification of pre- and post-disaster issues and action items. The Subcommittee engaged in a productive discussion of existing capabilities, and identified additional opportunities for collaboration, procedure development and required resources.

On **November 9, 2009** Ms. Flax facilitated a meeting amongst various department heads to garner feedback and gather additional information for the PDRP Introduction, and Plan Implementation, Training and Maintenance Sections.

On **November 16, 2009** the fourth **WG Meeting** was held. A group discussion ensued about the WG's review comments on the VA, CA and Communications Plan. A working session followed, during which the Subcommittees worked on their action items and prepared their goals. Nearly half of the Subcommittees had already completed their action items and goals, so they assisted the other Subcommittees. Then, the Subcommittees reviewed each other's action items to identify any overlaps, gaps, unintended adverse impacts, consistencies, complementary actions, etc.

The next steps included the Subcommittees provision of their action items and goals for inclusion into the draft PDRP, scheduled for completion in December 2009. After review comments are received from the WG, EREC will perform a National Incident Management System (NIMS) review of the PDRP and final modifications will be made by PBS&J. The final draft PDRP will be provided to the WG for another review and comments will be addressed, prior to the PDRP being presented to the general public. It is anticipated that public meetings will be held in February 2010. Then, the PDRP will be finalized and submitted to the WG for their consideration to recommend it for the Alachua BoCC's. Municipal governments are being encouraged to adopt the PDRP, as applicable, as well.

On **February 18, 2009** the final **WG Meeting** was held. Modifications to the PDRP, based on the WG review comments provided for the December draft PDRP were discussed. The WG also discussed the format and speaking roles for the Public Meeting.

On **March 2, 2009** a **Public Meeting** was held to provide outreach and receive feedback on the PDRP from the general public. The EC presented their Subcommittee's goals, issues and Action Plans.

2.4 Public Involvement

PDRP development participation was encouraged on a countywide basis. PDRP development participation was sought from community groups that deal with various aspects of redevelopment.

The public were invited to participate in the PDRP development from the onset of the planning process. All meetings were publicly noticed. Citizens attended the Kickoff Meeting, WG Meetings and a Public Meeting. The general public helped identify some of the post-disaster redevelopment issues and actions.

Alachua County placed the draft PDRP on the PDRP website for public review and comment. Alachua County issued a press release, for which information was provided in an article in the Gainesville Sun, and included information on Twitter to invite the general public to the public meeting held on March 2, 2010. The Gainesville Sun published a follow-up article about the PDRP on March 9, 2010, which was also featured on www.Topix.com.

3.0 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION, TRAINING AND MAINTENANCE

This section establishes the procedures for how the PDRP will be implemented. The PDRP provides strategic planning guidance for many aspects of disaster redevelopment in both pre-disaster and post-disaster phases. This section describes:

- 3.1 Plan Implementation
 - 3.1.1 Pre-Disaster PDRP Implementation
 - 3.1.2 Post-Disaster PDRP Activation
- 3.2 PDRP Activation Organizational Roles and Responsibilities
- 3.3 Training
- 3.4 Plan Maintenance

3.1 Plan Implementation

3.1.1 Pre-Disaster PDRP Implementation

The pre-disaster phase includes the development and implementation of policies and procedures to reduce hazard vulnerability and collaborative processes to enhance redevelopment efficiency and efficacy following a disaster. The pre-disaster actions focus on assessing vulnerability, institutional capacity, inter-governmental and inter-community coordination measures; engaging in inter-community coordination activities, shoring up existing plans, policies and procedures that support or enhance effective and efficient disaster recovery and redevelopment and implementing hazard vulnerability reduction policies and procedures.

Upon adoption of the PDRP, the WG Chair will convene the WG to implement the pre-disaster PDRP actions listed in the Action Plan (Section 7).

3.1.2 Post-Disaster PDRP Activation

The PDRP will be activated for short-term recovery (1-90 days after the disaster occurs) and long-term redevelopment (90 days or more after the disaster occurs) actions also listed in the Action Plan. Examples of short-term recovery actions includes communications, damage assessment, temporary housing, debris operations and emergency repairs; measures that can impact long-term redevelopment. Examples of long-term redevelopment actions focus on economic resumption, land use planning, infrastructure reconstruction, structural and facility repair, environmental restoration, historic and cultural site preservation and restoration and hazard mitigation.

During an EOC Level 1 activation for a major or catastrophic disaster, the WG Chair will serve as the RTF Leader. The RTF is responsible for coordinating the redevelopment procedure and activities of local governments within Alachua County, State Agencies, FEMA, and other Federal Response Agencies. The RTF will also coordinate with various local organizations for economic recovery and faith-based organizations (FBO)s for recovery support.

3.1.2.1 Authority

The decision to activate the PDRP will be made by the BoCC Chair, Vice-Chair or County Manager (in that order of progression), per request from the RTF Leader through the County Manager. This will occur after a declaration of a Local State of Emergency (LSE), and activation of the EOC for major or catastrophic event that warrant redevelopment.

3.1.2.2 Triggers

The PDRP will be implemented for a major or catastrophic disaster. **Table 3.1** lists examples of impacts that are associated with a major or a catastrophic disaster. The establishment of these implementation guidelines provides equitable consideration of impacts throughout the county, in an objective, rational, consistent basis. The thresholds are applicable on a countywide basis, and are to provide guidance for determining when to implement the PDRP. However, they can be adjusted to account for other risk factors that would affect the decision to implement the plan. The PDRP implementation is flexible, and some or all actions may be taken as appropriate depending on the level of the disaster.

Table 3.1: PDRP Triggers: Example Characteristics of Major and Catastrophic Disasters

CATASTROPHIC DISASTER	MAJOR DISASTER
<p>Category 4 or 5 hurricanes (winds 131 MPH and higher), severe flooding or wildfire damage to the built environment. A direct hit by storms of this magnitude will cause immense destruction in the County.</p>	<p>Category 2 and 3 hurricanes 9winds between 96 and 130 MPH), severe flooding or wildfire damage to the built environment.</p>
<p><i>May exhibit some or all of the following:</i></p>	
<p>More than 25% of housing is destroyed or uninhabitable. With such a severe reduction in housing stock much of the population will at least temporarily relocate. This could lead to workforce shortages which slow economic recovery and reductions in the tax base that limits local governmental functions.</p>	<p>5-25% of housing is destroyed or uninhabitable. A greater percentage of the population can return from evacuation, however shelters will remain overburdened. Also, some workforce shortages will slow recovery efforts.</p>
<p>Most or all of the community’s structures are impacted in some way. This places a strain on the construction industry and local government building and planning staff, as well as making it difficult for anyone to return to normal daily operations.</p>	<p>A majority, but not all, of the built structures are impacted. With a reduced number of impacted structures, reconstruction crews can make repairs quicker and since more habitable structures remain, repopulation can occur more rapidly.</p>
<p>Most government operational centers are inoperable and County EOC is severely impacted. This causes an organizational hurdle for recovery operations. Government should provide assistance to citizens in a time of need, but when they are also victims the response effectiveness is hampered.</p>	<p>Government operational centers are severely impacted and County EOC is partially impacted. The EOC can remain the center of operations with minor repairs, however, other government locations will need repairs before they can be reopened causing a delay in services.</p>
<p>More than 75% of customers' electric utilities are inoperable for 4 or more days. Electricity outages affect residents’ everyday life and limit commercial activity. Without electricity, street lights are inoperable and curfews continue to be enforced. Non-functioning traffic signals are also a hazard and consume police personnel hours.</p>	<p>50 - 75% of customers' electric utilities are inoperable for 4 or more days. Telecommunications are heavily damaged, but remain partially operational. Fewer electrical outages or those lasting fewer days mean fewer inconveniences, safety hazards are reduced and work crews can correct the problems quicker than during a catastrophe. However, a great amount of external personnel will be utilized to repair both systems.</p>
<p>Extensive shortages of water and extended “boil” orders as well as environmental impacts from sewer system failures. Lack of potable water is a major inconvenience for residents and boil water notices are often confusing for the public. Sewer system failures pollute waterways and require waterways to be closed.</p>	<p>Some impacts to water utilities and limited sewer system failures. Boil water orders are required for limited portions of the population and are short in duration. Some pump stations are temporarily down.</p>
<p>Transportation (roadways, railroads, and the airport) are severely damaged and gas shortages are widespread for 4+ days. Transportation disruptions prevent the inflow of supplies, slow the response times of those providing assistance, and stop citizens from returning to work.</p>	<p>Transportation is largely functioning within a week, once debris is cleared and minimal repairs complete. Response supplies can reach the destination with minor delays. Debris removal and sufficient employee power are the major impediments to restoring transportation operations.</p>
<p>Communication is not operational due to damaged telecommunications systems. Severely hampers recovery activities. All utility companies will be affected by a lack of personnel and reliant on outside help.</p>	

3.2 PDRP Activation Organizational Roles and Responsibilities

The PDRP will be activated during EOC activation (Level 1). Initially when the PDRP is first implemented, the RTF Leader will work at the EOC, within the organizational structure, to coordinate short-term recovery actions that can affect long-term redevelopment. The RTF Leader will review and coordinate the impact assessment data for redevelopment planning considerations, to ensure that efforts are coordinated and not duplicated, and that long term redevelopment concerns are addressed early on in the short-term recovery process. **Figure 3.1** shows the CEMP organization chart for the response phase (approximately 1-10 days after the disaster).

As the short-term recovery process progresses, the RTF will be convened to strategically manage the recovery and redevelopment process via implementation of the PDRP Action Plan (Section 7). The RTF is comprised of seven RFs, previously referred to as the WG Subcommittees. Each RF will be lead by a RCO. These roles will continue through long-term redevelopment. **Figure 3.2** shows the CEMP organization chart during the short-term recovery phase (approximately 10-90 days after the disaster) and **Figure 3.3** shows the organization chart for the long-term redevelopment phase (begins approximately 90 days after the disaster and can continue for months or years). The action items in the Action Plan will be implemented incrementally, per the suggested timeline, to foster manageability of a multitude of issues.

Figure 3.1: Alachua County CEMP EOC Organizational Chart – Response Phase

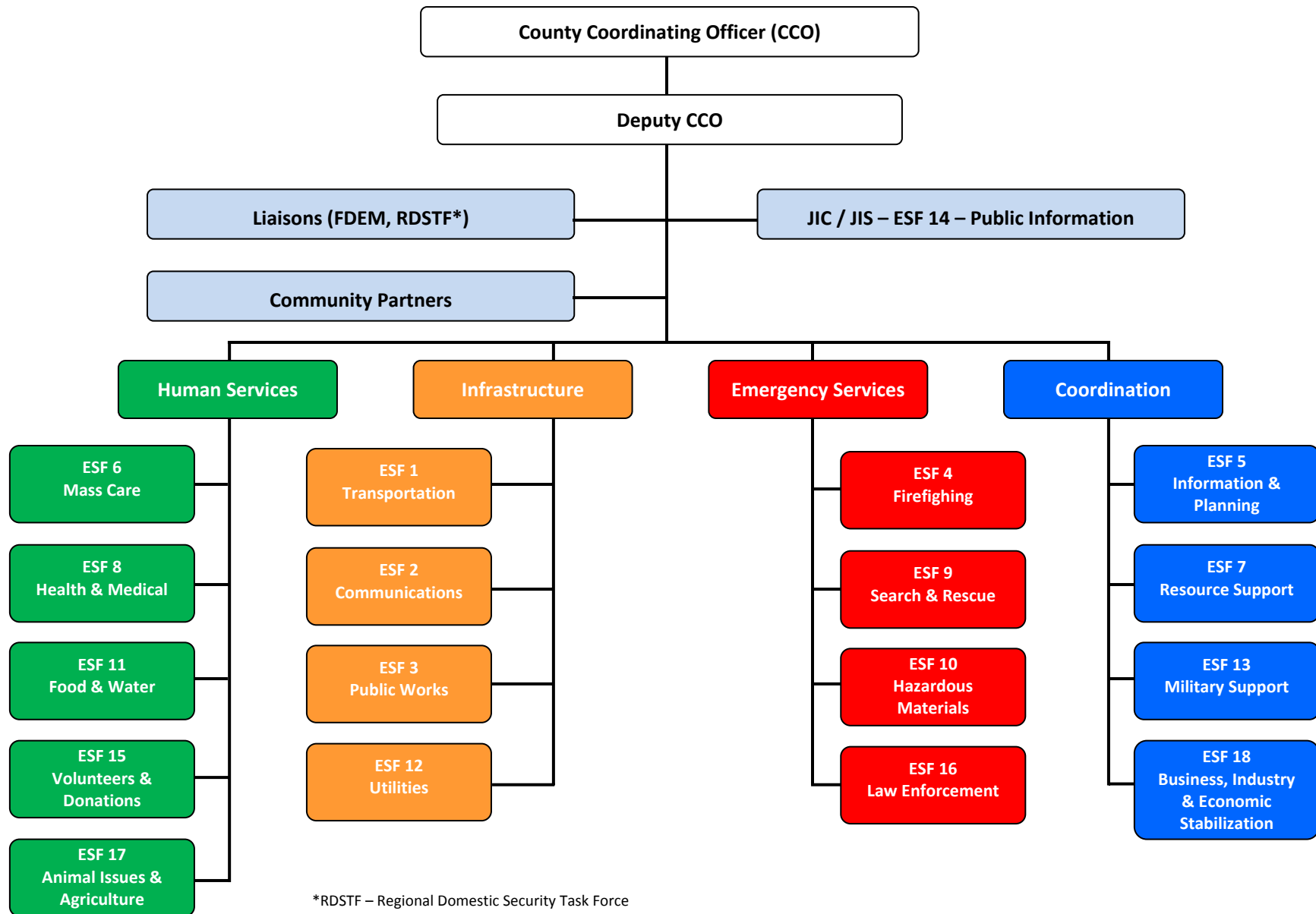


Figure 3.2: Alachua County CEMP EOC Organizational Chart – Recovery Phase

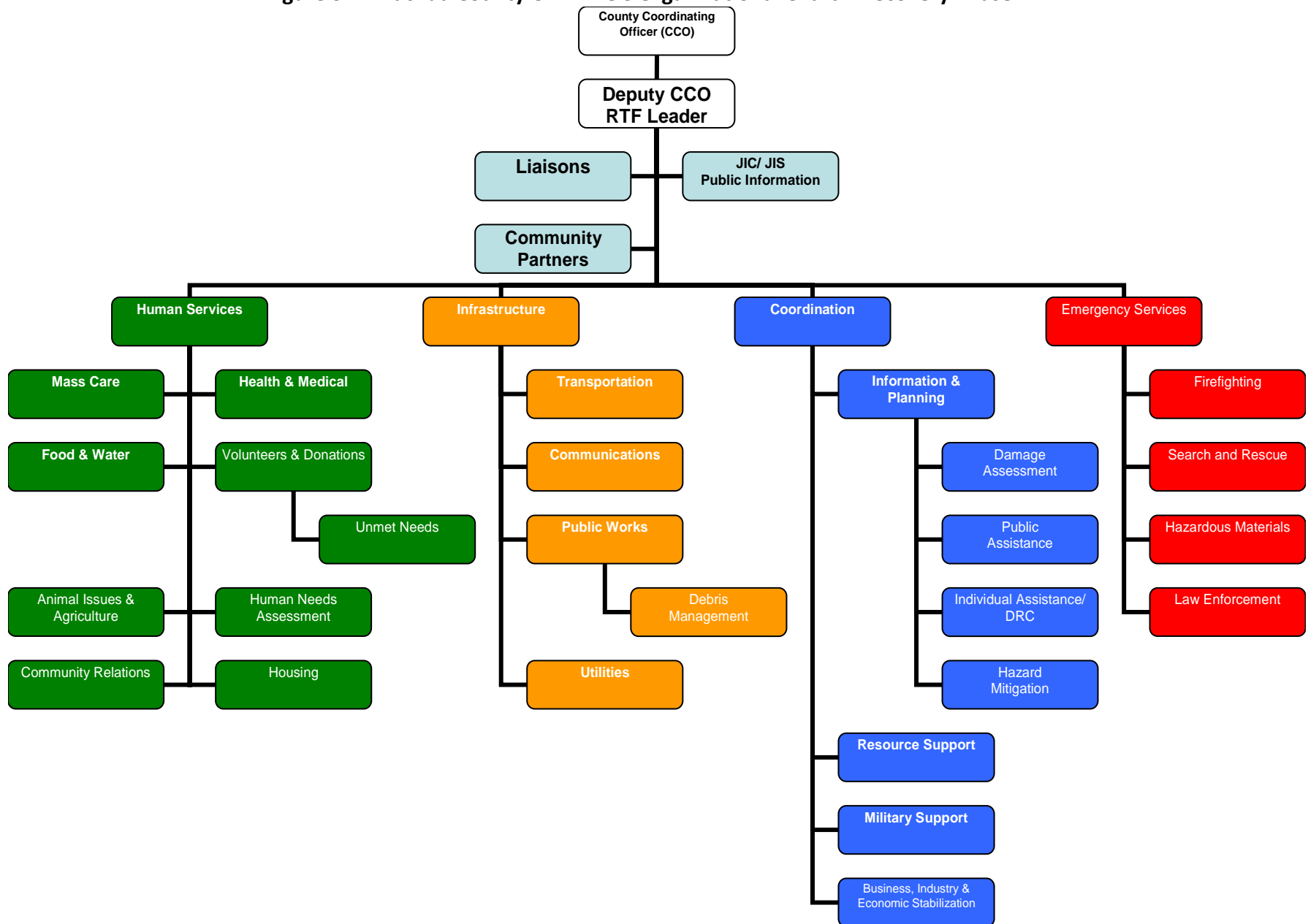
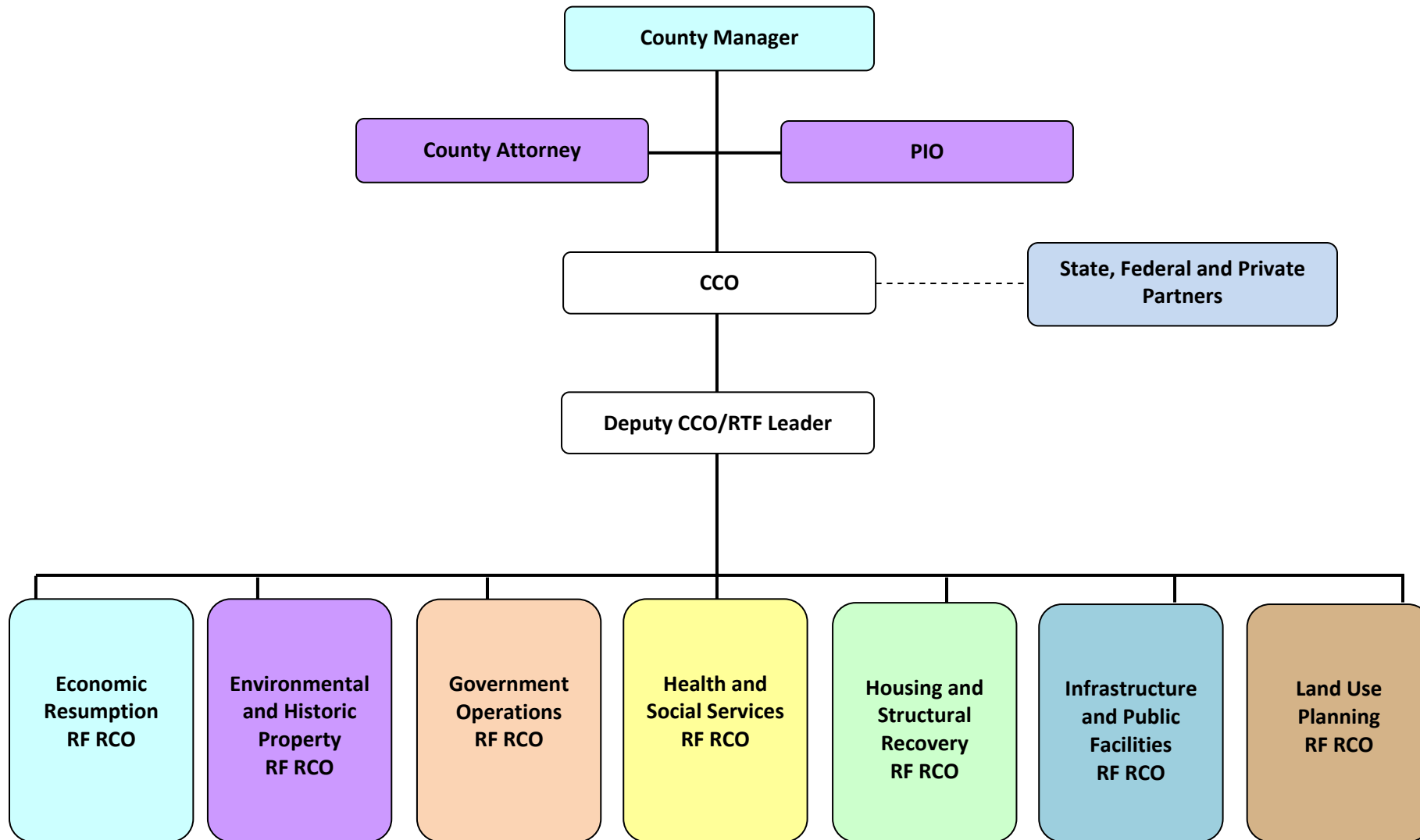


Figure 3.2: Achua County Organizational Chart – Long-Term Redevelopment Phase (90 days after disaster)



The RTF Leader will facilitate the meetings of the Alachua County RTF. Each RF will focus on various redevelopment functions. The background of the members varies widely, as they represent governmental departments from Alachua County and its jurisdictions, as well as local associations, utility and telecommunication providers, not for profit organization, businesses, academia and other stakeholders. The WG (pre-disaster role) and RTF (post-disaster role) primary functions are listed in **Table 3.2.**

The RTF will continue to work together through the redevelopment phase. Community stabilization will be a priority during the shift from emergency response to recovery, with an emphasis on sustainable development during the transition f recovery to redevelopment. The RTF will serve in an advisory capacity to the Alachua County BoCC and community stakeholders that are responsible for redevelopment activities. The RTF will brief elected officials and provide recommendations to decision makers, based on the PDRP and available resources and opportunities.

Table 3.2: Alachua County PDRP Working Group and Redevelopment Task Force Roles

Role (pre-/post-disaster)	Function
WG Chair / RTF Leader	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide leadership and authorization.
WG Vice-Chair / RTF Co-Leader	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide leadership and authorization.
Economic Redevelopment Subcommittee / Recovery Function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Coordinate with ESF 18. ● Provide pre-disaster business continuity and recovery planning. ● Perform post-disaster damage assessment. ● Identify business needs. ● Support employee assistance. ● Identify disaster recovery funding.
Environmental and Historic Property Subcommittee / Recovery Function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide historic restoration guidelines to property owners. ● Prioritize resources for temporary and long-term repairs. ● Conduct post-impact assessment for historic properties to help guide repairs. ● Coordinate restoration of aquatic and upland areas. ● Enforce appropriate debris management requirements near historic and environmentally sensitive areas. ● Provide continued public education on disaster preparedness and redevelopment requirements pertaining to historic and environmental considerations.
Governmental Operations Subcommittee / Recovery Function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sustain local government functions per the Continuity of Government (COG) and Continuity of Operations (COOP) plans.. ● Maintain communication throughout the County regarding community recovery operations. ● Provide assistance to Alachua County municipalities. ● Reestablish housing. ● Assess local staffing capabilities and needs. ● Secure funding for government operations and disaster assistance. ● Expedite school reopenings. ● Develop and/or implement emergency ordinances, as needed.

Health and Social Services Subcommittee / Recovery Function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify available community and regional medical/health care facilities, staffing and resource capabilities. ● Develop and ensure that procedures are in place for post-disaster daily operations. ● Determine long-term needs for appropriate functioning of medical/health care facilities. ● Develop systems to work with alternative social service providers.
Housing and Structural Recovery Subcommittee / Recovery Function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establish criteria for on-site and group-site temporary housing. ● Identify site suitability and infrastructure availability for group-sites. ● Ensure availability and adequacy of workforce housing. ● Ensure proper zoning is in place to allow for temporary housing. ● Incorporate hazard mitigation measures to reduce structural vulnerability. ● Create an expedited permitting process for structural repairs.
Infrastructure and Public Facilities Subcommittee / Recovery Function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Coordinate debris management operations with the County Debris Management Team. ● Repair, replace or mitigate infrastructure or facilities. ● Prioritize critical transportation routes for emergency and long-term restoration.
Land Use Planning Subcommittee / Recovery Function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enforce compliance with regulations for construction and reconstruction. ● Map land-use in high hazard areas. ● Identify non-conforming land use and structures and consider how to address restoration. ● Provide opportunities for citizens to provide feedback on redevelopment.

3.3 Training and Outreach

Training is an important factor in successfully implementing the PDRP. Personnel must be familiar with their specific role in the PDRP and how to fulfill their responsibilities. Training is required to maintain, implement and test the PDRP. Education and training of recovery personnel can serve to inform them of their roles and also to gain a greater understanding of redevelopment measures and modify them as deemed necessary resulting from lessons learned during training scenarios. Training should be conducted on a regular basis and in a comprehensive manner to ensure that staff is familiar with all aspects of the redevelopment process. Training will cover all sections of the PDRP.

A training program will be offered to provide guidance for local governments, regional planning bodies, non-profit organizations and private industries to improve their capacity and knowledge in supporting the implementation of the PDRP. The PDEP will be presented at the Recovery Strategy Meeting, the LMS Meeting, and Chambers of Commerce Meetings, and will be offered (piggy-backed) onto the State Senior Official Workshop.

The training program will include an annual orientation on the PDRP to inform stakeholders about purpose of the plan, roles and responsibilities for implementation and the plan components. The orientation training program is designed for new or transferring employees, as well as management and

staff from other departments who should be familiar with the PDRP. Orientation training is designed to familiarize staff with the PDRP.

The training program will also include an annual table top exercise to test redevelopment coordination and capacity amongst the stakeholders, and to detect any plan or implementation deficiencies. The table top exercise will focus on a post-disaster scenario that would result in the activation of the PDRP. Training should focus on the functionally based resources, actions and procedures that are necessary to perform redevelopment activities in the required timeframe.

The WG Chair is responsible for ensuring that Alachua County and jurisdictions staff fully understands the post-disaster redevelopment programs, policies and procedures. The WG Chair will coordinate training and scheduling of training both with the county and the municipalities.

The WG Chair will schedule the orientation and table top exercises to evaluate the components of the PDRP. PDRP deficiencies and lessons learned that are identified during training will be included as a Remedial Action Plan that identifies the action items and deliverable dates to correct the issues identified. Upon completion of the training exercise(s), procedures and training will be modified to correct noted deficiencies.

3.4 Plan Maintenance

The PDRP is a living document that will be evaluated and modified to ensure that it is current with the growth patterns, development trends and organizational changes that occur within Alachua County. The PDRP will be maintained to reflect current updates that are pertinent to the successful execution of the plan. Information will be updated on an annual basis or following a PDRP activation, as specified herein.

The PDRP will be evaluated during table top and functional training exercises on an annual basis and will be evaluated during and after PDRP implementation. An after-action review information collection process will be initiated prior to the deactivation of the PDRP. The information to be collected will, at a minimum, include information from any employee working during the PDRP activation and a review of lessons learned, to include processes that were effective as well as those that proved less than effective. The after-action review should provide recommended actions to improve areas identified as deficient or requiring improvement.

The information should be incorporated into a PDRP Improvement Plan. Recommendations for changes to the PDRP and any accompanying documents will be developed and incorporated into the PDRP annual review process.

Examples to consider for evaluation include:

- Determine whether all necessary Action Items were identified in the PDRP.
- Identify additional Action Items, as needed.
- Evaluate how well the timeframes for implementing the Actions were established.
- Identify if the Actions were appropriate, as outlined in the PDRP.

- Identify required modifications and determine further course of action needed (add or modify an Action Item and/or create or modify policy or procedure to carry out the Action Item).

The PDRP should be updated after table top and functional exercises on an annual basis. The PDRP goals, objectives, VA, CA, and Action Plan should be updated every five years along with the LMS and CEMP updates and to incorporate amendments to the Comprehensive Plan (as needed). It is suggested that the PDRP also be updated after a major or catastrophic disaster or major development changes in Alachua County.

4.0 VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

This section supports the PDRP, as it provides an assessment of the hazards that could significantly impact Alachua County and its municipal jurisdictions to the extent of requiring post-disaster redevelopment activity. The purpose of this VA is to identify areas that are exposed to natural hazards and provide a basis for identifying and prioritizing post-disaster redevelopment actions. The first step is to identify the hazards to which Alachua County is vulnerable. The second step is to identify and analyze the people, property, infrastructure and environment that are vulnerable to these hazard impacts.

The VA can be used to determine areas that are most likely to be redeveloped after a disaster. The VA of the existing built environment indicates areas that may have significant enough impacts to reach the damage threshold to warrant redevelopment. The assessment of land use planning and growth management provides the means to evaluate alternate future land use scenarios in hazard areas. This information can be used to modify the future land use map and element policies within the Comprehensive Plan, which would reduce future hazard vulnerability.

Alachua County can use this knowledge to be better prepared in making proactive short-term recovery and long-term redevelopment decisions.

This VA consists of the following subsections:

4.1 Hazard Risk Overview

- 4.1.1 Disaster History
- 4.1.2 National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Payments
- 4.1.3 Repetitive Flood Losses

4.2 Methodology

- 4.2.1 HAZUS-MH
- 4.2.2 GIS Parcel Analysis

4.3 Population and Demographic Vulnerability

- 4.3.1 Existing and Future Population
- 4.3.2 Social Vulnerability

4.4 GIS Vulnerability and Risk Assessment Results

- 4.4.1 Building Vulnerability
- 4.4.2 Economic Vulnerability
- 4.4.3 Critical Facilities and Infrastructure Vulnerability
- 4.4.4 Historic Properties Vulnerability
- 4.4.5 Environmentally Sensitive Areas Vulnerability
- 4.4.6 Cemeteries Vulnerability

4.5 Considerations for Short Term Recovery Operation Sites

- 4.5.1 Debris Operation Sites
- 4.5.2 Temporary Housing Sites

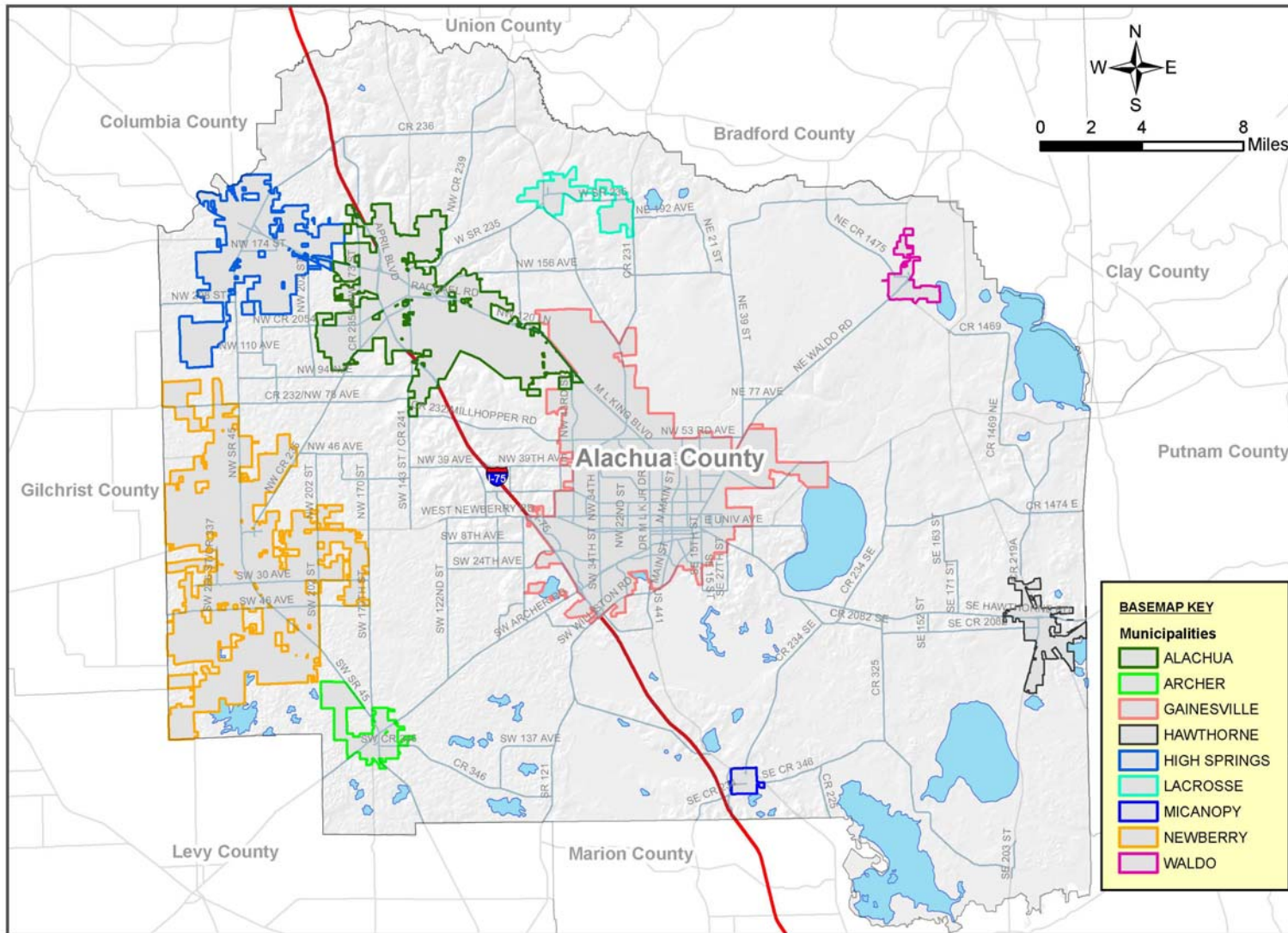
4.6 Future Land Use Vulnerability

The VA was prepared using the best available data and technology. Data was obtained from the Alachua County Department of Public Safety, as available. This VA includes a quantitative summary of exposure and loss estimates for hazards that would most likely trigger the implementation of the PDRP. For the most part, mapping and GIS analysis was conducted for Alachua County and the incorporated

jurisdictions of the cities of Alachua, Archer, Gainesville, Hawthorne, High Springs, Newberry and Waldo and the Towns of LaCrosse and Micanopy.

Figure 4.1 shows the base map that was used for Alachua County.

Figure 4.1: Alachua County Base Map



4.1 Hazard Risk Overview

Alachua County is vulnerable to various hazards, as indicated in the 2009 LMS and the 2007 CEMP. Of the hazards that county is prone to, tropical cyclone-generated high winds, flooding and wildfires, are the most likely hazards that would warrant post-disaster redevelopment measures. Information about tropical cyclones, flooding and wildfire are provided below, per the Alachua County CEMP and LMS.

Tropical Cyclones

Alachua County is vulnerable to tropical cyclone impacts, as it is located 67 miles from the Atlantic Ocean and 50 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. The extent of the damaging inland winds, tornadic activity and associated flooding depends on the strength, forward speed and rainfall of each specific storm. Since the 1970s, flooding has been the leading cause of tropical cyclonic fatalities in the United States. Although the entire Alachua County population is susceptible to tropical cyclonic impacts, those living in structurally unsound housing, manufactured housing and low-lying areas face the greatest threat. Extensive damage to infrastructure, public and private property can be expected from high winds, tornadoes and fresh water flooding from heavy rainfall.

Flooding

A large percentage of eastern Alachua County is in the 100-year floodplain. The primary cause of flooding is due to rainfall. The low lying areas of the county are more vulnerable to flooding from rising waters, which include the extreme southeast parts of the county along the shores of Newnans, Orange and Lochloosa Lakes; portions of Gainesville along Hogtown Creek; the Santa Fe River and closed basin areas such as Paynes Prairie and the Kanapaha Prairie. In western Alachua County, the primary areas of flooding occur in the bottoms of land-locked depressions. Another source of flooding involves storm water runoff that occurs in many locations, which is exacerbated by increased development in areas subject to flooding.

Wildfire

Wildland fires cause significant annual losses to timber, agriculture and wildlife. Florida's typical "fire season" is from January through May. The most vulnerable areas are those generally located at the wild land urban interface, located throughout the County. Large amounts of dry underbrush require only an ignition source which can be from a fireplace, trash burn, cigarette, lightning or even the wheels of passing train. Due to the concentration of residents in rural wooded areas of the county, additional threats to life and property exist therefore requiring increased mitigation efforts. Recent years have indicated an increase in wildfire activity. Since 1998 more than 15,000 Florida wildfires have devastated over one million acres and destroyed more than 750 structures. Between 1995 and 2002, there were over 700 wildfires in Alachua County that burned nearly 19,000 acres. During 2004 to 2008, 358 wildfires destroyed 6,380 acres.

4.1.1 Disaster History

Alachua County has been impacted by various natural disasters including tropical cyclones, severe storms, inland flooding, tornadoes and wildfires. The most devastating disaster to date was the 1896 Category 3 Hurricane that made landfall in Cedar Key, Florida and left death and destruction as it swept through the state in a northeast direction on September 29th. The storm left few houses standing, and caused 1,500 injuries or casualties, and approximately \$3.8 million in damages. It caused impacts in Alachua, Columbia, Duval, Levy and Nassau counties. According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Climatic Data Center (NCDC), nearly 400 hazard incidents

occurred in Alachua County from 1957 to 2009. **Table 4.1** lists the disasters that have occurred in Alachua County as recorded by the NCDC, which caused fatalities, injuries or damage to property or crops.

Although not recorded in the NCDC data, it is of importance to note that Hurricane Donna passed south-southeast of Gainesville Hurricane Dora caused significant flooding in Alachua County in September of 1964, there was a flood event in September of 1988. Although, it appears that there were no fatalities, injuries or damage reports for some of the events listed that may not be the case. NCDC assessments do not always include detailed or complete accounts of damage and loss.

Table 4.1: Disasters That Have Impacted Alachua County

Jurisdiction	Date	Time	Type	Magnitude	Fatalities	Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Alachua	6/8/1957	1:58 PM	Tornado	F2	0	0	3K	0
Alachua	9/21/1966	1:30 PM	Tornado	F1	0	0	3K	0
Alachua	4/12/1961	11:30 AM	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	0	0	0	0
Alachua	6/20/1964	12:40 AM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0	0
Alachua	8/16/1964	2:00 PM	Tornado	Not listed	0	0	0	0
Alachua	9/21/1966	1:30 PM	Tornado	F1	0	0	3K	0
Alachua	9/28/1966	9:00 AM	Tornado	F2	0	0	250K	0
Alachua	12/25/1969	7:25 PM	Tornado	F1	0	0	3K	0
Alachua	2/3/1970	1:45 AM	Tornado	F2	0	0	25K	0
Alachua	4/4/1973	5:15 AM	Tornado	F2	0	0	250K	0
Alachua	7/6/1976	2:30 PM	Tornado	F1	0	0	25K	0
Alachua	4/19/1978	6:40 AM	Tornado	F2	0	6	250K	0
Alachua	5/4/1978	4:30 AM	Tornado	F2	0	4	2.5M	0
Alachua	6/21/1979	7:08 PM	Tornado	F1	0	0	25K	0
Alachua	5/25/1980	2:00 PM	Tornado	F1	0	0	3K	0
Alachua	10/28/1980	11:30 AM	Tornado	F1	0	0	25K	0
Alachua	3/22/1981	9:45 AM	Tornado	F0	0	0	3K	0
Alachua	2/2/1983	4:40 AM	Tornado	F2	0	4	250K	0
Alachua	6/21/1983	10:00 AM	Tornado	F1	0	0	25K	0
Alachua	6/30/1985	8:30 AM	Tornado	F1	0	0	250K	0
Alachua	3/14/1986	5:17 AM	Tornado	F2	0	0	2.5M	0
Alachua	8/8/1990	12:05 AM	Tornado	F0	0	0	3K	0
Alachua	6/13/1992	11:35 AM	Tornado	F0	0	1	250K	0
Gainesville	2/7/1993	3:20 AM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	1K	0
LaCrosse	3/13/1993	N/A	Tornado	F1	1	4	5.0M	0
Alachua	8/19/1993	3:48 PM	Lightning	N/A	0	1	0	0
Alachua	10/30/1993	10:15 AM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	500K	0
Near LaCrosse	1/3/1994	5:05 PM	Tornado	F0	0	0	5K	0
Cross Creek	6/14/1994	7:00 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	50K	0
Gainesville, Hawthorne	6/15/1994	3:50 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	1	5K	0
Gainesville	7/12/1994	3:11 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	1K	0

Table 4.1: Disasters That Have Impacted Alachua County

Jurisdiction	Date	Time	Type	Magnitude	Fatalities	Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Alachua	9/15/1994	N/A	Flooding	N/A	0	0	500K	0
Northeast FL	10/11/1994	N/A	Coastal Flood	N/A	0	0	5K	0
Alachua	10/11/1994	6:00 AM	Flood	N/A	0	0	500K	0
Archer	10/29/1994	5:15 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	5K	0
Gainesville	3/17/1995	5:00 AM	Lightning	N/A	0	5	0	0
Waldo	4/8/1995	7:34 PM	Tornado	F0	0	0	1K	0
Gainesville	5/11/1995	12:30 AM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	2K	0
Alachua	6/5/1995	9:00 AM	Tropical Storm	N/A	0	0	0.9M	25K
Alachua	8/15/1995	3:30 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	8K	0
Alachua	8/15/1995	4:10 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	2K	0
Gainesville	11/7/1995	9:57 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	55K	0
LaCrosse	11/11/1995	4:30 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	3K	0
Archer	2/2/1996	5:30 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts.	0	0	2K	0
Grove Park	2/2/1996	5:58 PM	Tornado	F0	0	0	20K	0
Alachua	3/7/1996	5:00 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts.	0	0	0	3K
Alachua	3/30/1996	5:36 PM	Flood	N/A	0	0	10K	0
Gainesville	4/29/1996	7:22 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts.	0	0	6K	3K
High Springs	6/12/1996	7:00 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	65 kts.	0	0	6K	0
Gainesville	6/26/1996	8:30 PM	Lightning	N/A	0	1	0	0
Gainesville	7/6/1996	2:00 PM	Flash Flood	N/A	0	0	500K	0
Alachua	7/16/1996	1:56 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts.	0	0	7K	0
Newberry	7/16/1996	2:30 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts.	0	0	6K	0
Waldo	4/23/1997	7:27 AM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	1K	0
Gainesville	4/23/1997	7:43 AM	Flood	N/A	0	0	2K	0
Gainesville	4/23/1997	7:43 AM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	5K	0
Archer	4/23/1997	7:49 AM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	2K	0
Gainesville	4/23/1997	9:00 AM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	2K	0
Gainesville	4/28/1997	7:45 AM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	1K	0
High Springs	4/28/1997	8:10 AM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	50K	0
Gainesville	4/28/1997	9:42 AM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	15K	0
Gainesville	4/28/1997	10:15 AM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	1K	0
Gainesville	5/27/1997	4:30 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	75K	0
Archer	6/26/1997	3:30 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	1K	0
Alachua	7/4/1997	2:50 PM	Thunderstorm Wind/hail	75 kts.	0	0	1K	0
Gainesville	7/4/1997	3:15 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	2K	0
Gainesville	7/7/1997	1:30 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	1K	0
Gainesville	8/24/1997	2:40 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	1K	0
Gainesville	2/22/1998	2:35 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	2K	0
Alachua	3/1/1998	12:01 AM	Flood	N/A	0	0	25.5M	0
Gainesville	3/8/1998	9:45 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	3K	0

Table 4.1: Disasters That Have Impacted Alachua County

Jurisdiction	Date	Time	Type	Magnitude	Fatalities	Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Micanopy	6/18/1998	5:30 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	1K	0
Alachua	6/25/1998	5:00 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	25K	0
Archer	6/27/1998	5:22 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	1K	0
Hawthorne	6/29/1998	4:00 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	1K	0
Santa Fe	7/6/1998	4:45 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	2K	0
Alachua	7/10/1998	12:01 AM	Wild/Forest Fire	N/A	0	0	0	0
Gainesville	8/30/1998	2:55 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	2K	0
Gainesville	9/2/1998	6:05 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	3K	0
Alachua	9/3/1998	6:30 AM	High Wind	0 kts.	0	0	20K	0
Gainesville	9/30/1998	6:30 AM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	40K	0
Hawthorne	1/2/1999	11:30 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	2K	0
Campville	1/18/1999	2:00 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	3K	0
High Springs	4/28/1999	1:20 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	2K	0
Newberry	5/19/1999	5:35 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	3K	0
Alachua	5/20/1999	4:20 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	1K	0
Gainesville	6/11/1999	7:15 PM	Flood	N/A	0	0	15K	0
Archer	7/14/1999	5:46 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	4K	0
Alachua	7/22/1999	8:00 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	1K	0
Gainesville	7/23/1999	5:30 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	5K	0
Hawthorne	8/1/1999	3:56 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	2K	0
Grove Park	8/16/1999	5:27 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	3K	0
Gainesville	8/16/1999	5:40 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	3K	0
Waldo	5/14/2000	4:40 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	15K	0
Hawthorne	6/3/2000	5:55 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	5K	0
Alachua	6/3/2000	7:20 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	30K	0
Newberry	6/15/2000	5:30 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	8K	0
Waldo	7/16/2000	3:00 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	3K	0
Monteocha	7/16/2000	3:15 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	2K	0
Gainesville	7/16/2000	3:30 PM	Flood	N/A	0	0	10K	0
Gainesville	7/16/2000	3:30 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	150K	0
Gainesville	7/16/2000	3:45 PM	Lightning	N/A	0	0	40K	0
Gainesville	8/10/2000	6:40 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	3K	0
Archer	8/19/2000	7:00 PM	Lightning	N/A	0	0	100K	0
Gainesville	8/20/2000	3:05 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	3K	0
Micanopy	9/6/2000	3:59 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	3K	0
Alachua (West)	9/6/2000	5:30 PM	Flood	N/A	0	0	5K	0
Gainesville	3/4/2001	7:00 AM	Thunderstorm Wind/hail	0 kts.	0	0	3K	0
Gainesville	3/25/2001	12:24 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	4K	0
Gainesville	3/29/2001	10:00 AM	Thunderstorm Wind/hail	0 kts.	0	0	1K	0

Table 4.1: Disasters That Have Impacted Alachua County

Jurisdiction	Date	Time	Type	Magnitude	Fatalities	Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Gainesville	6/4/2001	3:40 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	3K	0
Gainesville	6/20/2001	7:00 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	5K	0
Alachua	7/20/2001	4:30 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	4K	0
Waldo	5/31/2002	3:05 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	1K	0
High Springs	6/3/2002	7:25 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	1K	0
Gainesville	7/10/2002	1:30 PM	Thunderstorm Wind/hail	0 kts.	0	0	5K	0
Alachua	7/20/2002	4:00 PM	Tornado	F0	0	0	5K	0
Gainesville	8/1/2002	5:00 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	2K	0
Gainesville	8/15/2002	2:15 PM	Lightning	N/A	0	0	60K	0
Alachua	11/12/2002	12:30 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	10K	0
Gainesville	2/22/2003	3:00 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	10K	0
High Springs	4/25/2003	1:30 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts.	0	1	0	0
Gainesville	11/5/2003	6:18 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	0	0	30K	0
Alachua	9/4/2004	9:00 PM	Tropical Storm	N/A	4	0	0	0
Alachua	9/25/2004	12:00 PM	Tropical Storm	N/A	1	0	0	0
LaCrosse	8/25/2007	14:10 PM	Lightning	N/A	0	0	200K	0
LaCrosse	8/25/2007	14:35 PM	Lightning	N/A	0	0	20K	0
Phifer	12/16/2007	2:30 AM	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	0	0	5K	0
Gainesville (North)	6/10/2008	13:30 PM	Lightning	N/A	0	1	0	0
Archer	6/26/2008	15:20 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts.	0	0	2K	0
Dayville	7/8/2008	16:30 PM	Flood	N/A	0	0	3K	0
TOTALS:					6	29	41.260M	30K

Source: NOAA

4.1.2 National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Payments

During January 1978 to April 2009, there were 109 NFIP losses for flood-related claims that were paid in the amount of \$1.4 million throughout Alachua County. The unincorporated areas of the County along with Gainesville accounted for nearly all of these insurance claims. No flood loss claims were filed for the various jurisdictions, as they do not participate in the NFIP. **Table 4.2** provides a list of the losses and payments by jurisdiction.

Jurisdiction	Total NFIP Losses	Total Payments (in dollars)
Alachua	6	162,986
Archer	2	106,745
Gainesville	41	296,518
Hawthorne	non-participating	0
High Springs	0	0
LaCrosse	non-participating	0
Micanopy	0	0
Newberry	0	0
Waldo	3	35,949
Unincorporated	57	838,390
COUNTYWIDE TOTAL	109	\$1,440,588

Source: FEMA NFIP

4.1.3 Repetitive Flood Losses

FEMA defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than \$1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period, since 1978. A repetitive loss property may or may not be currently insured by the NFIP. Currently there are over 122,000 repetitive loss properties nationwide.

Alachua County has had very few repetitive loss incidents to residential and non-residential properties from heavy rainfall associated with storms or hurricanes. Repetitive losses have occurred specifically in Gainesville and unincorporated Alachua County.

Table 4.3 provides a list of the number of repetitive loss properties, the number of repetitive loss claims, total property value, total flood losses, and the percentage of cumulative losses with regard to total property value by jurisdiction. As of October 2009, four repetitive loss properties have had five flood losses totaling \$245,742. One property is located in Gainesville and three are located in unincorporated Alachua County.

Table 4.3: Repetitive Flood Losses by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Number of Repetitive Loss Properties	Number of Losses	Total Property Value	Total Flood Loss Payments	Total Payout as a Percent of Total Property Value
Alachua	0	0	0	0	0
Archer	0	0	0	0	0
Gainesville	1	2	105,000	4,357	4%
Hawthorne	Not in NFIP				
High Springs	0	0	0	0	0
Lacrosse	Not in NFIP				
Micanopy	Not in NFIP				
Newberry	0	0	0	0	0
Waldo	0	0	0	0	0
Unincorporated	3	3	388,941	241,385	62%
COUNTYWIDE TOTAL	4	5	493,941	245,742	n/a

Source: FEMA c/o Alachua County Emergency Management

4.2 Methodology

This VA was conducted using a geographic information systems (GIS) analysis. GIS can be defined as a collection of computer hardware and software tools used to enter, edit, store, analyze and display geographically referenced information. GIS tools allow users to conduct interactive queries, analyze spatial information, edit data, create maps and present the results of all these operations in a consolidated report.

4.2.1 HAZUS-MH

FEMA's HAZUS-MH MR3 software was used to model and generate estimated potential losses for hurricane winds. To estimate vulnerable populations in hazard areas, digital Census 2000 data by census block was obtained and census blocks intersecting with hazard areas were used to determine vulnerable population concentrations.

HAZUS-MH is FEMA's standardized loss estimation methodology built upon an integrated GIS platform to conduct analysis at a regional level (i.e., not on a structure-by-structure basis). The HAZUS-MH risk assessment methodology is parametric, in that distinct hazard and inventory parameters (e.g., wind speed and building types) can be modeled using the software to determine the impact (i.e., damages and losses) on the built environment.



The HAZUS-MH MR3 Hurricane Wind Model is an improvement over existing loss estimation models because it uses a wind hazard-load-damage-loss framework¹. New features in the HAZUS-MH MR3 Wind Model include:

- Commercial data has been updated to Dun & Bradstreet 2006, Building valuations have been updated to R.S. Means 2006, and Building counts are now based on census housing unit counts instead of calculated building counts;
- An updated historic storms database that include the storms for 2004 and 2005 for several existing historic storms;
- NOAA hurricane advisory data is used to model storms with an adjustment feature for calculating building damage and loss;
- An updated probabilistic storm set that reflects updates to the Holland pressure profile model and filling model;
- An updated wind field model for user-defined storms; and
- A new vulnerability functions to permit calculation of additional losses to manufactured housing due to tree blowdown.

As noted in the HAZUS-MH MR3 User Manual, the replacement costs were derived from Means Square Foot Costs 2005 for residential, commercial, industrial and institutional building occupancy classes. The Means publication is a nationally accepted reference on building construction costs, which is published annually. This publication provides cost information for a number of low-rise residential buildings, and for 70 other residential, commercial, institutional and industrial buildings. These are presented in a format that shows typical costs for each model building, showing variations by size of building, type of building structure and building enclosure. More detailed information on HAZUS-MH and its default national inventory data is available through FEMA at: www.fema.gov/plan/prevent/hazus/.²

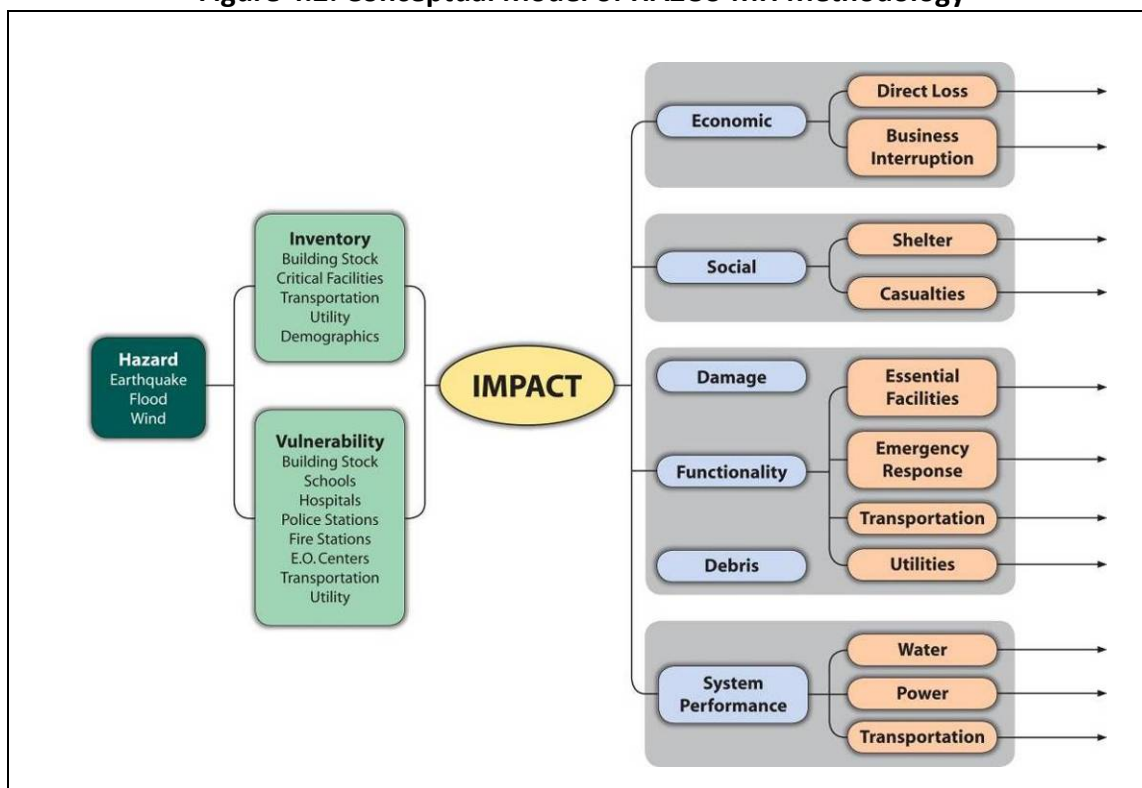
HAZUS-MH is a loss estimation tool for planning purposes only. Uncertainties are inherent in any loss estimation methodology and arise in part from incomplete scientific knowledge concerning natural hazards and their effects on the built environment. Uncertainties also result from (1) approximations and simplifications necessary to conduct such a study; (2) incomplete or outdated data on inventory, demographic, or economic parameters; (3) the unique nature and severity of each hazard when it occurs; and (4) the amount of advance notice that residents have to prepare for the event. As a result, potential exposure and loss estimates are approximate. Results should not be interpreted or used as precise results from a hazard event and should be used only to understand relative risk.

