Invocation

Pledge of Allegiance

Approval of Agenda:
(The Chairman and members of the Board will approve and/or modify the official agenda at this time).

Citizens to be Heard
(There is a Three (3) minute time limit; non-discussion by Commission; there shall be no debate and no action by the Commission. Citizens will have the opportunity to speak once under the Citizens to be Heard portion of the agenda which will be at the start or end of each meeting).

(To ensure fairness and encourage participation, citizens who would like to speak on any item will need to fill out a speaker’s card and turn in to Mrs. Taylor prior to the beginning of discussion on that particular item. Citizens are allowed a maximum of 3 minutes to speak.)

Awards and Presentations
(Members of the Board will have the opportunity to acknowledge members of the community or commendable efforts at this time. Presentations will be made from individuals concerning issue of importance).

Library Services Update – Robyn Drummond, Library Services Director (5 Minutes)

Announcement Regarding Seafood Consumption, Brain Mercury Level, and Neuropathology: Some good news – Commissioner Kessler (5 Minutes)

Black Bear Management Presentation – Kaitlin Goode, FWC and David Telesco, FWC (10 minutes)

Consent
(All items contained herein may be voted on with one motion. Consent items are considered to be routine in nature, are typically non-controversial and do not deviate from past Board direction or policy. However, any Commissioner, the County Administrator, or the County Attorney may withdraw an item from the consent agenda, either in writing prior to the meeting, or at the beginning of the meeting and it shall then be voted on individually. Every effort shall be made to provide such a request to the Chairman at least 24 hours before the meeting).

1. Approval of Minutes from the February 16, 2016 Regular Board Meeting
   (Brent Thurmond, Clerk of Court)
2. Approval of Bills and Vouchers Submitted for February 11, 2016 through March 2, 2016
   (Brent Thurmond, Clerk of Court)

3. Request Board Approval to Award ITB 2016-02 for SR 61 Utility Relocation to the Lowest Responsive Bidder
   (Elizabeth Clary, Administrative Coordinator)

4. Request Board Approval of a Letter to the US Treasury Authorizing Chairman to Sign Any and All Documents to the US Treasury for the RESTORE Act Planning Assistance Grant **THIS ITEM HAS BEEN TABLED TO A FUTURE MEETING**
   (Sheree Keeler, Intergovernmental Affairs Director, RESTORE Act)

5. Request Board Approval to Schedule and Advertise Public Hearings to Consider the Transmittal of CP16-01 Application for Comprehensive Plan Text Amendment Regarding Amendments to the Coastal Management Element Related to Flooding
   (Somer Strickland, Planning & Community Development Director)

6. Request Board Approval to Apply for the 2016 Spring E911 Rural County Grant Program Funds in the Amount of $25,568.52 for FY2016-17 Maintenance Costs for the E911 System
   (Charlie Creel, Sheriff)

7. Request Board Approval to Enter Into the Off System Project Maintenance Agreement with the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) for the Sidewalk Construction and Other Minor Related Improvements Along Wakulla Arran Road and Oak Street
   (Brent Pell, Public Works)

**Consent Items Pulled for Discussion**
(Member requesting further information on items placed under “Consent Agenda,” may withdraw those items and place them here, for further discussion).

8. Request Board Approval to Exceed the $75,000 LHAP Limit and Approval of the SHIP Project Change Order in the Amount of $22,886.18 for a New Septic System and Other Related Items for James and Marita Arnett
   (Jay Mosley, GSG)

**Public Hearing**
(Member requesting further information on items placed under “Consent Agenda,” may withdraw those items and place them here, for further discussion).

9. Request Board Approval to Conduct a Public Hearing and Adopt the Resolution Approving the 2016 Wakulla County Local Mitigation Strategy Plan
   (Scott Nelson, WCSO, Emergency Management Director)
**Planning and Zoning**

(Members will be provided with planning and zoning amendment requests five (5) business days prior to the scheduled meeting. To the maximum extent possible, all support information and documentation for P&Z items shall be made available through a variety of means including the County website that will provide the public with the greatest opportunity to review documentation at the date of advertisement pursuant to Resolution No. 04-43. “In accordance with Sec. 24.01 of County Code, for all quasi-judicial proceedings each Commission member must disclose all contact received from interested parties and/or their representatives, lobbyists, or any other third parties concerning any application and any personal investigation or knowledge being relied upon during the consideration of any quasi-judicial planning and zoning matters”.)

10. Application for Final Plat FP16-01 – Andrews Phase 2

11. Application for Final Plat SF16-01 – Walkabout Pines

**Commissioner Agenda Items**

Items with supporting documentation shall be provided by a Commissioner to the County Administrator three (3) business days prior to the scheduled meeting. Items that are agendaed by Commissioners and fail to gain approval may not be replaced on the agenda by a Commissioner on the non-prevailing side for a period of six (6) months without approval of the Chairman unless there is substantive new information to present.

12. Commissioner Kessler
   a. Request Board Approval to Direct Staff to Amend the Public Utility Service Tax Ordinance Reducing it from the Present 7% to 6% and Schedule and Advertise the Public Hearing
   b. Request Board Approval to Direct Staff to Amend the CST Ordinance on Cell Phones, Land Lines, Cable, and Electronic Communications Reducing it from the Present 5.82% to 4.82% and Schedule and Advertise the Public Hearing
   c. Request Board Approval to Adopt a Resolution Supporting the Allocation of Funding for Conservation Land Acquisition Pursuant to the Florida Water and Land Conservation Initiative, Florida Constitutional Amendment 1
   d. Request Board Approval to Adopt a Resolution Supporting the Wakulla Commercial Fishermen’s Association Inc., the Establishment of a Commercial Fishermen’s Advisory Board and the WCFA Securing Public Dollars to Establish a Countywide Not-for-Profit Industry Cooperative

**County Attorney**

(County Attorney items are items of a legal nature that require Board direction or represent general information to Board Members, staff or the public.)

13. Request Board Approval to Consider a Code Lien Reduction Installment Payment Agreement with the Owner of Properties Located at 40 Serafino Lane, Crawfordville, FL 32327 (Code Enforcement Board Case No. CE2015-446); 25 Winnebago Street, Crawfordville, FL 32327 (Code Enforcement Board Case No. CE2015-717); 50 Quapaw Street, Crawfordville, FL 32327
   (Heather Encinosa, County Attorney)

**County Administrator**

(County Administrator items are items that require Board direction or represent general information to Board Members, staff or the public.)
Citizens to be Heard
(There is a Three (3) minute time limit; non-discussion by Commission; there shall be no debate and no action by the Commission. Citizens will have the opportunity to speak once under the Citizens to be Heard portion of the agenda which will be at the start or end of each meeting).

Discussion Issues by Commissioners
(The purpose of this section is for Commissioners to request staff action on various issues, including scheduling of a future agenda item for later Board action, based on the approval of a majority of the Board. No assignments or request for agenda items shall be given to the County Administrator or County Attorney without the express approval of the majority of the Board. The Board shall take no policy action without an agenda item unless such is accomplished through a unanimous vote of the Board. The remarks of each Commissioner during his or her “discussion items” shall adhere to Robert Rules of Order, for proper decorum and civility as enforced by the Chairman.

Commissioner Kessler
- Realignment of US Hwy. 98 & US Hwy. 319
  - Have there been any new safety studies done?
  - What are the costs of moving the utilities?
- Underground Utilities
- Giving Consideration to Cyclists on Spring Creek Hwy.

Adjourn
(Any departure from the order of business set forth in the official agenda shall be made only upon majority vote of the members of the Commission present at the meeting)

The next Board of County Commissioners Meeting is scheduled for Monday, March 21, 2016 at 5:00p.m.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Regular Board Meeting &amp; Workshops</th>
<th>Special Meeting</th>
<th>Holiday</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>January</td>
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<td>December</td>
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PUBLIC NOTICE
2016 Tentative Schedule
All Workshops, Meetings, and Public Hearings are subject to change
All sessions are held in the Commission Chambers, 29 Arran Road, Suite 101, Crawfordville, FL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Meeting Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March 2016</td>
<td>Monday, 7</td>
<td>3:00P.M.</td>
<td>Workshop to Discuss RESTORE Act, Planning Grant &amp; Multi Year Implementation Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monday, 7</td>
<td>5:00P.M.</td>
<td>Regular Board Meeting</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Wednesday, 9</td>
<td>5:30P.M.</td>
<td>Code Enforcement Meeting</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Monday, 14</td>
<td>7:00P.M.</td>
<td>Planning Commission Meeting</td>
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<tr>
<td>March, 21</td>
<td>4:00P.M.</td>
<td>1st Budget Development Workshop</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monday, 21</td>
<td>5:00P.M.</td>
<td>Regular Board Meeting</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 2016</td>
<td>Monday, 4</td>
<td>5:00P.M.</td>
<td>Regular Board Meeting</td>
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<td>Monday, 11</td>
<td>7:00P.M.</td>
<td>Planning Commission Meeting</td>
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<td>Monday, 18</td>
<td>5:00P.M.</td>
<td>Regular Board Meeting</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 2016</td>
<td>Monday, 2</td>
<td>5:00P.M.</td>
<td>Regular Board Meeting</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Monday, 9</td>
<td>7:00P.M.</td>
<td>Planning Commission Meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wednesday, 11</td>
<td>5:30P.M.</td>
<td>Code Enforcement Meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monday, 16</td>
<td>5:00P.M.</td>
<td>Regular Board Meeting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Workshops are scheduled as needed.
Date of Meeting: March 7, 2016

Date Submitted: February 18, 2016

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Brent X. Thurmond, Clerk of Court

Subject: Approval of Minutes from the February 16, 2016 Regular Board Meeting

Statement of Issue:
This agenda item requests Board approval of the minutes from the February 16, 2016 Regular Board Meeting (Attachment #1).

Options:
1. Approve the minutes of the February 16, 2016 Regular Board Meeting.
2. Do not approve minutes of the February 16, 2016 Regular Board Meeting.
3. Board direction.

Recommendation:
Option #1

Attachment(s)
1. Draft of Minutes – February 16, 2016 Regular Board Meeting
The Board of County Commissioners in and for Wakulla County, Florida met for a Regular Public Meeting on Tuesday, February 16, 2016 at 5:00 p.m. with Chairman Ralph Thomas presiding. Present were Commissioners Randy Merritt, Jerry Moore, Richard Harden and Howard Kessler. Also present were County Administrator David Edwards, County Attorney Heather Encinosa and Deputy Clerk Brandy King.

The Invocation and Pledge of Allegiance were provided by Commissioner Kessler.

**APPROVAL OF AGENDA**

(CD5:01) Commissioner Merritt requested to pull item (3) from consent for discussion and to table item (8) to a later date. Commissioner Merritt moved to approve the agenda as amended; second by Commissioner Moore and the motion passed unanimously, 5/0.

**CITIZENS TO BE HEARD**

(CD5:07) Chuck Hess – tree ordinance  
(CD5:09) Chris Russell – meeting start time at 6:00 p.m.; millage rate decrease; One Cent Sales Tax  
(CD5:10) David Damon – quality of life issues; tree ordinance  
(CD5:13) Jeannie Beck – change in Animal Services ordinance

**AWARDS AND PRESENTATIONS**

(CD5:16) Mineral Rights Property Tax Update – Donnie Sparkman, Property Appraiser  
(CD5:24) Probation Services Office Update – Nakeisha Oliver, Probation Services Director  
(CD5:36) Veterans Services Office Update – Harold Ross, Veterans Services Officer  
(CD5:44) Announcement of 50th Anniversary Swine Show – Commissioner Ralph Thomas

**CONSENT AGENDA**

(CD5:45) Commissioner Merritt moved to approve the consent agenda; second by Commissioner Kessler and the motion passed unanimously, 5/0.

1. Approval of Minutes from the February 1, 2016 Regular Board Meeting  
   Approve - Minutes from the February 1, 2016 Regular Board Meeting

2. Approval for Payment of Bills and Vouchers Submitted for January 28, 2016 through February 10, 2016
Approve - Payment of Bills and Vouchers Submitted for January 28, 2016 through February 10, 2016

4. Request Board Approval of Third Amendment to Extend the Contract for the Assessment and Management Services for State Housing Initiative Partnership (SHIP) with Government Services Group, Inc. through March 31, 2017
Approve - Third Amendment to Extend the Contract for the Assessment and Management Services for State Housing Initiative Partnership (SHIP) with Government Services Group, Inc. through March 31, 2017

5. Request Board Approval of an Amended and Restated Reclaimed Water Use Agreement with Wildwood Country Club, LLC and Authorize the Chairman to Execute
Approve - Amended and Restated Reclaimed Water Use Agreement with Wildwood Country Club, LLC and Authorize the Chairman to Execute

6. Request Board Approval to Authorize the County Administrator to Approve All Amendments to the Classification and Pay Plan of the Administrative Regulation 1.01, Personnel Policy and Procedures Manual

11. Request Board Approval of a Temporary Road Closure for the St. Patrick’s Day Parade on Saturday, March 12, 2016
Approve - Temporary Road Closure for the St. Patrick’s Day Parade on Saturday, March 12, 2016

CONSENT ITEMS PULLED FOR DISCUSSION
(CD5:46) 3. Request Board Approval to Schedule and Advertise a Public Hearing to Consider Adopting a Resolution Approving the 2016 Wakulla County Local Mitigation Strategy Plan
Commissioner Merritt moved to approve to Schedule and Advertise a Public Hearing to Consider Adopting a Resolution Approving the 2016 Wakulla County Local Mitigation Strategy Plan; second by Commissioner Harden and the motion passed unanimously, 5/0.

GENERAL BUSINESS
(CD5:56) 12. Request Board Approval to Purchase Two Commercial Class A Fire Engines in the Amount of $500,880.00, Approval of Budget Amendment, and Approval of Lease Purchase Terms for One Custom Class A Fire Engine
Commissioner Merritt moved to approve to Purchase Two Commercial Class A Fire Engines in the Amount of $500,880.00, Approval of Budget Amendment, and Approval of Lease Purchase Terms for One Custom Class A Fire Engine; second by Commissioner Harden and discussion followed.
(CD6:46) Commissioner Kessler made a substitute motion to purchase one Class A Engine for the Medart Volunteer Fire Station and get more information on the maintenance of the current engines.
The Chairman, Commissioner Thomas, passed the gavel to the Vice-Chairman, Commissioner Merritt.
Commissioner Thomas made a second on the substitute motion to purchase one Class A Engine for the Medart Volunteer Fire Station and get more information on the maintenance of the current engines. The substitute motion failed 3/2 with Commissioners Kessler and Thomas voting for and Commissioners Merritt, Harden and Moore opposing the motion.

The Vice-Chairman, Commissioner Merritt called for the vote on the motion to approve to Purchase Two Commercial Class A Fire Engines in the Amount of $500,880.00, Approval of Budget Amendment, and Approval of Lease Purchase Terms for One Custom Class A Fire Engine. The motion passed 3/2 with Commissioners Merritt, Moore and Harden voting for and Commissioners Kessler and Thomas opposing the motion.

The Vice-Chairman, Commissioner Merritt passed the gavel back to the Chairman, Commissioner Thomas.

PUBLIC HEARING

7. Request Board Approval to Conduct a Public Hearing and Adopt an Ordinance Amending Chapter 23 of the County Code Pertaining to Parks & Recreation
Commissioner Merritt moved to approve to conduct the Public hearing and adopt an Ordinance amending Chapter 23 of the County Code pertaining to Parks & Recreation; second by Commissioner Moore and the motion passed unanimously, 5/0.

8. Request Board Approval to Conduct the Public Hearing and Adopt an Ordinance Amending Chapter 6, Article IV of the Wakulla County Code of Ordinances Pertaining to Animal Services
This item was tabled to a future meeting.

9. Request Board Approval to Conduct a Public Hearing and Adopt an Ordinance Amending Section 2-4 and Creating Section 6-34 of the Land Development Code Pertaining to High Intensity Petroleum Operations
Commissioner Merritt moved to approve to conduct a Public Hearing and adopt an Ordinance amending Section 2-4 and creating Section 6-34 of the Land Development Code pertaining to high intensity petroleum operations; second by Commissioner Kessler and the motion passed unanimously, 5/0.

PLANNING AND ZONING

None.

COMMISSIONER AGENDA ITEMS

10. Commissioner Moore –
Request Board Approval to Direct Staff to Draft an Ordinance Amending Article 2, Ch. 5 of the Zoning Regulations and Districts Pertaining to Site Plan
Commissioner Moore moved to approve to direct staff to draft an Ordinance amending Article 2, Ch. 5 of the Zoning Regulations and districts pertaining to Site Plan. The motion dies for lack of second.

COUNTY ATTORNEY
None.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR
(CD7:00) Magnolia Gardens and Wakulla Gardens sewer meeting at Community Center; Shell Point Boat Ramp update

CITIZENS TO BE HEARD
(CD7:02) Alexandra Weiss – Animal Services Ordinance

DISCUSSION ISSUES BY COMMISSIONERS
(CD7:04) COMMISSIONER KESSLER - sign Ordinance; storm water pond improvements; Wildwood Golf Course

(CD7:09) COMMISSIONER THOMAS – opening on Parks Advisory Board

(CD7:12) COMMISSIONER MOORE – Rock Landing Marina; kayak launch

(CD 7:15) There being no further business to come before the Board, Commissioner Merritt made a motion to adjourn; second by Commissioner Moore and the motion passed unanimously, 5/0.

The meeting adjourned at 7:15 p.m.
Board of County Commissioners  
Agenda Request

Date of Meeting: March 7, 2016
Date Submitted: February 18, 2016
To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board
From: Brent X. Thurmond, Clerk of Court
Subject: Approval for Payment of Bills and Vouchers Submitted for February 11, 2016 – March 2, 2016

Statement of Issue:
This agenda item requests Board approval for payment of bills and vouchers submitted for February 11, 2016 – March 2, 2016.

Background:
It is the policy of the Board to pre-approve payment of bills and vouchers prior to the release of funds.

Options:
3. Board direction.

Recommendation:
Option #1

Attachment(s)
**Statement of Issue:**
This agenda item requests Board approval to schedule and advertise public hearings to consider the transmittal of CP16-01 Application for Comprehensive Plan Text Amendment Regarding Amendments to the Coastal Management Element related to flooding.

**Background:**
During the 2105 legislative session, Florida lawmakers passed amendments to Section 163.3178, Florida Statutes, pertaining to the Coastal Management Element (CME) of the Comprehensive Plan. Their amendments require that a redevelopment component of the CME must now address the following:

1. Include development and redevelopment principles, strategies, and engineering solutions that reduce the flood risk in coastal areas which results from high-tide events, storm surge, flash floods, stormwater runoff, and the related impacts of sea-level rise.

2. Encourage the use of best practices development and redevelopment principles, strategies, and engineering solutions that will result in the removal of coastal real property from flood zone designations established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

3. Identify site development techniques and best practices that may reduce losses due to flooding and claims made under flood insurance policies issued in this state.

4. Be consistent with, or more stringent than, the flood-resistant construction requirements in the Florida Building Code and applicable floodplain management regulations set forth in 44 C.F.R. part 60.

5. Require that any construction activities seaward of the coastal construction control lines established pursuant to s. 161.053 be consistent with chapter 161.
6. Encourage local governments to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program Community Rating System administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency to achieve flood insurance premium discounts for their residents.

**Analysis:**
In response to the new statutory requirements, staff has prepared a draft amendment to the CME to include language which addresses the six issues identified above. A new Objective has been created in the draft which will allow development and redevelopment to progress when risks from flooding are reduced and additionally, the use of best practices to negate the impacts of flooding will be encouraged. Policies to support this Objective have also been created. One such proposed policy encourages the consideration of how sea-level rise will impact proposed development in the special flood hazard area. Other proposed policies require that relocation of infrastructure and critical facilities out of the special flood hazard area be considered during replacement and that the acquisition of severe repetitive loss properties be pursued if funding becomes available.

Should the Board approve to schedule this Application for public hearings, then staff shall advertise it for consideration before the Planning Commission at their April 11, 2016 meeting and before the Board at their April 18, 2016 meeting.

**Budgetary Impact:**
If the Board directs staff to advertise the Application for public hearings, then approximately $210 will be spent on advertising in The Wakulla News.

**Options:**
1. Approve to schedule and advertise public hearings to consider the transmittal of CP16-01 Application for Comprehensive Plan Text Amendment regarding amendments to the Coastal Management Element related to flooding.
2. Do not approve to schedule and advertise public hearings to consider the transmittal of CP16-01 Application for Comprehensive Plan Text Amendment regarding amendments to the Coastal Management Element related to flooding.
3. Board Direction.

**Recommendation:**
Option #1.

**Attachment(s):**
1. Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1094
2. Draft Ordinance
3. Draft Data and Analysis
CHAPTER 2015-69

Committee Substitute for Committee Substitute for Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1094

An act relating to the peril of flood; amending s. 163.3178, F.S.; specifying requirements for the coastal management element required for a local government comprehensive plan; creating s. 472.0366, F.S.; defining terms; requiring a surveyor and mapper to submit a copy of each elevation certificate that he or she completes to the Division of Emergency Management within a specified period beginning on a specified date; authorizing the redaction of certain personal information from the copy; amending s. 627.715, F.S.; authorizing flexible flood insurance; specifying coverage requirements; deleting a provision that prohibits supplemental flood insurance from including excess coverage over any other insurance covering the peril of flood; revising the information that must be prominently noted on a certain page of a flood insurance policy; requiring the Office of Insurance Regulation to require an insurer to provide an appropriate credit or refund to affected insureds if the office determines that a rate of the insurer is excessive or unfairly discriminatory; revising the notice that must be provided to and acknowledged by an applicant for flood coverage from an authorized or surplus lines insurer if the applicant’s property is receiving flood insurance under the National Flood Insurance Program; allowing an authorized insurer to request a certification from the office which indicates that a policy, contract, or endorsement issued by the insurer provides coverage for the peril of flood which equals or exceeds the flood coverage offered by the National Flood Insurance Program; specifying requirements for such certification; authorizing such insurer or its agent to reference or include the certification in specified advertising, communications, and documentation; providing that misrepresenting that a flood policy, contract, or endorsement is certified is an unfair or deceptive act; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Paragraph (f) of subsection (2) of section 163.3178, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

163.3178 Coastal management.—

(2) Each coastal management element required by s. 163.3177(6)(g) shall be based on studies, surveys, and data; be consistent with coastal resource plans prepared and adopted pursuant to general or special law; and contain:

(f) A redevelopment component that which outlines the principles that must which shall be used to eliminate inappropriate and unsafe development in the coastal areas when opportunities arise. The component must:

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.
1. Include development and redevelopment principles, strategies, and engineering solutions that reduce the flood risk in coastal areas which results from high-tide events, storm surge, flash floods, stormwater runoff, and the related impacts of sea-level rise.

2. Encourage the use of best practices development and redevelopment principles, strategies, and engineering solutions that will result in the removal of coastal real property from flood zone designations established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

3. Identify site development techniques and best practices that may reduce losses due to flooding and claims made under flood insurance policies issued in this state.

4. Be consistent with, or more stringent than, the flood-resistant construction requirements in the Florida Building Code and applicable flood plain management regulations set forth in 44 C.F.R. part 60.

5. Require that any construction activities seaward of the coastal construction control lines established pursuant to s. 161.053 be consistent with chapter 161.

6. Encourage local governments to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program Community Rating System administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency to achieve flood insurance premium discounts for their residents.

Section 2. Section 472.0366, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

472.0366 Elevation certificates; requirements for surveyors and mappers.—

(1) As used in this section, the term:

(a) "Division" means the Division of Emergency Management established within the Executive Office of the Governor under s. 14.2016.

(b) "Elevation certificate" means the certificate used to demonstrate the elevation of property which has been developed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency pursuant to federal floodplain management regulation and which is completed by a surveyor and mapper.

(2) Beginning January 1, 2017, a surveyor and mapper shall, within 30 days after completion, submit to the division a copy of each elevation certificate that he or she completes. The copy must be unaltered, except that the surveyor and mapper may redact the name of the property owner.

Section 3. Section 627.715, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.715 Flood insurance.—An authorized insurer may issue an insurance policy, contract, or endorsement providing personal lines residential掩盖

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.
coverage for the peril of flood on any structure or the contents of personal property contained therein, subject to this section. This section does not apply to commercial lines residential or commercial lines nonresidential coverage for the peril of flood. This section also does not apply to coverage for the peril of flood that is excess coverage over any other insurance covering the peril of flood. An insurer may issue flood insurance policies, contracts, or endorsements on a standard, preferred, customized, or supplemental basis.

(1)(a) Standard flood insurance must cover only losses from the peril of flood, as defined in paragraph (b), equivalent to that provided under a standard flood insurance policy under the National Flood Insurance Program. Standard flood insurance issued under this section must provide the same coverage, including deductibles and adjustment of losses, as that provided under a standard flood insurance policy under the National Flood Insurance Program.

2. Preferred flood insurance must include the same coverage as standard flood insurance but:

a. Include, within the definition of “flood,” losses from water intrusion originating from outside the structure that are not otherwise covered under the definition of “flood” provided in paragraph (b).

b. Include coverage for additional living expenses.

c. Require that any loss under personal property or contents coverage that is repaired or replaced be adjusted only on the basis of replacement costs up to the policy limits.

3. Customized flood insurance must include coverage that is broader than the coverage provided under standard flood insurance.

4. Flexible flood insurance must cover losses from the peril of flood, as defined in paragraph (b), and may also include coverage for losses from water intrusion originating from outside the structure which is not otherwise covered by the definition of flood. Flexible flood insurance must include one or more of the following provisions:

a. An agreement between the insurer and the insured that the flood coverage is in a specified amount, such as coverage that is limited to the total amount of each outstanding mortgage applicable to the covered property.

b. A requirement for a deductible in an amount authorized under s. 627.701, including a deductible in an amount authorized for hurricanes.

c. A requirement that flood loss to a dwelling be adjusted in accordance with s. 627.7011(3) or adjusted only on the basis of the actual cash value of the property.

d. A restriction limiting flood coverage to the principal building defined in the policy.

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.
e. A provision including or excluding coverage for additional living expenses.

f. A provision excluding coverage for personal property or contents as to the peril of flood.

5.4. Supplemental flood insurance may provide coverage designed to supplement a flood policy obtained from the National Flood Insurance Program or from an insurer issuing standard or preferred flood insurance pursuant to this section. Supplemental flood insurance may provide, but need not be limited to, coverage for jewelry, art, negotiables, and additional living expenses. Supplemental flood insurance does not include coverage for the peril of flood that is excess coverage over any other insurance covering the peril of flood.

(b) “Flood” means a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of two or more acres of normally dry land area or of two or more properties, at least one of which is the policyholder’s property, from:

1. Overflow of inland or tidal waters;
2. Unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source;
3. Mudflow; or
4. Collapse or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or similar body of water as a result of erosion or undermining caused by waves or currents of water exceeding anticipated cyclical levels that result in a flood as defined in this paragraph.

(2) Any limitations on flood coverage deductibles and or policy limits pursuant to this section, including, but not limited to, deductibles, must be prominently noted on the policy declarations page or face page.

(3)(a) An insurer may establish and use flood coverage rates in accordance with the rate standards provided in s. 627.062.

(b) For flood coverage rates filed with the office before October 1, 2019, the insurer may also establish and use such rates in accordance with the rates, rating schedules, or rating manuals filed by the insurer with the office which allow the insurer a reasonable rate of return on flood coverage written in this state. Flood coverage rates established pursuant to this paragraph are not subject to s. 627.062(2)(a) and (f). An insurer shall notify the office of any change to such rates within 30 days after the effective date of the change. The notice must include the name of the insurer and the average statewide percentage change in rates. Actuarial data with regard to such rates for flood coverage must be maintained by the insurer for 2 years after the effective date of such rate change and is subject to examination by the office. The office may require the insurer to incur the costs associated with an examination.

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.
Upon examination, the office, in accordance with generally accepted and reasonable actuarial techniques, shall consider the rate factors in s. 627.062(2)(b), (c), and (d), and the standards in s. 627.062(2)(e), to determine if the rate is excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory. If the office determines that a rate is excessive or unfairly discriminatory, the office shall require the insurer to provide appropriate credit to affected insureds or an appropriate refund to affected insureds who no longer receive coverage from the insurer.

(4) A surplus lines agent may export a contract or endorsement providing flood coverage to an eligible surplus lines insurer without making a diligent effort to seek such coverage from three or more authorized insurers under s. 626.916(1)(a). This subsection expires July 1, 2017.

(5) In addition to any other applicable requirements, an insurer providing flood coverage in this state must:

(a) Notify the office at least 30 days before writing flood insurance in this state; and

(b) File a plan of operation and financial projections or revisions to such plan, as applicable, with the office.

(6) Citizens Property Insurance Corporation may not provide insurance for the peril of flood.

(7) The Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund may not provide reimbursement for losses proximately caused by the peril of flood, including losses that occur during a covered event as defined in s. 215.555(2)(b).

(8) An agent must, upon receiving obtaining an application for flood coverage from an authorized or surplus lines insurer for a property receiving flood insurance under the National Flood Insurance Program, must obtain an acknowledgment signed by the applicant before placing the coverage with the authorized or surplus lines insurer. The acknowledgment must notify the applicant that, if the applicant discontinues coverage under the National Flood Insurance Program which is provided at a subsidized rate, the full risk rate for flood insurance may apply to the property if the applicant such insurance is later seeks to reinstate coverage obtained under the National Flood-Insurance program.

(9) With respect to the regulation of flood coverage written in this state by authorized insurers, this section supersedes any other provision in the Florida Insurance Code in the event of a conflict.

(10) If federal law or rule requires a certification by a state insurance regulatory official as a condition of qualifying for private flood insurance or disaster assistance, the Commissioner of Insurance Regulation may provide the certification, and such certification is not subject to review under chapter 120.

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.
(11)(a) An authorized insurer offering flood insurance may request the office to certify that a policy, contract, or endorsement provides coverage for the peril of flood which equals or exceeds the flood coverage offered by the National Flood Insurance Program. To be eligible for certification, such policy, contract, or endorsement must contain a provision stating that it meets the private flood insurance requirements specified in 42 U.S.C. s. 4012a(b) and may not contain any provision that is not in compliance with 42 U.S.C. s. 4012a(b).

(b) The authorized insurer or its agent may reference or include a certification under paragraph (a) in advertising or communications with an agent, a lending institution, an insured, or a potential insured only for a policy, contract, or endorsement that is certified under this subsection. The authorized insurer may include a statement that notifies an insured of the certification on the declarations page or other policy documentation related to flood coverage certified under this subsection.

(c) An insurer or agent who knowingly misrepresents that a flood policy, contract, or endorsement is certified under this subsection commits an unfair or deceptive act under s. 626.9541.

Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2015.

Approved by the Governor May 21, 2015.

Filed in Office Secretary of State May 21, 2015.
ORDINANCE NUMBER 2016__

AN ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF WAKULLA COUNTY, FLORIDA, AMENDING AND REVISING THE COASTAL MANAGEMENT ELEMENT OF THE WAKULLA COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE GROWTH MANAGEMENT PLAN AS ADOPTED BY ORDINANCE NO. 10-07, AS AMENDED; CREATING OBJECTIVE 6 AND RELATED POLICIES OF THE COASTAL MANAGEMENT ELEMENT PERTAINING TO DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT IN REGARD TO FLOODING; PROVIDING FOR APPLICABILITY AND EFFECT; PROVIDING SEVERABILITY AND FOR FILING; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the Wakulla County Board of County Commissioners is empowered to adopt Ordinances pursuant to Chapter 125.66, Florida Statutes; and

WHEREAS, Chapter 163, Part II, Florida Statutes, the Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Land Development Regulation Act, empowers and requires the Wakulla County Board of County Commissioners to: (a) plan for the County’s future development and growth; (b) adopt and amend comprehensive growth management plans or elements or portions thereof, to guide the future growth and development of the County; (c) implement adopted or amended comprehensive growth management plans by the adoption of appropriate land development regulations; and (d) establish, support, and maintain administrative instruments and procedures to carry out the provisions and purposes of the Act; and

WHEREAS, the Wakulla County Planning Commission has been established and designated as the Local Planning Agency (LPA) for unincorporated Wakulla County, Florida, pursuant to Subsection 163.3174, Florida Statutes; and

WHEREAS, the LPA and the Board have in the preparation of the Text Amendment to the Comprehensive Growth Management Plan performed or caused to be performed the necessary studies and surveys, the collection of appropriate data, the holding of such public hearings, workshops and meetings as necessary, and have effectively provided for public participation, notice, broad dissemination of proposals and alternatives, opportunity for written comments, open discussion, communication programs, information services, considerations of, and response to, public and official comments; and

WHEREAS, the Wakulla County Board of County Commissioners (Board) held its transmittal hearing to consider the recommendation of the Local Planning Agency on __________, and transmitted the proposed Text Amendment to the Department of Economic Opportunity ("DEO"), in its role as the State land planning agency, and to other State review agencies; and
WHEREAS, the DEO, by letter dated ____________, notified the County of receipt of the Amendment; and

WHEREAS, comments were/were not received from any of the State Agencies within 30 days of receipt of the Amendment; and

WHEREAS, on or about ____________, the County scheduled and advertised the adoption hearing for the Text Amendment to the Comprehensive Growth Management Plan in The Wakulla News, a local newspaper of general circulation, for ____________; and

WHEREAS, on or about ____________, the Board held a duly advertised public hearing in accordance with Section 163.3184, Florida Statutes, to consider and receive all oral and written comments relating to the proposed Text Amendment, including the data collection and analyses package, the Wakulla County Planning Commission recommendations; and

WHEREAS, in exercise of its statutory authority, the Wakulla County Board of County Commissioners has determined it necessary and desirable to adopt the amended version of the Comprehensive Growth Management Plan's Coastal Management Element to further preserve and enhance present advantages; encourage the most appropriate use of land, water, and natural resources consistent with public interest; overcome present handicaps; and deal effectively and efficiently with future growth and problems that may result from the use and development of land within Wakulla County, Florida.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF WAKULLA COUNTY FLORIDA, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Purpose and Intent.

This Ordinance is enacted to carry out the purpose and intent of, and exercise the authority set out in, the Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Land Development Regulation Act, Chapter 163, Part II, Florida Statutes, Chapter 125, Florida Statutes, and the Wakulla County Home Rule Charters.

Section 2. Amendments to the Comprehensive Growth Management Plan.

(A) The Board of County Commissioners of Wakulla County, Florida, hereby amends and revises the Coastal Management Element of the Comprehensive Growth Management Plan for Wakulla County, Florida, as adopted by Ordinance No. 10-07, as amended, creating Objective 6 and related policies as set forth in Attachment A attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference.

(B) The amendment was fully considered after a public hearing pursuant to legal notice duly published as required by law.

(C) To make the Wakulla County Comprehensive Growth Management Plan available to the general public, a certified copy of this Ordinance, the Comprehensive Growth Management Plan, and any Amendments thereto, shall be located in the Wakulla County Planning and Community Development Department, located at 11 Bream Fountain Road, mailing address 3093 Crawfordville Highway, Crawfordville, Florida, 32327. The Planning and Community Development Department, through its Director, shall make copies available for public inspection, and provide duplication for a reasonable publication and copy charge.
Section 3. Applicability and Effect.

The applicability and effect of the Wakulla County Comprehensive Growth Management Plan shall be as provided by the Community Planning Act, Chapter 163, Part II, Florida Statutes, and this Ordinance. Except to the extent amended herein, the Comprehensive Growth Management Plan is hereby ratified, confirmed, and remains in full force and effect.

Section 4. Severability.

If any provision or portion of this Ordinance is declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be void, unconstitutional, or unenforceable, then all the remaining provisions and portions of this Ordinance shall remain in full force and effect.

Section 5. Filing.

A Certified Copy of this Ordinance, as well as Certified Copies of the Wakulla County Comprehensive Growth Management Plan, and subsequent Amendments thereto, shall be filed with the Wakulla County Clerk of the Circuit Court.

Section 6. Effective Dates.

(A) The effective date of this plan amendment, if the amendment is not timely challenged, shall be 31 days after the state land planning agency notifies Wakulla County that the plan amendment package is complete. If timely challenged, this amendment shall become effective on the date the state land planning agency or the Administration Commission enters a final order determining this adopted amendment to be in compliance. No development orders, development permits, or land uses dependent on this amendment may be issued or commence before it has become effective. If a final order of noncompliance is issued by the Administration Commission, this amendment may nevertheless be made effective by adoption of a resolution affirming its effective status, a copy of which resolution shall be sent to the state land planning agency.

(B) A certified copy of this Ordinance shall be filed in the Department of State within ten (10) days after enactment by the Board and the Ordinance shall take effect as provided by law.

PASSED AND DULY ADOPTED this ___ day of ____, 2016.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF WAKULLA COUNTY, FLORIDA

By: ______________________________
    Ralph Thomas, Chair

ATTEST: ______________________________
APPROVED AS TO CONTENT AND FORM:
BRENT X. THURMOND, Ex Officio Clerk to the Board

Heather Encinosa, Esq.
County Attorney
ATTACHMENT A

Objective 6: Development and redevelopment within the County shall proceed in a manner which reduces the risk to public and private investments and encourages the use of best practices to address the negative impacts of flooding.

Policy 6.1: The County encourages consideration of the impacts of sea-level rise on proposed development in the Special Flood Hazard Area.

Policy 6.2: The County will identify infrastructure and critical facilities at risk for high-tide events, storm surge, flooding, stormwater runoff and sea-level rise. Redevelopment plans for such improvements will take alternative locations outside of the special flood hazard area into consideration. Where relocation of infrastructure and critical facilities is deemed unfeasible, structurally defensive measures to mitigate the impacts of flooding and rising seas may be pursued. Structurally defensive measures could include shoreline armoring and beach renourishment.

Policy 6.3: Freeboard requirements for new development and substantial redevelopment in special flood hazard areas shall be evaluated by the County for incorporation into the code of ordinances to reduce vulnerability of structures.

Policy 6.4: Acquisition of severe repetitive loss properties, which have sustained repeated flood losses, for use as public open space shall be considered as procurement opportunities arise, such as through the use of grants or tax deed sales.

Policy 6.5: The County shall require any development or redevelopment located within the special flood hazard area to perform all applicable stormwater improvements or retrofits.

Policy 6.6: Stormwater retrofits which ensure stormwater treatment meets all current requirements shall be encouraged for all redevelopment located within the Special Flood Hazard Area.

Policy 6.7: The County shall require consistency with the flood-resistant construction requirements in the Florida Building Code and applicable floodplain management regulations set forth in 44 C.F.R. part 60.

Policy 6.8: Any construction activities seaward of the coastal construction control lines established pursuant to Section 161.053 Florida Statutes shall be consistent with Chapter 161 Florida Statutes.
Policy 6.9: The County shall seek to continue its participation in the National Flood Insurance Program Community Rating System administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide discounted flood insurance premiums for property owners.
DATA AND ANALYSIS
FOR
WAKULLA COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN TEXT AMENDMENT 2016-01

This Comprehensive Plan Text Amendment ("Text Amendment") seeks to provide amended language to the Coastal Management Element (CME) of the Wakulla County Comprehensive Plan. Wakulla County is pursuing this amendment in response to the new requirements brought forth in the 2015 Florida legislative session. The aforementioned legislative session saw Committee Substitute for Committee Substitute for Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1094 passed, which created new regulations in Section 163.3178 Florida Statutes. This Bill is attached for reference. The new legislation requires governments to include additional criteria within their CME related to development and redevelopments in areas subject to flood risk from high-tide events, storm surge, flash floods, stormwater runoff and sea-level rise. Wakulla County has prepared an amendment to the CME to meet the new legislative requirements and bring the language into conformance with what is currently required by Statute.

In preparing the proposed Text Amendment, staff researched currently existing language within other jurisdictions’ regulations related to development and redevelopments within areas at risk of flooding. The Florida Sea Grant organization put together comprehensive plan and land development regulation language pertaining to this topic of flood risk from multiple Florida governments. Staff used these examples as a guide in preparing the proposed language.

As the aforementioned amendments seek to bring the CME into conformance with the current requirements of the Florida Statutes, this Text Amendment is sought in compliance with the provisions of Chapter 163 of the Florida Statutes and applicable provisions of the Florida Administrative Code.
CHAPTER 2015-69

Committee Substitute for Committee Substitute for Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1094

An act relating to the peril of flood; amending s. 163.3178, F.S.; specifying requirements for the coastal management element required for a local government comprehensive plan; creating s. 472.0366, F.S.; defining terms; requiring a surveyor and mapper to submit a copy of each elevation certificate that he or she completes to the Division of Emergency Management within a specified period beginning on a specified date; authorizing the redaction of certain personal information from the copy; amending s. 627.715, F.S.; authorizing flexible flood insurance; specifying coverage requirements; deleting a provision that prohibits supplemental flood insurance from including excess coverage over any other insurance covering the peril of flood; revising the information that must be prominently noted on a certain page of a flood insurance policy; requiring the Office of Insurance Regulation to require an insurer to provide an appropriate credit or refund to affected insureds if the office determines that a rate of the insurer is excessive or unfairly discriminatory; revising the notice that must be provided to and acknowledged by an applicant for flood coverage from an authorized or surplus lines insurer if the applicant’s property is receiving flood insurance under the National Flood Insurance Program; allowing an authorized insurer to request a certification from the office which indicates that a policy, contract, or endorsement issued by the insurer provides coverage for the peril of flood which equals or exceeds the flood coverage offered by the National Flood Insurance Program; specifying requirements for such certification; authorizing such insurer or its agent to reference or include the certification in specified advertising, communications, and documentation; providing that misrepresenting that a flood policy, contract, or endorsement is certified is an unfair or deceptive act; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Paragraph (f) of subsection (2) of section 163.3178, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

163.3178 Coastal management.—

(2) Each coastal management element required by s. 163.3177(6)(g) shall be based on studies, surveys, and data; be consistent with coastal resource plans prepared and adopted pursuant to general or special law; and contain:

(f) A redevelopment component that outlines the principles that must be used to eliminate inappropriate and unsafe development in the coastal areas when opportunities arise. The component must:

CODING: Words strikethrough are deletions; words underlined are additions.
1. Include development and redevelopment principles, strategies, and engineering solutions that reduce the flood risk in coastal areas which results from high-tide events, storm surge, flash floods, stormwater runoff, and the related impacts of sea-level rise.

2. Encourage the use of best practices development and redevelopment principles, strategies, and engineering solutions that will result in the removal of coastal real property from flood zone designations established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

3. Identify site development techniques and best practices that may reduce losses due to flooding and claims made under flood insurance policies issued in this state.

4. Be consistent with, or more stringent than, the flood-resistant construction requirements in the Florida Building Code and applicable flood plain management regulations set forth in 44 C.F.R. part 60.

5. Require that any construction activities seaward of the coastal construction control lines established pursuant to s. 161.053 be consistent with chapter 161.

6. Encourage local governments to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program Community Rating System administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency to achieve flood insurance premium discounts for their residents.

Section 2. Section 472.0366, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

472.0366 Elevation certificates; requirements for surveyors and mappers.—

(1) As used in this section, the term:

(a) “Division” means the Division of Emergency Management established within the Executive Office of the Governor under s. 14.2016.

(b) “Elevation certificate” means the certificate used to demonstrate the elevation of property which has been developed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency pursuant to federal floodplain management regulation and which is completed by a surveyor and mapper.

(2) Beginning January 1, 2017, a surveyor and mapper shall, within 30 days after completion, submit to the division a copy of each elevation certificate that he or she completes. The copy must be unaltered, except that the surveyor and mapper may redact the name of the property owner.

Section 3. Section 627.715, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

627.715 Flood insurance.—An authorized insurer may issue an insurance policy, contract, or endorsement providing personal lines residential

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.
coverage for the peril of flood on any structure or the contents of personal property contained therein, subject to this section. This section does not apply to commercial lines residential or commercial lines nonresidential coverage for the peril of flood. This section also does not apply to coverage for the peril of flood that is excess coverage over any other insurance covering the peril of flood. An insurer may issue flood insurance policies, contracts, or endorsements on a standard, preferred, customized, or supplemental basis.