Figure 4.2 illustrates the conceptual model of the HAZUS-MH methodology as applied to Alachua County.

¹ FEMA, "Resource Record Details: HAZUS-MH MR3 Hurricane Model Technical Manual." [fema.gov](http://www.fema.gov). 2008. FEMA. 8 Jan 2009 <<http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=3034>>.

² FEMA. 2008. [HAZUS-MH MR3 User Manual](#). Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Mitigation Division. Washington, D.C.

Figure 4.2: Conceptual Model of HAZUS-MH Methodology



4.2.2 GIS Parcel Analysis

The GIS-based parcel analysis approach provides estimates for the potential impact of hazards by using a common, systematic framework for evaluation. To perform the assessment, digital data was collected from the Alachua County GIS Department and regional, state and national sources as needed. ESRI® ArcGIS™ 9.2 was used to assess vulnerability utilizing digital data including local tax records for individual parcels, georeferenced point locations for critical facilities and historic properties, as well as georeferenced polygons for land use classifications and environmentally sensitive areas. Using these data layers, risk was assessed by estimating the assessed building value associated with parcels determined to be located in identified hazard areas with delineable geographic boundaries. Vulnerability was assessed by identifying the number of critical facilities and historic properties, and the acreage of future land use and environmentally sensitive areas in these hazard areas too.

4.3 Population and Demographic Vulnerability

4.3.1 Existing and Future Population

Population estimates for all jurisdictions within Alachua County and the percent change from the 2000 U.S. Census are presented in **Table 4.4**, based on the April 1, 2008 population estimate by the University of Florida's Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEER). Approximately 42 percent of the county's residents live in the county's unincorporated areas. Alachua County has experienced steady population growth in recent years, a trend that is expected to continue.

Between 1950 and 2000, Alachua County's population grew by 160,535, nearly tripling, with the greatest annual growth rates in the 1970s. Between 1990 and 2000, Alachua County had a growth rate of 20 percent, which was slightly less than the statewide average of 23.5 percent for the same time period. The County's population increased by 15.8 percent between 2000 and 2008. Population in the unincorporated area increased slightly, primarily due to loss of land area due to annexation. Population increased the most in the cities of Gainesville, Newberry, Alachua and High Springs. This increase was due in part by population located on land gained through annexation

Table 4.4: Population Estimates by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Population (Census 2000)	Population (Estimate 2008)	Percent Change 2000-2008	Percent of Total Population (2008)
Alachua	6,098	8,742	43.36%	3.46%
Archer	1,289	1,225	-4.97%	0.49%
Gainesville	95,447	124,491	30.43%	49.33%
Hawthorne	1,415	1,436	1.48%	0.57%
High Springs	3,863	4,855	25.68%	1.92%
Lacrosse	143	202	41.26%	0.08%
Micanopy	653	636	-2.60%	0.25%
Newberry	3,316	4,914	48.19%	1.95%
Waldo	821	836	1.83%	0.33%
Unincorporated	104,910	105,051	0.13%	41.62%
COUNTYWIDE TOTAL	217,955	252,388	15.80%	100%

Source: BEBR 2008

Alachua County's population is projected to grow steadily to 256,100 in 2010 and reach an estimated 330,400 by the year 2035, as illustrated in **Figure 4.3**. These projections are based on the "Medium" population projections provided by BEBR, and is consistent with Florida Administrative Code Rule 9J-5.005(2)(e). Alachua County uses the "Medium" population projections published by BEBR, as part of their Comprehensive Plan planning analysis.

Figure 4.3: Achua County Population, 2010–2035

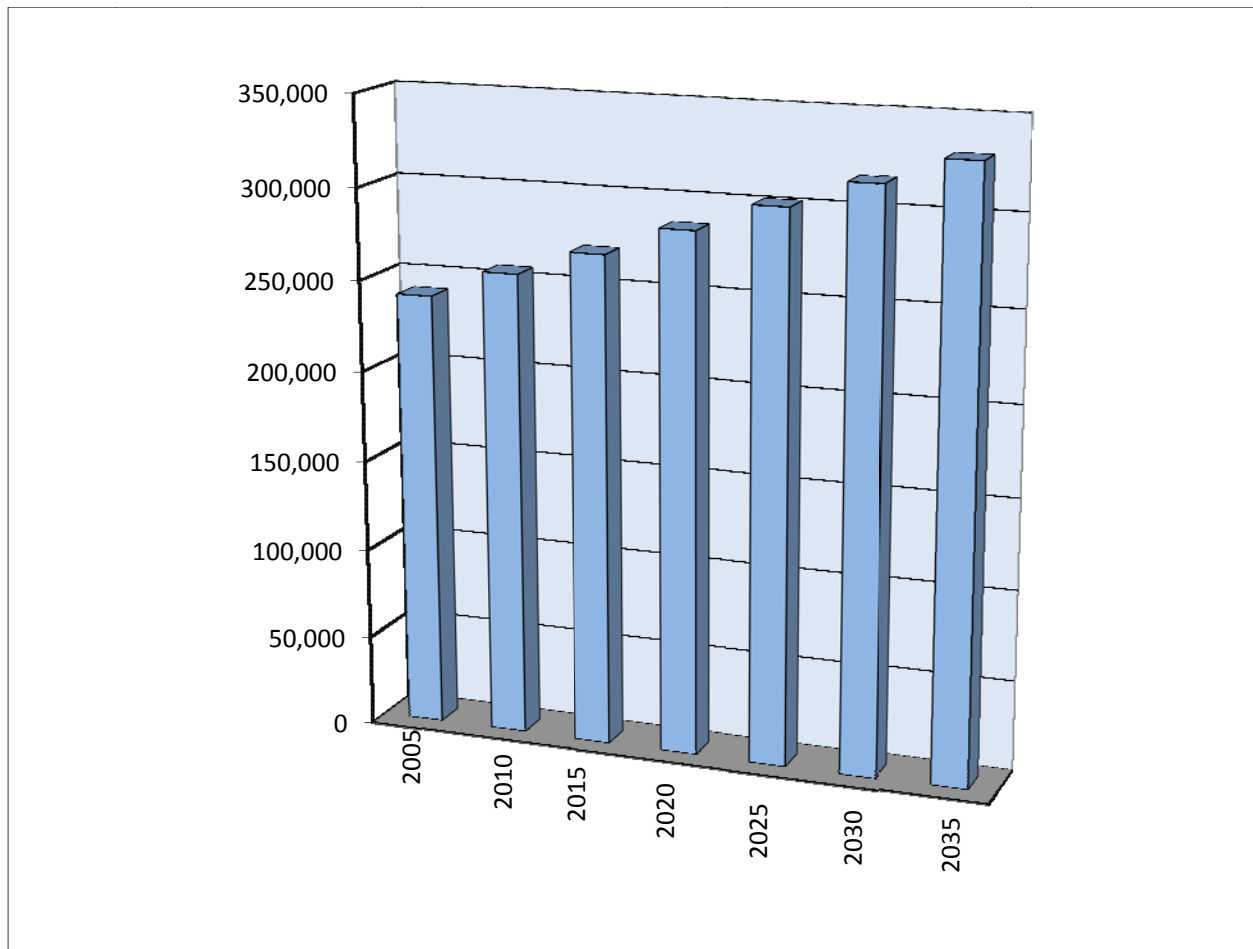
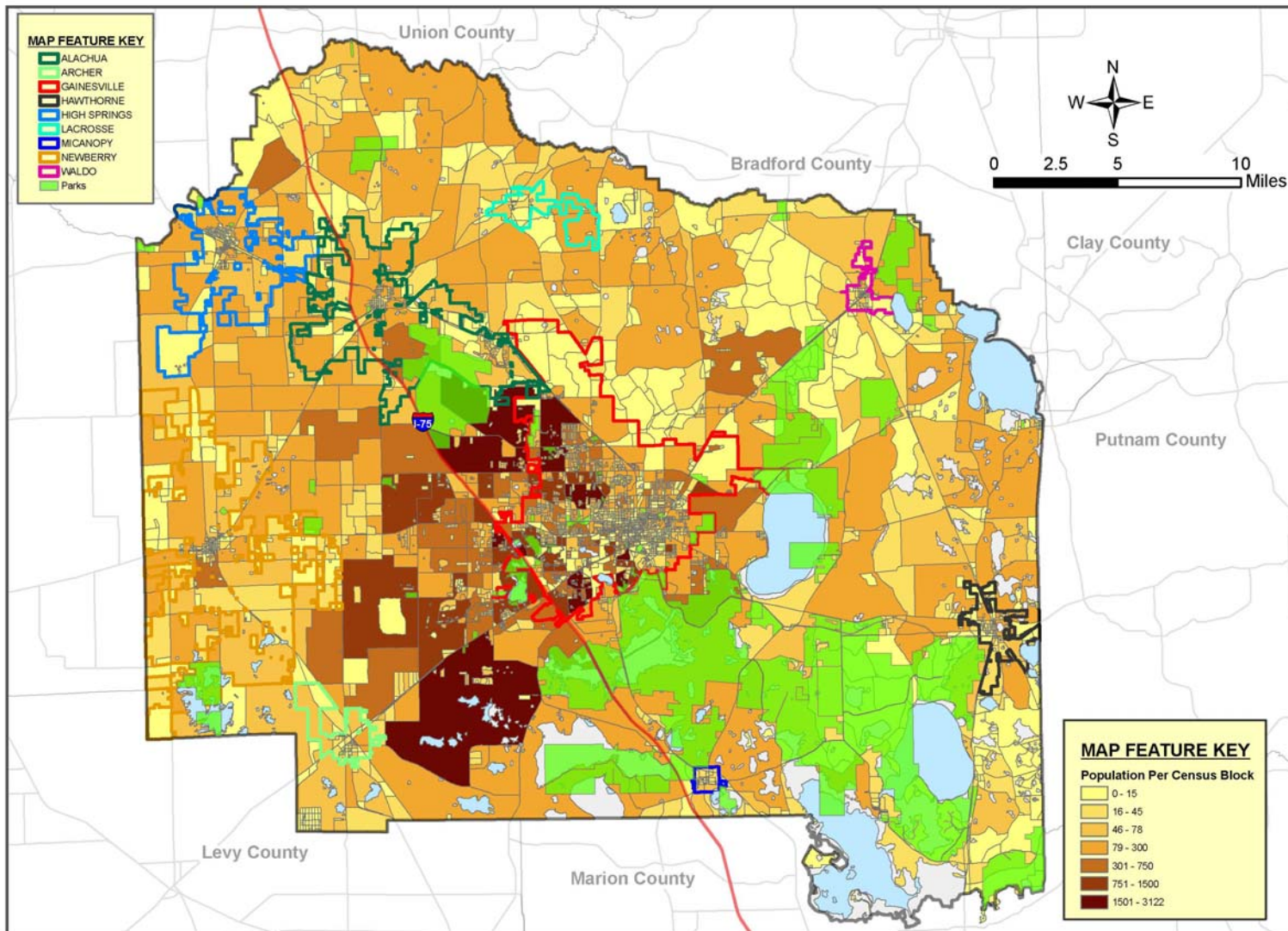


Figure 4.4 shows the U.S. Census 2000 population per census block for the unincorporated and incorporated areas of Achua County. U.S. Census 2000 data was used to illustrate population density throughout the jurisdictions, as it was available at the block level.

Figure 4.4: Population Per Census Block



4.3.2 Social Vulnerability

The U.S. Census Bureau has estimated that the 2008 population for Alachua County was 241,364, which is an increase of 10.7 percent over the 2000 population of 217,955. On average, there are 2.34 persons per household. There were 95,850 occupied housing units out of a total of 106,603. Nearly 54 percent were owned and 46 percent were rented.

Of particular concern within Alachua County's population are those persons with special needs or perhaps limited resources such as the elderly, disabled, low-income or language isolated residents. Households headed by a single individual may have fewer resources for childcare or post-disaster work opportunities.

Table 4.5 provides an overview of the social vulnerability in Alachua County. There are 25,343 people over 65 years old, 45,135 under the age of 18 and 13,758 who are under five years of age. There are almost 28,000 people who speak a language other than English at home and there are over 30,000 people who have disability status.

The U.S. Census Bureau defines disability as a long-lasting sensory, physical, mental, or emotional condition or conditions that make it difficult for a person to do functional or participatory activities such as seeing, hearing, walking, climbing stairs, learning, remembering, concentrating, dressing, bathing, going outside the home, or working at a job³. However, this is not the same as the number of Special Needs Population, as characterized for needing special assistance before, during and after disasters, per the Alachua County CEMP.

There are approximately 900 people who are registered as having Special Needs, and are located throughout the area in nursing homes, assisted living facilities and private residences.

Social Vulnerability Category	Number of Persons	% of Population
Over 65 years old	25,343	10.5%
Under 18 years old	45,135	18.7%
Under 5 years old	13,758	5.7%
English not spoken at home	27,757	11.5%
Disabled	32,822	13.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006-2008

Figures 4.5 through **4.7** show the number of people per census block who are over 65 years of age, between 5-17 years of age and under the age of five. U.S. Census 2000 data was used to illustrate population density throughout the jurisdictions, as it was available at the block level.

³ U.S. Census Disability Status definition: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/2006/usedata/Subject_Definitions.pdf

Figure 4.5: Population Over 65 Years of Age

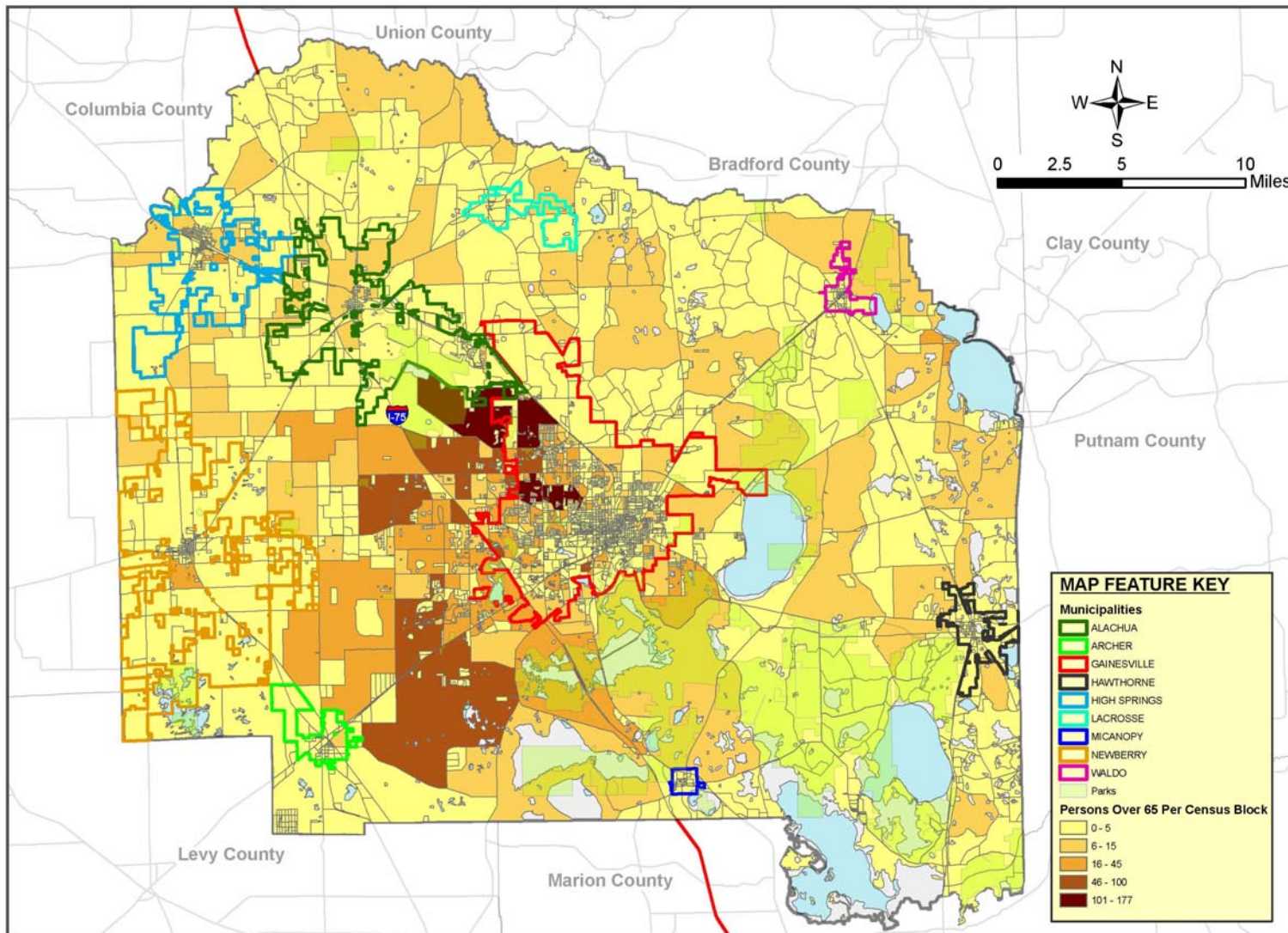


Figure 4.6: Population Between 5 -17 Years of Age

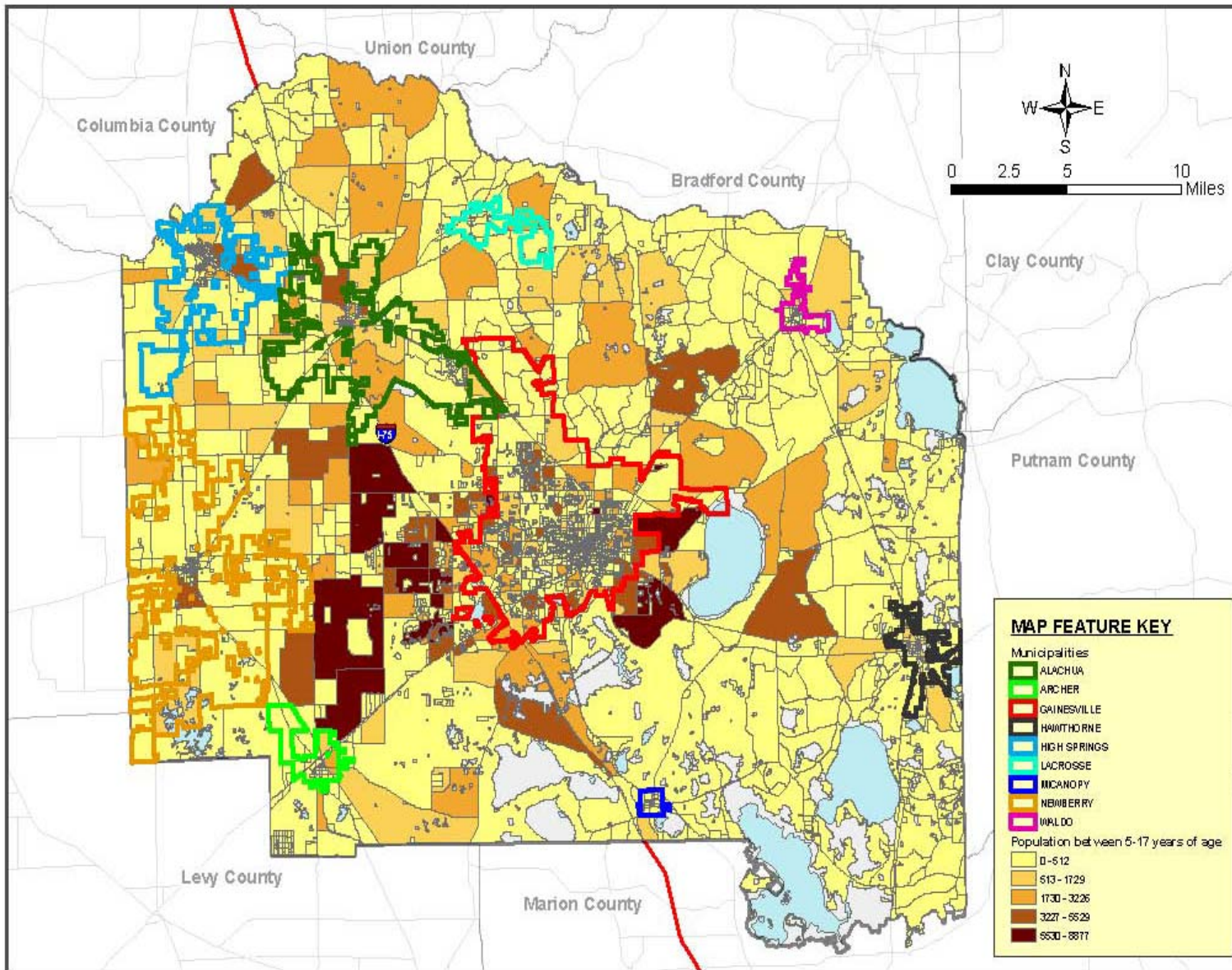
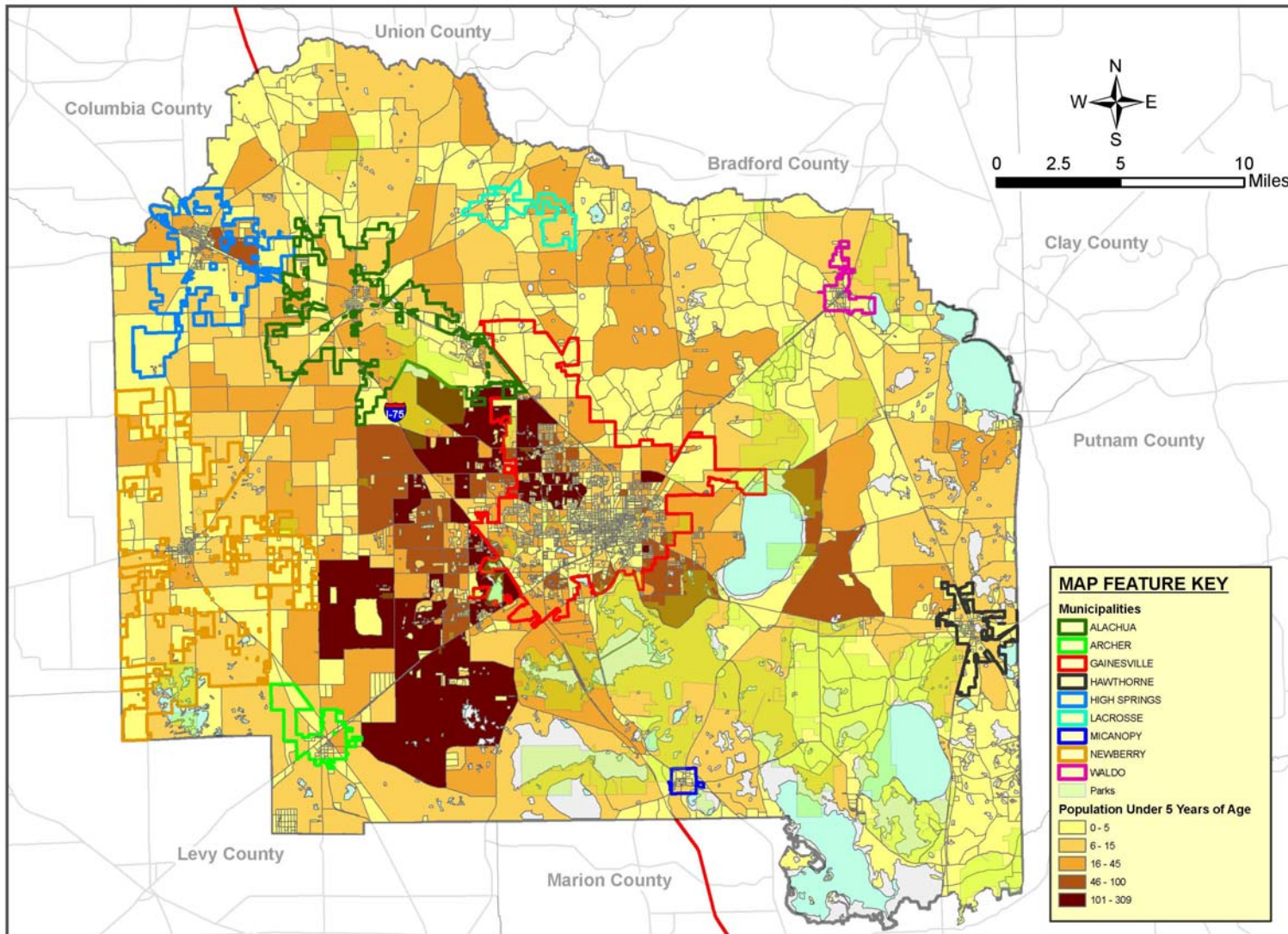


Figure 4.7: Population Under 5 Years of Age



4.4 GIS Vulnerability and Risk Assessment Results

Various data sources were used to conduct the vulnerability and risk assessment for improved property, critical and essential facilities, properties of cultural significance, the local economy, the natural environment and social characteristics.

The VA results were generated using the Alachua County GIS Department's geospatial databases for improved property (structures), critical facilities, other essential facilities, and properties of cultural significance.

4.4.1 Building Vulnerability

Building vulnerability was assessed using HAZUS-MH MR3 for hurricane wind and by performing a parcel level analysis for Inland flood and wildfire.

HAZUS-MH Hurricane Wind Analysis

HAZUS-MH was used to determine the amount of damage and loss that could occur in Alachua County using a deterministic scenario to simulate damage and loss for the 1896 Hurricane were it to occur today. HAZUS-MH calculates losses that are due to building and contents damage and monetary losses resulting from loss of function. Losses are not calculated for individual buildings, but instead are based on the performances of entire occupancy classes of buildings (i.e., residential, commercial and other).

Based on the default data included in HAZUS-MH, which uses U.S. Census 2000 tract data and R.S. Means 2006 building valuations, there were an estimated 70,000 buildings with a total dollar exposure of over \$17 billion dollars. The building count and dollar exposure, by occupancy class, are listed in **Table 4.6**.

Occupancy	Building Count	Dollar Exposure	Percent of Total
Residential	67,904	10,971,179,000	61.1%
Commercial	1,612	2,777,482,000	15.5%
Industrial	232	359,408,000	2.0%
Agriculture	48	62,119,000	0.3%
Religion	166	325,626,000	1.8%
Government	135	130,560,000	0.7%
Education	578	3,340,144,000	18.6%
TOTAL	70,675	\$17,966,518,000	100.0%

Source: HAZUS-MH MR3

Deterministic Scenario: 1896 Hurricane

A deterministic scenario was run for the September 29, 1896 Category 3 hurricane that made landfall in Cedar Key, FL with sustained winds of 126.58 miles per hour (mph). It caused death and destruction as it swept through the state in a northeast direction. The storm left few houses standing, caused 1,500 injuries or casualties, and caused approximately \$3.8 million in damages over a century ago.

Vulnerability and damage estimates for current building stock were modeled using parameters for the 1896 Hurricane (i.e., storm track, forward speed, radius to maximum winds, and barometric pressure). The hurricane parameters were derived from ongoing research by the Warning Coordination Meteorologist of the NOAA NWS in Jacksonville, Florida.⁴ Previously, the University of Florida and ACEM jointly conducted a HAZUS-MH analysis using MR2. This PDRP VA reflects an updated analysis using MR3.

Table 4.7 shows the estimated losses using the 1896 storm parameters with 2000 US Census data. The property damage and business interruption losses are estimated at about \$841 million dollars.

Type of Loss	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Others	Total
Property Damage	450,582	120,984	24,573	69,985	666,125
Business Interruption Loss	74,418	53,054	2,107	45,407	174,987
Total	525,001	174,038	26,680	115,392	841,112

It is important to consider that the 1896 Hurricane did not directly hit Alachua County. The eye passed approximately 10 miles to the northwest of the County. According to the 2009 Alachua County LMS, if a category 3 hurricane was to make a direct landfall in the County, wind-related losses are estimated at \$2.98 billion and 2,839 housing units would be uninhabitable.

The HAZUS-MH default building inventory does not include about 1,000 buildings for the University of Florida, which would also be at risk to wind impacts.

⁴ University of Florida and Alachua County Emergency Management *Alachua County, Florida Hurricane Simulation and Damage Assessment*. January 21, 2007.

Table 4.8 summarizes the expected building damage by occupancy if the 1896 Hurricane were to occur today. HAZUS-MH estimated that over 24,000 or 34 percent of the county's buildings would be damaged and 431 buildings would be completely destroyed.

Occupancy Class	Building Count	Minor	%	Moderate	%	Severe	%	Destroyed	%	Total Damaged	Total % Damaged
Residential	67,904	16,205	24	5,662	8	796	1	428	1	23,091	34
Commercial	1,612	305	19	197	12	60	4	2	0	564	35
Industrial	232	41	18	27	12	15	6	1	0	83	36
Agriculture	48	10	22	5	11	3	6	1	1	19	40
Religion	166	33	20	13	8	5	3	0	0	51	31
Government	135	20	15	9	6	3	2	0	0	32	24
Education	578	107	18	50	9	8	1	0	0	165	29
TOTAL	70,675	16,721		5,963		890		431		24,004	34

Source: HAZUS-MH MR3

Table 4.9 shows the expected building damage by building type. There are an estimated 132 masonry buildings and 295 manufactured homes that would be completely destroyed.

Building Type	Minor	%	Moderate	%	Severe	%	Destroyed	%	Total
Concrete	586	18	396	12	123	4	0	0.0	1,105
Masonry	9,599	25	3,459	9	541	1	132	0.3	13,730
Manufactured Housing	892	8	830	8	132	1	295	2.7	2,149
Steel	238	17	174	13	54	4	1	0.1	468
Wood	4,348	27	1,067	7	158	1	47	0.3	5,621
TOTAL	15,663		5,928		1,008		475		23,074

Source: HAZUS-MH MR3

Flood and Wildfire GIS Parcel Analysis

The building VA was conducted using a GIS analysis process in which hazards with a spatial delineation (flood and wildfire) were overlaid with local parcel data to determine the number of parcels with improved values that intersect these hazard zones. Alachua County's 2009 tax assessment data was then used to determine the assessed value of these at-risk properties.

Flood

Year built information was used to determine whether the buildings built on the parcels at-risk to flood are pre-FIRM. The pre-FIRM date was established based on the year that the jurisdiction began participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), as listed in **Table 4.10**.

Jurisdiction	NFIP Entry Date
Alachua	2/21/1994
Archer	6/9/1994
Gainesville	10/1/1971
Hawthorne	Non- participating
High Springs	3/24/1994
LaCrosse	Non-participating
Micanopy	4/27/1994
Newberry	2/3/2000
Waldo	11/4/1988
Unincorporated	11/4/1988

There are a total of 1,000,473 parcels in Alachua County, 78,501 of which have building values associated with them. These are referred to as “improved” parcels. The total dollar value of the 78,501 parcels (counting the building value only) is approximately \$18.5 billion. A 50 percent⁵ increase to account for content value would place the total cost at over \$27 billion.

Table 4.11 provides an overview of the numbers and values of the improved parcels located in identified flood hazard zones for each jurisdiction. Analyses were conducted for the 1 percent annual chance flood (ACF) hazard area (100-year floodplain), 0.2 percent ACF hazard area (500-year floodplain) and the medium and high wildfire potential areas. Impacts identify the worst case scenarios, or the total improved property values in an identified mapped flood hazard area, according to the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). Actual flooding will be dependent on the nature of the event (e.g., flash flooding, inland flooding, stormwater management issues, etc.).

⁵ FEMA. 2008. HAZUS-MH MR3 Hurricane Technical Manual. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Mitigation Division. Washington, D.C.

Table 4.11: Flood Hazard Zone Vulnerability – Unincorporated Alachua County

Hazard Zone	Total Number of Improved Parcels	Parcels with Improved Values At-Risk	Percent At-risk	Total Assessed Building Value of Improved At-Risk Parcels	Parcels with Improved Values At-Risk (Pre-FIRM Only)	Percent At-Risk	Total Assessed Building Value of Improved At-Risk Parcels (Pre-FIRM only)
Unincorporated Alachua County							
1 Percent ACF	35,206	2,444	6.9%	320,765,900	3,152	9%	378,759,600
0.2 Percent ACF		119	0.3%	10,659,500	373	1.1%	29,154,700
Alachua							
1 Percent ACF	3,616	177	4.9%	27,783,600	132	3.7%	18,564,500
0.2 Percent ACF		0	0	0	0	0	0
Archer							
1 Percent ACF	498	5	1.0%	340,900	12	2.4%	574,800
0.2 Percent ACF		0	0.0%	0	0	0	0
Gainesville							
1 Percent ACF	33,294	1,967	5.9%	335,880,100	421	1.3%	73,511,900
0.2 Percent ACF		196	0.6%	33,935,000	47	0.1%	5,773,600
Hawthorne							
1 Percent ACF	669	15	2.2%	1,230,900	Does not participate in the NFIP. No results available.		
0.2 Percent ACF		0	0	0			
High Springs							
1 Percent ACF	2,322	12	0.5%	6,055,300	8	0.3%	742,000
0.2 Percent ACF		5	0.2%	365,600	7	.03%	720,200
LaCrosse							
1 Percent ACF	139	5	3.6%	107,200	Does not participate in the NFIP. No results available.		
0.2 Percent ACF		1	0.7%	106,900			
Micanopy							
1 Percent ACF	335	8	2.4%	993,000	4	1.2%	541,400
0.2 Percent ACF		0	0.0%	0	0	0	0
Newberry							
1 Percent ACF	1,989	0	0	0	1	0.1%	101,400
0.2 Percent ACF		0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 4.11: Flood Hazard Zone Vulnerability – Unincorporated Alachua County							
Hazard Zone	Total Number of Improved Parcels	Parcels with Improved Values At-Risk	Percent At-risk	Total Assessed Building Value of Improved At-Risk Parcels	Parcels with Improved Values At-Risk (Pre-FIRM Only)	Percent At-Risk	Total Assessed Building Value of Improved At-Risk Parcels (Pre-FIRM only)
Waldo							
1 Percent ACF	433	26	6.0%	1,414,900	19	4.4%	807,900
0.2 Percent ACF		0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 4.12 identifies the number of mobile homes in Alachua County by hazard area. There are a total of 5,692 homes according to the Alachua County Property Appraisers data.

Table 4.12: Mobile Homes at Risk to Hazards	
Hazard Zone	Mobile Homes at Risk
1 Percent Annual Chance Flood	835
0.2 Percent Annual Chance Flood	157
Wildfire (High and Medium Potential)	5,657

Figures 4.8 through **4.17** show Inland flood hazard areas for Alachua County and its incorporated jurisdictions.

Figure 4.8: Alachua County Flood Hazard Areas by Municipality

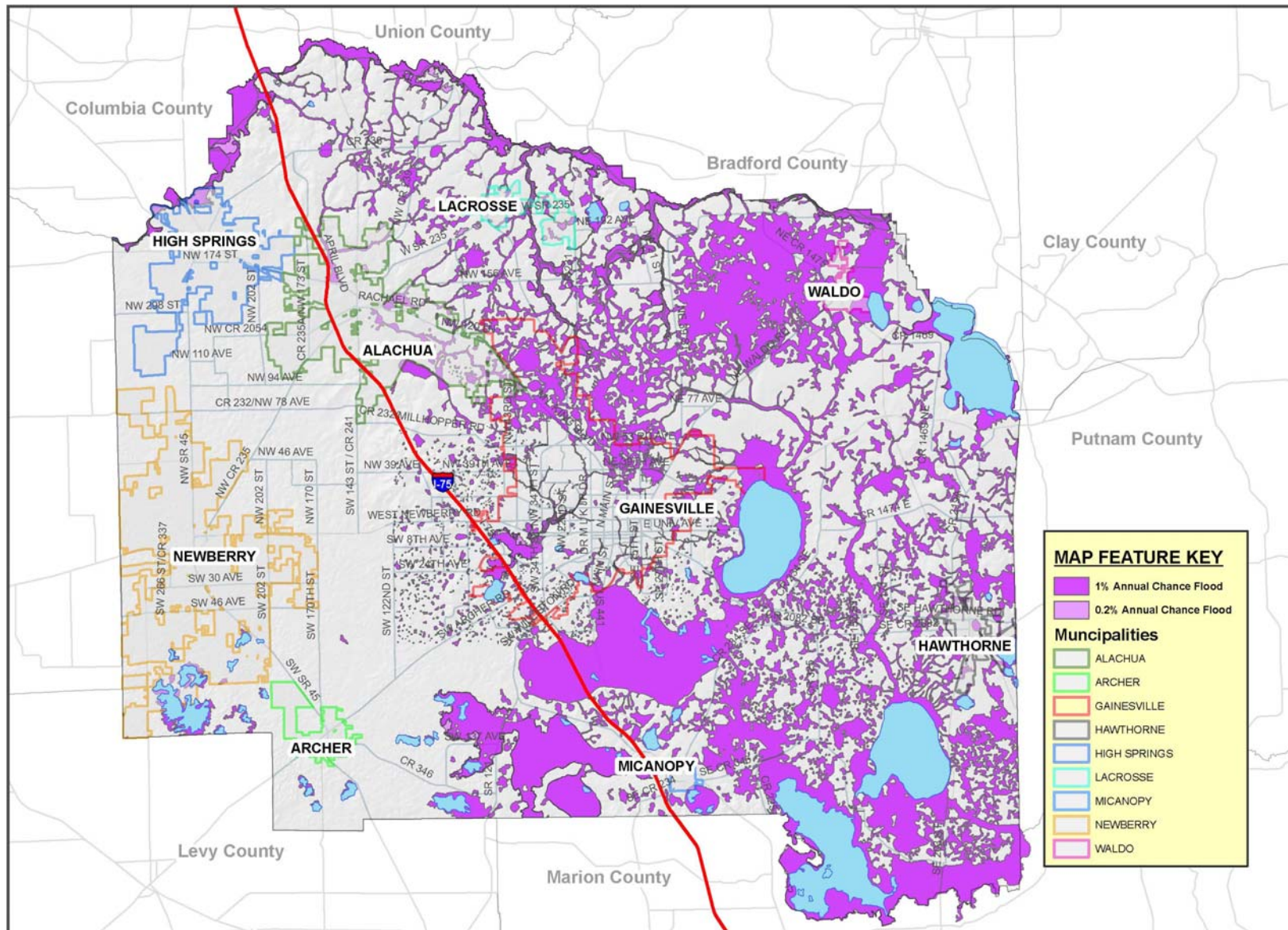


Figure 4.10: Inland Flood Hazard Areas (Archer)

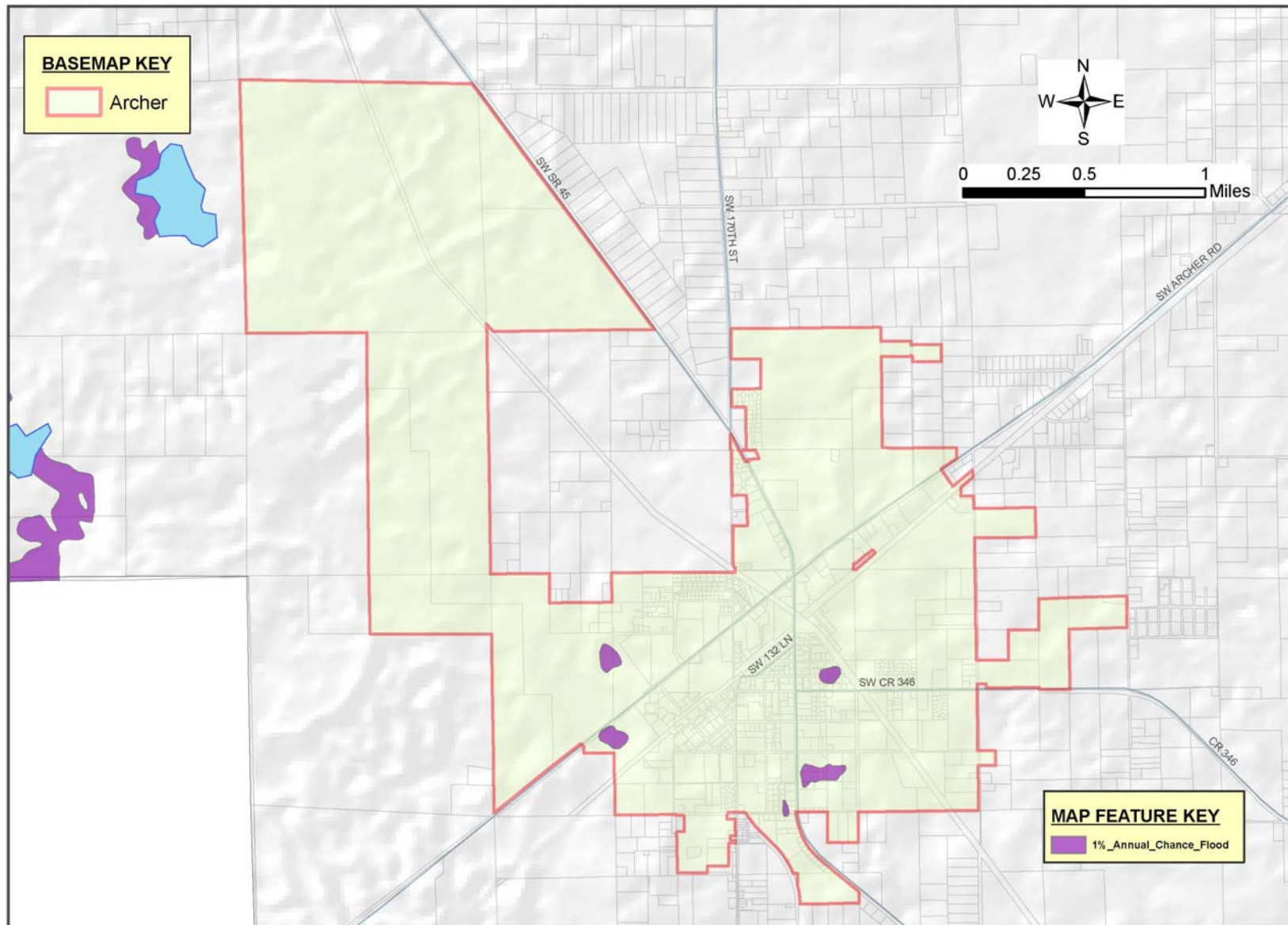


Figure 4.11: Inland Flood Hazard Areas (Gainesville)

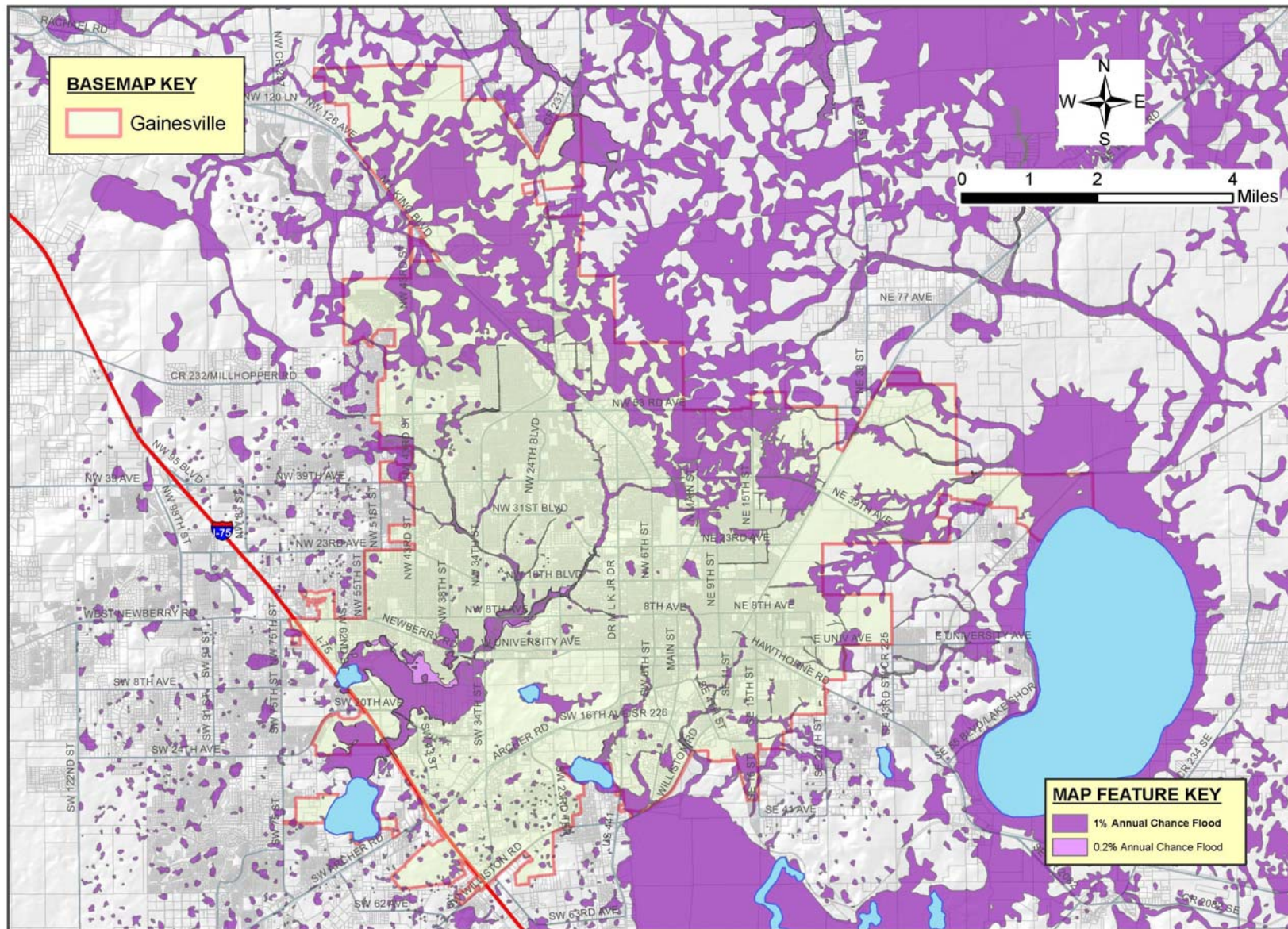


Figure 4.12: Inland Flood Hazard Areas (Hawthorne)

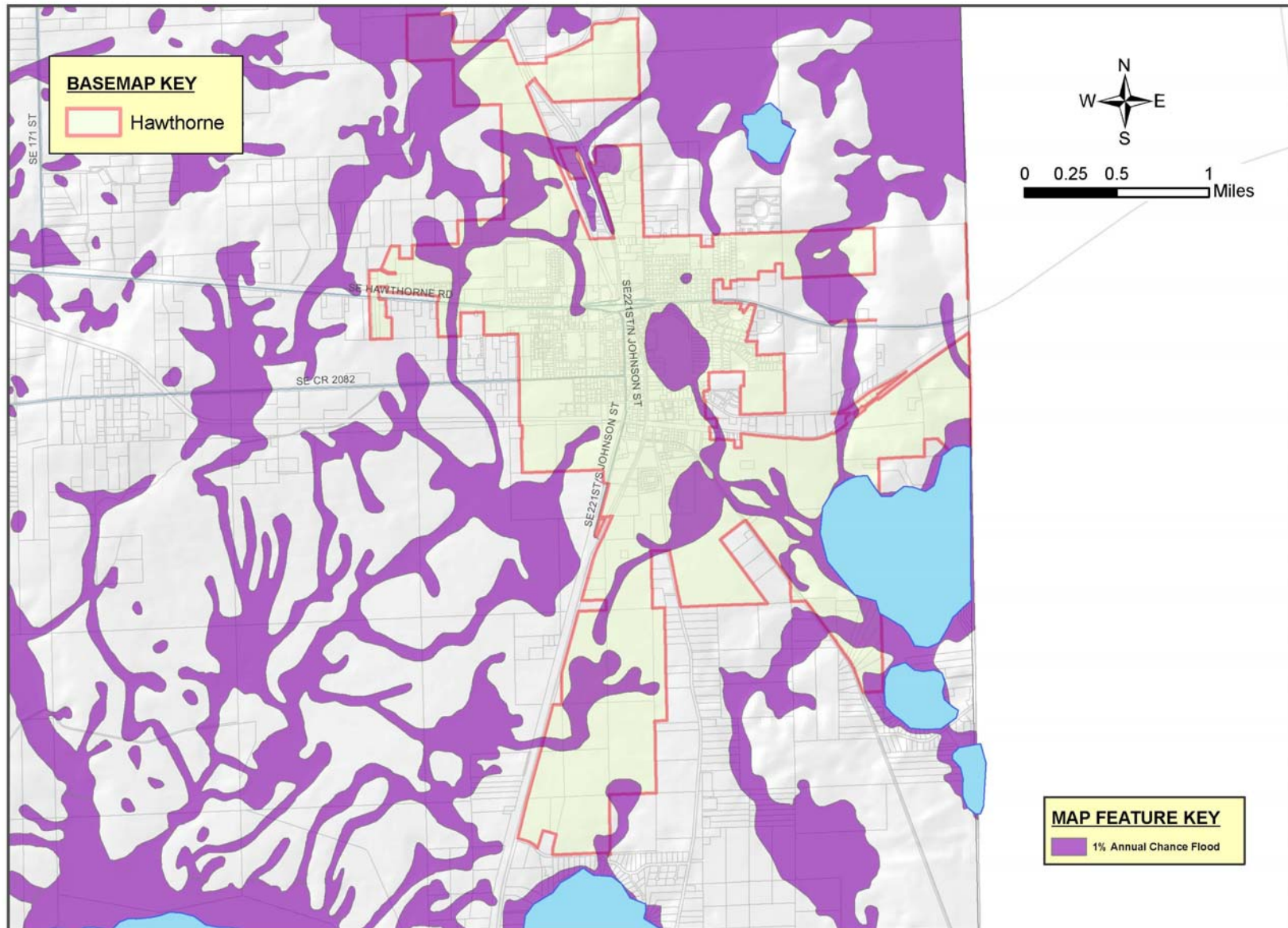


Figure 4.13: Inland Flood Hazard Areas (High Springs)

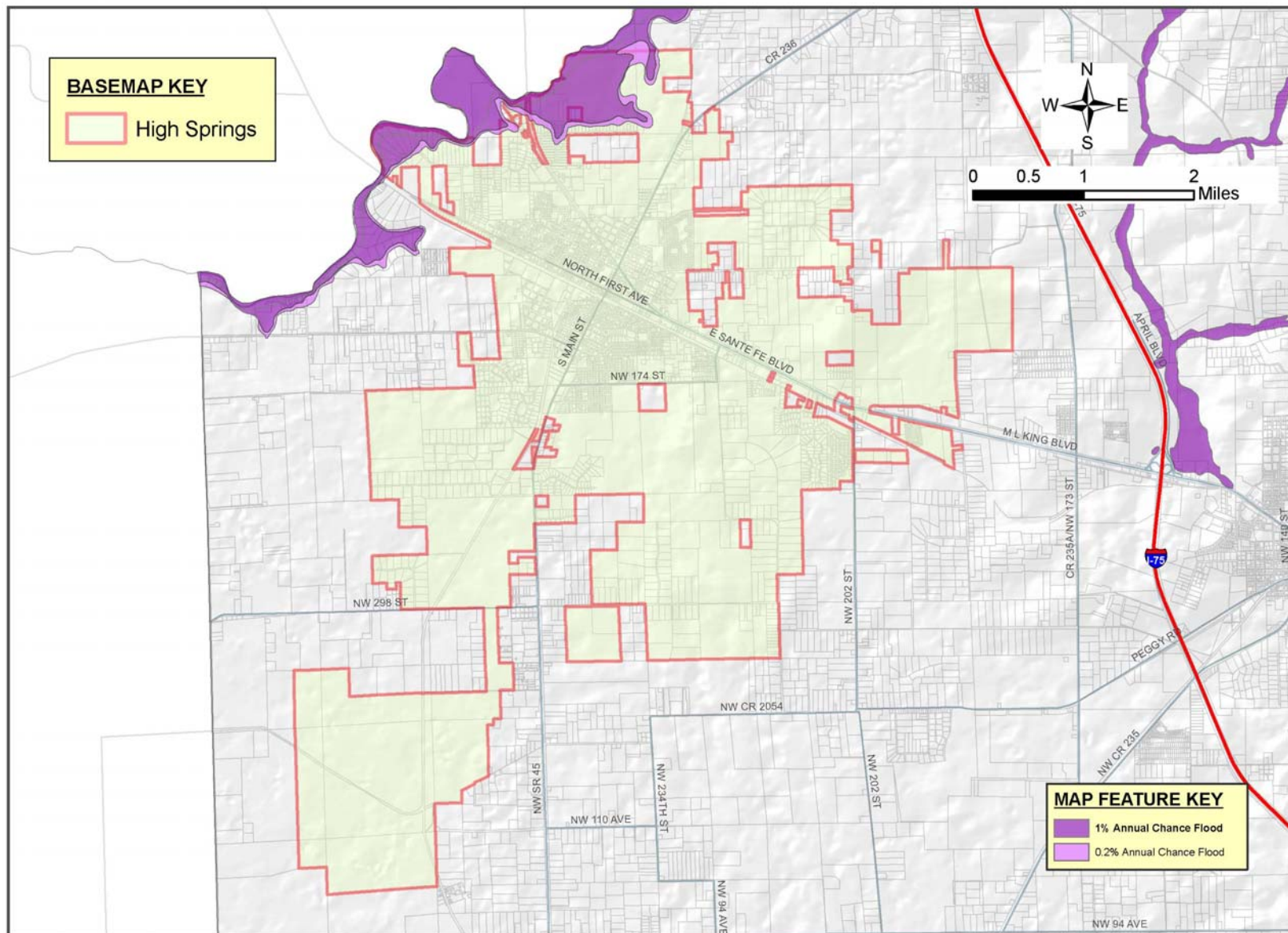


Figure 4.14: Inland Flood Hazard Areas (LaCrosse)

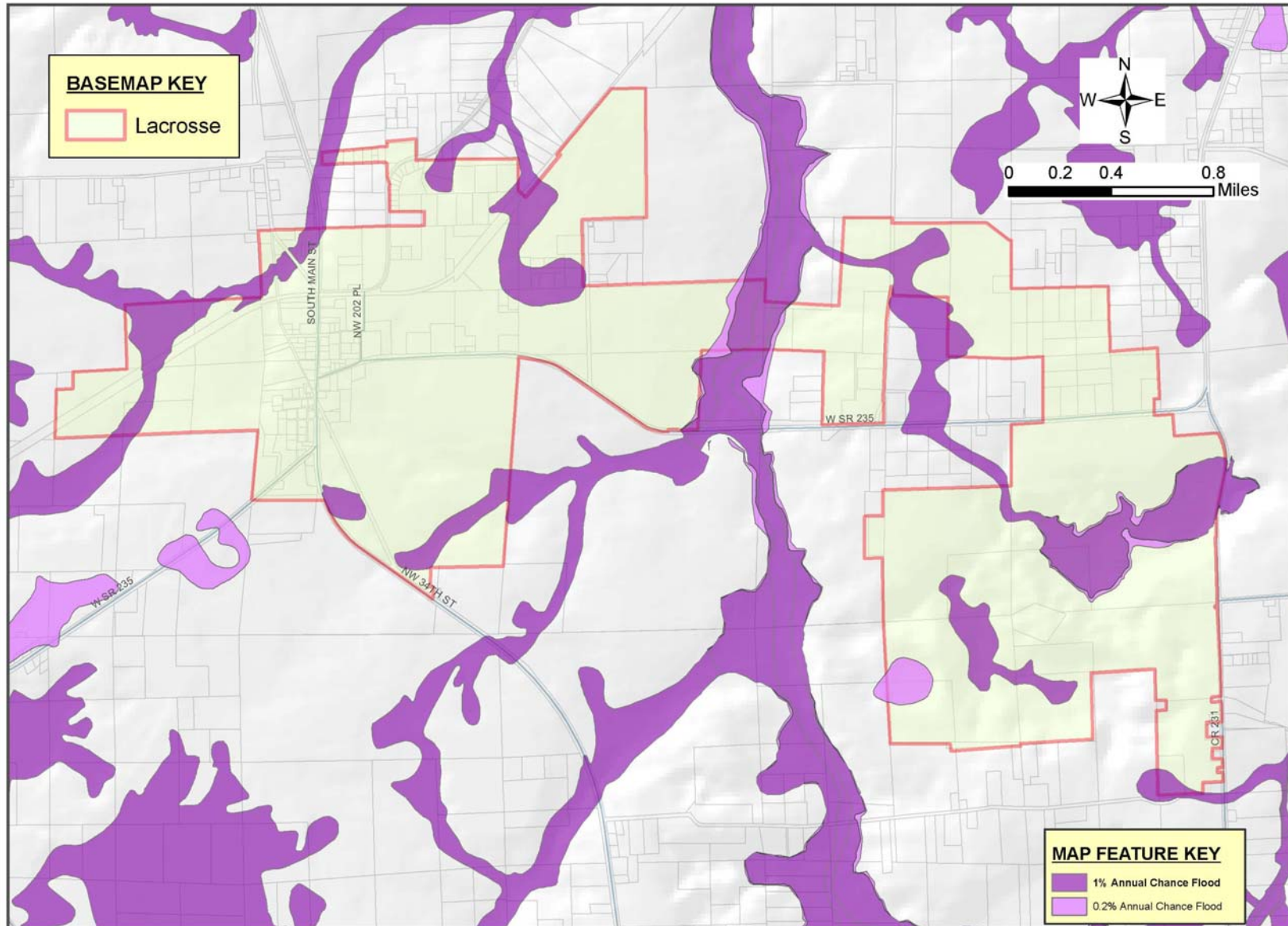


Figure 4.15: Inland Flood Hazard Areas (Micanopy)

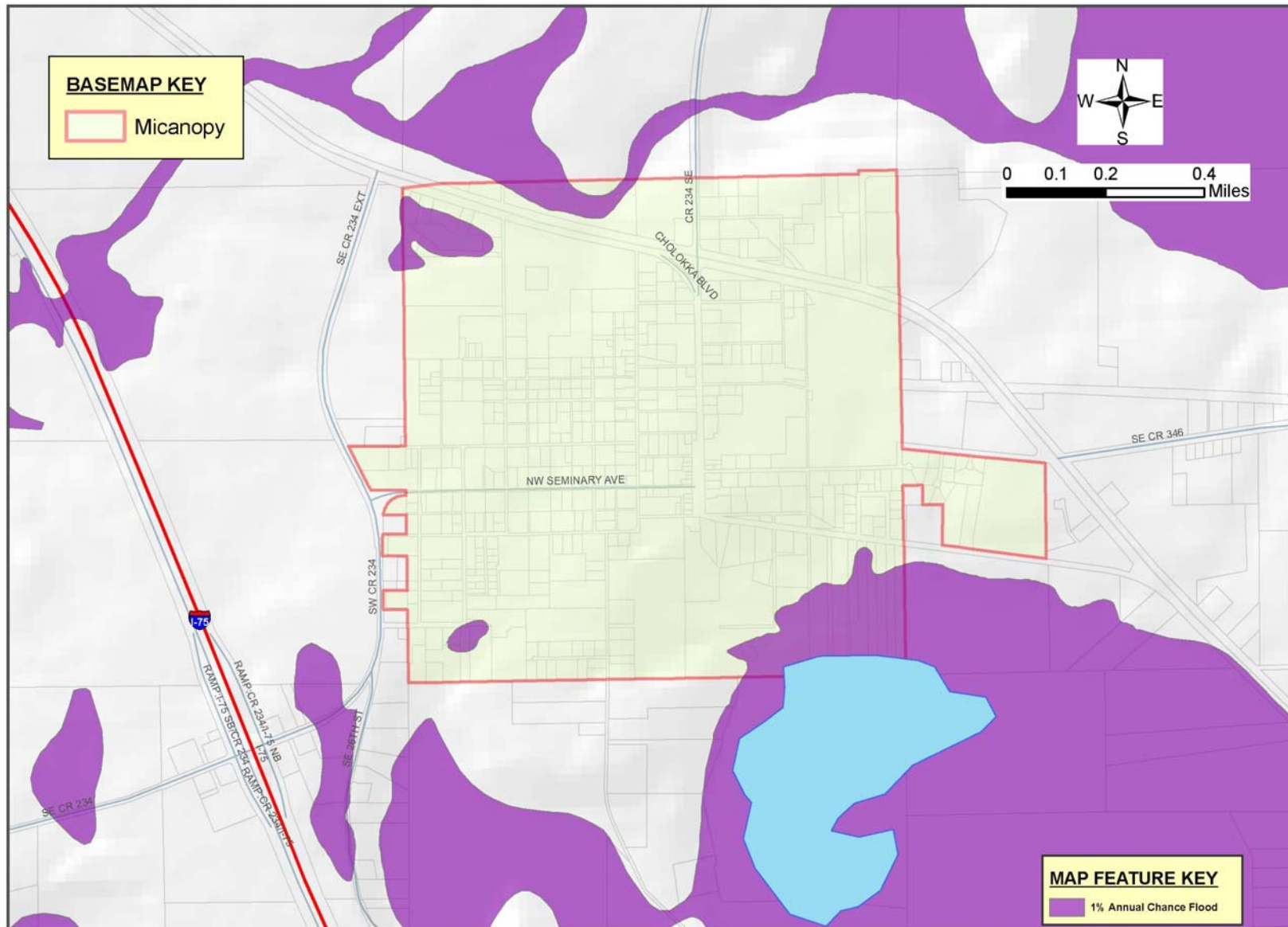


Figure 4.16: Inland Flood Hazard Areas (Newberry)

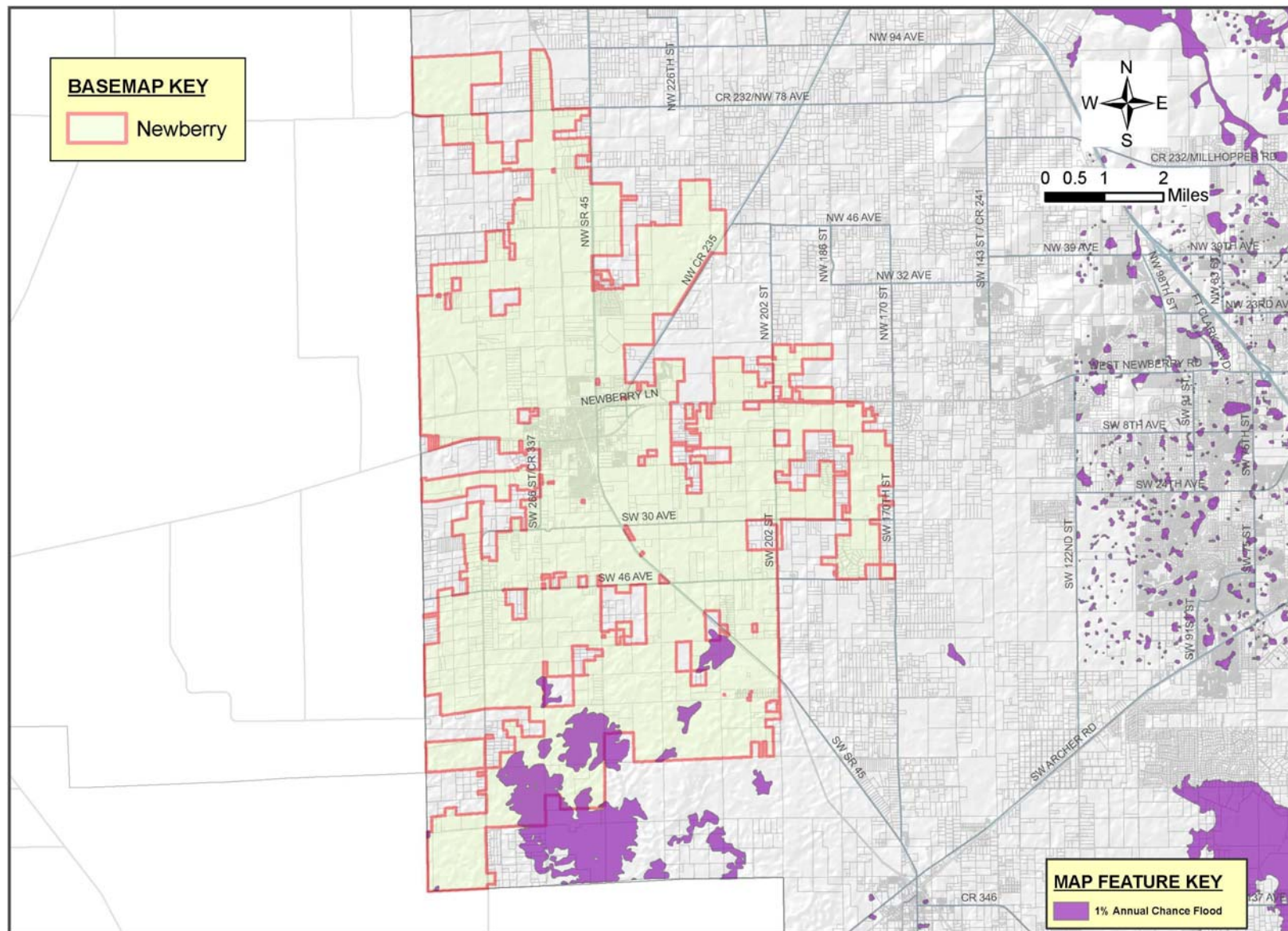
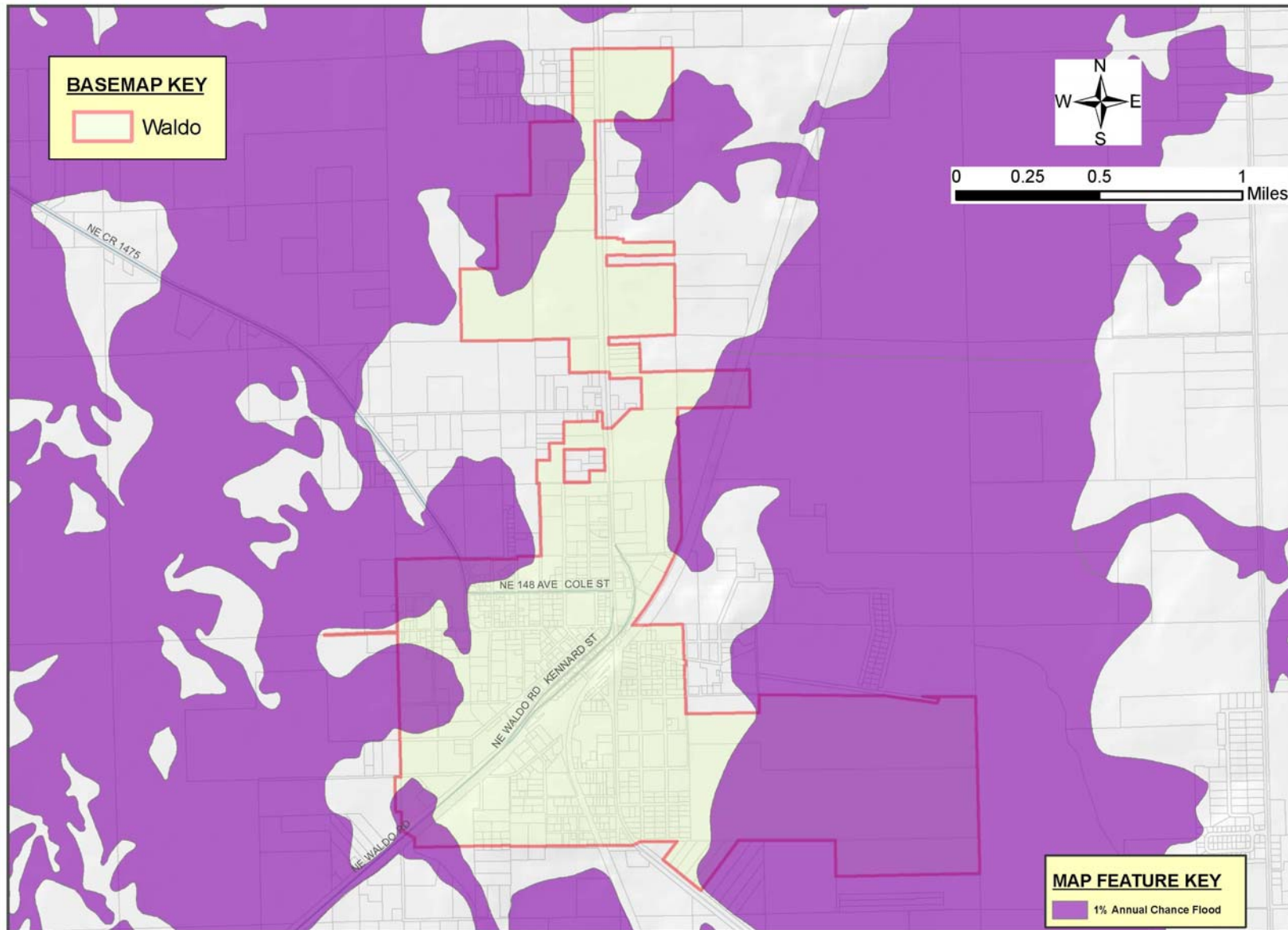


Figure 4.17: Inland Flood Hazard Areas (Waldo)



Wildfire

Two data sets were considered for the wildfire analysis: the Florida Division of Forestry’s Wildland Fire Risk Assessment System (FRAS) and the Florida Division of Emergency Management’s Mapping for Emergency Management, Parallel Hazard Information System (MEMPHIS). FRAS data was not compatible with the current GIS platform used for this analysis, whereas MEMPHIS data was. However it must be noted that with the constantly changing wildland urban interface, results in this analysis are approximations.

The MEMPHIS data was used in the analysis of the wildfire hazard. The MEMPHIS wildfire map uses a risk index of “low,” “medium,” or “high” based on fire-spreading potential during a climatologically “dry” year.⁶

Table 4.13 shows the total number of parcels with improved values that intersect with high and medium fire potential areas, along with the total building values associated with those at-risk parcels. **Figure 4.18** shows potential wildfire hazard areas countywide.

Table 4. 13: Wildfire Hazard Zone Vulnerability – Unincorporated Alachua County				
Hazard Zone	Total Number of Parcels with Improved Values	Total Number of Parcels with Improved Values At-risk	Percent At-risk	Total Assessed Building Value of Improved At-Risk Parcels
Unincorporated Alachua County				
High Wildfire Potential	35,206	11,682	33.0%	1,890,513,100
Medium Wildfire Potential		18,612	52.0%	3,017,482,400
Alachua				
High Wildfire Potential	3,616	1,451	40.0%	330,979,000
Medium Wildfire Potential		1,098	30.0%	244,068,600
Archer				
High Wildfire Potential	498	138	27.0%	11,866,500
Medium Wildfire Potential		110	22.0%	9,940,100
Gainesville				
High Wildfire Potential	33,294	2,340	7.0%	865,827,900

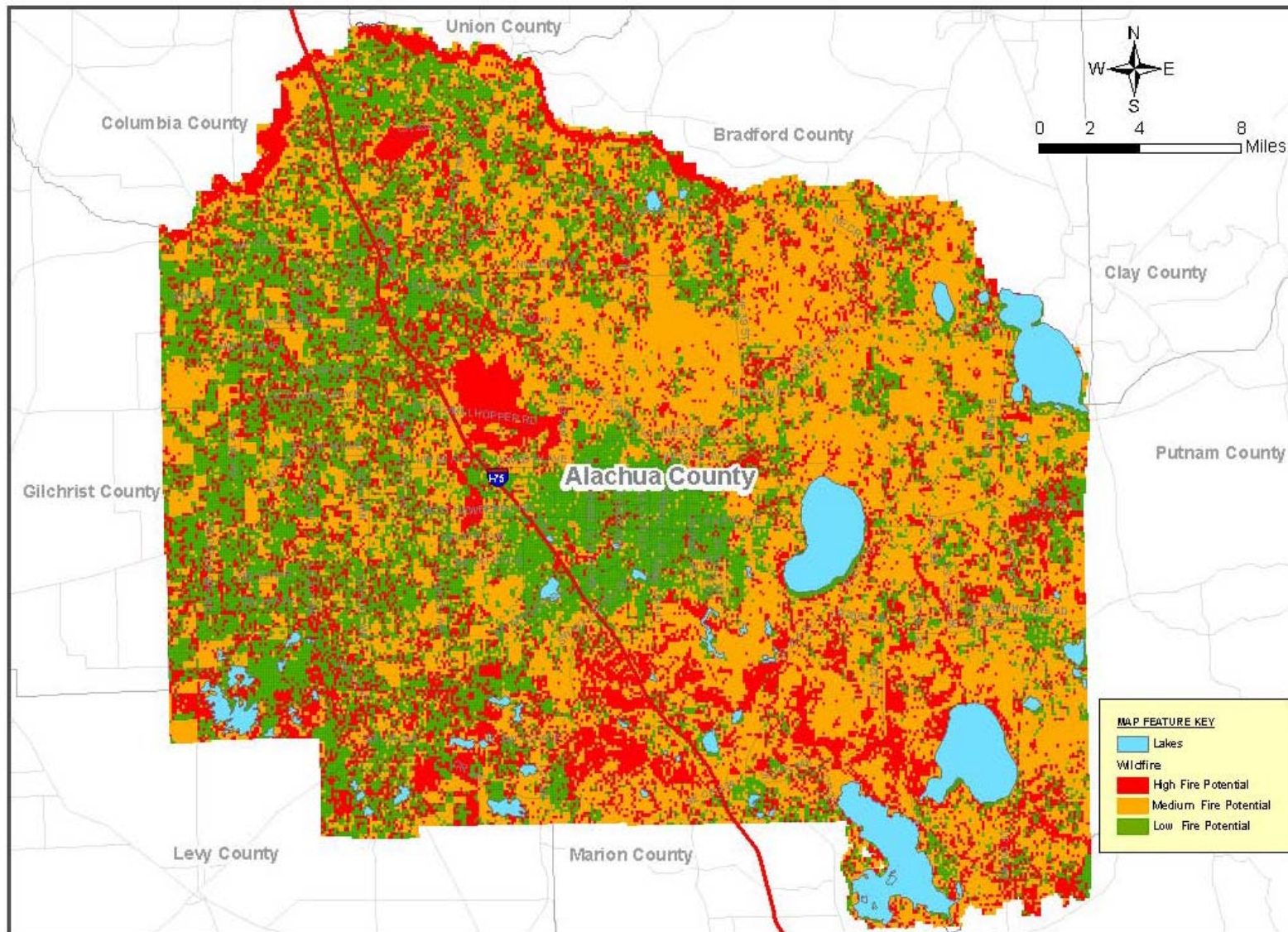
⁶ The MEMPHIS wildfire potential map was created by reclassifying the land cover data sets created for the hydrologic models. These data sets were reclassified to equate the Anderson Level II classification to fuel models used in the National Fire Danger Rating System (Burgan et al, 2000). These fuel models are an indication of the ability of a fire to start and spread in the given terrain type, and are used as the input to the Fire Potential Index as well as fire spreading models. The resulting map was compared with the NFDR Fuel Model Map created by the US Forest Service (USFS). The NFDR Fuel Model Map is used for the next generation fire danger rating system being developed by USFS, and is a nationwide map at a resolution of 1000 meters per grid cell based on data from 1997. The KAC developed map for Florida is at a resolution of 90 meters, and compares well the much more general national map while providing a great deal of additional detail, as well as being more up to date due to land cover changes.

Table 4. 13: Wildfire Hazard Zone Vulnerability – Unincorporated Alachua County

Hazard Zone	Total Number of Parcels with Improved Values	Total Number of Parcels with Improved Values At-risk	Percent At-risk	Total Assessed Building Value of Improved At-Risk Parcels
Medium Wildfire Potential		5,842	17.5%	1,528,304,200
Hawthorne				
High Wildfire Potential	669	59	8.8%	7,195,300
Medium Wildfire Potential		299	44.6%	26,595,500
High Springs				
High Wildfire Potential	2,322	614	26.4%	76,293,400
Medium Wildfire Potential		683	29.4%	83,894,500
LaCrosse				
High Wildfire Potential	139	31	22.3%	3,443,500
Medium Wildfire Potential		72	51.8%	4,670,400
Micanopy				
High Wildfire Potential	335	45	13.5%	3,323,400
Medium Wildfire Potential		164	49.0%	15,053,200
Newberry				
High Wildfire Potential	1,989	609	30.6%	68,285,200
Medium Wildfire Potential		607	30.5%	77,331,600
Waldo				
High Wildfire Potential	433	48	11.0%	4,460,500
Medium Wildfire Potential		98	22.6%	7,852,200
Medium Wildfire Potential		18,612	52.0%	3,017,482,400

Source: GIS Analysis

Figure 4.18: Potential Wildfire Hazard Areas (Countywide)



4.4.2 Economic Vulnerability

The economy plays a significant role in recovery and redevelopment activities, as it provides employment, revenue, and resources after a disaster. These factors contribute to returning the sense of community, stability, and quality of life. According to various sources, including the U.S. Department of Labor and Statistics, 50 to 70 percent of businesses either never reopen or fail after reopening following a major disaster. A substantial amount of these failures are small businesses. Large businesses typically have a wider pool of resources to rely on including preparedness and business continuity plans, and funding. Small businesses are at a disadvantage as they usually do not have disaster recovery plans in place and generally use personal savings to offset their losses. Most losses do not occur during and immediately after the event. Business losses far exceed initial damage to the structure, equipment, and inventory. Impacts include business interruption, lost income to employers and employees, and lost assets in the form of business equity.⁷

As of 2008, the labor force in Alachua County was 131,660; a 5.5 percent increase from 2007. According to the Alachua-Bradford Regional Workforce Board, the Gainesville Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) experienced the largest annual gain and fastest job growth rate of all Florida metropolitan areas from October 2007 to October 2008. This is mostly attributed to the increased number of jobs in the leisure and hospitality and government sectors, followed by gains in trade, transportation, utilities, information, education and health services. Losses were experienced in the construction, financial activities, professional and business services and manufacturing sectors.

Table 4.14 lists the employment by industry in Alachua County.

Industry	Percent of Labor Force
Natural Resources & Mining	0.6%
Construction	4.3%
Manufacturing	3.9%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	15.7%
Information	1.7%
Financial Activities	5.0%
Professional & Business Services	8.4%
Education & Health Services	39.6%
Leisure & Hospitality	11.8%
Other Services	3.1%
Public administration	5.7%
Unclassified	No Data

Source: Enterprise Florida (2008)

⁷ Alesch, Daniel J., James N. Holly, Elliott Mittler, and Robert Nagy. 2001. *Organizations at Risk: What Happens when Small Businesses and Not-for-Profits Encounter Natural Disasters*. First Year Technical Report of the Small Organizations Natural Hazards Project, Center for Organizational Studies, University of Wisconsin. Green Bay. Fairfax, Virginia: Public Entity Risk Institute.

Most of the labor force (over 67 percent) is employed in education, health services, trade, transportation, utilities, leisure and hospitality. Following a major or catastrophic disaster the predominant sectors in Alachua County could be severely impacted as they were in New Orleans following Hurricane Katrina. “While employment losses were widespread across all private industries, the hardest hit supersectors were leisure and hospitality; education and health services; and trade, transportation, and utilities.”⁸

Table 4.15 provides a list of the major employers in the county, sector, and number of employees, as identified by the Alachua County LMS. Each business employs 500 employees or more. The major employers listed below employ 54,319 people, which represents more than 40 percent of the total labor force.

Table 4.15: Major Employers in Alachua County (500 or more employees)		
Employer	Sector	Number of Employees
University of Florida	Education	14,723
Shands Hospital	Healthcare	12,588
Veterans Affairs Medical Center	Healthcare	4,317
Alachua County School Board	Education	4,299
City of Gainesville	Government	2,200
Publix	Grocery	2,056
North Florida Regional Medical Center	Healthcare	1,700
Nationwide Insurance	Insurance	1,300
Alachua County	Government	1,120
Santa Fe College	Education	796
Wal-Mart Distribution Center	Distribution	736
Gator Dining Services	Food Service	625
Dollar General Distribution Center	Distribution	624
Meridian Behavioral	Healthcare	620
Wal-Mart Stores	Retail	504
Tower Hill Insurance	Insurance	500
Regeneration Technologies, Inc.	Orthopedic/Cardio Implants	365
Cox Communications	Communication	350
Hunter Marine Corporation	Sailboats	325
AvMed Health Plan	Health Plans	317
UF Athletic Association	Athletics	300
U.S. Postal Services	Mail Delivery	296

⁸Garber, M. (2006, August 1). Hurricane Katrina's effects on industry employment and wages. *Monthly Labor Review*, Retrieved from <http://www.allbusiness.com/human-resources/4079757-1.html>

Table 4.15: Major Employers in Alachua County (500 or more employees)		
Employer	Sector	Number of Employees
Florida Farm Bureau	Agricultural Association	260
CH2M Hill Southeast, Inc.	Engineering Consulting Firm	254
Performance Food Group Distribution	Food	245
Exactech, Inc. Orthopedic	Implant Devices	235
J.C. Penney Company	Retail Dept. and Discount	230
Medical Manager	Healthcare Management	220
The Gainesville Sun	Publishing	214
Paradigm Properties	Property Management	200
Bear Archery	Manufacturing	187
Campus USA Credit Union	Banking Services	185
BellSouth Telephone	Communication	179
Fla. Dept. of Children & Families	Human Services	172
Sears, Roebuck & Company	Retail Dept. and Discount	172
LifeSouth Community Blood Centers	Healthcare	170
Eclipse Aviation	Aircrafts	160
Info Tech, Inc.	IT/Consulting	160
Clariant LSM	Manufacturing	140
MD Tech Medical	Manufacturing	140
Florida Credit Union	Banking Services	135

Source: Alachua County LMS (2009)

Alachua County does not have as large a tourist population as some of the coastal counties in the State of Florida, but provides many recreational and cultural activities and special events. The County offers recreational opportunities at Bivens Arm Nature Park, Kanapaha Botanical Garden, Morningside Nature Center, Paynes Prarie State Preserve and San Felasco Hammock State Preserve. The County is home to various cultural events and festivals, which include Fanfare & Fireworks, Florida Arts Celebration, Great Gainesville Road Race, Hoggetown Medieval Faire, National Hot Rod Association Gatornationals, Spring Art Festival and The Fifth Avenue Arts Festival. Gatornationals can increase the population for a few days at a time, averaging over 190,000 fans annually at the Gainesville Raceway. And, the University of Florida sponsors events pertaining to sports, graduation, performing arts, museum, conferences, etc.

Alachua County's agriculture and natural resource based economy is described below.⁹ Impacts are reported in 2006 U.S. dollars.

⁹ Clouser, Rodney L. and M. Rahmani. *A Cornerstone of Alachua County's Economy Base: The Economic Impact of Agriculture and Natural Resources*. University of Florida IFAS Extension. Gainesville, FL. September 2008.

The agriculture and natural resource based industry group is a large and diverse part of the Alachua County economy. The total output impacts for agriculture and natural resource industries were estimated at \$592 million. The forestry and related wood and paper products industry was the largest sector, contributing more than \$132 million in total output impacts, and accounts for more than 22 percent of total output impact in the county from agriculture and natural resource industries. The food product manufacturing industry with \$116 million in output impacts registered as the second highest agriculture and natural resource industry in the county. The environmental horticulture industry (nursery and greenhouse, and landscape services), with over \$86 million in output impacts and the fruit and vegetable farming and processing industry with \$80 million output impacts, was another key contributor to the agriculture and natural resource sector. The livestock, dairy farming, and animal products industry registered a total of \$54 million in output impacts in 2006.

This economic activity is generated from less than one percent of the county's population. The industry accounts for at least 55 percent of the land ownership and use (over 340,000 acres) in Alachua County. Property taxes from this land generates between \$1.95 and \$2.3 million in tax revenue each year. Additionally, the land use generates other benefits such as water recharge, wildlife habitat, open space, locally grown food products, and scenic beauty. The agriculture and natural resource sector also generates over six percent of the export value of all Alachua County economic sectors. The implication of this export activity is that Alachua County agriculture and natural resource industries not only serve local markets, but regional and national markets as well. Without the contributions of the agriculture and natural resource sectors in Alachua County, a major hole would need to be filled in the county's economy and land use.

4.4.3 Critical Facilities and Infrastructure Vulnerability

In order to complete the VA for Alachua County's critical facilities, geospatial databases made available through the Alachua County Public Safety Department were used for a GIS-based analysis. These databases included georeferenced point locations for the following critical facilities: fire departments, health care facilities, schools, police stations, airport and port; and the following infrastructure: roads, bridges, railway and culvert crossings.

To determine the vulnerability of critical facilities and infrastructure to hazards, an overlay analysis was conducted using a GIS. Flood and wildfire spatially-delineated hazard zones were overlaid with critical public infrastructure and facilities and with roads and bridges. **Table 4.16** provides a list of the critical facilities and infrastructure that are located in identified hazard zones. Facilities that are also used as shelters include whether they are host shelters, special needs shelters or for the general population. It is important to note that the wildfire risk areas are constantly changing. This preliminary mapping analysis should be verified with a site analysis.

Table 4.16: Critical Facilities Located in Known Hazard Zones

Facility	Hazard Zones			
	1% ACF	0.2% ACF	Wildfire (High)	Wildfire (Moderate)
Fire Departments				
Alachua County Department of Public Safety (DPS)/Station 17				
Alachua County DPS/Station 16				X
Alachua County FR /Station 20			X	
Gainesville FD/Rescue 2				
Alachua County FR/Station 23				
Alachua County FR/Station 32				
Alachua County FR/Station 24			X	
Alachua County FR/Station 25				
Alachua County FR/Station 15				
Cross Creek FR/Station 31				X
Alachua County FR/Rescue 8				
LaCrosse FR/Station 22				X
Alachua County FR/Station 21				
Micanopy FR/Station 26				X
Windsor FR/Station 30				X
Alachua County FR/Station 19		X		X
Alachua County FR/Station 12				X
Alachua County FR/Rescue 9				

Table 4.16: Critical Facilities Located in Known Hazard Zones

Facility	Hazard Zones			
	1% ACF	0.2% ACF	Wildfire (High)	Wildfire (Moderate)
High Springs FR/Station 29				X
Island Grove FR/Sub. Station 31			X	
Newberry FR/Station 28				
Alachua County FR/Rescue 10				
Alachua County FR/Station 27			X	
Alachua County FD/Rescue 3				
Health Care Facilities				
Shands at University of Florida				
North Florida Regional Medical Center				
Malcom Randall VA Medical Center				
Schools				
University Of Florida Agricultural Exper				X
University Of Florida Beef Research Unit				X
University Of Florida Agricultural Exper				X
North Florida Juvenile Detention Center		X		
Traffic Safety Center		X		X
University Of Florida Experimental Farm				X
Creekside Christian School				
Santa Fe College				
North Florida Evaluation And Treatment C				
Millhopper Montessori School				
Saint Michaels Episcopal School				
Monarch Center For Exceptional Students				
First United Methodist Preschool				
Westwood Hills Christian Academy				
Dayspring Waldorf School				
Bell Nursery School				X
Saint Patricks School				
Brentwood School				
First Presbyterian Preschool				X
Agribusiness And Adult Education Center				
Kirby-Smith School				

Table 4.16: Critical Facilities Located in Known Hazard Zones

Facility	Hazard Zones			
	1% ACF	0.2% ACF	Wildfire (High)	Wildfire (Moderate)
Nancy Jane Academy				
University Of Florida				
Gainesville Country Day School				
Heritage Christian School	X			
Flowers Montessori School	X		X	
Wee Folks School-Tanner Academy			X	
Kimball Wiles Elementary School				X
High Springs Elementary And Middle School				X
Santa Fe High School			X	
Mebane Middle School			X	
Waldo Community School				
Alachua Elementary School				
Talbot Elementary School				
Foster Elementary School				
Rawlings Elementary School				
Glen Springs Elementary School				
Ft Clarke Middle School				
Gainesville High School				
Metcalfe Elementary School				
Bishop Middle School				
Sydney Lanier Center				
Westwood Middle School				
Littlewood Elementary School				
Duval Elementary School				
A. Quinn Jones Center				X
Finley Elementary School				
Terwilliger Elementary School				
Buchholz High School				
Newberry Elementary School				
Lake Forest Elementary School				X
Williams Elementary School				

Table 4.16: Critical Facilities Located in Known Hazard Zones

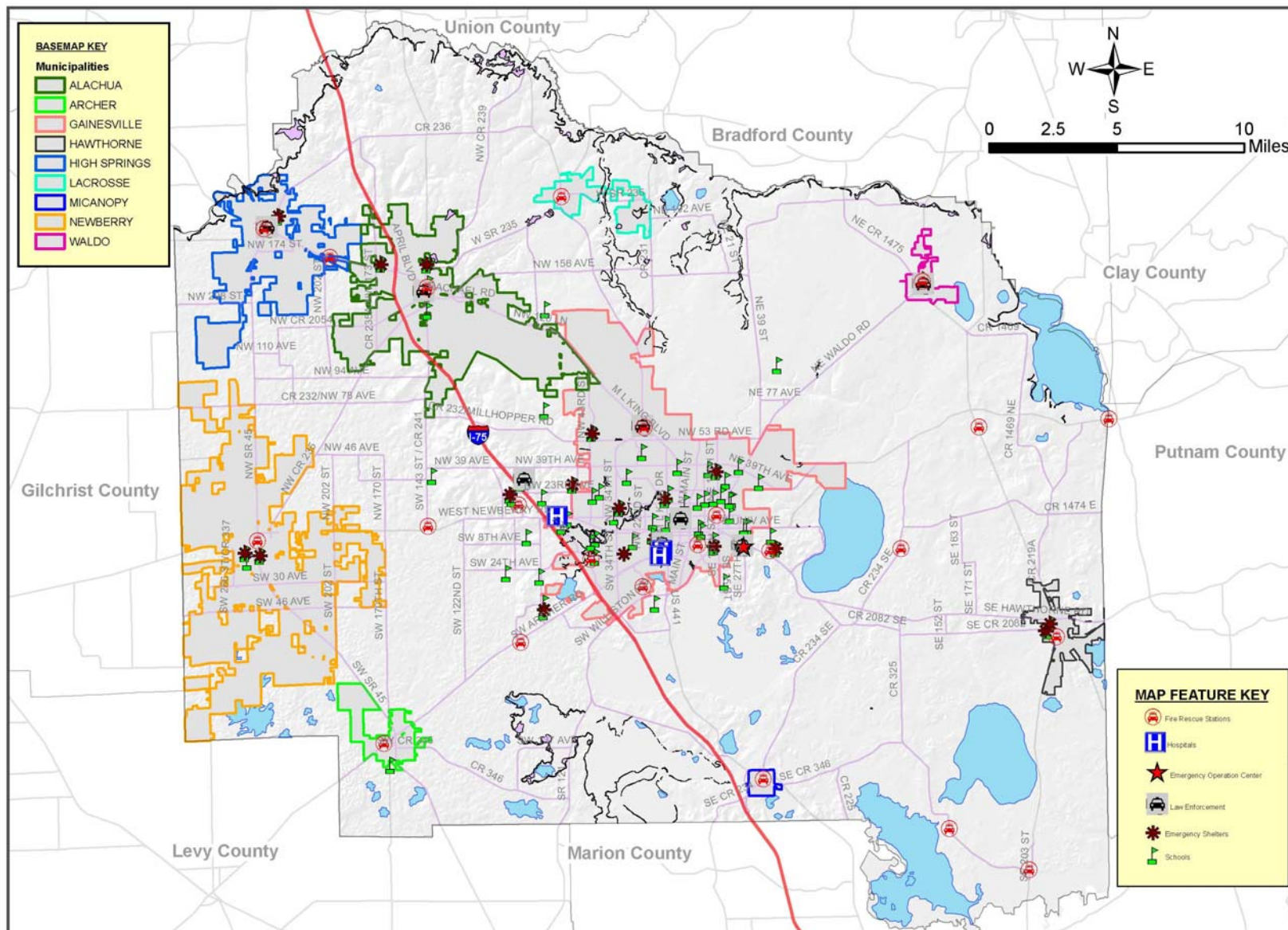
Facility	Hazard Zones			
	1% ACF	0.2% ACF	Wildfire (High)	Wildfire (Moderate)
Lincoln Middle School				X
Eastside High School				X
Newberry High School				
Prairie View Facility				X
Wiles Elementary School				
Idylwild Elementary School				
Shell Elementary School			X	
Hawthorne Jr/Sr High School				
Archer Community School				
Chiles Elementary School		X		
Kanapaha Middle School		X		
Irby Elementary School				
Norton Elementary School				X
Loften High School				
Oak View Middle School				X
Hidden Oak Elementary School				
Police Stations				
Santa Fe College Police Department			X	
Alachua Police Department			X	
Gainesville Police Department				
Waldo Police Department				
High Springs Police Department				
Alachua County Sheriff's Office				
Florida Highway Patrol		X		X
UF- Police Department				
Emergency Operations Center/Shelters				
Alachua County Emergency Operations Center				
Buchholz High-Bldg 5/gym-Host				
Buchholz High-Bldg 8/Special Needs				
Eastside High-Bldg 7/gym-Host				X
Fort Clarke Middle-Bldg 2/gym-Host				

Table 4.16: Critical Facilities Located in Known Hazard Zones				
Facility	Hazard Zones			
	1% ACF	0.2% ACF	Wildfire (High)	Wildfire (Moderate)
Gainesville High-Bldg 15/gym-Host				
Hawthorne High-Bldg 2/gym-Host				
High Springs Community-Bldg 5/General Population				
High Springs Community-Bldg 10/gym-Host				
Kanapaha Middle-Bldg 3/General Population				
Kanapaha Middle-Bldg 4/General Population				
Kanapaha Middle-Bldg 5/gym-Host				
Lincoln Middle-Bldg 1/gym-Host				X
Newberry High-Bldg 2/gym-Host				
Oakview Middle-Bldg 3/General Population				X
Oakview Middle-Bldg 4/General Population				X
Santa Fe High-Bldg 12/gym-Host			X	
Shell Elementary-Bldg 2/General Population			X	
Talbot Elementary-Bldg 3/General Population				
University of Florida-Gen Population				
University of Florida SW Rec Center-Gen Population			X	
Westwood Middle-Bldg 16/gym-Host				
Westwood Middle-Bldg 18/Special Needs				
Eastside High-Bldg 15/Special Needs				X
Rawlings Elementary-Bldg. 4				
Mebane Middle-Bldg 7/gym-Host			X	
Oak View Middle-Bldg 5/gym-Host				X

Source: GIS Analysis

Figure 4.19 shows a map of the critical facilities.

Figure 4.19: Critical Facilities Point Locations



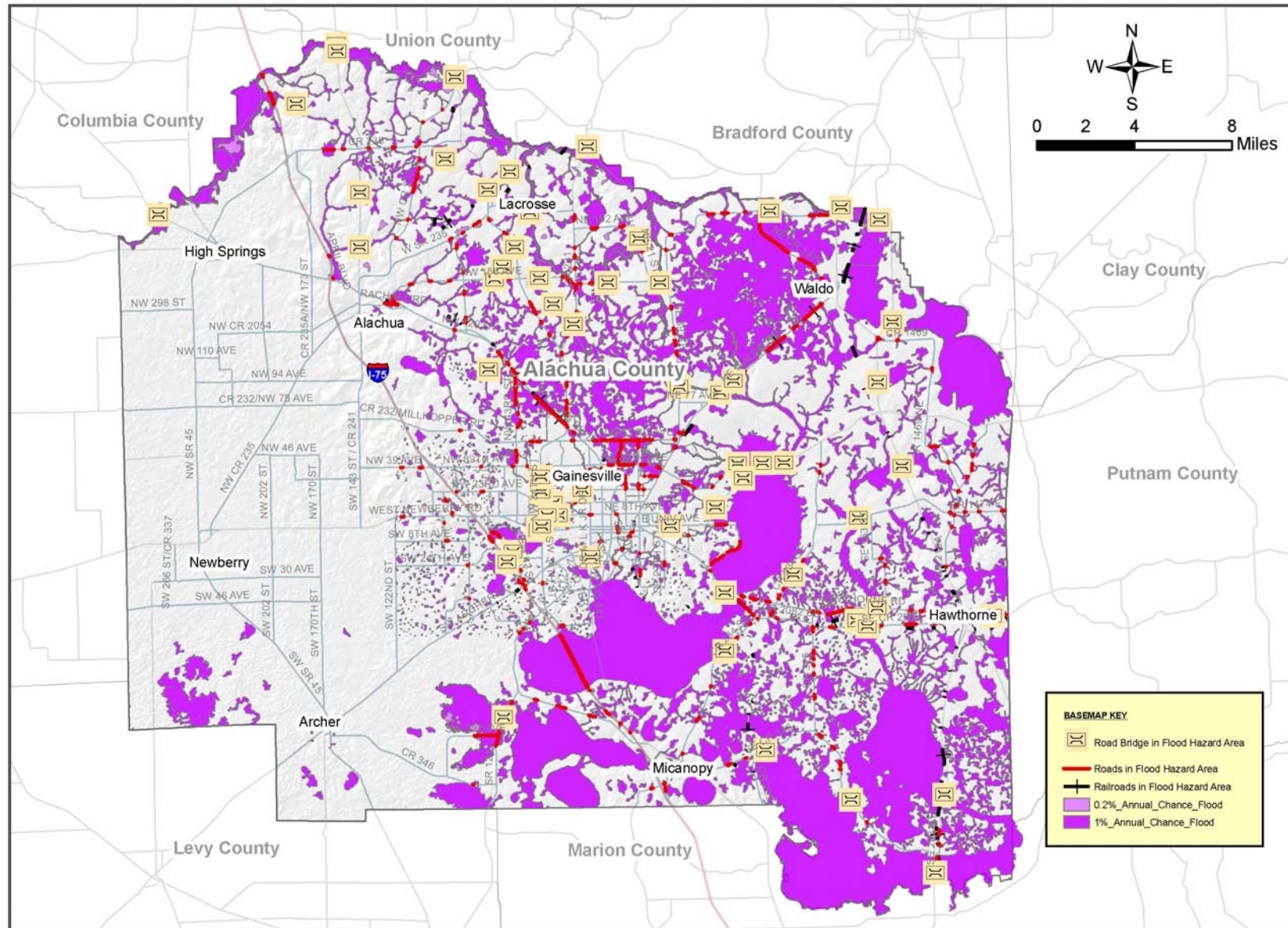
There are transportation routes in Alachua County that are susceptible to flooding.

Table 4.17 identifies the total miles of transportation infrastructure in flood and wildfire zones.

Table 4.17: Length of Infrastructure Elements in Flood Hazard Areas					
Infrastructure Element	Hazard Zones				
	TOTAL MILES	1% ACF	0.2% ACF	Wildfire (High)	Wildfire (Moderate)
Category					
Roads	674	57	2.5	133	219
Railroads	203	21	0.4	41	69
Bridges	2.3	0.8	0	0.6	0.7

Figure 4.20 shows a map of infrastructure in flood zones, which could likely be impassable or washed out during a severe or catastrophic flooding event.

Figure 4.20: Infrastructure in Flood Zones



4.4.4 Historic Properties Vulnerability

Historic properties are vulnerable to wind, flood and wildfire hazards, and are much more complex to repair or reconstruct than other building stock. Any of these historic structures could be vulnerable to damage from hurricane or tornadic winds. An analysis of historic property exposure to wildfire was considered, but due to the changing wildfire hazard boundaries, it is necessary to perform site or district level analyses to accurately determine the risk to individual properties.

This subsection will focus on an analysis of historic properties that intersect with known 100-year floodplain and the 500-year floodplain risk areas and will seek to provide a baseline understanding of the level of vulnerability associated with properties of cultural significance in Alachua County.

Historic properties are defined as any historic district, site, building, structure or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) maintained by the Secretary of the Interior or any such property recognized by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) as being historically significant. Historic property may also include artifacts, records and remains that are related to and located within such properties. For the purposes of this study, historic properties will consist of structures and archaeological sites that are recognized on the NRHP or SHPO lists.

There is a high level of community value placed on historic properties and cultural resources in Florida, at the state, regional and local levels. This extends to historical, archaeological, museum and folk culture resources and religious buildings. The state's Bureau of Historic Preservation, for example, invests in and provides architectural preservation, compliance review, survey and registration, master site file, Florida Folklife Program and grant services. There is a widespread belief that Florida's many cultural resources, including those in Alachua County, contribute significantly to the state's character and economic base and reflect each community's distinct heritage.

According to the data provided by the SHPO in August 2009, there are 50 NHRP structures, 4,177 SHPO structures and 837 SHPO archaeological sites in Alachua County. There are 10 historic districts listed on the NRHP: Northeast Gainesville Residential District, Southeast Gainesville Residential District, Micanopy Historic District, Newberry Historic District, University of Florida Campus Historic District, Pleasant Street Historic District, Melrose Historic District, High Springs Historic District, Waldo Historic District and the City of Alachua Downtown Historic District.

Table 4.18 defines the exposure of NRHP and SHPO historic structures to flood hazard areas by determining whether the point location available for the building intersects with the 1 percent ACF hazard area (100-year floodplain) or 0.2 percent ACF hazard area (500-year floodplain).

Figure 21 shows the locations of the four NRHP and 75 SHPO structures that are in the flood hazard areas. **Figure 22** shows the locations of the 186 SHPO archaeological sites that are located in the flood hazard areas.

Table 4.18: Historic Structures Exposure to Flood Hazards (Countywide)		
Site Name	Hazard Zones	
	1% ACF	0.2% ACF
NRHP Structures		
Rochelle School	X	
Kanapaha	X	
Northeast Gainesville Residential District	X	
City of Alachua Downtown Historic District	X	
SHPO Structures		
Matheson House	X	
Kanapaha (Haile Plantation)	X	
Jackson House	X	
421 NE Boulevard	X	
515 NE Boulevard	X	
525 NE Boulevard	X	
634 NE Boulevard	X	
708 NE Boulevard	X	
714 NE Boulevard	X	
720 NE Boulevard	X	
800 NE Boulevard	X	
824 NE Boulevard	X	
532-534 NE 4th Ave	X	
543 NE 6th Ave	X	
550 NE 6th Ave	X	
224 NE 10th Ave	X	
620 NE Blvd	X	
917-919 SW 5th Ave	X	
924 SW 5th Ave	X	
521 E University Ave	X	
American Legion	X	
318 NW 24th St	X	
324 NW 24th St	X	
531 SE 2nd Place	X	
532 SE 2nd Place	X	
1206 SE 3rd Ave	X	
1020 SE 7th Ave	X	
Service Center/Recreation Center	X	
Willetts House	X	
Dunagan Mill Site	X	

Table 4.18: Historic Structures Exposure to Flood Hazards (Countywide)

Site Name	Hazard Zones	
	1% ACF	0.2% ACF
Bevis-McElroy House	X	
4011 NW 26th St	X	
Mitchell House	X	
Desha-Smith House	X	
5327 SW 13th St	X	
5327 SW 13th St #C	X	
2801 SE 24th Pl	X	
4221 SW 44th St	X	
4526 SW 45th St	X	
House #1 on SW 49th St	X	
5909 SW 49th St	X	
House On SW 157th Ave	X	
Magnesia Springs Pump House	X	
Magnesia Springs Cafe House	X	
Magnesia Springs Bath House	X	
5915 US 441	X	
Lake House #3	X	
Lake House #4	X	
165 CR 1474	X	
3401 CR 219a	X	
3317 CR 219a	X	
15304 US 301	X	
11720 NE 7th Ave	X	
117 CR 329b	X	
105 CR 329b	X	
13917 SR 121	X	
8551 SW 157th Ave		X
24006 CR 239	X	
House on Nw 290th Ave	X	
House on Us 27		X
House #1 NW 282nd Dr	X	
House #2 NW 282nd Dr	X	
12707 CR 231	X	
14510 CR 225	X	
North Florida Antique Engine Assn	X	
16701 CR 1475	X	

Table 4.18: Historic Structures Exposure to Flood Hazards (Countywide)		
Site Name	Hazard Zones	
	1% ACF	0.2% ACF
16500 CR 1475	X	
Martins Island Cottage	X	
Evans House	X	
15031 SE 189th Pl	X	
14905 SE 189th Pl	X	
Oakmont Historic Structure	X	
1014 SE 7th Avenue	X	
616 SE 10th Terrace	X	
615 SE 10th Terrace	X	

Source: GIS Analysis

Figure 4.21: Historic Structures Exposed to Flood Hazards (1% and 0.2% ACF) Countywide

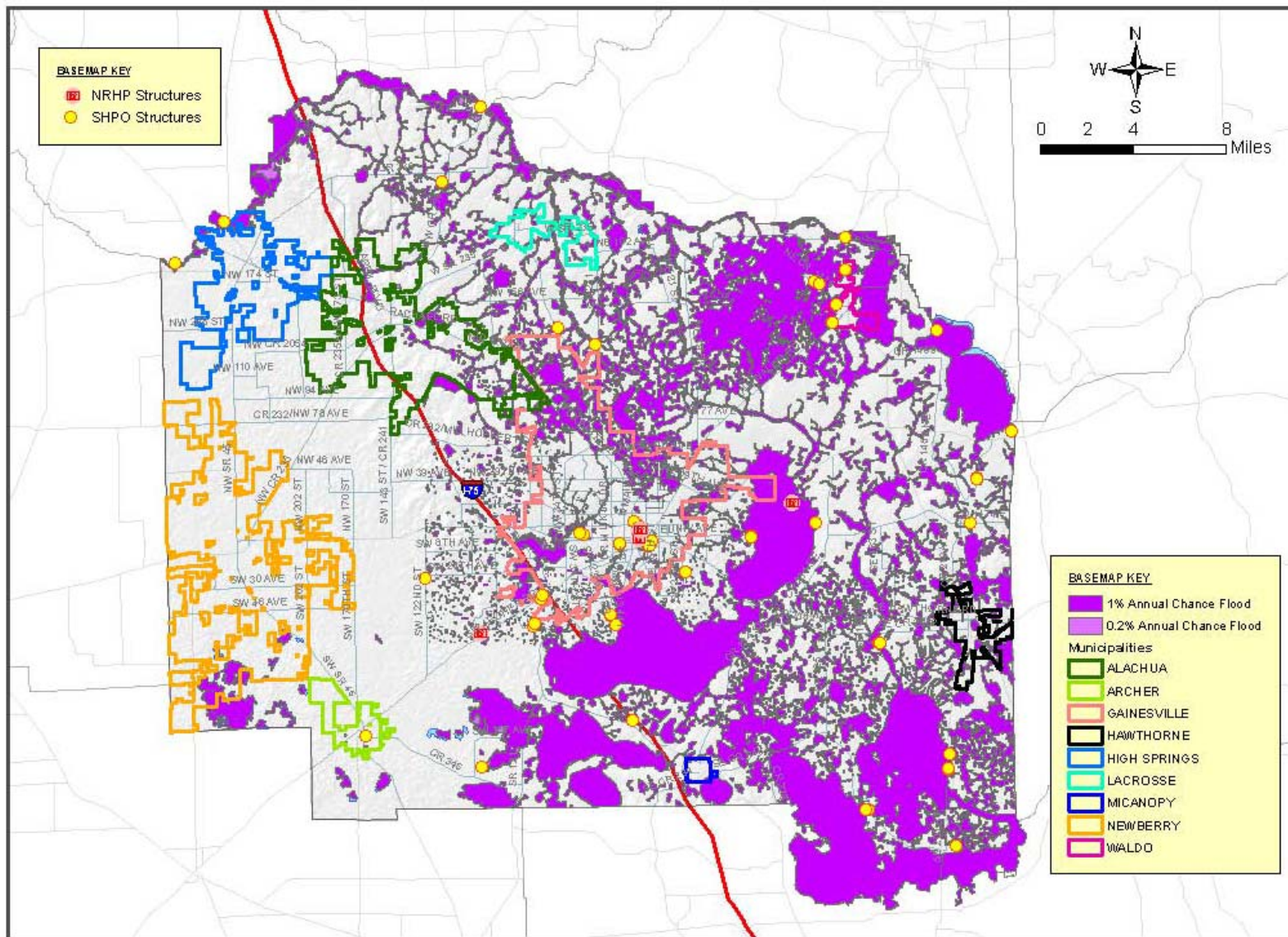
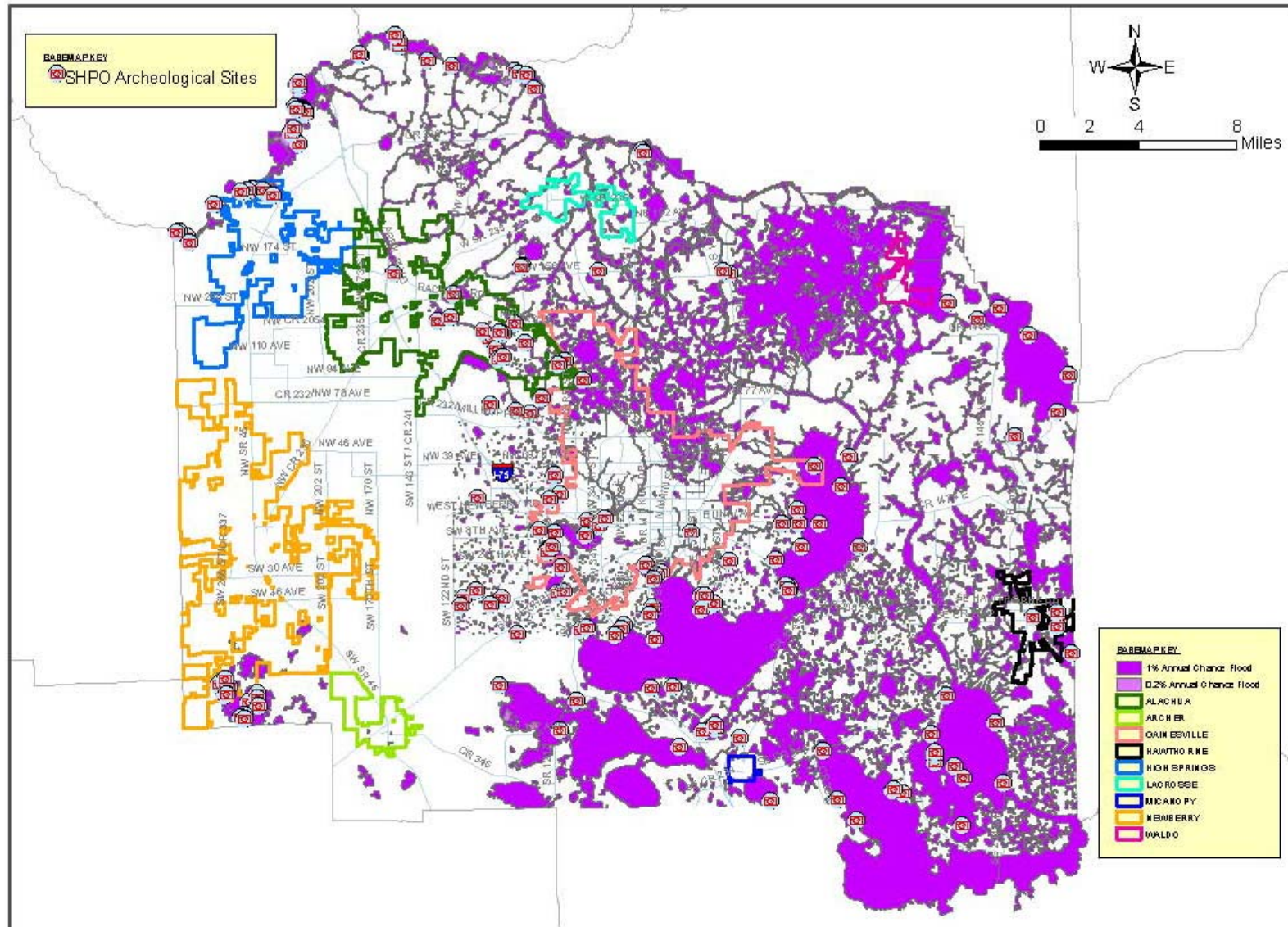


Figure 4.22: Historic Archaeological Sites Exposed to Flood Hazards (1% and 0.2% ACF) Countywide



4.4.5 Environmentally Sensitive Areas Vulnerability

Disasters not only affect buildings and infrastructure, but also impact the natural environment. Floods can exacerbate erosion of rivers, and can also cause secondary hazards such as pollution infiltration of water bodies and other sensitive environmental areas. Flooding can transport debris, sewage, chemicals and animal carcasses into these areas. Additionally, extensive development related fragmentation of natural environments has decreased ecosystem resiliency, as storm impacts can have greater, more expensive and long-lasting impacts on natural resources.¹⁰

Alachua County has a widespread network of waterways, wetlands and unique natural features. There are several wetland areas, which are environmentally sensitive, primarily in the low land areas near the lakes and rivers. These areas accommodate a variety of residential, commercial, industrial and recreational uses. Protection of these unique natural features is important for maintaining the vitality and unique character of the county, and to simultaneously reduce potential damage from natural hazards such as flooding.