(1)(a)1. Standard flood insurance must cover only losses from the peril of flood, as defined in paragraph (b), equivalent to that provided under a standard flood insurance policy under the National Flood Insurance Program. Standard flood insurance issued under this section must provide the same coverage, including deductibles and adjustment of losses, as that provided under a standard flood insurance policy under the National Flood Insurance Program.

2. Preferred flood insurance must include the same coverage as standard flood insurance but:

a. Include, within the definition of “flood,” losses from water intrusion originating from outside the structure that are not otherwise covered under the definition of “flood” provided in paragraph (b).

b. Include coverage for additional living expenses.

c. Require that any loss under personal property or contents coverage that is repaired or replaced be adjusted only on the basis of replacement costs up to the policy limits.

3. Customized flood insurance must include coverage that is broader than the coverage provided under standard flood insurance.

4. Flexible flood insurance must cover losses from the peril of flood, as defined in paragraph (b), and may also include coverage for losses from water intrusion originating from outside the structure which is not otherwise covered by the definition of flood. Flexible flood insurance must include one or more of the following provisions:

a. An agreement between the insurer and the insured that the flood coverage is in a specified amount, such as coverage that is limited to the total amount of each outstanding mortgage applicable to the covered property.

b. A requirement for a deductible in an amount authorized under s. 627.701, including a deductible in an amount authorized for hurricanes.

c. A requirement that flood loss to a dwelling be adjusted in accordance with s. 627.7011(3) or adjusted only on the basis of the actual cash value of the property.

d. A restriction limiting flood coverage to the principal building defined in the policy.

CODING: Words strikene are deletions; words underlined are additions.
e. A provision including or excluding coverage for additional living expenses.

f. A provision excluding coverage for personal property or contents as to the peril of flood.

5.4. Supplemental flood insurance may provide coverage designed to supplement a flood policy obtained from the National Flood Insurance Program or from an insurer issuing standard or preferred flood insurance pursuant to this section. Supplemental flood insurance may provide, but need not be limited to, coverage for jewelry, art, deductibles, and additional living expenses. Supplemental flood insurance does not include coverage for the peril of flood that is excess coverage over any other insurance covering the peril of flood.

(b) "Flood" means a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of two or more acres of normally dry land area or of two or more properties, at least one of which is the policyholder's property, from:

1. Overflow of inland or tidal waters;

2. Unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source;

3. Mudflow; or

4. Collapse or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or similar body of water as a result of erosion or undermining caused by waves or currents of water exceeding anticipated cyclical levels that result in a flood as defined in this paragraph.

(2) Any limitations on flood coverage deductibles and or policy limits pursuant to this section, including, but not limited to, deductibles, must be prominently noted on the policy declarations page or face page.

(3)(a) An insurer may establish and use flood coverage rates in accordance with the rate standards provided in s. 627.062.

(b) For flood coverage rates filed with the office before October 1, 2019, the insurer may also establish and use such rates in accordance with the rates, rating schedules, or rating manuals filed by the insurer with the office which allow the insurer a reasonable rate of return on flood coverage written in this state. Flood coverage rates established pursuant to this paragraph are not subject to s. 627.062(2)(a) and (f). An insurer shall notify the office of any change to such rates within 30 days after the effective date of the change. The notice must include the name of the insurer and the average statewide percentage change in rates. Actuarial data with regard to such rates for flood coverage must be maintained by the insurer for 2 years after the effective date of such rate change and is subject to examination by the office. The office may require the insurer to incur the costs associated with an examination.

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Upon examination, the office, in accordance with generally accepted and reasonable actuarial techniques, shall consider the rate factors in s. 627.062(2)(b), (c), and (d), and the standards in s. 627.062(2)(e), to determine if the rate is excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory. If the office determines that a rate is excessive or unfairly discriminatory, the office shall require the insurer to provide appropriate credit to affected insureds or an appropriate refund to affected insureds who no longer receive coverage from the insurer.

(4) A surplus lines agent may export a contract or endorsement providing flood coverage to an eligible surplus lines insurer without making a diligent effort to seek such coverage from three or more authorized insurers under s. 626.916(1)(a). This subsection expires July 1, 2017.

(5) In addition to any other applicable requirements, an insurer providing flood coverage in this state must:

(a) Notify the office at least 30 days before writing flood insurance in this state; and

(b) File a plan of operation and financial projections or revisions to such plan, as applicable, with the office.

(6) Citizens Property Insurance Corporation may not provide insurance for the peril of flood.

(7) The Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund may not provide reimbursement for losses proximately caused by the peril of flood, including losses that occur during a covered event as defined in s. 215.555(2)(b).

(8) An agent must, upon receiving an application for flood coverage from an authorized or surplus lines insurer for a property receiving flood insurance under the National Flood Insurance Program, must obtain an acknowledgment signed by the applicant before placing the coverage with the authorized or surplus lines insurer. The acknowledgment must notify the applicant that, if the applicant discontinues coverage under the National Flood Insurance Program which is provided at a subsidized rate, the full risk rate for flood insurance may apply to the property if the applicant such insurance is later seeks to reinstate coverage obtained under the National Flood-Insurance program.

(9) With respect to the regulation of flood coverage written in this state by authorized insurers, this section supersedes any other provision in the Florida Insurance Code in the event of a conflict.

(10) If federal law or rule requires a certification by a state insurance regulatory official as a condition of qualifying for private flood insurance or disaster assistance, the Commissioner of Insurance Regulation may provide the certification, and such certification is not subject to review under chapter 120.

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(11)(a) An authorized insurer offering flood insurance may request the office to certify that a policy, contract, or endorsement provides coverage for the peril of flood which equals or exceeds the flood coverage offered by the National Flood Insurance Program. To be eligible for certification, such policy, contract, or endorsement must contain a provision stating that it meets the private flood insurance requirements specified in 42 U.S.C. s. 4012a(b) and may not contain any provision that is not in compliance with 42 U.S.C. s. 4012a(b).

(b) The authorized insurer or its agent may reference or include a certification under paragraph (a) in advertising or communications with an agent, a lending institution, an insured, or a potential insured only for a policy, contract, or endorsement that is certified under this subsection. The authorized insurer may include a statement that notifies an insured of the certification on the declarations page or other policy documentation related to flood coverage certified under this subsection.

(c) An insurer or agent who knowingly misrepresents that a flood policy, contract, or endorsement is certified under this subsection commits an unfair or deceptive act under s. 626.9541.

Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2015.

Approved by the Governor May 21, 2015.

Filed in Office Secretary of State May 21, 2015.

CODING: Words strikend are deletions; words underlined are additions.
**Board of County Commissioners**  
**Agenda Request**

**Date of Meeting:** March 7, 2016  
**Date Submitted:** February 16, 2016  
**To:** Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board  
**From:** Sheriff Charlie Creel, WCSO  
Rachel Love, 911 Coordinator, WCSO  
**Subject:** Request Board Approval to Apply for the 2016 Spring E911 Rural County Grant Program Funds in the Amount of $25,568.52 for FY2016-17 Maintenance Costs for the E911 System

**Statement of Issue:**  
This agenda item requests Board approval to apply for the 2016 Spring E911 Rural County Grant Program funds in the amount of $25,568.52 for FY2016-17 maintenance costs for the E911 System.

**Background:**  
The Wakulla County’s E911 System is a Positron VIPER Version 4.1 System that was purchased in 2008 and upgraded in 2012 and a Viper server hardware refresh and Windows 7 upgraded was completed in November 2015. The E911 System equipment has a Centurion Maintenance agreement with CenturyLink with additional E911 Software Maintenance Services that were added during FY2012-13. The E911 System’s Recording Equipment is a Replay-VPI Recording System that was installed in January 2012. The Gold/Level-3 Maintenance Services were provided by Replay Systems. Wakulla County’s E911 System equipment also includes a Spectra Netclock for date and time synchronization between the E911 VIPER System and the Replay-VPI Recording System equipment.

The E911 Rural County Grant Program places a high funding priority level on the maintenance of E911 systems for rural counties. If the Board approves this request the WCSO E911 Division can request funding assistance from the State E911 Board Rural County Grant Program to pay for the FY2015-16 annual maintenance costs that are required for the E911 System.

**Analysis:**  
The WCSO E911 Division is requesting approval to apply for grant funds in order to provide assistance in funding due to the decrease in revenues received from E911 surcharge fees for Wireline/Wireless Phone Service. The E911 Rural Grant Program has no required matching of funds. In addition, if grant funds are received, a future agenda item will be brought back to the Board for acceptance of the grant award. The deadline for grant submittal for the Spring E911 Rural County Grant Program is March 29, 2016 and will be reviewed by the State E911 Board beginning April 1, 2016. The E911 Board will send notification of funding and grant funds shall be provided on a cost reimbursement basis.
Request Board Approval to Apply for the 2016 Spring E911 Rural County Grant Program Funds in the Amount of $25,568.52 for FY2016-17 Maintenance Costs for the E911 System
March 7, 2016
Page 2

**Budgetary Impact:**
There is no impact to the budget to apply for this grant. If awarded, the grant will increase the WCSO budget by $25,568.52.

**Options:**
1. Approve to apply for the Spring E911 Rural County Grant in the amount of $25,568.52 for FY2016-17 for maintenance costs of the E911 System.
2. Do not approve to apply for the Spring E911 Rural County Grant in the amount of $25,568.52 for FY2016-17 for maintenance costs of the E911 System.
3. Board Direction.

**Recommendation:**
Option #1

**Attachments:**
1. 2016 Spring E911 Rural County Grant Application
APPLICATION

E911 RURAL COUNTY GRANT PROGRAM

W Form 1A, incorporated by reference in Rule 60FF1-5.002, Florida Administrative Code, Rural County Grants
E911 Rural County Grant Application, revised 12/16/15
1.0 Purpose

The E911 Rural County Grant Program is to assist rural counties with the installation and maintenance of an Enhanced 911 (E911) system and to provide “seamless” E911 throughout the State of Florida.

2.0 Eligibility

The Board of County Commissioners in any county in the State of Florida with a population of less than 75,000 as per the most recent published data from the Florida Association of Counties’ directory is eligible to apply for this grant program. Funding priorities are established in Addendum I.

3.0 Definitions

A. Enhanced 911 (E911): As defined by subsection 365.172(3)(h), Florida Statutes, and as referenced in the State E911 Plan under section 365.171, Florida Statutes.

B. E911 Maintenance: Means the preventative, routine and emergency maintenance required by the State E911 Plan, in order to maintain the E911 System in operable working condition.

C. E911 System: Means the Public Safety Answering Point equipment, in accordance with the State E911 Plan, including 911 call routing, processing, mapping and call answering communications equipment.

D. Next Generation 911 (NG-911): Means the designation for an advanced 911 emergency communications system or service that provides a communications service subscriber with 911 service and, in addition, directs 911 emergency requests for assistance to appropriate public safety answering points based on the geographical location from which the request originated, or as otherwise provided in the State E911 Plan under Section 365.171, Florida Statutes, and that provides for automatic number identification and automatic location identification features and emergency data information through managed IP-based networks.

E. Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP): As defined by paragraph 365.172(3)(y), Florida Statutes, and as referenced in the State E911 Plan under section 365.171, Florida Statutes.

4.0 E911 Rural County Grant Program Calendar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Spring Schedule</th>
<th>Fall Schedule</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Counties submit Application</td>
<td>by April 1</td>
<td>by October 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>E911 Board Members evaluate applications</td>
<td>April – May</td>
<td>October – November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E911 Board votes on applications to fund at regularly scheduled meeting</td>
<td>April – June</td>
<td>October – December</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E911 Board sends notification of awards approved for funding to the counties.</td>
<td>before June 30</td>
<td>before December 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation period</td>
<td>One year from the award notification letter date.</td>
<td>One year from the award notification letter date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expiration of the right to incur costs, request payment and/or final reimbursement of funding.</td>
<td>Two years from the award notification letter date</td>
<td>Two years from award notification letter date</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.0 **General Conditions**

5.1 Applications must be delivered to the following address:

State of Florida E911 Board  
ATTN: E911 Board Administrative Staff  
4030 Esplanade Way, Suite 135  
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0950

5.2 The applicant must provide one original of the pages for Application Form items 1 through 14 the associated quotes, and the E911 Board Form 6A, “County E911 Fiscal Information,” included in E911 Board Rule 60FF1.5.006, Florida Administrative Code. The grant application package must be postmarked or delivered on or before April 1 or October 1 of each year, dependent on the spring or fall application period. Failure to provide these documents will result in automatic rejection of the grant application. One scanned copy of the entire submitted package should also be provided on a CD-ROM, to ensure quality of the documents to be reviewed.

5.3 The E911 Board will consider remotely provided hosted 911 answering point call-taking equipment and network services directly attributable to establishing and provisioning E911 or NG-911 services. Warranty and maintenance costs shall be calculated to account for only the first year warranty and maintenance costs and shall not include upfront maintenance costs to reduce the yearly service amount.

5.4 All grant applications shall be accompanied by at least one complete quote for equipment or services. Grant applications totaling $35,000.00 or more must be accompanied by at least three written substantiated competitive complete quotes from different vendors. Complete quote submittals shall include a detailed scope of work, all pages included in the vendor proposal, breakdown of all costs including equipment, service tasks and deliverables. The E911 Board will compare the three quotes to any existing state contract in order to determine appropriate funding. Any county that has made a good faith effort to obtain at least three competitive quotes and has not been able to obtain the quotes can request E911 Board review based on substantiated proof of request for quotes or posting of the request with documentation of the limited responses.

5.5 If the grant application does not exceed the threshold amount of $195,000, the county can initiate a request for approval for sole source funding. These will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Justification for sole source funding shall be provided with the application. Sole source will be approved if provided in accordance with Chapter 287, Florida Statutes, or with provision of a letter from the county’s purchasing department that the project is a sole source procurement based on the county’s purchasing requirements, which shall be provided with this grant application. Include pricing justification in the sole source letter from the county’s purchasing department.

5.6 Rather than submitting multiple application requests for maintenance, all eligible maintenance requests should be combined into a single application request and include a breakdown of the individual components of the E911 system maintenance costs that are requested for funding assistance in the application. Grant applications for maintenance, where the county obtained a grant or utilized county funds to purchase equipment and obtained three competitive quotes for the first year of maintenance, or met the requirements of General Conditions items 5.4 or 5.5, are not required to provide three written quotes with an application for an additional year of maintenance.
5.7 All maintenance requests should include on the vendor’s quote for service the beginning and ending term for each maintenance request. Grant awards will be limited to maintenance contracts beginning prior to or within the maintenance cycle of the grant program. Spring cycle maintenance requests should be submitted for maintenance beginning May through October. Fall cycle maintenance requests should be submitted for maintenance beginning November through April. Complete quote shall include a detailed scope of work, all pages included in the vendor proposal, breakdown of all costs including equipment, service tasks and deliverables.

5.8 Applicants requesting items from different funding priorities should complete a separate application for each priority. See Addendum I - Funding Priorities for the E911 Rural County Grant Program for a listing of funding priorities. Items from the same funding priorities should be combined in the same application and shall comply with General Condition items 5.4 and 5.5.

5.9 Should two or more rural counties jointly apply for a grant, each county will be required to complete and submit a grant application detailing the funds requested and the county responsible for the funds. In addition one combined grant application detailing the entire project and a memorandum of understanding of all counties involved shall be submitted. The combined grant application shall comply with General Condition items 5.4 and 5.5.

5.10 Procurement shall be based on the county’s purchasing requirements and the applicable State purchasing requirements, including Section 112.061, Florida Statutes. All travel and associated per diem costs proposed shall be in compliance with General Conditions item 6.3.5.

5.11 Funding application requests must include a scope of work that clearly establishes the tasks to be performed. The applications shall include all tasks that are required for successful completion of the project. The project shall be divided into quantifiable units of deliverables that shall be received and accepted in writing by the county before payment. Each deliverable must be directly related to the scope of work and must specify the required minimum level of service to be performed and the criteria for evaluating the successful completion of each deliverable.

5.12 Funding requests must include all necessary costs required for full implementation of the proposed solution including that of any third party. Should the county grant application request or grant award be less than the projected cost of the equipment or service, the county should provide verification of the ability to fund the difference. Pricing submitted cannot be contingent upon “yet to be” determined fees for products and services by the proposer or any other third party required for implementation.

5.13 The county shall provide information on the county’s preceding year E911 fee revenue amount, the preceding year carry forward funding amount and the total carry forward balance amount in the county E911 fund. The amount of grant funding award, for allowable carry forward expenditures, is limited based on the total amount of carry forward funding in the county E911 fund in excess of an amount calculated based on the allowable 30 percent carry forward amount for a two year basis in accordance with sub-paragraph 365.172(6)(a)3.c., Florida Statutes and E911 Board Rule 60FF1.5.006 Florida Administrative Code. The county shall include the amount of their county carry forward funding being utilized for this grant in the Applied County Carry Forward or other Funding (if applicable) line in the Application Form item #12. Budget/Expenditure Report. This carry forward funding provision does not apply to grant applications for recurring maintenance. Maintenance contract cost is not a capital expenditure and is not an authorized expenditure of carry forward funds after the initial first year project costs included in the original capital equipment replacement or upgrade project.
5.14 Detailed information is required for any grant application requesting funding for systems that require immediate system replacement for provisioning of enhanced 911 in the county. Include detailed justification and explanation for any E911 system with an expected remaining life of less than 1 year.

5.15 Funding requests contingent upon “beta testing” or for products and services not in general production and installation will not be funded.

6.0 Limitation on Use of Funds

6.1 Only eligible expenses for E911 service listed in subsection 365.172(10), Florida Statutes, (Appendix I) that are not specifically excluded in this application will be funded.

6.2 Specifically excluded E911 expenses:

6.2.1 Salaries and associated expenses for 911 coordinators and call takers or other 911 personnel will not be funded.

6.2.2 Wireline database costs from the local exchange carrier, vehicle expenses, outside plant fiber or copper cabling systems and building entrance build out costs, consoles, workstation furniture and aerial photography expenses will not be funded.

6.2.3 Wireline 911 analog trunks, administrative lines and circuits are not fundable. Recurring network and circuit costs will not be funded after the first year implementation period.

6.3 Funding limitations are specified on the following items:

6.3.1 Grant funding shall be limited to eligible equipment maintenance and warranty costs for a primary PSAP and one other PSAP per county; either a primary, a secondary or a backup.

6.3.2 Grant funding shall be limited to eligible mapping maintenance and warranty costs for a primary PSAP and one other PSAP per county; either a primary, a secondary or a backup.

6.3.3 Grant funding for 911 equipment, hardware and software shall be limited (per grant cycle) to eligible expenditures for a primary PSAP only.

6.3.4 Selective router equipment costs are limited to the primary PSAP system and are limited to one per county. For this grant program they are included under the call handling equipment priority.

6.3.5 Training cost funding is limited to new system & equipment training.

6.3.5 The allowable grant funding for travel expenses is limited to the authorized amounts established in Section 112.061, Florida Statutes, and the Department of Financial Services Guidelines for State Expenditures. Allowable costs for daily per diem shall not exceed $186.00.

7.0 Approval and Award

7.1 The E911 Board will review each application for compliance with the requirements of terms and conditions.
7.2 Grant awards will be withheld for any county that has a grant with a past-due quarterly report or past-due final documentation and closeout of previous rural county grant awards.

7.3 Applications will be awarded based upon the priorities set by the E911 Board as listed in Addendum I - Funding Priorities for the E911 Rural County Grant Program.

7.4 The E911 Board will adjust the amount awarded to a county based upon the availability of funds, eligibility of requested items, published quotes, increased effectiveness of grant funds, minimum system requirements for performing the needed E911 function as specified in the State E911 Plan, or documented factors provided in the grant application submission.

7.5 Any county that requires Board of County Commissioner approval of the grant program funding, prior to commencement of the project, shall notify the E911 Board in Application Form item #10. Grant funds for approved grant applications will be held until the county provides written notification to the E911 Board of the Board of County Commissioners approval of the project prior to the funds being disbursed from the E911 Trust Fund.

7.6 Any conditional hold, for documentation submittal referenced in 7.2 and 7.5, is limited to the last regularly scheduled E911 Board meeting application vote established in the grant program calendar.

8.0 Financial and Administrative Requirements

8.1 Grant funds shall be provided on a cost reimbursement basis. Grant funds shall be deposited in an interest bearing account maintained by the grantee, and each grant shall be tracked using a unique accounting code designator for deposits, disbursements and expenditures assigned by the county. All grant funds in the account maintained by the grantee shall be accounted for separately from all other funds. Any interest generated shall be returned to the E911 Board.

8.2 Each grantee may submit reimbursement claims to the E911 Board as needed; however claims are limited to one request per month. Receipt of reimbursement funds from the E911 Board is contingent on the timely and accurate submittal of funding requests. Requests for reimbursement of expenditures must be submitted on the approved Appendix IV Financial Reimbursement of Expenditures Reporting Form. Incomplete claims forms or claims not submitted on the correct form cannot be processed and will be returned for corrections. Submit only for the amounts in each budget categories in which you have incurred expenditures.

8.3 Upon written request and accompanying documentation justifying the need, a county may receive a payment of funding with a completed Expenditures Reporting Form, with the vendor invoice, and county certification that the specific grant items including all tasks and deliverables included in the funding request are complete. Within 45 days of transfer of funding or the check date, the grantee shall submit verification of payment to the vendor.

8.4 Reimbursement claims shall include only expenditures claimed against the specific grant number awarded and include copies of purchase orders and paid vouchers, invoices, copies of check processing, journal transfers. To assure prompt processing, complete reimbursement claims should be e-mailed to:

E911Board-ElectronicGrantReports@dms.myflorida.com
8.5 Grant funds, can only be used between the beginning and ending dates of the grant term, unless the E911 Board authorizes an extension. The right to incur costs under this grant expires two years from receipt of award and funds. The grantee may not incur costs and request payment or final reimbursement of funding past the expiration date.

8.6 Responsibility for grant funding and any failure to perform the minimum level of service required by the grant application and the application scope of work cannot be transferred under any circumstances from the County. Failure to perform the scope of work or expenditure of funds for other than allowable 911 costs as stated in the grant application shall require the county to return the awarded funds to the E911 Board.

8.7 Responsibility for property and equipment obtained under a grant cannot be transferred under any circumstances. If a sale or transfer of such property or equipment occurs within five years after a grant ends, funds must be returned to the E911 Board on a pro rata basis.

8.8 The grantee agrees that any improvement, expansion or other effect brought about in whole or part by grant funds will be maintained for a minimum of five years or thereafter until the effective replacement date of the system.

8.9 If a grantee materially fails to comply with any term of an award, the Board shall take one or more of the following actions, as appropriate in the circumstances:

- Temporarily withhold grant payments pending grantee correction of the deficiency,
- Disapprove all or part of the cost of the activity or action not in compliance,
- Suspend or terminate the current award for the grantee’s project,
- Suspend or deny future grant awards.

The Board will provide the grantee an opportunity for a hearing, appeal, or other administrative proceeding to which the grantee is entitled under Florida Statute or regulation applicable to the action involved.

8.10 Grant awards may be terminated in whole or in part by the Board, with the consent of the grantee, in which case the two parties shall agree upon the termination conditions, including the effective date and in the case of partial termination, the portion to be terminated. Grant awards may be terminated by the grantee upon written notification to the Board, detailing the reasons for such termination, the effective date, and return of all funding.

8.11 Grant funds provided in excess of the amount to which the actual cost incurred to meet the terms and conditions of the grant agreement must be refunded to the E911 Board and sent to the Florida E911 Board’s Post Office Box address:

Florida E911 Board
PO Box 7117
Tallahassee, FL 32314

The refund shall include transmittal information detailing the amount of returned funds that are excess grant funding and/or returned interest and shall include the number of the associated grant.

9.0 Grant Reporting Procedures
9.1 Grantees will be required to submit quarterly reports summarizing cumulative expenditures and status of the grant project. Quarterly reports shall include an updated Application Form item #12 Budget/Expenditure Report and a completed Appendix III Quarterly Report Form.

9.1.1 Reporting will begin at the conclusion of the first full quarter after the award. The report periods will end on March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31 of each year. Reports are due within 30 days of the ending report period.

9.1.2 Earned interest shall be reported cumulatively and included with each quarterly report.

9.1.3 Updated reports and associated information should be e-mailed to E911Board-ElectronicGrantReports@dms.myflorida.com.

9.2 At project completion, a final report shall be submitted based on the same reporting requirements described in grant reporting item 9.1. The county shall determine the final completion date based on the final payment date, or the initiation date of the warranty period. Final documentation including copies of all expenditures and corresponding invoices shall be submitted within 90 days of the final report.

9.3 Change requests shall be submitted prior to deviation from any awarded grant applications. No changes or departures from the original request are authorized unless approved in writing by the E911 Board. Such requests shall be submitted using the form attached in Appendix II, Request for Change Form. Any unauthorized change shall require the return of grant funds, plus any interest accrued.

9.3.1 Time extension requests will not be granted unless the county has executed a contract for the grant equipment and/or services, or demonstrates good cause for failure to execute a contract within twelve months of award. Good cause documentation shall include a new project timeline schedule.

9.3.2 Time extensions shall be limited to a maximum of one additional year when approved by the E911 Board.

9.3.3 Request for Change forms and associated information should be e-mailed to E911Board-ElectronicGrantReports@dms.myflorida.com.

9.4 The Appendix III Quarterly Report Form shall inform the E911 Board of significant impacts to grant supported activities. Significant impacts include project status developments affecting time schedules and objectives, anticipated lower costs or producing beneficial results in addition to those originally planned. Additionally, problems, delays, or adverse conditions which will materially impair the ability to meet the timely completion of the award must be reported. The disclosure must include a statement of the action taken, or contemplated, and any assistance needed to resolve the situation.

9.5 The county’s Board of County Commission chairperson shall be notified when overdue quarterly reports or final reports are not received before the next E911 Board meeting following the month after the end of the quarter in which they are due.

9.6 Funding continuance will be based on timely submission of quarterly reports.
9.7 Final document submission and close-out of a grant does not affect the E911 Board’s right to disallow costs and recover funds on the basis of an audit or financial review. The county shall remain obligated to return any funds expended that do not comply with the terms and conditions of the grant award.
STATE OF FLORIDA E911 BOARD
E911 RURAL COUNTY GRANT PROGRAM APPLICATION FORM

Total Amount Requested: $25,568.52

Project Title: One Year Maintenance for E911 System

1. Board of County Commissioners Chair: Ralph Thomas
   Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1263
   City: Crawfordville
   State: Florida Zip: 32327
   Phone: (850) 926-0919 Fax: 
   Email Address: rthomas@mywakulla.com

2. County 911 Coordinator: Rachel Love
   Mailing Address: 15 Oak Street
   City: Crawfordville
   State: Florida Zip: 32327
   Phone: (850) 745-7119 Fax: 850-926-0858
   Email Address: rlove@wcso.org

3. Federal Tax ID Number: 59-6031875
4. County Fact Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. County</th>
<th>Wakulla</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. Population</td>
<td>31,432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Total Number of Incoming Nonwireless Trunks</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Total Number of Incoming Wireless Trunks</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Number of PSAP's</td>
<td>1 Primary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Number of Call-taking Positions per PSAP</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Total Volume of 911 Calls</td>
<td>9,745</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

H. What equipment is needed to maintain the Enhanced 911 system?
   None

I. What equipment is requested in this grant application?
   None

J. Financial Information:

   1.) What are the current annual costs for your E911 system (circuits, customer records hardware and software, etc.) not including maintenance?
      $40,507

   2.) What are the current annual costs for maintenance of items included in 1.?)
      $43,713

   3.) Total amount of E911 fee revenue received in the preceding year?
      $109,796

   4.) Total amount of county carry forward funding retained in the preceding year?
      0

   5.) Current total amount of county carry forward funding?
      0

   6.) Two year maximum calculated amount for applied carry forward funding
      Calculation (current year carry forward funding amount based on General Condition 5.13 multiplied by two)
      0

   7.) Minimum calculated amount for Applied Carry Forward Funding
      Calculation (amount in J.5. subtracted by amount in J.6.)
      0
      Insert in Item 12. Budget Expenditure Report
5. Describe your county’s existing E911 system. Include specific information on existing system equipment upgrades and when the installation of this equipment was completed.

Wakulla County E911 System is currently operating a Phase II status with a Positron Viper 4.1. The Positron Viper E911 was purchased in 2008, upgraded in February 2012, Viper server hardware refresh and Windows 7 upgraded was completed in November 2015. Wakulla County currently has a VPI Recording System that was purchased and installed in January 2012. Wakulla County’s E911 System equipment also includes a Spectra Netclock for date and time synchronization between the Positron Viper and the Replay-VPI Recording System equipment.

6. Describe the scope of work for the proposed project including any goal(s) and objectives. Include the tasks to be performed as part of the project. Provide scope of work in quantifiable units of deliverables that shall be received and accepted. For each deliverable specify the required minimum level of service to be performed and the criteria for evaluating the successful completion of each deliverable.

This project continues the warranty and maintenance on the E911 system. The project goal is to provide the E911 CPE system maintenance to insure the continued functionality of the E911 system. It is our objective to continue to maintain the County’s E911 CPE to assure that all 911 callers in the county are answered and located. The scope includes CenturyLink maintenance services needed to maintain the E911 system along with Intrado support of the 911 CPE support. Our current maintenance contract with CenturyLink includes the following:

- Two hour response time, remote or on site, for major outages 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.
- Next business day response time, remote or onsite, for all minor outages if both the call and determination that service is required has been made before 4:00 p.m. local time the prior day.
- Parts, labor and material required to maintain equipment in compliance with manufacturer’s service specifications. CenturyLink will support all active software provided by the equipment manufacturer.
- Installation and configuration of all mandatory manufacturer-supplied, manufacturer supported maintenance releases associated with the equipment.
- Equipment configuration and troubleshooting support by telephone, facsimile, or electronic mail.
- Software with updates and maintenance to include work around solutions to reported software problems.
- If in responding to a major or minor outage, CenturyLink identifies a malfunction in vendor serviced equipment, CenturyLink will promptly pass the service issue to the equipment manufacturer or other manufacturer approved third party for resolution.

The maintenance support will be monitored and reviewed monthly with the vendor to assure the level of service is provided, the tasks are being completed and the system is maintained in operable working condition.
7. Justification of the need for the proposed project. Provide detailed information on the existing system’s condition including a detailed justification for any system with an expected remaining life of less than 1 year.

   Maintenance is a requirement to efficiently operate a functional E911 System. This year’s extended maintenance is necessary to continue reliable operations of the County’s E911 System.

8. Describe why your county will not be able to complete this project without this grant funding.

   Wakulla County is a rural county with a small rural subscriber base and the limited E911 fee revenues are insufficient to maintain all the E911 equipment. Additional funding is not available through general revenues. Without utilization of grant funds Wakulla County cannot fund the ongoing system maintenance cost of the County’s E911 System.

9. Briefly describe how this grant project would be in concurrence with the State E911 Plan.

   The grant request will provide funding for the ongoing annual maintenance of Wakulla County’s E911 System required by the State E911 Plan to operate an E911 System in the State of Florida.

10. Describe the required steps with an anticipated time schedule with procurement and payment milestones and a total project completion date.

   The terms and conditions of the extended maintenance agreement for the E911 System is one year beginning 08/06/2016 thru 08/05/2017.

11. Sole source justification (if applicable).

    N/A
12. **Budget/Expenditure Report**
Prepare an itemized Grant Budget ("Line Item" breakdown should include separated systems, i.e.; 911 system, logging recorder, centerline mapping, etc. and services items). The completed form shall be used to complete quarterly report requirements, listing expenditures and revisions (if any) in appropriate columns. If there is insufficient space, please include details in an attachment. **Budget costs should match requested vendor quote.**

**County:** Wakulla  
**Grant Number:**  
**Report Date:**

**For Grant Period Ending:**  
- [ ] March 31  
- [ ] June 30  
- [ ] September 30  
- [ ] December 31  
**Year:** FINAL  

**Proposed Budget**  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line Item</th>
<th>Unit Price ($)</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Total Cost ($)</th>
<th>Revised Budget</th>
<th>Total Cumulative Expenditures ($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Systems (Hardware, Software, Equipment &amp; Labor)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Services (Training, Maintenance and Warranty Items)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One year CenturyLink Centurion Maintenance  
08/06/2016 thru 08/05/2017.  
$ 25,568.52  
1  
$ 25,568.52  

**Total System Items**  
$ 25,568.52  

**Total Service Items**  
$ 25,568.52  

**Less any Applied County Carry Forward or other Funding (if applicable)**  

**Grant Request Total**  
$ 25,568.52  

**USE FOR ALL REPORTS**  
| Total Amount of Grant Awarded |  
| Total Interest for Grant Period |  
| Final Completion Date |  

Rachel Love  
Signature, County 911 Coordinator
13. Assurances

ACCEPTANCE OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS: The grantee accepts all grant terms and conditions. Grantee understands that grants are contingent upon the availability of funds.

DISCLAIMER: The grantee certifies that the facts and information contained in this application and any attached documents are true and correct. A violation of this requirement may result in revocation of the grant and return of all grant funds and interest accrued (if any), pursuant to the E911 Board authority and any other remedy provided by law.

NOTIFICATION OF AWARDS: The grantee understands and accepts that the notice of award will be advertised on the Florida E911 website.

MAINTENANCE OF IMPROVEMENT AND EXPANSION: The grantee agrees that any improvement, expansion or other effect brought about in whole or part by grant funds will be maintained. No substantial changes or departures from the original proposal shall be permitted unless the E911 Board gives prior written authorization. Any unauthorized change will necessitate the return of grant funds, and accrued interest (if any) to the E911 Board.

Failure to utilize grant funds as represented may jeopardize eligibility to be considered for future funding.

14. Authority

I hereby affirm my authority and responsibility for the use of funds requested.

_________________________________________________   ______________
SIGNATURE – CHAIR, BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS     DATE

Printed Name

_________________________________________________  ______________
WITNESS            DATE
Appendix I

NO requests for funding will be acknowledged for any items not specified in subsection 365.172 (10), Florida Statutes (shown below).

AUTHORIZED EXPENDITURES OF E911 FEE.—

(a) For purposes of this section, E911 service includes the functions of database management, call taking, location verification, and call transfer. Department of Health certification and recertification and training costs for 911 public safety telecommunications, including dispatching, are functions of 911 services.

(b) All costs directly attributable to the establishment or provision of E911 service and contracting for E911 services are eligible for expenditure of moneys derived from imposition of the fee authorized by subsections (8) and (9). These costs include the acquisition, implementation, and maintenance of Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) equipment and E911 service features, as defined in the providers’ published schedules or the acquisition, installation, and maintenance of other E911 equipment, including circuits; call answering equipment; call transfer equipment; ANI or ALI controllers; ANI or ALI displays; station instruments; E911 telecommunications systems; visual call information and storage devices; recording equipment; telephone devices and other equipment for the hearing impaired used in the E911 system; PSAP backup power systems; consoles; automatic call distributors, and interfaces, including hardware and software, for computer-aided dispatch (CAD) systems; integrated CAD systems for that portion of the systems used for E911 call taking; GIS system and software equipment and information displays; network clocks; salary and associated expenses for E911 call takers for that portion of their time spent taking and transferring E911 calls, salary, and associated expenses for a county to employ a full-time equivalent E911 coordinator position and a full-time equivalent mapping or geographical data position, and technical system maintenance, database, and administration personnel for the portion of their time spent administrating the E911 system; emergency medical, fire, and law enforcement prearrival instruction software; charts and training costs; training costs for PSAP call takers, supervisors, and managers in the proper methods and techniques used in taking and transferring E911 calls, costs to train and educate PSAP employees regarding E911 service or E911 equipment, including fees collected by the Department of Health for the certification and recertification of 911 public safety telecommunicators as required under s. 401.465; and expenses required to develop and maintain all information, including ALI and ANI databases and other information source repositories, necessary to properly inform call takers as to location address, type of emergency, and other information directly relevant to the E911 call-taking and transferring function. Moneys derived from the fee may also be used for next-generation E911 network services, next-generation E911 database services, next-generation E911 equipment, and wireless E911 routing systems.

(c) The moneys may not be used to pay for any item not listed in this subsection, including, but not limited to, any capital or operational costs for emergency responses which occur after the call transfer to the responding public safety entity and the costs for constructing, leasing, maintaining, or renovating buildings, except for those building modifications necessary to maintain the security and environmental integrity of the PSAP and E911 equipment rooms.
## Request for Change

### Name of County:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BUDGET LINE ITEM</th>
<th>CHANGE FROM</th>
<th>CHANGE TO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL**

$ 

$ 

**Justification For Change:**

______________________________

Signature of Authorized Official

__________________________

Date

For E911 Board use only.

Approved: Yes □ No □

__________________________

E911 Board’s Authorized Representative

__________________________

Date
Appendix III

Quarterly Report

County: ____________________________________________
Grant Number: _____________________________________
Report Date: _______________________________________

Project Status Update:

Problems/Delays:

____________________________________                           ______________
Signature of Authorized Official
Date

Signature of Authorized Official                     Date
Appendix IV  Financial Reimbursement of Expenditures Reporting Form

Prepare an itemized request for reimbursement expenditures in each budget categories for each deliverable. Attach copies of purchase orders and paid vouchers, invoices, copies of checks, journal transfers, required for expenditure justifications. If there is insufficient space, please include details in an attachment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County:</th>
<th>Grant Number:</th>
<th>Request Number:</th>
<th>Request Date:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budget Categories</th>
<th>Deliverable Items</th>
<th>Unit Price ($)</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Total Amount ($)</th>
<th>Previous Request Amount ($)</th>
<th>Current Request Amount ($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Systems (Hardware, Software, Equipment &amp; Labor)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Services (Training, Maintenance and Warranty Items)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grant Request Total**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Request payment of funding (if applicable)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Justification of payment funding need:

__________________________________________________________
Signature, County 911 Coordinator
Addendum I

Funding Priorities for the E911 Rural County Grant Program

The criteria for determining acceptability for disbursement of funds from the State of Florida E911 Rural County Grant Program will be made on a priority basis. There will be five priorities as identified below:

PRIORITY 1: Rural counties with E911 Phase II Primary PSAP systems that require immediate system replacement to maintain enhanced 911 status or when the expected remaining life of the system is less than 1 year.

PRIORITY 2: Rural counties with E911 Phase II systems that require maintenance or warranty agreements for maintaining enhanced 911 status. This may include the following, listed in order of funding priority a through c:
   a: E911 System Maintenance (pertaining exclusively to items listed in Priorities 3a-h only)
   b: Hosted E911 System Service for subsequent years, after the first year.
   c: E911 Mapping System Maintenance (pertaining exclusively to items listed in Priority 5a only)

PRIORITY 3: Rural counties with E911 Phase II Primary PSAP systems that require new or replacement of critical or necessary hardware or software for maintaining E911 Phase II status. This may include the following, listed in order of funding priority a through h:
   a: Hardware and software for communications or terminal equipment located at a PSAP for 911 call processing, ANI and ALI display and call answering.
   b: Lightning Protection Equipment
   c: Uninterruptible Power Supply Equipment
   d: E911 Voice Recording Equipment
   e: County E911 Standalone ALI Database Equipment
   f: E911 Map Display Equipment
   g: New additional 911 Call Taker Position Equipment
   h: Net clock

PRIORITY 4: Rural counties with E911 Phase II Systems requesting consolidation of E911 PSAPs, which decreases the number of Primary or Secondary PSAPs in the county by a minimum of one.

PRIORITY 5: Rural counties with E911 Phase II Systems that require mapping services necessary for maintaining E911 Phase II Geographic Information Systems (GIS). This may include the following, listed in order of funding priority a through b:
   a: E911 Mapping System Equipment - E911 map generation hardware and software licensing is limited to components for two stations
   b: GIS Centerline, point generation and map accuracy services

Regional E911 system project requests related to systems, equipment and maintenance will be considered the highest priority within each priority category.
Grants awards will be funded in order of priority assigned. Total funding for any priority may be adjusted based on the remaining funds available, the number of applications and the anticipated requests in the next funding cycle. The acceptability for disbursement of funds from the State of Florida E911 Rural County Grant Program for any E911 expense items not expressly provided for in Priorities above shall be determined at the discretion of the E911 Board pursuant to its authority under sections 365.172 and 365.173, Florida Statutes.
## COUNTY E911 FISCAL INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>E911 Fee Revenues</th>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Wireless E911 Fee Revenue</td>
<td>$ -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Non-wireless E911 Fee Revenue</td>
<td>$ - (LEC, wireline, &amp; VoIP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Prepaid E911 Fee Revenue</td>
<td>$ -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>E911 State Grant Revenue</td>
<td>$ - (Grant required unique accounting code)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Rural County Grant Revenue</td>
<td>$ - (Grant required unique accounting code)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Emergency Grant Revenue</td>
<td>$ - (Grant required unique accounting code)</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Rural County Supplemental Disbursement</td>
<td>$ -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>E911 Board Special Disbursement</td>
<td>$ -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Total E911 Fee Revenue</td>
<td>$ - Carry Forward Fee Revenue calculation (item #2 + item #3 + item #4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>E911 Allowable Expenditures</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>E911 Fee Revenue and Supplemental and Special Disbursement Expenditures</td>
<td>$ -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>County Funded E911 Expenditures</td>
<td>$ -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Subtotal Expenditures</td>
<td>$ - Calculation (item #11 + item #12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>E911 State Grant Expenditures</td>
<td>$ -</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Rural County Grant Expenditures</td>
<td>$ -</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Emergency Grant Expenditures</td>
<td>$ -</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Subtotal Grant Expenditures</td>
<td>$ - Calculation item #14 + item #15 + item #16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Total E911 Expenditures</td>
<td>$ - Calculation item #13 + item #17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>E911 Carry Forward &amp; Excess Cost Recovery Calculation</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Allowable County Carry Forward Amount</td>
<td>$ - Maximum allowable calculation (30% of fee revenue item #10) + (full amount of item #9 and item #9 disbursements). Grants are under unique accounting codes and are not included in calculations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Actual County Carry Forward Amount</td>
<td>$ - Limited by paragraph 365.173(2)(d), Florida Statutes. Assum is amount is equal to or less than item 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Excess Cost Recovery</td>
<td>$ - Calculation (item #10 + item #8 + item #9 - item #13 - item #20) Positive amount equals excess cost recovery amount to be returned to the E911 Board.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Contact Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Name of person preparing response:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Title/Position of person preparing response:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Telephone number:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>E-Mail address of person preparing response:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Date:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In accordance with paragraph 365.173(2)(d) and 365.172(6)(a)(3), Florida Statutes

E911 Board Form 6A
Incorporated by reference in Fla. Admin. Code Rule 60FF1-5.006
Requirements for County Carry Forward Funds and Excess Funding 3/11/2015
Date of Meeting: March 7, 2016
Date Submitted: February 22, 2016
To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board
From: David J. Edwards, County Administrator
Cleve Fleming, Public Works Director
Brent Pell, Public Works
Subject: Request Board Approval to Enter into the Off System Project Maintenance Agreement with the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) for the Sidewalk Construction and Other Minor Related Improvements Along Wakulla Arran Road and Oak Street

Statement of Issue:
This agenda item requests Board approval to enter into the Off System Project Maintenance Agreement with the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) for the sidewalk construction and other minor related improvements along Wakulla Arran Road and Oak Street.

Background:
The Wakulla County Community Traffic Safety Team along with the Florida Department of Transportation have been working to have a sidewalk constructed along Oak Street and Wakulla Arran Road (Wakulla Arran Road from Oak Street to U.S. 319, and along Oak Street from Wakulla Arran Road to approximately 700 feet North of Wakulla Arran Road) to provide a safer route for citizens from the Senior Center to access the Post Office, Banks, and the Winn Dixie Shopping Center.

Analysis:
Federal Funding is available for the costs of the sidewalk construction. In order to receive these funds, the County must enter into an Off System Project Maintenance Agreement with FDOT.