Incorporating disaster resilient and sustainable development practices that include environmental amenities, saves money and lives and enhances the quality of life in the community.¹¹ Wetlands and riparian areas assist with the absorption of floodwater and prevent erosion. Open space, greenways and parks provide habitat for wildlife, protect streams from pollutants, help maintain water temperatures and protect high risk areas from development. Trees can also reduce the costs of stormwater management, as tree canopy reduces stormwater.

Lower lying areas could be flooded during a disaster, serving as pooling areas for hazardous debris which could impact the underground streams. Waterways and wetlands are depicted in **Figure 4.23**. Sink to stream areas are illustrated in **Figure 4.24** along with the flood hazard areas.

¹⁰ H. John Heinz III Center for Science, Economics and the Environment, 2000. The Hidden Costs of Coastal Hazards. Island Press. Washington, D.C.

¹¹ Natural Hazards Center, 2005. Holistic Disaster Recovery: Ideas for Building Local Sustainability After a Natural Disaster (482 UCB). University of Colorado. Boulder Colorado.

Figure 4.23: Alachua County Wetlands

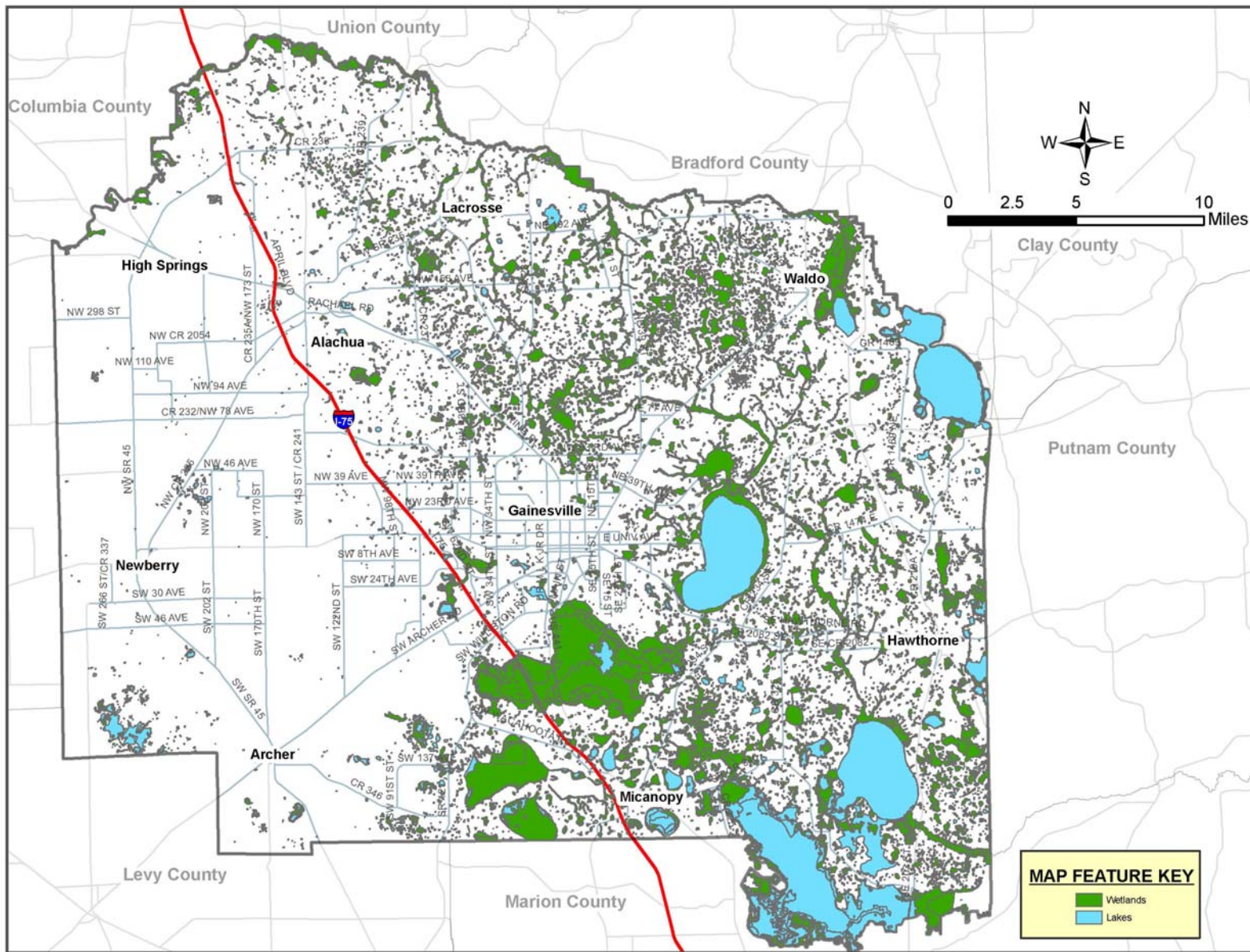
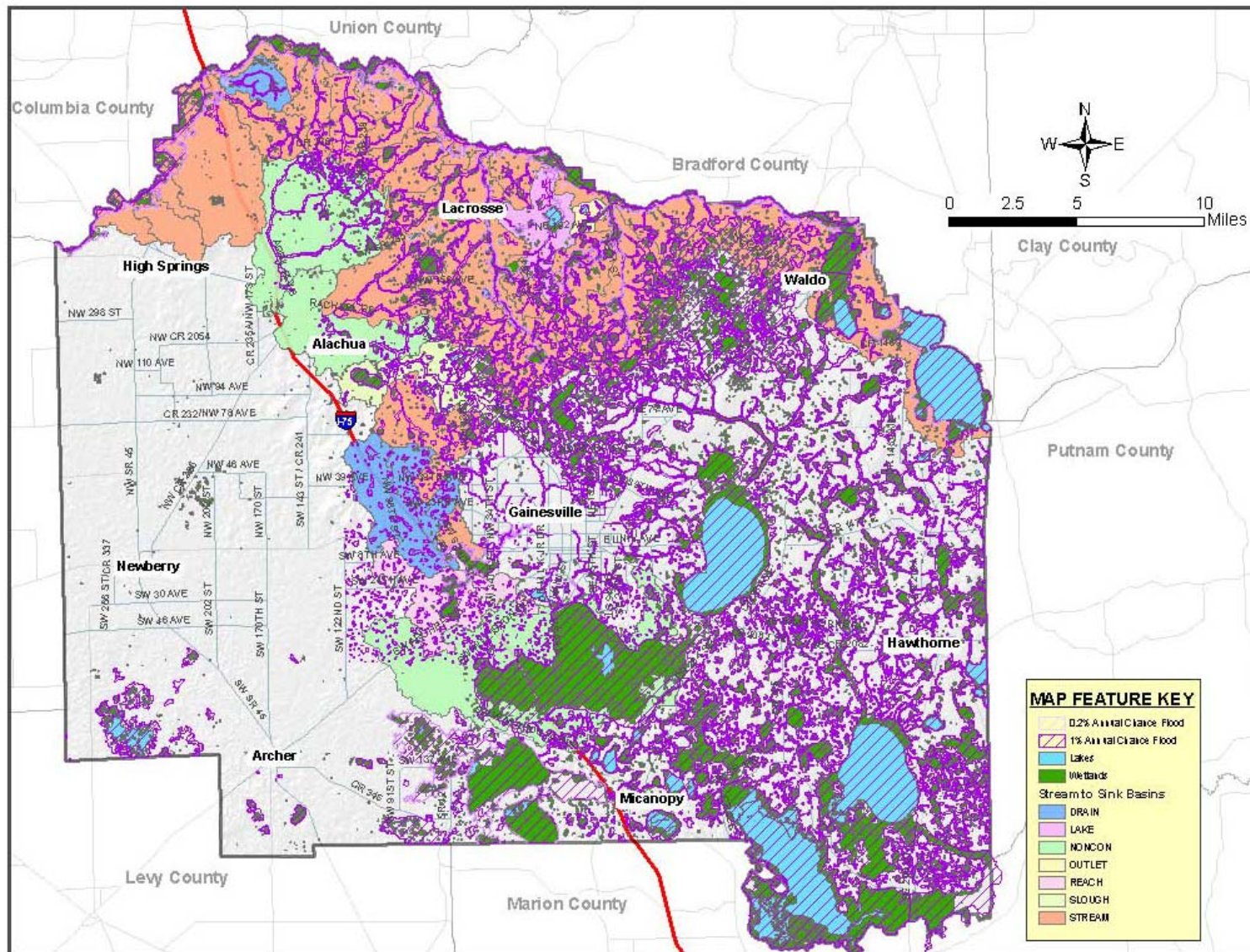


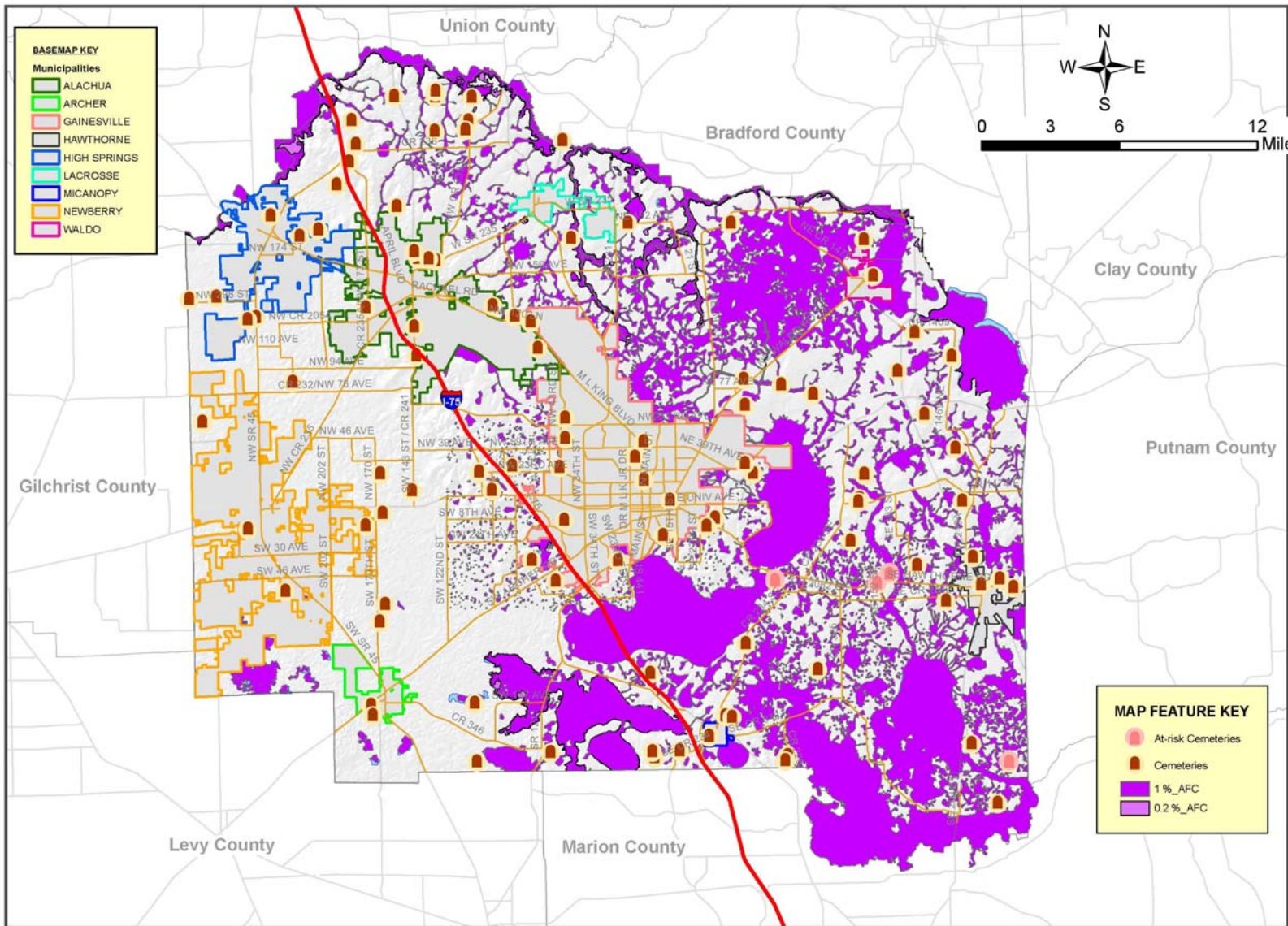
Figure 4.24: Alachua County Sink to Streams Locations and Flood Hazard (1% and 0.2% ACF) Areas Countywide



4.4.6 Cemeteries

Cemeteries in low lying areas have been known to flood during disasters, such as Hurricane Floyd in North Carolina. Flooding can unearth coffins and float them away, creating the need for collection, refrigerated storage and re-interment of the remains, as well as cause potential public health and safety issues. There are 20 cemeteries, of which four are historic, that are vulnerable to flooding in Alachua County, as shown in **Figure 4.24**. It is important to create as best an inventory of these grave sites as possible to identify the person and their next of kin.

Figure 4.25: Alachua County Cemeteries



4.5 Considerations for Short Term Recovery Operation Sites

After a disaster, there are open areas that are used for various post-disaster short term recovery operations such as debris operations, resource staging and temporary housing (which can be in place for several years).

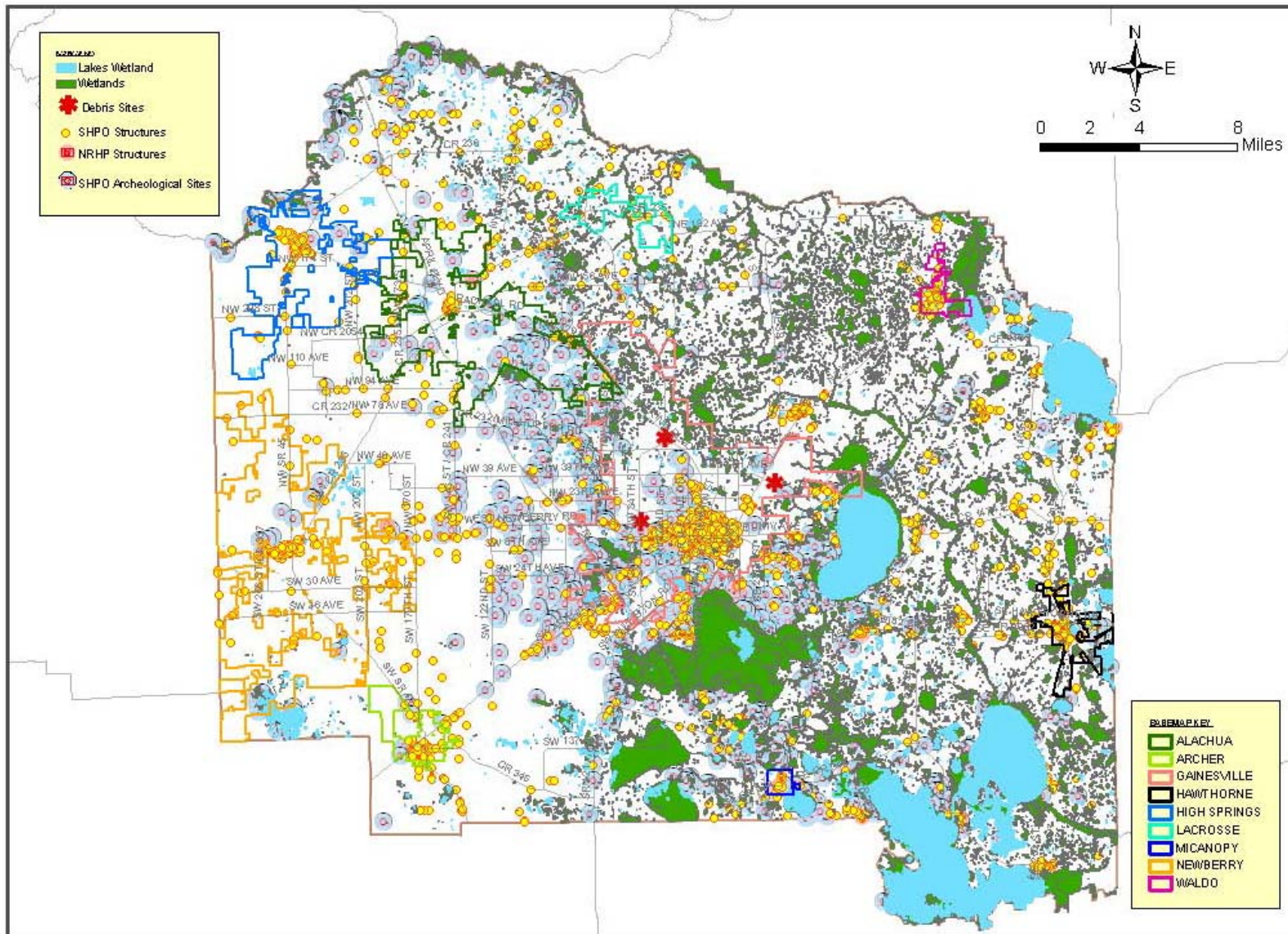
It is important to consider where these sites are being located to ensure that the same site is not being perceived for use for multiple operations (e.g., temporary housing and staging), will not conflict with environmental regulations, pose damage to historic districts or sites, nor cause unintended harm or hamper the overall recovery and long term redevelopment process. For example, it might seem prudent to locate a temporary debris staging and reduction site near an urban area. However, vegetative (woody) debris piles that sit for a while can catch on fire, and threaten nearby areas that are developed or are being redeveloped.

4.5.1 Debris Operation Sites

The locations of debris staging sites and their proximity to historic districts, water bodies and wetlands are shown on **Figure 4.26**. Following a disaster, debris operations must meet environmental health and safety requirements for siting and operations. Debris operation sites must be located within a set distance from water bodies. During debris removal operations, historic sites must be treated with care to support the protection and salvage of historic property after a disaster.

As explained in the 2009 Alachua County EAR, Solid waste services are provided throughout Alachua County, including solid waste disposal for all of Alachua County and Gilchrist County. In the event of a regional disaster, debris estimates should include both of these counties to plan for debris transportation and long-term disposal needs. Alachua County also has an Interlocal agreement (in effect until December 31, 2018) with the New River Solid Waste Association to dispose of solid waste at the New River Solid Waste Facility in Union County.

Figure 4.26: Alachua County Debris Sites



4.5.2 Temporary Housing Sites

After a disaster, there will likely be the need for temporary housing for residents and the disaster recovery workforce. Alachua County has Disaster Housing Standard Operating Guidelines in place that have identified several types of temporary housing, including public and private housing units, rental property, hotel rooms, other vacant housing and vacant property that could be quickly converted to support temporary housing such as recreational vehicles and manufactured homes.

It is important to assess vacant property that is being considered for a large scale temporary housing site, with regard to several factors such as: existing or easily installed road access and utilities, proximity to victims' neighborhoods and employers, floodplain and environmental requirements, zoning, permitting, site preparation, and the need to restore the site to pre-disaster condition. It is also essential to identify whether the site that is going to be used for temporary housing, which is not always short-term (can exist for several years), may need to be used for long-term development or redevelopment in the near future. If so, a temporary housing site could obstruct breaking ground on the long-term project.

ACEM has been tasked with the development of a database of potential temporary housing site locations. The following types of sites are being considered: county, municipal and private parks; vacant public and private property; vacant spaces in existing mobile home parks; and fairgrounds, parking lots and golf courses.

4.6 Future Land Use Vulnerability

An analysis was conducted to determine what types of future land use was located in flood and wildfire hazard areas. As Alachua County grows, it is important to understand how development can impact hazards vulnerability depending on construction siting, lowest floor elevation, building codes, stormwater management, etc. in hazard areas so as not to exacerbate risk.

Tables 4.19 through **4.28** lists the number of acres of future land use classes in flood and wildfire hazard areas, based on the 2008 parcel data from the Alachua County Property Appraiser.

Table 4.19: Land Use in Flood and Wildfire Hazard Areas (Alachua)

Land Use Class	Acreage	1% ACF	0.2% ACF	High	Medium
	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)
Agriculture	11,184	1,290	67	3,055	2,832
Commercial	773	26	0	152	150
Conservation	2,263	376	0	830	791
High Density Residential	50	0	0	33	10
Industrial	2,448	71	0	587	286
Low Density Residential	656	53	0	134	232
Medium Density Residential	392	45	0	130	116
Moderate Density Residential	1,297	51	0	287	238
Public	218	20	0	48	41
Recreation	183	16	0	75	44
Rural Cluster	0.3	0	0	0	0
Rural Employment Center	21	0	0	3	0.6
Rural/Agriculture	1,079	0	0	203	115

Table 4.20: Land Use in Flood and Wildfire Hazard Areas (Archer)

Land Use Class	Acreage	1% ACF	0.2% ACF	High	Medium
	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)
Commercial	338	0	0	36	178
Industrial	80	0	0	5	25
Residential	2,474	19	0	891	527

Table 4.21: Land Use in Flood and Wildfire Hazard Areas (Gainesville)

Land Use Class	Acreage	1% ACF	0.2% ACF	High	Medium
	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)
Agriculture	1,379	0	0	197	1,063
Commercial	790	42	0	51	116
Conservation	3,809	207	22	636	1,986
Educational	2,305	185	0.8	256	326
Industrial	2,971	161	0	415	1,340
Mixed Use High Intensity	195	4	0	0	6
Mixed Use Low Intensity	590	39	0.4	29	75
Mixed Use Medium Intensity	510	6	3	28	87
Mixed Use Residential	36	0	0	5	2
Office	618	16	0.7	44	154
Public Facilities	4,232	55	3	843	1,629
Planned Use District	503	15	0.0	42	239
Recreational	662	9	10	84	275
Residential High Density	206	8	0.0	5.3	0.4
Residential Low Density	2,006	53	9	137	669
Residential Medium Density	2,069	117	17	158	279
Single Family	9,650	541	123	713	2,466
Urban Mixed Use -1	22	5	0	0	2
Urban Mixed Use -2	266	15	0	2	39

Table 4.22: Land Use in Flood and Wildfire Hazard Areas (Hawthorne)

Land Use Class	Acreage	1% ACF	0.2% ACF	High	Medium
	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)
Agriculture	406	142	0	62	211
Commercial	221	23	0	41	59
Industrial	255	43	0	37	110
Public	91	0	0	15	33
Recreation	63	17	0	8	31
Low Density Residential	64	10	0	3	18
Residential Moderate Density	725	167	0	83	284
Residential Medium Density	8	2	0	0.1	0.8
Conservation	40	16	0	5	12
Residential High Density	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rural Commercial Agriculture	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rural/Agriculture	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 4.23: Land Use in Flood and Wildfire Hazard Areas (High Springs)

Land Use Class	Acreage	1% ACF	0.2% ACF	High	Medium
	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)
Commercial	512	0	0	84	182
Industrial	601	0	0	125	205
Residential	11,052	659	132	2,797	3,053
Rural/Agriculture	38	0	0	1	27
Recreation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Preservation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 4.23: Land Use in Flood and Wildfire Hazard Areas (High Springs)

Land Use Class	Acreage	1% ACF	0.2% ACF	High	Medium
	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)
Commercial	512	0	0	84	182
Industrial	601	0	0	125	205
Residential	11,052	659	132	2,797	3,053
Rural/Agriculture	38	0	0	1	27
Recreation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Preservation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 4.24: Land Use in Flood and Wildfire Hazard Areas (La Crosse)

Land Use Class	Acreage	1% ACF	0.2% ACF	High	Medium
	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)
Agriculture	1,662	201	9	294	695
Commercial	31	0	0	0	24
Conservation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Industrial	7	0	0	2	1
Public	5	0	0	0	3
Recreation	1	0	0	0	0.7
Low Density Residential	94	12	0	8	53
Residential Moderate Density	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Residential Medium Density	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Residential High Density	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rural Commercial Agriculture	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rural/Agriculture	977	150	30	270	171

Table 4.25: Land Use in Flood and Wildfire Hazard Areas (Micanopy)

Land Use Class	Acreage	1% ACF	0.2% ACF	High	Medium
	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)
Commercial	118	12	NA	36	50
Industrial	42	0	NA	0	3
Residential	408	22	NA	25	157
Agriculture/Rural Residential	24	0	NA	0	4

Table 4.26: Land Use in Flood and Wildfire Hazard Areas (Newberry)

Land Use Class	Acreage	1% ACF	0.2% ACF	High	Medium
	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)
Agriculture	26,905	1,141	0	5,837	6,954
Commercial	294	0	0	55	17
Industrial	209	0	0	46	87
Low Density Residential	970	0	0	162	122
Medium Density Residential	41	0	0	2	26
Public	7	0	0	2	3
Rural Agriculture	2,161	0	0	444	544

Table 4.27: Land Use in Flood and Wildfire Hazard Areas (Waldo)

Land Use Class	Acreage	1% ACF	0.2% ACF	High	Medium
	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)
Agriculture High Density	49	18	0	12	20
Agriculture Low Density	121	55	0	22	45
Commercial High Density	50	0	0	1	0
Industrial	33	0	0	0	15
Public	12	0	0	0	0
Recreation	14	0.8	0	2	7
Residential High Density	12	NA	0	2	2
Residential Low Density	117	16	0	7	49
Residential Medium Density	194	2	0	11	13
Rural Agriculture	650	393	0	125	358
Conservation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Preservation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 4.28: Land Use in Flood and Wildfire Hazard Areas (Unincorporated)

Land Use Class	Acreage	1% ACF	0.2% ACF	High	Medium
	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)
Active Use Zone	1,344	209	0	445	469
Commercial	635	61	0	78	185
Commercial Enclaves	43	7	0	4	13
Conservation	60	28	0	17	19
County Solid Waste Management Facility	1,611	250	0	98	1,467
Exceptional Upland Habitat	635	253	0	152	353
Hammock	452	92	0	145	257
Heavy Industrial	903	162	0	83	615
Industrial/Manufacturing	98	45	0	9	89
Institutional	6,687	1,613	1	1,639	2,888
Light Industrial	354	72	0	39	263
Mixed Use	111	12	0	6	35
Mixed Use Commercial	62	0.4	0	1	15
Mixed Use Employment	50	0	0	3	18
Mixed Use Neighborhood Convenience Center	6	0	0		6
Mixed Use Residential Low Density (1-4 du/acre)	38	5	0		35
Mixed Use Residential Medium Density (4-8 du/acre)	143	0	0	9	65
Mixed Use Residential Medium High (8-14 du/acre)	33	0	0		27
Office	203	14	0	33	66
Office/Business Park	114	0	0	37	19
Office/Medical	26	0	0	7	7
Office/Residential	28	1	0	6	17
Office/Residential (2-4 du/acre)	37	0.6	0	2	
Office/Residential (4-8 du/acre)	27	0.8	0		3
Open Space	15	1.3	0	5	5
Preservation	72,887	41,299	253	23,487	43,283
Recreation	1,162	582	8	302	225
Residential Estate (0.5 du/acre)	5,077	1,089	0	1,391	2,526
Residential High Density (14-24 du/acre)	182	30	2	1	9
Residential Low Density (1-4 du/acre)	21,134	1,872	3	4,097	8,611
Residential Medium Density (4-8 du/acre)	2,209	280	0	253	808
Residential Medium High Density (8-14 du/acre)	690	67	0	39	130

Residential Medium Low Density (2-4 du/acre)	473	28	0	34	193
Residential Very Low Density (0-2du/acre)	1,196	285	0	193	707
Right of Way or Easement	12	3	0	7	2
Rural Cluster	2,714	257	0	466	1,336
Rural Commercial Agriculture	149	47	0	34	69
Rural Community Employment Center	33	0	0		9
Rural Employment Center	356	65	0	46	207
Rural/Agriculture	351,160	104,194	2,434	84,487	159,615
Shopping Center	19	0	0	11	2
Tourist/Entertainment	856	251	0	125	425
Unknown	3,141	3,137	0	21	39
Utility	4	0	0	2	0.5
Warehouse/Distribution	101	0	0	1	18
Wetlands	3,564	445	0	200	180

Figures 4.27 through 4.35 show the locations of land use classification in flood and wildfire prone areas

Figure 4.27: Future Land Use and Flood Hazard (1% and 0.2% ACF) Areas (Alachua)

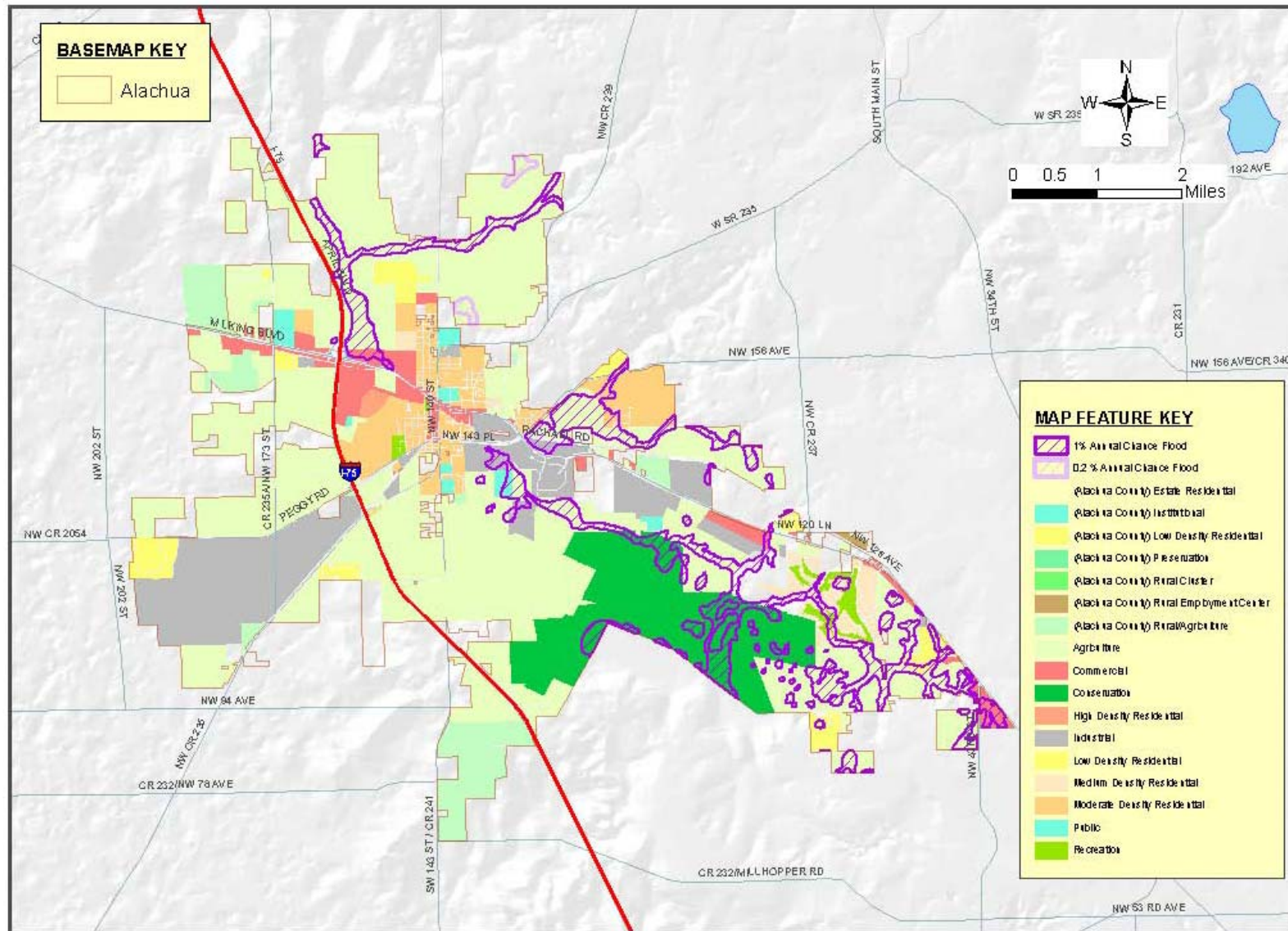


Figure 4.28: Future Land Use and Flood Hazard (1% and 0.2% ACF) Areas (Archer)

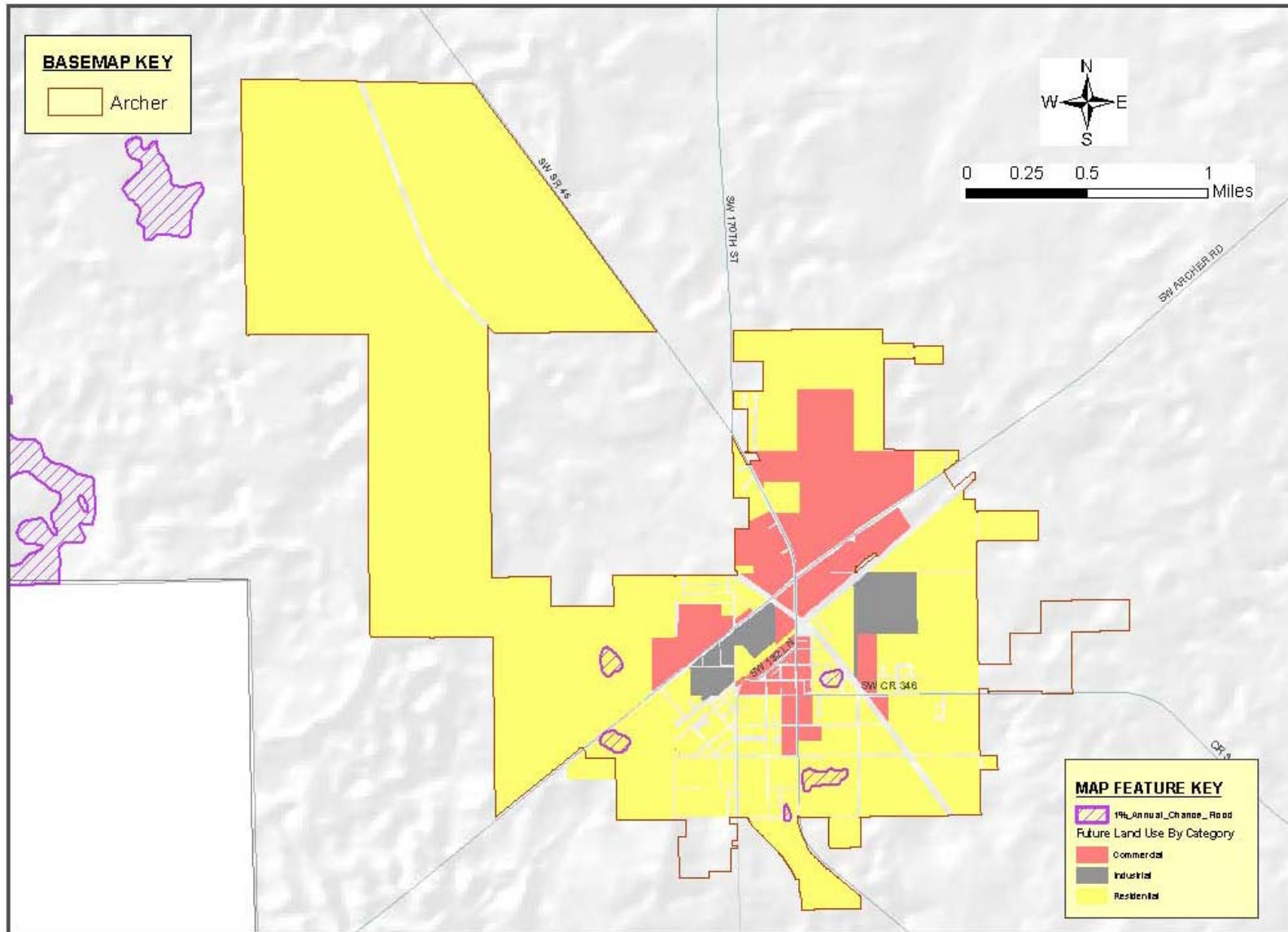


Figure 4.29: Future Land Use and Flood Hazard (1% and 0.2% ACF) Areas (Gainesville)

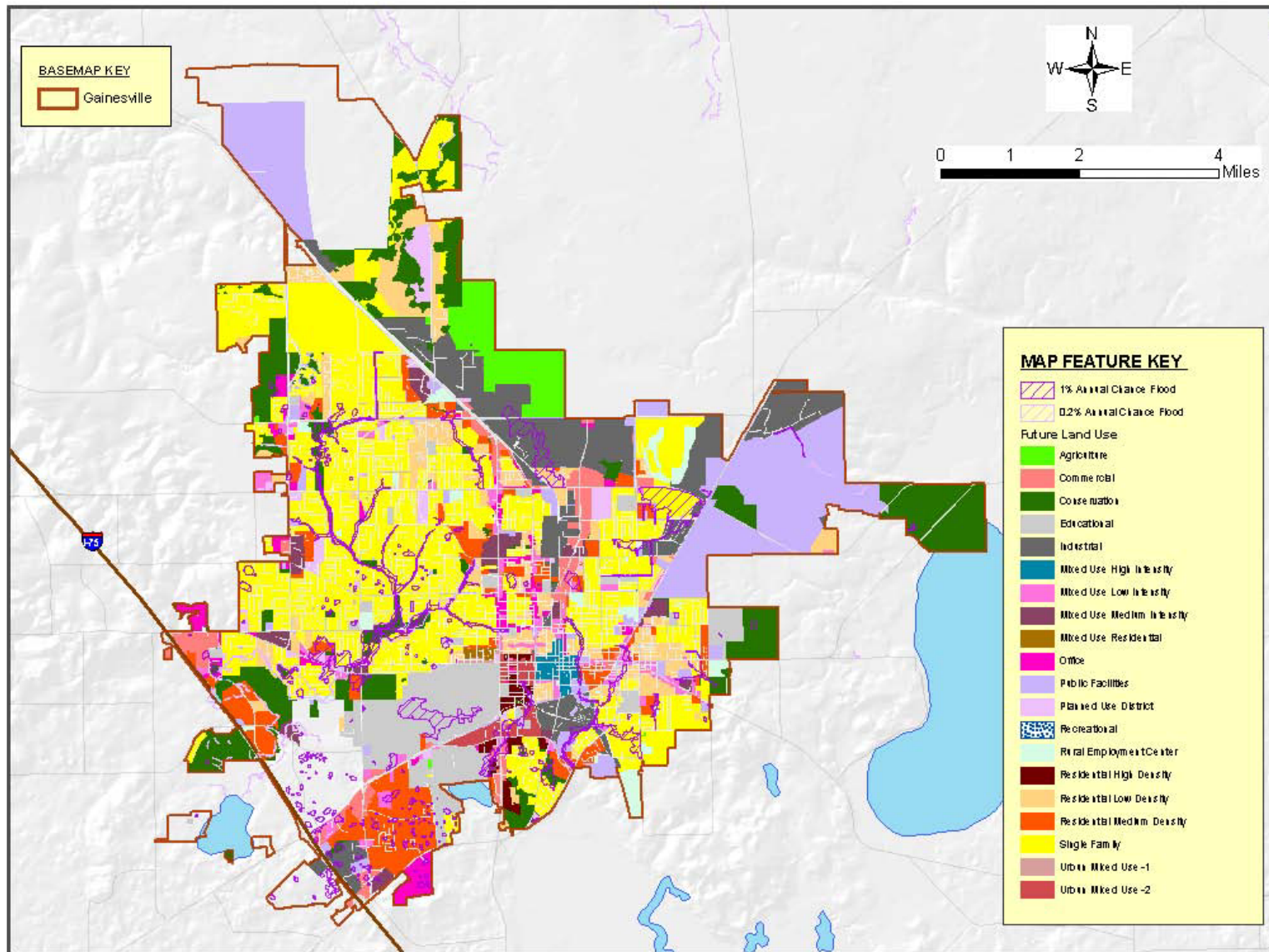


Figure 4.30: Future Land Use and Flood Hazard (1% and 0.2% ACF) Areas (Hawthorne)

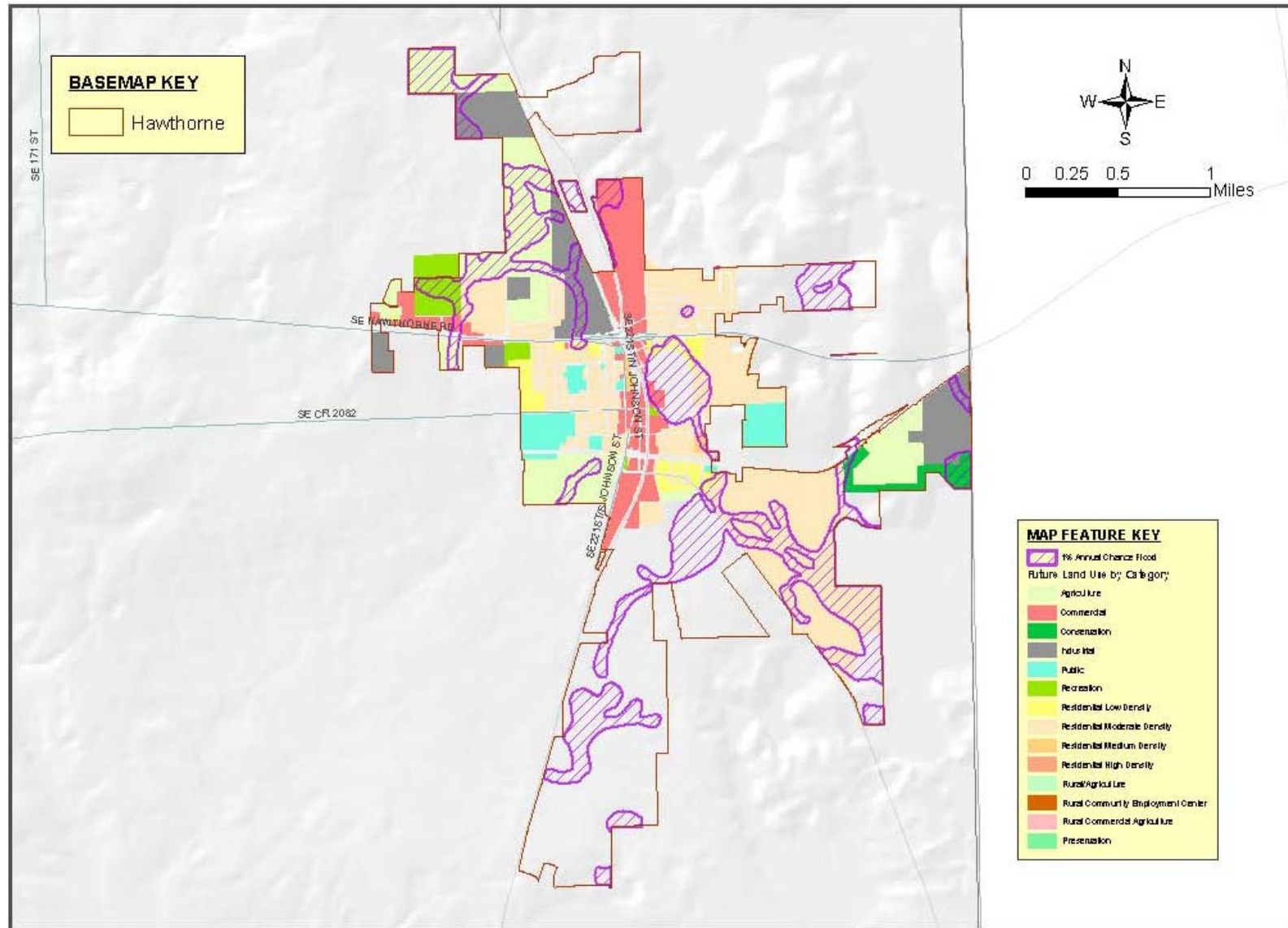


Figure 4.31: Future Land Use and Flood Hazard (1% and 0.2% ACF) Areas (High Springs)

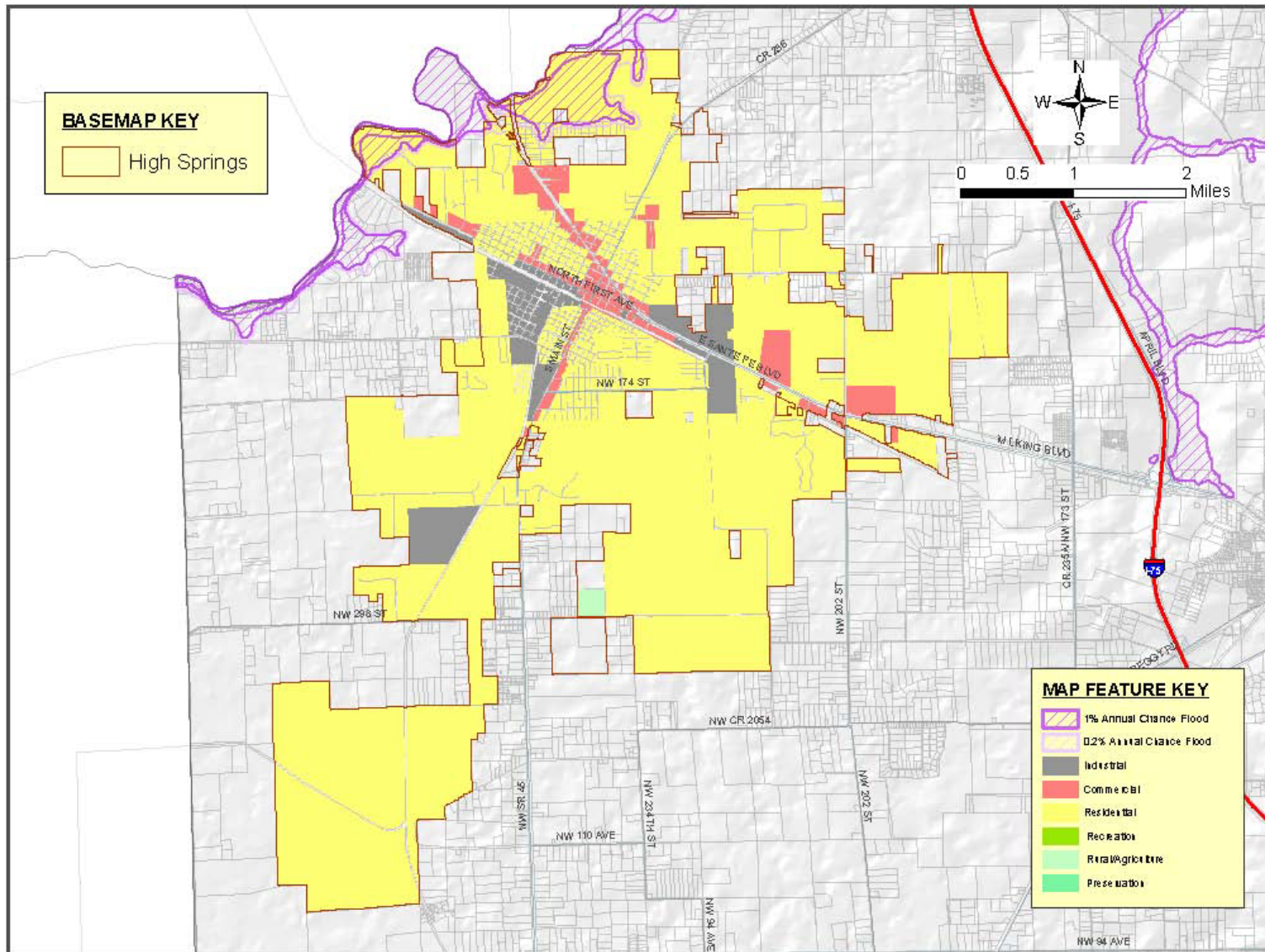


Figure 4.32: Future Land Use and Flood Hazard (1% and 0.2% ACF) Areas (La Crosse)

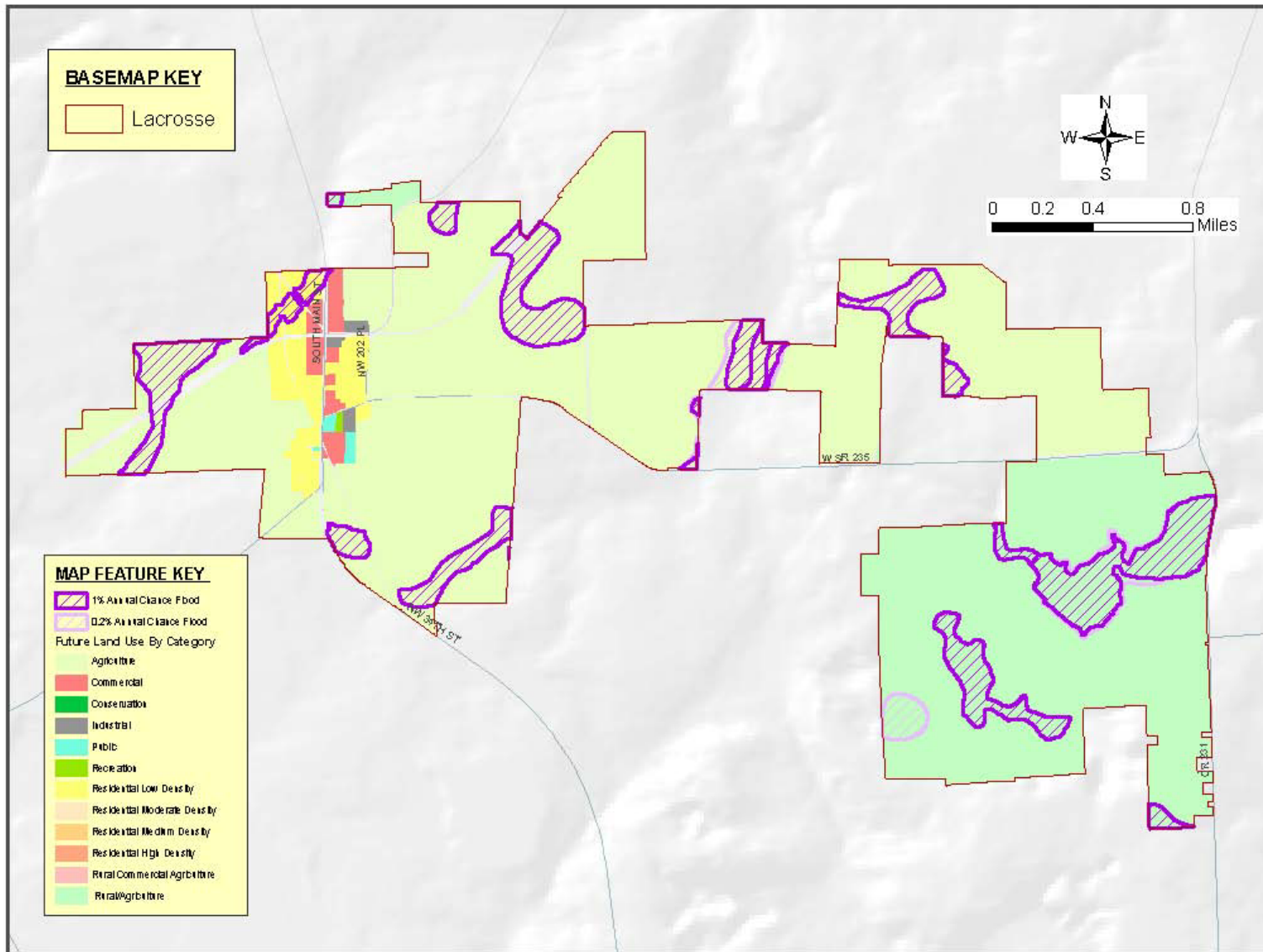


Figure 4.34: Future Land Use and Flood Hazard (1% and 0.2% ACF) Areas (Newberry)