Budgetary Impact:
The County will have to relocate two sewer valve boxes at an estimated cost of less than $100.00. The County will also agree to maintain the sidewalk once constructed, which should be of minimal cost to the County.
Options:
1. Approve to enter into the Off System Project Maintenance Agreement with the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) for the sidewalk construction and other minor related improvements along Wakulla Arran Road and Oak Street.
2. Do not approve to enter into the Off System Project Maintenance Agreement with the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) for the sidewalk construction and other minor related improvements along Wakulla Arran Road and Oak Street.
3. Board Direction.

Recommendation:
Option #1

Attachment:
1. Off System Project Maintenance Agreement
This Agreement is between the State of Florida Department of Transportation, “DEPARTMENT,” and Wakulla County, a political subdivision of the State of Florida “COUNTY.”

1. Federal funding is available for the costs of sidewalk construction and other minor related improvements along Wakulla Arran Road and Oak Street pursuant to Title 23, United States Code; and

2. The DEPARTMENT is preparing to undertake a project within the COUNTY identified and known to the parties by Financial Project I.D. 432787-2-52-01, Roadway Section No. 59502001, Wakulla Arran Road from Oak Street (Mile Post 1.200) to SR 369 / US 319 (Mile Post 1.506), and along Oak Street from Wakulla Arran Road to approximately 700 feet north of Wakulla Arran Road (“PROJECT”); and

3. Wakulla Arran Road and Oak Street are located in Wakulla County, Florida, and are roads not on the State Highway System; and

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual benefits to be derived by the terms of this Agreement, the parties hereby agree as follows:

4. The recitals in paragraphs 1-3 above are true and correct and are made a part of this Agreement.

5. The COUNTY acknowledges that the DEPARTMENT will be utilizing federal funds on the PROJECT and as a result thereof the COUNTY agrees to maintain the PROJECT in perpetuity according to DEPARTMENT standards. The COUNTY further recognizes and acknowledges that if the DEPARTMENT will be utilizing federal funds on the PROJECT, the National Environmental Policy Act (“NEPA”) process will need to be completed and the DEPARTMENT reserves the right to adjust the plans and or design of the PROJECT to meet the needs of the permits. The COUNTY agrees to fully cooperate in the provision of any and all studies and or data that may be necessary for the NEPA process and for all other permit matters.

6. The COUNTY acknowledges and agrees that the right of way, and the improvements located within the right of way, are and will remain under the ownership of the COUNTY and that the DEPARTMENT will not have any ownership interest in the right of way, improvements located thereon. Notwithstanding the requirements hereof, maintenance during construction shall be the responsibility of the DEPARTMENT and its contractor.

7. Upon completion of the PROJECT, the DEPARTMENT shall issue a Notice of Final Acceptance to the contractor with a copy of said notice being provided to the COUNTY. Upon issuance of the Notice of Final Acceptance, the COUNTY shall be immediately responsible for the perpetual maintenance of the PROJECT. The DEPARTMENT shall also have the right to assign interim maintenance responsibility to the COUNTY for specified
portions of the PROJECT before the issuance of the Notice of Final Acceptance. Said assignment of maintenance responsibility shall be sent by the DEPARTMENT to the COUNTY in writing with sufficient description to place the COUNTY on notice of the interim maintenance responsibility. Notwithstanding the issuance of the Notice of Final Acceptance, the DEPARTMENT shall have the right to assure completion of any punch list by the contractor. Additionally, the COUNTY understands and agrees that the DEPARTMENT shall transfer all permits to the COUNTY as the operational maintenance entity and the COUNTY agrees to accept said transfer and to become fully responsible to comply with all operational and maintenance conditions of the permits.

8. This Agreement shall become effective as of the date both parties hereto have executed the Agreement and shall continue in full force and effect until the PROJECT is completed by the DEPARTMENT and the improvements have been turned over to the COUNTY by the DEPARTMENT by formal notice from the DEPARTMENT. The DEPARTMENT reserves the right to unilaterally cancel its performance hereunder if it determines that it is in the best interest of the public to do so. This discretion shall include, but shall not be limited to budgetary and bid cost considerations.

9. Pursuant to Section 287.058, Florida Statutes, the DEPARTMENT may unilaterally cancel this Agreement for refusal by the COUNTY to allow public access to all documents, papers, letters or other material subject to the provisions of Chapter 119, Florida Statutes and made or received by the COUNTY in conjunction with this Agreement except for the obligation of the COUNTY to maintain the PROJECT and said Agreement shall be perpetual as to that obligation.

10. It is understood that the DEPARTMENT’s participation in said PROJECT is subject to Legislative approval of the DEPARTMENT’s appropriation request in the work program year that the PROJECT is scheduled.

11. The DEPARTMENT’s performance and obligations to pay under this Agreement is contingent upon an annual appropriation by the Legislature. If the DEPARTMENT’s funding for this PROJECT is in multiple years, funds approved from the DEPARTMENT’S Comptroller must be received every year prior to costs being incurred.

12. In the event this Agreement is in excess of $25,000.00 and has a term for a period of more than one year, the provisions of Section 339.135(6)(a), Florida Statutes are hereby incorporated:

“The Department, during any fiscal year, shall not expend money, incur any liability, or enter into any contract which, by its terms, involves the expenditure of money in excess of the amounts budgeted as available for expenditure during such fiscal year. Any contract, verbal or written, made in violation of this subsection is null and void, and no money may be paid on such contract. The department shall require a statement from the comptroller of the Department that funds are available prior to entering into any such contract or other binding commitment of funds. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the making of
contracts for periods exceeding 1 year but any contract so made shall be executory only for the value of the services to be rendered or agreed to be paid in succeeding fiscal years, and this paragraph shall be incorporated verbatim in all contracts of the Department which are for an amount in excess of $25,000.00 and which have a term for a period of more than 1 year.”

13. This Agreement shall be governed by the laws of the State of Florida. Any provision hereof found to be unlawful or unenforceable shall be severable and shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions hereof.

14. COUNTY shall:

   a) Utilize the U.S. Department of Homeland Security’s E-Verify system to verify the employment eligibility of all new employees hired by the COUNTY during the term of the contract; and

   b) Expressly require any subcontractors performing work or providing services pursuant to the state contract to likewise utilize the U.S. Department of Homeland Security’s E-Verify system to verify the employment eligibility of all new employees hired by the subcontractor during the contract term.

15. All notices required pursuant to the terms hereof may be sent by first class United States Mail, facsimile transmission, hand delivery or express mail and shall be deemed to have been received by the end of five business days from the proper sending thereof unless proof of prior actual receipt is provided. Each party hereto shall have the continuing obligation to notify each other of the appropriate persons for notices to be sent to pursuant to the terms of this agreement. Unless otherwise notified in writing, notices shall be sent to the following:

COUNTY:

   Mr. Brent Pell, P.E., Project Engineer
   Wakulla County
   340 Trice Lane
   Crawfordville, FL 32327

DEPARTMENT:

   District Traffic Operations Engineer
   Florida Department of Transportation
   Post Office Box 607
   Chipley, FL 32428
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement on the dates exhibited by the signatures below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE OF FLORIDA</th>
<th>WAKULLA COUNTY, a political subdivision of the State of Florida</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Signature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

By: James T. Barfield, P.E.  
Title: District Secretary  
Date: _____________________  
Attest: ____________________  
Legal Review:                
Office of the General Counsel
Board of County Commissioners
Agenda Request

Date of Meeting: March 7, 2016

Date Submitted: February 19, 2016

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: David Edwards, County Administrator
       Jay Moseley, Government Services Group/Housing Administrator

Subject: Request Board Approval to Exceed the $75,000 LHAP Limit and Approval of the
         SHIP Project Change Order in the Amount of $22,886.18 for a New Septic
         System and Other Related Items for James and Marita Arnett

Statement of Issue:
This agenda item requests Board approval to exceed the $75,000 LHAP limit and approval of the
SHIP Project Change Order in the amount of $22,886.18 for a new septic system and other related
items for James and Marita Arnett.

Background:
The State Housing Initiatives Partnership program (SHIP) provides funds to local governments as an
incentive to create partnerships that produce and preserve affordable homeownership and
multifamily housing. The program was designed to serve very low, low and moderate income families.

SHIP funds are distributed on an entitlement basis to all 67 counties and 53 Community
Development Block Grant entitlement cities in Florida. The minimum allocation is $350,000 and the
maximum allocation is over $8.8 million. In order to participate, local governments must establish a
local housing assistance program by ordinance; develop a local housing assistance plan and housing
incentive strategy; amend land development regulations or establish local policies to implement the
incentive strategies; form partnerships and combine resources in order to reduce housing costs; and
ensure that rent or mortgage payments within the targeted areas do not exceed 30 percent of the area
median income limits, unless authorized by the mortgage lender.

SHIP dollars may be used to fund emergency repairs, new construction, rehabilitation, down
payment and closing cost assistance, impact fees, construction and gap financing, mortgage buy-
downs, acquisition of property for affordable housing, matching dollars for federal housing grants
and programs, and homeownership counseling. A minimum of 65 percent of the funds must be spent
on eligible homeownership activities; a minimum of 75 percent of funds must be spent on eligible
construction activities; at least 30 percent of the funds must be reserved for very-low income
households (up to 50 percent of the area median income or AMI); an additional 30 percent may be
reserved for low income households (up to 80 percent of AMI); and the remaining funds may be
reserved for moderate-income households (up to 120 percent of AMI). Funding for this program was established by the passage of the 1992 William E. Sadowski Affordable Housing Act. Funds are allocated to local governments each month on a population-based formula. These funds are derived from the collection of documentary stamp tax revenues, which are deposited into the Local Government Housing Trust Fund. Total actual disbursements are dependent upon these documentary stamp collections.

The commission awarded bids on November 2, 2015 for four replacement houses and two rehab houses in the Wakulla County SHIP program. A review of the boundary survey performed prior to permitting determined that the existing house and septic system was not located on the homeowner’s property. In order to replace this house, the house was demolished, and a new location identified that was on the homeowner’s property. As part of the permitting process, soil borings were taken along with a Health Department Septic System review. The soil borings determined a very high ground water table requiring an engineered foundation. The septic system review determined the requirement for an elevated system. In an effort to keep costs down as much as possible, a variance was obtained so that the house could be constructed in the driest areas of the property. The required relocation also requires additional clearing, along with a removing a dilapidated mobile home. This house has also not been approved to exceed the $75,000 LHAP limit. The cost of the septic system, house relocation, and other related items is $22,886.18. Current awarded amount is $62,748. This will bring the total SHIP expenditures for this house to $85,634.18.

**Analysis:**
The requirements of the Work Write Up is to provide a boundary survey. The survey for this house determined that the existing house was not located on the homeowner’s property. This resulted in the house and septic system having to be relocated to the homeowner’s property. Soil borings and Health department investigations found a very high water table that requires an engineered foundation, and an elevated septic system. The relocation of the house created a need for a variance to locate the house on the driest side of the property, additional clearing and removal of a dilapidated mobile home. The additional work will also require approval to exceed the $75,000 LHAP limit for replacement houses.

It should be noted that if the Board does not approve this Change Order, this would eliminate these homeowners from the replacement program and cancel their contract. This would effectively end their participation in the SHIP program and make them homeless as their house has been demolished.

**Budgetary Impact:**
The Change Order is in the amount of $22,886.18. Current budget expenditures amount to $397,227 for the SHIP program. This change order will increase that expenditure total to $420,116.18. There is a total of $630,000 in FY 2014-2015 and FY 2015-2016 funds available. The County also has a funded CDBG grant available in the amount of $750,000 to meet budgetary needs for housing.
Options:
1. Approve to exceed the $75,000 LHAP limit and approve the SHIP Project Change Order in the amount of $22,886.18 for a new septic system and other related items for James and Marita Arnett.
2. Do not approve to exceed the $75,000 LHAP limit and approve the SHIP Project Change Order in the amount of $22,886.18 for a new septic system and other related items for James and Marita Arnett.
3. Board direction.

Recommendation:
Option # 1.

Attachments:
1. Change Order Documentation
WAKULLA COUNTY
HOUSING REHABILITATION PROGRAM
CONTRACT FOR REHABILITATION WORK
CHANGE ORDER #1

Owner: James Arnett
Contractor: Jerry Walters Construction, Inc.
Job Address: 1690 Sopchoppy Hwy., Sopchoppy, FL 32358

The Contract for Rehabilitation Work entered into on November 10, 2015, by and between the above Owner and Contractor and approved by the local government, is hereby amended to include the following changes, additions and/or deletions to the work (attach additional sheets if needed):

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item #</th>
<th>Spec #</th>
<th>Description of Work</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Price</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>See Itemized List &amp; Documentation Attached</td>
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<td>$20,805.62</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10% Overhead &amp; Profit</td>
<td></td>
<td>$2,080.56</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL $22,886.18

This Change Order hereby becomes an integral part of the Contract, pursuant the Contract. The Contract amount is hereby amended by $22,886.18 for a new total of $85,634.18.

The additional cost will be covered by $0 in private funds and $22,886.18 in SHIP funds.
The work completion deadline: is not extended; ✓ is extended to June 27, 2016

✓ Occupancy of the structure will be as originally contracted;

Contractor/Date: 2/16/16

Owner/Date: 2-16-16

Housing Rehab. Spec./Date: 2/18/16

Local Government Represent./Date:
Date: 2/16/2016

To: Jay Moseley

Subject: Additional work required, (beyond original scope of work) due to relocation of new home

1. Variance (Pages 1-3) $160.00
   (New house relocated due to existing house being half on and half off property. Needed variance to keep house as far away from wetlands as possible. To do so required setback encroachment)

2. Additional Plans & Engineering @ foundation (Pages 4-7) $425.00
   (Due to groundwater approximately 3 to 4 feet below ground surface)

3. House pad advised by Janis Engineering to include vibratory roller $2,180.00
   (To include 8 loads of dirt) (A total of 12 loads of dirt will be required to elevate house to a proper height. 4 loads included in original bid)
   (Page 8)

4. Additional Foundation Required
   A:) Labor (Page 9) $1,535.00
   B:) Material (Page 10) $1,640.00

5. New Septic System (Pages 11-15) $11,261.50
   (Includes permitting and abandonment of 2 existing systems)

6. Demolition & removal of mobile home w/roofover (Pages 16-17) $3,604.12
   (Includes permit)

7. Overhead @ 10% $2,080.56

TOTAL $22,886.18
REQUEST FOR VARIANCE

Please read carefully. This is the only form accepted for application.

V #: 15-10

Owner Name: James Arnett
Address: 690 Sopchopy Hwy
TelephoneNumber: 850 962 7891

Agent Name: Jerry Waters
Address: 2341 Malmoe St, Brooksville, FL
TelephoneNumber: 352 585 2763

SECTION: TOWNSHIP: MAP PAGE: RANGE: PARCEL:

Parcel ID Number: 07-55-02W-000-02709-000

SUBDIVISION: BLOCK: LOT: ACREAGE: 0

Current Comprehensive Plan Designation: Current Atlas Zoning:
NFIP #: 12129C-0255E FLOOD ZONE: X B.F.E.: 
Nature of Variance: Need front plus side set backs adjusted so new home can fit (old home found to be off property)

Statement of hardship imposed by these regulations if no Variance is granted: Replacement Home will be pushed to lower area, Septic well fit to avoid lower elevation

Reason for Request: So replacement home can be located in most proper area of property, save trees.

Address and Physical Location of Property: 690 Sopchopy Hwy, Sopchopy, FL

Statement as to the impact of granting the variance on contiguous property owners: It will place home on proper owner's property benefitting contiguous owners

The following items are required at the time of application:
- Completed Application
- Deed and Legal Description
- Survey or Sketch indicating setback lines and location of proposed construction

Other items may also be required by the Community Development Department.
*Please attach adjacent and abutting landowner's names and addresses.

By submitting this application I (we) am (are) voluntarily granting permission to Wakulla County officers, employees, and agents to enter onto and inspect the property that is subject to this application at all reasonable times for determining the suitability of the applied for development order and for compliance with County development regulations contained within the Wakulla County Code of Ordinances and Comprehensive Plan. I (we) further acknowledge that refusing access to Wakulla County officers, employees, and agents is grounds for and may result in my application being denied. I certify that all the above information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date: 12/17/15 Signed (Owner) 12/17/15 Signature (Agent)

Fee Paid: $160.00 (Minor Variance, 20% or less) $435.00 (Major Variance, 20% to 35%) Receipt #: 14483210

Received by: Variances reviewed and Approved on 12/17/15 Denied
Your payment has been successfully processed
Planning and Community Receipt Number: 14483210
12/17/2015 03:55 PM

Service Information

Name: Jerry G. Wallers
Comments: Variance & 3 DPA's

Payment Amount

Amount: $250.00
Service Fee: $8.75
Total: $258.75

Credit Card Info

Name on Card: Jerry G. Wallers
Card Number: **********4794

There is a non-refundable 3.5% fee per transaction to provide this service.
This service fee is charged by MyFloridaCounty.com.

Your Credit Card Statement will display the vendor name of MyFloridaCounty.com for billing details.
For Information on refunds or for general inquiries, please call customer support on (877) 328 8689.
**SOIL BORING REPORT**

<table>
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<th>BORING NUMBER</th>
<th>DEPTH</th>
<th>UNIFIED SYMBOL</th>
<th>SOIL DESCRIPTION (VISUALLY CLASSIFIED)</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>SW</td>
<td>Gray moist medium to fine sand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>4' - 10'</td>
<td>SW</td>
<td>Gray saturated medium to fine sand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Groundwater Encountered at Approximately 3 feet below land surface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0' - 2'</td>
<td>SW</td>
<td>Gray moist medium to fine sand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2' - 10'</td>
<td>SW</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0' - 2'</td>
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<td>Gray moist medium to fine sand</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2' - 10'</td>
<td>SW</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Groundwater Encountered at Approximately 2 feet below land surface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0' - 3'</td>
<td>SW</td>
<td>Gray moist medium to fine sand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3' - 10'</td>
<td>SW</td>
<td>Gray saturated medium to fine sand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Groundwater Encountered at Approximately 3 feet below land surface</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the presence of pipe clay, high groundwater table, and/or organics is encountered at the subject site, special considerations will be required by the local building department.

Due to groundwater at approximately 3 feet and 4 feet below land surface, an engineered foundation is recommended.

"Cause for Changes"

James Spinnenweber, P.E.
Florida Registration No. 52106

Date: 1/20/16

---

**SOIL BORING ORIENTATION (NOT TO SCALE)**

Boring locations are based on field staking and/or other information provided by the Client.
INVOICE

Invoice Date: January 22, 2016
Invoice Number: 151208

Mr. Jerry Walters
Jerry Walters Construction, Inc.
25316 Celmar Street
Brookville, Florida 34601

RE: 1690 Sopchoppy Highway, Sopchoppy, FL

Engineered Foundation ........................................ $425.00

Total Due: ...................................................... $425.00
SITE PREPARATION:
1. FOR SOIL EROSION, SEE REPORT BY JANIS ENGINEERING GROUP.
2. DESIGN SOIL PRESSURE: 1000 PSF (ASSUMED BEARING CAPACITY)
3. CLEAR/SCABR BUILDING FOOTPRINT AREA PLUS 10 FEET TO REMOVE ALL SURFACE VEGETATION ROOTS AND ANY OTHER UNSTABILIZED MATERIALS.
4. CUT SITE TO GRADE AND ROLL COMPACT EXISTING SOILS TO A FIRM CONDITION.
5. ALL TB SHALL CONSIST OF CLEAN FILL SAND COMPACTED IN LAYERS NOT EXCEEDING 12" THICK, LOOSE MEASURE, TO A MINIMUM OF 50% OF MAXIMUM DENSITY. PROFILE PROCTOR PROVIDE A MINIMUM 12" THICK LAYER OF CLEAN COMPACTED FILL SAND DIRECTLY BELOW ALL SLAB AREAS.
6. DO NOT PERMIT WATER TO STAND ON OR FLOW ON OR NEAR FOUNDATION AREA DURING OR AFTER CONSTRUCTION. SITE DRAINAGE SHALL BE SUCH TO PROVIDE PROPER DRAINAGE OF SURFACE WATER RUNOFF AROUND AND AWAY FROM SLAB AREAS.

FOUNDATION NOTES
1. APPLICABLE CODES: FLORIDA BUILDING CODE 50% EDITION (2014), ACI-318-11, AASHTO 50%. ALL CONCRETE SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM 28 DAY CYLINDER COMpressive STRENGTH (CC) OF 3000 PSI.
2. REINFORCED bars: ASTM A-416, GRADE 60
3. WIRE FABRIC: ASTM A-706
4. WIRE: WIRE FABRIC SHALL BE SUPPORTED AND CAST IN PLACE SO THAT ALL WIRE REMAINS IN THE MOLD FOR 1-1/2 HOURS OF THE SLAB.
5. MAGIC/SPOT JOINT REINFORCEMENT: ASTM A-87, 9 GAUGE.
6. ROOF: ASTM C-39, TYPE V
7. DRAIN: ASTM C-48, 6" (3000 PSI MIN)
8. REINFORCEMENT BARS SHALL BE TAPPED 3/4" UNIFORM AND EMBRACE ALL JOINTS. DO NOT USE WIRE FABRIC SHAPE TAPPED 1/2 MINIMAL.
9. WIRE DRAGbars SHALL RUN CONTINUOUSLY AROUND CORNERS AND INTERSECTIONS.
10. THE MINIMUM REINFORCING CONCRETE COVER FOR REINFORCING BARS SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS: 3" EXPOSED TO EARTH AND WARRIOR 2" EXPOSED TO EARTH AND WARRIOR 3/4" EXPOSED TO EARTH AND WARRIOR.
11. ALL LOAD BEARING WALLS, CORNERS, AND PENTS SHALL BE FOUNDATION CONTINUOUS FOUNDATION BEAMS AS RECOMMENDED.
12. 1/4" DIAMETER STEEL STICKS SHALL BE STAPLED TO FOUNDATION WINDOWS HORIZONTAL FOOTING REBAR IN POSITION. OPTIMAL METHODS MAY BE USED. HOWEVER, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT STEEL STICKS BE MALIGNED IN PROPER POSITION AS SHOWN, ANY SUPPORT DEVICE IN CONTACT WITH EARTH SHALL BE NON-CONDUCTIVE OR COATED IN A NON-CORROSIVE COATING (E.G., WAXED) OR OTHER APPROVED MEANS.
13. PROVIDE ANCHORAGE (ANCHOR BOLTS) IN ACCORDANCE WITH BUILDING CODE REQUIREMENTS.
14. VERTICAL BARS - PROVIDE 3/8" X 3" BARS AT EACH CORNER AND 1 AT 3" ON CENTER. FOR 6" TUBES, BEND BARS INTO FOOTING AND ATTACH AND SEED IN PLACE FOR GRADE LEVEL.
15. CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL EXCAVATIONS.
16. OPTION: ENSURE COVERS (5X5, 3000 PSI) MAY BE USED IN LIEU OF THE REINF/WD BEAMS MENTIONED ABOVE.

CONTRACTOR VIOLATE ALL SPECIFICATIONS.
1. CONTRACTOR VIOLATE ALL SPECIFICATIONS.
2. THESE DRAWINGS HAVE BEEN PREPARED TO INSURE STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY OF THE FOUNDATION. SUCH AS GROUND BEARING AREAS, STEP DOWN REQUIREMENTS, SLABBED FLOORS ETC. MAY NOT BE SHOWN. CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL CONDITIONS REQUIRED WITH BUILDING CODES.
3. CONTRACTOR VIOLATE ALL SPECIFICATIONS.
4. CONTRACTOR VIOLATE ALL SPECIFICATIONS.
5. CONTRACTOR VIOLATE ALL SPECIFICATIONS.
6. CONTRACTOR VIOLATE ALL SPECIFICATIONS.
7. CONTRACTOR VIOLATE ALL SPECIFICATIONS.
8. CONTRACTOR VIOLATE ALL SPECIFICATIONS.
9. CONTRACTOR VIOLATE ALL SPECIFICATIONS.
10. CONTRACTOR VIOLATE ALL SPECIFICATIONS.
11. CONTRACTOR VIOLATE ALL SPECIFICATIONS.
12. CONTRACTOR VIOLATE ALL SPECIFICATIONS.
13. CONTRACTOR VIOLATE ALL SPECIFICATIONS.
14. CONTRACTOR VIOLATE ALL SPECIFICATIONS.
15. CONTRACTOR VIOLATE ALL SPECIFICATIONS.
16. OPTION: ENSURE COVERS (5X5, 3000 PSI) MAY BE USED IN LIEU OF THE REINF/WD BEAMS MENTIONED ABOVE.
Pigott Asphalt and Sitework LLC  
12 Shar Mel Re Lane  
Crawfordville, FL 32327  
(850) 528-4197  
pigottoffice@yahoo.com

INVOICE

BILL TO  
Jerry Walters  
Construction Inc

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>QTY</th>
<th>RATE</th>
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<td>Mobilization of equipment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fill Dirt</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>115.00</td>
<td>920.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fill dirt</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>95.00</td>
<td>760.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grading</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 hours with skidsteer compaction</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>75.00</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
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</table>

INVOICE # 1079  
DATE 01/22/2016  
DUE DATE 02/21/2016  
TERMS Net 30

BALANCE DUE  
$2,180.00

Part of the engineered foundation (site prep #4, 5)
<table>
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<th>Description</th>
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<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1690 sopchoppy hwy</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra charge for engineered foundation</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>$1,135.00</td>
<td>$1,135.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pump charge</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>$400.00</td>
<td>$400.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Subtotal: $1,535.00  
Tax (0.00%): $0.00  
Total: $1,535.00
Material cost list

This list includes all additional materials needed to complete the engineered foundation at the Arnett job.

1. 10 yds concrete @ 110.00 per yard 1100.00
2. 2 rolls of 5'x 150' 6x6 #10 wire @ 110.00 Ea. 220.00
3. 30 - 20' lengths #5 rebar @ 9.00 ea 270.00
4. 10 pcs of ¾” x 20' pencil rod @ 5.00 ea. 50.00

Total $1640.00
INVOICE

January 11, 2016

TO: Jerry Walters Construction, Inc.
   jerrywaltersconstructioninc@gmail.com

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Description of Service Provided</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Site Evaluation &amp; Septic Soil Test</td>
<td>$ 800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Set Septic Benchmark with laser transit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Apply for and Pay for Septic Permit for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Single-Family Residence Construction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1690 Sophophpy Highway</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wakulla County, FL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>$ 800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please submit the total amount due of $ 800 via check made payable to:

Apalachee Environmental, Inc.
1115 Domingo Drive
Tallahassee, FL 32304

Thank You
## N&R Septic LLC

451 Otter Creek RD.
Sopchoppy FL, 32358
Phone: #656623665
nrseptic@gmail.com

JERRY WALTERS
CONSTRUCTION
25316 Celmar Street
Brooks, FL 34961

February 8, 2016

### Salesperson

<table>
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<tr>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>UNIT PRICE</th>
<th>LINE TOTAL</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1050 gal. SEPTIC TANK</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>275 gal. LP PUMP TANK</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1/2 HP LIBERTY LIFT PUMP AND FLOAT Switch</td>
<td>$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2 INCH BACK FLOW DEVICE</td>
<td>$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>110-120 VOLT HIGH WATER ALARM</td>
<td>$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>288 SQUARE FT. OF DRAINFEILD</td>
<td>$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>UP TO 20 LOADS OF FILL DIRT TO BUILD 42 INCH DRAIN FEILD</td>
<td>$9,261.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>PALLET OF SOD FOR STABILIZING MOUND</td>
<td>$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LOADS OF FILL FOR EXCAVATION OF DRAIN FEILD AREA</td>
<td>$1,200.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AREA UNDER DRAIN FEILD HAS TO BE REMOVED 10 INCHES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AND REPLACED WITH CLEAN SAND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 TREES HAS TO BE CUT AND STUMP REMOVED FROM DRAIN FEILD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Subtotal

$10,461.50

### Sales Tax

$0.00

### Total

$10,461.50

---

Quotation prepared by _____________________________

This is a quotation on the goods named, subject to the conditions render below.

Describe any conditions pertaining to these prices and any additional terms of the agreement.

You may also include contingencies that will affect the quotation.

To accept this quotation, sign here and return.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR BUSINESS!

https://mail.google.com/_/scs/mail-static/_/js/k=gmail.main.en.AKptllO1Us4.O=m_i,t,ii/... 2/9/2016

---

"Septic System"
STATE OF FLORIDA  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
ONSITE SEWAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL SYSTEM  
CONSTRUCTION SEWAGE PERMIT

CONSTRUCTION PERMIT FOR:  
OSTDS New

APPLICANT:  James Amette

PROPERTY ADDRESS:  
1690 Sopchoppy Hwy  
Sopchoppy, FL 32358

LOT:  
BLOCK:  
SUBDIVISION:  
PROPERTY ID #: 07-SS-02W-000-02709-000

SYSTEM MUST BE CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SPECIFICATIONS AND STANDARDS OF SECTION 381.0065, F.S., AND CHAPTER 64E-6, F.A.C. DEPARTMENT APPROVAL OF SYSTEM DOES NOT GUARANTEE SATISFACTORY PERFORMANCE FOR ANY SPECIFIC PERIOD OF TIME. ANY CHANGE IN MATERIAL FACTS, WHICH SERVED AS A BASIS FOR ISSUANCE OF THIS PERMIT, REQUIRE THE APPLICANT TO MODIFY THE PERMIT APPLICATION. SUCH MODIFICATIONS MAY RESULT IN THIS PERMIT BEING MADE NULL AND VOID. ISSUANCE OF THIS PERMIT DOES NOT EXEMPT THE APPLICANT FROM COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER FEDERAL, STATE, OR LOCAL PERMITTING REQUIRED FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THIS PROPERTY.

SYSTEM DESIGN AND SPECIFICATIONS

T [ 900 ] GALLONS / GPD  
N [ ] GALLONS GREASE INTERCEPTOR CAPACITY  
K [ ] GALLONS DOSING TANK CAPACITY  
D [ 275 ] SQUARE FEET  
A [ ] GALLONS / GPD  
[ ] STANDARD  
[ ] FILLED  
[x] MOUND  
R [ ] SQUARE FEET  
[x] TRENCH  
[ ] BED  
N  
I ELEVATION OF PROPOSED SYSTEM SITE  [ 22.00 ]  
E BOTTOM OF DRAINFIELD TO BE  [ 2.00 ]  
L FILL REQUIRED:  [ 52.00 ] INCHES  
EXCAVATION REQUIRED:  [ 10.00 ] INCHES

The system is sized for 2 bedrooms with a maximum occupancy of 4 persons (2 per bedroom), for a total estimated flow of 200 gpd.
The licensed contractor installing the system is responsible for installing the minimum category of tank in accordance with s. 64E-6.013(3)(b), F.A.C.
Existing septic tank must be properly abandoned as per FAC, chapter 64E-6.011(2).
Do not build, drive, or plant any tree on the mound.

SPECIFICATIONS BY:  Rich Bray  
TITLE: Private evaluator

APPROVED BY:  Floyd E Williams  
TITLE: Environmental Director

DATE ISSUED:  01/21/2016  
EXPIRATION DATE:  07/21/2017

DH 4016, 08/09 (Obsoleses all previous editions which may not be used)
Incorporated:  64E-6.003, FAC
v 1.1.4
AP1219682  SE982619

Page 1 of 3
Application for:

- [ ] New System
- [ ] Existing System
- [ ] Holding Tank
- [ ] Repair
- [ ] Abandonment
- [ ] Temporary
- [ ] Innovative

Applicant: Jerry Waters Construction

Agent: Rodney Lindsey - N & R Septic

Telephone: 933-3835

Mailing Address: 115 Domingo Dr. Tll FL 32304

To be completed by applicant or applicant’s authorized agent. Systems must be constructed by a person licensed pursuant to 489.105(3)(m) or 489.552, Florida Statutes. It is the applicant’s responsibility to provide documentation of the date the lot was created or platted (mm/dd/yy) if requesting consideration of statutory grandfather provisions.

Property Information

Lot: _ Block: _ Subdivision: _ Platted: [ Y ]

Property ID #: 8755.02W.000.02709.000 Zoning: Res. I/M or Equivalent: [ Y ]

Property Size: 0.50 Acres Water Supply: [ ] Private [ ] Public [ ] <=2000GPD [ ] >2000GPD

Is sewer available as per 381.0065, FS? [ Y ] Distance to sewer: [ Y ]

Property Address: 1190 Sophochpy Hwy, Sophochpy FL 32358

Directions to Property: From Carrollville Go Past Sophochpy ~1 mi and look for sign "Fish Belt" on L. Turn L there.

Building Information

| Unit No | Type of Establishment | No. of Bedrooms | Building Area Sqft | Commercial/Institutional System Design
|---------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1       | Site-Built House     | 2               | 1,000 H/C          | Table 1, Chapter 64E-6, FAC
| 2       |                      |                 |                    |                                        |
| 3       |                      |                 |                    |                                        |
| 4       |                      |                 |                    |                                        |

[ ] Floor/Equipment Drains  [ ] Other (Specify)

Signature: Rodney Lindsey

Date: 11/11/16

DH 4015, 08/09 (Obsoletes previous editions which may not be used)

Incorporated 64E-6.001, FAC
STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
ONSITE SEWAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL SYSTEM
SITE EVALUATION AND SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS

APPLICANT: Jerry Walters  
CONSTRUCTION MANAGER: Rodney Lindsey

LOT: _____  BLOCK: _____  SUBDIVISION: 169Q Sapchappou Hwy

PROPERTY ID #: 01-55-02W-000-02109-000  [Section/Township/Parcel No. or Tax ID Number]

TO BE COMPLETED BY ENGINEER, HEALTH DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEE, OR OTHER QUALIFIED PERSON. ENGINEERS
MUST PROVIDE REGISTRATION NUMBER AND SIGN AND SEAL EACH PAGE OF SUBMITAL. COMPLETE ALL ITEMS.

PROPERTY SIZE CONFORMS TO SITE PLAN: [✓] YES [ ] NO  NET USABLE AREA AVAILABLE: 0.50 ACRES
TOTAL ESTIMATED SEWAGE FLOW: 2000 GALLONS PER DAY  [RESIDES-TABLE I/OTHER-TABLE 2 ]
AUTHORIZED SEWAGE FLOW: 1250 GALLONS PER DAY  [1500 GPD/ACRE OR 2500 GPD/ACRE ]
UNOBSTRUCTED AREA AVAILABLE: 2400 SQFT  UNOBSERVED AREA REQUIRED: 375 SQFT

BENCHMARK/REFERENCE POINT LOCATION: White Painted Nail on Pine Tree to the East
ELEVATION OF PROPOSED SYSTEM SITE IS 22" [INCHES/FT] [ABOVE/BELLOW] BENCHMARK/REFERENCE POINT

THE MINIMUM SETBACK WHICH CAN BE MAINTAINED FROM THE PROPOSED SYSTEM TO THE FOLLOWING FEATURES
SURFACE WATER: 75 FT DITCHES/SWALEs: NA FT NORMALLY WET? [ ] YES [✓] NO
BUILDING FOUNDATIONS: 15 FT PROPERTY LINES: 16 FT POTABLE WATER LINES: 40 FT

SITE SUBJECT TO FREQUENT FLOODING: [ ] YES [✓] NO  10 YEAR FLOODING: [ ] YES [✓] NO
10 YEAR FLOOD ELEVATION FOR SITE: NA FT MSL/NGVD SITE ELEVATION: NA FT MSL/NGVD

22" [INCHES/FT] 3M

SOIL PROFILE INFORMATION SITE 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MUNSELL #/COLOR</th>
<th>TEXTURE</th>
<th>DEPTH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sde 5/1 Matrix</td>
<td>F5</td>
<td>0 TO 1&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sde 5/1 Shipping</td>
<td>F5</td>
<td>0 TO 10&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10yR 7/4</td>
<td>F5</td>
<td>10 TO 30&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10yR 7/4</td>
<td>F5</td>
<td>30 TO 72&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

USDA SOIL SERIES: Rutledge Loam

OBSERVED WATER TABLE: One INCHES [ABOVE/BELLOW ] EXISTING GRADE. TYPE: [PERCHED/APARENT ]
ESTIMATED WET SEASON WATER TABLE ELEVATION: 0 INCHES [ABOVE/BELLOW ] EXISTING GRADE
HIGH WATER TABLE VEGETATION: [✓] YES [ ] NO  MOTTLING: [ ] YES [✓] NO DEPTH: NA INCHES

Ferns, Ths, & Red Maple Trees

SOIL TEXTURELOADING RATE FOR SYSTEM SIZING: FS 0.80 DEPTH OF EXCAVATION: 10 INCHES
DRAINFIELD CONFIGURATION: [✓] TRENCH [ ] BED [✓] OTHER (SPECIFY) MOUND

REMARKS/ADDITIONAL CRITERIA: Indicators of Water Table = Vegetation, Apparent Water & Shipping
Minimum Septic Spies = 900G Tank > 2500G 40" DEP in trench. 42" TALL MOUND REQUIRED
Remove 0" Horizon & Rocks to 10" R NG Before Constructing Mound
Construct Septic System 75' AWAY from surface water in forested wetlands to the East

SITE EVALUATED BY: Rich Billy CERT. 15-0036  DATE: 1-7-11
INVOICE: B15-001141 Other: Demolition

Construction Address: 1690 SOPCHOPPY HWY Sopchoppy, FL 32358

Jerry Walters
Jerry Walters Construction Inc.
25316 Celmar Street Brooksville
FL 34601

Subcontractors
Lake-Sumter Electric LLC
FL 34601

Invoice Date: 12/17/2015

Fee Detail

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>Building Fee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Electric Fee</td>
<td>75.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surcharge</td>
<td>8.25</td>
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</table>

Total Fees: $ 283.25

Payment History

Date       | Type   | Reference  | Received From | Amount |
-----------|--------|------------|---------------|--------|
12/17/2015 | Credit | 14484036   | Jerry Walters | 283.25 |

Amount Paid: $ 283.25
Balance Due: $ 0.00

(Please Submit Payment Based on This Invoice if Money Due)
Pigott Asphalt and Sitework LLC  
12 Shar Mel Re Lane  
Crawfordville, FL 32327  
(850) 528-4197  
pigottoffice@yahoo.com

ESTIMATE

ADDRESS  
Jerry Walters  
Construction Inc

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QTY</th>
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<th>AMOUNT</th>
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<tr>
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TOTAL  
$3,500.00

Accepted By

Accepted Date
Board of County Commissioners
Agenda Request

Date of Meeting: March 7, 2016
Date Submitted: February 19, 2016
To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board
From: Sheriff Charlie Creel, WCSO
Scott Nelson, WCSO, Emergency Management Director
Subject: Request Board Approval to Conduct a Public Hearing and Adopt the Resolution Approving the 2016 Wakulla County Local Mitigation Strategy Plan

Statement of Issue:
This agenda item requests Board approval to conduct a public hearing and adopt the Resolution approving the 2016 Wakulla County Local Mitigation Strategy Plan (Attachment #1).

Background:
The passage of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA2K) emphasized the importance of pre-disaster mitigation planning, and established certain incentives for communities to undertake effective and meaningful mitigation planning. Based on the lessons learned from destructive natural disasters that occurred in the mid to late 1990’s, Congress passed the DMA2K and amended the Robert T. Stafford Act by Public Law 106-390. The law includes many provisions for the entire life cycle of a major disaster, addressed issues such as streamlining the Public Assistance Program and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, strengthened the development of local mitigation strategies or plans, and created a provision for states and local communities to develop “enhanced” mitigation plans that would allow certain delegations of authority to states to manage the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and offset these efforts by increasing the amount of HMGP funds available after a disaster from 7.5% of the total of all disaster costs to up to 20% of all related disaster costs.

The cornerstone of the legislation was the requirement that every county/parish in the Nation was encouraged to develop mitigation plans as promulgated in 44 CFR 201 – Mitigation Planning. The incentive was the continuation of benefits from the Public Assistance and HMGP programs. Not having an approved Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) plan precludes local governments from taking advantage of these two very critical programs that follow a Presidential Disaster Declaration. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) developed planning criteria, which are the basis for LMS plan approval.
Analysis:
Wakulla County is required to develop a Local Mitigation Strategy approved by FEMA in order to be eligible for Mitigation grants through the state and FEMA. The 2016 Wakulla County Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Plan is the result of the efforts of the Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group and contains a thoughtful analysis of the natural and manmade hazards impacting Wakulla County. It is a comprehensive document that carefully examines the County’s risks to these hazards and includes an assessment of the County’s vulnerability to each hazard as well as the potential impacts from each hazard. At the same time, the LMS Working Group took the opportunity to evaluate the LMS projects list and proposed additional specific projects and action plans to mitigate some of the hazards.

The members of the Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group represent a cross section of Wakulla County and the Cities of St. Marks and Sopchoppy staff as well as private citizens. They were responsible for directing and managing the development of the 2016 Wakulla County LMS Plan. Under the chairmanship of the Wakulla County Emergency Manager, the Working Group updated the 2012 LMS Plan to comply with current Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and Florida Division of Emergency Management (DEM) requirements as well as to reflect any changes that have occurred in the past five years in the County.

The current process of reviewing, revising, and updating the Wakulla County LMS began in March of 2015. The three jurisdictions represented in the updated plan are the City of St. Marks, City of Sopchoppy, and the unincorporated areas of Wakulla County. These are the same jurisdictions as the older versions of the plan, with no jurisdictional changes having occurred within the County.

The main goal of the LMS was to identify and assess the various natural and manmade hazards that the County and its Municipalities face and to develop local strategies to reduce the impact of future events. The plan includes the procedures that the Committee used to develop the LMS and presents the mitigation initiatives identified by the Committee. All three jurisdictions participated in the updated plan’s development process by attending the public meetings and providing information for the project priority list, critical facilities list, and project ideas.

A draft of the Wakulla County LMS was submitted to the Florida DEM in June 2015; and the Plan was approved in July of 2015.

At the February 16, 2016 Board of County Commissioners meeting, the Board directed staff to advertise a public hearing for the adoption of the Plan. The advertisement for this public hearing appeared in the February 25, 2016 edition of The Wakulla News.
Additionally, at the February 16, 2016 Board meeting, the Board directed staff to amend the Project List in Appendix 7 to change the first and second ranked projects pertaining to a Countywide stormwater study and mitigation to be more specific to the area of Crawfordville for the study and mitigation. This alteration was made to the draft document and additionally, staff made a few minor revisions which include the following:

- Reference to Crawfordville not being subject to flooding was removed on Page 15
- Rewording of the description for Riverine Erosion on Page 19
- Addition of impacts from Tropical Storm Debby to Table 2.7 Impacts of Hurricanes and Tropical Storms in Wakulla County on Page 21
- Correction of LMS Committee October 1, 2013 meeting minutes on Page 91
- Removal of an unidentifiable location from the Critical Facilities List on Page 106.

Based on conversations with DEM staff, it is anticipated that the State will view these revisions as minor and no additional review will be necessary at that level.

**Budgetary Impact:**
None.

**Options:**
1. Approve to conduct a public hearing and adopt the Resolution approving the 2016 Wakulla County Local Mitigation Strategy Plan.
2. Do not approve to conduct a public hearing and do not adopt the Resolution approving the 2016 Wakulla County Local Mitigation Strategy Plan.
3. Board Direction.

**Recommendation:**
Option #1

**Attachment(s):**
1. Proposed Resolution
2. Revised 2016 LMS Plan
3. Advertisement
RESOLUTION NO.: _____

A RESOLUTION OF THE WAKULLA COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS APPROVING THE WAKULLA COUNTY LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY

WHEREAS, Wakulla County is vulnerable to the human and economic cost of natural, technological and societal disasters, and

WHEREAS, the Wakulla County Board of County Commissioners recognizes the importance of reducing or eliminating those vulnerabilities for the overall good and welfare of the community, and

WHEREAS, Wakulla County has participated in the Wakulla County Local Mitigation Strategy Team, which established a comprehensive, coordinated planning process to eliminate and decrease these vulnerabilities, and

WHEREAS, The Wakulla County Local Mitigation Strategy Team has identified, justified and prioritized a number of proposed projects and programs needed to mitigate the impacts of future disasters, and

WHEREAS, these proposed projects and programs have been incorporated into the “2016 Local Mitigation Strategy, Wakulla County, Florida” that has been prepared and issued for consideration and implementation by Wakulla County,

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF WAKULLA COUNTY, that:

1) Wakulla County Board of County Commissioners hereby accepts, adopts, and approves the “2016 Local Mitigation Strategy”

PRESENTED AND PASSED by the Board of County Commissioners of Wakulla County, Florida, on this 7th day of March, 2016.

WAKULLA COUNTY, FLORIDA

By: __________________________
RALHP THOMAS, Chairman
Wakulla County Board of County Commissioners
ATTESTED BY:
CLERK OF THE COURT

By: __________________________
   BRENT X. THURMOND

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND CONTENT:
COUNTY ATTORNEYS OFFICE
WAKULLA COUNTY, FLORIDA

By: __________________________
   HEATHER J. ENCINOSA, ESQUIRE
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Acknowledgements

The 2016 update of the Wakulla County Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) was developed under the authority and support of the Wakulla County Board of County Commissioners, and the cities of Sopchoppy and St. Marks.

The Wakulla County LMS update was developed in conjunction with the Wakulla County Local Mitigation Strategy Committee and other interested parties. The 2016 LMS was prepared by Disaster Strategies and Ideas Group, under contract by Wakulla County Emergency Management.

The Wakulla County LMS is available for public review at the Wakulla County Planning Departments website:
Executive Summary

The 2016 Wakulla County Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Plan is the result of the efforts of the Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group and contains a thoughtful analysis of the natural and manmade hazards impacting Wakulla County. It is a comprehensive document that carefully examines the County’s risks to these hazards and includes an assessment of the County’s vulnerability to each hazard as well as the potential impacts from each hazard. At the same time, the LMS Working Group took the opportunity to evaluate the LMS projects list and proposed additional specific projects and action plan to mitigate some of the hazards.

The members of the Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group represent a cross section of Wakulla County and the Cities of St. Marks and Sopchoppy staff as well as private citizens. They were responsible for directing and managing the development of the 2016 Wakulla County LMS Plan. Under the chairmanship of the Wakulla County Emergency Manager, the Working Group updated the 2010 LMS Plan to comply with current Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and Florida Division of Emergency Management (DEM) requirements as well as to reflect any development changes that have occurred in the past five years in the County.

The County consists of three municipalities: Wakulla County and the Cities of St. Marks and Sopchoppy. According the U.S. Census Bureau, the population of the county grew from 22,863 to 31,286 persons in the years 2000 to 2015, with nearly 98% of the population currently living in unincorporated portions of the County. Wakulla County is expected to continue to grow over the next 10 years and most of this growth is expected to be inland, near the Community of Crawfordville, which also serves as the county seat.

The Working Group edited the list of hazards impacting Wakulla County to delete some of the hazards that are not appropriate because of their lack of probability of occurrence. In addition, the remnants of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill was on the minds of the Working Group throughout the 2016 LMS Plan update and the potential impacts to Wakulla County from such an event were noted in the hazardous materials section.

Much of the Working Group’s work focused on updating the LMS actions/projects list. Many of the projects had been completed in the five years since the list was inserted in the LMS. New projects were added, and existing ones were modified. Some were left as they are because they are still viable projects.

The LMS Working Group has remained active since the last update, and meets on a regular basis. Wakulla County considers the work of the LMS Committee of great value, and plans to maintain this effort.
Chapter 1: The Planning Process

1.1 Origins of the Wakulla County Local Mitigation Plan

The passage of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA2K) was a watershed mark in the history of mitigation planning and implementation. Often referred to as the “cornerstone of emergency management”, mitigation efforts were often relegated to only the most progressive of emergency management agencies that understood the financial, social, and political impacts of implementing a strong mitigation program. DMA2K changed this by emphasizing the importance of pre-disaster mitigation planning, and established certain incentives for communities to undertake effective and meaningful mitigation planning.

Based on the lessons learned in from destructive natural disasters that occurred in the mid to late 1990’s, Congress passed the DMA2K and amended the Robert T. Stafford Act by Public Law 106-390. The law includes many provisions for the entire life cycle of a major disaster, addressed issues such as streamlining the Public Assistance Program and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, strengthened the development of local mitigation strategies or plans, and created a provision for states and local communities to develop “enhanced” mitigation plans that would allow certain delegations of authority to states to manage the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and offset these efforts by increasing the amount of HMGP funds available after a disaster from 7.5% of the total of all disaster costs to up to 20% of all related disaster costs.

The Wakulla County LMS is a comprehensive plan that identifies all of the potential hazards that the County is vulnerable to and provides strategies for reducing the County’s vulnerability to these hazards. This plan will enable the County and municipal officials, the business community, and local citizens to reduce risks and costs by including mitigation as a part of everyday planning, rather than limiting it to the measures taken after a Presidential Disaster Declaration.

This Plan covers the jurisdictions of Wakulla County (unincorporated), City of St. Marks, and the City of Sopchoppy. All three jurisdictions worked together to complete the update of the 2016 Wakulla County Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS). The Plan was updated to reflect changes in development and development patterns. The Future Land Use Map is incorporated into the LMS to demonstrate where future development and growth is expected in Wakulla County and its municipalities. The Wakulla County Board of County Commissioners, and the City Commissions of St. Marks and Sopchoppy formally recognizes and approve of the planning process undertaken to develop and update the LMS. All three jurisdictions formally adopted the LMS by resolution.
1.2 Current Update and Plan Adoption

The current process of reviewing, revising, and updating the Wakulla County LMS began in February 2015. The three jurisdictions represented in the updated plan are the City of St. Marks, City of Sopchoppy, and the unincorporated areas of Wakulla County. These are the same jurisdictions as the older versions of the plan, with no jurisdictional changes having occurred within the county. The Wakulla County LMS Committee was comprised of county and municipal government officials as well as private citizens. The committee met three times in the winter and spring of 2015 to update the LMS.

The main goal of the LMS was to identify and assess the various natural and manmade hazards that the county and its municipalities face and to develop local strategies to reduce the impact of future events. The plan includes the procedures that the Committee used to develop the LMS and presents the mitigation initiatives identified by the Committee. All three jurisdictions participated in the updated plan’s development process by attending the public meetings and providing information for the project priority list, critical facilities list, and project ideas.

A draft of the Wakulla County LMS was submitted to the Florida DEM (date). The deficiencies were corrected and resubmitted to Florida DEM for review and approval.

1.3 Opportunity for Public Involvement

Wakulla County understands the importance of including the public in the hazard mitigation planning process. Multiple opportunities were given to allow the public to attend all of the meetings and provide comments and input to the Wakulla County LMS. All meetings of the LMS Working Group were advertised to the general public through newspaper advertisements (Appendix 2), telephone calls, and direct email. These meetings were open to the general public, who are welcome to submit input to the LMS Plan, as well as its revisions, goals, and projects. Representatives from neighboring counties (Leon, Liberty, Jefferson, and Franklin) were also encouraged to attend. In addition, several members of the Wakulla LMS Committee were private citizens living in Wakulla County.

A copy of the Draft LMS and Final Version are available to the public at the Wakulla County Public Library in Crawfordville, and at Wakulla County Planning Department’s website: http://www.mywakulla.com/departments/planning_and_zoning/docs/DRAFT_Wakulla_LMS_2015.pdf

Any feedback from the public will be submitted to the Wakulla County Office of Emergency Management and reviewed by the LMS Committee.

1.4 Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group Membership

The Wakulla County LMS Working Group has a cross section of community members. The strategy was developed by a LMS Working Group, which included representatives from county and municipal governments as well as private Wakulla County citizens.
The Group members for 2016 include:

- Scott Nelson  Director, Wakulla County Emergency Management
- Melissa Corbett  Planning Coordinator, WC Planning and Community Development
- Sheree Keeler  Director, Wakulla County Special Projects
- James Melvin  Director, Wakulla County Building Department
- Cleve Fleming  Supervisor, Wakulla County Public Works
- Mike Morgan  Wakulla County Fire/Rescue Chief
- Jackie Lawhon  Clerk, City of Sopchoppy
- Zoe Mansfield  Mayor, City of St. Marks
- Paul Johnson  Citizen
- David Harrison  Citizen
- John Swindel  Citizen, HAM Operator
- Todd Schroeder  Forest Mitigation Officer, Florida Fire Service
- Laura Westbrook  Florida Department of Health in Wakulla/Taylor County

The Wakulla Planning and Community Development Department is responsible for maintaining the COMP Plan/Land Development Regulations and is an active member of the LMS Committee.

1.5  Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group Meetings

The Wakulla County Local Mitigation Strategy Plan is a local community product. The LMS Working Group met three times in 2015 to evaluate the hazards facing Wakulla County and the Cities of Sopchoppy and St. Marks. Summaries of the meetings are given below. For a complete list of attendees and meeting minutes, refer to Appendix 2.

The first public LMS Working Group meeting was held on February 17, 2015 Crawfordville and attended by 13 people. The Working Group reviewed the 2010 LMS project list and provided status updates on the list of projects. The Working Group was also asked to bring ideas for other potential mitigation projects to the next meeting. An updated critical facilities list, provided by the Wakulla County Emergency Management Department, was reviewed for completeness. The Group reviewed the 2010 LMS goals and objectives and felt that they needed to be updated to better reflect current Wakulla County mitigation issues and concerns.

The second public LMS Working Group meeting was held on March 17, 2015 the Wakulla County Emergency Operations Center in Crawfordville, and attended by 12 persons. The Working Group reviewed the revised LMS goals and objectives, which were approved with no revisions. The Working Group then reviewed the critical facilities list and approved it with no deletions or additions. The Group then reviewed the mitigation projects list. It updated the status of several of the mitigation projects, revised and updated some of the projects, deleted several that were no longer viable, and added new projects to address specific mitigation issues in specific jurisdictions. The Working Group then discussed potential grant programs funded by the State of Florida and FEMA, which could provide the means for partial or full funding for
some of the mitigation projects. The group was asked to forward additional project ideas prior to the next meeting so the Committee could review and add them to the project list.

The third public LMS Working Group meeting was held on June 2, 2015 at the Wakulla County EOC, and attended by 12 persons. The purpose of the meeting was to review the Draft LMS Update, and solicit comments from the Committee and the general public. Those comments were incorporated into the final version of the LMS. The plan was submitted for FDEM for review and approval. The Plan was approved on ______2016, which means it will need to be updated on or before _________, 2021.

1.6 Supporting Information

The LMS Working Group provided a set of existing documents to be considered for this Plan update. These documents are incorporated into the updated LMS. Each resource is a useful tool when developing mitigation strategies. In using this information, Wakulla County and its municipalities are meeting their DMA2K requirements in a cost effective and timely manner. The following list details the existing resources being incorporated into this plan.

- **Florida Department of Environmental Protection**

  The FDEP completed a coastal erosion study and report that included Wakulla County. This data was incorporated into the LMS.

- **Local Mitigation Strategy – 2010**

  The primary document for this project was the existing 2010 LMS plan. This plan was developed with Disaster Strategies and Ideas Group, LLC and provides the baseline and the starting point for this planning effort. This plan includes:

  - Agreements and Resolutions between participating organizations
  - Information on LMS Working Group members and meetings
  - Analysis of existing programs and policies
  - Hazard Identification and Profiling
  - Vulnerability Analysis
  - Mitigation goals and objectives
  - Mitigation actions and projects

- **State of Florida Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan**

  The SEHMP (2013) contains a wealth of information pertinent to Wakulla County. Much of the data contained in Appendix C pertinent to Wakulla County was used in this plan update. It provides counts of vulnerable structures per a number of common hazards indigenous to Florida, and Wakulla County.
Section 302 Hazards Analysis Facility Summary Report

This document was developed by the District 2 Local Emergency Planning Council, via the Apalachee Regional Planning Council. It provides the list of known Section 302 hazardous materials housed in Wakulla County.

Wakulla County Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)

CEMP information has been incorporated into this Plan when appropriate. The CEMP directs the actions for the entire County, its municipalities, and the unincorporated communities and areas. It includes an identification of the pertinent hazards affecting Wakulla County.

Wakulla County Comprehensive Plan (COMP)

The COMP Plan and its elements identify growth management goals and policies and contains the Future Land Use Map (FLUM), which shows where growth in the County is expected to occur.

City of St. Marks Comprehensive Plan

Provides critical supporting information pertinent to the City of St. Marks in terms of local ordinances and provisions of law supporting mitigation efforts in the City.

City of Sopchoppy Code of Ordinances

Provides critical supporting information pertinent to the City of Sopchoppy in terms of local ordinances and provisions of law supporting mitigation efforts in the City.

Wakulla County Critical Facilities List

Wakulla County Emergency Management and the LMS Working Group developed a comprehensive list of all facilities in the county deemed “critical” for the continuing operations of the County. It was used to assist in assessing the overall vulnerability for Wakulla County. A comprehensive list of Wakulla County’s critical facilities can be found in Appendix 3.

Internet Resources

Data for the hazard risk assessment and vulnerability analysis was obtained through various websites including, but not limited to, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Florida Department of Forestry (DOF), United States Geological Survey (USGS), Mapping for Emergency Management, Parallel Hazard Information System (MEMPHIS), and numerous others, which are listed in the text.
1.6.1 Project Schedule for 2015

Week 1  Met with Wakulla County Emergency Management and Planning and Zoning Department to discuss requirements for assembling the LMS Working Group.

Week 3  Conducted first public meeting of the LMS Working Group to discuss the LMS Plan update, review critical facilities list, LMS goals and objectives, and update status of mitigation projects.

Week 4  Updated 2010 LMS goals and objectives for LMS Working Group review and approval. Collected existing plans, documents and files.

Week 5  Received hazard profile data. Initiated LMS Plan update.

Week 6  Collated pertinent information. Prepared revised list of projects.

Week 7  Conducted second public meeting of the LMS Working Group to review progress of Plan update. LMS Working Group approved revised goals and objective and critical facilities list. LMS Working Group reviewed LMS project list. Discussed LMS project funding through the various grant opportunities.

Week 11  Conducted third public meeting of LMS Working Group to review and approve project list and prioritizations. LMS Working Group revised and added additional projects. LMS Working Group reviewed draft LMS plan and provided direction on Plan update. LMS Committee sought input on all aspects of the LMS Plan from general public, invited jurisdictions, and anyone else in attendance.

Week 12  Reviewed final draft of LMS Plan and submitted Plan to Florida DEM for review.

Week 14  Review DEM comments, update LMS, and resubmit to DEM.

TBD  Submit Plan to the Wakulla County Board of County Commissioners for review and discussion. Place Plan approval on Board Agenda.

TBD  Meet with Wakulla County Board of County Commissioners to discuss Plan. Board to approve or take other action.

1.6.2 Description of Process

The LMS Working Committee established the following general process in the preparation of the updated LMS Plan.

- Research and Data Collection – Gather all relevant, existing data from various sources including the 2010 LMS plan, Comp Plan, CEMP, Internet, State, and Federal resources, and interviews with members of the LMS Committee.
• Data Collation and Plan Writing – After the initial phase of data collection, all of these documents and notes were analyzed for their impact on the preparation of the Wakulla County LMS. Using all of this information the initial draft of the Wakulla County LMS were written and submitted to the LMS Committee.

• Review and Comments – The initial draft of the Wakulla County LMS was completed and reviewed by the LMS Committee. The public was welcome to provide comments on the draft plan. All comments and ideas have then been incorporated into final edition.

• Finalization, Adoption and Delivery – After all revisions have been made, based on feedback from the Wakulla County LMS Working Group, Florida DEM, and the public, the initial LMS Plan is to be adopted by Wakulla County and the Cities of Sopchoppy and St. Marks. This plan, along with the adopted resolutions, is to be delivered to the State of Florida DEM, who will forward it to FEMA.

1.7 Review and Updates to Section 1

Section 1 of the LMS Plan was reviewed by the LMS Working Group and has been updated as follows:

• List of current LMS Working Group members was updated.
• Synopsis of the three LMS Working Group meetings held during 2015 was added.
• FEMA-provided repetitive loss list data and locations were updated.
• Schedule for the 2015 LMS plan process was updated.
Chapter 2: Risk Assessment and Vulnerability Analysis

2.1 Wakulla County Profile

Wakulla County is located in Northwest Florida and is bordered on the south by Franklin County and the Gulf of Mexico, on the east by Jefferson County, on the north by Leon County, and on the west by Liberty County. The Community of Crawfordville is the county seat. Wakulla County was established from a portion of Leon County in 1843 and the name is believed to come from the Timucuan Indian word for "spring of water" or "mysterious water". It is a reference to Wakulla Springs, one of the world's largest freshwater springs. There are two incorporated municipalities: St Marks, and Sopchoppy.

Figure 2.1: Wakulla County Map

The following table is a list of pertinent special population demographics for Wakulla County from the U.S. Census Bureau. Additional relevant Census data is contained in Appendix 4.

Table 2.1 Populations at Risk Demographics, Wakulla County, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jurisdiction</th>
<th>Total Pop</th>
<th>Minority</th>
<th>Over 65</th>
<th>Disabled</th>
<th>Poverty</th>
<th>Lang. Isol.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wakulla County</td>
<td>31,285</td>
<td>4,883</td>
<td>4,133</td>
<td>5,542</td>
<td>4,069</td>
<td>1,374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Marks</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sopchoppy</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: [http://www.bebr.ufl.edu/population](http://www.bebr.ufl.edu/population)
### Table 2.2: Wakulla County and Municipal Jurisdictional Profile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wakulla County</td>
<td>607 sq/mi</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>$42,811</td>
<td>4.4% Unemployment Construction – 20% Public Administration – 15% Educational Services – 6% Professional – 6% Administrative – 5% Repair and Maint. – 4% Accommodation Serv – 4%</td>
<td>• The County’s unincorporated areas are not considered to be fully developed. • Development of vacant and unused land is occurring • Expansion, redevelopment and reconstruction of existing properties is happening at a consistent basis. • Potential development will face hazards, especially along Wakulla’s long exposure to the Gulf of Mexico.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Marks</td>
<td>1.9 sq/mi</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
<td>$60,692</td>
<td>4% Unemployment Transportation 19% Professional Services 18% Construction 16% Admin Support Service 14% Manufacturing 7% Retail trade 5%</td>
<td>• The community is not considered to be fully developed. • Development of vacant and unused land is occurring very rapidly or much faster than planned. • Expansion, redevelopment and reconstruction of existing properties are numerous in many locations. • Potential development will face hazards identical to those the community currently faces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sopchoppy</td>
<td>1.52 sq/mi</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
<td>$30,544</td>
<td>4.8% Unemployment Construction – 55% Recreation – 14% Public Administration – 11% Admin Support – 9% Information – 5% Finance/Insurance – 5% Agriculture – 0%</td>
<td>• The community is not considered to be fully developed. • Little or no development is occurring. • Expansion, redevelopment and reconstruction of existing properties are numerous in many locations. Potential development will face hazards identical to those the community currently faces.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: [http://www.city-data.com](http://www.city-data.com)

### 2.2 Land Uses and Future Development Trends

Wakulla County is in a rural area with a 2015 population of approximately 31,285 persons. This represents a growth in population of 25% since 2000, compared to a statewide growth in population of 16.0% for the same period of time. The Wakulla County Chamber of Commerce encourages new business and expects growth to continue in the next 10 years.

Wakulla County encompasses 607 square miles, with an overall density of 51 persons per square mile. With over 62% of the land in Wakulla County in public lands and over 19% of the land designated as agricultural use, this represents over 81% of the County lands. Recently, most of the growth in the County has been around the unincorporated communities, particularly Crawfordville, and the north central section of the County as shown on the FLUM.
These are the areas of the county that are expected to continue to be subject to future growth and development in terms of new structures and residents. Crawfordville and this section of the county are vulnerable to hurricanes and tropical storms, tornadoes, hail and thunderstorms, wildfire, and hazardous materials spills. These areas are not vulnerable to coastal and riverine erosion, or dam and levee failure. There is no way to determine the number and value of future structures at risk at this time.

**Figure 2.2 Future Land Use Map 2020 – Wakulla County**

One of the factors conducive to development is the presence of central water and sanitary sewer infrastructure. The Wakulla County Comp Plan states that the central sanitary sewer and water systems shall be limited to the urbanizing areas, as shown on the FLUM. With the exception of the Community of Panacea, the majority of the urban areas in Wakulla County are away from the coast and coastal high hazard areas. In addition, the areas on the FLUM designated as Conservation, Publicly Owned Conservation, and Privately Owned Conservation are areas that provide natural functions and cannot be built on. They serve as water recharge areas and floodways that disperse floodwaters.

Roads and transportation are two of the other factors leading to growth and development. As roads develop and expand, residential property development follows along with industry and
infrastructure. Tables 2.3 and 2.4 detail the Florida Department of Transportation’s five-year work plan through 2020 for Wakulla County. County, roadway resurfacing, widening, and other improvements will encourage future development.

**Table 2.3: Florida DOT Five-Year Work Program, 2015 – 2020 for Wakulla County**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Type of Work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CAJER POSEY ROAD FROM MLK JR MEMORIAL DR TO WAKULLA ARRAN RD</td>
<td>RESURFACING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CR 368 ARRAN ROAD FROM EAST SCHOOL ENTRANCE TO WEST OF TOWLES ROAD</td>
<td>SIDEWALK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CR 372 OCHLOCKONEE BAY TRAIL PHASE II</td>
<td>BIKE PATH/TRAIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CR 372 SURF ROAD OCHLOCKONEE BAY PHASE 5A</td>
<td>BIKE PATH/TRAIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CR 375 OVER SMITH CREEK BRIDGE NO. 590020</td>
<td>BRIDGE REPLACEMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CR 375 SMITH CREEK ROAD FROM NORTH OF CR 22 TO NORTH OF SYFRETT CREEK</td>
<td>WIDEN/RESURFACE EXIST LANES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CR 61 SHADEVILLE HWY FROM SR 61 (US 319) TO WAKULLA SPRINGS RD</td>
<td>RESURFACING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FH356 LAWHON MILL RD OVER UNSIGNED STREAM BRIDGE NO. 594005</td>
<td>BRIDGE REPLACEMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLK ROAD FROM CR 365 SPRING CREEK HIGHWAY TO SR 30 (US 98)</td>
<td>RESURFACING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR 267 FROM SR 363 WOODVILLE HWY TO SR 30 (US 98)</td>
<td>RESURFACING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR 30 (US 98) COASTAL HWY FROM DAVISVILLE WAY TO SR 363 WOODVILLE HWY</td>
<td>BIKE PATH/TRAIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR 30 (US 98) COASTAL HWY FROM HORTTGR GREENE ROAD TO DAVISVILLE WAY</td>
<td>BIKE PATH/TRAIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR 30 (US 98) COASTAL HWY FROM SR 61 (US 319) TO W OF WOODVILLE HWY</td>
<td>BIKE PATH/TRAIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR 30 (US 98) COASTAL HWY FROM ST FRANCES ST TO HORTTGR GREENE ROAD</td>
<td>BIKE PATH/TRAIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR 30 (US 98/319) BOYKIN ROAD TO SR 369</td>
<td>RESURFACING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR 30/61 (US 98) COASTAL HWY FROM FRANKLIN COUNTY LINE TO BOYKIN ROAD</td>
<td>RESURFACING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR 30/SR 61 (US 98) COASTAL HWY @ CR 372 SURF ROAD</td>
<td>BIKE PATH/TRAIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR 30/SR 61 (US 98) COASTAL HWY FROM BOYKIN RD TO ST FRANCES STREET</td>
<td>BIKE PATH/TRAIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR 30/SR 61 (US 98) COASTAL HWY FROM N OF MOUND ST TO S OF POST OFFICE</td>
<td>SIDEWALK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR 363 WOODVILLE HWY FROM SR 30 (US 98) TO LEON COUNTY LINE</td>
<td>RESURFACING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR 369 (US 319) FROM EAST IVAN ROAD TO LEON COUNTY LINE</td>
<td>PRELIM ENG FOR FUTURE CAPACITY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR 369 (US 319) FROM EAST IVAN ROAD TO NORTH OF SR 267</td>
<td>ADD LANES &amp; RECONSTRUCT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR 369 (US 319) FROM NORTH OF SR 267 TO LEON COUNTY LINE</td>
<td>ADD LANES &amp; RECONSTRUCT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR 375 (US 319) OCHLOCKONEE BAY PHASE 5B</td>
<td>BIKE PATH/TRAIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR 61 &amp; 369 (US 319) FROM LOST CREEK BRIDGE TO S OF EAST IVAN ROAD</td>
<td>RIGHT OF WAY - FUTURE CAPACITY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR 61 (US 319) FROM SR 30 (US 98) TO LOST CREEK BRIDGE</td>
<td>PRELIM ENG FOR FUTURE CAPACITY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR 61 (US 319) FROM SR 30 (US 98) TO NORTH OF ALASKA WAY</td>
<td>MISCELLANEOUS CONSTRUCTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR 61 (US 319) SR 30 (US 98) TO LEON COUNTY LINE</td>
<td>PD&amp;E/EMO STUDY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAKULLA ARRAN RD, OAK STREET, MICHAEL DRIVE SAFETY PROJECT</td>
<td>SIDEWALK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAKULLA COUNTY JPAS FOR TRAFFIC SIGNALS ON-SYSTEM ROADWAYS</td>
<td>TRAFFIC SIGNALS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2.4: Florida DOT Five-Year Work Program Cost Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Highways – PD&amp;E, more</td>
<td>$3,108,090</td>
<td>$19,198,748</td>
<td>$18,202,737</td>
<td>$49,385,590</td>
<td>$3,833,472</td>
<td>$2,404,749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistics - Transit</td>
<td>$352,536</td>
<td>$340,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistics - Aviation</td>
<td>$181,818</td>
<td>$175,000</td>
<td>$175,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total:</strong></td>
<td><strong>$6,618,105</strong></td>
<td><strong>$19,738,524</strong></td>
<td><strong>$18,406,387</strong></td>
<td><strong>$49,415,100</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3,863,867</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,436,056</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Florida Department of Transportation, Office of Work Program
http://www2.dot.state.fl.us/fmsupportapps/workprogram/Support/SummTotals.ASPX?RF=WP&D=03&CD=59&FY=FALSE|FALSE|FALSE|FALSE|FALSE|FALSE|BP=Y

2.3 Hazard Identification

As part of developing the Wakulla County LMS, the LMS Working Group reviewed existing emergency management materials and conducted their own analysis based on recent disasters and their knowledge of the county, in order to determine which natural and manmade disasters presented the greatest threat to the county, and to assess the county’s vulnerability to each of those threats. The Wakulla County Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment represent that effort.

This information was gathered by using both primary and secondary research materials, which includes, but is not limited to, reports from local, state, and national agencies, as well as mass media accounts, state and local weather records, and conversations with key personnel and residents in Wakulla County and its municipalities. This analysis includes assessment of the possible severity and magnitude of the hazards as well as the potential impact of damage within the County from future hazards. This information will serve as the basis for prioritizing mitigation measures based on the potential frequency and the likely extent of damage from known hazards.

The Wakulla County LMS Working Committee discussed all the following hazards, and mechanisms for ranking them. Their ratings used the methodology described below.

**Impact Ranking** was defined as follows:
- High – Extremely important. High impact to the municipality
- Medium – Moderately important. Moderate impact to the municipality
- Low – Low importance. Low impact to the municipality
- X – No impact. Of no importance to the municipality

**Probability** was defined as follows:
High – Occurrence at least once every two years
Medium – Occurrence at least once every five years
Low – Occurrence less frequently than every five years
X – Event has never happened and is not expected to occur

**Magnitude** was defined as follows:
High – the entire municipality is potentially affected by an event
Medium – Most of the municipality is potentially affected by an event
Low – Only a specific area of the municipality is potentially affected
X – event has never occurred, nor is it expected to occur

Table 2.5: Hazards - Priority Ranking, Probability, and Magnitude, Wakulla County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard</th>
<th>Impact Ranking</th>
<th>Probability</th>
<th>Magnitude</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Storms – Hurricanes and T Storm</td>
<td>H H H</td>
<td>H H H</td>
<td>H H H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Storm Surge</td>
<td>H H H</td>
<td>H H H</td>
<td>H H H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tornadoes</td>
<td>M M M</td>
<td>L L L</td>
<td>M M M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thunderstorms</td>
<td>M M M</td>
<td>H H H</td>
<td>M M M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildfires</td>
<td>M M M</td>
<td>H H H</td>
<td>M M M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>H H H</td>
<td>H H H</td>
<td>M H M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Erosion</td>
<td>H M X</td>
<td>M L X</td>
<td>L L X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dam Failure</td>
<td>L X X</td>
<td>L X X</td>
<td>L X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous Material</td>
<td>L L L</td>
<td>M M M</td>
<td>L L L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrorism</td>
<td>L L L</td>
<td>L L L</td>
<td>L L L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinkholes</td>
<td>M M L</td>
<td>M M L</td>
<td>L L L</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Wakulla County Local Mitigation Strategy Committee

2.3.1 Hazards Not Included in the LMS
For purposes of hazard identification, the following hazards were not included based on the recommendation of the LMS Committee that these events have never occurred or would have little to no impact if they did. These include:

- **Drought/Heat wave:** It was the consensus of the LMS Committee that heat waves and droughts have virtually no impact on the County; therefore it is deleted from the list of active hazards. Because of Wakulla County’s high water table, the threat of water wells going dry in a drought is not probable, ergo why drought is removed.

- **Earthquakes:** Wakulla County is not in a seismic zone. The County has never experienced an earthquake. If one were to occur, it would be of such a small magnitude, that it probably would not cause any damages. Therefore, earthquakes are of no concern to Wakulla County.
– **Civil Disturbances:** Wakulla County has never experienced any type of civil disturbance. If a civil disturbance were to occur, it is estimated it would not be a significant event, or cause significant damages.

– **Riverine Erosion:** Wakulla County has four rivers and several streams and conveyances. While the LMS Committee has not put forth projects mitigating the impacts of Riverine Erosion, it is still a potential threat to private and public property. The threat and risks are considered to be low.

– **Tsunami:** If Wakulla County were to ever experience a tsunami, it would have the same effect as a hurricane storm surge. Ergo, the impact of a tsunami is the same as a hurricane surge, and therefore is not a necessary hazard for Wakulla County.

### 2.4 Vulnerability Analysis

Wakulla County has approximately 12,000 residential structures. Over 95% are vulnerable to a 100 year flood event, and over 98% to a 500 year flood event. Other hazards pose similar threats. A Category 3 hurricane storm surge, under the right conditions, can virtually cover the entire County. Most of the county is covered by forests, making wildfire in the Wildfire Urban Interface where the majority of Wakulla County residents live a serious threat. Wakulla also receives a fair number of thunderstorms that produce hail and lightening on a consistent basis. Wakulla County also has had 64 sinkholes open up since 1970. In all, Wakulla County is highly vulnerable to a host of natural and manmade hazards, as will be explained in the remaining sections of Chapter 2.

The following general vulnerability data for Wakulla County comes from the 2013 State of Florida Hazard Mitigation Plan. This provides a summary of the total value of structures in the County, which is used as a base for determining the vulnerability of certain hazards to the residents, and to the infrastructure in the County.

**Table 2.6: Value of Wakulla County Structures ($M)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value of Structures in Wakulla County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakulla</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Wakulla County Property Appraiser 2015 Tax Roll Files*

### 2.5 Hurricanes and Tropical Storms /Coastal Storm Surge

Hurricanes and tropical storms are low-pressure systems in the tropical and sub-tropical zones with cyclonic surface wind circulation. A hurricane is a tropical storm or cyclone in the Atlantic
Basin with winds that have reached an average 1-minute sustained speed of 74 miles per hour or more. Tropical storms have an average 1-minute sustained wind speed between 39 and 73 miles per hour. Hurricane winds blow in a counterclockwise spiral around a relative calm center, known as the eye. The eye is generally 20 to 40 miles wide, and the storm may extend outward, up to 500 miles in diameter. As a hurricane nears land, it can bring with it heavy rains, high winds, tornadoes, and storm surge. The typical rainfall from a hurricane is between 6 to 12 inches. Hurricanes can last for more than two weeks over open waters and can run the entire length of the eastern seaboard. The official hurricane season runs from June 1 through November 30. Intense hurricanes are those hurricanes classified as Category 3 or higher.

**Impacts** from hurricanes and tropical storms include high winds, heavy rain, storm surge, coastal and inland flooding, and tornadoes. Any or all of these can cause damage to buildings and infrastructure. They can also result in death or injuries as the result of flooding, collapsing buildings, electrocution from downed power lines, fires from natural gas line breaks, etc. The following are events impacting Wakulla County, and the damages they caused. They are indicative of future impacts to the County:

**Table 2.7: Impacts of Hurricanes and Tropical Storms in Wakulla County**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Impacts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Hurricane Earl</td>
<td>Hurricane Earl land fell in Bay County, yet the impacts were felt in Wakulla County. Throughout Wakulla County, high winds and coastal flooding damaged 216 homes and businesses. Significant wind and flood damage was reported at Live Oak Island, Spring Creek, Ochlocknee, Oyster Bay, Panacea, Medart, Sopchoppy, and St. Marks. Power was disrupted for 1,000 customers and the St. Marks Wastewater facility was offline. The event caused $775K in damages to Wakulla County.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Hurricane Ivan</td>
<td>Hurricane Ivan made landfall near Gulf Shores Alabama, yet the impacts were felt in Wakulla County. Over 5 inches of rainfall caused localized flooding of several homes in St. Marks and surrounding areas. Downed trees blocked some roads until they could be removed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Hurricane Dennis</td>
<td>Dennis made landfall in Gulf Breeze, Fl. Its impacts were felt in Wakulla County. The town of St. Marks was inundated with 12 feet of storm surge, submerging the businesses and all roads in and out of the area. The Aucilla, St. Marks, and Ochlockonee rivers all flooded areas near the shore. Area wide, over 75,000 residents lost power. Wakulla County was declared a federal disaster area, with over $8M in damages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Hurricane Katrina</td>
<td>Hurricane Katrina impacted South Florida, then again in Louisiana. As it passed by Wakulla County, it dropped over 3 inches of rainfall, flooding many lowlying areas in the south part of the County. Wakulla County experienced a 5 foot storm surge, which inundated many coastal roadways. The county sustained over $200K in damages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Tropical Storm Fay</td>
<td>TS Fay made several landfalls in Florida, the closets being Carrabelle, Fl. Fay produced record amounts of rainfall in Wakulla County. Numerous trees and power lines were down throughout the county. Numerous county roads were closed and several dirt roads were washed out. U.S. Highway 319 at State Road 375 (Painted Bridge Road) in Sopchoppy was closed. Flooding along the St Marks River set a record with a stage of 13.88 feet, or 2.1 feet above the previous record stage. The Ochlockonee River south of the C.H. Corn Hydro dam rose to flood stage in the western part of the county. Storm tides of four feet on the morning of the 24th at St Marks caused flooding of several buildings in St Marks, with four to six inches of water near the time of high tide. Twenty-nine homes were damaged and two were destroyed by fallen trees and flooding. Seven homes were inaccessible due to high water.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tropical Storm Debby caused extensive flooding in Wakulla County during late June 2012 making landfall near Steinhatchee, Florida with winds of 40 mph (65 km/h). Once inland, the system continued to weaken while crossing Florida, and dissipated shortly after emerging into the Atlantic on June 27. The storm dropped immense amounts of precipitation near its path. Rainfall peaked at 28.78 inches (731 mm) in Curtis Mill, Florida, located in southwestern Wakulla County. The Sopchoppy River, which reached its record height, flooded several structures in Wakulla County. The flooding included the Sopchoppy River, Ochlockonee River and several areas within the flood zone throughout the county; including areas near Sopchoppy, Fairway Court, Donaldson Williams Road, and Otter Lake road. Additional low-lying areas were impacted by localized flooding throughout the county. Areas west of Sopchoppy were inaccessible for several days due to road and bridge closures.

### 2.5.1 Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale

The Saffir-Simpson (SS) Hurricane Scale is used to predict as well as classify hurricanes using central pressure, wind speed, and storm surge. This scale is shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Saffir-Simpson Category</th>
<th>Central Pressure (mb)</th>
<th>Sustained Wind Speed (mph)</th>
<th>Storm Surge (feet)</th>
<th>Relative Potential Destruction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>980</td>
<td>74-95</td>
<td>3.3-5.7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>965-979</td>
<td>96-110</td>
<td>5.8-8.7</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>945-964</td>
<td>111-130</td>
<td>8.8-12.6</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>920-944</td>
<td>131-155</td>
<td>12.7-18.4</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>&lt;920</td>
<td>&gt;155</td>
<td>&gt;18.4</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, [www.nhc.noaa.gov](http://www.nhc.noaa.gov)

### 2.5.2 Historical Events

According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), there have been a total of 63 tropical storms or hurricanes passing within 65 miles of Crawfordville, Florida between 1851 - 2015. Of these 63 events, 45 were considered tropical storms, 9 were Category 1 hurricanes, 8 were Category 2 hurricanes, and one was a Category 3 hurricane. None of the cyclones were classified as Category 3, 4 or 5 hurricanes. Table 2.9 is a historical list of these 18 hurricanes with their dates, names, wind speeds, barometric pressures, and categories. Please note that Wakulla County was not been impacted by a hurricane between 2010-2015 (since last LMS Update), but was impacted by Tropical Storm Debbie and Fay. TS Fay passed within 65 miles of the County, but TS Debbie did not, yet the County was still impacted by heavy rainfall.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Storm Name</th>
<th>Wind Speed (mph)</th>
<th>Pressure (mb)</th>
<th>Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Not Named</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2.10 is a historic list of the 45 tropical storms passing within 65 miles of Crawfordville, Florida, since 1851, along with the storm dates, names, wind speeds, and barometric pressures.

Table 2.10: Tropical Storms Passing within 65 Miles of Crawfordville, FL
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Storm Name</th>
<th>Wind Speed (mph)</th>
<th>Pressure (mb)</th>
<th>Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Not Named</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Not Named</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Not Named</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Not Named</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Not Named</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Not Named</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>TS</td>
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<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Not Named</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>TS</td>
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<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Not Named</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Not Named</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Not Named</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Not Named</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Not Named</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Not Named</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Not Named</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Not Named</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Not Named</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Not Named</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Not Named</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Not Named</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Not Named</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Not Named</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Not Named</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Not Named</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Not Named</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Not Named</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Not Named</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Not Named</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Not Named</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Not Named</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Not Named</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Not Named</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Not Named</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Not Named</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Not Named</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Dora</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Alma</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Becky</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Agnes</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Allison</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Josephine</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>983</td>
<td>TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Bonnie</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>1002</td>
<td>TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Frances</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>982</td>
<td>TS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Year | Month | Day | Storm Name | Wind Speed (mph) | Pressure (mb) | Category
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
2004 | 9 | 27 | Jeanne | 46 | 981 | TS
2006 | 6 | 13 | Alberto | 63 | 995 | TS
2008 | 8 | 23 | Fay | 52 | 996 | TS

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration - www.csc.noaa.gov/hurricane

Of these events, a number have resulted in Presidential Disaster Declarations for Wakulla County, as shown in Table 2.11 below. This list includes hurricanes, tropical storms, or severe weather that has caused significant wind and water damages, resulting in millions of dollars of damages to Wakulla County. These declarations have resulted in federal and state reimbursements for damages or for providing shelters for victims of disasters in other areas of the country.

**Table 2.11: Presidential Disaster Declarations, Wakulla County**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Declaration</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Date(s)</th>
<th>Primary Damage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FEMA-4068</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Tropical Storm Debbie</td>
<td>July 26, 2012</td>
<td>Flood/wind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEMA-1831</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Severe Storms</td>
<td>April 21, 2009</td>
<td>Wind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEMA-1785</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Tropical Storm Fay</td>
<td>August 24, 2008</td>
<td>Flood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEMA-3220</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Hurricane Katrina</td>
<td>September 5, 2005</td>
<td>Host Shelter Costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEMA-1595</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Hurricane Dennis</td>
<td>July 10, 2005</td>
<td>Flood, Debris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEMA-1561</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Hurricane Jeanne</td>
<td>September 26, 2004</td>
<td>Wind Debris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEMA-1551</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Hurricane Ivan</td>
<td>September 16, 2004</td>
<td>Flood, Debris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEMA-1545</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Hurricane Frances</td>
<td>September 4, 2004</td>
<td>Flood, Debris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEMA-1539</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Hurricane Charley</td>
<td>August 13, 2004</td>
<td>Host Shelter Costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEMA-1381</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Tropical Storm Allison</td>
<td>July 17, 2001</td>
<td>Flood, Debris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEMA-1249</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Hurricane Georges</td>
<td>September 28, 1008</td>
<td>Flood, Debris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEMA-1204</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Ground Hog Day Storm</td>
<td>February 2, 1998</td>
<td>Flood, Debris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEMA-1195</td>
<td>1997-98</td>
<td>El Nino Flood Events</td>
<td>12.25.97 to April 24, 1998</td>
<td>Flood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEMA-1069</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Hurricane Opal</td>
<td>October 4, 1995</td>
<td>Flood, Debris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEMA-1062</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Hurricane Erin</td>
<td>August 8, 1995</td>
<td>Wind/Flood Damage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEMA-1035</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Tropical Storm Alberto</td>
<td>July 11, 1994</td>
<td>Flood, Debris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEMA-982</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Winter Storm</td>
<td>March 14, 1993</td>
<td>Flood, Debris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEMA-756</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Hurricane Kate</td>
<td>November 22, 1985</td>
<td>Flood, Debris</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


### 2.5.3 Probabilities of Hurricanes and Tropical Storms Striking Wakulla County

Each year, Colorado State University (CSU) makes predictions on the number of tropical storms, hurricanes, and intense hurricanes that will arise in the Atlantic Basin. Using these predictions, the Tropical Meteorology Research Project at CSU along with the GeoGraphics Laboratory at Bridgewater State College produce probability statistics for individual counties. The data shown in Table 2.12 represents the 2015 tropical storm landfall probabilities for different types of
tropical cyclones in Wakulla County as well as the state probabilities (climatology in parentheses) based on actual occurrences. Table 2.13 shows the 50 year probabilities.

### Table 2.12: 2015 1 Year Hurricane Probabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County Name</th>
<th>1 or More Named Storms Making Landfall in the County</th>
<th>1 or More Hurricanes Making Landfall in the County</th>
<th>1 or More Intense Hurricanes Making Landfall in the County</th>
<th>Tropical Storm-Force (&gt;= 40 mph) Wind Gusts in the County</th>
<th>Hurricane-Force (&gt;= 75 mph) Wind Gusts in the County</th>
<th>Intense Hurricane-Force (&gt;= 115 mph) Wind Gusts in the County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wakulla</td>
<td>1.1% (2.4%)</td>
<td>.5% (1.1%)</td>
<td>.1% (.1%)</td>
<td>10.5% (21.9%)</td>
<td>2.9% (6.3%)</td>
<td>.7% (1.6%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: [http://landfalldisplay.geolabvirtualmaps.com/](http://landfalldisplay.geolabvirtualmaps.com/)

### Table 2.13: 50 Year Probability – Wakulla County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County Name</th>
<th>1 or More Named Storms Making Landfall</th>
<th>1 or More Hurricanes Making Landfall</th>
<th>1 or More Intense Hurricanes Making Landfall</th>
<th>Tropical Storm-Force (&gt;= 40 mph) Wind Gusts</th>
<th>Hurricane-Force (&gt;= 75 mph) Wind Gusts</th>
<th>Intense Hurricane-Force (&gt;= 115 mph) Wind Gusts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wakulla</td>
<td>71.1%</td>
<td>41.2%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>&gt;99.9%</td>
<td>96.5%</td>
<td>55.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: [http://landfalldisplay.geolabvirtualmaps.com/](http://landfalldisplay.geolabvirtualmaps.com/)

2.5.4 Vulnerability

Wakulla is extremely vulnerable to hurricanes for the following reasons and is the cause for its highest concern over all other hazards, as notated in Table 2.5. Hurricanes produce three major hazards in Wakulla County including storm surge, wind, and flooding. This is why this hazard is profiled in this LMS, and is the cause of greatest concern for its residents.