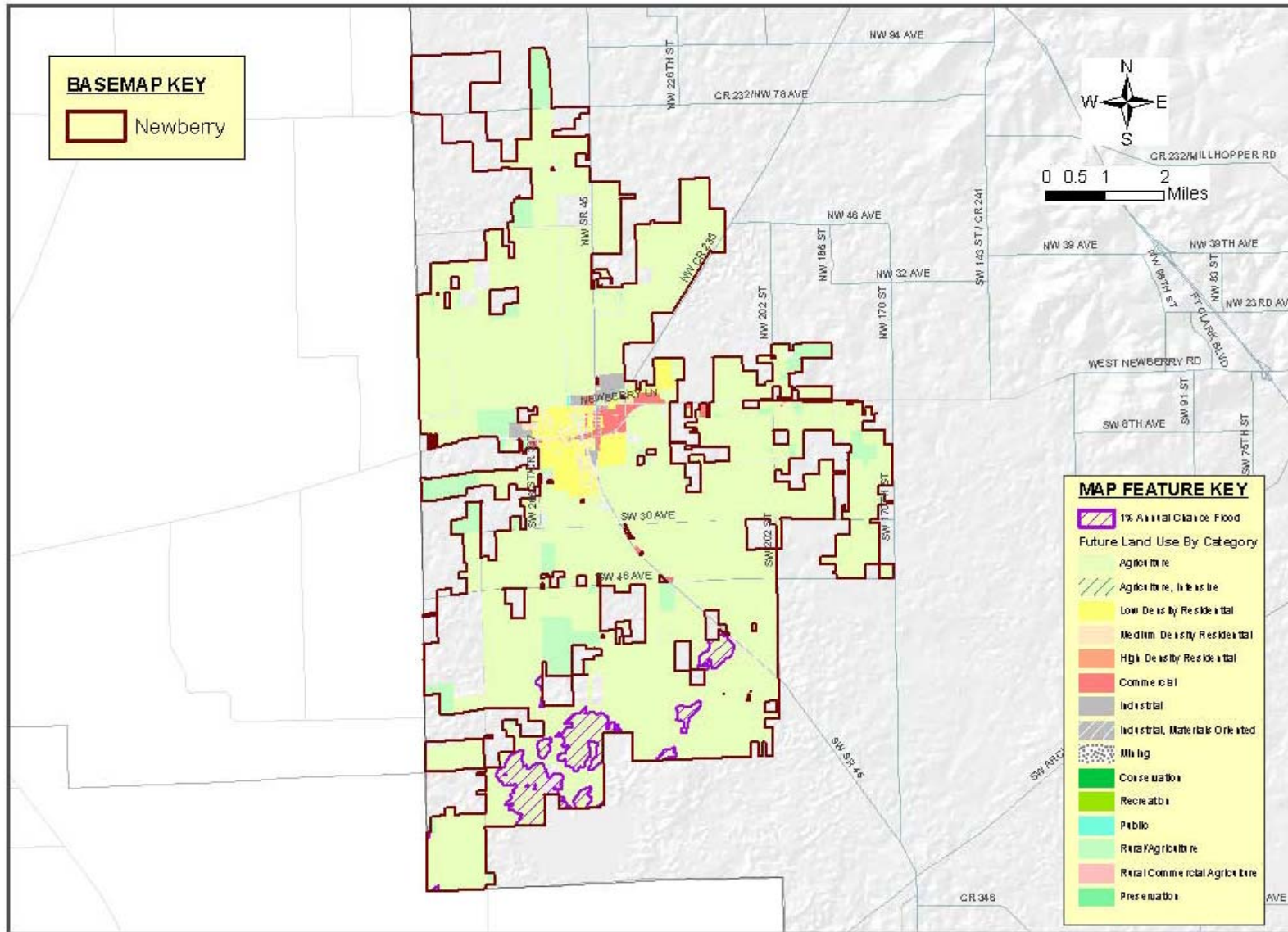


Figure 4.35: Future Land Use and Flood Hazard (1% and 0.2% ACF) Areas (Waldo)

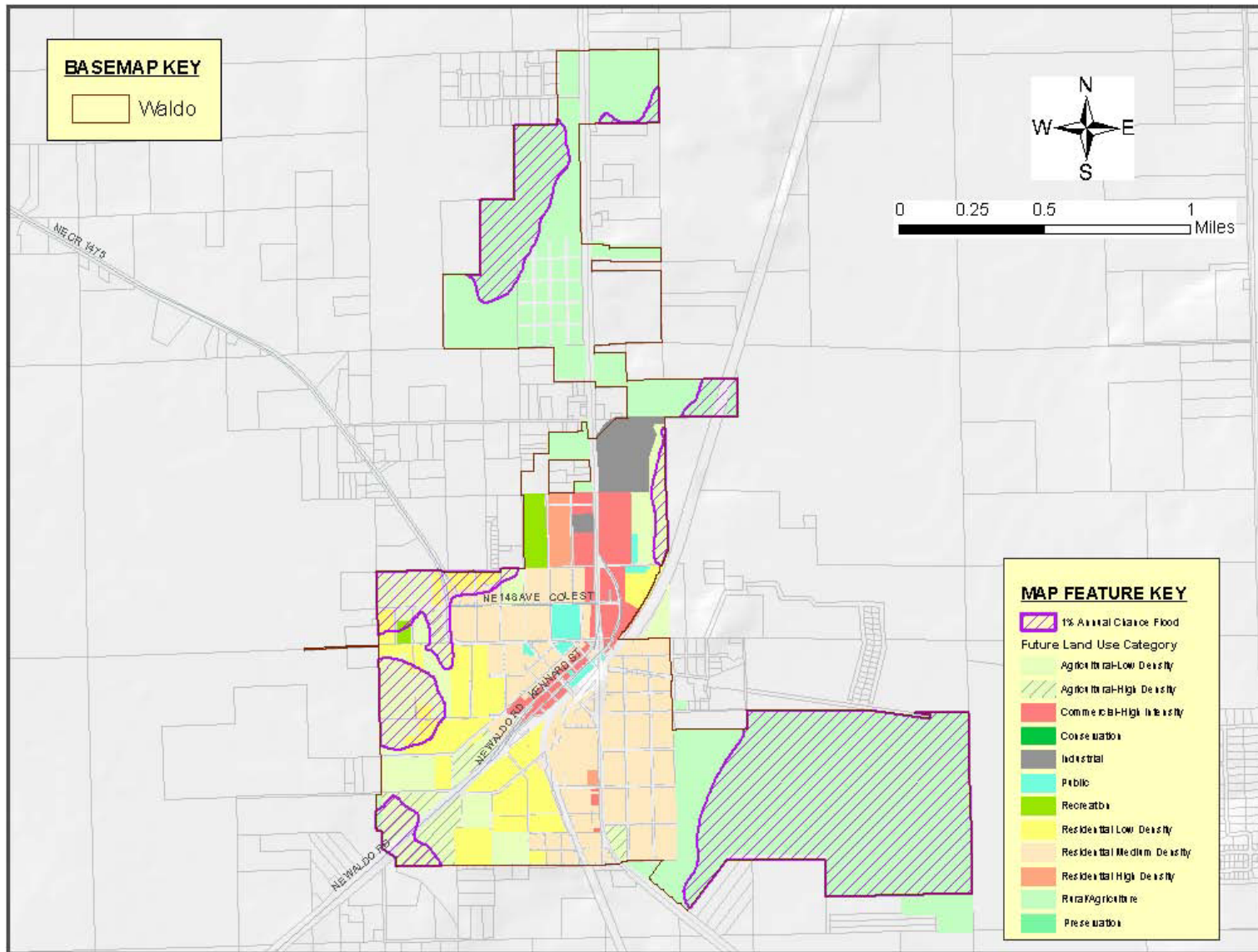


Figure 4.36: Future Land Use and Flood Hazard (1% and 0.2% ACF) Areas (Unincorporated)

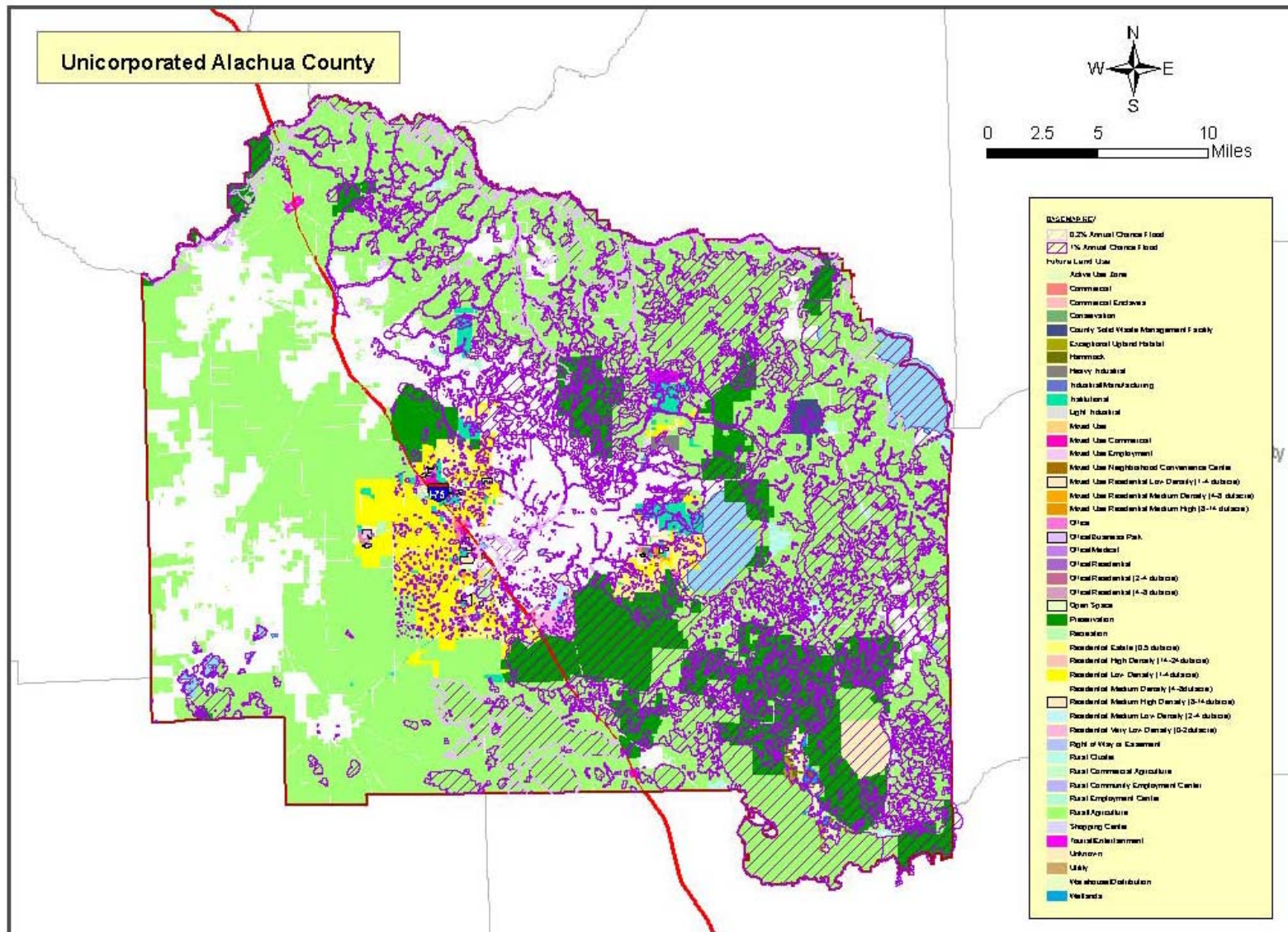


Figure 4.37: Future Land Use and Wildfire Hazard Areas (Alachua)

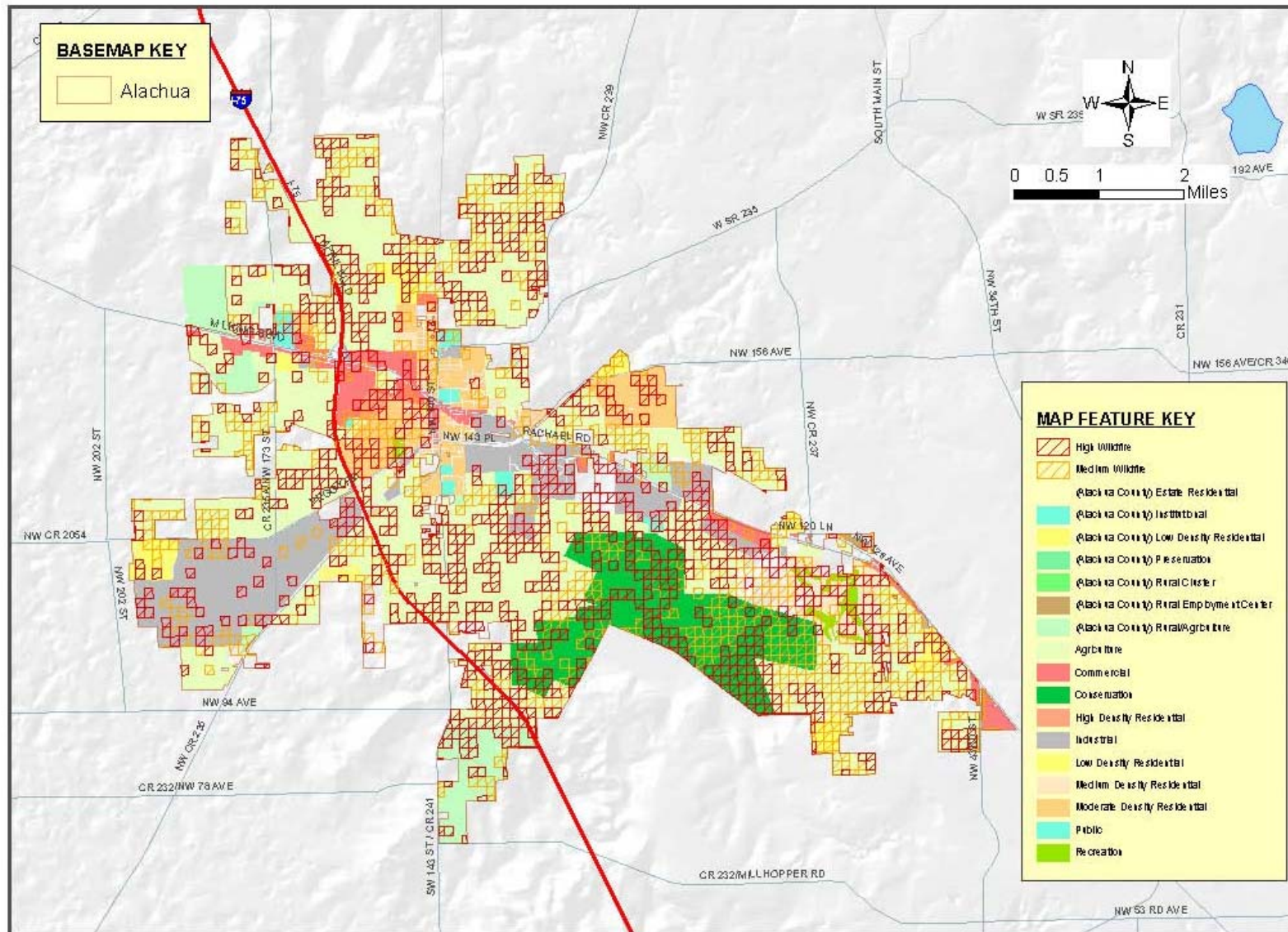


Figure 4.38: Future Land Use and Wildfire Hazard Areas (Archer)

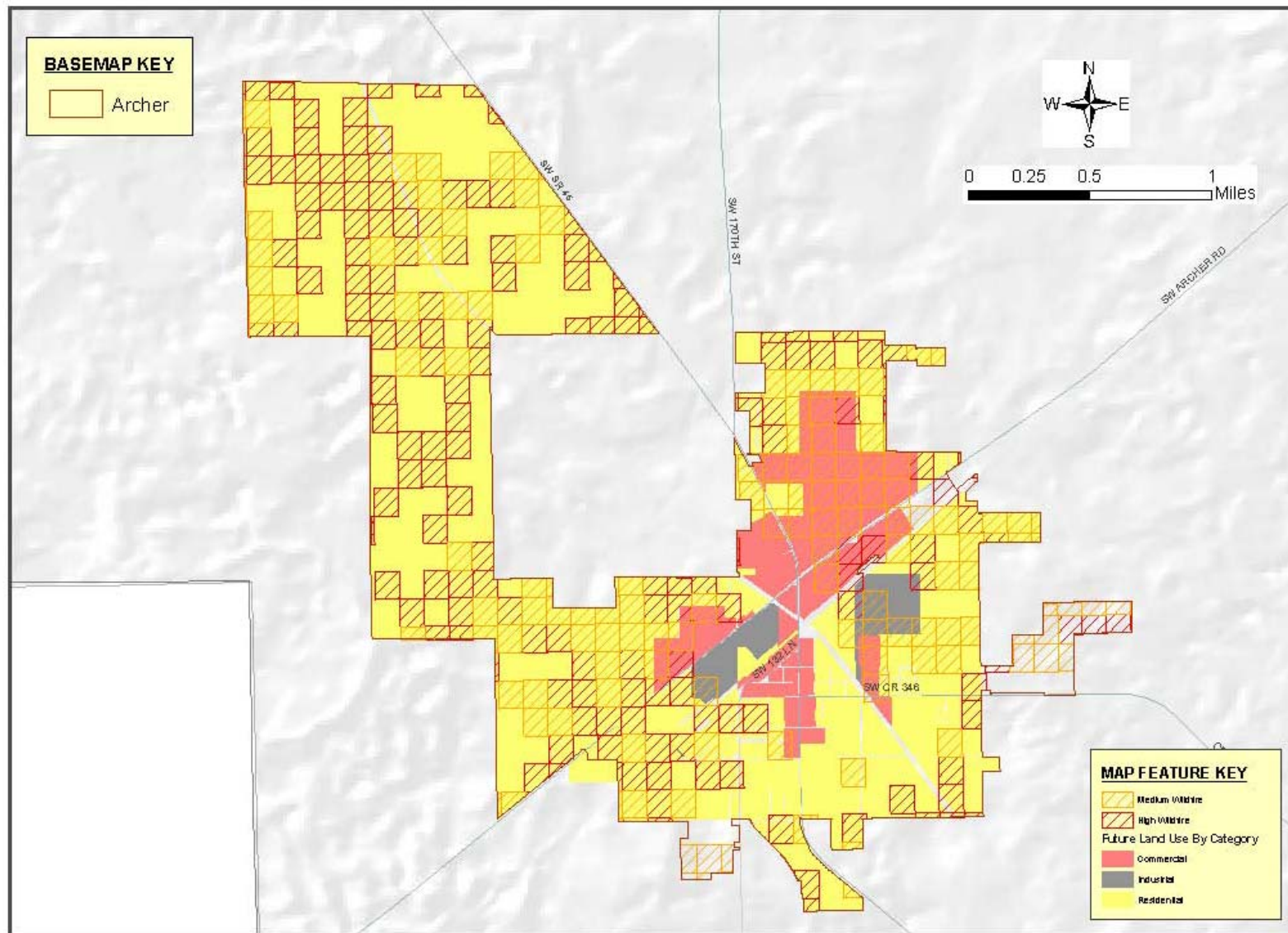


Figure 4.39: Future Land Use and Wildfire Hazard Areas (Gainesville)

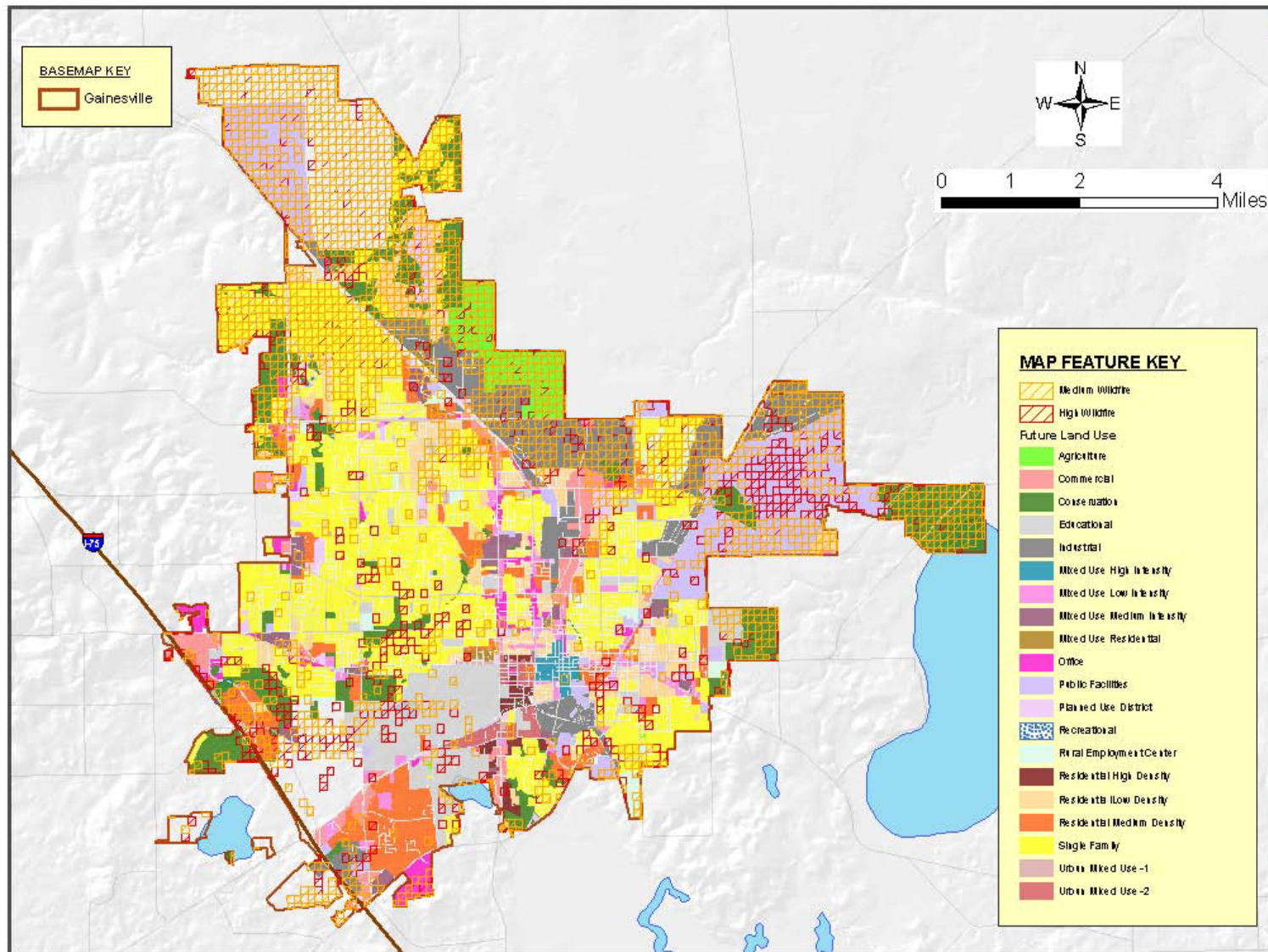


Figure 4.40: Future Land Use and Wildfire Hazard Areas (Hawthorne)

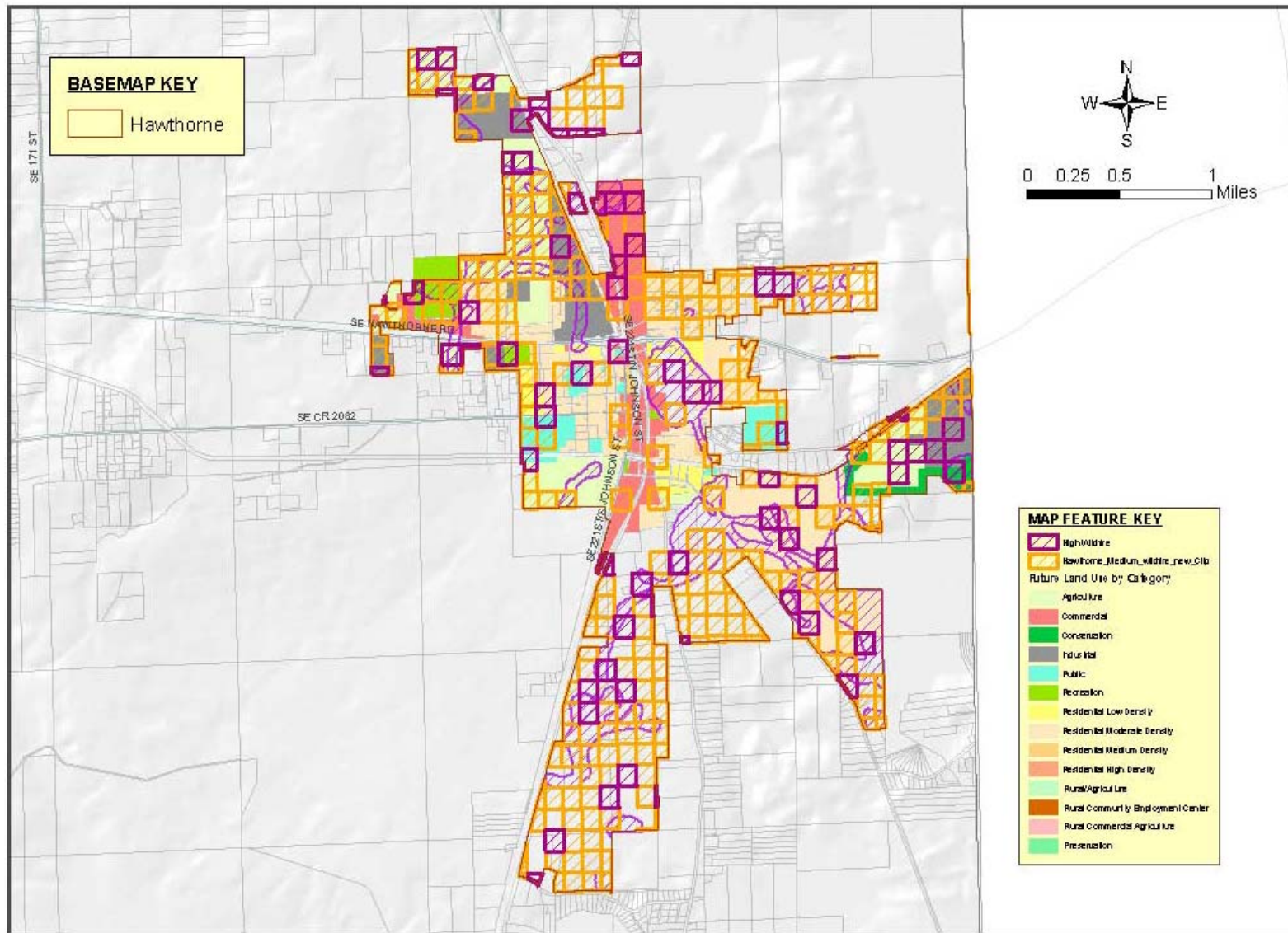


Figure 4.42: Future Land Use and Wildfire Hazard Areas (La Crosse)

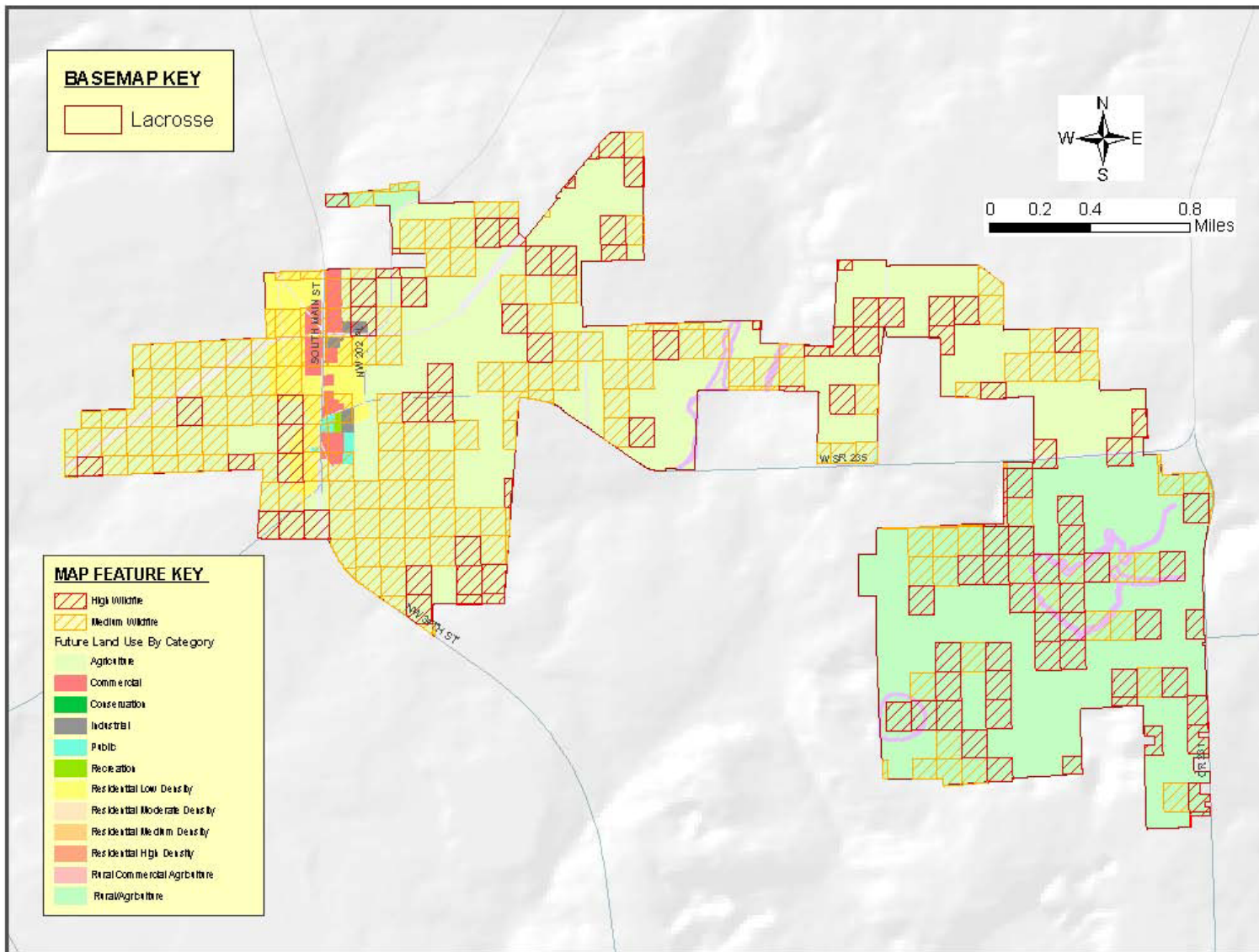


Figure 4.44: Future Land Use and Wildfire Hazard Areas (Newberry)

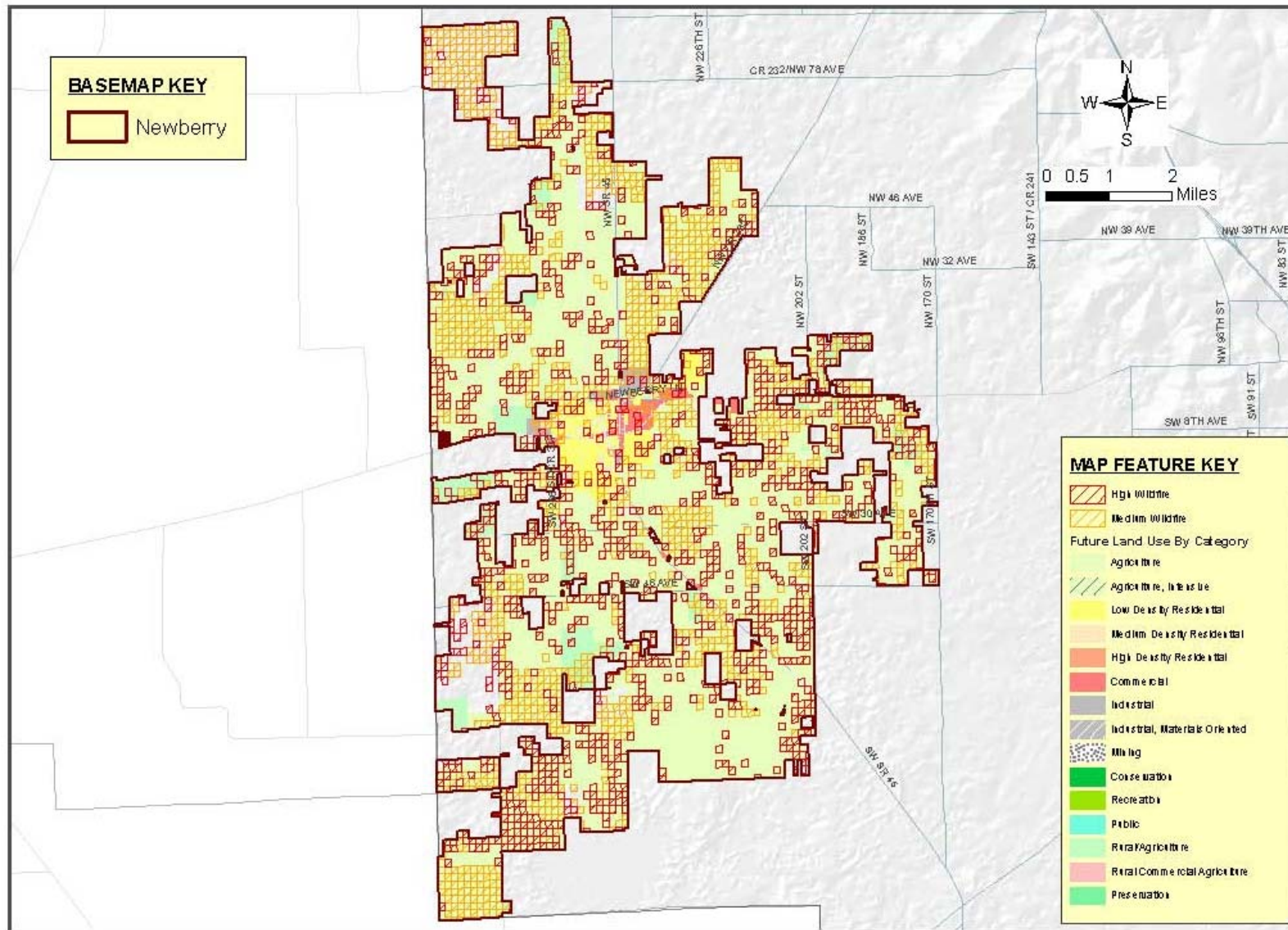


Figure 4.45: Future Land Use and Wildfire Hazard Areas (Waldo)

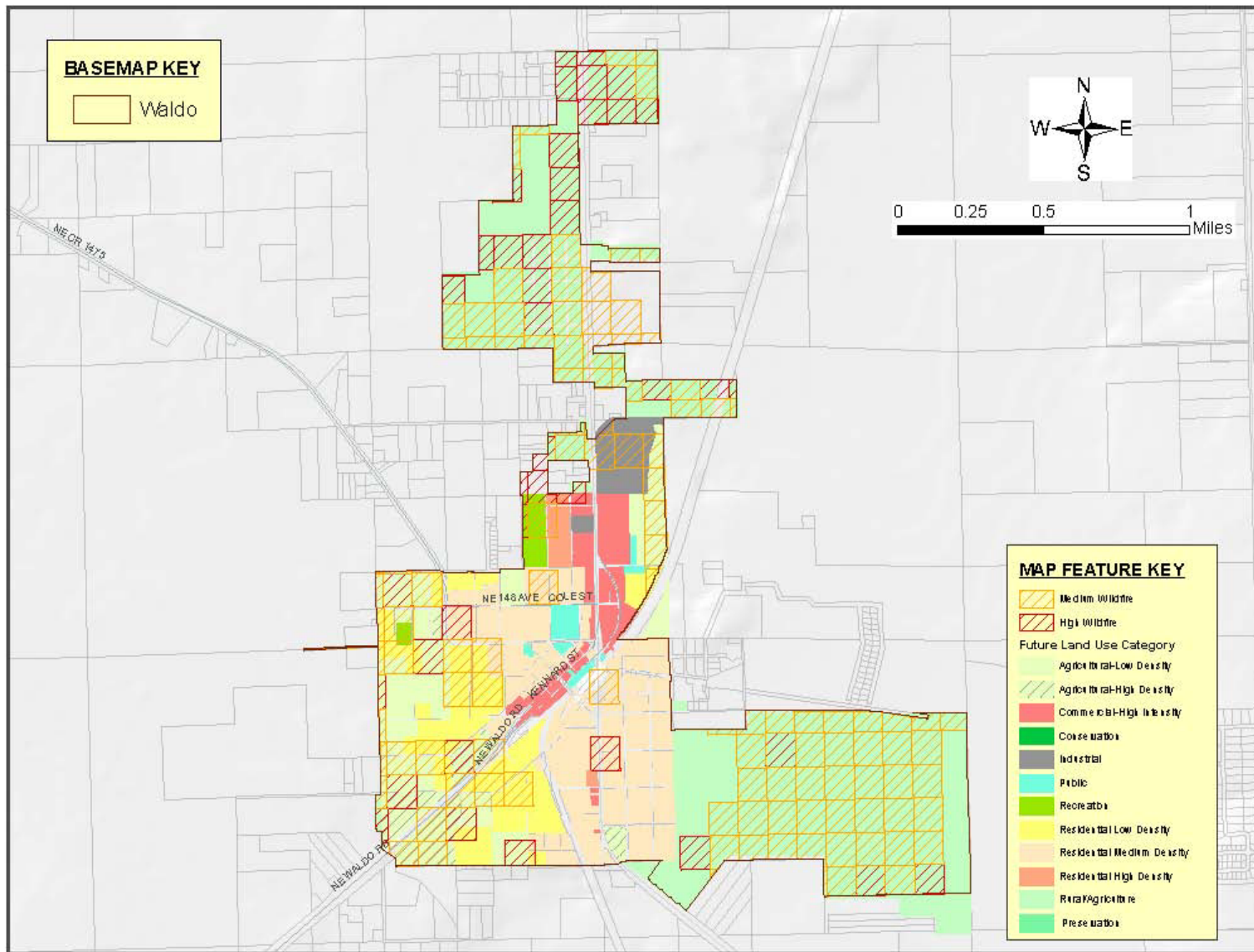
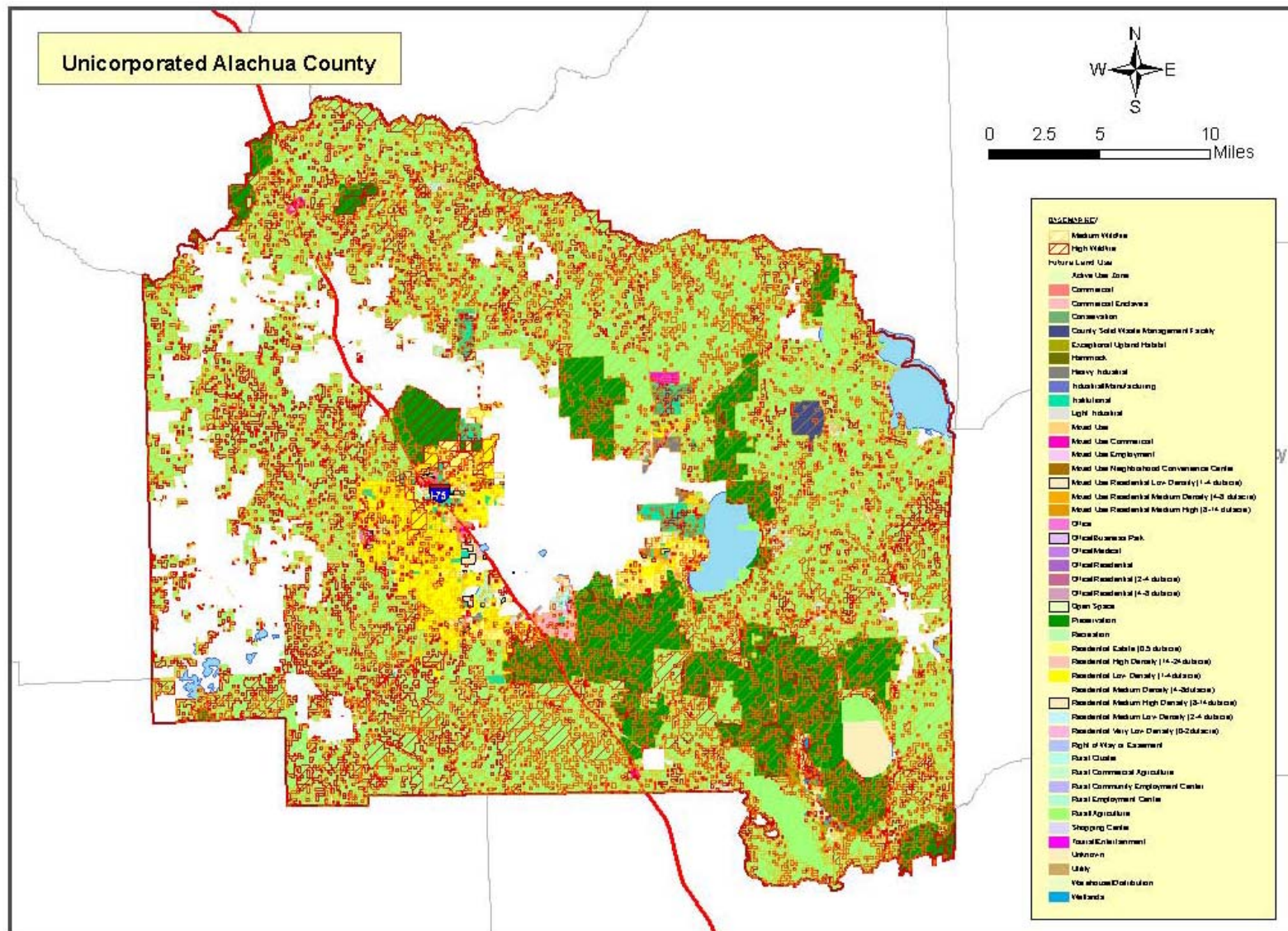


Figure 4.46: Future Land Use and Wildfire Hazard Areas (Unincorporated)



5.0 CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

This section discusses the capacity of Alachua County government and other critical stakeholders to implement a post disaster redevelopment strategy. It consists of the following five subsections:

- 5.1 Description of a Capability Assessment
- 5.2 Conducting the Capability Assessment
- 5.3 Capability Assessment Findings
- 5.4 Conclusions on Local Capacity
- 5.5 Plan Integration
- 5.6 Recommendations for Improving Institutional Capacity

5.1 Description of a Capability Assessment

The purpose of conducting a capability assessment (CA) is to determine the ability of a local jurisdiction to implement a post disaster redevelopment strategy, and to identify potential opportunities for establishing or enhancing specific recovery/redevelopment policies, programs or projects. A CA helps to determine which recovery/redevelopment actions are practical and likely to be implemented over time given a local government's planning and regulatory framework, level of administrative and technical support, amount of fiscal resources and current political climate.

A CA has two primary components: 1) an inventory of a local jurisdiction's relevant plans, ordinances or programs already in place and analysis of their potential impact on post-disaster redevelopment; and 2) an analysis of the jurisdiction's capacity to carry them out. Careful examination of local capacity will detect any existing gaps, shortfalls or weaknesses with ongoing government activities that could hinder proposed recovery/redevelopment activities and possibly exacerbate community recovery/redevelopment efforts. A CA also highlights the positive steps that have already been taken by the local government to prepare for post-disaster redevelopment, this should continue to be supported and enhanced through future mitigation efforts.

The CA completed for Alachua County serves as a critical planning step and an integral part of the foundation for designing an effective post disaster redevelopment strategy. Coupled with the VA, the CA helps identify and target meaningful recovery/redevelopment actions for incorporation in the *Recovery and Redevelopment Strategy* section of the PDRP. It not only helps establish the goals and objectives for the County to pursue under this Plan, but also ensures that those goals and objectives are realistically achievable under given local conditions.

5.2 Conducting the Capability Assessment

In order to facilitate the inventory and analysis of the local government capacity for Alachua County, a detailed CA Questionnaire was distributed to Alachua County and municipal government departments. The survey questionnaire requested information on a variety of "capability indicators" such as existing local plans, policies, programs or ordinances that contribute to and/or hinder the County's ability to implement recovery and redevelopment actions. Other indicators included information related to the

County's fiscal, administrative and technical capabilities, such as access to local budgetary and personnel resources.

At a minimum, the questionnaire results provide an extensive inventory of existing County plans, ordinances, programs and resources in place or under development as of June 2009, in addition to their overall effect on post disaster recovery and redevelopment. In completing the questionnaire, County staff members were also required to conduct a self-assessment of the County's specific capabilities. The questionnaire instrument thereby not only helps accurately assess the degree of local capacity, but also serves as a good source of introspection for County departments and agencies that want to improve their capabilities as identified gaps, weaknesses or conflicts can be recast as opportunities for specific actions to be proposed as part of the post disaster recovery and redevelopment strategy.

The information provided in response to the questionnaire was incorporated into a database for further analysis. A general scoring methodology¹ was then applied to quantify Alachua County's overall capacity. According to the scoring system, each capacity indicator was assigned a point value based on its perceived relevance to post disaster recovery and redevelopment. Additional points were added, based on the County's self-assessment of their own planning and regulatory capacity, administrative and technical capacity and fiscal capacity.

Using this scoring methodology, a total score and general capacity rating of "High," "Moderate" or "Limited" could be determined according to the total number of points received. These classifications are designed to provide nothing more than a general assessment of local government capacity. The results of this CA lend critical information for developing an effective and meaningful post disaster recovery and redevelopment strategy.

5.3 Capability Assessment Findings

The findings of the capability assessment are summarized in this Plan to provide insight into the relevant capacity of Alachua County to implement post disaster recovery and redevelopment activities. All information is based upon the input provided by Alachua County and municipal government staff members through the CA Questionnaire.

5.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capacity

Planning and regulatory capacity is based on the implementation of plans, ordinances and programs that demonstrate a local jurisdiction's commitment to guiding and managing growth, development and redevelopment in a responsible manner, while maintaining the general welfare of the community. It includes emergency response and mitigation planning, comprehensive land use planning and transportation planning, in addition to the enforcement of zoning or subdivision ordinances and building codes that regulate how land is developed and structures are built, as well as protecting environmental, historic and cultural resources in the community. Although some conflicts can arise, these planning initiatives generally present significant opportunities to integrate recovery and redevelopment principles and practices into the local decision making process.

¹ The scoring methodology used to quantify and rank Alachua County's capacity is fully described later in this section of the Plan under Conclusions on Local Capacity.

This assessment is designed to provide a general overview of the key planning and regulatory tools or programs in place or under development for Alachua County, along with their potential effect on recovery and redevelopment. This information will help identify opportunities to address existing gaps, weaknesses or conflicts with other initiatives in addition to integrating the implementation of this Plan with existing planning mechanisms where appropriate.

Table 5.1 provides a summary of the relevant local plans, ordinances and programs already in place or under development for Alachua County. A checkmark (✓) indicates that the given item is currently in place and being implemented, or that it is currently being developed for future implementation. Each of these other local plans, ordinances and programs should be considered available mechanisms for incorporating certain elements of the Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan.

Table 5.1: Relevant Plans, Ordinances and Programs – Alachua County						
Planning / Regulatory Tool	In Place	Under Development	Department / Agency Responsible	Effect on Recovery/Redevelopment		
				Strongly Supports	Helps Facilitate	Hinders
Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan		✓	ACEM/ACGM	✓		
Post-disaster Redevelopment / Reconstruction Ordinance		✓	ACEM/ACGM	✓		
Comprehensive Land Use Plan (or General, Master or Growth Mgt. Plan)	✓		ACGM	✓		
Open Space Management Plan (or Parks & Rec./ Greenways Plan)	✓		Alachua County Environmental Protection Department (ACEPD)	✓		
Stormwater Management Plan / Ordinance	✓		Alachua County Public Works (ACPW) and ACEPD		✓	
Flood Response Plan		✓	ACPW	✓		
Emergency Operations Plan	✓		ACEM	✓		
Continuity of Government Plan						
Continuity of Operations Plan(s)	✓		ACEM	✓		
Evacuation Plan	✓		ACEM		✓	
LMS	✓		ACEM	✓		
University of Florida Emergency Management Plan	✓		UF Environmental Health & Safety Risk Management Office	✓		
Capital Improvements Plan	✓		Alachua County Office of Management and Budget (ACOMB)	✓		

Table 5.1: Relevant Plans, Ordinances and Programs – Alachua County

Planning / Regulatory Tool	In Place	Under Development	Department / Agency Responsible	Effect on Recovery/Redevelopment		
				Strongly Supports	Helps Facilitate	Hinders
Economic Element of Comprehensive Plan	✓		ACGM and County Manager's Office (ACMO)	✓		
Economic Development Plan "Strategic Plan for Sustainable Economic Development, Alachua County, FL"	✓		Economic Development Advisory Committee (EDAC)	✓		
Historic Preservation or Restoration Plan / Master Plan is under development	✓		ACEPD, Historic Commission and ACGM	✓		
Floodplain Management Plan/ Floodplain Ordinance (or Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance)	✓		ACPW and Alachua County Building Department (ACBD)	✓		
Zoning Ordinance (this is part of ULDC)	✓		ACGM	✓		
Subdivision Ordinance (Part of ULDC)	✓		ACGM and ACPW	✓		
Unified Land Development Code (Includes Historic Preservation)	✓		ACGM	✓		
Building Code	✓		ACBD	✓		
Debris Management Plan	✓		ACEM and ACPW	✓		
Temporary Disaster Housing Strategy	✓		ACEM	✓		
NFIP	✓		ACBD	✓		
NFIP Community Rating System (CRS Program)	✓		ACEM	✓		
Building Code Effectiveness Grading System (BCEGS)	✓		ACGM	✓		
Fire Code	✓		Alachua County Public Safety (ACPS) and ACGM	✓		
Murphree Wellfield Protection Ordinance	✓		ACEPD	✓		
Hazardous Materials Management Code	✓		ACEPD		✓	
State Petroleum Management Codes / Petroleum Cleanup Program	✓		ACEPD		✓	
Storage Tank Compliance Program	✓		ACEPD		✓	
Alachua County Forever	✓		ACEPD		✓	

A more detailed discussion on Alachua County's planning and regulatory capacity follows, along with the incorporation of additional information based on the narrative comments provided by County staff members in response to the questionnaire.

5.3.1.1 Emergency Management Planning

Emergency management planning includes preparedness, response, recovery, hazard mitigation and redevelopment measures and operations. **Recovery** is generally described as the process of taking the steps necessary, following a disaster, to return a community to the condition it was in before the event occurred. There are two general phases of recovery: **short-term** and **long-term**. Short-term recovery activities are generally those activities that have to take place following a disaster in order for citizens to return to their homes. They are typically initiated in the Alachua County EOC while in emergency response mode. Short-term recovery activities include such functions as: implementing a curfew; conducting impact assessments; re-establishing the critical infrastructure necessary for community reconstruction; re-establishing critical services that meet the physical and safety needs of the community (e.g., water, food, ice, medicine and medical care, emergency access, and continuity of government operations); and coordinating re-entry procedures. Short-term recovery typically does not include reconstruction of the built environment.

Long-term recovery usually involves those activities that are taken in an attempt to return the community to the conditions that existed before the disaster or emergency occurred, preferably while taking advantage of opportunities to mitigate against the impacts of future disasters. Long-term recovery activities can last for many years following a disaster. They include activities such as: redevelopment; environmental preservation and restoration; rebuilding; construction; repairs; and restoration. Economic recovery and business assistance are some of the most important long-term recovery activities that must take place in order for a community to fully recover from a disaster.

Planning for each phase of emergency management is a critical part of a local comprehensive emergency management program and a key to the successful implementation of a post disaster recovery and redevelopment strategy. As a result, the CA Questionnaire asked several questions across a range of emergency management plans in order to assess Alachua County's willingness to plan and their level of technical planning proficiency.

Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan (PDRP): A PDRP is encouraged for non-coastal communities under Section 163.3177(7)(l), Florida Statutes. A PDRP identifies policies, operational strategies, and roles and responsibilities for implementation that will guide decisions that affect long-term recovery and redevelopment of the community after a major disaster. The plan emphasizes seizing opportunities for hazard mitigation and community improvement consistent with the goals of the local comprehensive plan and with full participation of the citizens. Recovery topics addressed in the plan should include business resumption and economic redevelopment, housing repair and reconstruction, infrastructure restoration and mitigation, short-term recovery actions that affect long-term redevelopment, sustainable land use, environmental restoration, and financial considerations as well as other long-term recovery issues identified by the community.

- This plan serves as Alachua County's first PDRP.

- The PDRP will provide policy direction and implementation strategies. There will be a need for flexibility greater than provided by a standing ordinance.

Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS): Also called a hazard mitigation plan, the local mitigation strategy represents a community's blueprint for how it intends to reduce the impact of natural and human-caused hazards on people and the built environment. The essential elements of a local mitigation strategy include a risk assessment, capability assessment, mitigation strategy and the mitigation projects list. These and other elements of the LMS can also support the PDRP.

- Alachua County developed the first version of their local mitigation strategy plan in 1999 and has subsequently updated the plan in 2004 and 2009. The jurisdiction may choose to integrate certain elements of the Vulnerability Assessment developed for this plan into the Risk Assessment for the LMS.
- The Alachua County LMS is reviewed in greater detail in the *Plan Integration* portion of this section.

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP): The CEMP outlines the purpose, scope, responsibilities and concept of operations of the jurisdiction's emergency management program. The CEMP establishes command and control of the emergency operations organization for the program and defines the process of coordination among municipal, county, state and federal agencies. In addition, it defines the means by which resources are deployed during and following an emergency or disaster. The CEMP also establishes command and control of the emergency management program and coordination among municipal, county, state, and federal agencies. Although the CEMP is predominantly an operations plan, the following sections contain elements that are highly relevant to post-disaster redevelopment:

- ACEM has prepared a CEMP to address the County's response to a variety of disasters and emergencies.
- The CEMP includes a Recovery Annex and a Mitigation Annex, which are described in greater detail in section 5.5.2.

Continuity of Operation Plan (COOP): A COOP establishes mission essential functions and resources, chain of command, line of succession, vital records and plans for backup or alternate emergency facilities in case of an extreme emergency or disaster event.

- Alachua County has developed COOPs for the Sheriff's Office, Fire/Rescue [includes Emergency Medical Services (EMS) and 911 Addressing], Emergency Management, 911 Communications, Public Works, Administrative Services, Environmental Protection, County Manager's Office, Growth Management, Public Health, County Attorney's Office, Court Services, Information and Telecommunication Services, Supervisor of Elections Office and the Visitors and Convention Bureau.
- City of Gainesville has developed COOPs for Fire/Rescue, Police and Public Works.

Continuity of Government Plan (COG): A COG Plan identifies how the jurisdiction's constitutional responsibilities will be preserved, maintained or reconstituted. The plan includes identification of succession of leadership, delegation of emergency authority and command and control.

- The Alachua County CEMP contains elements of a COG, including succession of leadership, delegation of emergency authority and command and control.
- Alachua County should consider developing a separate COG.

Debris Management Plan (DMP): The DMP provides the operational and coordination activities to remove, collect and dispose of debris following a disaster. The DMP explains the organizational structure, roles and responsibilities and the concept of operations including debris removal priorities. Debris removal is important to expedite recovery efforts in the affected area and reduce the threat to public health and safety. While debris operations are mainly considered short-term recovery, certain elements (including placement of debris reduction sites) can have impacts on long-term recovery

- Alachua County has a DMP in place that is discussed in greater detail in the Plan Integration portion of this section.

Alachua County Temporary Disaster Housing Strategy (ACDHS): The ACDHS establishes the framework for addressing temporary housing for those that are left homeless following a disaster and identifies the key agencies that can be brought together to identify and activate housing resources. While the temporary disaster housing issues are mainly considered short-term recovery, certain elements (including location of the temporary housing sites) can have impacts on long-term recovery and redevelopment.

- Alachua County has a ACDHS in place that is discussed in greater detail in the Plan Integration portion of this section.
- Alachua County should consider including a section in the plan to address workforce and disaster workers' temporary housing capabilities.

University of Florida Emergency Management Plan (UFEMP): The UFEMP establishes policies and procedures and organizational structure for response to emergencies that cause a significant disruption of the functioning of all or portions of the University. The plan describes the roles and responsibilities of departments, schools, units and personnel during emergency situations. The emergency procedures are designed to protect lives and property through effective use of university and community resources. The UFEMP incorporates principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The priorities of the plan include the protection of human life; support of health, safety and basic care services; protection of university assets; maintenance of university services; assessment of damages and restoration of general campus operations.

- The UF Environmental Health & Safety, Risk Management Office is responsible for the development of this plan, which was last updated July 2005.

Strategic Regional Policy Plan (SRPP): The SRPP is a required long-range guide for the physical, economic, and social development of a planning region which identifies regional goals and policies. The required strategic regional subject areas are affordable housing, economic development, emergency preparedness, natural resources of regional significance, and regional transportation. The plan must also identify and address significant regional resources and facilities that could be adversely affected by development activities. The SRPP is a guidance document rather than a regulatory one.

- The North Central Florida Regional Planning Council (NCFRPC) developed a regional guidance document, last amended in February 2003.

5.3.1.2 General Planning

The implementation of post disaster redevelopment activities relies heavily on the local planning department. Other important stakeholders may include public works officials, economic development specialists and others. In many instances, concurrent local planning efforts will help to achieve or complement recovery and redevelopment goals even though they are not designed as such. Therefore, the CA Questionnaire also asked questions regarding each of Alachua County's general planning capabilities and the degree to which post disaster recovery and redevelopment planning is integrated into other on-going planning efforts.

Comprehensive Land Use Plan: The Comprehensive Plan establishes the goals and objectives that govern the community's growth and development and policies for daily land-use and development decision making. The Comprehensive Plan serves as the foundation for land development regulations, zoning, major capital expenditures and other initiatives to accomplish the community's overall vision. The Comprehensive Plan includes a demographic analysis and elements that address future land use, housing transportation, public facilities and services, conservation, recreation and open space, intergovernmental coordination and capital improvements. Given the broad nature of the plan and its regulatory standing, the integration of post-disaster redevelopment policies into the Comprehensive Plan can enhance the likelihood of implementing a successful post-disaster redevelopment strategy following a disaster.

- Alachua County adopted their 2001-2020 Comprehensive Plan in 2003, with the last major update completed in May 2005.
- The State of Florida [Growth Management Act](#) requires each local government to adopt an Evaluation and Appraisal Report (EAR) of its Comprehensive Plan once every seven years. The purpose of the Alachua County EAR is to assess progress in implementing the Alachua County [Comprehensive Plan](#) and provide recommendations for amendments to update the Comprehensive Plan. The Board of County Commissioners adopted the [Evaluation and Appraisal Report on the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan: 2001-2020](#) on August 11, 2009.
- The County has up to 18 months to amend and update the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan based on the [recommendations identified in the adopted EAR](#). On November 10, 2009, the Board of County Commissioners approved the [Workplan and Public Participation Plan](#) for the upcoming EAR-Based Comprehensive Plan Amendments. These amendments are required to be adopted by April 2011.

Capital Improvements Plan (CIP): A capital improvement plan guides the scheduling of spending on public improvements. A CIP can serve as an important mechanism for guiding future development away from identified hazard areas. Limiting public spending in hazardous areas is one of the most effective long-term mitigation actions available to local governments and helps to reduce post disaster damage.

- Alachua County has a Capital Improvements Element (CIE) that is part of the Comprehensive Plan. The development of the CIE was coordinated by the Growth Management Department with the assistance of all County Departments. The CIP is updated annually as a part of the

County budget approval process. The CIP should be considered a local funding source for mitigation projects recommended as part of the LMS and the implementation of those actions will help to reduce post disaster damages.

Historic Preservation Plan (HPP): A HPP is intended to preserve historic structures or districts within a community. An often overlooked aspect of the historic preservation plan is the assessment of buildings and sites located in areas subject to natural hazards, and the identification of ways to reduce future damages. This may involve retrofitting or relocation techniques that account for the need to protect buildings that do not meet current building standards, or are within a historic district that cannot easily be relocated out of harms way. These properties provide unique challenges in the post disaster environment.

- Alachua County's and the City of Gainesville's Comprehensive Plans include a Historic Preservation Element (HPE) that requires development of a HPP which addresses the comprehensively responsible stewardship of historic resources and properties. The Element defines the Plan's content and specifies mitigation measures for historic properties to avoid adverse impacts. In addition, the Land Development Code addresses historic structures and sites as well as preservation management areas in Chapter 406.
- The Alachua County Historical Commission and the Gainesville Historic Preservation Commission administer design guidelines to protect historic districts in the city.
- Historic Preservation Ordinances and design guidelines are in place in Gainesville and Micanopy.

Zoning Ordinances: Zoning represents the primary means by which land use is controlled by local governments. As part of a community's police power, zoning is used to protect the public health, safety and welfare of those in a given jurisdiction that maintains zoning authority. A zoning ordinance is the mechanism through which zoning is typically implemented. Since zoning regulations enable local governments to limit the type and density of development, it can serve as a powerful tool when applied in identified hazard areas.

- Alachua County has adopted a Unified Land Development Code (ULDC), effective January 2006, which serves as the zoning ordinance. The ULDC is used to regulate new development and to guide local decisions for residential, commercial and industrial growth in the unincorporated areas of the County. Unwise development patterns in hazardous areas is prohibited or discouraged through floodplain and conservation districts. The new ULDC implements many of the policies of the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan, which went into effect in May 2005. Following are major features of the revised Code:
 - Improved development review process
 - Revised Zoning Districts and Use Regulations
 - Increased flexibility for residential lot sizes and unit types
 - New provision allowing Accessory Living Units
 - New guidelines for Traditional Neighborhood Developments and Village Centers
 - Revised subdivision and stormwater standards
 - Revised landscape and tree protection standards
 - New Activity Center procedures
 - Updated sign code

- New process for Planned Developments with Transfer of Development Rights (PD-TDR) that allows transfer of development away from ecologically sensitive areas
- Increased protections for environmentally sensitive areas, including Strategic Ecosystems
- Increased public notification standards
- New opportunities for public participation in the development review process

Subdivision Ordinances: A subdivision ordinance is intended to regulate the development of housing, commercial, industrial or other uses, including associated public infrastructure, as land is subdivided into buildable lots for sale or future development. Subdivision design that accounts for natural hazards can dramatically reduce the exposure of future development.

- Alachua County enforces subdivision regulations through its ULDC which includes the consideration of stormwater management and natural hazards as part of their application (i.e., buffer zones and setbacks against flood hazards areas).

Building Codes, Permitting and Inspections: Building Codes regulate construction standards. In many communities permits are issued for new construction and inspections of work take place over the course of construction of the building. Decisions regarding the adoption of building codes (that account for hazard risk), the type of permitting process required both before and after a disaster, and the enforcement of inspection protocols all affect the level of hazard risk faced by a community.

- Alachua County has adopted and enforces the Florida Building Code. The 2007 Florida Building Code became effective March 1, 2009.

The adoption and enforcement of building codes by local jurisdictions is routinely assessed through the Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) program developed by the Insurance Services Office, Inc. (ISO).² Under the BCEGS program, ISO assesses the building codes in effect in a particular community and how the community enforces its building codes, with special emphasis on mitigation of losses from natural hazards. The results of BCEGS assessments are routinely provided to ISO's member private insurance companies, which in turn may offer ratings credits for new buildings constructed in communities with strong BCEGS classifications. The concept is that communities with well-enforced, up-to-date codes should experience fewer disaster-related losses, and as a result should have lower insurance rates.

In conducting the assessment, ISO collects information related to personnel qualification and continuing education, as well as number of inspections performed per day. This type of information combined with local building codes is used to determine a grade for that jurisdiction. The grades range from 1 to 10, with the lower grade being better. A BCEGS grade of 1 represents exemplary commitment to building code enforcement, and a grade of 10 indicates less than minimum recognized protection.

Alachua County participates in the BCEGS program, and has an interlocal agreement to provide building services for Archer, Hawthorne, LaCrosse and Micanopy. The County and these four jurisdictions, as well as Alachua, High Springs and Newberry have attained a rating of four (4) for

² Participation in BCEGS is voluntary and may be declined by local governments if they do not wish to have their local building codes evaluated.

Residential and Commercial rankings. Gainesville has a rating of three (3) and Waldo has a rating of eight (8).

Murphree Well field Protection Ordinance: This ordinance restricts location of new Hazardous Material facilities in vicinity of City Well fields.

- ACEPD administers this ordinance.

Hazardous Materials Management Code (HMMC): This code regulates hazardous material storage facilities and hazardous materials storage County-wide.

- The Alachua County HMMC was initially adopted on April 15, 1991 and revised on January 25, 2000. The primary objectives of the HMMC are to:
 - Regulate the management of hazardous materials to prevent discharges to the environment.
 - Provide uniform standards for the proper storage, handling and monitoring hazardous materials on a county-wide basis.
 - Provide Alachua County with legal authority to establish environmental monitoring, remediation, and closure requirements for contaminated sites.
- There are three zones, with each having separate regulations, as administered by ACEPD, this code (Ordinance 92-19), or the City of Gainesville.
- In addition, Alachua County also has a **Petroleum Cleanup Program** and a **Storage Tank Compliance Program**³, both of which would reduce the amount of pollution that could contaminate flood waters during a disaster.
 - Alachua County's Petroleum Cleanup Program manages the assessment and clean-up of petroleum contaminated facilities in Alachua County. The majority of these contaminated sites are active and closed gas station locations.
 - Alachua County EPD is contracted with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to ensure that storage tank facilities are in compliance with state and federal regulations. The primary focus of inspections is to protect the county's groundwater from being contaminated with petroleum or other hazardous substances and to assist facility owners with keeping their facility in compliance. All underground storage tank systems were required to be double-walled by December 31, 2009 to meet the state's upgrade schedule.

Alachua County Forever: This purpose of this program is to acquire, manage and improve environmentally significant lands to protect water resources, wildlife habitat and to provide natural areas that are suitable for resource-based recreation. The protection of natural resources also

³ For more information about these programs, please visit:

<http://www.alachuacounty.us/government/depts/epd/pollution/compliance.aspx>

contributes to hazards vulnerability reduction, as sensitive areas that could be susceptible to flooding or wildfire are conserved, not developed.

- Alachua County Forever is administered by ACEPD.

3.3.1.3 Floodplain Management

Flooding, not to be confused with storm surge, is generally associated with rivers, depressional areas, small natural streams or other drainage systems that are overwhelmed by large amounts of runoff caused by episodes of extremely heavy rainfall, or tidal bodies of water that experience high influxes of rising water. The primary cause for flooding for most of the County is rainfall; however there is some riverine flooding. Certain areas of the county are more low-lying and hence more vulnerable to rising water. These areas include the extreme southeastern portion of the county along the shores of Newnans, Orange and Lochloosa Lakes; portions of Gainesville along Hogtown Creek; the Santa Fe River and closed basin areas such as Paynes Prairie and Kanapaha Prairie.

At the same time the tools available to reduce the impacts associated with flooding are among the most developed. In addition to approaches that cut across hazards, such as education, outreach, and the training of local officials, the NFIP contains specific regulatory measures that enable government officials to determine where and how growth occurs relative to flood hazards. These regulations particularly apply to buildings damaged during a disaster through the NFIP's Substantial Damage regulations. These regulations will play an important role in post disaster redevelopment. Therefore, the community's floodplain management program is evaluated as a key indicator for measuring local capacity as part of this assessment.

In order for a community to join the NFIP, they must adopt a local flood damage prevention ordinance that requires jurisdictions to follow established minimum building standards in the floodplain. These standards require that all new buildings and substantial improvements to existing buildings will be protected from damage by the 100-year flood, and that new floodplain development will not aggravate existing flood problems or increase damage to other properties.

Another key service provided by the NFIP is the mapping of identified flood hazard areas. Once prepared, the FIRMs are used to assess flood hazard risk, regulate construction practices and set flood insurance rates. FIRMs are an important source of information to educate residents, government officials and the private sector about the likelihood of flooding in their community.

- Alachua County and its participating municipal jurisdictions are committed to maintaining continued compliance with the NFIP. The NFIP entry date, FIRM effective date, policies in force, coverage⁴ and loss information is provided in **Table 5.2**.

⁴ General NFIP policy participation and coverage data are current as of November 30, 2008 and loss data are current as of August 23, 2008, as provided by FEMA.

Table 5.2: NFIP Entry Date, FIRM Date, Policies, Claims and Payments *

Jurisdiction	NFIP Entry Date	Effective FIRM Date	Policies In Force	Flood Insurance Coverage	Total NFIP Losses	Total Payments
Alachua County (unincorporated)	11/4/88	6/16/2006	1,597	\$9,812,610,700	57	838,390
City of Alachua	2/21/94	6/16/2006	123	29,564,700	6	162,986
City of Archer	6/9/94	6/16/2006	5	1,189,400	2	106,745
City of Gainesville	10/1/71	6/16/09	1,248	242,711,100	41	296,518
City of Hawthorne	Non-participating					
City of High Springs	3/24/94	6/16/2006	18	3,745,400	0	0
Town of LaCrosse	Non-participating					
Town of Micanopy	4/27/94	6/16/2006	6	1,436,000	0	0
City of Newberry	2/3/00	6/16/2006	12	3,255,000	0	0
City of Waldo	11/4/88	6/16/2006	5	1,045,200	3	35,949
Countywide Total			3,014	\$10,095,557,500	109	\$1,440,587.70

* Source: NFIP, 1/31/2009

An additional indicator of floodplain management capacity is the active participation of local jurisdictions in the Community Rating System (CRS). The CRS is an incentive-based program that encourages counties and municipalities to undertake defined flood mitigation activities that go beyond the minimum requirements of the NFIP, adding extra local measures to provide protection from flooding. All of the 18 creditable CRS mitigation activities are assigned a range of point values. As points are accumulated and reach identified thresholds, communities can apply for an improved CRS class. Class ratings, which run from 10 to 1, are tied to flood insurance premium reductions as shown in **Table 5.3**. As class ratings improve (decrease), the percent reduction in flood insurance premiums for NFIP policy holders in that community increases.

Table 5.3: CRS Premium Discounts

CRS Class	Premium Reduction
1	45%
2	40%
3	35%
4	30%
5	25%
6	20%
7	15%
8	10%
9	5%
10	0

Community participation in the CRS is voluntary. Any community that is in full compliance with the rules and regulations of the NFIP may apply to FEMA for a CRS classification better than class 10. The CRS application process has been greatly simplified over the past several years based on community feedback to make the CRS more user-friendly. Extensive technical assistance is also available for communities who request it.

- Two jurisdictions within Alachua County participate in the CRS program, the County and the City of Gainesville, both with current ratings of 7 (as of 10/1/2006). This translates to a reduction of 15% for NFIP policy holders in both jurisdictions. Gainesville entered the CRS program on 10/1/1992, and Alachua County entered the program on 10/1/1995.

Floodplain Management Plan: A floodplain management plan (or a flood mitigation plan) provides a framework for action regarding the corrective and preventative measures in place to reduce flood-related impacts.

- The ACPW, in conjunction with ACBD has developed a Floodplain Ordinance and practices floodplain management through the County Land Development Regulations.

Open Space Management Plan: An open space management plan is designed to preserve, protect and restore largely undeveloped lands in their natural state, and to expand or connect areas in the public domain such as parks, greenways and other outdoor recreation areas. In many instances open space management practices are consistent with the goals of reducing hazard losses, such as the preservation of wetlands or other flood-prone areas in their natural state in perpetuity.

- ACGM maintains this as an Element of the Comprehensive Plan, which assists with effective open space and recreation planning.

Stormwater Management Plan: A stormwater management plan is designed to address flooding associated with stormwater runoff. The stormwater management plan is typically focused on design and construction measures that are intended to reduce the impact of more frequently occurring minor urban flooding.

- The Stormwater Management Plan is maintained by the Alachua County Engineering Department.

5.3.2 Administrative and Technical Capacity

A local government's ability to develop and implement a post disaster redevelopment strategy through projects, policies and programs is directly tied to its ability to direct staff time and resources for that purpose. Administrative capacity can be evaluated by determining how post disaster redevelopment-related activities are assigned to local departments and if there are adequate personnel resources to complete these activities.

The degree of intergovernmental coordination among departments will also affect administrative capacity for the implementation and success of proposed post disaster redevelopment activities.

Technical capacity can generally be evaluated by assessing the level of knowledge and technical expertise of local government employees, such as personnel skilled in using GIS to analyze and assess community hazard vulnerability.

The CA Questionnaire was used to capture information on administrative and technical capacity through the identification of available staff and personnel resources.

Table 5.4 provides a summary of the results for Alachua County with regard to relevant staff and personnel resources within government departments. A checkmark (✓) indicates that the given local staff member(s) is maintained through the County's local government resources.

Table 5.4: Relevant Staff / Personnel Resources				
Staff / Personnel Resources	Yes	No	Department / Agency	Comments
Planners with knowledge of land development and land management practices	✓		ACGM, ACPW, ACEDP and ACPS	
Engineers or professionals trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	✓		ACBD and ACPW	
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural and/or human-caused hazards	✓		ACGM, ACEM, ACPS, ACEPD and ACPW	
Emergency manager	✓		ACEM	Requirements established under Chapter 252, Florida Statutes
Floodplain manager	✓		ACPW	
Land surveyors	✓		ACPW	
Tree surveyors	✓		ACGM	
Scientist familiar with the hazards of the community	✓		Water Management District, NOAA and UF	County coordinates with these entities for various hazard studies (e.g., WMD and UF)
Staff with education or expertise to assess the community's vulnerability to hazards	✓		ACEM	
Personnel skilled in GIS and/or FEMA's HAZUS program	✓		ACPS - GIS	

Table 5.4: Relevant Staff / Personnel Resources

Information and Technology expertise	✓		ITS	
Resource development staff or grant writers	✓		Alachua County Sheriff's Office (ASO) Grant Unit, Library District Staff, ACGM and ACEPD	
Historic preservation planner	✓		ACGM	

5.3.3 Fiscal Capacity

The ability of a local government to implement a successful post disaster redevelopment strategy is often closely associated with the amount of money available to implement policies and projects. This may include external grant funding awards or locally-based revenue and financing. Costs associated with recovery/redevelopment policy and project implementation vary widely. In some cases, policies are tied primarily to staff time or administrative costs associated with the creation and monitoring of a given program. In other cases, direct expenses are linked to actual projects which can require a substantial commitment from local, state and federal funding sources.

The CA Questionnaire was used to capture information on Alachua County's fiscal capacity through the identification of locally available financial resources. **Table 5.5** provides a summary of the results for Alachua County with regard to relevant fiscal resources. A checkmark (✓) indicates that the given fiscal resource is locally available.

Table 5.5: Relevant Fiscal Resources

Financial Resources	Yes	No	Department / Agency	Comments
Capital Improvement Programming	✓		ACOMB with support from all County Departments, Municipal administrative agencies	
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	✓		ACGM	
Community Redevelopment Districts*	✓		ACGM	Fee paid annually by property owner for infrastructure improvements.
Impact Fee/Municipal Services Taxing Unit (MSTU)	✓		Gainesville Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA)/ACPS	Gainesville CRA has an Impact Fee, and Public Safety has an impact fee and also a Fire and EMS MSTU.
Municipal Services Benefits Unit	✓		Tax Assessor	Property assessments for specific purpose for a defined length of time.
Special District/ Utility Fees	✓		GRU	There are a couple of Special Assessment Districts established for various purposes.

Table 5.5: Relevant Fiscal Resources				
Financial Resources	Yes	No	Department / Agency	Comments
Water / Sewer Fees	✓		Public Utilities, Municipal water utilities	
Stormwater Utility Fees/Assessments		✓	ACPW and ACEPD	Currently evaluating draft status.
Transportation Impact Fees	✓		ACGM	
General Obligation or Revenue	✓		Alachua County BoCC, Clerk of Court/Finance Dept., and Library District	
Special Tax Bonds	✓		Library District	
Public/private partnerships	✓		Various Alachua County Departments (e.g., ACPW and ACEPD)	Alachua County Forever (ACF) – Florida Conservation Trust. NOCA. FRPP. Forest Legacy. Water Resources – City of Gainesville NPDES. Petroleum – DEP. Alachua County Library District and Florida Department of State.
Mutual Aid Agreements	✓		Law Enforcement, Fire/EMS, ACPW and ACEM	
Development Agreement			ACGM and ACBD	Regarding catastrophically damaged structures and/or infrastructure (e.g., could be used to develop vacant land that is adjacent to redeveloped areas).
.25 Mill Property Tax	✓		ACEPD	ACF
Special Purpose Taxes	✓		Library District	

5.3.4 Economic Redevelopment Capacity

There are several local and regional entities that provide economic development capacity, support, resources, training and information to local businesses and promote attracting new business, industry and trade to Alachua County. These entities include the Gainesville Area Chamber of Commerce (CoC), Alachua (City) CoC, Alachua Business League, Archer CoC, Hawthorne CoC, High Springs CoC, Micanopy CoC, Newberry-Jonesville CoC, Waldo CoC Alachua County Visitors & Convention Bureau, Gainesville Council for Economic Outreach (CEO), Gainesville Economic Development Office, Local business associations, the Alachua County Economic Development Board, the North Central Florida Regional Planning Council (NCFRPC) and the Small Business Development Center (SBDC) at the Gainesville Technology Enterprise Center.

Examples of several plans, strategies and Comprehensive Plan elements that support economic development, which in turn facilitates or supports post disaster economic resumption, are listed as follows:

Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS): The CEDS that unites the public and private sectors in the creations of an economic strategy to diversify and strengthen regional economies. The CEDS plan of action implements goals and objectives to promote economic opportunity, enhance transportation access to businesses, protect the environment, maximize workforce development and use, be consistent with state and local strategies, promote the use of technology, balance development with natural resources, efficiently use resources (e.g., funds), and be consistent with the State's economic priorities.

- The NCFRPC has developed the CEDS for North Central Florida, and updates the plan every five years. The current version is in effect for 2008-2012.

Strategic Plan for Sustainable Economic Development, Alachua County, Florida (SPSED) (undated): The SPSED includes goals, strategies and indicators that support a balance of economic, social and environmental priorities that lead to a healthy community. It includes an educational process for residents and elected officials about economic development activities such as sustainable growth opportunities, improving transportation and trade opportunities, marketing the County to enhance the local economy and attract new business, and work collaboratively with private and public sector officials to develop incentives and local projects that will bolster the economy.

- The Alachua County Economic Development Advisory Committee developed the plan and it is currently updating it.

Economic Development Element of the Comprehensive Plan (EDE): The EDE promotes economic development within the county, which may include seeking funding for grants to build infrastructure or low interest loans to encourage new and expanded business opportunities, or support expanding the amount of land designated and infrastructure required for industrial and commercial development in various municipal planning districts.

- The Alachua County Comprehensive Plan (as amended February 2010) currently has several objectives that promote economic development. This is currently being updated through the Evaluation and Appraisal Process.

Business Recovery Plan (BRP): A BRP is developed by businesses to provide recovery strategies for expediting recovery from business interruption, such as a disaster. The plan includes the identification of business processes and an impact analysis, and how the plan will be implemented according to responsibilities, communication, training and plan maintenance.

- Alachua County Emergency Management actively promotes **business continuity and recovery planning** by assisting businesses in plan development.

Per the Alachua County CEMP, **Emergency Support Function (ESF) 18 – Business, Industry and Economic Resumption** is tasked with coordinating preparedness, response and recovery efforts

amongst various business sectors and associations. The primary entity is the Gainesville Area Chamber of Commerce. ESF 18 is supported by ACEM, Alachua County Visitors & Convention Bureau, Gainesville Council for Economic Outreach, City of Gainesville Economic Development Office, Municipal Chambers of Commerce, local business associations and Technology Enterprise Center of Gainesville/Alachua County.

The CEMP includes provisions for ESF 18 to take the lead in the following actions that support post-disaster recovery and redevelopment:

- Gathering information regarding the impact of the incident to business and industry, to include employment
- Provide assistance, services and information to businesses and industries during the recovery process to minimize the economic impact of the disaster
- Provide available business assets to the County to assist in the recovery from the disaster
- Develop and implement programs to restore tourism and related industries after an incident
- Facilitate the involvement of the business community in the overall response and recovery efforts of the County
- Expedite access of affected businesses and industries to County, State and Federal assistance programs

The Alachua County Information and Telecommunications Services (ITS) has developed a **Business Continuity Infrastructure** with redundant Virtual Servers and SAN. One is located downtown and one is located at the EOC. ITS is an active member of **ESF 2 – Communications**.

5.3.5 Health and Social Services Capacity

Following a disaster, health and social services are provided by local medical care facilities, the American Red Cross (ARC), Salvation Army, charitable agencies and faith based organizations. It is necessary to assess the health and medical needs as well as capabilities to provide them after a disaster. Health and social services are in higher demand after a disaster, especially to those with social vulnerabilities (e.g., those under age 5 or over 65, disabled, etc.). ACEM maintains the Special Needs Registry.

Per the Alachua County CEMP, **ESF 8 – Health and Medical**, coordinates the Alachua County public health and medical resources required after an event. The primary agency for ESF-8 is the Alachua County Health Department (ACHD). ESF 8 is supported by Alachua County Public Safety, Shands at the University of Florida, Shands at Vista, North Florida Regional Medical Center, the Veterans' Administration Medical Center, Select Specialty Hospital Gainesville and Municipal and Volunteer Fire Rescue Departments.

The CEMP includes provisions for ESF 8 to take the lead in the following actions that pertain to post-disaster recovery and redevelopment:

- Conducting an initial assessment of health and medical needs
- Coordinating resources with the County and State EOCs and volunteer medical resources
- Monitoring status of health care facilities
- Providing medical assistance to disaster survivors and workers.

- Supporting and returning Special Needs Clients to homes
- Utilizing Community Relations Teams disseminate and collect information about disaster survivors, and provide survivors with information on how to access disaster recovery services.
- Opening Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC)s throughout the county following a disaster that results in a Federal Disaster Declaration. DRCs offer assistance with accessing human services such as: emergency needs, loans, grants, advice on rebuilding, assistance with completing applications, aging services, consumer services, crisis counseling, disaster unemployment assistance, insurance information, legal services, social security benefit assistance, tax assistance and veterans benefit assistance

During long term recovery, unmet needs are coordinated through **ESF 15 – Volunteers and Donations**. Per the CEMP, Human Needs Assessment Teams identify unmet needs following a disaster. ESF-15 works to fulfill these requests through existing community service providers, local churches, community outreach programs and municipalities. ESF-15 members and local community service providers are often trained in emergency home repair, donations management, disaster relief processing, crisis counseling and other types of assistance.

In addition to caring for humans, there are also organizations that provide health and care services for animals. **ESF 17 – Animal Protection & Agriculture** coordinates the response of agencies that provide animals with emergency medical care, evacuation, rescue, temporary shelter, food water and identification for return to the owner. ESF 17 also may provide coordination for the diagnosis, prevention and control of diseases of public health significance.

The hospitals in Alachua County have many post-disaster capabilities in place:

- Each hospital has a Hospital Incident Command System (HICS) Emergency Operations Plans in place.
- The Veterans Hospital Administration has a voluntary hospital agreement, through which additional staff and resources can be provided as mutual aid.
- The local hospitals have agreements to share resources (i.e., HCA and UF Shands) with each other.
- The VA Shands Campus has 100 percent backup power and chill water for the Heating Ventilation and Cooling system, and the VA Gainesville hospital has backup power for seven days and a 750K container of potable water on site.
- HCA has the ability to operate with outside resources for 96 hours.
- The local hospitals have the ability to share medical records electronically, which is backed-regularly.
- ACHD is in the process of backing up their records.
- ACEM is working with large and private smaller facilities to determine to verify their evacuation and shelter plans.
- License reciprocity is granted to health care providers from other states that participate in the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) and that serve in the Medical Reserve Corps.

5.4 Conclusions on Local Capability

Alachua County has many existing plans or policies that contribute to hazards vulnerability reduction. In order to form meaningful conclusions on the assessment of local capability, a quantitative scoring methodology was designed and applied to results of the CA Questionnaire. The CA Questionnaire was answered by various Alachua County and municipal department staff.

The results are reported for Planning and Regulatory Capacity (Table 5.1), Administrative and Technical Capacity (Table 5.4) and Fiscal Capacity (Table 5.5). Self Assessment of Capacity results are reported in **Table 5.6**.

5.4.1 Self Assessment of Capacity

In addition to the inventory and analysis of specific local capabilities, the CA Questionnaire asked Alachua County staff to conduct their own self assessment of capacity to develop a post disaster redevelopment plan and to implement a recovery and redevelopment strategy. As part of this process, county staff members were encouraged to consider the barriers to implementing a PDRP in addition to identifying the mechanisms that could enhance a PDRP. In response to the questionnaire, county staff classified each of the aforementioned capabilities as either “limited,” “moderate” or “high.”

Table 5.6 summarizes the results of the self assessment process for Alachua County.

Table 5.6: Self Assessment of Capacity	
Capacity	Level
Planning and Regulatory Capacity	High
Administrative and Technical Capacity	High
Fiscal Capacity	Moderate
Overall Capacity	Moderate

5.4.2 Overall Assessment of Capacity

The scoring methodology further described below attempts to assess the overall level of capacity of Alachua County to implement a recovery and redevelopment strategy.

Points System for Capacity Ranking

<p>0-35 points = Limited overall capacity 36-69 points = Moderate overall capacity 70-107 points = High overall capacity</p>
--

I. Planning and Regulatory Capacity – 56 points (Up to 65 points)

Yes = 3 points

Under Development = 1 point

No = 0 points

- Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan **(1)**
- Post Disaster Redevelopment/Reconstruction Ordinance **(1)**
- Comprehensive Land Use Plan **(3)**
- Continuity of Government Plan (COG); some COG elements are in the CEMP **(1)**
- Continuity of Operations Plan(s) **(3)**
- Hazard Mitigation Plan (Local Mitigation Strategy) **(3)**
- University of Florida Emergency Management Plan **(3)**
- Debris Management Plan **(3)**
- Floodplain Management Plan/ Floodplain Management Ordinance **(3)**
- Temporary Disaster Housing Plan **(3)**
- Participate in CRS Program **(3)**
- BCEGS Grade of 1 to 5; Alachua County is rated four (4) **(3)**

Yes = 2 points

Under Development = 1 point

No = 0 points

- Emergency Operations Plan **(2)**
- Zoning Ordinance **(2)**
- Historic Preservation Plan **(1)**
- Unified Land Development Code **(1)**
- Building Code **(2)**
- Participate in NFIP Program **(2)**
- Strategic Regional Policy (includes Hazards Vulnerability Reduction measures) **(2)**
- Alachua County Forever **(2)**

Yes = 1 point

No = 0 points

- Open Space Management / Parks & Rec. Plan **(1)**
- Stormwater Master Plan/Ordinance **(1)**
- Flood Response Plan **(0)**
- Evacuation Plan **(1)**
- Capital Improvements Plan **(1)**
- Economic Element of Comprehensive Plan **(1)**
- Economic Development Plan **(1)**
- Subdivision Ordinance **(1)**
- Fire Code **(1)**
- Murphree Wellfield Protection Ordinance **(1)**
- Hazardous Materials Management Code **(1)**
- State Petroleum Management Codes / Petroleum Cleanup Program **(1)**
- Storage Tank Compliance Program **(1)**

II. Administrative and Technical Capacity – 19 points (Up to 19 points)

Yes = 2 points

No = 0 points

- Planners with knowledge of land development and land management practices **(2)**
- Engineers or professionals trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure **(2)**
- Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural and/or human-caused hazards **(2)**
- Emergency manager **(2)**
- Floodplain manager **(2)**
- Historic preservation planner **(2)**

Yes = 1 point

No = 0 points

- Land surveyors **(1)**
- Tree surveyors **(1)**
- Scientist familiar with the hazards of the community (Water Management District, NOAA and UF) **(1)**
- Staff with education or expertise to assess the community's vulnerability to hazards **(1)**
- Personnel skilled in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and/or HAZUS **(1)**
- Information and Technology expertise **(1)**
- Resource development staff or grant writers **(1)**

III. Fiscal Capacity – 12 points (Up to 15 points)

Yes = 1 point

No = 0 points

- Capital Improvement Programming **(1)**
- Community Development Block Grants **(1)**
- Impact Fee/MSTU **(1)**
- Municipal Services Benefits Unit **(1)**
- Special District / Electric Utility Fees **(0)**
- Water / Sewer Fees **(1)**
- Stormwater Utility Fees **(0)**
- Development Impact Fees **(1)**
- General Obligation or Revenue **(1)**
- Special Tax Bonds **(1)**
- Public / private partnerships **(1)**
- Mutual Aid Agreements **(1)**
- Development Agreements **(0)**
- .25 Mill Property Tax **(1)**
- Special Purpose Taxes **(1)**

IV. Self-Assessment of Overall Capacity – 6 points (Up to 8 points)

High = 2 points

Moderate = 1 points

Low = 0 points

- Planning and Regulatory Capacity **(2)**
- Administrative and Technical Capacity **(2)**
- Fiscal Capacity **(1)**
- Overall Capacity **(1)**

Capacity Score

According to the capability assessment, the capacity score for Alachua County is 93 which represent 87 percent of the total number of points achievable through the capacity scoring methodology developed by the project consultant. This indicates an overall **“high”** level of local capacity.

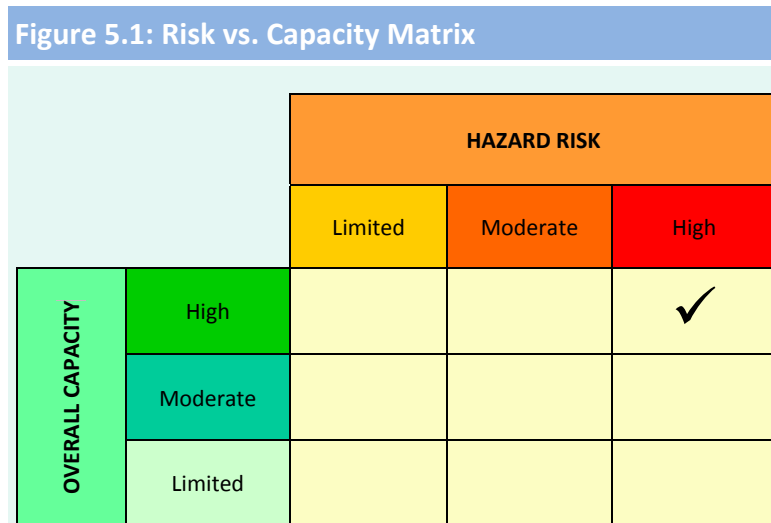
The capacity score is based solely on the information provided by county staff in response to the Capability Assessment Questionnaire. The questionnaire instrument was designed to measure local capacity based on those indicators determined to be most relevant for post disaster recovery and redevelopment purposes.

5.4.3 Linking the Capability Assessment with the Vulnerability Assessment and the Recovery and Redevelopment Strategy

The conclusions of the *Vulnerability Assessment* and *Capability Assessment* serve as the foundation for the development of a meaningful recovery and redevelopment strategy. During the process of identifying specific recovery and redevelopment actions to pursue, Alachua County considered not only its level of hazard risk but also the existing capacity to implement a successful recovery and redevelopment strategy.

Figure 5.1 shows a *Risk vs. Capacity Matrix* that is used to illustrate Alachua County’s overall hazard risk⁵ in comparison to overall capacity. Based on the assessments completed for Alachua County, hazard risk was determined to be HIGH while the overall capacity is HIGH. This means that while Alachua County does face the potential to be impacted by natural hazards, it also has significant capacity to implement a successful post disaster recovery and redevelopment strategy to manage the impacts of those hazards.

⁵ Overall hazard risk was determined using the results of the risk assessment combined with information on the following factors: total population, population growth rate, land area, historical disasters, unique hazard risks, NFIP participation and the value of existing Pre-FIRM structures.



5.5 Plan Integration

An in-depth understanding of the community’s existing plans, policies and programs is an important part of determining a community’s capacity to implement a post-disaster redevelopment strategy. This section provides an assessment of Achua County’s local plans, policies and programs as they relate to post-disaster redevelopment.

The plans evaluated as part of this section are:

- Achua County LMS (April 2009 – pending approval)
- Achua County CEMP (Revised December 2008 and is currently being updated to meet State requirements)
- Achua County DMP (September 2002, updated in 2009)
- Achua County DHS (November 2006)
- Achua County Comprehensive Plan, 2001-2020, Ordinance 02-07 through 02-18, 08-12, (amended February 2010)

5.5.1 Achua County Local Mitigation Strategy

The LMS represents Achua County’s blueprint for how it intends to reduce the impact of natural hazards on people and the built environment. The purpose of the LMS is to provide guidance in developing pre- and post-disaster mitigation plans, identifying priority projects and programs for funding, and increasing the likelihood of State and Federal funding for hazard mitigation projects. The essential elements of the LMS include goals and guiding principles, hazard identification and vulnerability assessment, vulnerable properties and estimated losses, mitigation initiatives, projects and potential funding sources. The LMS guiding principles section includes natural hazards mitigation policies from the community’s comprehensive plan and local ordinances, which provides for purposeful integration among local planning initiatives to guide post disaster redevelopment risk reduction and sustainability. The LMS also defines a prioritized ranking process for potential mitigation initiatives and projects.

The Alachua County LMS establishes the following goals:

- **Goal 1** – Establish an ongoing LMS Planning Process as part of a comprehensive community-based emergency management program to protect public health, safety, economic vitality, and property through inter-agency cooperation.
- **Goal 2** – Promote disaster preparedness for individuals, communities, and businesses to encourage greater self-reliance and develop public-private partnerships.
- **Goal 3** – Engage in hazard mitigation project planning and implementation to protect public health, safety, economic vitality, and property including natural and cultural resources, critical facilities and government buildings.

5.5.2 Alachua County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

The CEMP defines the functional roles and responsibilities of each government entity that partners with the County's disaster organization and their relationship to each other before, during and after an emergency or disaster. The CEMP establishes direction and control of the emergency management organization in the context of emergency preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation actions. The Basic Plan, Recovery Annex and Mitigation Annex were reviewed to determine the levels of organization and coordination among entities, and the essential functions and actions related to post disaster reconstruction and redevelopment.

The Basic Plan outlines the general purpose, scope and methodology of the plan; hazard and risk analysis; coordination, control and organizational structure; and concept of operations. In addition, it identifies responsibilities of all entities and resources mobilized by the county to assist in responding to and recovering from a disaster. Intergovernmental coordination occurs among local (i.e., county, city and town), state and federal agencies; the private sector and volunteer organizations

The activities relevant to PDRP include:

- Frequency and vulnerability impacts from all hazards;
- Formal intergovernmental coordination using mutual aid agreements;
- Damage assessment;
- Restoration of essential public facilities, infrastructure and services;
- Preservation of vital records for the continuation of government;
- Obtaining pre-disaster funds, such as Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) and Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program, to reduce risk before a disaster; and
- Securing post-disaster funds, such as Public Assistance (PA) program and Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), to further reduce risk after a disaster.

Annex I – Recovery Functions outlines specific tasks or functions that may be carried out before, during and after a disaster and details control, coordination, planning efforts, and policies within Alachua County designed to facilitate immediate, short-term and long-term recovery after a disaster has occurred. This provides for a rapid and orderly start of rehabilitation of people and restoration of property affected by a disaster anywhere in Alachua County. ACEM is the entity responsible for

coordination of all recovery operations.

The activities relevant to PDRP include:

- Coordinated efforts among federal, state and local government entities and volunteers for post-disaster recovery operations, communications, planning, logistics and administration/finance
- Initial impact assessment for countywide overview of most significantly impacted areas reported in a GIS format
- Preliminary damage assessment coordinated by the Damage Assessment Manager, a responsibility of Aachua County Code Enforcement (ACCE), in the EOC to substantiate state and federal assistance
- Compilation of damage assessment by County and municipal Building Departments for private property and businesses
- Identification of FEMA PA projects to repair and reconstruct public structures and infrastructure
- Individual assistance and human needs assessment
- Economic injury assessment (e.g., job loss)
- Debris removal
- Habitability certification for structures for utility restoration, reconstruction permits and requirements (i.e., 50% threshold) and/or condemnation determination(s)
- Utility restoration
- DRC establishment to coordinate state and federal individual assistance, which provides help to citizens with immediate needs and a foundation for long term recovery needs
- Provision of temporary housing

Annex II – Mitigation Functions includes the projects, policies and programs that reduce the county's vulnerability to disaster impacts before they happen. Mitigation opportunities are also identified during the initial and preliminary damage assessments and throughout the public assistance processes. The annex also details requirements and the programs incorporated in post-disaster recovery efforts to prevent recurring losses from future disasters. ACEM is responsible for coordinating pre- and post-disaster mitigation activities.

The activities relevant to PDRP are as follows:

- Coordination of pre-disaster mitigation activities through the LMS process such as: facility and structure vulnerability assessment, prioritization of mitigation projects and funding identification;
- Coordination of post-disaster mitigation activities with municipalities and the State EOC;
- Coordination with the municipalities and the NCFRPC for mitigation planning activities;
- ACEM works closely with damage assessment teams, county and municipal departments as well as building inspectors to identify opportunities for future mitigation projects such as: elevation and/or acquisition of floodprone structures, drainage improvement projects and infrastructure enhancement projects;
- ACEM coordinates the application process and manages recovery and mitigation grants for the HMGP and the FMA program;

- The Alachua County Property Appraiser provides technical expertise regarding property values, damages and losses to properties as a result of a disaster;
- The Alachua County Building Department and the Municipal Public Works Departments identify mitigation activities that could reduce the vulnerability of public infrastructure, businesses and housing stock to damage and loss from natural and manmade disasters;
- The County and Municipal Public Works Departments will assist ACEM in identifying potential road, bridge, culvert and water and sewer mitigation projects;
- ACEM coordinates financial management of mitigation funds with the Alachua County Clerk's Office – Finance and Accounting Department and ACOMB; and
- ACEM provides public outreach regarding pre-disaster mitigation activities and building policies in flood prone areas.

5.5.3 Gainesville/Alachua County Debris Management Plan

The DMP establishes guidelines for post-disaster debris removal operations. The purpose of the DMP is to facilitate the removal, collection and disposal of debris; to minimize potential threats to health, safety and welfare of impacted citizens; expedite recovery in the impacted area; address the threat of significant damage to improved public or private property; and provide a coordination process under operational functions of the City of Gainesville and the Alachua County EOC. Jurisdictions are responsible for removing debris from property under their own authority, and may remove debris from private property only if it is deemed in the public interest.

The DMP describes the organizational structure, roles and responsibilities, concept of operations and supplemental assistance. Specific information includes description of agency responsibilities, standard operating procedures, inter-local agreements, temporary debris storage sites, debris site closeout procedures, debris classification, debris reduction, site selection, debris removal priorities, debris estimation and documentation that is required by FEMA to complete PA Project Worksheets for funding reimbursement.

ACPW is responsible for the debris removal function from roadways and public rights of way. ACPW will work in conjunction with designated County and city support agencies, utility companies, waste management firms, private contractors and FEMA debris representatives, to facilitate debris clearance, collection, reduction, and disposal needs, and cost recovery process following a disaster.

Various County and municipal departments are tasked with the responsibility of coordinating all available and obtainable resources related to infrastructure clearance, debris removal and disposal. The Alachua County Debris Management Task Force (DMTF) consists of representation from ACEM, Environmental Protection, Growth Management, and Public Works, and City of Gainesville Public Works. The plan is updated on a regular basis (i.e., 2002 and 2009) by the joint Alachua County/Gainesville Debris Management Team.

5.5.4 Alachua County Disaster Housing Strategy

The ACDHS establishes guidelines for post-disaster housing. The purpose of the ACDHS is to support the following Target Capabilities:

- Establish a framework for adequately addressing the issue of temporary and long-term housing options and alternatives for disaster victims.
- Provide a strategy for the inter-agency coordination of activities, resources and staff, guidelines and procedures for implementing post-impact shelter, and temporary, transient and long-term housing alternatives.
- Identify the process and procedures for the temporary placement of travel trailers; building permit processing; identification of local rental, shelter and mobile home sites; and identify resources and capabilities to administer a temporary roofing program.

The ACDHS describes the organizational structure, roles and responsibilities, concept of operations, disaster housing phases, financial options and positional responsibilities. It includes EOC contracts, financing options, and temporary lodging availability. Temporary disaster housing implementation is separated into three main phases:

1. Phase One (1) activation will occur once there is a declaration of emergency from the Alachua County Board of County Commissioners, Governor of Florida or President of the United States through 90 days following an emergency incident. Upon activation of the EOC the Alachua County Coordinating Officer (CCO) will assume command in the opening of emergency services for the community, i.e. shelters, Points of Distribution (PODs) and Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs). During Phase 1, State and Federal resources will be requested for trailers or other alternative housing as needed for displaced citizens.
2. Phase Two (2) activation will commence within 90 days following an emergency incident to 18 months thereafter. During this interim period, transitional housing and rebuilding will be the objectives of this phase.
3. Phase Three (3) activation will commence 18 months following an emergency incident. During these recovery and mitigation phases, objectives will focus on providing permanent housing options for families still residing in trailers and/or rebuilding.

The Disaster Housing Manager has the responsibility for ensuring the plan is followed, tested and updated as necessary. ACEM is responsible for the overall coordination of temporary housing activities, as carried out by the Alachua County EOC staff with the coordination and support of various agencies and entities.

5.5.5 Alachua County Comprehensive Plan

The Comprehensive Plan establishes the goals and objectives that guide the community's growth and development and policies for daily land-use and development decision making. The Comprehensive Plan serves as the foundation for land development regulations, zoning, major capital expenditures and other initiatives to accomplish the community's overall vision. All land development regulations and development permits must be consistent with the Comprehensive Plan. Alachua County's Comprehensive Plan includes a demographic analysis and elements that address future land use, housing, transportation, public services, potable water, sanitary sewer and solid waste, stormwater, conservation and open space, recreation, intergovernmental coordination, economic and capital improvement, historic resources and public school facilities. Given the broad nature of the plan and its

regulatory standing in many communities, the integration of hazard mitigation measures into the Comprehensive Plan can enhance the likelihood of achieving post disaster recovery actions following a disaster.

Guiding principles of the Comprehensive Plan, which can provide a basis for redevelopment policy, include:

- Promote sustainable land development that provides for a balance of economic opportunity, social equity including environmental justice, and protection of the natural environment.
- Base new development upon the provision of necessary services and infrastructure.
- Focus urban development in a clearly defined area and strengthen the separation of rural and urban uses.
- Recognize residential neighborhoods as a collective asset for all residents of the County.
- Create and promote cohesive communities that provide for a full range and mix of land uses.

The Comprehensive Plan, adopted April 2002 and amended in May 2005 is in effect for 2001-2020. The Comp Plan is supported by Alachua County Ordinances 02-07 through 02-18, 08-12. This plan provides a framework the guides future land use planning for development of housing, commercial, industrial or other uses, including associated public infrastructure, as land is subdivided into buildable lots for sale or future development. The general guidelines of the plan focus on maximization of the efficient use of available infrastructure while preserving sensitive environmental areas.

The State of Florida Growth Management Act requires each local government to adopt an EAR of its Comprehensive Plan once every seven years. The purpose of the Alachua County EAR is to assess progress in implementing the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan and provide recommendations for amendments to update the Comprehensive Plan. The BoCC adopted the EAR on the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan: 2001-2020 on August 11, 2009.

The County has up to 18 months to amend and update the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan based on the recommendations identified in the adopted EAR. On November 10, 2009, the BoCC approved the Work Plan and Public Participation Plan for the upcoming EAR-Based Comprehensive Plan Amendments. These amendments are required to be adopted by April 2011.

For inland counties, post-disaster redevelopment planning provides a link between comprehensive land use and economic and sustainable redevelopment. The 2001-2020 Alachua County Comprehensive Plan, adopted in April 2002 and most recently amended February 2010, does address post-disaster redevelopment policies and requirements, and provides some guidance for sustainability in land use and redevelopment measures which supports the concept of disaster “resiliency.”

The **Future Land Use Element** includes policies for:

- Establishing a Conservation management overlay that establishes supplemental development criteria in flood hazard areas and floodplains.
- Maximizing effective development in urban areas while protecting environmentally and historically sensitive lands.

- A transfer of development rights program.
- Assuring the priority for public health and safety in development considerations.
- Supporting the development of affordable housing areas.

The **Housing Element** includes policies for:

- Seeking federal and state funding to demolish or rehabilitate substandard housing.
- Collaborating with community partners to incorporate “Sustainable Building” technologies in the construction of affordable housing.
- Providing housing assistance programs for eligible homeowners to abate code violations or to replace a substandard manufactured housing.
- Providing housing opportunities for those with special needs.

The Potable **Water and Sanitary Sewer Element** includes a policy for protecting the functions of natural drainage features and natural groundwater aquifer recharge.

The **Stormwater Management Element** includes policies for:

- Upgrading deficient stormwater management and drainage facilities to assure water quality standards are maintained.
- Pursuing funding for stormwater projects through appropriate state or federal funding programs.
- Establishing levels of service for drainage and retention systems, and above-floodplain building elevations.
- Regulating encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements, and other development, within a FEMA designated “special flood hazard area” that would result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of a flood discharge.

The **Conservation and Open Space Element** includes policies for:

- Natural resources
 - Surface water
 - Flood plains and floodways
 - Groundwater
 - Geological Resources
 - Mineral Resources
 - Soils and Slopes
 - Wetlands
 - Uplands
 - Habitats
 - Threatened and Endangered Species
 - Air Resources
- Human-related Resources
 - Energy Development and Conservation
 - Archaeological and Paleontological Resources
 - Historic Preservation

- Human Environmental Resources (Built Environment)
- Hazardous Materials
- Element Implementation

The **Recreation and Open Space Element** includes policies for maintaining, increasing, protecting, conserving and enhancing open space and recreational opportunities in Alachua County.

The **Intergovernmental Coordination Element** includes policies for coordinating planning, land development regulation and service provisions with agencies and governmental units in Alachua County

The **Capital Improvements Element** includes policies for:

- Prioritization process for expenditures for public facilities and infrastructure.
- Limiting capital improvements in environmentally sensitive areas, including flood plains that might threaten public health or safety.

The **Economic Development Element** was summarized previously in 5.3.4.

In 2009, Alachua County submitted their EAR Recommendations to add or modify their local Comprehensive Plan. The following recommendations support post-disaster redevelopment planning and/or hazards vulnerability reduction:

- Encourage Low Impact Development (LID) and other environmentally friendly approaches for parcels with wetlands and surface waters.
- Include specific projects from the Alachua County LMS into the Comprehensive Plan/Capital Improvements Program and update the policy framework for hazard mitigation to improve potential for project grant funds.

Conclusions on Local Plan Integration

Alachua County has a wide variety of programs and policies in the Comprehensive Plan, LMS and CEMP that support PDRP. For example, the Comprehensive Plan includes policies to reduce inconsistent land uses, maintain or reduce density and intensity in vulnerable areas, protect natural resources, and implement hazard mitigation measures for public facilities and structures to reduce natural hazard impacts. The LMS also includes goals to protect lives, reduce vulnerability to public infrastructure and residences, and associated economic property values. The CEMP includes coordination efforts at the county, state and federal levels for recovery and mitigation activities to enhance reconstruction capabilities for government structures, facilities and government functions; residences and the private sector. The DMP provides procedures for debris removal, which is a critical immediate step in expediting other means of recovery throughout the community. The ACDHS includes procedures for immediate, short- and long-term housing needs to ensure that people have a place to live in order to maintain the sense of community and return to work once their places of employment open.

6.0 RECOVERY AND REDEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The recovery and redevelopment strategy is comprised of a list of prioritized issues and pre- and post-disaster redevelopment goals and objectives that were identified by each of the Working Group Subcommittees. The goals and objectives were created to address the issues and are to be implemented via the Recovery and Redevelopment Action Plan (Section 7).

The goals and objectives were grouped into seven major functions:

1. Economic Redevelopment
2. Environmental and Historic Property
3. Government Operations
4. Health and Social Services
5. Housing and Structural Recovery
6. Infrastructure and Public Facilities Recovery
7. Land Use Planning

6.1 PDRDP Issues, Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: Economic Redevelopment

Based upon priorities in the PDRP, the County and municipal jurisdictions will support the local business community through assistance with pre-disaster business continuity and recovery planning; and post-disaster damage assessment, needs identification, infrastructure restoration, employee assistance and disaster recovery funding that fosters economic resumption and redevelopment.