- 100% of Wakulla County residents are vulnerable to hurricane wind impacts often resulting in structural damages.
- Approximately 85% of all residents are vulnerable to a Category 3 or higher hurricane storm surge, and would have to evacuate their homes.
- 80% of the County is in the 100 year flood plain and highly vulnerable to flooding. Flooding will result in displacing large numbers of the County residents for a period of time; can result in potable water issues, mold infestations, damages to structures.
- A storm surge from any category of hurricane requires the evacuation of the entire county. The expected storm surge will inundate much of the transportation system, making ingress and egress for first responders virtually impossible once the surge occurs.
- The entire County is heavily forested, meaning hurricane winds will cause extensive amounts debris, damaging homes, businesses, and blocking transportation routes. Private property debris removal costs can be extensive.
- Tables 2.14-2.18 provide estimates of damages the County can expect per hurricane category.
All of the critical facilities designated by the LMS Committee are vulnerable to all categories of hurricane force winds. Some facilities, due to their proximity to the coast, are more vulnerable to storm surge than those inland. Appendix 3 lists the locations of the County’s critical facilities.

Figure 2.4 displays the winds, storm surge water depths, and impacts for various categories of hurricanes. Depending on a hurricane’s strength and projected landfall, the vulnerable areas, facilities, and populations will vary. Obviously, the stronger the storm, the more potential for damages. The City of St. Marks, being near the Wakulla coastline, is very vulnerable to high winds and storm surge, which have impacted the City on numerous occasions. Sopchoppy would also be impacted by a storm surge from a Category 3 and higher storm, and is also highly susceptible to hurricane induced rainfall, which has caused flooding in previous hurricanes.

Figure 2.4: Hurricane Storm Surge Impacts
The following tables estimate the amount of potential damages each jurisdiction could experience. The data is based on the 2010 LMS, updated to 2015. It demonstrates the extreme vulnerability Wakulla County has to tropical cyclones. This is based both on wind and wave damages. Obviously coastal communities, such as St. Marks, would experience more hurricane impacts than would Sopchoppy or the interior portions of the County.

Table 2.14: Structures at Risk for Category 1 Storm Surge
### Table 2.15: Structures at Risk for Category 2 Storm Surge, Wakulla County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Wakulla County</th>
<th>St. Marks</th>
<th>Sopchoppy</th>
<th>Countywide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single F. Res.</td>
<td>1,056</td>
<td>7,631</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobil Home</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>3,888</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-F. Res.</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>577</td>
<td>20.9%</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>957</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gov./Inst.</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,558</td>
<td>13,647</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Wakulla County, using MEMPHIS and Wakulla County Property Appraiser’s data

### Table 2.16: Structures at Risk for Category 3 Storm Surge, Wakulla County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Wakulla County</th>
<th>St. Marks</th>
<th>Sopchoppy</th>
<th>Countywide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single F. Res.</td>
<td>1,751</td>
<td>7,631</td>
<td>22.9%</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Home</td>
<td>633</td>
<td>3,888</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-F. Res.</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>22.7%</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>577</td>
<td>33.7%</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>957</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gov./Inst.</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>24.8%</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2,835</td>
<td>13,647</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Wakulla County, using MEMPHIS and Wakulla County Property Appraiser’s data

### Table 2.17: Structures at Risk for Category 4 Storm Surge, Wakulla County
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Wakulla County</th>
<th>St. Marks</th>
<th>Sopchoppy</th>
<th>Countywide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single F. Res.</td>
<td>4,624</td>
<td>7,631</td>
<td>60.6%</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mob. Home</td>
<td>2,266</td>
<td>3,888</td>
<td>58.3%</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-F. Res.</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>32.0%</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comm.</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>577</td>
<td>51.0%</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agri.</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>957</td>
<td>44.3%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gov./Inst.</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>52.1%</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,791</td>
<td>13,647</td>
<td>57.6%</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Wakulla County, using MEMPHIS and Wakulla County Property Appraiser’s data

### Table 2.18: Structures at Risk for Category 5 Storm Surge, Wakulla County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Wakulla County</th>
<th>St. Marks</th>
<th>Sopchoppy</th>
<th>Countywide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sgl. F. Res.</td>
<td>6,303</td>
<td>7,409</td>
<td>85.1%</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mob. Home</td>
<td>3,061</td>
<td>3,888</td>
<td>81.0%</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M-F. Res.</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>95.9%</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comm.</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>561</td>
<td>89.8%</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agri.</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>929</td>
<td>63.5%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gov./Inst.</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>81.5%</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10,970</td>
<td>13,254</td>
<td>82.8%</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Wakulla County, using MEMPHIS and Wakulla County Property Appraiser’s data

### 2.5.5 Extent of Hurricanes and Storm Surge

The following Table describes the extent of tropical cyclone winds and water impacts per category of hurricane. It is based on current surge modeling. Based on historical events, Wakulla County would expect to receive a Category 1 hurricane with 82 mph winds and a 6.5 foot storm surge. Note below the expected wind and water impacts from all category of events.

| Source: Wakulla County, using MEMPHIS and Wakulla County Property Appraiser’s data |

### Table 2.19: Extent of Hurricane Max Force Wind and Water Heights
It should be noted that Wakulla County surge inundation for a Category 3 and higher, places water almost to the northern county line with Leon County. This is why the county requires a countywide evacuation for such events.

### Future Development and Hurricanes

Wakulla County’s population has been growing rapidly in recent years, with a 25% overall increase in population between 2000 – 2015. Over 62% of the County is classified as conservation with large tracts of land in wildlife and conservation management areas, including the Apalachicola National Forest, Edward Ball Wakulla Springs State Park, St. Marks Wildlife Refuge, and others. According to the Future Land Use Map (Figure 2.2), over 81% of the County will remain in conservation and/or agricultural use in the future. Consequently, this limits the amount of land available for growth in the County. With its lower cost of living, Wakulla County has attracted a number of people who wish to work in Tallahassee, but want to live in a more rural and/or coastal setting. This continued growth will increase the County’s vulnerability to hurricane damages, and has been contemplated in the Wakulla County Comprehensive Plan.

### Tornadoes

Every year, Wakulla County experiences severe thunderstorms that occasionally result in tornadoes. A tornado is a violent rotating column of wind characterized by a twisting funnel extending from a cloud. Tornadoes are usually spawned by thunderstorms and are produced when cool air overrides a layer of warm, moist air, forcing it to rise rapidly. Damages are the result of high winds as well as the wind-blown debris. Tornado season in the U.S. is generally from March through August, but tornadoes can happen in any month of the year. Tornados occur more frequently between the hours of 3 and 7 pm.

**Impacts** from tornadoes include damage to buildings and infrastructure due to high winds and flying debris. Deaths and injuries can result from collapsing buildings, flying debris, and downed power lines. The following are historical impacts caused by selected tornadoes in Wakulla County.

#### Table 2.20: Impacts of Tornadoes in Wakulla County
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Impacts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>A F1 tornado touched down in the town of Sopchoppy for one mile. Two homes were extensively damaged, roofs were blown off and structural damage occurred, along with downed power lines and trees over roadways.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>A F1 tornado lifted a mobile home 20 feet into the air and completely destroyed it in Otter Creek. Another F1 tornado impacted Sopchoppy, demolishing a home and barn, and damaging 3 other nearby homes. One person was injured, as were several farm animals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>An F1 tornado touched down just west of U.S. Highway 319 and a few miles north of State Road 267, near the Buck Miller Road area of Riversink. One mobile home was destroyed. The tornado then skipped over to Dillan road and destroyed several mobile homes which were demolished by fallen trees. Numerous trees and power lines were down. Estimated damages exceeded $175K.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>A tornado touched down just northwest of Crawfordville. Of the 33 structures affected, 26 homes were damaged, two were destroyed, the Ivan Assembly of God Church was damaged, and four businesses along U.S.319 were damaged. There were several reports of downed trees and power lines. Damage estimates exceeded $1.25M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>EF1</td>
<td>The tornado first touched down along Forest Road 313. The most significant damage occurred along Stokely Road near the intersection of David Kinsey Road. Damage in and near this location was consistent with EF1. Two homes reported damage as a result of fallen trees. Damage to these homes was estimated from moderate to major. Numerous power lines were down and residents reported power outages lasting longer than seven hours. The event resulted in over $50K in damages.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tornado intensity is measured by the Enhanced Fujita Scale for Tornadoes, provided below.

**Table 2.21: Enhanced Fujita Scale for Tornadoes**

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

### 2.6.1 Historical Events

All of Wakulla County is susceptible to tornadoes. Although Wakulla County has yet to record a major tornado, there have been several F-0 – F-2 events. However, due to the speed with which tornadoes develop and the unpredictability of their paths, tornado warnings must be disseminated quickly to inform residents to seek shelter. Mobile homes in the county are particularly susceptible to tornado-related damage. Table 2.22 lists the tornados recorded in Wakulla County from 1950 to May, 2015.
Table 2.22  Tornado Events, Wakulla County, 1950 – 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location or County</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Magnitude</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Injuries</th>
<th>Property Damage ($)</th>
<th>Crop Damage ($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wakulla</td>
<td>4/25/1964</td>
<td>2:45 PM</td>
<td>F2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakulla</td>
<td>3/21/1974</td>
<td>9:25 AM</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakulla</td>
<td>1/8/1975</td>
<td>12:44 PM</td>
<td>F0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakulla</td>
<td>5/11/1976</td>
<td>2:00 PM</td>
<td>F0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakulla</td>
<td>4/23/1983</td>
<td>2:50 AM</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakulla</td>
<td>12/28/1983</td>
<td>8:00 AM</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakulla</td>
<td>6/8/1989</td>
<td>5:30 PM</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakulla</td>
<td>6/10/1989</td>
<td>9:21 PM</td>
<td>F0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakulla</td>
<td>6/10/1989</td>
<td>9:21 PM</td>
<td>F0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panacea</td>
<td>10/29/1993</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>F0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseshoe Beach</td>
<td>11/11/1995</td>
<td>2:10 PM</td>
<td>F0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophoppy</td>
<td>9/22/2000</td>
<td>7:45 AM</td>
<td>F0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilliardville</td>
<td>9/22/2000</td>
<td>8:55 AM</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>175,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawfordville</td>
<td>12/5/2005</td>
<td>1:10 PM</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawfordville</td>
<td>4/22/2006</td>
<td>4:21 PM</td>
<td>F0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawfordville</td>
<td>7/29/2012</td>
<td>4:40 PM</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>$2,125,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


2.6.2  Probability

According to the historical record maintained by the National Climatic Data Center, Wakulla County has a very low probability of ever receiving an F3 – F5 tornado event. None have ever occurred in the County. The county does have a relatively moderate risk of receiving an F0 - F1 event (one every 3.2 years). This is the same for the City of St. Marks and Sopchoppy.

2.6.3  Vulnerability

Tornadoes have occurred in Wakulla County; therefore the County is vulnerable to their impacts and must be planned for. Tornadoes are dangerous in that they produce very high, concentrated winds that will destroy most things in its pathway. Although historically Wakulla County has not had a tornado any larger than a F2, they have resulted in 3 deaths, and over $2,000,000 in property damages. Therefore, the LMS Committee considers tornadoes a threat, that must be taken seriously (see Table 2.5). Potential vulnerability to buildings is identified in Table 2.21. 100% of all residents are vulnerable to tornadoes.

For Wakulla County, the following factors add to the overall vulnerability of the County to tornadoes:

- According to the Wakulla County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, approximately 45.5% of the county lives in mobile homes. This equates to over 5,500 mobile homes and 14,078 residents. Mobile homes are historically more vulnerable to tornadic winds than brick and mortar homes.
According to the NOAA, Florida ranks first in the number of tornadoes per square mile in the nation. Although the majority of these events are EF0’s, they can still cause wind related damages to all structures and personal injuries.

Over 80% of Wakulla County is heavily wooded. Over 95% of the resident population lives in the wildfire urban interface, meaning they live in highly wooded areas. Tornadoes cause wind related damages to trees, ergo over 95% of all residents in Wakulla County are vulnerable to wind driven debris damage caused by tornadoes.

Wakulla County is predominately located in 100 year flood zone (see Figure 2.9) meaning virtually no one has basements or sellers for protection when a tornado warning is given. This makes the population extremely vulnerable based on lack of a safe shelter spaces to evacuate to.

Based on the requirements of the NFIP, all coastal construction in the V Zone must be elevated above the 100 year flood event to prevent storm surge impacts. Yet, elevating coastal homes makes them much more vulnerable to tornado winds. This adds an extra level of vulnerability to newer constructed coastal homes in Wakulla County. Added to this, Wakulla County over 60% of its ad valorem tax base from coastal properties, making the County sensitive to any impacts on its coastal properties.

The following table is an estimation of the impact an F-2 tornado could have in Wakulla County. It is a countywide summary of potential vulnerability, and not an estimate of a single event. This natural hazard has been designated as a medium impact hazard by the LMS Working Group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building Type</th>
<th>Wakulla County</th>
<th>St. Marks</th>
<th>Sopchoppy</th>
<th>Countywide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sgl. F. Res.</td>
<td>7,409</td>
<td>7,409</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mob. Home</td>
<td>3,778</td>
<td>3,778</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M-F. Res.</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comm.</td>
<td>561</td>
<td>561</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agri.</td>
<td>929</td>
<td>929</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gov./Inst.</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>13,254</td>
<td>13,254</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Wakulla County, using MEMPHIS and Wakulla County Property Appraiser data
*Estimates are based on the impacts of a Category 1 hurricane, given an F0 – F1 tornado are similar in intensity

2.6.4 Extent of Tornado Impacts
Wakulla County has experienced 15 tornado events since 1950, 95% of which were either F0 or F1 events. There was one F2 tornado in 1964. Wakulla County could theoretically receive a F2 or F3 event, but it would be highly unlikely. All of Wakulla County is susceptible to tornadoes. It is expected any tornado impacting Wakulla County would be either an F0 or F1 in intensity, and no more than 1,000 feet in duration. Any tornado would cause significant damages if the tract goes through St. Marks, Sopchoppy, or Crawfordville. The more likely impact area would be the unincorporated areas of Wakulla County, which is mostly timberland or a part of the Apalachicola National Forest.

2.6.5 Future Development and Tornadoes

Given that tornadoes can hit anywhere in the County, all areas are equally vulnerable. As the County and its municipalities grow, more people and their supporting infrastructure will be vulnerable to tornado damages and injury. The biggest risk is to the more densely populated areas of Wakulla County. As the County continues to grow, tornado impacts will increase but given the nature of this hazard, growth patterns will not be adjusted.

2.7 Thunderstorms

Thunderstorms are formed as warm moist air rises over colder drier air, causing the water vapor to condense. Thunderstorms are capable of producing heavy rains, lightning, hail, strong winds, and tornadoes. All of Wakulla County and its municipalities are vulnerable to thunderstorm winds and hail events. Tables 2.25 and 2.26 identify the hail and thunderstorm wind events reported to NOAA between 1950 and April 30, 2010. Table 2.26 indicates that 23 hail events have been reported. These events occurred throughout Wakulla County and in the Cities of St. Marks and Sopchoppy. As shown in Table 2.25, 19 thunderstorm wind events have been reported. These events also occurred throughout Wakulla County and in both St. Marks and Sopchoppy. Both Wakulla County and the Cities of St. Marks and Sopchoppy can expect to experience one to two severe thunderstorms a year in the future.

Impacts from hail and thunderstorm wind events include damage to buildings, infrastructure, and agricultural crops from lightning, hailstones, and high winds. Deaths and injuries can result from lightning strikes and hailstones, as well as from flying debris. The following is a sample of the types of impacts thunderstorms have had in Wakulla County:

Table 2.24: Sample Thunderstorm Impacts in Wakulla County
4.20.15  A line of strong thunderstorms caused substantial wind damage to several facilities in Wakulla County. The event brought down trees, impacting power lines.

10.14.14  An unseasonably strong upper level trough and cold air brought a round of strong to severe thunderstorms to Wakulla County. This resulted in downed trees across the county.

7.3.14   Large scale flow around Hurricane Author caused an unstable environment over Wakulla County, causing severe thunderstorms. Trees were blown down on Shadeville Road. $12K in damages.

1/11/14  A strong cold front moved through the area on January 11th. Limited instability precluded a more widespread outbreak of severe storms, but low level winds and shear were very strong, and some storms did produce straight line wind damage with mainly trees and power lines being blown down. Gadsden and Wakulla counties were hit the hardest with numerous instances of trees and lines being blown down. Talquin Electric had over 7000 customers without power at its peak. Max wind speed was 55kts, resulting in $60K in damages to Wakulla County.

2.7.1 Historical Events

The following Table displays the number to thunderstorms that have occurred in Wakulla County between 2010 – November, 2014. Between 1950 – 2014 there were 71 total thunderstorms that produced damages. Just between 2010 – 2014, 19 recorded thunderstorms caused approximately $316,000 in damages. For a complete list of all thunderstorms, please refer to:
http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/choosedates.jsp?statefips=12%2CFLORIDA

Table 2.25: Thunderstorm Winds (2010 - 2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date*</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Mag</th>
<th>Dth</th>
<th>Inj</th>
<th>Damage</th>
<th>Crop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crawfordville</td>
<td>01/21/2010</td>
<td>09:00</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>50 kts. EG</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vereen</td>
<td>04/05/2011</td>
<td>02:49</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>55 kts. EG</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vereen</td>
<td>06/30/2011</td>
<td>15:18</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>50 kts. EG</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilliardville</td>
<td>06/30/2011</td>
<td>15:35</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>50 kts. EG</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newport</td>
<td>06/30/2011</td>
<td>15:35</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>50 kts. EG</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakulla Springs</td>
<td>06/30/2011</td>
<td>15:35</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>50 kts. EG</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newport</td>
<td>09/05/2011</td>
<td>15:46</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>50 kts. EG</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyde Park</td>
<td>10/18/2011</td>
<td>16:43</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>50 kts. EG</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawfordville</td>
<td>04/21/2012</td>
<td>13:14</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>50 kts. EG</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.50K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethel</td>
<td>07/17/2012</td>
<td>15:40</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>50 kts. EG</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethel</td>
<td>07/22/2012</td>
<td>16:54</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>50 kts. EG</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sopchoppy</td>
<td>02/26/2013</td>
<td>05:16</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>60 kts. EG</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shadeville</td>
<td>07/04/2013</td>
<td>14:10</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>45 kts. EG</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawfordville</td>
<td>08/30/2013</td>
<td>20:28</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>50 kts. EG</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.50K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following table displays the number of weather events that caused hail to occur. Most commonly associated with a severe thunderstorm, hail can average in size in Wakulla County from .5 inches to 2.0 inches in diameter. Historically, hail has not produced significant damages to county infrastructure or crops. Hail normally results in automobile damages reported to private auto insurance companies. A large hail event can damage many vehicles, and cause significant amount of damages to private property.

**Table 2.26: Hail Events - 1970 – 2015 Wakulla County**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Dth</th>
<th>Inj</th>
<th>Damages</th>
<th>Crops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wakulla Co.</td>
<td>FL 05/08/1971</td>
<td>14:50</td>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>1.50 in.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakulla Co.</td>
<td>FL 05/06/1974</td>
<td>13:35</td>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>1.75 in.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakulla Co.</td>
<td>FL 05/25/1980</td>
<td>12:35</td>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>1.75 in.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakulla Co.</td>
<td>FL 03/06/1983</td>
<td>22:30</td>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>1.75 in.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakulla Co.</td>
<td>FL 03/06/1983</td>
<td>23:10</td>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>1.75 in.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n Of Crawfordville</td>
<td>FL 06/10/1995</td>
<td>13:15</td>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>0.88 in.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring Creek</td>
<td>FL 08/15/1995</td>
<td>19:15</td>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>1.00 in.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawfordville</td>
<td>FL 08/15/1995</td>
<td>19:20</td>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>0.75 in.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawfordville</td>
<td>FL 06/01/1997</td>
<td>13:00</td>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>0.75 in.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medart</td>
<td>FL 02/22/1998</td>
<td>10:15</td>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>0.75 in.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakulla</td>
<td>FL 07/21/2000</td>
<td>00:15</td>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>0.75 in.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawfordville</td>
<td>FL 06/01/2002</td>
<td>17:55</td>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>1.75 in.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawfordville</td>
<td>FL 07/20/2002</td>
<td>13:50</td>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>0.75 in.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sopchoppy</td>
<td>FL 02/03/2006</td>
<td>17:45</td>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>1.00 in.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawfordville</td>
<td>FL 02/03/2006</td>
<td>18:02</td>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>0.88 in.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakulla</td>
<td>FL 02/03/2006</td>
<td>18:03</td>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>0.88 in.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawfordville</td>
<td>FL 04/22/2006</td>
<td>16:25</td>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>1.75 in.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawfordville</td>
<td>FL 05/24/2006</td>
<td>14:22</td>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>1.75 in.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawfordville</td>
<td>FL 07/01/2007</td>
<td>17:50</td>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>1.00 in.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sopchoppy</td>
<td>FL 07/22/2007</td>
<td>16:23</td>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>0.88 in.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panacea</td>
<td>FL 08/11/2007</td>
<td>17:15</td>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>0.75 in.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyde Park</td>
<td>FL 04/02/2009</td>
<td>17:53</td>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>0.75 in.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Leon</td>
<td>FL 05/29/2009</td>
<td>15:00</td>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>0.75 in.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Marks</td>
<td>FL 05/29/2009</td>
<td>15:15</td>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>0.75 in.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sopchoppy</td>
<td>FL 01/21/2010</td>
<td>08:25</td>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>1.00 in.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawfordville</td>
<td>FL 01/21/2010</td>
<td>08:37</td>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>1.75 in.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakulla Springs</td>
<td>FL 01/21/2010</td>
<td>10:40</td>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>1.00 in.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivan</td>
<td>FL 05/22/2012</td>
<td>16:50</td>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>1.00 in.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panacea</td>
<td>FL 05/30/2012</td>
<td>14:05</td>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>0.75 in.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawfordville</td>
<td>FL 03/23/2013</td>
<td>08:47</td>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>1.00 in.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakulla Springs</td>
<td>FL 03/23/2013</td>
<td>09:00</td>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>1.00 in.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Totals:** 0 0 2.00K 0.00K
2.7.2 Probability

According to the 2013 State of Florida Hazard Mitigation Plan, Wakulla County will probably receive between 3.5 – 9.5 thunderstorms a year that cause some type of damages. Some of these thunderstorms will produce lightening, and/or hail. Historically, there have been 76 thunderstorm events since 1960, which averages approximately two events per year of any significant consequence. Yet, the potential is there for many more to occur, causing limited amounts of damage.

2.7.3 Vulnerability

Wakulla County includes thunderstorms as a potential hazard because of their frequency, and potential to cause damage to property, and threaten lives. Although historically, thunderstorms have not caused any significant damages to structures, nor caused any deaths in Wakulla County, the threat still remains based on each storm’s potential. Tables 2.27 and 2.28 identify the vulnerability of structures to thunderstorms. In addition, Wakulla County considers thunderstorms a serious threat based on the following facts:

- Thunderstorms frequently occur in Wakulla County. On average, the County will experience six severe thunderstorms a year that cause moderate damages. During the summer months, the County can experience daily thunderstorms that include high winds and lightning.
- Wakulla County has a large boating population. St. Marks and Shell Point have marinas, and boat launches are located in several more locations that egress the Gulf of Mexico, and the internal freshwater rivers. This means Wakulla County can have many boaters on open water at any given time, making them extremely vulnerable to a thunderstorm, and the lightning they produce.
- 95% of all residents in Wakulla County live in close proximity to forested lands. Thunderstorm winds will often cause tree damage to improved property, structures, and people.
- 80% of the County is in the 100 year flood plain and highly vulnerable to flooding. Thunderstorms can cause excessive rainfall over short periods of time, causing localized flooding. Flooding can result in temporarily displacing County residents and result in damages to structures.

The following data roughly estimates the potential threat of damage from thunderstorms and hail. The threat is defined in terms of the chances that a thunderstorm or lightning will cause economic damage or a loss over $500. Wakulla County is at a medium to high risk for thunderstorm and/or hail damage.

100% of the population and all of the structures in Wakulla County, St. Marks and Sopchoppy are vulnerable to thunderstorms, lightning, and hail. The following Tables display this.
Table 2.27: Structures at Risk from Hail and Thunderstorm, Wakulla County ($M)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Annual Events</th>
<th>Residential</th>
<th>Commercial</th>
<th>Medical</th>
<th>Industrial</th>
<th>Agr.</th>
<th>Gov./Inst.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wakulla</td>
<td>3.5-9.5</td>
<td>10,739</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>764</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value of Structures ($M):

<p>| | | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wakulla</td>
<td>$1,682.75</td>
<td>$146.11</td>
<td>$78</td>
<td>$13</td>
<td>$154</td>
<td>$46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Table 2.28: Structures at Risk to Thunderstorm Damage, St. Marks and Sopchoppy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single Family Res.</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>$28,975M</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>$28,1926M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>$38,134M</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>$19,067M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$202K</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>$6,651M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gov./Institutional</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>$11,871M</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>$2,893M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td>263</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Wakulla County Property Appraiser data

2.7.4 Extent

Thunderstorms can produce damaging hail and high winds. The extent of high winds are similar to that of a F0 to F1 tornado or Category 1 hurricane. Wakulla County can expect thunderstorms of this magnitude throughout the County in the future. The most severe winds caused by a thunderstorm event in Wakulla County is recorded at speeds of 80 knots, however an event with wind speeds averaging 50 knots is more likely to occur. When hail occurs, it will on average be .75 inches in diameter. The entire County can expect to receive both thunderstorms and hail events in the future.

2.8 Wildfires

All of Wakulla County is susceptible to wildfires, due to the extent of forests in the County. Wildfires fall into three classifications. A surface fire is the most common type, burning along the forest floor, moving slowly, and killing or damaging trees. A ground fire usually starts by lightning and burns on or below the forest floor. Crown fires spread rapidly by wind and move quickly by jumping along the treetops. Dense smoke is usually a sign of wildfires and can be seen and smelt for miles. Wildfires represent potentially significant disasters in Florida, due to its year-round mild climate and potentially high levels of combustible material in forested areas. When these conditions are combined with people and/or lightning, the stage is set for large, destructive wildfires.
Impacts from wildfires include the destruction of buildings and infrastructure as well as smoke and water damage to buildings. Fire and smoke inhalation can cause deaths and injuries. Entire ecosystems can be altered in the short and medium term. Agricultural crops and livestock can be destroyed or damaged. Populations may need to be evacuated for periods of time when a fire is not fully contained. Smoke may also disrupt traffic and cause roads to be closed. In Wakulla County, wildfires have resulted in the loss of several homes, especially those located in the wildland urban interface areas. They have also caused utility pole destruction, disrupting electrical and telephone service until the poles could be replaced. The smoke from wildfires has resulted in several hospitalizations of elderly residents who are on respirators, or have diminished lung capacities from asthma, COPD, or other respiratory ailments. The smoke has also, at times, caused the closing of major roadways because of extremely poor visibility.

Florida’s typical forest fire season is during the dry part of the year, between January and May, but the highest number of naturally caused fires occurs in July, coinciding with the height of the thunderstorm season. According to the U.S. Fire Administration, lightning only accounts for 1 in 7 wildfires in the U.S. Most causes were manmade and included arson, carelessness, debris/trash burning, spark-emitting equipment, and other sources. Because much of Wakulla County is forested, a major portion of the county is vulnerable to wildfires, although the threat to the population is not considered significant.

2.8.1 Historical Events

According to DOF, between January 1, 2010 and May 5, 2015, Wakulla County had 61 wildland fire events burning 650 acres, ranging in size from 0.1 to 185 acres, the vast majority of which were attributable to manmade causes. Wakulla County can expect to see an event of this magnitude again, given the large area of forestlands susceptible to wildland fires. Appendix 5 lists these historical events. The average size of these events is less than 10 acres per event.

Given that the majority of Wakulla County is forested lands, the probability of a wildfire igniting is very high, as evidenced by the map below. This map describes Wakulla County’s “Burn Probability” (BP), which displays the annual probability of an area burning given current landscape conditions, percentile weather, historical ignition patterns and historical fire prevention and suppression efforts. The full technical description of the BP can be found in the 2015 Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment, SouthWRAP Summary Report, pg 19, produced by the Southern Group of State Foresters.

2.8.2: Probability

In Wakulla County, wildfires can be expected to occur in the forested areas of the County. Figure 2.5 and Table 2.26 identifies the location of these areas, and provides the probability of their occurrence based on available fuel sources. Wakulla County, through the Florida Forest
Service, does adhere to a schedule of prescribed burning in an attempt to reduce fuel loads in these locations.

**Figure 2.5: 2015 Burn Probabilities for Wakulla County**

**Table 2.29: Burn Probability Acres, Wakulla County**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Probability</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4,399</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5,133</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>6,599</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>30,430</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>253,707</td>
<td>69.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>52,427</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>13,932</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>366,627</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment, SouthWRAP Summary Report, pg 22
*Acres adjusted to reflect Wakulla County has a total of 366,628 acres. Percentages were applied to total acres in the County.

**2.8.3 Vulnerability**

Much of Wakulla County is very susceptible to fires and regardless of the cause of the fire; the resulting danger and damages are the same. Although injuries and loss of life are possible with wildfires, there is usually adequate warning time to evacuate the impacted populations. Thus, the primary vulnerability is to buildings, timber, and agriculture and the related economic impacts. Based on the historic record shown in Appendix 5, the number of acres burned per incident has been as high as 185 acres; although most of the events were less than 10 acres.

The following data, from the 2015 Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment Report demonstrates how vulnerable Wakulla County is to wildfires. Figure 2.6 represents the “Wildland Urban Interface” (WUI).

**Figure 2.6: Wildland Urban Interface Map for Wakulla County**
As more and more people move into rural counties, such as Wakulla, they chose to live in forested areas, creating a wildfire hazard. This increase of population greatly impacts the WUI, making it an excellent indicator of the risk and vulnerability a community may have with wildfires. The WUI is described as the area where structures and other human improvements meet and intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels. In Wakulla County, it is estimated that 100% of the population is vulnerable to because they live within the WUI.

Displayed another way, the following represents the WUI vulnerability for Wakulla County:
Table 2.31: Legend – WUI Risk Index Map

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WUI Risk Levels</th>
<th>Impacted Acres</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Impact Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-9</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>Major</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-8</td>
<td>3,832</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>Major</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-7</td>
<td>9,624</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>Major</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-6</td>
<td>5,846</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-5</td>
<td>19,698</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-4</td>
<td>14,029</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-3</td>
<td>11,319</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-2</td>
<td>25,146</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>9,172</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>98,994</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment Report, 2015, pg 13

The **WUI Vulnerability Index** layer is a rating of the potential impact of a wildfire on people and their homes. The WUI represents housing density (houses per acre) consistent with Federal Register National standards. The location of people living in the Wildland Urban Interface and rural areas is key information for defining potential wildfire impacts to people and homes.

This data shows that over 14% of the acres and roughly 19,000 residents (52%) live in a WUI zone of **major** concern. And this situation will only grow over time, as more people move to Wakulla County as the bedroom community to the larger Tallahassee/Leon County metroplex.

### 2.8.4 Extent

Wakulla County can expect to have several localized wildfire events every year, with the average size being approximately 3.75 acres. Given the extent of the forested lands in Wakulla and the wildland urban interface, residential homes can expect to be impacted.

### 2.8.5 Future Development and Fires
Given that nearly 98% of Wakulla County’s population resides in unincorporated areas, the majority of future growth can be expected in these areas. With this growth, there will be a greater urban interface with forested lands. This increase in urban interface areas will put higher levels of the population, structures, and infrastructure at risk from fires. Also, given that the majority of fires are manmade, the population growth in the County will most likely increase the number of wildfires in the County. Therefore, the risks due to fire are likely to increase in the future.

2.9 Floods

Floods are the most common and widespread of all natural disasters. Many communities have experienced flooding after heavy thunderstorms or tropical storms. Floods can be slow or fast rising but generally, floods develop over a period of days. Mitigation includes any activities that prevent an emergency, reduce the chances of an emergency, or lessen the damaging effects of unavoidable emergencies. Investing in mitigation, such as engaging in floodplain management activities, will reduce the damages to homes and agricultural, should a flood occur.

Florida is affected by tropical weather systems nearly every year. Although storm surge has the greatest potential for loss of life with tropical systems, recent research indicates that inland flooding has been responsible for the majority of the flooding fatalities during the last 30 years in the United States.

Flooding refers to the general or temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas with surface water from any source. Floodplains are defined as any land areas susceptible to water inundation from any source. Flooding is a natural aspect of the earth’s hydrologic cycle but it is because of their frequency, floods are the most destructive category of natural hazards in the United States.

**Impacts** from flooding in Wakulla County has resulted in the loss of life and damages to personal property, crops, businesses, utilities, and transportation infrastructure. Additional losses and economic hardships have occurred when supplies or supply routes are damaged or destroyed. In every flooding event in Wakulla County, drinking water supplied by private wells has been temporarily compromised resulting in a boil water notice from the Health Department. Additionally, several critical facilities have been impacted, to include chemical and waste storage facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, and solid waste disposal sites. These events resulted in a hazard to public health. Flood waters in Wakulla County also result in a serious issue of mold. Given the warm climate Wakulla County experiences often, mold can become a life threatening issue, and an expense issue. Residents have had furniture, drywall, insulation, air conditioning ducts removed because of mold spores that become a serious health issue. Flood inundated roadways have resulted in extensive paved, and dirt road repairs.
In Florida, variations of flooding occur due to severe thunderstorms, tropical storms, and seasonal rains. Impacts to Wakulla County include both riverine flooding and flooding caused by the excessive rainfall that inundates low-lying areas throughout the County. Because the County borders the Gulf of Mexico, it is also highly susceptible to storm surge and coastal flooding from tropical storms and hurricanes. These impacts can result in water damage to buildings and infrastructure as well as deaths and injuries due to flooding.

**Figure 2.8: Wetlands, Wakulla County**

![Wetlands Map](http://wetlandextension.ifas.ufl.edu/counties/Wakulla.htm)

Wakulla County’s low-lying topography, combined with its climate, makes it highly vulnerable to inland or riverine flooding associated with a river’s watershed, the natural drainage basin that conveys rainwater runoff. Riverine flooding occurs when the flow of runoff is greater than the carrying capacities of the natural drainage systems. When rainwater is not absorbed by soil or vegetation, it seeks surface drainage lines following the natural topography.

Although Wakulla County historically experiences moderate rainfall, the primary causes of flooding are tropical cyclones. Wakulla County is also subject to flooding from heavy rains in South Georgia and Alabama, which contain the headwaters for the rivers and streams that go through Wakulla County. The Ochlockonee River, which is the western border of the County, is a regular source of flooding. A significant amount of the county is categorized as wetlands and therefore is more susceptible to flooding. Figure 2.8 displays the areas considered wetlands in Wakulla County. Figure 2.9 show the FIRM designations for the County and the extent of the county susceptible to flooding.

### 2.9.1 Historical Events

Wakulla County has recorded floods on several occasions in the recent past. Each event resulted in extended periods of flooding. The 1997-98 El Nino Flood was one of the longest flooding events for the County, resulting in $367 M in property damages in counties throughout...
Northwest Florida. Based on the low-lying topography of Wakulla County, worst-case flooding of this magnitude can certainly occur again. It should be noted that the amount of property damages listed for some of the events in Table 2.32 include amounts from other counties. Extents of the historical floods varied from one event to the next and no consistent measure of extents was used. Reports of previous events included measures such as: 50 homes underwater, St. Marks River was one foot above flood stage, Sopchoppy River crested at 30 feet, and roads were underwater for upwards of two weeks.

Table 2.32: Historical Flood Events, Wakulla County, 1950 - 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location or County</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Injuries</th>
<th>Property Damage</th>
<th>Crop Damage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peninsular</td>
<td>9/15/1994</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Flooding</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West-central FL</td>
<td>10/2/1994</td>
<td>4:00 PM</td>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$5,000,000</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLZ007009&gt;019 - 026-029-034</td>
<td>3/10/1998</td>
<td>12:00 AM</td>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$367,000,000</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Countywide</td>
<td>9/6/2000</td>
<td>7:00 AM</td>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$75,000</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Countywide</td>
<td>9/22/2000</td>
<td>9:00 AM</td>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Portion</td>
<td>8/6/2001</td>
<td>8:00 PM</td>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$250,000</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Countywide</td>
<td>3/3/2002</td>
<td>2:00 AM</td>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Portion</td>
<td>9/14/2002</td>
<td>11:00 AM</td>
<td>Flash Flood</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakulla County</td>
<td>3/4/2003</td>
<td>6:00 AM</td>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SW Portion</td>
<td>1/2/2006</td>
<td>2:40 PM</td>
<td>Flash Flood</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLZ027</td>
<td>10/24/2008</td>
<td>9:25 AM</td>
<td>Coastal Flood</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakulla County</td>
<td>11/10/2009</td>
<td>6:00 AM</td>
<td>Coastal Flood</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$75,000</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panacea</td>
<td>12/2/2009</td>
<td>14:20 PM</td>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sopchoppy</td>
<td>1/21/10</td>
<td>4:00 AM</td>
<td>Flash Flood</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith Creek</td>
<td>6/25/12</td>
<td>11:12 AM</td>
<td>Flash Flood</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8.790M</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vereen</td>
<td>12/23/14</td>
<td>19:25</td>
<td>Flash Flood</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td><strong>$383,721,000</strong></td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: National Climatic Data Center, NOAA*

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

### 2.9.2 Flooding Probability

Flooding occurs in Wakulla County and will continue to happen due to tropical cyclones, thunderstorms, winter storms, and seasonal rains. There is frequent flooding along the Ochlockonee River as well as in the City of St. Marks, which lies at the convergence of the St. Marks and Wakulla Rivers, making it susceptible to riverine flooding.
The City of St. Marks is also susceptible to storm surge flooding, as was experienced with Hurricane Dennis in 2005. Even though the hurricane that made landfall hundreds of miles away, it produced sufficient storm surge to inundate the entire City. The City of Sopchoppy also experiences occasional riverine flooding caused by the Sopchoppy River. Both Cities are highly susceptible to flooding. Based on historical records, each City can expect to flood once every five to eight years. Wakulla County will experience the same probabilities.

2.9.3 Vulnerability

Virtually all land areas in Wakulla County are subject to flooding, given the right circumstances. The following Flood Insurance Risk Maps display the extreme vulnerability to flooding Wakulla County has. These maps were recently updated, and are maintained by the Northwest Florida Water Management District at http://portal.nwfwmdfloodmaps.com/map.aspx?cty=wakulla.

To better understand the zone designation on each map, the following explanation of the flood zone designations are given. These are relatively new definitions of the flood zones. They correspond to the following Figures.

Table 2.33: FEMA FIRM Map Zone Descriptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Area with a 1% annual chance of flooding and a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30 yr mortgage. Because detailed analyses are not performed for such areas; no depths or base flood elevations are shown within these zones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE</td>
<td>Area with a 1% chance of flooding and a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30 yr mortgage. In most instances, base flood elevations derived from detailed analyses are shown at selected intervals within these zones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AH</td>
<td>Areas with a 1% annual chance of shallow flooding, usually in the form of a pond, with an average depth ranging from 1 to 3 feet. These areas have a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30 yr mortgage. Base flood elevations derived from detailed analyses are shown at selected intervals within these zones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AO</td>
<td>River or stream flood hazard areas and areas with a 1% or greater chance of shallow flooding each year, usually in the form of sheet flow, with an average depth ranging from 1 to 3 feet. These areas have a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30 year mortgage. Average flood depths derived from detailed analyses are shown within these zones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VE</td>
<td>Coastal areas with a 1% or greater chance of flooding and an additional hazard associated with storm waves. These areas have a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30 yr mortgage. Base flood elevations derived from detailed analyses are shown at selected intervals within these zones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>Area that is determined to be outside the 100- and 500-year floodplains</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In addition, as the threat of sea level rise continues, the area located in the pink is the most susceptible to ever rising sea levels. This is a concern expressed by the LMS Committee. All of the color coded areas in Wakulla County will be prone to increased sea levels. The LMS Committee will continue to monitor this.
Figure 2.10: FEMA FIRM Zones Hazards, St. Marks


Figure 2.11: FEMA FIRM Zones Hazards, Sopchoppy


The Table below demonstrated how vulnerable Wakulla County is to flooding events. Over 95% of the value of all residential structures in the County are vulnerable to losses from a 100
year flooding event or hurricane storm surge. This is highly significant. These percent of figures would be higher for the City of St. Marks given its proximity to the Gulf of Mexico, and approximately the same for the inland City of Sopchoppy.

Table 2.34: Structures Located in the Floodplain – Wakulla County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Floodplain</th>
<th>Residential</th>
<th>Commercial</th>
<th>Medical</th>
<th>Industrial</th>
<th>Agric</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Government</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>2,787</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: State Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan, pg c.13

Table 2.35: Value of Structures in the Floodplain – Wakulla County ($Millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Floodplain</th>
<th>Residential</th>
<th>Commercial</th>
<th>Medical</th>
<th>Industrial</th>
<th>Agric</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Government</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>$456,064.53</td>
<td>$30,428.96</td>
<td>$7,628.07</td>
<td>$5,871.23</td>
<td>$39,667.30</td>
<td>$2,341.85</td>
<td>$16,779.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>$16,191.64</td>
<td>$3,853.28</td>
<td>$2,080.90</td>
<td>$83.70</td>
<td>$2,933.37</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>$925.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: State Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan, Appendix C

2.9.4 Extent of Flooding

Wakulla County is predominately flat, highly susceptible to sheet flooding. In addition, the coastal areas are susceptible to high storm surges from hurricanes. Hurricane induced flooding from a Cat 3 event can result in up to 17 feet of storm surge, up to a Cat 5 which will result in over 24 feet impacting most of the County, causing flooding of all of St. Marks with up to 15 feet of water. Flooding from non-hurricane weather events, such as a stalled cold front, can produce up to 20 inches of rainfall, resulting in several feet of standing water in low-lying areas, inundating both roadways and flooding homes and businesses. In addition, flooding caused by another state (i.e. Georgia/Alabama) can cause the Ochlockonee River to flood, causing several feet of standing water in Sopchoppy, and the unincorporated areas of the County.

2.9.5 Critical Facilities

The list of critical facilities (Appendix 3) identifies each facility by address. Given that most of the critical facilities are located in a 100 year flood zone, they are susceptible to flooding impacts. This is especially true of the water wells used by Wakulla County for the water system. Several of the LMS Committee projects are designed to mitigate flood damage from either storm surge or non-storm surge-induced flooding on critical infrastructure.

2.9.6 Future Development and Floods

A large portion of Wakulla County is in a 100-year flood zone. The County COMP Plan is very specific in terms of development in the flood plain. Future development will not be allowed in such areas unless it is built to current codes and standards that mitigate flood damages (i.e. built above the base flood elevations, cause no rise in surrounding flood elevations, etc.) as clearly defined in the Wakulla County COMP Plan. The Ochlockonee, Wakulla, Sopchoppy, and St. Marks Rivers will occasionally flood. Development along the shores of these rivers will
continue be at risk to future floods and future development will need to remain conscious of
this threat to property and lives. The County has in place strong codes, ordinances, and a COMP
Plan that is very protective of the flood-vulnerable areas.

2.10 Coastal Erosion

Erosion is a process that involves the gradual wearing away, transportation, and movement of
soil and land. However, not all erosion is gradual. It can occur quickly as the result of a flash
flood, coastal storm, or other event. It is a natural process but its effects can be exacerbated
by human activity.

**Impacts** include the loss of land to the sea along the coastline. This loss of land can destroy or
compromise buildings and infrastructure. Erosion is a problem in developed areas where the
disappearing land threatens development and infrastructure. Areas of high concern in Wakulla
County are along Mashes Sands and Shell Point, both of which have historically experienced
coastal erosion problems in the past especially after a tropical or winter storm. Impacts from
previous tropical storms and hurricane impacts in these areas have resulted in beach cross over
structures being destroyed, recreational facilities damaged, and in Shell Point, damage to those
homes adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico. Coastal erosion has the constant potential to threaten
improved properties and recreational areas in Wakulla County.