It is imperative to support business resumption for both large (major) and small businesses. The major employers in the County accounted for over 40 percent of the labor force as of 2009 (see Section 4, Table 4.14). Small businesses tend to have a higher post-disaster failure rate, as they are less likely to have a business continuity and recovery plan, or resources like large employers.

Economic resumption is crucial, as it affects the entire community's recovery efforts and is a major indication of how long it takes the community to redevelop. The return of jobs, tourism, revenue, and other indicators of economic health is interdependent on housing recovery, infrastructure restoration and public service provision. High priority issues include: determining and prioritizing business recovery resources, identifying funding sources for business recovery, establishing a business recovery center, assessing damage and economic impacts and tracking business recovery data.

Goal 1.1 Develop strategies to support the business community with pre-disaster business continuity and recovery planning.

Objectives:

- 1.1.1 Identify gaps and weaknesses in businesses preparedness and continuity planning.
- 1.1.2 Develop disaster preparation and business continuity planning tools to assist business owners with plan creation.

- 1.1.3 Pre-identify large businesses that have potential resources that can assist small businesses.

Goal 1.2 Identify and prioritize post-disaster business recovery resources.

Objectives:

- 1.2.1 Identify business recovery resources that are needed by local businesses.
- 1.2.2 Identify recovery resources that can be provided by local businesses.
- 1.2.3 Develop a list of key and essential business and key points of contact.
- 1.2.4 Identify alternate locations for local businesses.
- 1.2.5 Develop and implement a Business Operations Center (BOC).
- 1.2.6 Maintain hotel/motel availability for mutual aid providers.
- 1.2.7 Establish procedures for providing phone, internet and network access for local businesses.
- 1.2.8 Request and support SBA business recovery centers.
- 1.2.9 Implement expedited permitting for businesses repairs/reconstruction.

Goal 1.3 Support post-disaster damage and impact assessment for local businesses

Objectives:

- 1.3.1 Develop and implement a program for business owners and staff to assess post-disaster losses.
- 1.3.2 Ensure tax breaks are implemented as a result of the damage assessment process and re-evaluation of property after a disaster.

Goal 1.4 Identify post-disaster funding resources for business recovery.

Objectives:

- 1.4.1 Develop and maintain a list of Federal, State and local funding sources for businesses, to include on the Business Continuity Planning Resource Website.
- 1.4.2 Identify traditional and nontraditional business recovery assistance programs, initiatives and funding assistance.
- 1.4.3 Identify banks and financial institutions willing to make bridge loans including farm friendly sources.
- 1.4.4 Draft an Enterprise Florida Business Bridge Loan letter for BoCC approval prior to a disaster.
- 1.4.5 Assist with short-term financial assistance by coordinating and administering bridge loans.
- 1.4.6 Obtain EDA grants to build new infrastructure.

Goal 1.5 Foster the retention of the local Achua County workforce and businesses.

Objectives:

- 1.5.1 Identify strategies for workforce transportation throughout the community.
- 1.5.2 Develop a county ordinance to support “local hiring” for the post-disaster workforce.
- 1.5.3 Identify strategies to locate temporary school facilities at or near housing sites.

- 1.5.4 Identify and develop strategies for business retention and expedite a process for attracting new businesses or incentives for re-investment/rebuilding.

Goal 1.6 Support coordinate disaster related information sharing with local businesses.

Objectives:

- 1.6.1 Develop and maintain information sharing network for pre-incident notification/warning.
- 1.6.2 Coordinate ESF 18 resource requests and information sharing.
- 1.6.3 Develop ESF 18 Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).

Goal 2: Environmental Protection & Historical Preservation

The County and municipal jurisdictions, University of Florida, utility providers, other agencies and community organizations shall coordinate efforts to prevent degradation during post-disaster restoration of cultural and historic amenities and the valuable natural resources of the County.

Recognizing that quality of life is impacted by 1) cultural/historic preservation, and 2) environmental natural resources protection, and these are highly valued in Alachua County, the following priorities are identified: providing historic restoration guidelines to property owners, prioritizing resources for both temporary and long-term repairs, conducting a post-impact assessment for historic properties to help guide appropriate repair, restoration of aquatic and upland areas, enforcing appropriate debris management and providing continued public education on disaster preparedness and redevelopment requirements.

Goal 2.1 Coordinate efforts to preserve cultural, historic and natural resources prior to a disaster.

Objectives:

- 2.1.1 Identify historic assets listed by the NRHP and SHPO, as well as others that may not be formally recognized by these entities, and other sensitive resources (e.g., cemeteries) and include point of contact.
- 2.1.2 Develop, collect and maintain a repository of information to document the effect of a catastrophic event on Alachua County cultural, historic and natural resources.
- 2.1.3 Identify existing transportation infrastructure that adversely impact environmental quality and exacerbate disaster caused conditions.
- 2.1.4 Ensure that debris management operations do not adversely impact historical, environmental and archaeological sites.
- 2.1.5 Conduct outreach to preserve cultural and historical sites and prevent disturbance to invasive vegetation.
- 2.1.6 Identify funding sources for voluntary acquisition of damage/destroyed properties.
- 2.1.7 Maintain a list of tree nurseries with stock available for replanting.

Goal 2.2 Support post-disaster damage assessment of historic, cultural and natural resources.

Objectives:

- 2.2.1 Include historic preservation experts in damage assessment teams in historic areas.
- 2.2.2 Stabilize and secure publicly owned damage County historic assets from additional deterioration following a disaster.
- 2.2.3 Use hazard mitigation measures to reduce vulnerability to historic structures in accordance with allowable historic construction materials and practices, per *Disaster Mitigation for Historic Structures: Protection Strategies* guidebook.

Goal 2.3 Coordinate efforts to restore historic, cultural and natural resources after a disaster.

Objectives:

- 2.3.1 Consult with the Alachua County Historical Commission to provide input on decisions effecting historic assets.
- 2.3.2 Establish communication amongst local historic preservation community experts, and the County and municipal Building and Planning Departments to provide expertise in maintaining historic assets.
- 2.3.3 Invite historic preservation efforts to discussions to generate ideas and options for historic site restoration or re-use instead of demolition.
- 2.3.4 Provide educational resources for historic property owners regarding repair and rehabilitation methods and best practices.
- 2.3.5 Coordinate with the Alachua County Wildfire Mitigation Division to reduce wildfire hazards vulnerability of historic structures.

Goal 3: Government Operations

The County and municipal jurisdictions, agencies and organizations will engage in proactive coordination measures to restore and maintain critical and essential government operations and services to expedite the communities' ability to recover from a disaster. Collaboration will hinge on strategies that incorporate reasonable expectations and actual capabilities of the local government, agencies, businesses, non-governmental organizations and private citizens.

After a disaster, it is important to maintain government services and communication throughout the community. High priority issues include: sustaining local government functions per the COG and COOPs, maintaining communication regarding community recovery operations, providing assistance to municipalities, reestablishing housing to retain the local population and workforce throughout the County, securing funding for government operations and disaster assistance and expediting the reopening of schools to support community recovery.

Goal 3.1 Re-establish County Government functions in County Offices as soon as possible.

Objectives:

- 3.1.1 Establish a list of buildings suitable to house County Government. Coordinate with COOP Plans.

-
- 3.1.2 Maintain a staff list for post-disaster recovery and redevelopment that list staff specialties and cross training.
 - 3.1.3 Each Department and Office will submit copies of their COOPs and emergency staffing to the EOC.
 - 3.1.4 Each County Department will establish policies and procedures for post-disaster day to day activities.
- Goal 3.2 Establish pre-determined communications links on County websites to disseminate information to County residents.
- Objective:
- 3.2.1 Establish pre-determined links to County websites to use during post-disaster recovery, list temporary location of Government Offices, available services, and links to other services and agencies.
- Goal 3.3 Develop and communicate protocol for providing assistance to municipalities.
- Objectives:
- 3.3.1 Emphasize EOC prioritization protocol for providing assistance to municipalities.
 - 3.3.2 Establish a clearing house, such as United Way, for volunteers, donations, and assistance by non-profits and faith-based organizations.
- Goal 3.4 Prioritize the reestablishment of housing in the County to maintain the population and workforce.
- Objectives:
- 3.4.1 Determine appropriate locations for temporary housing and the process for establishing and removing temporary housing.
 - 3.4.2 Implement the plan for the location of temporary housing with specific time lines.
 - 3.4.3 Adopt emergency orders such as waivers/reduction in permit fees, permit waivers for certain repairs and reconstruction, and waivers for licenses for area tradesmen.
- Goal 3.5 Determine the financial stability of the County.
- Objectives:
- 3.5.1 Secure money for County Government operations, payroll, and rehabilitation or reconstruction of County Facilities.
 - 3.5.2 Secure grants, loans and any available assistance for both the government and private sector.
- Goal 3.6 Reestablish and reopen educational facilities as soon as possible.

Goal 4: Health and Social Services

The County and municipal jurisdictions, Alachua County Health Department, Florida Department of Health, public and private health care providers/facilities, agencies and organizations will coordinate to deliver health care and social services for citizens and first responders through needs assessment and established procedures.

Following a major or catastrophic disaster, there will very likely be an increased demand and need for physical and mental health care. High priority issues entail: identifying available community and regional medical/health care facilities, staffing and resource capabilities; ensuring that procedures are in place for post-disaster daily operations; determining long-term needs for appropriate functioning of medical/health care facilities; and developing systems to work with alternative social service providers.

Goal 4.1 Identify available community and regional medical/health facilities and capabilities prior to a disaster.

Objectives:

- 4.1.1 Establish a list of medical facilities to be used for short- and long-term care. Coordinate with COOP Plans.
- 4.1.2 Develop mutual aid agreements with area/ regional medical facilities/hospitals
- 4.1.3 Maintain a staff list (doctors, nurses, hospital staff) for post-disaster recovery and redevelopment that list staff specialties and cross training.
- 4.1.4 Each major medical facility will submit copies of their COOP Plans and emergency staffing to the EOC.
- 4.1.5 Determine the vulnerability of medical facilities (wind, water/flooding, terrorism, etc).

Goal 4.2 Establish procedures for post-disaster daily activities

Objectives:

- 4.2.1 Establish hospital incident command system (HICS) with a clear chain of command.
- 4.2.2 Establish a plan for patient evacuation if facility cannot accommodate patients post-disaster.
- 4.2.3 Develop back-up/redundant systems for patient/hospital records.
- 4.2.4 Establish a triage system for post-disaster operations.
- 4.2.5 Perform post-disaster assessment on facilities; determine need for alternate facilities or patient evacuation.

Goal 4.3 Determine long-term needs for the proper functioning of medical/health facilities.

Objectives:

- 4.3.1 Establish a short- and long-term plan for employee housing
- 4.3.2 Establish a coalition of medical professionals to ensure proper medical staffing.
- 4.3.3 Establish a plan for the reconstruction of damaged facilities.

- 4.3.4 Identify the need for and vendors to provide onsite office space during reconstruction (trailers/modular units).
- 4.3.5 Coordinate with State agencies to waive requirements (licenses /credentials) for out of state medical personnel coming into assist.
- 4.3.6 Adjust assignments to compensate for reduced availability of emergency apparatus and response capabilities post-disaster.

Goal 4.4 Develop systems to work with alternative social service providers.

- 4.4.1 Establish a link to faith based and not for profit groups that provide social services, counseling and mental health services, such as the Red Cross and church coalitions.
- 4.4.2 Establish a working relationship with the American Psychological Associations disaster outreach program for counseling and mental health services.

Goal 5: Housing and Structural Recovery

The County and participating jurisdictions, agencies and organizations shall collaboratively work together to plan for and provide temporary housing for its community members and incoming disaster workforce to support expedient repair and/or replacement of residences and businesses. This will include expedited repair procedures and incorporating hazard vulnerability reduction measures for permanent structures. Each unit of local government will endeavor to participate in providing aid for adequate permitting and inspections to accommodate post-disaster volume.

Housing and structural repairs were categorized into 1) structural repairs, 2) short-term housing and 3) long-term housing. The decisions made at the onset of recovery can greatly impact long-term redevelopment and should be weighted carefully. High priority issues include: establishing criteria for on-site and group-site temporary housing to ensure that there is proper zoning to allow for temporary structures, identifying site suitability and infrastructure availability for group-sites, ensuring that there is enough workforce housing, using hazard mitigation measures to reduce structural vulnerability and creating an expedited permitting process for structural repairs.

Goal 5.1 Support structural repairs, licensing and permitting to expedite redevelopment.

Objectives:

- 5.1.1 Develop and maintain an inventory of non-conforming areas/structures, prior to a disaster, to expedite the decision making process for redevelopment orders and permits.
- 5.1.2 Identify a process for expediting permits, based on the type of permit needed.
- 5.1.3 Identify protocols for asbestos and mold inspections.
- 5.1.4 Encourage requiring damaged structures to be restored using hazard mitigation measures to reduce hazard vulnerability.
- 5.1.5 Provide public outreach regarding building repair requirements and hazard mitigation techniques to residents and builders.
- 5.1.6 Educate the general public about the use of licensed contractors after a disaster.
- 5.1.7 Enforce contractor licensing and Florida Building Codes and Standards.

- 5.1.8 Create partnerships within the business community to provide building supplies and hardware after a disaster.
- 5.1.9 Encourage green building techniques.
- 5.1.10 Establish housing demolition protocols for destroyed homes for absent property owners.

Goal 5.2 Identify short- and long-term housing availability and requirements.

Objectives:

- 5.2.1 Identify short-term housing availability.
- 5.2.2 Establish criteria for siting requirements for temporary group housing.
- 5.2.3 Establish criteria for on-site temporary housing.
- 5.2.4 Ensure adequate housing for special needs population.
- 5.2.5 Ensure availability of workforce housing.
- 5.2.6 Establish guidelines to transition from shelters to temporary housing.

Goal 5.3 Support the development of ordinances, emergency orders and other means by which to expedite housing recovery.

Objectives:

- 5.3.1 Identify permitting exemptions for certain minor repairs.
- 5.3.2 Accept registered contractor licenses from surrounding counties.
- 5.3.3 Provide a method for a waiver on tree removal permits for damaged or destroyed trees after a disaster.
- 5.3.4 Establish an ordinance to accommodate transient housing in non-transient communities.
- 5.3.5 Establish an ordinance to allow temporary housing units, including mobile homes, on established single-family residential lots during the housing recovery period with time limitations and time extension provisions.
- 5.3.6 Establish an ordinance to allow group residential use.
- 5.3.7 Identify a code enforcement ordinance for abandoned or blighted properties for application in a post-disaster scenario.

Goal 6: Infrastructure and Public Facilities Recovery

The County, participating jurisdictions and local utility providers will coordinate to restore infrastructure and critical and public facilities in support of community recovery based on established priorities and hazard vulnerability reduction measures.

Infrastructure and public facility recovery was categorized as 1) debris management, 2) infrastructure repairs and 3) critical and public facility restoration. The repair and restoration of infrastructure and public facilities affects the community's ability to recover at large. The restoration of transportation networks is essential to recovery and redevelopment. High priority issues include: evaluating whether to replace infrastructure or facilities to pre-disaster condition or to rebuild them stronger or in a different location to avoid future damage, identifying critical transportation routes for prioritized emergency and long-term repairs, coordinating with utility providers to ensure that utilities are being restored in areas with pre-identified critical facilities and businesses and identifying alternate transit as required.

Goal 6.1 Support debris management operations.

Objectives:

- 6.1.1 Utilize the Gainesville/Alachua County Debris Management Plan established procedures for debris assessment, collection and removal
- 6.1.2 Establish a debris collection monitoring plan.

Goal 6.2 Support post-disaster damage assessment.

Objectives:

- 6.2.1 Provide GIS training for Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) teams in Gainesville and Alachua County, prior to a disaster.
- 6.2.2 Collect a GIS inventory of city and County street signs and traffic signals, prior to a disaster.
- 6.2.3 Identify road network improvements, prior to a disaster.
- 6.2.4 Identify critical infrastructure mitigation project sites.
- 6.2.5 Conduct PDA of streets and Rights of Way (ROW)s.

Goal 6.3 Support emergency infrastructure repairs.

Objectives:

- 6.3.1 Establish procedures for temporary cell tower permitting.
- 6.3.2 Identify critical infrastructure for assessment prioritization for emergency repairs.
- 6.3.3 Provide temporary traffic control and signage.
- 6.3.4 Conduct bridge inspections
- 6.3.5 Determine accelerated measures for demolition of unsafe structures.
- 6.3.6 Utilize equipment for demolition of unsafe structures.

Goal 6.4 Support long-term infrastructure repairs and restoration.

- 6.4.1 Consider using mitigation measures for utility restoration planning.
- 6.4.2 Support public utility restoration with GRU and COX.
- 6.4.3 Repair streets and signals to permit traffic flow.
- 6.4.4 Repair and maintain drainage facilities to minimize flooding.
- 6.4.5 Expedite building permits for infrastructure repairs and restoration.
- 6.4.6 Determine staffing requirements to streamline permitting.

Goal 6.5 Support critical and public facility restoration.

Objectives:

- 6.5.1 Utilize equipment for building demolition.
- 6.5.2 Encourage requiring damaged structures to be restored using hazard mitigation measures to reduce hazard vulnerability.

Goal 7: Land Use Planning

The County and participating jurisdictions shall enforce compliance with applicable regulations for construction and reconstruction, and leverage hazard vulnerability reduction opportunities following a disaster. Hazard vulnerability reduction measures will be primarily focused within Special Flood Hazard Areas, Repetitive Loss Areas and the Wildland Urban Interface, and to alleviate non-conforming land-uses and structures, as appropriate.

Land use and zoning decisions pertaining to redevelopment can have long-term effects on the community's hazard vulnerability. After a disaster, there will likely be opportunities to rebuild infrastructure and structures back in a less vulnerable manner and in a manner that meets the goals and objectives of the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan. Although there is often pressure to build back as quickly as possible, it is important to assess how and where the community will rebuild to reduce hazard vulnerability through hazard mitigation measures. High priority issues will include: mapping land use in high hazard areas to understand how to reduce future vulnerability, identifying non-conforming land use and structures and considering how to address restoration, and providing the opportunity for citizens to provide feedback on how to redevelop through the use of facilitated workshops.

Goal 7.1 Create and maintain data and information to support redevelopment efforts.

Objectives:

- 7.1.1 Compile current policies that limit or preclude development in high hazard areas.
- 7.1.2 Create inventory of high hazard areas.
- 7.1.3 Identify areas of major non-conforming land uses.
- 7.1.4 Create a vacant lands inventory.

Goal 7.2 Identify policies and best practices to support redevelopment efforts.

Objectives:

- 7.2.1 Evaluate the need to revise ordinances and other regulatory processes to accommodate post disaster conditions. Develop thresholds for activation.
- 7.2.2 Develop a best practice guide on managing nonconforming uses. Develop appropriate administrative processes to regulate nonconforming land uses in a post disaster environment.
- 7.2.2 Identify potential sites where public facilities could be relocated if substantially damaged in high hazard areas.
- 7.2.3 Encourage Planned Development conditions that allow temporary emergency housing.
- 7.2.4 Establish criteria for on-site temporary housing.
- 7.2.5 Encourage that new Homeowner and Neighborhood Association covenants include hazard mitigation measures to reduce hazard vulnerability.
- 7.2.6 Implement relevant recommendations from the *Energy Conservation Strategies Commission* report.

Goal 7.3 Establish permitting criteria to support redevelopment efforts.

Objectives:

- 7.3.1 Establish the administrative process for expediting review and permitting for disaster repairs and reconstruction.
- 7.3.2 Review and revise purchasing procedures and staff in the post disaster environment to ensure needed items and services are procured at the speed that will meet demands.

Goal 7.4 Identify land use, siting and development practices that support proactive and effective redevelopment.

Objectives:

- 7.4.1 Identify critical priority redevelopment areas.
- 7.4.2 Require redevelopment to connect to central water and sewer systems, where available, consistent with Comprehensive Plan policies.
- 7.4.3 Seek opportunities to improve connectivity of streets and sidewalks.
- 7.4.4 Periodically convene the Land Use Subcommittee to host charettes with local residents, who live in high hazard areas, to gain interest in ideas for redevelopment after a catastrophic disaster.
- 7.4.5 Organize post-disaster charettes for redevelopment areas.
- 7.4.6 Change transit routes to meet new housing and employment distribution in post disaster environment.

7.0 RECOVERY AND REDEVELOPMENT ACTION PLAN

This section provides the recovery and redevelopment actions proposed by Alachua County. It has been designed to achieve the PDRP goals and objectives, and will be maintained on a regular basis according to the plan maintenance procedures established in Section 7: *Plan Implementation and Maintenance*.

Each proposed action has been identified as an effective measure (policy, initiative or project) to improve the recovery and redevelopment process in Alachua County. The list of action items is presented in tabular format, but not in order of priority. Priorities will be based on the type and magnitude of an event. An implementation timeline has been provided for each action item

Action items were developed by the Subcommittees listed below, and organized by the same categories:

- Economic Redevelopment
- Environmental and Historic Property
- Governmental Operations
- Health and Social Services
- Housing and Structural Recovery
- Infrastructure and Public Facilities
- Land Use Planning

Pre-disaster actions focus on assessing vulnerability, intergovernmental and inter-community coordination, and examining and implementing hazard reduction policies, plans and procedures. Short-term recovery actions include damage assessment, temporary housing, debris operations and other measures that can potentially impact long-term redevelopment. Long-term redevelopment actions focus on land use planning, infrastructure reconstruction, structural and facility repair, business resumptions, and environmental and cultural restoration. Implementation mechanisms are provided for each action, including the designation of a responsible entity to carry out the action as well as a timeframe for its implementation. The mechanisms ensure that the Alachua County PDRP remains a functional document that can be monitored for progress over time. **Table 6.1** describes the key elements of the Action Plan.

Table 6.1: Key Elements of the Redevelopment Action Plan

Implementation Timeline	Describes when the Task/Action will be, or should be implemented.
Responsible Entity/ Organization	Lists the entity or entities responsible for implementing the Task/Action
Required Collaboration	Lists the entity or entities that should be collaborated with to insure that the Task/Action is implemented.
Existing Capability	Lists the specific policy, ordinance, plan, or agreement, etc. that supports implementation of the Task/Action.
Needed Capability	Lists the policy, ordinance, plan, agreement or resources that are needed to implement the Task/Action.
Funding	Lists available or potential funding programs/mechanism to support implementation of the Task/Action.

Actions	Implementation Timeline										Responsible Entity	Required Collaboration	Existing Capacity	Needed Capacity	Funding	
	Pre-Disaster	Emergency Period	Post-Disaster Short-Term Recovery (days)				Post-Disaster Long-Term Redevelopment (months)									
			D3 - 2	1-15	15-30	30-60	60-90	4-6	6-12	12-18						18-24
ECONOMIC REDEVELOPMENT																
Identify gaps and weaknesses in business preparedness and continuity planning; develop strategies to improve on these weaknesses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop business continuity/recovery planning workshops (annual) • EM sends periodic bulletins and updates to local chambers (monthly) • EM provides technical/planning support (as needed) • Survey businesses for potential post-disaster needs 	■											ACEM	GACC	Minimal	Staff and Time	EMPA & EMPG
Develop disaster preparation and business continuity planning tools to assist business owners in plan creation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create BCP website • Partner with Tax Collector to send out mailers to businesses with the BCP Toolbox Resource information • Develop Post-Disaster Recovery Business Information Guide • Ready application for new construction loans 	■											ACEM	Florida Works Alachua; Tax Collector; Alachua County Tourism/VCB	Website & ITS support	Partnering	
Development and maintenance of information sharing network that can be utilized for pre-incident notification/warning	■											ACEM & GACC	Chambers	Chamber list(s) & Code Red	Contact Lists	
Develop list of businesses that will be key or essential in post disaster redevelopment and points of contact information	■											GACC	Other Chambers			

Actions	Implementation Timeline											Responsible Entity	Required Collaboration	Existing Capacity	Needed Capacity	Funding	
	Pre-Disaster	Emergency Period	Post-Disaster Short-Term Recovery (days)				Post-Disaster Long-Term Redevelopment (months)										
			D3 - 2	1-15	15-30	30-60	60-90	4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24						24+
ECONOMIC REDEVELOPMENT																	
Implement expedited permitting for businesses		■												County and City Codes agencies			
Develop and maintain list of Federal, State and local funding sources for business recovery; post to BCP Resource Website	■													ACEM	Chambers; CEO; SBDC		
Develop flexible business incentives to provide post disaster funding assistance and establish process for prioritizing funds based on criteria	■													?	State; Federal Agencies?		
Identify traditional and nontraditional business recovery assistance programs, initiatives and funding assistance; Identify banks and financial institutions willing to make bridge loans including farm friendly sources	■													?	Financial Institutions		
Identify alternate locations to include inventory of available meeting space with communications capabilities. Maintain inventory of available vacant commercial buildings	■													GACC	Realtors; property owners; Visit Gainesville		
Maintain hotel/motel room availability for incoming mutual aid	■													VCB	Hotels/ Motels	Currently exists	Expansion - up-grade; access to more users?

Actions	Implementation Timeline											Responsible Entity	Required Collaboration	Existing Capacity	Needed Capacity	Funding	
	Pre-Disaster	Emerg-ency Period	Post-Disaster Short-Term Recovery (days)				Post-Disaster Long-Term Redevelopment (months)										
			D3 - 2	1-15	15-30	30-60	60-90	4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24						24+
ECONOMIC REDEVELOPMENT																	
Pre-identify large businesses that have potential resources that can assist small businesses implement their business continuity plans	■													GACC	Major employers		
Draft Enterprise Florida Business Bridge Loan letter so it can be approved by BoCC before onset of disaster	■													SBDC	Alachua County		
Develop and implement Business Operations Center (BOC) concept to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying suitable facility(ies) Staffing Training Procedures 	■													ACEM & GACC	?		
Ensure tax breaks are implemented as a result of the damage assessment process and the re-evaluation of property post disaster						■								Tax Collector; Property Appraiser; ACCE	Municipal codes		

Actions	Implementation Timeline											Responsible Entity	Required Collaboration	Existing Capacity	Needed Capacity	Funding		
	Pre-Disaster	Emergency Period	Post-Disaster Short-Term Recovery (days)				Post-Disaster Long-Term Redevelopment (months)											
			D3 - 2	1-15	15-30	30-60	60-90	4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24						24+	
ECONOMIC REDEVELOPMENT																		
Identify strategies for workforce transportation throughout community				■										County Housing; ESF-1 - RTS	Housing Authorities; hotels/motels; camp-grounds; rental associations; SBAC; ACPW			
Establish procedures for providing phone, internet and network access for local businesses.			■											ACPS	Service Providers			
Assist with short-term financial assistance by coordinating and administering bridge loans								■						City/County OMB/ NCFRPC	Financial Institutions			
Request and Support SBA business recovery centers established (pre-identify locations and resources)		■	■											ACEM	GACC			
Obtain Economic Development Administration (EDA) grants to build new infrastructure								■						Chamber/ UF				
Coordinate ESF 18 resource requests and information sharing; Develop ESF 18 SOP		■												GACC	ACEM			
Develop county ordinance supporting “local hiring” for post disaster workforce.					■									BoCC	County Attorney			

Actions	Implementation Timeline											Responsible Entity	Required Collaboration	Existing Capacity	Needed Capacity	Funding	
	Pre-Disaster	Emer-gency Period	Post-Disaster Short-Term Recovery (days)				Post-Disaster Long-Term Redevelopment (months)										
			D3 - 2	1- 15	15- 30	30- 60	60- 90	4- 6	6- 12	12- 18	18- 24						24+
ECONOMIC REDEVELOPMENT																	
Identify strategies for temporary school facilities at or near housing sites				■									Housing	AC School Board/ Utilities			
Identify and develop strategies for business retention and expedite process for attracting new businesses (include ideal business criteria) or incentives for re-investment/rebuilding.	■												?				
Develop and implement program for business owners/staff to return and assess losses post disaster to include criteria – BCP, CERT and identification for LEA	■												ACEM	Local Law Enforcement & GACC			

Actions	Implementation Timeline											Responsible Entity	Required Collaboration	Existing Capacity	Needed Capacity	Funding		
	Pre-Disaster	Emergency Period	Post-Disaster Short-Term Recovery (days)				Post-Disaster Long-Term Redevelopment (months)											
			D3 - 2	1-15	15-30	30-60	60-90	4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24						24+	
ENVIRONMENTAL AND HISTORIC PROPERTY																		
Identify existing transportation infrastructure (DOT Coordination) systems that, due to design, have negative impact on environmental quality and exacerbate disaster caused conditions	■													ACPW & ACEPD	DOT			
Ensure that debris management operations don't adversely impact historical, environmental, archeological sites -coordinate with GRU/Biomass facility;	■	■	■	■	■	■								PW & ACEPD	DOT			
Disturbed area Management Plan- invasive plant species (critical agency contacts, public education and organizing)	■			■	■	■	■							Gainesville/ Alachua County Debris Management Team	Historic Preservation Board (HPB)	Gainesville/ Alachua County Debris Management Plan (DMP)	Update DMP to coordinate with HPB and debris removal contractors	Local
Rural Clusters Management Plans	■					■	■	■						ACEPD	State Parks	Comprehensive Plan	Develop Plan	
Identify funding source for purchase of 'damaged/destroyed' owner-willing environmentally significant properties	■													GM				
Tree Management [esp. Champion & Heritage Trees]	■			■	■	■	■	■	■	■							Funding	Grant
Maintain list of tree nurseries with stock available for replanting (coordinate with DOF, state parks, and ACF)	■	■												Arborist & ACPW	Dave Conser	DOF GIS (2)		
Consider Biodiversity Seed Bank	■							■						County	DOF, DEP			

Actions	Implementation Timeline											Responsible Entity	Required Collaboration	Existing Capacity	Needed Capacity	Funding	
	Pre-Disaster	Emergency Period	Post-Disaster Short-Term Recovery (days)				Post-Disaster Long-Term Redevelopment (months)										
			D3 - 2	1-15	15-30	30-60	60-90	4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24						24+
ENVIRONMENTAL AND HISTORIC PROPERTY																	
Community Food System- Encourage/plan for recovery	■							■					ACEPD	UF			
Consider Haz Mat Storage areas and Superfund site	■	■				■	■	■	■	■							
Use hazard mitigation measures to reduce vulnerability to historic structures in accordance with allowable historic construction materials and practices, per <i>Disaster Mitigation for Historic Structures: Protection Strategies</i> guidebook.	■	■	■	■									ACEPD & ACHD	EPA & DEP	Site ROD		
Inventory of 'sensitive' resources (historic properties, inc. cemeteries) with contact information	■							■						UF Historic Preservation Programs Faculty (UFHPPF)			
DAMAGE ASSESSMENT- Historic Resources	■												ACGM & ACEPD		Historic Commission		
Include historic preservation experts in damage assessment teams in historic areas		■	■	■	■	■											
Reconcile legitimate building hazards with preservation		■	■	■	■	■											
Identify concentrations of historic assets, recognize that many of these will not be officially listed with the state or federal governments													ACGM & ACEPD		Historic Commission		Grant Needed

Actions	Implementation Timeline											Responsible Entity	Required Collaboration	Existing Capacity	Needed Capacity	Funding		
	Pre-Disaster	Emergency Period	Post-Disaster Short-Term Recovery (days)				Post-Disaster Long-Term Redevelopment (months)											
			D3 - 2	1-15	15-30	30-60	60-90	4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24						24+	
ENVIRONMENTAL AND HISTORIC PROPERTY																		
Stabilize and secure publicly owned damaged county historic assets from additional deterioration in a post- disaster time frame			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Alachua County Facilities			
RESTORATION- Historic Resources																		
Utilize the County Historical Commission to provide input on decisions effecting historic assets	■				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	ACGM	Historic organization			
Establish communication amongst local historic preservation community experts, and the Building and Planning Depts. to provide expertise in maintaining historic assets	■			■	■	■								ACGM & ACEPD	Historic Gainesville, Inc. (HGI) & UFHPPF		Ordinance	
Invite experts on historic preservation to generate ideas and options instead of demolition	■					■								ACGM	HGI & UFHPPF		Ordinance	
Provide educational resources for owners of historic structures regarding methods of repair and rehabilitation	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	ACGM	ACEPD	Comprehensive Plan	Ordinance	
REMEMBRANCES																		
Develop, collect and maintain a repository of items to properly document the effect of a catastrophic event on Alachua County cultural, historic and natural resources.	■				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		UF Oral History Project	Historic Commission		Grant
COORDINATION																		

Actions	Implementation Timeline											Responsible Entity	Required Collaboration	Existing Capacity	Needed Capacity	Funding		
	Pre-Disaster	Emer-gency Period	Post-Disaster Short-Term Recovery (days)				Post-Disaster Long-Term Redevelopment (months)											
			D3 - 2	1-15	15-30	30-60	60-90	4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24						24+	
ENVIRONMENTAL AND HISTORIC PROPERTY																		
Coordinate with Wildfire Mitigation Division to reduce wildfire hazards vulnerability of historic structures.	■	■												Alachua County Fire Rescue & ACEM	DOF & DEP	LMS & Wildfire Mitigation Program		
NOTES																		
1. http://www.usgennet.org/usa/fl/county/alachua/ACGS/																		
2. http://www.fl-dof.com/forest_management/champion_trees.html																		

Actions	Implementation Timeline											Responsible Entity	Required Collaboration	Existing Capacity	Needed Capacity	Funding	
	Pre-Disaster	Emergency Period	Post-Disaster Short-Term Recovery (days)				Post-Disaster Long-Term Redevelopment (months)										
			D3 - 2	1-15	15-30	30-60	60-90	4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24						24+
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS																	
Maintain staff list for post-disaster recovery and redevelopment. List specialties and cross training of staff such as planners, permit specialist, inspectors, GIS, other staffing for redevelopment assistance													County Human Resources	ACMO & EOC			
Each Department and Office shall submit copies of their COOP plans and Emergency staffing plans to the EOC. Review for any overlapping or redundancies	■												ACEM & County Human Resources	All County Departments required to have COOPs			
Have emergency order prepared for BOCC adoption if needed after disaster, such as waivers/reduction in permit fees, waivers for certain repairs and reconstruction, and waivers for licenses for area tradesmen.	■		■	■	■	■							ACGM Staff & County Attorney's Office	Housing & Land Use Sub-committees			
Establish a list of buildings suitable to house County Government in the first 60 days post disaster. Coordinate with COOP Plans.	■					■							Facilities Management				
Establish service priorities for County Departments and Offices prior to disaster events	■												All County Departments & Offices				
Each County Department and Office will establish policies and procedures for post-disaster day to day activities	■												All County Departments & Offices				

Actions	Implementation Timeline											Responsible Entity	Required Collaboration	Existing Capacity	Needed Capacity	Funding	
	Pre-Disaster	Emergency Period	Post-Disaster Short-Term Recovery (days)				Post-Disaster Long-Term Redevelopment (months)										
			D3 - 2	1-15	15-30	30-60	60-90	4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24						24+
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS																	
Establish pre-determined links to County website for use during post-disaster recovery to disseminate information to residents. List temporary location of Gov Offices, available services, links to other services, such as State, faith based, etc	■	■												ITS	ACMO, United Way, other available service providers, both public and private		
Develop and Communicate protocol for providing assistance to municipalities	■							■						ACMO & ACEM	Alachua County Municipalities		
Establish Housing Recovery Goals. As part of this determine appropriate locations for temporary housing and time lines for establishing and removing temporary housing.	■							■						ACGM, Housing Coordinator & ACMO	Housing Subcommittee		
Establish an alternate location or locations for County Government within the first 30 days.	■	■				■	■	■	■	■				Facilities Management & ACMO			
Get County website with list of County Government Offices' temporary locations, available services, links to County, State and other agencies that can provide assistance.	■	■	■	■										ITS			
Emphasize EOC prioritization protocol for providing assistance to municipalities	■						■							ACMO & ACEM			

Actions	Implementation Timeline										Responsible Entity	Required Collaboration	Existing Capacity	Needed Capacity	Funding	
	Pre-Disaster	Emergency Period	Post-Disaster Short-Term Recovery (days)				Post-Disaster Long-Term Redevelopment (months)									
			D3 - 2	1-15	15-30	30-60	60-90	4-6	6-12	12-18						18-24
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS																
In accordance with priorities established by the Incident Command, secure money for County Government operations and payroll as well as the rehabilitation/ reconstruction of County facilities. (Note Incident Command will probably be the BOCC.)												Clerk of Court, the Financial Planning Group, ACOMB, and the Grants Assistance team	Finance Section, through the EOC will track expenditures and funding			
Implement the plan for the location of temporary housing.												ACGM, ACPW, ACPS & others	Land Use & Housing Sub-committees			
Establish clearing house, such as the United Way, for volunteers, donations, and assistance by non-profit and faith-based organizations.												United Way				
Establish communication between County Government and the business community regarding prioritization of space needs.												ESF 18 (Chamber of Commerce)	Economic Development Subcommittee			

Actions	Implementation Timeline										Responsible Entity	Required Collaboration	Existing Capacity	Needed Capacity	Funding	
	Pre-Disaster	Emergency Period	Post-Disaster Short-Term Recovery (days)				Post-Disaster Long-Term Redevelopment (months)									
			D3 - 2	1-15	15-30	30-60	60-90	4-6	6-12	12-18						18-24
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS																
Reestablish County Government functions in County Offices as soon as possible.												Facilities Management & ACO				
Prioritize reestablishment of residential housing within the County. Realize low income residents may be disproportionately impacted.												ACGM, ACBD & Housing Department	Housing & Land Use Sub-committees			
Reestablish/reopen educational facilities.												ACMO, Facilities Management, School Board, UF, SFC, private school groups, & other post-secondary and vocational schools				

Actions	Implementation Timeline										Responsible Entity	Required Collaboration	Existing Capacity	Needed Capacity	Funding	
	Pre-Disaster	Emergency Period	Post-Disaster Short-Term Recovery (days)				Post-Disaster Long-Term Redevelopment (months)									
			D3 - 2	1-15	15-30	30-60	60-90	4-6	6-12	12-18						18-24
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS																
Secure grants, loans and any available assistance from both the government and private sector												Clerk of Court, the Financial Planning Group, ACOMB, the Grants Assistance team, & ESF 18 (Chamber of Commerce)				
Determine the financial stability of the County.												ACMO, Damage Assessment Team, ACOMB & Property Appraiser's Office				

Actions	Implementation Timeline										Responsible Entity	Required Collaboration	Existing Capacity	Needed Capacity	Funding	
	Pre-Disaster	Emergency Period	Post-Disaster Short-Term Recovery (days)				Post-Disaster Long-Term Redevelopment (months)									
			D3 - 2	1-15	15-30	30-60	60-90	4-6	6-12	12-18						18-24
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS																
Facilitate the reestablishment of local businesses as soon as possible.												ACMO, ESF 18 (Chamber of Commerce) & other Departments and Offices as needed	Economic Development Subcommittee			

Actions	Implementation Timeline											Responsible Entity	Required Collaboration	Existing Capacity	Needed Capacity	Funding		
	Pre-Disaster	Emergency Period	Post-Disaster Short-Term Recovery (days)				Post-Disaster Long-Term Redevelopment (months)											
			1-15	15-30	30-60	60-90	4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+							
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES																		
Identify available Medical facilities(beds, staffing etc)/ community and regional capabilities	■													Shands @ UF, VA Hospital, NFRMC & SSH	ACHD, ACEM, & Hospital - Clinic partners in surrounding region & Counties			
Identify specialty services provided, such as maternity, cardiac, burn unit, etc	■													Shands, VA, NFRMC, SSH				
Determine vulnerability of medical facilities (wind, water/flooding, fire, access, terrorism)/vulnerability assessment	■													Shands, VA, NFRMC, SSH	ACBD, ACEM, ACHD			
Establish hospital incident command system (HICS) with clear chain of command and authority	■													Shands, VA, NFRMC, SSH	ACEM & ACHD			
Develop mutual aid agreement with area/regional medical facilities/hospitals	■													Shands, VA, NFRMC, SSH	ACHD, ACEM & regional hospital partners			

Actions	Implementation Timeline										Responsible Entity	Required Collaboration	Existing Capacity	Needed Capacity	Funding	
	Pre-Disaster	Emergency Period	Post-Disaster Short-Term Recovery (days)				Post-Disaster Long-Term Redevelopment (months)									
			D3 - 2	1-15	15-30	30-60	60-90	4-6	6-12	12-18						18-24
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES																
Determine location for alternate hospital site for patient evacuation	■												Shands, VA, NFRMC, SSH	ACEM & ACHD		
Establish Plan for patient evacuation	■												Shands, VA, NFRMC, SSH	ACEM, ACHD & ACPS		
Develop backup/ redundant system for hospital/patient records	■												Shands, VA, NFRMC, SSH	ACHD		
POST DISASTER																
Implement Hospital Incident Command System (HICS)			■										Shands, VA, NFRMC, SSH	ACEM & ACHD		
Establish a triage system for disaster operations (air, water, food, shelter, medicine)			■										Shands, VA, NFRMC, SSH	ACHD & ACEM		
Perform post disaster assessment on facilities to identify required resources and determine staff availability for duty			■										Shands, VA, NFRMC, SSH	ACHD,EM, ACBD & ACCE		

Actions	Implementation Timeline										Responsible Entity	Required Collaboration	Existing Capacity	Needed Capacity	Funding		
	Pre-Disaster	Emergency Period	Post-Disaster Short-Term Recovery (days)				Post-Disaster Long-Term Redevelopment (months)										
			D3 - 2	1-15	15-30	30-60	60-90	4-6	6-12	12-18						18-24	24+
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES																	
Determine need for alternative medical facilities/sites/ hospitals, mobile units and staffing (coop plans)			■										Shands, VA, NFRMC, SSH	ACEM,ACHD, SEOC & Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA)			
Determine plan for insurance/other payment for services (coordinate with patient/ hospital record systems)			■										Shands, VA, NFRMC, SSH	ACHD, ACEM & SEOC			
Establish a plan for short /long term staffing. Establish area coalition of medical professionals to recruit doctors, nurses and medical staff			■	■	■	■	■	■					Shands, VA, NFRMC, SSH	ACHD, ACEM & SEOC			
Establish a housing plan for employees, both short term and long term if needed			■	■	■	■	■	■					Shands, VA, NFRMC, SSH	EM, SEOC, ACBD & ACGM			
Establish a plan for reconstruction of damaged facilities			■	■									Shands, VA, NFRMC, SSH	EM, SEOC, ACBD & ACGM			

Actions	Implementation Timeline										Responsible Entity	Required Collaboration	Existing Capacity	Needed Capacity	Funding	
	Pre-Disaster	Emergency Period	Post-Disaster Short-Term Recovery (days)				Post-Disaster Long-Term Redevelopment (months)									
			D3 - 2	1-15	15-30	30-60	60-90	4-6	6-12	12-18						18-24
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES																
Identify vendors to provide office space (modular units, trailers) during reconstruction if needed			■	■								Shands, VA, NFRMC, SSH	ACHD, ACEM & SEOC			
Work with State agencies to waive requirements (licenses / credentials) for out of state medical personnel			■	■								Shands, VA, NFRMC, SSH	ACHD, State Dept. of Health/ Medical Quality Assurance (DOH/MQA)			
Adjust assignments to compensate for reduced availability of apparatus for emergencies			■	■								Shands, VA, NFRMC, SSH	ACPS, ACHD & ACEM			
Establish a link to faith based, non profit groups, Red Cross, and other organizations that provide long term assistance and counseling			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		Shands, VA, NFRMC, SSH, Meridian Health Care Community Support Services	ACHD, ARC & regional alliance of churches, etc.			

Actions	Implementation Timeline											Responsible Entity	Required Collaboration	Existing Capacity	Needed Capacity	Funding	
	Pre-Disaster	Emergency Period	Post-Disaster Short-Term Recovery (days)				Post-Disaster Long-Term Redevelopment (months)										
			1-15	15-30	30-60	60-90	4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24+						
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES																	
Coordinate with the American Psychological Associations disaster outreach program for counseling and mental health services			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Shands, VA, NFRMC, SSH, Meridian Health Care Community Support Services	ACHD			

Actions	Implementation Timeline										Responsible Entity	Required Collaboration	Existing Capacity	Needed Capacity	Funding	
	Pre-Disaster	Emergency Period	Post-Disaster Short-Term Recovery (days)				Post-Disaster Long-Term Redevelopment (months)									
			D3 - 2	1-15	15-30	30-60	60-90	4-6	6-12	12-18						18-24
HOUSING AND STRUCTURAL RECOVERY																
Housing																
<p>Identify short-term housing availability (e.g., hotels, rental properties, foreclosed properties, campgrounds, etc.) for displaced residents. Connect local available rentals with those in need of housing in post-disaster environment. Establish a Rental Registry database which will maintain contact information of business and individuals who can supply rental units.</p>	■		■	■	■							ACGM	ACEM, ACHA, Gainesville Housing Authority, Gainesville Housing Department ARC, VCB, Apartment Association and other community partners			
<p>Establish criteria for siting requirements for temporary group housing. Identify site requirements (e.g., site preparation, utilities, roads) and establishing baseline for returning site to pre-disaster condition for pre-identified potential temporary group housing sites.</p>	■											ACGM	ACPW, ACEPD, ACHD, GRU, FDEM, FEMA			

Actions	Implementation Timeline										Responsible Entity	Required Collaboration	Existing Capacity	Needed Capacity	Funding	
	Pre-Disaster	Emergency Period	Post-Disaster Short-Term Recovery (days)				Post-Disaster Long-Term Redevelopment (months)									
			D3 - 2	1-15	15-30	30-60	60-90	4-6	6-12	12-18						18-24
HOUSING AND STRUCTURAL RECOVERY																
<p>Workforce Housing. Ensure availability of temporary housing for critical workforce. Identify strategies and incentives to promote the use of vacant private land, and other work sites for use as temporary housing for the workforce. Develop a listing of contacts including churches and community centers that can be used as secondary and/or short-term disaster housing options.</p>	■											ACGM	Housing Authority, Gainesville Housing Department ARC, VCB, Apartment Association and other community partners			
<p>Transition from shelters to temporary housing. Establish guidelines for the transition from shelters/homeless to temporary housing with removal timeframes and procedures in place.</p>			■	■								ESF 6, Community Support Services	ARC, Salvation Army, AC Public Schools, NCFVOAD			
<p>Establish criteria for on-site temporary housing. Include provision to allow temporary housing units including RV's, park models, motor homes, emergency cottages, etc. on established single-family residential lots during housing recovery period with time limitation and extension provision. Also, provide a provision for the placement of a mobile home on a single-family residential lot.</p>	■		■	■								ACGM & ACCE	ACPW, ACHD, GRU, other Utility Companies,			

Actions	Implementation Timeline										Responsible Entity	Required Collaboration	Existing Capacity	Needed Capacity	Funding	
	Pre-Disaster	Emergency Period	Post-Disaster Short-Term Recovery (days)				Post-Disaster Long-Term Redevelopment (months)									
			D3 - 2	1-15	15-30	30-60	60-90	4-6	6-12	12-18						18-24
HOUSING AND STRUCTURAL RECOVERY																
<p>Ensure adequate housing for special needs population. Consider building design and site location factors which affect the independent mobility of the special needs populations.</p>	■											ESF 8, ACHD	ACGM & ACCE			
<p>Identify non-conforming areas before a disaster occurs. Maintaining an inventory will speed the decision making process for redevelopment orders and permitting.</p>	■											ACGM	Gainesville Planning Dept.,			
Structural Repairs and Licensing																
<p>Identify process for expediting permits; taking into account when there is not electricity. Streamline process based on type of permit needed (e.g., reoccupancy, emergency, window, roof, or electric). Identify thresholds and timelines for waiving fees.</p>	■		■	■	■	■						ACCE	All Cities, County Manager, ACPW, ACEPD			
<p>Identify protocols for inspections for asbestos and mold.</p>	■											ACCE	ACEPD, ACHD, USEPA			
<p>Encourage requiring damaged structures to be restored using hazard mitigation measures to reduce hazard vulnerability. For qualifying historic structures located within a designated historic district or listed on the National Register, encourage requiring restoration using hazard mitigation measures to the extent that such measures will not compromise the exterior appearance of the historic structure.</p>	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		ACGM & ACCE	ACEM (LMS),			

Actions	Implementation Timeline										Responsible Entity	Required Collaboration	Existing Capacity	Needed Capacity	Funding	
	Pre-Disaster	Emergency Period	Post-Disaster Short-Term Recovery (days)				Post-Disaster Long-Term Redevelopment (months)									
			D3 - 2	1-15	15-30	30-60	60-90	4-6	6-12	12-18						18-24
HOUSING AND STRUCTURAL RECOVERY																
<p>Public Outreach: Establish a public outreach communicator to coordinate and provide outreach through various media sources for what is required for building repairs (permits, contractor licensing) and to educate residents and builders as to techniques, best practices, and the benefits of including mitigation, even if not required by code.</p>	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	ESF 14, PIO	ACGM, ACCE & ACEM			
Educate the general public regarding the use of unlicensed contractors in a post-disaster environment.	■											PIO Code Enforcement	DBPR, Law Enforcement			
Enforcement of contractor licensing and FBS requirements.	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	ACCE	DBPR, Law Enforcement			
Create partnerships with business community - building supplies, hardware, etc.	■											GACC	BANCF, ACEM, local Chambers of Commerce, local business associations			
Provide information about possible rebates, etc. that different agencies offer (i.e. GRU rebates for AC upgrades)	■											PIO & ACCE	GRU			

Actions	Implementation Timeline										Responsible Entity	Required Collaboration	Existing Capacity	Needed Capacity	Funding	
	Pre-Disaster	Emergency Period	Post-Disaster Short-Term Recovery (days)				Post-Disaster Long-Term Redevelopment (months)									
			D3 - 2	1-15	15-30	30-60	60-90	4-6	6-12	12-18						18-24
HOUSING AND STRUCTURAL RECOVERY																
Encourage green building techniques.	■											ACGM & ACCE	City of Gainesville Building Dept, ACMO, UF Dept of Building & Construction			
Establish housing demolition protocols: Protocols for demolition of destroyed homes for absent property owners should be established so that these unsafe, blighted structures do not remain for too long. Lobbying efforts should focus on making the process of financial reimbursement from FEMA for demolition easier for local governments. The demolition process should include detailed documentation of the structures prior to demolition for insurance purposes. The property owners should be solicited to provide voluntary contact information such as cell phone number or email address where they could be reached after a disaster in the case of their structure being on the demolition list. This could be added to the current property appraiser database.	■	■	■	■	■							ACCE	County Attorney, FDEM, FEMA			

Actions	Implementation Timeline										Responsible Entity	Required Collaboration	Existing Capacity	Needed Capacity	Funding	
	Pre-Disaster	Emergency Period	Post-Disaster Short-Term Recovery (days)				Post-Disaster Long-Term Redevelopment (months)									
			D3 - 2	1-15	15-30	30-60	60-90	4-6	6-12	12-18						18-24
HOUSING AND STRUCTURAL RECOVERY																
Ordinances and Emergency Orders (EO)																
Identify exemptions from permitting for certain minor repairs			■	■	■	■						ACCE	CM EO, DBPR, DCA, local Building Depts., Legal Departments			
Acceptance of registered contractor licenses from surrounding counties			■	■	■	■						ACCE	CM EO, County Attorney			
Provide method for a waiver on tree removal permits for damaged or destroyed trees during declaration of emergency			■	■	■	■						ACGM	CM EO, County and City Arborists			
Establish an ordinance to override state law in emergency in regards to accommodating transient housing in non-transient communities.			■	■	■	■						ACGM	County Attorney			
Establish an ordinance for the provision to allow temporary housing units including RV's, park models, motor homes, emergency cottages, etc. on established single-family residential lots during the housing recovery period with time limitations and an extension provision. Also, provide a provision for permitting a mobile home on a single-family residential lot.			■	■	■	■						ACGM	County Attorney			

Actions	Implementation Timeline											Responsible Entity	Required Collaboration	Existing Capacity	Needed Capacity	Funding	
	Pre-Disaster	Emergency Period	Post-Disaster Short-Term Recovery (days)				Post-Disaster Long-Term Redevelopment (months)										
			D3 - 2	1-15	15-30	30-60	60-90	4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24						24+
HOUSING AND STRUCTURAL RECOVERY																	
Create ordinance for allowing group residential use - similar to Hillsborough county LDC Section 6.11.112	■												ACGM	County Attorney			
Identify code enforcement ordinance for abandoned or blighted properties for application in a post-disaster scenario. (Should rules be different post-disaster?)	■												ACCE	County Attorney			

Actions	Implementation Timeline											Responsible Entity	Required Collaboration	Existing Capacity	Needed Capacity	Funding	
	Pre-Disaster	Emergency Period	Post-Disaster Short-Term Recovery (days)				Post-Disaster Long-Term Redevelopment (months)										
			D3 - 2	1-15	15-30	30-60	60-90	4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24						24+
INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC FACILITIES																	
Establish procedures for Temporary Cell Tower permitting.	■												ACGM; ASO; ACFR	ACGM; City Planning Dept			
Establish procedures for debris removal operations.	■												Gainesville/ Alachua County DMT	Alachua County /City of Gainesville	Gainesville/ Alachua County Debris Management Team (DMT)	Funding; Human Resources	Alachua County/ City of Gainesville
Establish debris collection monitoring plan.	■												Gainesville/ Alachua County DMT	Alachua County/City of Gainesville	DMT	Funding; Human Resources	Alachua County/ City of Gainesville
Conduct a debris assessment to quantify amounts and types of debris.			■										Alachua County/City of Gainesville	Alachua County/City of Gainesville	DMT	Funding; Human Resources	Alachua County/ City of Gainesville

Actions	Implementation Timeline											Responsible Entity	Required Collaboration	Existing Capacity	Needed Capacity	Funding		
	Pre-Disaster	Emergency Period	Post-Disaster Short-Term Recovery (days)				Post-Disaster Long-Term Redevelopment (months)											
			D3 - 2	1-15	15-30	30-60	60-90	4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24						24+	
INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC FACILITIES																		
Support debris removal and disposal operations.			■	■	■	■	■	■						Alachua County/City of Gainesville	Alachua County/City of Gainesville	DMT	Funding; Human Resources	Alachua County/City of Gainesville
Identify debris staging and reduction site.	■		■	■										Alachua County/City of Gainesville	Alachua County/City of Gainesville	DMT		
Identify staffing requirements for debris removal monitoring.	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■						Alachua County/City of Gainesville	Alachua County/City of Gainesville	Alachua County/City of Gainesville	Human Resources	Alachua County/City of Gainesville
Coordinate with debris removal contractors to ensure damage mitigation.	■		■	■	■	■	■	■						Alachua County/City of Gainesville	Alachua County/City of Gainesville; Private			
Utility restoration planning - Mitigation plan activation consideration	■													GRU/COX Cable		GRU/COX Cable		
GRU com fiber restoration planning - Mitigation plan activation consideration	■													GRU/COX Cable		GRU/COX Cable		
Utility restoration		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			GRU/COX Cable		GRU/COX Cable		