2.10.1 Historical Events

Most of the shoreline exposed to the Gulf of Mexico in Wakulla County is considered low
energy shoreline, meaning there is not active wave action on the coastline. There are two
locations that do experience wave action, that being at Shell Point, and at Mashes Sands. Shell
Point has a significant resident population and many homes, while Mashes Sands is a park with
some permanent infrastructure exposed to the elements.

Using NOAA’s National Climatic Data Center Storm Events Database, the following events
caused excessively high tides and coastal erosion in Wakulla County.
Table 2.36: Coastal High Tides / Erosion Events in Wakulla County 2000-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Dth</th>
<th>Inj</th>
<th>Damages</th>
<th>Crop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>06/11/2005</td>
<td>18:00</td>
<td>Storm Surge/tide</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>250.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07/10/2005</td>
<td>06:00</td>
<td>Storm Surge/tide</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7.500M</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08/28/2005</td>
<td>20:00</td>
<td>Storm Surge/tide</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>200.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06/12/2006</td>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Storm Surge/tide</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08/24/2008</td>
<td>04:00</td>
<td>Storm Surge/tide</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/01/2008</td>
<td>02:00</td>
<td>Storm Surge/tide</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>700.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/06/2011</td>
<td>07:00</td>
<td>Storm Surge/tide</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06/25/2012</td>
<td>17:00</td>
<td>Storm Surge/tide</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.000M</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08/28/2012</td>
<td>07:00</td>
<td>Storm Surge/tide</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$9.655M</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.10.2 Probability

There is a moderate probability that coastal erosion will seriously impact Wakulla County and its communities. When it does occur, it happens in conjunction with severe winter storms, hurricanes, and other tropical events.

2.10.3 Vulnerability Analysis

According to the FDEP Bureau of Beaches and Coastal Systems’ Critically Eroded Beaches in Florida report released June 2014, there are 1.7 miles of Wakulla County shoreline that are classified as beaches, of which 1.3 miles experience critical erosion.

Figure 2.12: Critical Erosion Areas, Wakulla County
The 1.0 miles of beach at Shell Point is considered critically eroded and threatens a county park and residential and commercial development. The southern 0.3 miles of Mashes Sand is classified as critically eroded and is a threat to recreational uses at the county park. The northern 0.4 miles of Mashes Sand beach is classified as non-critically eroded. Wakulla County can expect to lose 1 foot of beach shoreline in the critically sensitive areas each year. It is expected this magnitude of erosion will continue to occur.

The remainder of the Gulf of Mexico coastline is predominantly coastal wetlands, which are not susceptible to coastal erosion. The LMS working group considers this hazard to be a low threat to human life, but a high threat to improved property. Many homes and residents are vulnerable to coastal erosion, especially in the Shell Point community. This hazard must be closely monitored.

### 2.10.4 Extent

Under the right conditions, a hurricane can result in significant erosion along Mashes Sands and Shell Point. Wakulla County could realistically experience up to one foot of shoreline erosion per year impacting the area landward of the coastline in Mashes Sands. Shell Point could see the homes exposed directly to the Gulf of Mexico severely impacted by coastal erosion. This may vary, depending on the intensity of the coastal event causing the erosion.

### 2.11 Dam Failure

A dam or levee is a barrier that is constructed to contain the flow of water or keep out the sea. Dams provide water as well as hydroelectric power and create lakes for recreational purposes. More importantly, dams save lives by preventing or reducing floods. Dam failures are breaches in the impoundment structure causing flooding downstream. A dam failure can be anything from a small impoundment breach, to a complete, catastrophic failure of the impoundment structure.

**Impacts** from a dam breach include flooding of downstream properties, damage to buildings and infrastructure below the dam, human deaths and injuries due to flooding below the dam site, and riverine erosion due to the sudden release of water from the dam. Given the area below the only dam that Wakulla County is vulnerable to, these impacts will be greatly minimized. Wakulla County has never experienced a dam failure, yet the general impacts described above could potentially happen.
Each dam listed in the National Inventory of Dams is assigned a Hazard Potential Rating. The ratings are described below:

1. **Low Hazard Potential**
   Dams assigned the low hazard potential classification are those where failure or misoperation results in no probable loss of human life and low economic and/or environmental losses. Losses are principally limited to the owner’s property.

2. **Significant Hazard Potential**
   Dams assigned the significant hazard potential classification are those dams where failure or disoperation results in no probable loss of human life but can cause economic loss, environment damage, disruption of lifeline facilities, or impact other concerns. Significant hazard potential classification dams are often located in predominantly rural or agricultural areas but could be located in areas with population and significant infrastructure.

3. **High Hazard Potential**
   Dams assigned the high hazard potential classification are those where failure or misoperation will probably cause loss of human life.

2.11.1 **Historical Events**

There has never been a dam failure affecting Wakulla County and the only dam posing a threat to Wakulla County is the Jackson Bluff Dam on the Ochlockonee River, upstream in Leon and Liberty Counties. It is rated as “High” by the National Inventory of Dams (NID) only because of the amount of water behind the dam. The normal storage capacity behind the dam is 150,000 acre-feet. It has the potential for flooding in Wakulla County in the event of a failure and subsequently impacting persons downstream from the dam. Because a dam failure has never impacted Wakulla County, there is no information available regarding the extents of the impact to the County. The LMS Working Group will continue to monitor this hazard. Given that the Ochlockonee River is predominantly within the Apalachicola National Forest, there are few permanent residents along the River, with the exception of the area near Panacea.
2.11.2 Probability

According to the County, the probability of a dam break or failure impacting Wakulla County is extremely low. There is no history of a dam breaking in the County.

2.11.3 Vulnerability

A dam break at the Jackson Bluff Dam on the Ochlockonee River would impact those residents and structures in close proximity to the River, which are few in number. There is currently no known way to assess the number of structures vulnerable to a dam failure. The LMS Working Group will continue to assess the limits of the data with respect to this hazard and continue to attempt to determine Wakulla County’s vulnerability. Wakulla County has no recorded dams in the National Inventory of Dams database, maintained by the Army Corps of Engineers. There is no vulnerability posed for the Cities of St. Marks or Sopchoppy.

2.11.4 Extent

The extent of flooding caused by a levee or dam failure in Wakulla County from the only dam that can impact the County (Jackson Bluff Dam) is estimated to not exceed 5 feet of floodwater in the Ochlocknee River basin, of which only the lower 20% near the coast is inhabited. The rest of the flood plain lies in the national forest, and is uninhabited. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume the lower 20% of the Ochlocknee River flood basin would experience flooding to a depth of 5 feet caused by a break of the dam at Jackson Bluff.

2.11.5 Future Development and Dam Failures
The County COMP Plan has development restrictions in flood plains. Residents who decide to develop below the dam are fully cognizant of the threats they face. There are few development opportunities for areas vulnerable to a breach of the Jackson Bluff Dam, with most of the Ochlockonee River basin within the Apalachicola National Forest.

2.12 Hazardous Materials

As the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill of April 2010 has borne out, an event hundreds of miles away can affect countless counties and communities throughout a region, with economic as well as ecological impacts felt in both the short and long term. The long term impacts for Wakulla County are still unknown. The spill has impacted local fishermen, sports fishing industry, and decreased tourism in the County.

Figure 2.14: Location of all Oil Rigs/Wells in the Gulf of Mexico

Of the 118 Wakulla County claims currently filed, 11 have been paid to-date for a total of $1,430,000, resulting in an average claim value of $127,000. Assuming all 118 claims are paid, and no additional claims are filed, Wakulla businesses will receive $15,000,000 over the next two years. It is estimated that only 20% of eligible claimants filed for compensation based on economic impacts from this event. The filing date closes in July, 2015, unless reopened by the court. (Source: http://tampa.legalexaminer.com/toxic-substances/bp-oil-spill-claim-payment-statistics-for-wakulla-county-florida/)

Currently, there are several thousand oil wells in the Gulf of Mexico, many of them in deep water. Although this is a very rare event, the threat is real, and Wakulla County is highly vulnerable to oil spills from oil wells in the Gulf of Mexico.
Hazardous materials coordination is largely the responsibility of the County Emergency Manager, along with local facilities that store or use hazardous materials. The chief concern of the committee is the transportation of hazardous materials throughout the county by truck and along the St. Marks River by barge. On a daily basis, a wide range of hazardous chemicals are shipped through the County over the roadways. The most commonly shipped are petroleum-related products including gasoline, diesel, fuel oil, and LP gas. Other commonly transported substances include acids and chlorine. There is no advance notification of hazardous materials being transported. The transportation of hazardous materials via barge on the St. Marks River is no longer a major issue with the closing of the oil refinery in St. Marks.

In addition to the hazard created by the routine transport of chemicals in the county, a hazard also exists from facilities storing large quantities of extremely hazardous substances (EHS) at their facilities. There are 16 Section 302 EHS facilities in the county that store dangerous chemicals above the minimum threshold planning quantity designated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This includes chlorine gas, which is used for water treatment and purification. It should be noted that the safety and security precautions in place at facilities storing these chemicals greatly reduce the potential for a significant release. Table 2:34 lists those sites (address withheld) and the substances located on the premise of each facility. A complete list, quantities, and points of contact for each facility is maintained by Wakulla County Emergency Management.

**Impacts** from hazardous material spillages include human deaths and injuries due to inhalation or exposure to the chemicals, destruction and/or long-term contamination of the ecosystems at the spill site, and the long-term disposal of hazardous and contaminated materials from the spill site. Spills can also decrease property values for an extended period of time and decrease property tax revenues. In Wakulla County, the impacts from the BP Oil spill are notated above. The impacts from other hazardous material spills in the County have been relatively minor. Table 2.35 identifies all past hazardous materials spills. For the most part, they are small petroleum based spills, resulting in the need to clean up the spill. The cost of the spill clean up is borne by the entity spilling the hazardous material. No evacuations have occurred in Wakulla County resulting in a hazardous materials spill.
Table 2.37: Hazardous Materials Sites, Wakulla County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Name</th>
<th>302 Chemical</th>
<th>City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City of Saint Marks - WWTP</td>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>St. Marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Sopchoppy - Well 1</td>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>Sopchoppy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Sopchoppy - Well 2</td>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>Sopchoppy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Sopchoppy - Well 4</td>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>Sopchoppy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Sopchoppy - Well 5</td>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>Crawfordville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Sopchoppy - Well 6</td>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>Crawfordville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Sopchoppy - Well 7</td>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>Crawfordville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Tallahassee - Purdom Generating Stn. CSG Systems, Inc</td>
<td>Sulfuric Acid</td>
<td>St. Marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CenturyLink-Crawfordville</td>
<td>Sulfuric Acid</td>
<td>Crawfordville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Marks Powder</td>
<td>Nitric Acid, Chlorine, Sulfur Trioxide, Sulfuric Acid</td>
<td>Crawfordville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talquin Electric-Oyster Bay WWTP</td>
<td>Sulfuric Acid</td>
<td>Crawfordville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talquin Electric-Shadeville Well and Tank</td>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>Shadeville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talquin Electric-Songbird Well</td>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>Crawfordville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talquin Electric-Water System Wells 1&amp;2</td>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>Crawfordville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WINCO Utilities - WWTP</td>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>Crawfordville</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Despite the routine shipment of hazardous chemicals through the County and the presence of large quantities of chemicals at a number of fixed sites, there have been relatively few incidents involving the release of hazardous substances within the County.

2.12.1: Historical Events

The following list is all the hazardous materials spills that occurred in Wakulla County and reported to the FDEM State Watch Office between 2011 – 2015. None of these events were a significant cause for concern.

Table 2.38: State Watch Office Incident Report for Wakulla County 2011 - 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incident Occurred</th>
<th>Incident Type</th>
<th>Incident Name</th>
<th>Facility Name Scene Description</th>
<th>City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>06-Jul-11</td>
<td>Petroleum Spill</td>
<td>Unknown Oil Spill</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-Jul-11</td>
<td>Hazardous Materials</td>
<td>Mercury Spill</td>
<td>Sopchoppy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-Oct-11</td>
<td>Petroleum Spill</td>
<td>Diesel Spill</td>
<td>Crawfordville</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27-Oct-11</td>
<td>Petroleum Spill</td>
<td>Unconfirmed Blue Crabs with Unknown Oil Sheen</td>
<td>St. Marks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-Dec-11</td>
<td>Petroleum Spill</td>
<td>HWY 375 Closed with Diesel Spill</td>
<td>Sopchoppy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-Dec-11</td>
<td>Petroleum Spill</td>
<td>HWY 375 Closed with Diesel Spill</td>
<td>Sopchoppy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-Dec-11</td>
<td>Petroleum Spill</td>
<td>Unknown Oil Sheen</td>
<td>St. Marks River</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 2.12.2 Probability

During this reporting period, there have been no 302 chemical releases in Wakulla County. The hazardous materials spills that have occurred are typically small and contained very quickly. The County recognizes it historically averages 6 hazardous materials spill a year, virtually all of them...
involving a roadway. This makes the probability of a hazardous materials spill impacting residents high. Yet the magnitude of these events is very small. The probability of an incident occurring in St. Marks is much higher than for Sopchoppy, given the location of the Purdom Power Plant (St. Marks) and the shipments of oil needed for power production. Sopchoppy is on US Highway 319 and has the potential for hazardous materials spills, but relatively few have ever occurred.

2.12.3 Vulnerability Analysis

An accident involving transported hazardous materials would generally affect those who live and/or work along the major transportation corridors of US 98 (Panacea and Medart), US 319 (Sopchoppy and Crawfordville), SR 363 (St. Marks), and the St. Marks River (St. Marks and Newport). This could pose a threat to the municipalities in Wakulla County with impacts to people ranging from a very few to over several thousand, depending of the hazardous materials involved, and the size of the spill. There are large quantities of 302 chemicals in Wakulla County in located at St. Marks Power Company, and the Purdom Generating Station. Obviously, those located at St. Marks Power pose the greatest vulnerability to the County because of the explosive nature of the materials used to produce gun power and associated products.

2.12.4 Extent

A spill caused by a vehicle accident with a truck carrying hazardous materials in a populated area of Wakulla County (i.e. Crawfordville, St. Marks, Sopchoppy) will cause potential injuries, and some property damages. The spill is expected to be small, and quickly contained. If one of the facilities housing 302 hazardous materials has a release, the end results would be much more apparent. Depending on the accident, a 302 chemical release would impact the population living near the facility, and probably require an evacuation. An oil rig accident resulting in an oil spill would be much different. Wakulla County could experience tar balls along its shoreline, especially at Mashes Sands and Shell Point. The economic fallout from another off shore oil accident on tourism and fishing could be significant.

2.12.5 Future Development and Hazardous Materials

As the County and the municipalities grow and develop, the issue of hazardous materials may become more important. The LMS Committee will continue to monitor the situation. The County has many policies and objectives in the COMP Plan that limit growth of hazardous materials purveyors, and also limits the growth allowed in proximity to any facility with hazardous materials.

2.13 Terrorism

Under the Homeland Security Act of 2002, terrorism is defined as an activity that involves an act dangerous to human life or potentially destructive to critical infrastructure or key resources.
and is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or any State in which it occurs and is intended to intimidate or coerce the civilian population or influence a government or affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination or kidnapping.

**Impacts** – There have been no terrorist-related impacts in Wakulla County because there have been no terrorists events to date. The County has expended funds to prepare for such events, yet most of this funding has been through federal resources in the form of grants. If a terrorist event were to occur in Wakulla County, the impacts could include damage to critical infrastructure, death, injuries, community trauma, and more, depending on the target of the terrorists. It could occur anywhere in Wakulla County.

### 2.13.1 Historical Events

There have been no terrorist attacks within Wakulla County. There have been several events statewide that could have originated in Wakulla County, or any other rural county. Wakulla County sponsors several annual festivals and holiday celebrations. The potential for a terrorist event is possible.

### 2.13.2 Probability

Given the rural nature of Wakulla County, and given it is not a major tourist mecca, the probability of a terrorist attack occurring in Wakulla County is extremely low.

### 2.13.3 Vulnerability

Wakulla County has a list of critical facilities that if disrupted, could have a large impact on the County. They are listed in *Appendix 3*. The water purification systems that use hazardous materials for the purification process is of some concern.

### 2.13.4 Extent

The LMS Committee believes that an attack on the water system in Wakulla County would have the most impact. The water delivery system is on the list of critical facilities. A compromised water delivery system could impact hundreds of residents before it was identified.

### 2.14 Sinkholes

Sinkholes are a common feature in Florida's landscape. They are only one of many kinds of karsts landforms, which include caves, disappearing streams, springs, and underground drainage systems, all of which occur in Florida. Karsts is a generic term which refers to the characteristic terrain produced by erosion, associated with the chemical weathering and
dissolution of limestone or dolomite, the two most common carbonate rocks in Florida. Dissolution of carbonate rocks begins when they are exposed to acidic water, with rainwater being slightly acidic.

Limestone in Florida is porous, allowing water to percolate through it and dissolve some of it away. Over time, this process creates extensive underground voids and drainage systems in much of the carbonate rocks throughout the state. Collapse of the overlying sediments into the underground cavities produce sinkholes.

A spring, such as Wakulla Springs, is a discharge of an underground system. Sinkholes can occur in streambeds, sometimes taking all of the stream's flow, to create a disappearing stream. Dry caves are parts of karsts drainage systems that are above the water table.

Sinkholes can appear suddenly and anywhere in the county. Impacts include “swallowing” buildings and property as well as compromise below ground infrastructure, causing minor to total damage, depending on the sinkhole’s size and depth. Specific to Wakulla County, sinkholes have caused minor damage to residential homes and nearby structures (sheds, garages, boat storage structures). The County has expended funds to fill in sinkholes that have occurred on public lands that only posed a community threat or hazard. If the sinkhole has not caused a public hazard, then they are left alone. Sinkholes have impacted a few government facilities resulting in the need for them to be shored up or moved. Sinkhole occurrences have also resulting in new construction setback requirements place in the Wakulla County Land Development Regulations.

2.14.1 Historical Events

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) maintains a sinkhole database for the State of Florida, which contains 2,939 individual reports. Figure 2.33 is a map of the reported sinkholes in Wakulla County that was developed using the DEP database.

According to the DEP database, there have been 47 reported sinkholes in Wakulla County since 1970 as shown in Table 2.39. Some of these sinkholes have caused localized damages to homes, streets, and other infrastructure.

Figure 2.15  Reported Sinkholes, Wakulla County
Table 2.39  History of Sinkholes, Wakulla County

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Source: [http://ca.dep.state.fl.us/mapdirect/?focus=fgsinkholes](http://ca.dep.state.fl.us/mapdirect/?focus=fgsinkholes)

#### 2.14.2 Vulnerability Analysis

Figure 2.15 shows that the threat to Wakulla County from sinkholes. The western part of the County has a 200-foot layer of soil above the lime rock layers, resulting in a very low incidence of sinkholes. The middle section of the County has a 30 to 200 foot thick layer of soil, consisting mainly of cohesive, clay sediments of low permeability. The majority of the County’s sinkholes are in this section. These sinkholes vary in size and develop quickly. The eastern part of the County is an area with bare or thinly covered limestone. Here, sinkholes are few, but when they occur, they are generally shallow and broad and develop gradually.

Based on the data and modeling from the MEMPHIS risk assessment system, the following figure and tables detail the estimated vulnerability and damages associated with sinkhole hazards in Wakulla County.

### Table 2.40 Structures at Risk from Sinkholes, Wakulla County

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Source: Wakulla County, using MEMPHIS and Wakulla County Property Appraiser data

### Sinkhole Risk - City of St. Marks

The entire City of St. Marks is in the medium risk zone for sinkholes.
Table 2.41  Population at Risk to Sinkholes, St. Marks

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Source: Wakulla County, using MEMPHIS and U.S. Census Bureau data

Table 2.42  Structures at Risk to Sinkholes, St. Marks

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single Family Res.</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Home</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-Family Res.</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gov./Institutional</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td><strong>263</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Wakulla County, using MEMPHIS and Wakulla County Property Appraiser data

Sinkhole Risk for Sopchoppy

The entire City of Sopchoppy is in a low risk zone for sinkholes.

Table 2.43  Population at Risk, Sopchoppy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Minority</th>
<th>Over 65</th>
<th>Disabled</th>
<th>Poverty</th>
<th>Lang. Isol.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Wakulla County, using MEMPHIS and U.S. Census Bureau data

Table 2.44  Structures at Risk to Sinkholes, Sopchoppy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use Type</th>
<th>Number of Structures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single Family Res.</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Home</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-Family Res.</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gov./Institutional</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td><strong>281</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Wakulla County, using MEMPHIS and Wakulla County Property Appraiser data

The overall probability that a sinkhole will occur in Wakulla County sometime in the near future is moderate, but the likelihood of this hazard causing significant damage is low. There have
been 64 reported sinkholes in Wakulla County since 1970; with the possibility one could occur without notice at any given time. This hazard is considered a moderate priority.

2.14.3 Probability

The probability of a sinkhole occurring in Wakulla County is relatively high, given that there have been 64 sinkholes to open up since 1970, but the probability of damages is low, based on the lack of significant damages reported to date for any event. This equates to a new sinkhole opening up every 7.3 months, but this is highly contingent on rainfall amounts causing flooding, which can lead to increased sinkhole activity.

2.14.4 Extent

As seen in Table 2.38, sinkholes up to 75 feet in length and width and 30 feet in depth have been reported in Wakulla County. The most probable event to occur in Wakulla County is similar to the Crawfordville East sinkhole. It is 25ft wide and 25ft deep. Wakulla County can expect to experience an event of similar magnitude in the future. Such an event could cause damage to properties and a slight possibility of the loss of human life located on the site.

2.14.5 Future Development and Sinkholes

With there being a moderate threat from sinkholes, Wakulla County is aware of the hazard they present. Given the unpredictable nature of their appearance, growth is unaffected by the presence of sinkhole threats. Residents are encouraged to purchase sinkhole insurance to protect their assets against any future occurrences. The Wakulla County COMP Plan has setback provisions to ensure no construction is located in close proximity to an existing sinkhole.

2.14.6 Municipalities in Wakulla County

The City of Sopchoppy has not had a reported sinkhole since 1970 and it lies in a low risk zone for sinkholes. The City of St. Marks has never had a sinkhole reported and it lies in a medium risk zone for sinkholes.

2.15 Summary of Hazard Profiles

Throughout Chapter 2, each municipality in Wakulla County is identified and their vulnerability and risk to each hazard has been identified. This included assessments for the Cities of St. Marks and Sopchoppy as well as for the County. This section provides a summary of those individual assessments. All of the figures and tables included in Sections 2.4 – 2.14 identify the
vulnerability and risk to the residents of Wakulla County, and the Cities of St. Marks and Sopchoppy.

- **Hurricanes and Tropical Storms / Coastal Storm Surge**

  Hurricanes and Tropical Storms are Wakulla County’s largest threat because it is the most probably in happening, impacts virtually everyone in the county and all infrastructure, and can have the largest impact on all aspects of life in the County. Depending on the hurricane’s category, strength, and landfall location, the vulnerable areas, structures, and populations vary. Obviously, the stronger the storm, the more potential there is for damage to the County. The risks and vulnerability for its municipalities is not substantially different from the risks to the unincorporated portions of the County. St. Marks is the most vulnerable incorporated jurisdiction based on its proximity to the Wakulla and St. Marks Rivers and the Gulf of Mexico. Storm surge is the largest concern, followed by high winds.

- **Tornadoes**

  There is a medium probability that severe thunderstorms and/or tornadoes will impact any of the Wakulla County municipalities. However, the possibility of severely damaging tornadoes F3 or above is low. In recorded history, there has never been an F3 or above tornado in Wakulla County. However, there have been several tornadoes in the County over the past 60 years. Based on historical statistics, it can be expected that all of the jurisdictions in Wakulla County will continue to experience storms and tornados in the future. Some of the severe storms and tornadoes have the potential to caused significant damages. The damage is primarily caused by wind damage to roofs, and tree debris impacting transportation and power services. The other significant impact comes from flash flooding. Severe storm systems are frequent in nature even though tornadoes are relatively rare.

- **Wildfires**

  The areas around each municipality and the unincorporated communities are particularly susceptible to fires due to their larger populations and a greater density of buildings. This increases their vulnerability to fires when compared to more remote parts of the County. The probability of a fire occurring is relatively low for all three municipalities, but they are all highly vulnerable to a fire threat.

- **Floods**

  Given that the much of Wakulla County is in the 100-year flood plain, the County is highly susceptible to flooding. In the City of St. Marks, 100% of its residents and 100% of its
structures are in the flood plain. In Sopchoppy, although few residents are in the 100 year floodplain, the surrounding areas are. Also, under certain circumstances, Sopchoppy would actually receive storm surge from a Cat 3 or higher hurricane.

- **Coastal Erosion**

  There is a medium probability that coastal erosion will seriously the community of Shell Point. Although both the Cities of St. Marks and Sopchoppy are located next to a river, neither city is concerned with the impact of riverine erosion on their residents or dwellings. The LMS Working Group will continue to monitor the situation as it occurs, and it was ranked as a moderate priority for Wakulla County.

- **Dam or Levee Failure**

  There is only one dam that could impact Wakulla County, Jackson Bluff Dam, located at the on the Liberty and Leon County border. A failure of this dam would flood significant sections of Wakulla County, but this is an area primarily within the Apalachicola National Forest. The potential is low, the vulnerability low, and the overall impact is relatively low. There is no potential threat posed to the Cities of St. Marks or Sopchoppy by dams or levies.

- **Hazardous Materials**

  Each of the municipalities has a major roadway connecting them to the rest of the County. These roadways include US 98 (Communities of Panacea and Medart), US 319 (City of Sopchoppy and Community of Crawfordville), and SR 363 (City of St. Marks), all of which carry hazardous materials. The St. Marks River also carries hazardous materials by barge, impacting both the City of St. Marks and the Community of Newport. Yet, with all of this potential for risk, there have been relatively few hazardous materials incidents in Wakulla County or its municipalities. The vulnerability is low. The probability is moderate and overall impact would be low.

- **Terrorism**

  Although terrorism events in Wakulla County have never happened, and their probability of occurrence is very low, still the possibility is there. Wakulla County has community events and other common locations where residents could be impacted by an event. The water delivery system is dependent hazardous materials for purification, and could be used in an event. Given the nationwide heightened awareness of terrorism as a viable event, Wakulla County continues prepare for such an event, no matter how unlikely it is to ever happen.

- **Sinkholes**

  Wakulla County has recorded 64 sinkholes that have occurred since records were kept beginning in 1970. The populated part of the County is over a large karsts formation,
making sinkholes very probable. No injuries have been reported, and to date relatively minor damages have resulted, yet the probability is there for damages to occur.

2.16 Review and Updates to Section 2

Section 2 was reviewed by the LMS Working Group and updated as follows:

- Population estimates for Wakulla County have been updated to reflect the estimated 2014 U.S. Census data.

- Hazard priority rankings, probabilities, and magnitudes in Table 2.5 were revised to more accurately reflect their relative risk and the LMS Working Group priorities.

- Several hazards from the 2010 LMS were dropped by the LMS Committee based on their low probability, low vulnerability and general impact. These include tsunami, freezes and extreme cold weather; drought and heat wave; earthquakes, riverine erosion.

- The numbers of structures in the county has been updated based the Wakulla County Property Appraiser’s database, and data contained in the 2013 State of Florida Hazard Mitigation Plan. Wherever possible, these numbers have been used to update the number of structures at risk for each hazard.

- Historically information for each of the hazard profiles has been updated to incorporate the latest data.

- List of Presidential Declarations covering Wakulla County has been updated.

- Information concerning the updating of the FEMA FIRM maps for Wakulla County has been added.

- Updated Information concerning the 2010 Deepwater Horizon event in the Gulf of Mexico was updated.

- Future Land Use Map (FLUM) for Wakulla County has been updated.

- Florida Department of Transportation 5 Year Work Program has been updated to 2020.

- Terrorism was added as a new threat
Chapter 3: Mitigation Strategy

3.1 Mitigation Blueprint

Section 201.6(c)(3) of 44 CFR requires that “the plan shall include a mitigation strategy that provides the jurisdiction’s blueprint for reducing the potential losses identified in the risk assessment, based on existing authorities, policies, programs and resources, and its ability to expand on and improve these existing tools. The section shall include a description of mitigation goals to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards.”

The Wakulla County LMS Working Committee developed mitigation goals and strategies designed to reduce the County’s vulnerability and risks to the identified hazards in this document. Our primary focus is in agreement with other principles found in existing County plans and ordinances. They include:

- Identify community infrastructure, assets, residents, and businesses that are vulnerable to natural disaster and man-made hazards within the county.
- Assess the level of risk to community assets from natural disasters and man-made hazards.
- Maintain records of the costs of damage and repetitive losses to community assets.
- Identify initiatives that reduce the cost and vulnerability of people, property, and resources within the county to natural disasters and man-made hazards.
- Establish mitigation as a factor in the decision-making process of local governments by considering the potential long-term consequences of government actions with respect to hazards.

Existing plans and documents that have already been developed by the County are crucial components to the overall hazard mitigation strategy. These documents include:

- 2010 version of the Wakulla County Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS)
- City of St. Marks COMP (See Appendix 9)
- City of Sopchoppy Code of Ordinances (See Appendix 9)
- Wakulla County Comprehensive Plan (Comp Plan) (See Appendix 9)
- Municipal Comprehensive Plans
- Wakulla County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)

These documents provide the blueprint for the 2015 Wakulla County Local Mitigation Strategy Plan. All of these existing authorities, policies, programs, and codes are adopted official mechanisms for county government and can all be expanded and improved as required. The LMS Committee is the lead entity for proposing new ideas to the County Commissioners for improving their overall mitigation efforts.
From examining Wakulla County plans, ordinances, and policies, the following principles were determined to represent the core of local mitigation policies:

- Protect public health and safety (from identified hazards).
- Protect properties (from identified hazards).
- Manage public funds efficiently and effectively (for disaster response, recovery, and reconstruction).
- Maintain a sustainable economic base.
- Promote community awareness of local hazards.
- Protect and enhance long-term viability of ecosystems.
- Protect and manage scenic, historical, natural, or recreational resources efficiently.
- Support and promote state and regional mitigation goals, initiative, and efforts.

### 3.2 NFIP Loss Statistics

Wakulla County and the cities of St. Marks and Sopchoppy participate in the NFIP. The following represents data from the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) pertinent to Wakulla County. As can be seen, the amount of flood losses has not been large when averaged over the 32 years of records.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Total Losses</th>
<th>Closed Losses</th>
<th>Open Losses</th>
<th>CWOP* Losses</th>
<th>Total Payments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St. Marks, Town of</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>$1,636,994.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sopchoppy, City of</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$156,419.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakulla County</td>
<td>1,147</td>
<td>937</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>$22,529,197.47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Closed Without Payment Losses

Source: [http://bsa.nfipstat.fema.gov/reports/1040.htm#12](http://bsa.nfipstat.fema.gov/reports/1040.htm#12)

Wakulla County and its municipalities will continue to comply with the NFIP. The following efforts identify efforts to ensure compliance:

1. Incorporate NFIP provisions into the Wakulla County Land Development Regulations/Comprehensive Plan, Future Land Use Map, and Zoning Regulations
2. Require freeboard requirements for new construction, or reconstruction if required by the 50% rule.
3. Enforce Flood zone “A” height requirements and free board.
4. Provide flood information at community events.
5. Require non-designated floodway setback requirements.
6. Require agricultural and silviculture interests to require permits for uses in the 100 year floodplain.
7. Prohibit industrial uses, high intensity agricultural uses within the 100-year floodplain of the Ochlocknee River.
As 2015, there were 105 repetitive loss properties in Wakulla County, according to FEMA records. The vast majority of these properties are located along the Gulf of Mexico coastline; Ochlocknee Bay; and the St. Marks River. Figure 3.1 shows the approximate locations of the repetitive loss properties in Wakulla County. Table 3.2 provides a general overview of the type of repetitive loss properties located in each of the Map Sections identified on the map.

**Figure 3.1  Repetitive Loss Structures, Wakulla County - 2015**

*Source: Wakulla County and FEMA Repetitive Loss Data*

![Map Image](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Map #</th>
<th>Facility Type</th>
<th># of Properties</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Map #</th>
<th>Facility Type</th>
<th># of Properties</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Uninc Co/Woodville</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Uninc Co/Spring Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Uninc Co/Crwfrdvle</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Warehouse</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Uninc Co/Panacea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Marina</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Uninc Co/Crwfrdvle</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Uninc Co/Panacea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Camp</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Uninc Co/Newport</td>
<td>7*</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Uninc Co/Alligator Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Club Facility</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Uninc Co/Newport</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Uninc Co/Ochlckne Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Uninc Co/Newport</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Marina</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Uninc Co/Ochlckne Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Uninc Co/Newport</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Restaurant</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Uninc Co/Ochlckne Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Lodging</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Uninc Co/Newport</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Uninc Co/Sanborn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Uninc Co/Shell Point</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sopchoppy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Restaurant</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Uninc Co/Shell Point</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* includes severe repetitive loss residential units

*Uninc Co = Unincorporated Wakulla County*
In the past, Wakulla County has pursued Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) grant funds to reduce the number of repetitive loss properties. The County will continue to pursue FEMA grant funding through the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA), Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC), and Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) programs in an attempt to address mitigation of the repetitive loss properties in Wakulla County. In particular, Wakulla County wishes to reduce the number of properties on the FEMA Severe Repetitive Loss list, of which there were 9 severe repetitive loss properties, as of 2015. They are located on Figure 3.1 below in the area displayed as **Map 4** (4 properties) and **Map 7** (5 properties).

Per Part II Section 11.067 of the Wakulla County Land Development Code, the finish floor elevation of all new construction must be at least 18 inches above the base flood elevation in the developments of Wakulla Gardens, Magnolia Gardens, Greiner’s Addition, Lake Ellen Terrace, Lake Ellen Proper, Lake Ellen Estates, and Wakulla River Estates. This requirement reduces the amount of vulnerability and exposure to homes in those particular developments.

### 3.3 Community Rating System Planning Requirements

Wakulla County and the City of St. Marks currently participate in the Community Rating System (CRS). Both Wakulla County and St. Marks have participated since October 1, 1993. As such, there are flood mitigation activities ongoing within the County and the City of St. Marks. The CRS offers a comprehensive program to assist communities to mitigate future flood-related damages.

### 3.4 Description of the Planning Process

Since the previous 2010 LMS plan was submitted and approved by FEMA, the Wakulla County LMS Working Group has met on an annual basis in a public forum and the group was chaired by the Wakulla County Emergency Management Director. The project list was updated on an annual basis and forwarded to the Florida Division of Emergency Management.

The Emergency Management Director, with the help of the Wakulla County Planning and Community Development Department, directed the update process and conducted the public meetings. The planning process remains open to public input as well as input from the Federal, State, and local entities, private industry, businesses, neighboring communities, academia, not-for-profit organizations, and other interested parties.

Invitees included:

- General Public
- Leon County Emergency Management
- Jefferson County Emergency Management
- Franklin County Emergency Management
- Liberty County Emergency Management
- City of Tallahassee
- Florida State University
- Apalachee Regional Planning Council
- Florida Forest Service
- Florida Division of Emergency Management
- NW Florida Water Management District
- Capitol Area Chapter of the ARC
These agencies were invited to the three public meetings via email notification. The LMS document was also posted on-line at the Wakulla County Planning and Community Development website for public review and comment. Through public notices (see Appendix 2), citizens were given opportunities to attend the LMS public meetings and comment on the plan, both during the drafting stage and prior to approval. The general public was given the opportunity to comment on the LMS prior to final Plan approval through the posting of the plan on the Planning Department’s website with a general note welcoming comments. All comments that were received were welcome, and considered for inclusion in the final plan. The website will host the LMS until the next update.

3.5 Mitigation Goals and Objectives

The following Wakulla County Local Mitigation Strategy Goals and Objectives were developed under the auspices of the Wakulla County LMS Committee and provide a mechanism to assist the County reduce its risk and vulnerability to known hazards. These goals reflect a thorough review of existing mitigation programs, plans, and activities. The following goals are the basis for the Wakulla County LMS:

- Protect public health and safety (from identified hazards)
- Protect properties (by reducing exposure to hazards)
- Manage public funds efficiently and effectively (for disaster response, recovery, and reconstruction)
- Maintain a sustainable economic base
- Preserve and enhance long-term viability of ecosystems
- Protect and manage scenic, historical, natural, and recreational resources efficiently
- Support and promote state and regional mitigation goals, initiatives, and efforts

3.5.1 Goals, Objectives, and Policies

1. Protect public health and safety (from identified hazards).

   a. Promote community awareness of local hazards

      1) Educate communities and individuals on mitigation measures
      2) Educate government officials on mitigation measures
      3) Educate potential property buyers of local hazards

   b. Promote community awareness of evacuation policies, routes, and procedures

      1) Identify populations at risk (for evacuation purposes)
      2) Improve traffic circulation during floods and evacuations

   c. Improve water quality (potable and recreational uses)
1) Expand sanitary sewer system
2) Expand storm water retention and detention facilities

2. Protect properties (by reducing exposure to hazards)
   a. Update hazard maps as required.
   b. Identify properties in hazard areas
      1) Direct growth and development away from flood-prone and other hazard areas
      2) Continuously update Future Land Use Map (FLUM) in Comprehensive Plan
   c. Identify structures in hazard areas
      1) Promote owner awareness of mitigation practices for buildings
      2) Support mitigation of structures in hazard areas, particular repetitive loss properties
      3) Encourage property owners to purchase flood insurance
   d. Protect buildings from flooding
      1) Support storm water mitigation projects in identified flood-prone areas
      2) Support raising buildings in flood-prone areas
   e. Protect buildings from high winds
      1) Support tie-down projects involving older mobile homes
      2) Support projects to retrofit older existing buildings
   f. Support acquisition of severe repetitive loss properties for open space and recreational purposes

3. Manage public funds efficiently and cost effectively (for disaster response, recovery, and reconstruction)
   a. Use public funding to protect public services and critical facilities
   b. Identify and pursue mitigation funding
      1) Track grant notices, deadlines, and requirements
      2) Pursue FEMA grants including HMGP, PDM, FMA, RFC, SRL (through Florida DEM)
      3) Pursue Community Block Grants
   c. Maintain and update LMS project list and action plans annually
      1) Solicit public input on potential mitigation projects
      2) Prioritize mitigation projects according to greatest threat to life, health, and property
      3) Perform cost benefit review on all mitigation projects submitted for grants
d. Maximize external funding for mitigation projects

e. Encourage mitigation efforts by property owners to protect own properties
   1) Educate and promote owner-initiated mitigation projects
   2) Encourage property owners to purchase flood insurance

f. Minimize public expenditures for infrastructure in flood-prone, storm surge, and other hazard areas

g. Update FEMA repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss list annually
   1) Pursue acquisition of severe repetitive loss properties for open space through grant programs

4. Maintain a sustainable economic base

   a. Reduce risks in flood-prone and other hazard areas
   b. Limit development in flood prone and other hazard areas

5. Preserve and enhance long-term viability of ecosystems

   a. Improve water quality
   b. Improve wildlife habitat
   c. Support land conservation, acquisition, and protection

6. Protect and manage scenic, historical, natural, and recreational resources efficiently

   a. Use acquisition programs to expand open space and recreational opportunities

7. Support and promote state and regional mitigation goals, initiatives, and efforts

3.6 Mitigation Projects List

Section 201.6(c)(3)(iii) of 44 CFR requires that the Local Mitigations Strategy identify, evaluate, and analyze a comprehensive range of specific mitigation projects being considered to reduce the effects of each hazard identified, with particular emphasis on buildings and infrastructure.

The Wakulla County LMS Working Committee has identified 26 projects that will reduce the impacts of natural hazards. Refer to **Appendix 7** for a complete list of the projects. There are several projects specific to the Cities of St. Marks and Sopchoppy and many of the remaining projects have countywide (both incorporated and unincorporated areas) impacts and therefore, impact the two cities. Some projects are designed to reduce the vulnerability of critical facilities from hazard impacts and some projects are designed to address new and existing
buildings with respect to many of the hazards listed in this plan. One project addresses the expansion of the central sanitary sewer system.

Each of these projects has been evaluated and analyzed as well as compared to other potential actions. This evaluation and analysis focused on the protection of lives and property, the ability to reduce economic losses, evacuation, and on the cost effectiveness of the specific projects.

As part of the 2015 LMS review of the 2010 projects list, the Working Group determined that seven of projects had been completed and four projects were no longer deemed necessary. Appendix 8 is a list of the projects and actions that have been completed or deleted by the LMS Working Group, with their respective status noted.

At their semi-annual meetings, the LMS Working Committee will review the project list and the action plans. As necessary, new projects will be added to this list and re-prioritized to meet the ongoing and growing needs of the community. This update and modification process will be part of the ongoing maintenance procedures for the LMS Working Committee.

3.7 Action Plan for Mitigation Projects List

Section 201.6(c)(3)(iii) of 44 CFR requires that a community develop an action plan describing how the actions identified will be prioritized, implemented, and administered by the local jurisdiction. This Section shall include the implementation timeline; the funding sources or other resources that will be used to implement the strategy, when possible; and the agency or personnel responsible for carrying out these actions. For FEMA program funding, these mitigation measures must be cost effective, environmentally sound, and technically feasible. The local jurisdictions and the State must prioritize the measures based on these criteria.

The LMS Working Group has established action plans for each of the projects that address the required mitigation. Specific focus was placed on the ranking and prioritization of the projects and identifying the lead agencies responsible for the implementation and administration of these projects. Refer to Table 3.3 for details on the implementation timelines and the lead agencies along with an estimated cost for each project, where costs have been identified.

Projects were numerically ranked using the STAPLEE method by the members of the LMS Working Group. The cost/benefit review of the projects weighed the costs against the benefits. Those projects whose costs exceeded the potential benefits did not make the project list. The STAPLEE score sheet is found in Appendix 6 for all the ongoing projects.

3.8 Funding Sources

As part of the 2016 LMS plan development, research was done to identify potential sources of funding for various types of mitigation. The following is a list of the primary funding sources
The most probable sources for funding for mitigation projects are the HMGP and the PDM programs. Because the funding sources are specific to mitigation, a more detailed explanation of these two programs is listed below.

3.8.1 Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program is authorized by Section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (PL 93-288 as amended). It is a partnership that is designed to assist states, local governments, private non-profit organizations and Indian Tribes in implementing long-term hazard mitigation measures following a major disaster declaration. The objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program are: 1) To prevent future losses of lives and damage to property due to disasters; 2) To implement state or local hazard mitigation plans; 3) To enable mitigation measures to be implemented during immediate recovery from a disaster; and 4) To provide funding for previously identified mitigation measures that benefit the disaster area.

3.8.2 Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program (PDM)

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. The Florida Division of Emergency Management solicits project applications and encourages local governments to identify and submit applications that address eligible mitigation activities that are designed to reduce your community's overall risk to hazards. The strength of the funding
available has wavered through the years, and has been significantly reduced from prior year’s levels.