Actions	Implementation Timeline											Responsible Entity	Required Collaboration	Existing Capacity	Needed Capacity	Funding	
	Pre-Disaster	Emergency Period	Post-Disaster Short-Term Recovery (days)				Post-Disaster Long-Term Redevelopment (months)										
			D3 - 2	1-15	15-30	30-60	60-90	4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24						24+
INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC FACILITIES																	
GRU com/COX fiber restoration		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	GRU/COX Cable		GRU/COX Cable		
Provide GIS training for PDA Teams in Gainesville & County.	■												Gainesville/Alachua Co. Public Works		Gainesville/Alachua Co. Public Works		
Collect GIS inventory of city and county street signs and traffic signals.						■							Gainesville/Alachua Co. Public Works		Gainesville/Alachua Co. Public Works		
Conduct preliminary damage assessment of streets and ROWs.		■	■										Gainesville/Alachua Co. Public Works; RTS; ACGM	Gainesville/Alachua Co. Public Works; RTS; ACGM	Gainesville/Alachua Co. Public Works; RTS; ACGM	Human Resources	City of Gainesville Public Works
Provide temporary traffic control and signage.			■	■	■	■	■	■	■				Gainesville/Alachua Co. Public Works	Gainesville/Alachua Co. Public Works	City of Gainesville Public Works	Human Resources	City of Gainesville Public Works; ACPW

Actions	Implementation Timeline											Responsible Entity	Required Collaboration	Existing Capacity	Needed Capacity	Funding	
	Pre-Disaster	Emergency Period	Post-Disaster Short-Term Recovery (days)				Post-Disaster Long-Term Redevelopment (months)										
			D3 - 2	1-15	15-30	30-60	60-90	4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24						24+
INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC FACILITIES																	
Repair streets and signals to permit traffic flow		■	■	■	■	■	■	■						Gainesville/ Alachua Co. Public Works	Gainesville/ Alachua Co. Public Works & DOT	Gainesville/ Alachua Co. Public Works & DOT	
Provide heavy equipment and personnel for debris removal and downed trees		■	■	■	■	■	■	■						Gainesville/ Alachua Co. Public Works	Gainesville/ Alachua Co. Public Works	Gainesville/ Alachua Co. Public Works	Human Resources ; Funding
Utilize equipment for rescue operations.		■												Gainesville/ Alachua Co. Public Works	Gainesville/ Alachua Co. Public Works; GPD; GFR; ASO; ACFR	Gainesville/ Alachua Co. Public Works; GPD; GFR; ASO; ACFR	Human Resources ; Funding
Utilize equipment for building demolitions		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				Gainesville/ Alachua Co. Public Works	Gainesville/ Alachua Co. Public Works; GPD; GFR; ASO; ACFR; City & County Planning	Gainesville/ Alachua Co. Public Works	Human Resources ; Funding

Actions	Implementation Timeline											Responsible Entity	Required Collaboration	Existing Capacity	Needed Capacity	Funding		
	Pre-Disaster	Emergency Period	Post-Disaster Short-Term Recovery (days)					Post-Disaster Long-Term Redevelopment (months)										
			D3 - 2	1-15	15-30	30-60	60-90	4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24						24+	
INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC FACILITIES																		
Repair and maintain drainage facilities to minimize flooding		■	■	■	■	■	■							Gainesville/ Alachua Co. Public Works	Gainesville/ Alachua Co. Public Works	Gainesville/ Alachua Co. Public Works		
Identify critical infrastructure for assessment prioritization for emergency repairs	■	■	■	■	■									Alachua County Emergency Management	Gainesville/ Alachua Co. Public Works; City of Gainesville Buildings; ACEM		Human Resources	
Conduct bridge inspections	■	■	■	■	■									DOT	DOT & ACPW	DOT		
Identify road network improvements	■													DOT	DOT			
Identify critical infrastructure mitigation project sites	■				■	■	■	■	■					ACGM; Gainesville Building Dept		ACGM; Gainesville Building Dept		
Expedite building permits, account for power shortages, streamline process based on permit need (note: already in effect for Alachua County government)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			ACGM; Gainesville Planning Dept	ACGM; GRU			
Determine staffing requirements to streamline permitting	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■					ACGM		ACGM		
Ensure effective governmental coordination	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			ACEM	Multiple			

Actions	Implementation Timeline											Responsible Entity	Required Collaboration	Existing Capacity	Needed Capacity	Funding
	Pre-Disaster	Emergency Period	Post-Disaster Short-Term Recovery (days)				Post-Disaster Long-Term Redevelopment (months)									
			D3 - 2	1-15	15-30	30-60	60-90	4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24					
INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC FACILITIES																
Determine accelerated measures for demolition of unsafe structures	■		■		■	■	■	■	■	■		ACGM; Gainesville Code Enforcement				
Provide temporary workforce housing	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	ACEM				
Encourage requiring damaged structures to be restored using hazard mitigation measures to reduce vulnerability	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		ACEPD		ACEPD		
Identify code enforcement ordinance for abandoned or blighted properties for application in a post-disaster scenario.	■							■	■	■	■	ACGM; Gainesville Code Enforcement		ACGM; Gainesville Code Enforcement		
Consider an expansion facility for animal control in case of damage to existing structure.	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			ACPW		ACPW		
RTS/School Bus Staging Sites - to be used as a means of Transportation	■	■	■	■	■							ACPW	Alachua County Public Schools; RTS			

Actions	Implementation Timeline										Responsible Entity	Required Collaboration	Existing Capacity	Needed Capacity	Funding	
	Pre-Disaster	Emergency Period	Post-Disaster Short-Term Recovery (days)				Post-Disaster Long-Term Redevelopment (months)									
			1-15	15-30	30-60	60-90	4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24						24+
LAND USE PLANNING																
<p>Compile current policies: Comp plan policies that limit or preclude development in floodplain areas; regulatory hindrances to short- and long-term development in floodplain areas; land use considerations for temporary housing; wildfire mitigation requirements</p>	■											ACGM	All departments with relevant policies			
<p>Create inventory of high hazard areas (Public works stormwater management plan). Maintaining an inventory will speed the decision making process for redevelopment orders and permitting. Review maximum density and intensity for parcels in hazard prone areas. Consider post-disaster land use changes for unimproved parcels in hazard prone areas to reduce future vulnerability.</p>	■											ACPW & ACGM				
<p>Identify areas of major non-conforming land use.</p>	■															
<p>Evaluate the need to revise ordinances and other regulatory processes to accommodate post disaster conditions. May include ordinances regarding fee assessment, inspection fees and others, or development of an overarching post disaster redevelopment ordinance that would temporarily supersede regular ordinances. Develop thresholds for activation.</p>		■										All departments				

Actions	Implementation Timeline										Responsible Entity	Required Collaboration	Existing Capacity	Needed Capacity	Funding	
	Pre-Disaster	Emergency Period	Post-Disaster Short-Term Recovery (days)				Post-Disaster Long-Term Redevelopment (months)									
			D3 - 2	1-15	15-30	30-60	60-90	4-6	6-12	12-18						18-24
LAND USE PLANNING																
Develop a best practice guide on managing nonconforming uses. Develop appropriate administrative processes to regulate nonconforming land uses in a post disaster environment.			■	■	■							ACCE	Building and contractor associations			
Public facilities. Identify potential sites where public facilities could be relocated if substantially damaged in high hazard areas. Consider that location of county government buildings should be conveniently located near the residents it is trying to serve and ensure decisions about building consider multiple transportation choices.	■	■				■	■					Facilities Management , CMO, any affected department	Government Operations & Infrastructure sub-committees			
Create a vacant lands inventory: locate suitable parcels for the placement of temporary housing units (tents or trailers). Inter-departmental coordination needed to ensure vacant sites have adequate access to infrastructure and will be compatible with adjacent land uses. Determine if appropriate zoning is in place.	■	■										ACPW & ACGM	Housing sub-committee			
Encourage including Planned Development conditions that allow temporary emergency housing for appropriate sites.	■											ACGM	Housing sub-committee			

Actions	Implementation Timeline										Responsible Entity	Required Collaboration	Existing Capacity	Needed Capacity	Funding	
	Pre-Disaster	Emergency Period	Post-Disaster Short-Term Recovery (days)				Post-Disaster Long-Term Redevelopment (months)									
			1-15	15-30	30-60	60-90	4-6	6-12	12-18	18-24						24+
LAND USE PLANNING																
<p>Establish criteria for on-site temporary housing. Include provision to allow temporary housing units including RV's, park models, motor homes, emergency cottages, etc. on established single-family residential lots during housing recovery period with time limitation and extension provision. Provide a provision for the placement of a mobile home on a single-family residential lot.</p>												ACPW & ACGM	Housing & Infrastructure sub-committees			
<p>Encourage that new homeowner and neighborhood association covenants include hazard mitigation measures. Existing covenants can be amended to improve disaster resiliency.</p>												ACPS, ACEPD & ACGM				
PERMITTING																
<p>Establish process for expediting review and permitting for disaster repairs and reconstruction.</p>												ACGM & ACPW	Housing & Government Operations sub-committees			
<p>Review and revise purchasing procedures and staffing in the post disaster environment to ensure needed items and services are procured at the speed that will meet demands.</p>												All departments	Government Operations sub-committee			

Actions	Implementation Timeline										Responsible Entity	Required Collaboration	Existing Capacity	Needed Capacity	Funding	
	Pre-Disaster	Emergency Period	Post-Disaster Short-Term Recovery (days)				Post-Disaster Long-Term Redevelopment (months)									
			D3 - 2	1-15	15-30	30-60	60-90	4-6	6-12	12-18						18-24
LAND USE PLANNING																
REDEVELOPMENT																
Implement relevant recommendations from the Energy Conservation Strategies Commission (ECSC) report for redevelopment areas wherever possible. Some specific recommendations include: Identify methods to promote bike/ped access through cul de sacs to adjacent neighborhoods or retail areas; increase multi-modal flexibility, incorporate principles of traditional city design, make energy security and sustainability the primary consideration in decisions about land use mix, density with amenities and design												ACGM (Transportation), ACPW	ACMO; Infrastructure and Public Facilities & Economic redevelopment sub-committees			
Identify critical priority redevelopment areas												ACMO & ACGM	Economic redevelopment & Infrastructure sub-committees			
Require redevelopment to connect to the central water and sewer systems where available consistent with Comprehensive Plan policies.												ACGM, ACPW & ACEPD	Infrastructure sub-committee, ACHD & Utility providers			

Actions	Implementation Timeline										Responsible Entity	Required Collaboration	Existing Capacity	Needed Capacity	Funding	
	Pre-Disaster	Emergency Period	Post-Disaster Short-Term Recovery (days)				Post-Disaster Long-Term Redevelopment (months)									
			D3 - 2	1-15	15-30	30-60	60-90	4-6	6-12	12-18						18-24
LAND USE PLANNING																
Seek opportunities to improve the connectivity of streets and sidewalks.													ACGM & ACPW	Infrastructure sub-committee		
Periodically, convene the Land Use Subcommittee of the Redevelopment Task Force, to develop charettes with local residents who live in identified high hazard areas to gain interest in ideas for redevelopment after a catastrophic disaster.	■												ACGM & ACPW			
Organize post-disaster charettes for redevelopment areas						■	■	■	■	■			ACGM & ACPW	Economic redevelopment, Housing & Infrastructure sub-committees		
Change transit routes to meet new housing and employment distribution in post disaster environment.					■	■	■	■	■				ACGM	RTS		

Actions	Implementation Timeline										Responsible Entity	Required Collaboration	Existing Capacity	Needed Capacity	Funding	
	Pre-Disaster	Emer-gency Period	Post-Disaster Short-Term Recovery (days)				Post-Disaster Long-Term Redevelopment (months)									
			D3 - 2	1- 15	15- 30	30- 60	60- 90	4- 6	6- 12	12- 18						18- 24
LAND USE PLANNING																
Periodically, convene the Land Use Subcommittee of the Redevelopment Task Force, to develop charettes with local residents who live in identified high hazard areas to gain interest in ideas for redevelopment after a catastrophic disaster.												ACGM & ACPW				
Organize post-disaster charettes for redevelopment areas							■	■	■	■	■	ACGM & ACMO	Economic redevelopment, Housing & Infrastructure sub-committees			
Change transit routes to meet new housing and employment distribution in post disaster environment.					■	■	■					ACGM	RTS			

8.0 COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

8.1 Introduction

This section describes the framework for PDRP related data and information collection and dissemination amongst Alachua County and municipal departments, local and regional entities, NGOs, local businesses and business organizations, the general public, and State and Federal agencies. Clear pre- and post-disaster communication of is imperative to an effective recovery and redevelopment process throughout Alachua County.

Successful disaster recovery hinges on effective communication with all stakeholders, citizen engagement and public participation. Communities that create clear, transparent, implementable strategies that are communicated with stakeholders maximize and enhance the quality of their recovery capabilities. It is also imperative for the County to clearly communicate its organizational and operational needs, set forth in the PDRP, to the appropriate State agencies.

Alachua County has created a PDRP Website to stimulate stakeholder communication and information sharing. During the PDRP development, the Website contained an overview of the plan, contact information, meeting schedules, definitions, statutes and rules and the team roster. Following a disaster, this Website will provide information about recovery and redevelopment.

For more information, please visit:

<http://www.alachuacounty.us/government/depts/fr/em/postdisaster/>

8.2 Information Collection and Dissemination

8.2.1 Inter- and Intra- Governmental Communication

Pre-Disaster Planning

The **EC** will meet twice annually to ensure that data and information is shared amongst the WG Subcommittees to carry out the pre-disaster actions listed in the PDRP Action Plan. Each Subcommittee Chair will coordinate with their Subcommittee to implement the appropriate pre-disaster actions and apprise the EC Chair of the status.

During the month of May (prior to hurricane season), the **EC Chair** will facilitate an annual orientation for PDRP WG, County and municipal staff and designated ESFC Leads. The orientation will include an overview of the PDRP purpose, goals and objectives, VA, CA, Action Plan, Implementation Plan, Communication Plans and Finance Plan. The orientation will also include examples of ongoing and potential hazard vulnerability reduction measures that are/can be incorporated into routine planning and public safety practices.

EOC/PDRP Activation

During an EOC Level 1 Full Activation, for a major or catastrophic disaster when PDRP implementation is imminent, communication will occur consistently with the Alachua County CEMP, via the established Multiagency Coordination (MAC) System. ACEM is the primary agency responsible for coordinating recovery operations.

Recovery and redevelopment-related communication between Alachua County and municipal staff will be coordinated by the RTF Leader (called PDRP EC Chair prior to PDRP activation) through ESF 5 – Information and Planning, as authorized by the County Coordinating Officer.

Post-Disaster Recovery and Redevelopment

After the EOC operations are complete, the RTF Leader will maintain communication with the RTF and various stakeholders through regularly scheduled meetings and correspondence. The PDRP Web site will provide status updates on the recovery and redevelopment process, as well as information and resources for the local governments, general public and local businesses.

8.2.2 Communication with the Business Community**Pre-Disaster Planning**

Recovery and redevelopment information for the business community of Alachua County will be coordinated through the ESF 18 – Business, Industry and Economic Stabilization Lead. Many of the ESF 18 members are also members of the PDRP WG and will be included in pre-disaster planning efforts.

EOC/PDRP Activation

Communication protocols are provided in the CEMP Appendix XVII for ESF 18 – Business, Industry and Economic Stabilization.

Post-Disaster Recovery and Redevelopment

After the EOC operations are complete, the RTF Leader will continue to maintain communication with the business community through RTF meetings and correspondence.

8.2.3 Communication with the General Public**Pre-Disaster Outreach**

During the development of the PDRP, the general public was invited to provide input on the PDRP.

Information about the PDRP will be relayed to the general public during routine preparedness outreach activities, such as workshops, fairs or charettes; presentations to homeowners associations, neighborhood development organizations, local businesses, Santa Fe College and the University of Florida; or other community venues. Outreach will convey Alachua County's hazard vulnerabilities, PDRP

activation triggers, redevelopment strategies and how proactive redevelopment planning can benefit the community at large. The PDRP EC will coordinate outreach efforts through ACEM.

EOC/PDRP Activation – Emergency Public Information

Per the Alachua County CEMP, a dedicated Lead **PIO** will disseminate information about recovery actions to the public through the media and other mechanisms. Other agency's PIOs will support the Lead PIO as needed. The RTF will provide recovery and redevelopment information to the PIO. The PIO is responsible for providing public information regarding the recovery effort and operating within the Joint Information System (JIS). The PIO will coordinate with municipal governments and local businesses to ensure the dissemination of consistent and complete information to the media.

The following is a list of alert/notification and information disseminations systems:

- **Media**
- **ACEM Web site**
- **Emergency Alert System (EAS) / NOAA Weather Alert Radio (NWR)**

EAS messages are automatically broadcasted via local radio and television stations. The messages typically include weather watches and warnings from the National Weather Service Office in Jacksonville, but may be customized by the County. WRUF (AM 850), WRUF-FM (Rock 104), WUFT-FM (89) and WUFT-TV/DT are the local primary EAS stations.
- **Emergency Management Notification System (EMNS)**

The ACEM maintains a free e-mail subscription list called the EMNS. This list provides updates on situations or incidents impacting Alachua County. PDRP information may be distributed through this e-mail subscription list.
- **3-1-1 Call Center / Rumor Control**

The **Alachua County 3-1-1 Emergency Line** is activated during a disaster with either recorded messages or live call takers. Alachua County 3-1-1 serves as the primary interface between the public and the EOC during a LSE.

The **Alachua County Crisis Center** is staffed 24 hours a day. This provides a central point of contact for citizens to request service, seek information/referrals, and direct complaints, compliments and suggestions regarding government service. When disaster conditions are imminent or have occurred, the Crisis Center becomes the Rumor Control Center. The Rumor Control telephone number is (352-264-6557). Because it is a familiar resource for citizens, the County will continue to utilize the County Crisis Center/Rumor Control Center to field questions, comments, complaints and requests from the public following a disaster. The County Crisis Center can also be used by citizens that have limited or no access to the Internet.

- **Dialogic GeoCast Web**
The Dialogic GeoCast Web is a notification system that sends a recorded voice message or text to speech to a landline telephone for specific geographic areas that may be at risk.
- **Social Networks**
- **CodeRED**
The CodeRED Emergency Notification System is a high volume - high speed Communication Service available for mass Emergency Notifications. CodeRED employs a one-of-a-kind Internet mapping capability for geographic targeting of calls, coupled with a high speed telephone calling system capable of delivering customized pre-recorded emergency messages directly to homes and businesses at the proven capacity of millions of calls per day. CodeRED subscribers control their emergency broadcasts from anywhere in the world via a secure Internet web site. CodeRED offers an unprecedented level of security, robustness, performance, and ease-of-use for government agencies, communities, and businesses.

Post-Disaster Recovery and Redevelopment

Various means will be used to communicate recovery and redevelopment information to the general public. Information will be provided at the Disaster Recovery Centers, via the County’s Website and through traditional media outlets. The public will be able to obtain recovery and redevelopment information through traditional media outlets as listed in **Table 8.1**.

In the absence of electricity and Internet access, **Town Hall Meetings** will be conducted, **Public Service Announcements** will be issued and **Community Relations Teams** will disseminate information the general public in affected neighborhoods. Once electricity and Internet access has been restored, the **PDRP Website** will be the primary source for accurate and timely information. Redevelopment information will be provided to citizens, local businesses, the University of Florida, Santa Fe College, churches and neighborhood organizations.

Table 8.1: Traditional Media Outlets for Alachua County Citizens	
Media Type	Name of Media Provider
Television	COX Information Channel
	WUFT – TV/DT (EAS Broadcast)
	Community 12 Television
Radio	WRUF - AM (AM 850) (EAS Broadcast)
	WRUF - FM (Rock 104) (EAS Broadcast)
	WUFT - FM (89) (EAS Broadcast)
	WNDT - FM (FM 92.5)
	WJLF - FM (FM 91.7) The Joy FM
	WYKS - FM (FM 105.3) Kiss
Newspaper	The North Florida Herald

Media Type	Name of Media Provider
	Gainesville Sun
	The Independent Florida Alligator
	Alachua County Today
	High Springs Herald

Newsletters will also be used to disseminate information to the general public:

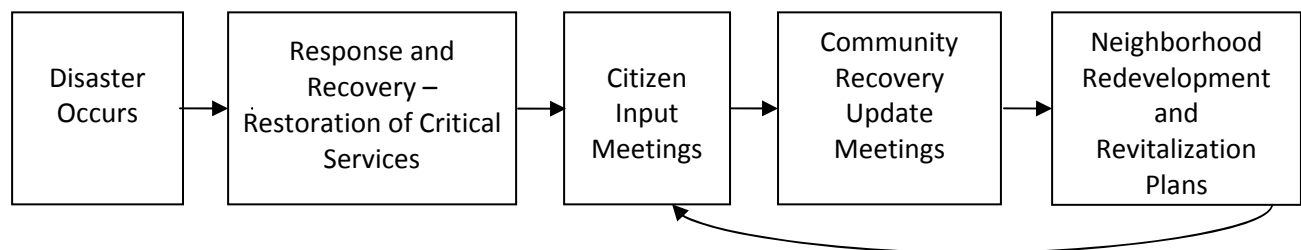
- The **Community Update Newsletter** is published by the Alachua County Communications Office. Recovery and redevelopment information can be included in this newsletter to keep citizens apprised of activities. For more information please visit: <http://alachua.fl.us/government/depts/comm/updatenewsletter.aspx>
- A **recovery specific newsletter** (similar to FEMA’s Recovery Times) will be created to provide information as well. The publication will be unique for each disaster and branded as appropriate so it will be easily identified by the public.

8.3 Public Participation in Redevelopment Decisions

Prior to a disaster, the Land Use Subcommittee will conduct charettes with local residents who live in identified high hazard areas to gain interest in ideas for post-disaster.

Following a disaster, the RTF will host a series of meetings in areas impacted by the disaster. **Figure 8.2** provides a graphical representation of when these meetings will be conducted.

Figure 8.2: Progression of Neighborhood Redevelopment Planning Process Following a Disaster



As soon as possible following a disaster, the RTF will conduct **Citizen Input Meetings**. Meetings will be conducted to provide information and gather input from citizens about recovery and redevelopment themes and issues. County Commissioners will be present at these meetings, as scheduling permits.

The RTF will use the information gathered through these meetings to refine the PDRP Action Plan. The RTF will provide recovery and redevelopment status updates to the public via neighborhood **Community**

Recovery Update Meetings, PDRP Website, Community Update Newsletter and Recovery Specific Newsletter, as appropriate.

The next phase of community redevelopment will be conducted in the impacted areas with the creation of **Neighborhood Redevelopment and Revitalization Plans**.

8.4 Regional, State and Federal Coordination

The primary point of contact for regional, State and Federal staff will be the Alachua County DCCO, as designated by the CCO. The RTF Leader (or designee) will communicate needs for recovery and redevelopment resources, resource management and technical assistance to the DCCO. The DCCO will coordinate these needs with regional organizations and counties and FDEM.

9.0 FINANCE PLAN

9.1 Introduction

This section provides an overview of the financial challenges that Alachua County government will face following a major disaster and to provide information about the various types of pre and post-disaster funding sources that are available for Alachua County from local, State, Federal, private sector, foundations and NGOs.

Major disasters reduce the revenue of communities that they impact and increase the need for funds for government, businesses and citizens. Communities that are well-prepared to obtain funding and gain support from various organizations, in addition to FEMA, may experience a smoother recovery and post-disaster redevelopment period. Post-disaster impacts that strain local governments include physical damage to property and infrastructure including critical and historic properties, economic losses, environmental degradation, and erosion of quality of life and the social fabric of the community. Many of these impacts are addressed through implementation of successful hazard mitigation and redevelopment measures such as those found in the Alachua County LMS.

9.2 Funds for Alachua County Government

9.2.1 Revenue Sources

Alachua County government relies on the revenues it collect from various sources to provide services for its citizens and visitors. These funds are derived from a variety of sources, as detailed in **Table 9.1**. The Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 Tentative Budget for Alachua County is \$326.5 million and the FY 2011 Planned Budget is \$341.6 million.

SOURCE	FY 2010 TENTATIVE	FY 2011 PLANNED
Other Taxes	\$40,781,670	\$35,998,605
Ad Valorem Taxes	\$115,964,641	\$119,375,438
Licenses and Permits	\$1,829,875	\$1,870,809
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$25,238,768	\$25,253,321
Charges For Services	\$54,852,113	\$55,894,911
Fines and Forfeitures	\$740,533	\$740,533
Miscellaneous Revenue	\$15,123,671	\$15,920,918

Source: Alachua County Office of Management and Budget

Property taxes provide the largest source of net available resources for Alachua County. Damage to property from disasters will impact the amount of property taxes that are collected.

Another important consideration for Alachua County is that most of the funding that will be provided to the County for recovery purposes following a disaster through Federal and State funds and volunteer

donations will mainly be used to rebuild critical infrastructure and facilities. There is currently no source of funding that is used to pay the costs of the extra hours that planners and building department staff will have to put in to review the increased number of plan submittal, building permits, variance requests, rezoning requests, etc that will be coming into the ACGM and ACBD. FEMA PA grant funding includes an administrative fee for local governments to use for staff costs for grants administration. However, these funds are based on a sliding scale and do not always cover all associated costs.

9.2.2 Local Reserves, Credit and Insurance

Reserve funds can be important for Alachua County because communities with significant reserves can borrow from themselves to finance operations and rebuild critical facilities until federal funds begin to come in to reimburse the County for their expenditures.

The County does not have a disaster reserve fund. However, the County maintains reserve funds according to their financial policies and best practices that would allow them to use these funds in the event of a disaster. This funding mechanism was used to fund debris operations in the last hurricane event.

It is also important that a community has a strong line of credit available following a disaster. The County has access to a line of credit that would enhance their ability to sustain themselves until other funding sources became available, such as FEMA PA. The PA program provides funding for debris operations, emergency protective measures and repairs to critical and public facilities and infrastructure. Large project costs are reimbursed after expenses are accrued (and evidence of payment is submitted with required forms) by the local government, up to the Federal cost share, which ranges from 75 to 100 percent. The Federal allocation is typically 75 percent, but has historically been greater depending on the severity of the event and Presidential declaration stipulations. The 2009 large project threshold is \$64,200 and annually increases based on the Consumer Price Index. For disasters with less than a 100 percent cost share, final PA payments are paid after all work has been completed and a final inspection is performed. Therefore, a healthy line of credit is an asset to the County.

The private insurance industry also plays a major role in post disaster redevelopment. Alachua County government, businesses and citizens all rely on the funds made available from private insurance companies.

9.2.3 State and Federal Resources, Grants and Loans

Funding for post-disaster redevelopment projects is available both before and after disasters occur. Alachua County is interested in taking full advantage of these funding opportunities and will make every attempt to be in a better position to receive funding by establishing relationships with the potential funding organizations. Proactive partnering and conversations with these funding organizations will provide Alachua County staff with an understanding of the organization's policies, timelines, funding uses and restrictions, types of aid, and recipient and project eligibility.

Alachua County is aware that many funding programs may have local match requirements, which can include in-kind services. In certain cases, funding organizations might allow waivers of certain criteria or allow creative financing solutions depending on the type or magnitude of the disaster, so it is advisable to inquire as to whether these options exist.

There are numerous sources for governmental and non-governmental disaster relief programs and private donations that can support post-disaster redevelopment. For example, the Florida League of Cities has a 370-page resource book entitled, *Financial and Technical Assistance for Florida Municipalities 2008-2009*, which provides information on grants, loans, technical assistance and other resources that are available to Florida municipalities. This resource book includes information on various programs for topics such as community development and redevelopment, economic development, emergency management, capital facilities, coastal management, environmental, historic preservation, housing and infrastructure. For more information visit: <http://www.flcities.com/membership/grant/>.

Another resource for Alachua County is a program created by the State of Florida that serves as a funding and management source for recovery needs that have not been met by relief organizations, government agencies and insurance. This program, formerly known as the Hurricane Relief Fund that began in 2004, was renamed by Governor Charlie Crist in 2007 as **the Florida Disaster Recovery Fund**. Many corporations and private foundations may donate funding to a program such as the Florida Disaster Recovery Fund or provide funding through other vehicles after a disaster has occurred. For more information visit: <http://www.flahurricanefund.org/>.

Another important tool available to Alachua County is the **Resource Identification Strategy (RIS)** database that was developed in conjunction between the Department of Community Affairs and the Florida Public Affairs Center at Florida State University. The RIS is designed to identify traditional and non-traditional funding sources for local governments looking to implement disaster preparedness, response, mitigation, recovery and long-term redevelopment projects. The RIS can be accessed by visiting: <http://www.flris.org>.

Through FEMA's **Community Disaster Loan** program, Alachua County may be able to obtain a maximum of \$5 million dollars to cover operating costs for the fiscal year in which the event occurs. Under extraordinary circumstances these loans may exceed \$5 million dollars and in rare cases, the loans are forgiven. However, following a major disaster, Alachua County will likely be faced with a financial crisis that far exceeds the cap that is placed on this program and will need funding outside of the fiscal year in which the event occurred.

Alachua County has identified numerous vulnerability reduction measures in the existing LMS Projects, and Local Comprehensive Plan Capital Improvement Projects. Projects placed on either of these lists have a greater likelihood of being funded. A hazard mitigation project must be listed in the LMS as a condition for receiving FEMA HMGP grant funding. Having an approved LMS positions a community to be eligible for FEMA Section 406 PA hazard mitigation funding, which is easier and quicker to receive than HMGP funding as funds are granted earlier on in the recovery process on a non-competitive grant application basis. An approved LMS is also required for local governments to be eligible to receive grant funding for permanent work (i.e., road systems and bridges, water control facilities, public buildings and contents, public utilities, and parks and recreational facilities).

Alachua County staff will further familiarize themselves with potential funding programs, organizations and requirements that are available through inquiry and participation in training classes or workshops in anticipation and well in advance of needing such funds. The County will also keep in mind existing staff levels and capabilities and remember that depending on the workload faced following a disaster, extra staff may be needed to help manage grants or loans once received.

A detailed listing of state and federal grant and loan program is provided at the end of this section.

9.2.4 Commercial Loans and Foundation Awards

In addition to the various potential funding sources described above, the County still may have to pursue commercial loans to cover disaster costs. These are most often provided through local banks and/or credit unions that have a local stake in the community. Alachua County could work with the local banking industry to explore the establishment of different ways the industry can help Alachua County and the businesses in the County following a disaster.

One potential idea for how the local banking industry could help the local economy in a post disaster environment is through the establishment of a private Disaster Recovery Fund. A second form of assistance that private banks within the county could provide is bridge loans. Bridge loans are short term loans that can be used for a variety of purposes. The purpose of these loans in a post disaster environment would be to help the County and/or local businesses recover from the disaster until the County or the local businesses could secure a more permanent source of financing.

One example of a commercial grant is the Wal-Mart and Sam's Club Giving Program. Awards of \$1,000-\$5,000 are provided to improve the communities in which Wal-Mart customers and associates live and work. The foundation has particular interest in supporting veterans and military families, traditionally underserved groups, individuals with disabilities, and people impacted by natural disasters. Funding will be distributed among the following program areas:

- Education
- Workforce development and economic opportunity
- Health and wellness
- Environmental sustainability

9.2.5 Mutual Aid Agreements

Mutual aid agreements facilitate and expedite recovery, as other local governments that have not been impacted by the disaster can provide staffing and other resources to assist the impacted county. For example, mutual aid agreements can be developed to include the following staffing and services: planners, permit specialists, emergency period debris removal staff and equipment, GIS specialists, PIOs, etc.

9.2.6 Pre-Established Recovery Contracts

Pre-established contracts are helpful or expediting the goods and services needed for post disaster recovery. These contracts are more readily procured and executed, as they have already been reviewed and approved by the Alachua County's Office of Management and Budget. Although, FEMA will reimburse local governments for emergency contracts, services are typically limited to the first 72 hours of work. There are cases when sole source contracts may be let, but there are special requirements that must be adhered to per the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 13.36.

9.2.7 Private Donations

Following a major disaster, Alachua County will receive an outpouring of donations from private organizations. Alachua County has established ESF 15 in the CEMP to address the volunteers and donations that will be available to the County following a disaster.

Alachua County recognizes that an unorganized or cumbersome process for receiving donations following a disaster can have negative impacts. As a result, the County has identified a Recovery and Redevelopment Action to streamline the County's process for receiving private donations and to address the need to be prepared for donations to continue to come in to the County well beyond the short term recovery period.

9.2.8 Potential of Municipal Insolvency

As presented in the Vulnerability Assessment Section of this plan, the municipal governments are also at risk to natural hazards and have building stock of the communities located in hazard zones. It is possible that if these municipalities are impacted by a severe enough event, they could be faced with difficult choices to make about their communities.

Alachua County is committed to doing their part to ensure that these communities do not face insolvency. The County will assist the municipalities in whatever ways they can by attempting to anticipate the needs of the municipalities before a disaster occurs.

While Alachua County can be assured that a major disaster will place a strain on the financial stability of the County, careful planning and utilization of both traditional and non-traditional funding sources, resources and techniques can help to minimize the strain. By using the resources and techniques described in this section and by accomplishing the Recovery and Redevelopment Actions identified throughout, Alachua County can make positive strides towards effectively reducing the impacts that a major disaster will place on the County's finances.

Some of the major recovery and mitigation funding programs are described in detail in the following pages.

9.3 Pre-Disaster Funding Programs

Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) competitive grants

The PDM program was authorized by Section §203 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), as amended by Section §102 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, to assist communities to implement hazard mitigation programs designed to reduce overall risk to the population and structures before the next disaster occurs. Eligible projects include:

- Property acquisition or relocation;
 - Structural and non-structural retrofitting (e.g. elevation, storm shutters, and hurricane clips);
 - Minor structural hazard control on protection (e.g. culverts, floodgates, retention basins); and
 - Localized flood control projects that are designed to protect critical facilities and are not part of a larger flood control system.
- Ineligible activities include;

- Major flood control projects;
- Engineering designs are not integral to a proposed project;
- Feasibility and drainage studies that are not integral to a proposed project;
- Flood studies that are not and mapping; and
- Response and communication equipment (e.g. warning systems, generators that are not integral to a proposed project).

Florida Department of Community Affairs
Division of Emergency Management
2555 Shumard Oak Blvd.,
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2100
(850) 413-9966

Community Assistance Program State Support Services Element (CAP-SSSE)

To ensure that communities participating in the NFIP are achieving flood loss reduction measures consistent with program direction. The CAP-SSSEE is intended to identify, prevent and resolve floodplain management issues in participating communities before they develop into problems requiring enforcement action.

Federal Emergency Management Agency
Mitigation Directorate
Program Implementation Division
500 C Street SW
Washington, DC 20472
(202) 646-2719

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) (also see post-disaster funding)

The CDBG provides for long-term needs, such as acquisition, rehabilitation or reconstruction of damaged properties and facilities and redevelopment of disaster-affected areas. Funds may also be used for emergency response activities, such as debris clearance and demolition, extraordinary increases in the level of necessary public services. Eligible projects include the following:

- Voluntary acquisition or if appropriate, elevation of storm damaged structures (can be used as match for FMA projects in low income areas);
- Relocation payments for displaced people and businesses;
- Rehabilitation or reconstruction of residential and commercial buildings;
- Assistance to help people buy homes, including down payment assistance and interest rate subsidies; and
- Improvement to public sewer and water facilities

Department of Housing and Urban Development
Community Planning and Development
451 7th Street, SW
Washington, DC 20410
(202) 708-3587
www.hud.gov

Community Facilities Loan Program (10.423)

To construct, enlarge, extend, or otherwise improve community facilities providing essential services to rural residents.

Rural Economic and Community Development
4440 NW 25th Place
PO Box 147010
Gainesville, FL 32614-7010
(904) 334-3440

Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL)

This grant program is intended to conserve environmentally endangered lands and provide resource conservation measures for other types of lands.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Division of State Lands
Marjory Stoneman Douglas Bldg.
3900 Commonwealth Blvd., MS 100
Tallahassee, FL 32399-3000
(850) 245-2555
www.dep.state.fl.us/lands/

Emergency Advance Measures For Flood Prevention

To perform activities prior of flooding or flood fight that would assist in protecting against loss of life and damages to property due to flooding.

US Army Corps of Engineers
Attn: CECW – OE
Washington, DC 20314
(202) 272-0251

Emergency Management Program Assistance (EMPA)

Purpose of program is to administer the Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistant Trust Fund, count base grants, and incoming federal, state, or private funding. Within this program is the Municipal Grant Program. Cities can apply for up to \$50,000 worth of grant money. Also included, is the Open Competitive Grant Program in which cities, counties, not for profits, etc. can apply for up to \$300,000 in grant money.

Emergency Management Program Assistance
Dept. of Community Affairs
2555 Shumard Oaks Blvd.,
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2100
(850) 413-9966

Expanded Local Management Hazardous Waste Program

The primary purpose of this fund is to cover costs incurred to establish the expanded local hazardous waste management program as stated in FS403.7238 including training for county personnel, materials & equipment for educational activities.

Florida Dept. of Environmental Protection
2600 Blair Stone Rd.
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400
(850) 488-0300

The Federal Assistance for Beach Renourishment Program

Provides up to 65% of the costs to renourish beaches and for up to 50 years of periodic maintenance.

Southeast Atlantic Division
US Army Corps of Engineers
Jacksonville District
(904) 232-1697

Flood Control Projects

To reduce flood damages through projects not specifically authorized by Congress.

Commander
US Army Corps of Engineers
Attn: CECW – OE
Washington, DC 20314
(202) 272-1975

Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)

To fund cost effective measures to States and communities that reduce or eliminate the long term risk of flood damage to buildings, manufactured homes, and other insurable structures.

Program Implementation Division
Federal Emergency Management Agency
500 C Street SW
Washington, DC 20472
(202) 646-3619

Flood Plain Management Services

To promote appropriate recognition of flood hazards in land and water use planning and development through the provision of flood and flood plain related data, technical services, and guidance.

US Army Corps of Engineers
Attn: CECW – PF
Washington, DC 20314-1000
(202) 272-0169

Flood Prevention, Emergency Advance Measures

To mitigate, before an event, the potential loss of life and damages to property due to floods.

USACE
CECW-OE
DoD
Washington, DC 20314
(202) 761-0251

Florida Communities Trust (FCT)

This grant program facilitates the purchase of lands for conservation and/or recreation purposes by local governments. This land acquisition program helps to implement conservation, recreation, open space, and coastal elements of local comprehensive plans. The Board of Florida Communities Trust has latitude to consider innovative financing arrangement, loans, and land swaps. However, most of the Trust's funding is for land acquisition. Land acquisition projects in which matching funds are available will receive more favorable consideration, although a portion of available funds may be awarded on outright grants.

Florida Department of Community Affairs
Florida Communities Trust
2555 Shumard Oaks Blvd.,
Tallahassee, FL 32399
(850) 922-2207
www.dca.state.fl.us/ffct/florida_forever.htm

Grants & Loans for Public Works & Development Facilities

To provide financial assistance for the construction of public facilities needed to initiate and encourage the creation or retention of permanent jobs in the private sector in designated areas where economic growth is lagging.

Economic Development Administration
The Federal Building
Room 423
80 N. Hughey Ave.
Orlando, FL 32801
(407) 648-6572

Hazardous Materials Training Program for Implementation of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986

The goal of the SARA Title III Training Program is to make funding available to support programs 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.

Federal Emergency Management Agency
Support Systems Branch, Training Division
16825 S. Seton Ave.
Emmitsburg, MD 21727
(301) 447-1142

Hurricane Program

To reduce the loss of life, property, economic disruption, and disaster assistance costs resulting from hurricanes.

Director
Program Implementation Division
Mitigation Directorate
FEMA

500 C Street SW
Washington, DC 20472
(202) 646-4621

Insurance Program, National Flood (NFIP)

To enable individuals to purchase insurance against losses from physical damage to or loss of buildings and or contents therein caused by floods, mudflow, or flood-related erosion, and to promote wise floodplain management practices in the nation's flood prone areas.

Claim and Underwriting Division
FIA
FEMA
500 C Street SW
Washington, DC 20472
(202) 646-3422

Payments to States in Lieu of Real Estate Taxes

To compensate local taxing units for the loss of taxes from federally acquired lands, 75 percent of all monies received or deposited in the Treasury during any fiscal year for the account of leasing of lands acquired by the United States for flood control, navigation and allied purposes, including the development of hydroelectric power, are paid at the end of each year to the States in Which such property is situated.

Headquarters
US Army of Corps of Engineers
Attn: CERM-FC
20 Massachusetts Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20314-1000
(202) 272-1931

Protection, Clearing and Straightening Channels

To restore channels for purposes of navigation or flood control.

Commander
US Army Corps of Engineers
Attn: CECW-OD
Washington, DC 20314-1000
(202) 272-8835

Protection of Essential Highways, Highway Bridge Approaches, and Public Works

To provide bank protection of highways, highway bridges, essential public works, churches, hospitals, schools, and other nonprofit public services endangered by flood caused erosion.

US Army Corps of Engineers
Attn: CECW-PM
Washington, DC 20314-1000
(202) 272-1975

Public Works Impact Projects Program (PWIP) (11.304)

To provide financial assistance in the construction of public facilities for the purpose of providing immediate useful work to unemployed and underemployed persons in designated project areas.

Economic Development Administration
The Federal Building, Room 423
80 N. Hughey Ave.
Orlando, FL 32801
(407) 648-6572

Snagging and Clearing for Flood Control

To reduce flood damage.

US Army Corps of Engineers
Attn: CECW-PM
Washington, DC 20314-1000
(202) 272-1975

9.4 Post-Disaster Funding Programs

Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)/Entitlement Grants

To develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment, and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for low to moderate income individuals.

Entitlement Communities Division
Office of Block Grant Assistance
CPD, HUD
451 7th Street SW
Washington, DC 20410-7000
(202) 708-3587

Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)/State's Program

To develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment, and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for low to moderate income individuals.

State and Small Cities Division
Office of Block Grant Assistance
CPD, HUD
451 7th Street SW
Washington, DC 20410-7000
(202) 708-3587

Cora C. Brown Fund

To assist disaster victims for unmet disaster related needs. When Cora C. Brown of Kansas City, Missouri, died in 1977, she left a portion of her estate to the Federal Government as a special fund to be used solely for the relief of human suffering caused by disasters.

Human Services Division
Response and Recovery Directorate

FEMA
500 C Street SW
Washington, DC 20472
(202) 646-3642

Disaster Emergency Loans – Farmer Programs

To provide financial assistance to eligible applicants to help them overcome the adverse effects of a natural disaster to their farm operation.

Rural Economic and Community Development
4440 NW 25th Place
PO Box 147010
Gainesville, FL 32614-7010
(904) 334-3440

Disaster Reserve Assistance

To provide emergency feed assistance to eligible livestock owners, in a State, county, or area approved by the Secretary or designee, where because of disease, insect infestation, flood, drought, fire, hurricane, earthquake, hail storm, hot weather, cold weather, freeze, snow, ice, and winterkill, or other natural disaster, a livestock emergency has been determined to exist. The program provides assistance to eligible livestock producers for losses of feed grain crops, forage, and grazing.

Dept. of Agriculture
Farm Service Agency
Emergency and Noninsured Assistance Program Division
STOP 0526
1400 Independence Ave. SW
Washington, DC 20250-0526
(202) 720-3168

Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL)

To assist business concerns suffering economic injury as a result of certain presidential, Secretary of Agriculture, and/or SBA declared disasters.

Office of Disaster Assistance
SBA
409 3rd Street SW
Washington, DC 20416
(202) 205-6734

Emergency Conservation Program

To enable farmers to perform emergency conservation measures to control wind erosion on farmlands, or to rehabilitate farmlands damaged by wind erosion, floods, hurricanes, or other natural disasters and to carry out emergency water conservation or water enhancing measures during period of severe drought.

Consolidated Farm Service Agency
Dept. of Agriculture
PO Box 2415

Washington, DC 20013
(202) 720-6221

Emergency Operations Flood Response and Post Flood Response

To provide emergency flood response and post flood response assistance as required to supplement State and local efforts and capabilities in time of flood coastal storm.

Commander US Army Corps of Engineers
Attn: CECW- OE
Washington, DC 20314-1000
(202) 272-0251

Emergency Shelter Grants Program (ESG)

To provide financial assistance to renovate or convert buildings for use as emergency shelters for the homeless. Grant funds may also be used to operate the shelter (excluding staff) and pay for certain support services.

Community Planning & Development
Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
325 West Adams Street
Jacksonville, FL 32202-4303
(904) 232-2626

Federal Emergency Shelter Grants Program for the Homeless

Grants for the provision of emergency shelter and essential support services to the homeless. Funds may be used for structural improvements to shelters, shelter operating expenses, furnishings and equipment, and other services.

Benefit Recovery & Special Program
Economic Services Program
1317 Winewood Blvd.
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0700
(850) 487-2966

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

To prevent future losses of lives and property due to disaster; to implement State or local hazard mitigation plans; to enable mitigation measures to be implemented during immediate recovery from a disaster; and to provide funding for previously identified mitigation measures to benefit the disaster area.

Director
Program Implementation Division
Mitigation Directorate
FEMA
500 C Street SW
Washington, DC 20472
(202) 646-4621

Physical Disaster Loans (Business)

To provide loans to businesses affected by declared physical type disasters for uninsured losses.

Office of Disaster Assistance
SBA
409 3rd Street SW
Washington, DC 20416
(202) 205-6734

Public Assistance Program

To provide supplemental assistance to States, local governments, and certain private nonprofit organizations to alleviate suffering and hardship resulting from major disasters or emergencies declared by the President. PA provides funding for the repair, restoration, reconstruction, or replacement of a public facility or infrastructure damaged or destroyed by a disaster. Eligible applicants at the county level include local governments and certain private non-profit (PNP) organizations. Eligible PNP's include educational, emergency, medical, rehabilitation, and temporary or permanent custodial care facilities, utilities, and other PNP facilities which provide essential governmental services to the general public. PA Funds are available for debris removal, emergency protective measures, road systems and bridges, water control facilities, public buildings and contents, public utilities, and parks and recreational facilities. PA funds may not be used when other funding sources are available, such as insurance.

Infrastructure Support Division
Response and Recovery Directorate
FEMA
500 C Street SW
Washington, DC 20472
(202) 646-3026

Other Federal Domestic Assistance Available:

Beach Erosion Control Projects - CFDA # 12.101

Business and Industrial Loans - CFDA # 10.768

Coastal Zone Management Administration Awards - CFDA # 11.419

Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention - CFDA # 10.904

APPENDIX A

Alachua County PDRP Executive Committee and Working Group			
Role	Entity	Member	Position Title
WG Chair	Alachua County Emergency Management	David Donnelly	Chief
WG Vice-Chair	Alachua County Manager's Office	Richelle Sucara	Deputy County Manager
Economic Redevelopment Subcommittee	Alachua County Emergency Management	Chair: David Donnelly	Chief
	Alachua County Property Appraiser	Vice Chair: Paul Brewer	Property Appraiser
	Gainesville Area Chamber of Commerce (GACC)/Florida Works	Travis Butcher	Employee Services Representative
	GACC/Florida Works	Joe Johnson	Director of Business Services
	Gainesville Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA)	Kelly Huard Fisler	Project Coordinator-Neighborhood Planning
	Alachua County Growth Management	Leslie McClendon	Planner
	Alachua County Public Safety	Will May, Jr.	Director
	Builders Association of North Central Florida	Ivan Oelrich	President
	Alachua County/Gainesville Visitors Bureau	Roland Loog	Director
Environmental and Historic Property Subcommittee	Alachua County Growth Management	Chair: Kathleen Pagan	Senior Planner
	Alachua County Public Safety	Vice Chair: Diana Gijsselaers	GIS Analyst
	Alachua County Environmental Protection Department	Mike Drummond	Senior Planner
	Alachua County Public Works	Michael Fay	Development Program Manager
	Citizen	Roger Hendricks	Citizen
Governmental Operations Subcommittee	Alachua County Public Safety	Chair: Enid Ehrbar	Senior Planner
	Alachua County Manager's Office	Vice-Chair: Richelle Sucara	Deputy County Manager
	Alachua County Public Safety	Will May, Jr.	Director
	Alachua County Court Services	Deborah Johnson	Drug Testing Technician
	Alachua County Court Services	Larry McDaniel	Alternate Sentencing Manager
	Alachua County Court Services	Nina Hawkins	Pretrial Release Assessment Specialist
	Alachua County Emergency Management	Dave Donnelly	Chief
	Alachua County Growth Management	Rick Wolf	Assistant Director
	Alachua County Public Safety	Jeff Bielling	Wildfire Mitigation Officer
	Alachua County Public Works	Michael Fay	Development Program Manager
	Alachua County Sheriff's Office, Judicial Services and Training Division	Donnie Love	Captain
	Alachua County Information and Telecommunication Services (ITS)	Kevin G. Smith	Director

Alachua County PDRP Executive Committee and Working Group			
Role	Entity	Member	Position Title
	Alachua County ITS	Virgilio Vensamoye	Network Manager
	City of Gainesville Office of the City Attorney	Nicolle Shalley	
	City of Newberry	Harry Nichols	Mayor
	Gainesville Regional Transit System (RTS)	Doug Robinson	
	Supervisor of Elections Office	Jeannene Mironack	Assistant Supervisor of Elections
	Citizen	Chuck Smeby	Citizen
Health and Social Services Subcommittee	Alachua County Health Department	Chair: Paul Myers	Assistant Director
	Alachua County Department of Community Support Services	Vice-Chair: Lanard Perry	
	Alachua County Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)	Steve Schell	
	Alachua County Court Services	Larry McDaniel	Alternate Sentencing Manager
	Alachua County Health Department	Jean Munden	Administrator
	Alachua County Health Department	Brad Caron	
	Life South Community Blood Center	Teresa Broaderick	
	Florida Department of Health, Florida Wildlife Care	Leslie Straub	
	Citizen	Ron Ozbun	
	Alachua County Growth Management	Chair: Rick Wolf	Assistant Director
Housing and Structural Recovery Subcommittee	University of Florida	Vice-Chair: Kenneth Allen	
	Alachua County CERT	Steve Schell	
	Alachua County Court Services	Deborah Johnson	Drug Testing Technician
	Alachua County Growth Management	Leslie McClendon	Planner
	Alachua County Growth Management	Christine Berish	Planner
	Alachua County Public Safety	Will May, Jr.	Director
	Builders Association of North Central Florida	Ivan Oelrich	President
	City of Gainesville	Larry Abbott	
	Natural Elements Paint	Ted Stover	
	North Central Florida Apartment Association	Richard Ashbrook	
	Real Estate Broker and Alachua County CERT	David Gibbs	
	Alachua County/Gainesville Visitors Bureau	Roland Loog	Director
	Turkey Creek Emergency Response Team (ERT)	Jorge Pocatererra	
Turkey Creek Homeowners Association	Dennis Blythe		
Infrastructure and Public Facilities	Alachua County Public Works – Waste Management	Chair: Sam Sullivan	Code Enforcement Officer
	Casseaux, Hewett & Walpole, Inc.	Vice-Chair: Douglas Dycus	

Alachua County PDRP Executive Committee and Working Group			
Role	Entity	Member	Position Title
Subcommittee	Alachua County Public Safety	Will May, Jr.	Director
	Alachua County Public Works	Michael Fay	Development Program Manager
	Builders Association of North Central Florida	Ivan Oelrich	President
	Cox Communications	Nancy Vallario	
	Gainesville Public Works	John Gilreath	GIS Supervisor
	Gainesville RTS	Doug Robinson	
	Gainesville Regional Utilities (GRU)	David Beaulien	
	GRU	Geoff Warnock	Safety / Training Coordinator
	GRU	David Thompson	
	PPI Construction (BANCF)	Lee Hall	
	Progress Energy	Denny George	
	Turkey Creek Homeowners Association	Dennis Blythe	
	Citizen	Ron Ozbun	
Land Use Planning Subcommittee	Alachua County Growth Management	Chair: Leslie McClendon	Planner
	Alachua County Growth Management	Vice-Chair: Christine Berish	Planner
	Alachua County Public Safety	Jeff Bielling	Wildfire Mitigation Officer
	Gainesville CRA	Kelly Huard Fisler	Project Coordinator-Neighborhood Planning
	Gainesville RTS	Doug Robinson	
	Alachua County Growth Management	Steve Lachnicht	Director
	Real Estate Broker and Alachua County CERT	David Gibbs	
	Alachua County Public Works	Michael Fay	Development Program Manager
	Builders Association of North Central Florida	Brandon Tinckham	
	Causseaux, Hewett & Walpole, Inc.	Douglas Dycus	
	Builders Association of North Central Florida	Ivan Oelrich	President
	Citizen	Rodger Hendricks	Citizen

Alachua County Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan (PDRP)

National Incident Management System Checklist *

PDRP Component	Page/Paragraph and/or Section Indicator
Does your PDRP define the scope of redevelopment activities necessary for the State in accordance with 9J-5, F.S. 163?	Sections 1.1, 1.2.2, 1.4; Section 6
Does your PDRP describe organizational structures, roles and responsibility, policies, and protocols for providing emergency support?	Section 1.2; Sections 3 & 7; protocols in CEMP & associated SOPs
Does your PDRP facilitate short-term recovery activities and long term redevelopment?	Section 3.1.2; Section 7
Is your PDRP flexible enough to use in all disasters?	Sections 1.1, 1.3, 1.5, 3.1.2
Does your PDRP have a description of its purpose?	Section 1.1
Does your PDRP describe the situation and planning assumptions?	Sections 1.3, 1.5
Does your PDRP contain an implementation plan?	Section 3
Does your PDRP describe the organization and assignment of responsibilities?	Sections 2.2, 3.2; Section 7
Does your PDRP describe administration and logistics?	Section 3 (Plan Implementation & Maintenance); Section 9 (Funding); Logistics addressed in CEMP
Does your PDRP contain a section that covers the development and maintenance of your PDRP?	Section 2, Section 3.4
Does your PDRP contain authorities and references?	Section 1.2
Does your PDRP contain Working Group Action Plans in accordance with Section 163.3177(7)(l) and Chapter 252, Florida Statutes?	Section 7 (activities support State and local responsibilities)
Does your PDRP contain hazard-specific appendices?	N/A
Does your PDRP contain a glossary?	xi-xx
Does your PDRP pre-designate functional area representatives to the Emergency Operations Center / Multi-agency Coordination System?	Sections 2.2, 3.1.2, 3.2
Does your PDRP include pre-incident and post-incident public awareness, education, and communications plans and protocols?	Section 3.2 (Table 3.2); Section 8

* This Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) National Incident Management System (NIMS) Checklist has been modified to be used for a Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan. The checklist closely mirrors the NIMS checklist that is required for EOPs to ensure that standard planning components are included. However, it is realized that not all NIMS components for EOPs are relevant for the PDRP.