3.9 Monitoring, Evaluating, Maintaining and Updating the LMS

The Wakulla County LMS Working Group recognizes that in order to be effective, the Wakulla County LMS needs to be reviewed, evaluated and updated on a regular basis. The following procedures fulfill this process:

a. The LMS Working Group will meet on at least an annual basis to review the local mitigation strategy to ensure it is current and reflects changing conditions within the community. This should provide adequate time to incorporate any needed revisions prior to the next grant cycles. The LMS Committee will meet more frequently if needed, such as in a post-disaster environment.

b. The Chairperson of the LMS Working Group will be responsible for convening the Group.

c. The review of the LMS will include the recognition of completed projects and/or programs, the identification of new mitigation initiatives, an evaluation of the impact of recommended changes to city and/or county plans and ordinances identified during the local mitigation process; and an evaluation of any changes in the hazard identification and vulnerability assessment.

d. As needed, additional public and private sector interests will also be invited to participate in the review, as well as representatives from neighboring jurisdictions. Changes recommended by the LMS Working Group will be forwarded to the Wakulla County Emergency Management Office for consolidation in the CEMP. Wakulla County Emergency Management will forward recommended revisions to the County Commission and City Councils for review and determination of action. Any changes to the LMS will be made available to the public for review and comment.

e. An annual evaluation of the LMS will be conducted by the LMS Committee in accordance with the funding grant cycles. The purpose of the evaluation will be to determine if the potential available funding will match any of the projects listed in the LMS. If the funding cycles do not, the LMS Committee may adjust the LMS project list to take full advantage of any potential mitigation funding opportunities. Additionally, the annual evaluation will also consider the effectiveness of the LMS to be incorporated into other jurisdictional plans. This will help determine if the LMS mitigation strategies are being adopted by the various jurisdictions, thus enhancing Wakulla County and its municipalities ability to reduce their vulnerability to its known hazards.

The Wakulla LMS Committee is committed to continuing the LMS process into the future. It is the intention of the Committee to meet at least once a year to discuss mitigation initiatives,
evaluate progress made on each project and achieving its purpose and the prioritized goals, and review the overall LMS plan. Each of these meetings are public meetings, and notices for the public to attend appear in the local media outlets. If necessary, the LMS will be updated by the Committee Chairperson at the end of each annual meeting to reflect any new initiatives wanted by the LMS Committee. A report is prepared to summarize the status of the LMS and its implementation annually. A strong emphasis on project successes and the integration of the LMS into the Comprehensive Plan will be the theme of the continued LMS development. Every five years, the LMS Committee will incorporate the Comprehensive Plan changes in land use trends into the update of the vulnerability assessments.

The Wakulla County Emergency Management Office will continue to lead in scheduling the LMS Working Group efforts. Each year, at the fall meeting, a new LMS Chairperson will be elected. A notice to the public and neighboring jurisdictions will be made before every meeting, and the results of the meetings will be submitted to the public and to the County Commission and City Councils. Special meetings of the LMS Working Group will be called, as needed.

It is the goal of the LMS Working Group to maintain this Plan, ensure it has practical application, is consistent with guidelines set forth by the State of Florida and Federal agencies, and continues to support the mitigation goals and successes in Wakulla County.

3.10 Incorporation with Other Planning Mechanisms

The Wakulla County LMS Plan is to be adopted by the Wakulla County Board of County Commissioners, and the Towns of St. Marks and Sopchoppy as an integral planning document used by the County and its municipalities along with the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (inclusive of the County and municipalities) and the Comprehensive Plans (COMP) for the County and its municipalities. As these Plans are updated with future enhancements and modifications, the LMS Plan be consulted to be sure that these changes consider the impacts of natural disasters and potential mitigation strategies.

Members of the LMS Committee will suggest mitigation opportunities when any action is proposed by the Town Councils, or the Board of County Commissioners using the following steps:

a. When one of the documents or plans identified above are due for an update, the plan will be reviewed by the LMS Committee for recommendations to include mitigation actions or activities.

b. When an ordinance, code or revision to the Land Development Regulations (County and municipalities) are proposed, the chair of the LMS Committee will provide recommendations, if warranted, to the governing body for consideration. If this occurs in a municipality, then the municipal member of the LMS Committee will make the recommendation.
c. Upcoming plan reviews will be discussed at the LMS Committee meetings on a regular basis to identify what plan is due for update, and when.

The LMS risk assessment was used as a basis to update the Wakulla County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, and in the development of the Wakulla County Logistics Plan, Disaster Housing Plan, Debris Management Plan, and the Continuity of Operations Plan. The information contained in the LMS was also used where appropriate in the update of the Wakulla County and municipal COMP Plans after the Evaluation and Appraisal Report (EAR) are issued. The LMS was also shared with the Apalachee Regional Planning Council for possible inclusion in any documents they develop.

The LMS Working Group will continue as the lead agency for the promotion of mitigation against natural disasters. This group will continually monitor the situation in Wakulla County and its municipalities and propose new initiatives and projects, as required. These new initiatives will be considered in conjunction with the other planning mechanisms and their subsequent goals. The Wakulla County Comprehensive Plan and the FLUM specifically, will incorporate risks from the various hazards into the planning for future land use. Capital improvement plans will need to incorporate a study of potential impacts from natural hazards and prioritize any projects that will reduce the vulnerability to these hazards.

Currently the COMP Plan references the CEMP and the CEMP references the LMS Plan. Ensuring the LMS Plan, County and municipal COMP Plans, and the CEMP are synchronized will continue to be a primary focus of the LMS Working Group. There is a symbiotic relationship between growth management, represented through the COMP Plan, emergency management, represented through the CEMP, and hazard mitigation, represented by the Wakulla County LMS. Each plan complements each other, and need to stay in sync with each other. The COMP Plan’s Future Land Use Element is especially important to prevent future damages to future growth. The CEMP establishes a clear strategy for protecting lives and property from the impacts of these hazards, and the LMS provides direction on how to prevent these losses.

3.11 Continued Public Participation

Section 201.6(c)(4)(iii) of 44 CFR requires a discussion on how the community will continue public participation in the ongoing mitigation planning process. The community is encouraged to participate in the on-going mitigation planning process in Wakulla County. There will be three primary ways for the public to continue to participate in this LMS process.

1. LMS Working Group Meetings – The semi-annual LMS Working Group meetings will be open to the public. Each meeting will be publicly advertised and held in a public and easily accessible location. Citizens and private organizations will be encouraged to attend these meetings and provide their comments and feedback.
2. Internet Correspondence. – The adopted LMS plan has been posted on the Wakulla County Emergency Management website for review. Comments and feedback can be emailed to the Emergency Management Office who will convey the information to the LMS Working Group.

3. Placement of Plan in the Wakulla County Library – A copy of the LMS Plan will be permanently placed in the Wakulla County Library for public review and comment. Such comments will be directed to the Wakulla County Office of Emergency Management, who will consolidate them and give them to the LMS Working Group. The Plan will be posted on the Wakulla County website with directions to the general public for review.

3.12 Review and Update of Chapter 3

Section 3 was reviewed by the LMS Working Group and updated as follows:

- The LMS Guiding Principles were updated.
- Hazard mitigation goals, objectives, and policies were updated to reflect the LMS Committee’s directions.
- Projects list was updated as was the ranking of each project.
Appendix 1: Jurisdiction Adoption Notices

Adoption Notice by Wakulla County Board of County Commissioners

Adoption Notice by the City of St. Marks

Adoption Notice by City of Sopchoppy
Wakulla County Commission Notice of Adoption
City of St. Marks Notice of Adoption
City of Sopchoppy Notice of Adoption
Appendix 2: Public Notices and Meeting Minutes

Wakulla Sheriff’s Office
LMS Meeting Agenda
December 6, 2011

I. Current LMS Project list

II. Discussed the upcoming II MGP Grant process and the need to be competitive. We will ask the State to assist us in this process

III. New potential Projects:

IV. 
   a) Underground power in St. Marks
   b) St. Marks Sewer system (hook up to County system or relocation the facility)
   c) Town Plan Roundabouts

V. St. Marks and Sopchoppy adoption of LMS strategy

VI. Discussion
## Sign in Roster
### LMS

### July 16, 2012

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<td>Rod Revell</td>
<td>County Bld. Dept.</td>
<td>926-7636</td>
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<tr>
<td>Melissa Corbett</td>
<td>County Planning</td>
<td>926-3695</td>
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<td>Nanette Watts</td>
<td>Public Works</td>
<td>926-2616</td>
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<td>Mike Flemming</td>
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<td>Luis Serna</td>
<td>Planning</td>
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<td>Alan Wise</td>
<td>WWRC-FISH-WC.</td>
<td>528-0306</td>
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<td>Bruce Flemming</td>
<td>Wakulla</td>
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<td>Paul Johnson</td>
<td>St. Marks</td>
<td>925-6222 X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joe ln.</td>
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**Sign In Sheet and Minutes 7.16.12 LMS Meeting**
Minutes of the Wakulla County Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group Meeting
July 16, 2012

Mr. Scott Nelson, Emergency Management Director for Wakulla County, started the meeting at 9:00 am. He stated the purpose of the meeting was to prioritize potential grant opportunities and build out the grant application. He summarized the Hazard Mitigation Program: In 30 days FEMA will announce a dollar estimate for Florida for the Hazard Mitigation Program. Then in 90 days the State will send the Chairman a letter saying the funds are available, but the amount would still be preliminary and could go up or down. The application date may be 6 months out; it depends on how fast things move. Declared counties get first shot at the money, then non-declared counties. There is a pilot program which is not mentioned on the DEM website, but if we have a project approved by the LMS and the County Commission and is ready to go at the beginning, it might be accepted as a pilot project.

The group agreed to focus on three potential projects: 1) repair of countywide culverts and ditches, including St. Marks and Sopchopy; 2) infrastructure hardening and waterproofing of lift stations and manhole covers; and 3) retrofitting the current City of St. Marks sewer lift stations to a gravity system. Director Nelson stated that this project will require a study before build out to determine feasibility and would require the County to apply for a separate grant. They won’t approve a study unless it is tied to work. This may be a project the FSU Engineering School would work on.

The Working Group discussed all three projects from the LMS list. The projects were then ranked by priority. Hardening of the sewer collection lines and manhole covers was the number 1 ranked project as having the best overall benefit to the population.

There were no negative comments or complaints on the first-ranked project. Mr. Nelson thanked the group for their input. The meeting concluded at 10:30 am.
Meeting Minutes 10.1.13 LMS Meeting

Wakulla Sheriff’s Office
Emergency Management
LMS Committee
Meeting Minutes
10/1/2013 1000hrs

LMS Committee attendees:

City of St. Marks, Zoe Mansfield
Melissa Corbett
Scott Nelson
George Johnston
Cleve Fleming
Brent Pell
Virginia Dekle
Rod Revell

Discussed the Current County projects and prioritization listing

Removed:

- Item 1 and 2: Countywide stormwater study and mitigation phase 1 and 2 (removed, ineligible. We will focus on smaller geographical areas of impact).
- Item 7 Acquisition and Demolition of Posey’s Restaurant (item completed)
- Item 8 Syfrette Creek Bridge (item completed)
- Item 17 FEMA FIRM outreach (item completed)
- Item 20 Sopchoppy Park Ave stormwater ditch mitigation (item competed)
- Item 26 Weatherization Program (removed, lack of funding)

Discussed new additions to the project list (see new project listing)

Added:
Item 1 and 2: Crawfordville Area stormwater study and mitigation phase 1 and 2. This project was previously listed as a countywide project. The committee determined that it would be best to narrow the project.

375 Sopchoppy River Bridge: This bridge was closed due to FDOT concerns during Tropical Storm Debby. It was within 1 foot of being overtopped. The project will be to mitigate the bridge via elevation.

22/Rose Street, Sopchoppy River Bridge: This bridge was closed due to FDOT concerns during Tropical Storm Debby. It was within 1 foot of being overtopped. The project will be to mitigate the bridge via elevation.

Drainage in Panacea/stormwater storage: Areas near Otter Lake Road were impacted by flooding. A solution needs to be identified and implemented to mitigate the impacts of flooding. Care needs to be taken to assure that the solution does not create surge potentials from the Gulf. For instance placing cross drains under 98 may relieve the issue of freshwater flooding; however, it may create an issue with surge.

Drainage/cross drains along Surf Road: Several areas along Surf Road were impacted by flooding. A solution needs to be identified and implemented to mitigate the impacts of flooding. Care needs to be taken to assure that the solution does not create surge potentials from the Gulf.

Drainage/cross drains along Smith Creek highway: Several areas along Smith Creek Road were impacted by flooding. A solution needs to be identified and implemented to mitigate the impacts of flooding.
Minutes: LMS Meeting 5.30.14
Wakulla Sheriff’s Office  
Emergency Management  
LMS Committee  
Meeting Minutes  
5/30/14 1300hrs

LMS Committee attendees:  
   City of St. Marks, Zoe Mansfield  
   Melissa Corbett  
   Scott Nelson  
   Todd Schroeder  
   Joey Tillman  
   Sam Martin  
   Keith Lawhon

I. Discussed the Current County projects and prioritization listing

   Removed:

       Project 10: Establishment of a watershed management work group.  DEP has organized the Basin Management Action Plan Working Group. County staff has participated in this group.

       Project 13: Community Wildfire Protection Plan. This project has been completed.

   Project 14: “Upgrade of mobile home anchoring standards”. This item will be replaced with a project to put a 1 foot freeboard requirement in place, which we plan to work on this summer.

II. Discussed new additions to the project list (see new project listing)

   Added:

       Project 14: Will be changed to add a requirement for construction within the flood zone to maintain 1’ of freeboard.

       Project 6 was clarified to will include any necessary ditching and conveyance required to mitigate flooding.

III. Discussed the April 18 notice of grant opportunity for Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant Program Notice of 2014 finding opportunity.
Wakulla Sheriff's Office

Emergency Management

LMS Committee

Meeting Minutes

10/1/14 Vote Via E-mail

LMS Committee attendees via e-mail:

- City of St. Marks, Zoe Mansfield
- Melissa Corbett
- Scott Nelson
- David Edwards
- Paul Johnson
- Sheree Keeler
- Padiac Juarez
- Virginia DeKle

The city of St. Marks is seeking funding for two items.

1) Stormwater improvement within the city. This is on the list as item six. The group voted unanimously via e-mail to support this project for grant funding.

2) The second item is extending sewer lines within their water district. This item is not on the list. Eliminating septic tanks within surge areas will benefit the environment and mitigate against negative environmental impacts. This project was approved and ranked last on the current listing. This was approved unanimously via e-mail.
February 17, 2015 Wakulla LMS Meeting Agenda

Wakulla County LMS Committee Workshop
Wakulla County Emergency Operations Center
15 Oak Street (Sheriff’s Facilities)
February 17, 2015
9:30am – 12:00pm

AGENDA

- Opening Remarks
- Validate Wakulla County LMS Committee Members – [Attachment 1]
- Review Update Schedule and Due Dates [Attachment 2]
- Review Hazards and Vulnerabilities [Attachment 3]
- Update LMS Project List [Attachment 5]
- Review of Project Priorities [Attachment 6]
The Wakulla County LMS Committee met on February 17, 2015 from 9:30 – 11:30am at the Wakulla County Emergency Operations Center. Those in attendance included:

Scott Nelson – Wakulla Emergency Management Director
David Harrison – Private Citizen
Todd Schroeder – Florida Forest Service
Melissa Corbett – Wakulla Planning Department
Phil Worley – EDS
David Crisp – Disaster Strategies and Ideas Group
Frank Koutnik – Disaster Strategies and Ideas Group
Alejandro Munera – FDEM
Alexander Falcone – FDEM
Alex Manus – FDEM
John Swindel – Private Citizen
Brad Taylor – WC Sheriffs Office
Zoe Mansfield – Mayor, City of St. Marks
Paul Johnson - Citizen

The meeting began at 9:30 with a welcome by Scott Nelson. He explained the purpose of the meeting as kicking off the five year update of the Local Mitigation Strategy. He encouraged all present to offer assistance when called upon. He then asked Frank Koutnik, DSI to facilitate the remainder of the meeting.

Mr. Koutnik began by explain how important the LMS is to Wakulla County, for without it being up to date, and approved, the county would not be eligible for much of the recovery funding offered by FEMA, and none of the mitigation grants offered by FEMA.

The 2010 list of members to the Wakulla County LMS were reviewed and updated by the current membership. Several names were deleted because they were no longer in Wakulla County, as well as adding several new members.

Mr. Koutnik then reviewed the schedule needed in order to complete the LMS update. This would involve all members of the LMS Committee in a review capacity.

Mr. Koutnik then reviewed the current list of hazards listed in the 2010 LMS and asked if they were still valid. Upon hearing from the FDEM representatives that it was acceptable to delete hazards that did not make sense to the County, Scott Nelson recommended several of the hazards to be deleted because
of their very low probability and risk posed. These included earthquakes, sinkholes, riverine erosion, heat waves, drought, winter storms, and freezes. Mr. Nelson said these particular hazards do not belong in the LMS because they are totally inappropriate for Wakulla County. The LMS Committee agreed.

Next, a review of the goals and objectives was undertaken. Mr. Nelson said he was not extremely satisfied with the current list, and would provide DSI (consulting firm contracted to update the LMS) with new language.

Most of the remaining time was spent on reviewing each and every project on the list. It was determined that 7 had been completed, and 4 were deleted because they were no longer viable projects. Several new projects were added.

The meeting concluded after the review of projects at 11:30am.
March 17, 2015 LMS Meeting

Wakulla County LMS Committee Workshop
Wakulla County Emergency Operations Center
15 Oak Street (Sheriff's Facilities)
March 17, 2015
9:30am – 11:30am

AGENDA

- Opening Remarks
- Review Edits from 2.17.15 Meeting
  - Membership of LMS Committee
  - Current Hazard Rankings
  - Updated Project List
- Review of STAPLEE Ranking Tool
- Rank Current Project List
The Wakulla County LMS Committee met on March 17, 2015 from 9:30 – 11:30am at the Wakulla County Emergency Operations Center. Those in attendance included:

Scott Nelson – Wakulla County Emergency Management
Todd Schroeder – Florida Forest Service
Laurie Westbrook – Florida Department of Health in Wakulla County
David Harrison – Private Citizen
John Swindel – Wakulla County HAM Radio Operator
Melissa Corbett – Wakulla County Planning Department
Brad Taylor – WC Sheriff’s Office
Zoe Mansfield – Mayor, City of St. Marks
Paul Johnson – Citizen
Frank Koutnik – DSI
David Crisp - DSI

Opening Remarks were offered by Scott Nelson, EM Director. He welcomed everyone to the LMS Meeting, and explained the purpose of the meeting to be a continuation of the LMS updating process. Mr. Nelson then asked Frank Koutnik, DSI, to facilitate the remainder of the meeting.

Mr. Koutnik provided the members with several updated portions of the LMS to include the list of members, and the updated hazards ratings list. He then asked for any comments on the updated version of these documents. Several were offered and captured.

Mr. Koutnik then spent the bulk of time going through the updated list of projects to be sure the current status line was reflected correctly. Several corrections were offered by those in attendance.

Mr. Koutnik then explained that the projects had to be ranked using a sound methodology, and recommended the Committee use the STAPLEE process. They agreed. The members were asked to fill out the STAPLEE forms, and submit them to Scott Nelson, who would create the final version to give to Mr. Koutnik to place in the updated LMS.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:00am
Website Notice for June 2, 2015 LMS Meeting

NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING

The Wakulla County Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group has scheduled a Public Meeting on June 2, 2015 at 2:00 P.M. in the Wakulla County Emergency Operations Center at 15 Oak Street in Crawfordville, FL. The Working Group will discuss the draft revisions to the Local Mitigation Strategy. Interested parties are invited to attend and participate. The draft Local Mitigation Strategy can be viewed in the Wakulla County Planning and Community Development Department located at 11 Bream Fountain Road or by clicking the link below. Persons with a disability needing a special accommodation should contact the Wakulla County Board of County Commissioners Administration Office at least two (2) days prior to the meeting at (850) 926-0919; Hearing & Voice Impaired at 1-800-955-8771; or email at ADAComments@mywakulla.com

View the Draft Local Mitigation Strategy

The Wakulla News
Agenda for 6/2/15 LMS Meeting

Wakulla County LMS Committee Workshop
Wakulla County Emergency Operations Center
15 Oak Street (Sheriff’s Facilities)
June 2, 2015
2:00pm – 3:00pm

AGENDA

- Opening Remarks
- Review of Updated 2015 LMS
- Solicit Comments
- Questions and Answers
- Closing Remarks
The Wakulla County LMS Committee met on June 2, 2015 from 2:00pm – 3:30pm at the Wakulla County Emergency Operations Center. Those in attendance included:

Scott Nelson, EM Director  
Sheree Keeler – BOCC Representative  
Brian Bradshaw – FDEM Area Coordinator  
Roger Lemarque – FSU Intern  
Steve Hanshee – FSU Intern  
Frank Koutnik – DSI  
David Harrison – Citizen  
Todd Schroeder – Fla Forest Service  
Melissa Corbett – Wakulla Planning and Community Development Dept  
Zoe Mansfield – Mayor, City of St. Marks  
David Crisp – DSI

The meeting began at 2:00pm with Scott Nelson welcoming everyone to the final LMS meeting prior to publication of the updated Wakulla County LMS. Mr. Nelson explained the updating process, and where we were with it. He then turned the meeting over to Frank Koutnik, DSI.

Mr. Koutnik walked the attendees through the beginning of the plan to show the improvements and updates made. Shortly into the meeting, the participants wanted to go to specific page references where they had questions, or had found errors needing correction.

Everyone who came to the meeting with corrections were received by Mr. Koutnik, who said he would make all the changes to the plan. He welcomed any more corrections funneled through Mr. Nelson. A track changed version of the plan will be submitted to Mr. Nelson for distribution to the LMS committee so they can see what changes were made and where.

The meeting closed at 3:15pm.
## Appendix 3: Critical Facilities List

### FIRE STATIONS

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### SCHOOLS

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### FAITH-BASED FACILITY

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| GOVERNMENT FACILITY         |                              |                 |                      |                |
| WAKULLA COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY | 4330 CRAWFVILLE HWY         | CRAWFORDVILLE   | LIBRARY              | 16R GU 51781 35404 |
| WAKULLA COUNTY COMMISSION COMPLEX | 3093 CRAWFVILLE HWY     | CRAWFORDVILLE   | LOCAL GOVERNMENT FACILITY | 16R GU 52802 41015 |
| WAKULLA COUNTY COURTHOUSE   | 3056 CRAWFVILLE HWY         | CRAWFORDVILLE   | LOCAL GOVERNMENT FACILITY | 16R GU 52729 41177 |
| APALACHICOLA NATIONAL FOREST - WAKULLA RANGER DISTRICT | 57 TAFF DR               | CRAWFORDVILLE   | STATE GOVERNMENT FACILITY | 16R GU 53253 42789 |
### Communications

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### Energy

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### Appendix 4: U.S. Census Statistics

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<th>People Quick Facts</th>
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<td>Population, 2014 estimate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population, 2013 estimate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population, 2010 (April 1) estimates base</td>
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<td>18,804,623</td>
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<td>Population, percent change - April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population, percent change - April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2013</td>
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<td>Population, 2010</td>
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<td>Persons under 18 years, percent, 2013</td>
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<td>Persons 65 years and over, percent, 2013</td>
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<td>Female persons, percent, 2013</td>
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<td>White alone, percent, 2013 (a)</td>
<td>81.7%</td>
<td>78.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American alone, percent, 2013 (a)</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent, 2013 (a)</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian alone, percent, 2013 (a)</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent, 2013 (a)</td>
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<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or More Races, percent, 2013</td>
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<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino, percent, 2013 (b)</td>
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<td>23.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent, 2013</td>
<td>78.8%</td>
<td>56.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living in same house 1 year &amp; over, percent, 2009-2013</td>
<td>80.2%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign born persons, percent, 2009-2013</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>19.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2009-2013</td>
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<tr>
<td>High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25+, 2009-2013</td>
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<td>86.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bachelor’s degree or higher, percent of persons age 25+, 2009-2013</td>
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<tr>
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<td>3,447</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2009-2013</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>25.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Housing units, 2013</td>
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<td>Homeownership rate, 2009-2013</td>
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<td>Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2009-2013</td>
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<td>$138,300</td>
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<tr>
<td>Households, 2009-2013</td>
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<tr>
<td>Persons per household, 2009-2013</td>
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<td>Per capita money income in past 12 months (2013 dollars), 2009-2013</td>
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<td>$26,236</td>
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<tr>
<td>Median household income, 2009-2013</td>
<td>$52,691</td>
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<td>Persons below poverty level, percent, 2009-2013</td>
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<td>405</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Hispanic-owned firms, percent, 2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>Women-owned firms, percent, 2007</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturers’ shipments, 2007 ($1000)</td>
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<td>Merchant wholesaler sales, 2007 ($1000)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Retail sales, 2007 ($1000)</td>
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**Geography QuickFacts**

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**Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area**

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### Appendix 5: 2010 – 2015 Fire Incidents Wakulla County

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<th>FFS Incident #</th>
<th>Date/Time</th>
<th>Acres Burned</th>
<th>Fire Cause</th>
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<td>Fire Cause</td>
</tr>
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Source: [http://tlhfor013.doacs.state.fl.us/PublicReports/FiresBySTR.aspx](http://tlhfor013.doacs.state.fl.us/PublicReports/FiresBySTR.aspx)

* 65 = Wakulla County
Appendix 6: STAPLEE Ranking of Project List

Project Prioritization Methodology - STAPLEE

The Wakulla County LMS Committee used the STAPLEE methodology to rank the mitigation projects. There are seven categories in the STAPLEE criteria, and 23 criterions. Each of the 23 criterions is given a weighted score between 0-10, with 0 meaning not beneficial or unproductive, to 10 meaning very beneficial or excellent. It provides for the basis for a benefit/cost analysis as well.

A very basic description of the STAPLEE methodology is provided below. The scoring sheet of the County mitigation projects follows on the next sheet.

Social – Is the mitigation strategy socially acceptable?

Technical – Is the proposed action technically feasible, cost effective, and does it provide the appropriate level of protection?

Administrative – Does the community have the capability to implement the action and is the lead agency capable of carrying out oversight of the project?

Political – Is the mitigation action politically acceptable?

Legal – Does the community have the authority to implement the proposed action?

Economic – Do the economic base, projected growth, and opportunity costs justify the mitigation project?

- Benefit cost-analysis is a mathematical method for comparing costs to the benefits to the community of a mitigation action
- If the benefits are greater than the costs, the project is cost-effective
- Comparing the ratios of benefits to costs for several mitigation projects helps to identify those that offer the greatest value for the community’s money spent.
- Benefit-cost analysis gives decision-makers an understandable way to explain and defend their decisions
- For many grant programs, FEMA and the State will use benefit-cost analysis to determine whether a project is eligible
- The community can save time and energy by limiting planning activities to projects that will be more likely to receive funding.

Environmental – Does the proposed action meet statutory considerations and public desire for sustainable and environmentally healthy communities?
## STAPLEE Criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prioritized Projects #</th>
<th>Considerations (0-10 Ranking)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S (Social)</td>
<td>Community Acceptance Effects on Segment of Population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T (Technical)</td>
<td>Long Term Solution Secondary Impacts Staffing Funding Allocated Maintenance / Operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A (Administrative)</td>
<td>Political Support Local Champion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P (Political)</td>
<td>Public Support State Authority Existing Local Authority Potential Legal Challenge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L (Legal)</td>
<td>Benefit of Action Cost of Action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E (Economic)</td>
<td>Outside Funding Required Effect on Land/Water Effect on Endangered Species Effect on HazMat/ Waste Sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E (Environmental)</td>
<td>Consistent with Community Envi. goals Consistent with Federal Laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Score</td>
<td>Total Score</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2015 Rank

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>SCOPE 0-10 (0 is lowest, 10 is highest in each block below)</th>
<th>Total Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crawfordville Area stormwater study &amp; mitigation (ph. 1)</td>
<td>10 8 10 8 7 5 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 5 8 5 10 0 10 10 10</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawfordville Area stormwater study &amp; mitigation (ph. 2)</td>
<td>10 8 10 8 7 5 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 5 8 5 10 0 10 10 10</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drainage in Panacea</td>
<td>10 5 10 8 7 5 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 5 8 5 10 0 10 10 10</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HWY 375 – Sopchoppy River Bridge Replacement/ Elevation</td>
<td>10 5 10 10 5 5 1 10 10 10 8 10 10 10 9 5 9 5 10 0 5 10 10</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakulla Gardens subdivision storm water mitigation</td>
<td>10 7 8 8 5 5 1 8 8 10 6 10 10 7 8 5 6 5 8 0 5 10 10</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood zone construction 1-foot freeboard requirement</td>
<td>10 7 10 10 7 5 1 10 3 6 5 10 10 5 9 10 6 5 2 0 7 10 10</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Countywide sewer expansion &amp; upgrades</td>
<td>10 7 7 6 7 5 1 5 5 9 6 10 10 7 7 5 7 5 8 0 9 10 10</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood-proofing of utility manholes &amp; lift stations</td>
<td>10 7 7 7 6 5 1 5 5 8 5 10 10 10 6 5 7 5 8 0 8 10 10</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnolia Gardens &amp; Griner’s Addition subdivision storm water mitigation</td>
<td>10 5 8 8 5 5 1 8 8 5 6 10 10 7 8 5 6 5 8 0 5 10 10</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drainage along Smith Creek Road</td>
<td>10 5 7 6 5 5 1 8 5 7 7 10 10 10 8 5 6 5 8 0 5 10 10</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prioritized Projects #</td>
<td>STAPLEE Criteria</td>
<td>S (Social)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Drainage along Surf Road</td>
<td>10 3 6 5 6 5 1 8 5 5 6</td>
<td>10 10 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Extend City Of St. Marks sewer lines within their water district</td>
<td>10 6 5 5 5 5 1 5 7 6 5</td>
<td>10 10 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 St. Marks stormwater mitigation</td>
<td>10 5 5 5 5 5 1 5 5 5 5</td>
<td>10 10 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Public awareness campaign: FL Div. of Forestry fire prevention programs</td>
<td>10 7 7 5 5 5 1 10 5 5 5</td>
<td>10 10 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Upgrade road const. standards in flood prone areas</td>
<td>10 7 7 7 5 5 1 10 5 3 5</td>
<td>10 10 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Natural hazards public outreach campaign</td>
<td>10 1 0 10 5 5 5 1 10 5 5 5</td>
<td>10 10 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 CR 22–Sopchopy River Bridge Replacement/ Elevation</td>
<td>10 7 5 5 4 5 1 8 5 5 5</td>
<td>10 10 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Sopchopy stormwater mitigation</td>
<td>10 5 5 5 5 5 1 5 5 5 5</td>
<td>10 10 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Implement FFS Fuel Reduction Plans</td>
<td>10 7 5 5 5 5 1 5 5 5 5</td>
<td>10 10 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Mobile home wind mitigation</td>
<td>10 5 5 5 3 5 1 8 5 3 5</td>
<td>10 10 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Underground power for St. marks</td>
<td>10 3 5 3 3 5 1 5 5 5 5</td>
<td>10 10 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Mashes Sands beach renourishment project</td>
<td>5 5 10 5 5 5 1 5 5 5 5</td>
<td>10 10 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Weatherization Program</td>
<td>10 5 5 5 3 5 1 10 5 3 3</td>
<td>10 10 10</td>
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</table>
### STAPLEE Criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Considerations (0-10 Ranking)</th>
<th>S (Social)</th>
<th>T (Technical)</th>
<th>A (Administrative)</th>
<th>P (Political)</th>
<th>L (Legal)</th>
<th>E (Economic)</th>
<th>E (Environmental)</th>
<th>Total Score</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prioritized Projects #</td>
<td>Community Acceptance</td>
<td>Effects on Segment of Population</td>
<td>Technical Feasibility</td>
<td>Long-Term Solution</td>
<td>Secondary Impacts</td>
<td>Funding Allocated</td>
<td>Maintenance / Operations</td>
<td>Political Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Expand SW Recreation and Parks retention pond</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Town plan traffic improvements</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>26 Acquisition of severe repetitive loss properties for open space</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Mitigation of repetitive loss properties</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix 7: Wakulla County Project List with Action Plans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Project/Program Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location*</th>
<th>Project/ Hazard Mitigation Program Category</th>
<th>Lead Agency</th>
<th>Estimate of Project Costs</th>
<th>Estimate of Project Time</th>
<th>Potential Funding Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Crawfordville Area stormwater study &amp; mitigation (ph. 1)</td>
<td>Study to address stormwater &amp; drainage issues in concert with NWFWMG, DEP et al.</td>
<td>Crawfordville Area</td>
<td>Stormwater drainage/ hurricane, sinkhole and flood mitigation</td>
<td>Planning and Zoning/ Bldg. Dept.</td>
<td>$350,000</td>
<td>24 months</td>
<td>SWIM, PDM, EMPATF, HMGIP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2015 Status:</strong> This remains a viable project. County staff is looking for a funding source. LMS Committee recommends this be kept as is.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Crawfordville Area stormwater study &amp; mitigation (ph. 2)</td>
<td>Acquisition of land &amp; project implementation to address Crawfordville Area storm water issues</td>
<td>Crawfordville Area</td>
<td>Stormwater drainage/ hurricane and flood mitigation</td>
<td>Planning and Zoning/ Bldg. Dept.</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
<td>36 months</td>
<td>PDM, FMA, HMGIP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2015 Status:</strong> This remains a viable project. County staff is looking for a funding source. LMS Committee recommends this be kept as is.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Drainage in Panacea</td>
<td>Areas west of 98 in Panacea are prone to freshwater flooding. Cross drains and/or storage areas need to be identified and implemented to mitigate the impacts of flooding. Solution must not make the areas more vulnerable to storm surge. Study, acquisition of land, &amp; implementation of storm water detention projects</td>
<td>Panacea, west of US 978 near Otter Lake Road</td>
<td>Stormwater drainage/ hurricane and flood mitigation</td>
<td>Office of County Admin./ Public Works</td>
<td>$50,000 study/ $1,000,000</td>
<td>18 months</td>
<td>HMGP, FMA, PDM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2015 Status:</strong> This is a viable project added 5/30/14. Preliminary work has been done to determine the issues causing the flooding, and developing the recommended solution. No physical work has begun to date.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>HWY 375 –Sopchoppy River Bridge Replacement/Elevation</td>
<td>Elevate Bridge to eliminate closure due to high water and continued damage due to flooding</td>
<td>375 Bridge at the Sopchoppy River</td>
<td>Critical facility retrofitting/ evacuation</td>
<td>Office of County Admin./ Public Works</td>
<td>$5,000,000</td>
<td>18 months</td>
<td>FDOT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2015 Status:</strong> This project was added 5/30/14, and is a viable project.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Wakulla Gardens subdivision storm water mitigation</td>
<td>Study, acquisition of land, &amp; implementation of storm water detention projects</td>
<td>Crawfordville</td>
<td>Stormwater drainage/ hurricane and flood mitigation</td>
<td>Planning and Zoning/ Bldg. Dept.</td>
<td>$50,000 study/ $1,000,000</td>
<td>12 m. study/ 12 m. project</td>
<td>HMGP, FMA, PDM SWIM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2015 Status:</strong> This is a good project. Several actions have been taken to date. The WC BOCC allowed a special referendum to allow the residents to vote for or against a special levee to</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wakulla County Local Mitigation Strategy
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Project/Program Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location*</th>
<th>Project/ Hazard Mitigation Program Category</th>
<th>Lead Agency</th>
<th>Estimate of Project Costs</th>
<th>Estimate of Project Time</th>
<th>Potential Funding Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Flood zone construction 1-foot freeboard requirement</td>
<td>Upgrade flood zone requirements to include 1-foot of freeboard for all new construction</td>
<td>Countywide</td>
<td>Hurricane, floods, severe storms</td>
<td>Planning and Zoning/ Bldg. Dept.</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015 Status: This project remains a viable project</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Countywide sewer expansion &amp; upgrades</td>
<td>Protection against flood induced stormwater impacts</td>
<td>Countywide St. Marks</td>
<td>Critical facility retrofitting/ stormwater management</td>
<td>Office of County Admin./ Public Works</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
<td>36 months</td>
<td>HMGP, DEP, CDBG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015 Status: This remains a much needed project. Funding remains the obstacle. As funding becomes available, work will begin.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Flood-proofing of utility manholes &amp; lift stations</td>
<td>Stormwater and flood mitigation upgrades to prevent storm-water intrusion leading to sanitary sewer system overloading</td>
<td>Countywide</td>
<td>Critical infrastructure retrofitting, flood mitigation, stormwater drainage improvements</td>
<td>Office of Cty. Admin./ Public Works</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>36 months</td>
<td>HMGP, PDM, EMPATF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015 Status: This project an ongoing effort, and remains a viable project.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Magnolia Gardens &amp; Griner's Addition subdivision storm water mitigation</td>
<td>Study, acquisition of land, &amp; implementation of storm water detention projects</td>
<td>Crawfordville</td>
<td>Stormwater drainage/ hurricane and flood mitigation</td>
<td>Planning and Zoning/ Bldg. Dept.</td>
<td>$1,500,000</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>HMGP, FMA, PDM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015 Status: No progress to date. County staff is looking for a funding source. LMS Committee recommends this be kept as is.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Drainage along Smith Creek Road</td>
<td>Areas along Smith Creek Road are prone to flooding resulting in road damage. Cross drains installed to mitigate the impacts of flooding.</td>
<td>Smith Creek Road</td>
<td>Stormwater drainage/ hurricane and flood mitigation</td>
<td>Office of County Admin./ Public Works</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>HMGP, FMA, PDM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015 Status: This is a viable project added 5/30/14.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Drainage along Surf Road</td>
<td>Areas along Surf Road are prone to flooding. Cross drains and/or storage areas need to be identified and implemented to mitigate flooding. Solution must not make the areas more vulnerable to storm.</td>
<td>Surf Road</td>
<td>Stormwater drainage/ hurricane and flood mitigation</td>
<td>Office of County Admin./ Public Works</td>
<td>$10,000 study/ $250,000</td>
<td>18 months</td>
<td>HMGP, FMA, PDM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority</td>
<td>Project/Program Name</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Location*</td>
<td>Project/ Hazard Mitigation Program Category</td>
<td>Lead Agency</td>
<td>Estimate of Project Costs</td>
<td>Estimate of Project Time</td>
<td>Potential Funding Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Extend City Of St. Marks sewer lines within their water district</td>
<td>Project removes septic systems within the City water district. Extending sewer capability and eliminating septic systems within surge areas</td>
<td>St. Marks</td>
<td>Critical facility retrofitting/ stormwater management/ alternate location</td>
<td>City Of St. Marks</td>
<td>$5,000,000</td>
<td>24-months</td>
<td>HMGP, DEP, CDBG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>St. Marks stormwater mitigation</td>
<td>Increase the conveyance of flood waters through the City of St. Marks.</td>
<td>St. Marks</td>
<td>Stormwater drainage/ hurricane and flood mitigation</td>
<td>City of St. Marks</td>
<td>$2,000,000</td>
<td>12 m. study/. 12 m. project</td>
<td>HMGP, FMA, PDM SWIM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Public awareness campaign: FL Div. of Forestry fire prevention programs</td>
<td>Includes: Firewise Comm. program, Fire Prevention program, Florida Risk Assessment System et al.</td>
<td>Countywide</td>
<td>Wildfire mitigation and prevention</td>
<td>Planning and Zoning</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>On-going</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Upgrade road const. standards in flood prone areas</td>
<td>Revise road construction standards in flood prone areas</td>
<td>Countywide</td>
<td>Critical infrastructure protection, hurricane, tsunami, &amp; flood mitigation</td>
<td>Office of County Admin./ Public Works</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Natural hazards public outreach campaign</td>
<td>Education campaign RE: all natural hazards-risks and vulnerabilities</td>
<td>Countywide</td>
<td>Public outreach/ all natural hazards mitigation</td>
<td>Planning and Zoning</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>On-going</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2015 Status:** This is a viable project added 5/30/14.

**2015 Status:** This is a viable project added 5/30/14.

**2015 Status:** This project has been modified to reflect the need to move flood waters through the City of St. Marks to alleviate local ponding and long term standing water issues. This is an ongoing project, and needs to be kept.

**2015 Status:** This is a viable, ongoing project that needs to be kept. There has been a lot of activity with this project. The Florida Forest Service put on seminars on fire prevention. Ready, Set, Go. They have done fuel reduction activities as well. WC Fire Rescue continues to provide outreach at WC schools on fire prevention.

**2015 Status:** This project is still viable. No progress has been made on it to date.

**2015 Status:** This is an ongoing project that is remaining. To date, there has been a lot of activity. The FIRMs have been updated and placed on WC Planning and Zoning website for public dissemination. Also, local funds have been used to place information in the weekly newspaper about outreach materials, Emergency Management has been at and/or sponsored several outreach activities where information was provided. Also, under the CRS Program, the County has conducted several flood awareness campaigns to inform vulnerable residents of flood hazards. This project is to be kept.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Project/Program Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location*</th>
<th>Project/ Hazard Mitigation Program Category</th>
<th>Lead Agency</th>
<th>Estimate of Project Costs</th>
<th>Estimate of Project Time</th>
<th>Potential Funding Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>CR 22 –Sopchoppy River Bridge Replacement/Elevation</td>
<td>Elevate Bridge to eliminate closure due to high water and continued damage due to flooding</td>
<td>Rose Street/22 Bridge at the Sopch’y River</td>
<td>Critical facility retrofitting/evacuation</td>
<td>Office of County Admin./ Public Works</td>
<td>$5,000,000</td>
<td>18 months</td>
<td>FDOT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Sopchoppy stormwater mitigation</td>
<td>Study, acquisition of land, &amp; construction of detention ponds for storm water retention</td>
<td>Sopchoppy</td>
<td>Stormwater drainage/hurricane and flood mitigation</td>
<td>City of Sopchoppy</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
<td>6 m. study/ 12 m. project</td>
<td>HMGP, FMA, PDM SWIM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Implement FFS Fuel Reduction Plans</td>
<td>FFS conducts FRPs, but they require some forms of action. This would assist in funding those actions</td>
<td>Countywide</td>
<td>Fire Mitigation</td>
<td>County Fire Services</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>24 months</td>
<td>HMGP, CDBG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Mobile home wind mitigation</td>
<td>Improve wind resistance of existing mobile homes through installation of roof strapping.</td>
<td>Countywide</td>
<td>Hurricane, severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, and wind mitigation</td>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>$300,000</td>
<td>18 months</td>
<td>HMGP, SHIP. RCMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Underground power for St. marks</td>
<td>Replace overhead power with underground cables</td>
<td>St. Marks</td>
<td>Hurricane, severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, and wind mitigation</td>
<td>City Of St. Marks</td>
<td>$2,000,000</td>
<td>24-months</td>
<td>Underground power for St. marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Beach renourishment along Mashes Sands shoreline</td>
<td>Mashes Sands beach restoration and vegetative renourishment. In addition, this project will stabilize and beautify the beach area</td>
<td>Mashes Sands</td>
<td>Hurricane impact reductions</td>
<td>Board of County Commissioners.</td>
<td>$1.63M</td>
<td>.5 years</td>
<td>Deepwater Horizon Fund, local funds, HMGP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Weatherization Program</td>
<td>Retrofit homes</td>
<td>Countywide</td>
<td>Winter storms and drought/heat wave</td>
<td>Planning and Zoning/Bldg. Dept.</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>Stimulus funds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2015 Status:**

- Project kept as is without changes
- Project kept, with changes
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Project/Program Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location*</th>
<th>Project/ Hazard Mitigation Program Category</th>
<th>Lead Agency</th>
<th>Estimate of Project Costs</th>
<th>Estimate of Project Time</th>
<th>Potential Funding Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Expand SW Recreation and Parks retention pond</td>
<td>Increase stormwater pond capacity to reduce flooding of adjacent properties</td>
<td>Crawfordville</td>
<td>Stormwater drainage/ hurricane and flood mitigation</td>
<td>Parks and Recreation/ Public Works</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>HMGP, PDM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Town plan traffic improvements</td>
<td>Improve traffic flow on US 319 utilizing roundabouts and other measures</td>
<td>Crawfordville</td>
<td>Critical facility retrofitting/ evacuation</td>
<td>Planning and Zoning/Office of Admin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Acquisition of severe repetitive loss properties for open space</td>
<td>Acquisition of properties &amp; demolition of structures on SRL list for permanent open space</td>
<td>Countywide</td>
<td>Add recreation and open space/ hurricane and flood impact reductions</td>
<td>Planning and Zoning/ Bldg. Dept.</td>
<td>$300,000</td>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>RFC, SRL, HMGP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Mitigation of repetitive loss properties</td>
<td>Education campaign for owners of rep. loss properties RE: structural mitigation of buildings</td>
<td>Countywide</td>
<td>Hurricane, flood impact reductions</td>
<td>Planning and Zoning/ Bldg. Dept.</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>On-going</td>
<td>Local funds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2015 Status:**

- **Expand SW Recreation and Parks retention pond**: Some work has already been accomplished on this project. Some earth work has been completed by raising the retaining walls by 1.5 feet. Still a viable project.
- **Town plan traffic improvements**: This is a viable project added 5/30/14.
- **Acquisition of severe repetitive loss properties for open space**: This is a viable project. No action has been taken to date based on the lack of funding to carry out the project.
- **Mitigation of repetitive loss properties**: This is an ongoing effort in Wakulla County. Each year, residents who are on the repetitive or severe repetitive loss list are notified of their status, and provided information on mitigation options. This project is to remain.
### Appendix 8: 2010 Projects Completed or Deleted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>2015 Status</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Responsible Agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Drainage along Surf Road</td>
<td>This project has been completed</td>
<td>Areas along Surf Road are prone to flooding. Cross drains and/or storage areas need to be identified and implemented to mitigate flooding. Solution must not make the areas more vulnerable to storm surge. Study, acquisition of land, &amp; implementation of storm water detention projects/ cross drains</td>
<td>Office of County Admin./ Public Works</td>
<td>$10,000 study/ $250,000</td>
<td>18 months</td>
<td>HMGP, FMA, PDM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>HWY 375 – Syfrett Creek Bridge Replacement</td>
<td>This project has been completed</td>
<td>Replace bridge-damaged by flooding-on county evacuation route</td>
<td>Office of County Admin./ Public Works</td>
<td>$2,000,000</td>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>FDOT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Watershed management work group</td>
<td>This project has been completed</td>
<td>Address 2 goals of stormwater man.: flood control and improving water quality. Coordinate with NWFWMD</td>
<td>Community Development / Planning and Zoning</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Community Wildfire Protection Plan implementation</td>
<td>This project has been completed</td>
<td>Develop CWPP for entire countywide as well as for individual communities</td>
<td>Emergency Management</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Upgrade of mobile home anchoring standards</td>
<td>This project has been completed</td>
<td>Upgrade mobile home anchoring standards above and beyond code minimums</td>
<td>Planning and Zoning/ Bldg. Dept.</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>FEMA FIRM Outreach Campaign</td>
<td>This project is deleted. No longer a viable project.</td>
<td>Public outreach &amp; education campaign-RE: Sept. 2010 release of FEMA FIRM maps</td>
<td>Planning and Zoning/ Bldg. Dept.</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>0 months</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Mitigation Type</td>
<td>Responsible Agency</td>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>Funding Sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Sopchoppy-Park Ave. stormwater ditch mitigation</td>
<td>Sopchoppy</td>
<td>Stormwater drainage/hurricane and flood mitigation</td>
<td>City of Sopchoppy</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>6 mos.</td>
<td>HMGP, FMA, PDM SWIM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Underground power for St. marks</td>
<td>St. Marks</td>
<td>Hurricane, severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, and wind mitigation</td>
<td>City Of St. Marks</td>
<td>$5,000,000</td>
<td>24-months</td>
<td>Underground power for St. marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>County Tax Collectors Shutters</td>
<td>Crawfordville</td>
<td>Critical facility retrofit/wind mitigation</td>
<td>Tax Collector’s Office</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>HMGP, PDM, EMPATF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>County Admin. Bldg. Shutters</td>
<td>Crawfordville</td>
<td>Critical facility retrofit/wind mitigation</td>
<td>Office of County Admin.</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>HMGP, PDM, EMPATF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2015 Status: This project is completed.

2015 Status: This project is no longer needed. It is to be deleted.
## Appendix 9: County and Municipal Policies and Objectives Supporting Guiding Principles

### Wakulla County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Guiding Principles</th>
<th>Policies in Existing Plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protect public health and safety</td>
<td>Wakulla County Flood Damage Prevention Objectives (1) to protect human life and health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wakulla County Comp Plan, Coastal Element: Objective 2: The County shall limit exposure of its citizens to risk from hurricanes by implementing the following policies: (A): The County shall revise its land development codes and procedures to establish and enforce development and construction standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wakulla Comp Plan, Conservation Element, Objective 11: The County is developing a hazardous waste management program for the proper storage, recycling, collection, and disposal of hazardous waste. In the interim, except for small quantity generators and conditionally exempt small quantity generators as identified by the DEP Rules 17-730 and 731, F.A.C., hazardous waste storage and disposal shall be allowed only at designated collection center or the County landfill, under the direct supervision of the Solid Waste Director or his designee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wakulla County CEMP. p. 6. The CEMP establishes a framework through which the County may prepare for; respond from; and mitigate to prevent the impacts of a wide variety of disasters that could adversely affect the health, safety and or welfare of the residents and emergency workers of Wakulla County.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protect properties</td>
<td>Wakulla County Flood Damage Prevention Objectives (6) to help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of flood prone areas in such a manner as to minimize flood blight areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wakulla County Conservation Element of the COMP Plan, Objective 2.0, Policy 2.1 designates riverine floodways as conservation land. Prevents structures from being permitted within the floodways of rivers and streams. Also prevents the degradation of existing shorelines, and prevent fill dirt placement in the floodway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>COMP Plan, Policy 2.3 provides for a buffer zone around known sinkholes. Requires site plans to be submitted to FDEP to determine no adverse impacts because of sinkholes, or on surface waters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>COMP Plan, Policy 2.3 provides that any development in the 100 yr flood zone be certified by an engineer that it will have no adverse impacts on natural functions, water quality, water quantity of the affected floodplain. No land in the 100 year flood plain shall be clear cut or graded, and must have erosion prevention measures in stalled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>COMP Plan, Objective 3: To protect the natural functions of the 1% annual chance floodplain to the extent that flood carrying and flood storage capacity are maintained.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>COMP Plan, Policy 3.1 – The County shall control density, setbacks and design of development within the NFIP, FEMA FIRM Maps which indicate the 1% annual chance floodplain which is sufficient to protect the flood carrying and flood storage capacity as set forth in the objective. The County shall review development proposals according to FEMA standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guiding Principles</td>
<td>Policies in Existing Plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>COMP Plan, Objective 7.2 – To minimize soil erosion, a review of topographic, hydrologic, and vegetative cover conditions shall be required as part of the site plan review process. Development will be limited in areas where disturbance of the topographic, hydrologic, or vegetative cover conditions would result in erosion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wakulla Comp Plan, Future Land Use Element, Objective 10: ...non-conforming land use reducing procedures shall be adopted as part of the land development regulations to ensure that those existing uses which are not conforming with the FLUM or the plan are gradually reduced or eliminated where possible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Policy 13.1 establish setback standards for sinkholes and other karsts features with a direct connection to an aquifer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wakulla CEMP p. 84. Wakulla County Emergency Management has been delegated as the lead agency to facilitate and coordinate the activities of the LMS Steering Committee... It is through this Committee that the necessary tasks will be formulated that allow the development and oversight of strategies on guiding principles, hazard identification and vulnerability assessment and mitigation initiatives on an on-going basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manage public funds efficiently and cost effectively</td>
<td>Wakulla County Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Objective (3) to minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wakulla County Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Objective (5) to minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone, and sewer lines, streets and bridges located in the floodplains...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wakulla Comp, Capital Improvements Elements Objective 1: Based on the identification of facility needs and level of service. Contained in the other elements of this plan, the County shall develop and annually review and revise a program of capital improvements designed to meet existing deficiencies, to meet the needs for future facilities, and to limit public expenditures in the CHHAs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintain a sustainable economic base</td>
<td>Wakulla County Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Objective (4) to minimize prolonged business interruptions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wakulla County Comp Plan, Economic Development Element Objective 1: The County shall promote the cooperation and coordination among private and public sector organizations to expand existing industries and businesses, especially within the designated Enterprise Zones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preserve and enhance long-term viability of ecosystems</td>
<td>Wakulla County Comp Plan, Conservation Element, Objective 3: The County shall protect the natural functions of the 100-year flood plain to the extent that flood-carrying and flood storage capacity is maintained.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wakulla County Comp Plan, Coastal Management Element, Objective 1: The County shall protect natural resources in the County by implementing the following activities to prevent development of coastal wetlands, and significant wildlife habitat without mitigation and to limit the impacts of development from destroying the natural functions of existing coastal wetlands, significant wildlife habitats and estuarine environmental quality. The County will actively pursue grants and commit funding for studies to identify water related and dependent uses, and needed environmental protection and mitigation from marinas and boat ramp impacts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Guiding Principles

| Protect and manage | Wakulla Water Quality Ordinance 94-28: (2) The intent of this ordinance is to protect and maintain the quality of water resources in Wakulla County, Florida and to ensure additional water quality protection to ground water affecting Wakulla Springs by providing objective standards and measurable criteria for regulating the use, handling production, storage, and disposal of toxic or hazardous substances. |
| Support and promote | Wakulla Comp Plan, Coastal Management Policy 2.12: County shall evaluate opportunities for integration of County emergency preparedness procedures into the hurricane evacuation plan, and shall consider incorporating recommendations of interagency hazard mitigation reports into County procedures. |

| State and regional | Wakulla County Comp Plan, Coastal Management Policy 2.13: The County shall continue to coordinate with adjoining local governments a joint review of opportunities and methods for reducing exposure to natural hazards. |

**Source:** Wakulla County Comprehensive Plan, Emergency Management Plan, Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance

## St. Marks – Existing Mitigation Policies in St. Marks COMP

| Future Land Use Element: Goal 1: For the 5-year short-term planning period and 10-year long-term planning period, ensure that future land uses are consistent with the existing character of the City of St. Marks and do not pose a threat to human health and safety or to natural resources. | Obj 1.1, Policy 1.1.1.h: Riverfront Redevelopment: Existing parcels in this area must develop, with a minimum of two uses including open space, as a mixture of commercial and open space or residential and open space or a combination of all three. |

| Obj 1.1, Policy 1.1.2.c: Protect the environmentally sensitive land designated on the future land map series, and referenced in the Conservation Element and Coastal Management Element; d) Regulate and protect areas subject to periodic flooding and provide for drainage and stormwater management; | Obj 1.1, Policy 1.1.4: The City will prohibit dredge and fill, except for access to private residences and for pilings for recreation structures. Fill will be allowed only in conjunction with minimal access way and with a minimum amount beneath the structure; the fill area will be the least ecologically valuable part of the site; the fill area will be located and oriented so that direction and rate of historical surface water flows are maintained; the edge of the fill area will be stabilized to prevent erosion; and all structures in wetland areas, except for surface access roads, will be elevated on pilings. |

| Policy 1.1.5: Land development regulations adopted to implement the Comprehensive Plan shall be based on, and be consistent with, the following standards for densities/ intensities: a) Residential land use - up to 4 residential units per acre (excluding lands in the Riverfront Redevelopment category) No residential shall be located in the wetlands portion of the floodplain. | Objective 1.1: The City will ensure that land development will not |

<p>| Infrastructure Element: DRAINAGE | Objective 1.1: The City will ensure that land development will not |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal 1: Manage stormwater drainage to protect the quality of groundwater and surface water resources and protect the general public from the damage, cost and inconvenience from flooding.</th>
<th>cause damage due to increased quantities of surface water runoff or to a decrease in surface water quality. Policy 1.1.1: Educate the community on the risks of development in flood prone areas.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Element: Goal 1: Develop procedures to protect human life and reduce public expenditures in the event of natural disasters.</td>
<td>Objective 1.1: The City adopts and shall maintain a level of service standard of 12 hours for evacuation time to shelter for the category 5 storm event as measured on the Saffir-Simpson scale pursuant to Section 163.3178(9)(a)2., F.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Policy 1.1.6: Coordinate planning efforts with Wakulla County Emergency Management Director, the Red Cross and other appropriate agencies. Policy 1.1.7: The hazard mitigation annex of the Local Peacetime Emergency Plan shall be reviewed and updated on a 5-year basis, beginning in 1991. In the rewrites, the City shall identify specific actions that could be implemented to reduce exposure to natural hazards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Objective 1.2: By 2010, the City will prepare post-disaster redevelopment plans which will reduce or eliminate the exposure of human life and public and private property to natural hazards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Policy 1.2.2: New sanitary sewer facilities in the City shall be flood proofed, raw sewage shall not leak from sanitary sewer facilities during flood events, and no new septic tanks will be permitted within the city limits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Policy 1.2.3: The City shall participate in the preparation of a County-wide Local Mitigation Strategy by designating a representative as a member of the formal working group who will: a) Develop the City’s goals and guiding principles for hazard mitigation and long-term recovery; b) Identify hazards and assess the risks and vulnerability of the City to natural disasters; and c) Prepare a list of the City’s existing and proposed mitigation initiatives and the policies, ordinances, and regulations that guide these efforts; and d) Prepare for adoption a single, unified local mitigation strategy for Wakulla County and its municipalities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Policy 1.2.4: Within the Coastal High Hazard Area, structures damaged more than 50% by coastal storms may be rebuilt provided that the redevelopment meets current building code and Land Development Code requirements. Policy 1.2.5: New development and redevelopment shall comply with current Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and Florida Building Code construction standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Policy 3.1.8: The 100-year floodplain (as designated by FEMA) may be utilized for the storage of stormwater, passive recreation, conservation facilities, water dependent activities, public infrastructure needed to provide access, and non-industrial uses. Where buildable areas exist outside of the 100-year floodplain, development should take place outside of the 100-year floodplain to the</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
maximum extent possible. In the event development is proposed within the 100-year floodplain:
 a) All development (including Residential and Commercial) in the floodplain will be built two feet above the base flood elevation;
 b) All development in non-floodplain areas shall be built two feet above the grade because of the proximity to the floodplains;
 c) Compensating storage shall be required;
 d) The natural hydrological character of the surface waters shall be maintained;
 e) Natural surface water flows, particularly sheet flows, shall be maintained;
 f) Surface water quality and quantity shall be maintained;
 g) Residential should be located on the upland (non-wetland) portion of the floodplain, unless approved by FDEP.

Objective 3.2: The City shall ensure that building and development activities are carried out in a manner which minimizes the damage to life and property from hurricanes.

Conservation Element: Goal 1: The City of St. Marks shall conserve, manage and protect its natural resources to the highest extent possible, including but not limited to air, water, water recharge areas, wetlands, water wells, soils, shores, flood plains, rivers, fisheries and wildlife, marine habitat, minerals, and other natural and environmental resources, including factors that affect energy conservation.

Policy 1.2.9: The City will educate residents as to the danger of improperly disposing hazardous wastes and provide information on safe disposition.

City of Sopchoppy Code of Ordinances – Land Development Code

Sec. 107-23. - Statement of purpose.

It is the purpose of this article to promote the public health, safety and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to:
 (1) Restrict or prohibit uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards, which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights velocities;
 (2) Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
 (3) Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters;
 (4) Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damage; and
 (5) Prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.
### Sec. 107-25. - Methods of reducing flood losses.

In order to accomplish its purposes, this article includes methods and provisions for:

1. Restricting or prohibiting uses which are dangerous to health, safety, and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities;
2. Requiring that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
3. Controlling the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers, which help accommodate or channel floodwaters;
4. Controlling filling, grading, dredging, and other development which may increase flood damage; and
5. Preventing or regulating the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other areas.

### Sec. 107-27. - Basis for establishing the areas of special flood hazard.

The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in its flood map dated August 15, 1984, with accompanying maps and other supporting data, and any revision thereto, are adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this article.

### Sec. 107-55. - Duties and responsibilities of the floodplain management administrator.

Duties of the administrator shall include, but not be limited to:

1. Review all development permits to ensure that the permit requirements of this article have been satisfied;
2. Advise the permittee that additional federal or state permits may be required, and if specific federal or state permit requirements are known, require that copies of such permits be provided and maintained on file with the development permit.
3. Notify adjacent communities, the state floodplain coordinator, and other federal and/or state agencies with statutory and regulatory authority prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse.
4. Ensure that maintenance is provided within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood-carrying capacity is not diminished.
5. Verify and record the actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of the lowest floor (including basement) of all new or substantially improved buildings.
6. Verify and record the actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which the new or substantially improved buildings have been flood proofed, in accordance with section 107-54 (2).
7. Review certified plans and specifications for compliance.
8. Make the necessary interpretation where interpretation is needed as to the exact location of boundaries of the areas of
special flood hazard. The person contesting the location of the boundary shall be given a reasonable opportunity to appeal the interpretation as provided in this article.

(9) Obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a federal, state or other source, when base flood elevation data or floodway data have not been provided in accordance with section 107-27, in order to administer the provisions of division 3 of this article.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIVISION 3. - PROVISIONS FOR FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sec. 107-86. - General standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In all areas of special flood hazard, the following provisions are required:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) New construction and substantial improvements shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Manufactured homes shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This standard shall be in addition to and consistent with applicable state requirements for resisting wind forces;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) New construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) New construction or substantial improvements shall be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damage;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air conditioning equipment, and other service facilities shall be designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) New and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate the infiltration of floodwaters into the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate the infiltration of floodwaters into the systems and discharges from the systems into floodwaters;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) Onsite waste disposal systems shall be located and constructed to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9) Any alteration, repair, reconstruction or improvements to a building which is not in compliance with the provisions of this division, shall meet the requirements of &quot;new construction&quot; as contained in this division; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10) Any alteration, repair, reconstruction or improvements to a building which is in compliance with the provisions of this division, shall be undertaken only if said nonconformity is not furthered, extended, or replaced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sec. 107-88. - Standards for streams without established base flood elevation and/or floodways.
Located within the areas of special flood hazard established in section 107-27, where streams exist but where no base flood data has been provided or where base flood data has been provided without floodways, the following provisions apply: When base flood elevation data or floodway data have not been provided in accordance with section 107-27, the local administrator shall obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a federal, state, or other source, in order to administer the provisions of this division.

(1) No encroachments, including fill material or structures, shall be located within a distance of the stream bank equal to five times the width of the stream at the top of the bank or 50 feet each side from the top of the bank, whichever is greater, unless certification by a registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating that such encroachment shall not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge. (Note: Use of centerline of a stream may be a more suitable standard under some conditions.)

(2) In special flood hazard areas without base flood elevation data, new construction and substantial improvements of existing structures shall have the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement) elevated no less than two feet above the highest adjacent grade at the building site. (Note: A building in a SFHA as stated above, can never be elevated less than two feet above the highest adjacent grade (HAG) as defined in section 107-19 without a letter of map correction being issued first. The insurance rates for post FIRM building in these areas drop drastically after five feet of elevation. A building elevated to seven feet above the HAG, maintains an uninhabitable space below the lowest floor and a space usable for parking, storage, and access. It also is provided with a high level of flood damage protection for a flood condition that is virtually unknown. In all cases, it is recommended that, unless it is required to produce a BFE for all development, the local attorney be consulted regarding culpability and liability for utilizing default values for unknown hazardous conditions.)

Sec. 107-89. - Standards for areas of shallow flooding (AO zones).
Located within the areas of special flood hazard established in section 107-27 are areas designated as shallow flooding areas. These areas have flood hazards associated with base flood depths of one to three feet, where a clearly defined channel does not exist and the water path of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate; therefore, the following provisions apply:

(1) All new construction and substantial improvements of residential structures shall have the lowest floor, including...
basement, elevated to the flood depth number specified on the flood insurance rate map, above the highest adjacent grade. If no flood depth number is specified, the lowest floor, including basement, shall be elevated no less than two feet above the highest adjacent grade.

(2) All new construction and substantial improvements of nonresidential structures shall:
   a. Have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to the flood depth number specified on the flood insurance rate map above the highest adjacent grade. If no flood depth number is specified, the lowest floor, including basement, shall be elevated at least two feet above the highest adjacent grade; or
   b. Together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, be completely flood proofed to the specified flood level so that any space below that level is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy. Certification is required as per section 107-87(2).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sec. 107-91. - Critical facility.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Construction of new critical facilities shall be, to the extent possible, located outside the limits of the special flood hazard area (SFHA) (100-year floodplain). Construction of new critical facilities shall be permissible within the SFHA if no feasible alternative site is available. Critical facilities constructed within the SFHA shall have the lowest floor elevated three feet or more above the level of the base flood elevation at the site. Flood proofing and sealing measures must be taken to ensure that toxic substances will not be displaced by or released into floodwaters. Access routes elevated to or above the level of the base flood elevation shall be provided to all critical facilities to the extent possible.</td>
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NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

The Wakulla County Board of County Commissioners will hold a Public Hearing on March 7, 2016 at 5:00 p.m. in the Commission Chambers, 29 Arran Rd., Crawfordville, FL 32327, to Consider:

A RESOLUTION OF THE WAKULLA COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS APPROVING THE 2016 WAKULLA COUNTY LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY.

Persons with a disability needing a special accommodation should contact the Wakulla County Board of County Commissioners Administration Office at least two (2) days prior to the meeting at (850) 926-0919; Hearing & Voice Impaired at 1-800-955-8771; or email at ADARequest@mywakulla.com.

February 25, 2016
Statement of Issue:
This agenda item provides the Board with an Application for Final Plat FP16-01, to create a 2 lot residential subdivision to be known as Andrews Phase 2.

Background:
This application requests approval of a Final Plat creating a 2 lot residential subdivision from 3 existing platted lots within Andrews Subdivision.

The subject property is located at 130 & 134 Sanders Cemetery Rd., and the vacant lot between these addresses. (Attachment 1).

Technical Review Committee (TRC): On January 14, 2016, the request was reviewed by the Technical Review Committee. All items required to complete the file were submitted by the applicant.

Analysis:
Comprehensive Plan: The Future Land Use Map (FLUM) designation for the Subject Property is Rural 2. Rural 2 allows for residential density of one dwelling unit per two acres of land, with connection to central water service.

Land Development Code: The current zoning district for the property is RR-1 (Semi Rural Residential), which allows for one dwelling unit per acre of land, and permits single-family dwellings and mobile homes.

On May 4, 2015, the Board of County Commissioners approved the Andrews Subdivision; a re-plat of the Breakaway Acres Subdivision (Attachment 2). This re-plat was for the purpose of adjusting the boundaries of the original lot due to encroachments. At this time the property owners are seeking to adjust the boundaries to decrease the total number of lots from 3 to 2.
Site Conditions: Currently, two of the lots contain single-family dwellings, and one lot is vacant.

The FEMA flood zone designation for the property is “AE”. Zone “AE” is an area of 100-year floodplain. New structures and substantially improved structures are required to meet specific elevation requirements and flood insurance is typically required by mortgage lenders for structures located in the “AE” flood zone.

Staff conducted a site visit on February 24, 2016 (Attachment 3).

Adjacent Parcels:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Property</th>
<th>Zoning</th>
<th>Future Land Use Designation</th>
<th>Existing Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North</td>
<td>RR-1</td>
<td>Rural 2</td>
<td>Single-Family Residential &amp; Vacant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>RR-1</td>
<td>Rural 2</td>
<td>Single-Family Residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East</td>
<td>RR-1</td>
<td>Rural 2</td>
<td>Vacant Residential</td>
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<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Ochlockone River</td>
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Compatibility: The proposed final plat is consistent with the current zoning, the Comprehensive Plan and surrounding parcels.

Public Notification: This request has been noticed and advertised in accordance with the provisions of the Wakulla County Land Development Code. The Planning Department also posted signage on the property indicating the Final Plat request. To date, the Planning Department has not received any written comments pertaining to the Final Plat request.

The advertisement for this public hearing appeared in the Wakulla News on February 25, 2016 (Attachment 5).

Additional Information: It should be noted that the purpose of this re-plat request is to adjust the boundary of three existing platted lots, creating two platted lots. Approval of this request will result in a decrease in density (Attachment 6).
Options:
1. Conduct the final Public Hearing and approve the Application for Final Plat FP16-01, based upon the recommendation of Staff and the findings of fact and conclusions of law made by the Board and any evidence submitted at the Hearing hereon.
2. Conduct the final Public Hearing and do not approve the Application for Final Plat FP16-01, based upon the findings of fact and conclusions of law made by the Board and any evidence submitted at the Hearing hereon.
3. Board Direction.

Recommendation:
Option #1.

Attachment(s):
1. Location Map
2. Andrews Subdivision Plat
3. Site Photos
4. Zoning Map
5. Advertisement
6. Andrews Phase Two proposed Plat
The Wakulla County Property Appraiser's Office makes every effort to produce the most accurate information possible. No warranties, expressed or implied, are provided for the data herein, its use or interpretation. The assessment information is from the last certified taxroll. All data is subject to change before the next certified taxroll. PLEASE NOTE THAT THE PROPERTY APPRAISER MAPS ARE FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES ONLY. NEITHER WAKULLA COUNTY NOR ITS EMPLOYEES ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR ERRORS OR OMISSIONS — THIS IS NOT A SURVEY. —

Date printed: 01/14/16: 08:53:19

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<th>Building Value</th>
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NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING CONCERNING APPLICATIONS FOR FINAL PLAT & SHORT FORM

The Wakulla County Board of County Commissioners proposes to consider the following applications. Public Hearings are scheduled regarding the following before the Board of County Commissioners on Monday, March 7, 2016 at 6:00 PM unless otherwise noted below or as time permits. All public hearings are held at the County Commission Chambers located west of the County Courthouse at 29 Arran Rd, Crawfordville, Florida 32327. Interested parties are invited to attend and present testimony.

1. Application for Final Plat: FP16-01
   Applicant: Andrews, Vick, Melton, Chason
   Proposal: Create two lot subdivision
   Agent: Thurman Roddenberry
   Tax ID Number: 34-55-03W-150-01263-006, 34-55-03W-150-01263-007, 34-55-03W-150-01263-008
   Existing FLU Map: Rural 2 (FLUE Policy 1.2.4)
   Current Zoning: RR-1(Sections 5-27 LDC)
   FEMA Flood Info: “AE” zone on panel 0350-E
   Parcel Size: 5.89 +/- acres
   Location: 130 & 134 Sanders Cemetery Rd and vacant parcel between them
   Hearings Required: BOCC: Monday, March 7, 2016 at 6:00 P.M.

2. Application for Short Form Subdivision: SF16-01
   Applicant: Vickie & Jerry Fletcher
   Proposal: Create three lot subdivision
   Agent: Thurman Roddenberry
   Tax ID Number: 24-45-02W-000-02049-006, 24-45-02W-000-02049-009, 24-45-02w-000-02049-001, 24-45-02w-000-02049-010
   Existing FLU Map: Rural 2 (FLUE Policy 1.2.4)
   Current Zoning: AG (Sections 5-25 LDC)
   FEMA Flood Info: “X” zone on Panel 0225-E
   Parcel Size: 24.24 +/- acres
   Location: East side of 319, north of Casora Dr; south of Woodland Dr
   Hearings Required: BOCC: Monday, March 7, 2016 at 6:00 P.M.

Copies of applications, draft ordinances, and any related public record files may be viewed at the County Planning Department located at 11 Bream Fountain Road, Crawfordville, FL 32327, 8 AM to 4:30 PM M/F; Phone (850) 926-3695. Any person desiring to appeal a decision of a County Board must ensure a verbatim transcript or copy is made of the testimony and exhibits presented at said hearings. Persons with a disability needing a special accommodation should contact the Wakulla County Board of County Commissioners Administration Office at least two (2) days prior to the meeting at (850) 926-0919; Hearing and Voice Impaired at 1-800-955-8771; or email at ADARequest@mywakulla.com

February 25, 2016
Board of County Commissioners
Agenda Request

Date of Meeting: March 7, 2016
Date Submitted: February 19, 2016
To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board
From: David Edwards, County Administrator
       Somer Strickland, Director, Planning and Community Development
Subject: Application for Short Form Subdivision Plat SF16-01-Walkabout Pines
       Jerry & Vickie Fletcher, Owners
       Thurman Roddenberry, Agent

Statement of Issue:
This agenda item provides the Board with an Application for Short Form Subdivision Plat SF16-01, to create a three lot residential subdivision to be known as Walkabout Pines.

Background:
This application requests approval for a Short Form Subdivision Plat to create a 3 lot residential subdivision. The Subject Property contains 24.24+/- acres, and is located on the east side of Crawfordville Highway, north of Casora Dr. and south of Woodland Dr., Medart. (Attachment 1).

Technical Review Committee (TRC): On January 14, 2016, the request was reviewed by the Technical Review Committee. All items required to complete the file were submitted by the Applicant.

Analysis:
Comprehensive Plan: The Future Land Use Map (FLUM) designation for the Subject Property is Rural 2. Rural 2 allows for residential density of one dwelling unit per two acres with connection to central water service or one dwelling unit per five acres without.

Land Development Code: The current zoning district for the property is AG (Agriculture), which allows for one dwelling unit per five acres of land and permits the installation of mobile homes and the construction of site-built homes, as well as various agriculture activities.

Site Conditions: The Subject Property is currently vacant.

The FEMA flood zone designation for the property is “X”. Zone “X” zone is an area of minimal flooding, and flood insurance is typically not required by mortgage lenders for structures located in the “X” flood zone.
Staff conducted a site visit on February 24, 2016 (Attachment 2).

**Adjacent Parcels:**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Zoning</th>
<th>Future Land Use Designation</th>
<th>Existing Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subject Property</td>
<td>AG</td>
<td>Rural 2</td>
<td>Vacant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North</td>
<td>AG</td>
<td>Rural 2</td>
<td>Vacant Timberland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>AG</td>
<td>Rural 2</td>
<td>Single-Family Residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East</td>
<td>PUD</td>
<td>AG</td>
<td>TCC/WEI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>RR-1</td>
<td>Rural 2</td>
<td>Timberland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Attachment 3)

**Compatibility:** The proposed final plat is consistent with the current zoning, the Comprehensive Plan and the character of the area in general.

**Public Notification:** This request has been noticed and advertised in accordance with the provisions of the Wakulla County Land Development Code. The Planning Department also posted signage on the Subject Property indicating the Short Form Plat request.

The advertisement for this public hearing appeared in the Wakulla News on February 25, 2016 (Attachment 4).

**Additional Issues:** It should be noted that the Applicant has also submitted an Application for Family Homestead, seeking approval to divide the Subject Property, as currently proposed in the Application for Short Form Subdivision and the subject of this Agenda Request. Approval of an Application for Family Homestead, under the provisions of Section 7-28, LDC, allows the Planning Director to approve an exception to the density requirements set forth by the Code & Comprehensive Plan for divisions of land for immediate family members. This application has been approved and the associated documentation will be recorded in the Public Records prior to the recording of the proposed Short Form Subdivision plat, should it be approved by the Board (Attachment 5).

**Options:**

1. Conduct the final Public Hearing and approve the Application for Short Form Subdivision Plat SF16-01, based upon the recommendation of Staff and the findings of fact and conclusions of law made by the Board and any evidence submitted at the Hearing hereon.
2. Conduct the final Public Hearing and do not approve the Application for Short Form Subdivision Plat SF16-01, based upon the findings of fact and conclusions of law made by the Board and any evidence submitted at the Hearing hereon.
3. Board Direction.
Application for Short Form Subdivision Plat SF16-01-Walkabout Pines
Jerry & Vickie Fletcher, Owners
Thurman Roddenberry, Agent
March 7, 2016
Page 3

**Recommendation:**
Option #1.

**Attachment(s):**
1. Site Map
2. Site Photos
3. Zoning Map
4. Advertisement
5. Proposed Plat
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
CONCERNING APPLICATIONS FOR
FINAL PLAT & SHORT FORM

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   Proposal: Create two lot subdivision
   Agent: Thurman Roddenberry
   Existing FLU Map: Rural 2 (FLUE Policy 1.2.4)
   Current Zoning: RR-1 (Sections 5-27 LDC)
   FEMA Flood Info: "AB" zone on panel 0350-E
   Parcel Size: 5.89 +/- acres
   Location: 130 & 134 Sanders Cemetery Rd and vacant parcel between them
   Hearings Required: BOCC: Monday, March 7, 2016 at 6:00 P.M.

2. Application for Short Form Subdivision: SF16-01
   Applicant: Vickie & Jerry Fletcher
   Proposal: Create three lot subdivision
   Agent: Thurman Roddenberry
   Tax ID Number: 24-4S-02W-000-02049-006, 24-4S-02W-000-02049-009, 24-4S-02w-000-02049-001, 24-4S-02w-000-02049-010
   Existing FLU Map: Rural 2 (FLUE Policy 1.2.4)
   Current Zoning: AG (Sections 5-25 LDC)
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**Board of County Commissioners**

**Agenda Request**

Date of Meeting: March 7, 2016

Date Submitted: February 18, 2016

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Howard Kessler, M.D., County Commissioner District 3

Subject: Request Board Approval to Direct Staff to Amend the Public Utility Service Tax Ordinance Reducing it from the Present 7% to 6% and to Schedule and Advertise a Public Hearing

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**Statement of Issue:**

This agenda item requests Board approval to direct staff to amend the Public Utility Service Tax Ordinance reducing it from the present 7% to 6% and to schedule and advertise a public hearing.

**Background:**

When the County needed to rectify the budgetary problems the Board had self-produced by voting to spend down the County reserves over several years, the County placed new taxes and fees, as well as raised existing taxes. The total package of new and increased taxes and fees that were placed on the taxpayers over the last four years was millions of dollars.

Prior to January 1, 2012, Wakulla County did not tax its citizens on the use of Electricity, Gas (Natural, Liquefied Petroleum, and Manufactured), water (obtained from one of the water systems servicing Wakulla County) and fuel (Oil/Kerosene). This tax went into effect January 1, 2012, at 7% against each and every purchase of Electricity, Metered or Bottled Gas, and Water within the unincorporated area of the County. In addition, a tax of 2.8 cents per gallon of Fuel Oil was levied within the unincorporated area of the County. This County utility tax was not levied against the citizens in the incorporated cities of St. Marks and Sopchoppy. Over the last four years our Board has added millions of dollars in the form of increased taxes, new taxes and new and increased fees that are in addition to the existing property taxes.

There were certain exemptions to this tax. The tax was not imposed on the first five hundred (500) kilowatt hours of electricity purchased per month by each residential unit. The public service utility tax was one of several taxes and fees placed new or increased by Wakulla County in an effort to improve the County’s financial status, especially the build-up of reserves that had been depleted.
Analysis:
The Public Service Utility Tax is a flat tax on Electricity, Water, Metered or Bottled Gas and Fuel Oils. All prior mentioned utilities except fuel oils are taxed at 7% and fuel oils are charged at 2.8 cents per gallon. The utility tax is a flat tax on essential services and most affects those who can least afford to pay. The PST, when collected, is deposited in the County’s General Fund, and is not earmarked for any specific project or use. It can be used for any expense or distribution. For fiscal year 2012-2013, the PST made up 10.70% of the County’s General Fund ($8,890,462) anticipated revenues. The PST has not been leveraged against.

The PST utility tax, according to the recently published Wakulla County 2014-2015 Tentative Budget, is expected to produce $1,228,650 in revenue. This anticipated revenue includes an anticipated revenue increase of $199,650 when compared to the 2013-2014 budget year. Actual revenue for PST in fiscal year 2014-15 was $1,204,267. Budgeted PST revenue for fiscal year 2015-16 is $1,300,000.

If the PST is reduced from 7% to 6%, it will result in an anticipated revenue reduction of $185,700 and would still result PST for the budget year 2015-2016 of $1,114,300. This is hypothetical had the reduction been instituted at the beginning of the fiscal year. The impact for fiscal year 2015-16 would be considerably less.

Although the reported unemployment rate is lower in Wakulla County, many people are taking jobs at much lower salaries than they had. Times are still very difficult for many of our citizens. The package of taxes are more than many of our citizens can afford and still provide the essentials for themselves and their families. The reduction to 6% will give some small tax relief to many of our citizens. This will still leave in place the Communications Service Tax that taxes phone, Television and electronic communications and is budgeted as anticipated tax-revenue for fiscal year 2014-2015 of $840,000. It leaves in place the Solid Waste Fee of $199 annually on the property tax bill. It leaves in place the doubling of the Tourist Development Tax (2% to 4%).

Budgetary Impact:
The reduction of the PST to 6% will affect the revenue stream by an anticipated $185,700 for the entire fiscal year if initiated at the start of the fiscal year. This still represents an increase of PST revenue of $24,129 above this present year’s (2013-2014) budgeted revenue.

The reserve build up for fiscal year 2011-2012 was $450,000. This was achieved with only 9 out of the 12 months of revenue generated by the PST because the PST was initiated after the first quarter of the past fiscal year ended. A slower rate build of our reserves will continue to allow for utilization of taxes such as PST to be used for other County expenditures. But more importantly, the BOCC can make the budgetary impact of the anticipated $185,700 reduction by responsible actions in the 2015-2016 budget. It would also show the citizens of the County that the Commissioners who made statements of tax relief and tax reductions when they ran for office were serious about tax reduction.
Options:
1. Approve to direct staff to amend the Public Utility Service Tax Ordinance reducing it from the present 7% to 6% and to schedule and advertise a public hearing.
2. Do not approve to direct staff to amend the Public Utility Service Tax Ordinance reducing it from the present 7% to 6% and do not approve to schedule and advertise a public hearing.
3. Board Direction.

Recommendation:
Option #1
Board of County Commissioners
Agenda Request

Date of Meeting: March 7, 2016
Date Submitted: February 18, 2016
To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board
From: Howard Kessler, M.D., County Commissioner District 3
Subject: Request Board Approval to Direct Staff to Amend the CST Ordinance on Cell Phones, Land Lines, Cable, and Electronic Communications Reducing it from the Present 5.82% to 4.82% and Schedule and Advertise a Public Hearing

Statement of Issue:
This agenda item requests approval to direct staff to Amend the CST Ordinance on cell Phones, land Lines, cable, and electronic communications reducing it from the Present 5.82% to 4.82% and Schedule and Advertise a Public Hearing.

Background:
The CST or Communication Service Tax is a tax that Wakulla County places on telecommunications, video, direct-to-home satellite, and related communication services. This definition includes voice, date, audio, video, or any other information or signals, transmitted by any medium.

When the County needed to rectify the budgetary problems the Board had self-produced by voting to spend down the County reserves over several years, the County placed new taxes and fees. It also raised some existing taxes. The Communication Service had been in place and was increased by more than 100% or more than double. The total package of taxes and fees placed on the taxpayers over the last four years, in addition to the property taxes (ad valorem), was millions of additional dollars.

The dire budget situation was reversed by this as well as other measures and although we still need to continue to build our reserves, the crises has ended. To show the citizens that the Board understands that the citizens continue to suffer economically, a reduction of the Communication Service Tax by one (1.000%) percent is proposed.

Analysis:
The CST is a tax placed on phone, Television (cable) and electronic communications.

The Communication Service Tax is now set at 5.82%. This agenda item requests the Board direct staff to amend the CST Ordinance reducing the CST one percent which would result in a new reduced rate of 4.82%.
If the CST is reduced from 5.82% to 4.82%, it is anticipated that it will result in an anticipated budget revenue reduction of approximately $142,800.

This reduction of tax, although not large with respect to the overall County revenue and expenses will give some small tax relief to many of our citizens and maybe most important, send a message to the citizens that the Board of County Commissioners is concerned with their economic plight.

This tax reduction would still leave in place $698,000 of the original anticipated CST revenue (anticipated at $840,000 with the rate of 5.82%). It leaves in place the Solid Waste Fee of $199 annually on the property tax bill. It leaves in place the doubling of the Tourist Development Tax (2% to 4%). And, it leaves in place $1,053,129 of the PST (if the BOCC voted to reduce the PST rate from 7% to 6%). There are many other taxes from which the County receives revenue but the previously listed taxes and fees were specifically put in place or raised as a response to the budgetary crises.

**Budgetary Impact:**
The reduction of the CST to 4.82% from 5.82% (.50%) would result in a decrease of approximately $142,800 anticipated revenue from the (2015-2016) budgeted revenue for CST as listed in the current 2014-2015 budget draft.

The reserve build up fiscal year 2011-2012 was $450,000. This was achieved with only 9 out of the 12 months of revenue generated by the PST because the PST was initiated after the first quarter of the past fiscal year ended. The BOCC can plan for a slower buildup of its reserves. In fiscal year 2014 -15, County’s reserves in the General Fund increased from 3,342,714 to $3,565,366 for an increase in the General Fund reserves of $222,646.

The BOCC, by making fiscally responsible decisions in the 2015-16 budget, and continue to build reserves and give tax relief. It would also show the citizens that the Commissioners who made statements of tax relief and reducing taxes when they ran for office were serious about reducing taxes.

**Options:**
1. Approve to direct staff to amend the CST Ordinance on cell Phones, land Lines, cable, and electronic communications reducing it from the Present 5.82% to 4.82% and Schedule and Advertise a Public Hearing.
2. Do not approve to direct staff to amend the CST Ordinance on cell Phones, land Lines, cable, and electronic communications reducing it from the Present 5.82% to 4.82% and do not approve to Schedule and Advertise a Public Hearing.
3. Board Direction.

**Recommendation:**
Option #1
Date of Meeting: March 7, 2016

Date Submitted: February 24, 2016

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Howard Kessler, M.D., County Commissioner District 3

Subject: Request Board Approval to Adopt a Resolution Supporting the Allocation of Funding for Conservation Land Acquisition Pursuant to the Florida Water and Land Conservation Initiative, Florida Constitutional Amendment 1

Statement of Issue:
This agenda item requests Board approval to adopt a Resolution supporting the allocation of funding for conservation land acquisition pursuant to the Florida Water and Land Conservation Initiative, Florida Constitutional Amendment 1.

Background:
On November 4, 2014, 75.64 percent of Florida voters overwhelmingly approved Florida Constitutional Amendment 1, the Florida Water and Land Conservation Initiative, which authorizes no less than 33 percent of net revenues collected from the existing excise tax on real estate documents (the "stamp tax") to be used to acquire, restore, and improve land and water areas throughout Florida. The revenues collected pursuant to Amendment 1 may be used to help finance the acquisition of conservation land. Stamp tax revenues have historically been used to provide state funding for the purchase of environmentally significant Florida lands.

Florida is known for its beautiful rivers, lakes, streams, wetlands, forests, wildlife habitat, and beaches and shores, and these natural assets are central to our quality of life and economic vitality. Outdoor recreation and tourism is one of Florida's most significant industries, employing one out of every nine residents, drawing 90 million people annually to our state, and contributing $71 billion to our economy in 2012. These environmentally endangered lands contain many treasured natural resources that contribute greatly to the recreational opportunities and quality of life enjoyed by Florida residents and visitors alike.

Florida’s environmentally endangered lands provide many critical public services to our residents and visitors, such as protecting against saltwater intrusion, reducing storm-water runoff from polluting surface waters, bays rivers and estuaries, providing aquifer recharge and wellfield protection, providing carbon sequestration, protecting numerous species, and habitat conservation. With support from Florida's Governors and Legislatures from 1990 through 2008, two state programs, Preservation 2000 and Florida Forever, received approximately $300 million in state funding each year.
Request Board Approval to Adopt a Resolution Supporting the Allocation of Funding for Conservation Land Acquisition Pursuant to the Florida Water and Land Conservation Initiative, Florida Constitutional Amendment 1
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Analysis:
The citizens of Florida have spoken. They overwhelmingly want to protect endangered and sensitive lands so that Florida can preserve and protect its water resources, animal habitat, State Parks and quality of life. The citizens did not vote to have Amendment 1 funds used to pay already existing salaries and diverted to other areas. The citizens voted primarily for land acquisition.

Budgetary Impact:
None

Options:
1. Approve to adopt this Resolution that urges the Florida Legislature to allocate funding for conservation land acquisition pursuant to the Florida Water and Land Conservation Initiative, Florida Constitutional Amendment 1 as found in the Florida Constitution: Article X Section 28; and direct the Clerk of the Board to transmit a certified copy of this resolution to the Governor, Senate President and House Speaker.
2. Do not approve to adopt this resolution that urges the Florida Legislature to allocate funding for conservation land acquisition pursuant to the Florida Water and Land Conservation Initiative, Florida Constitutional Amendment 1 as found in the Florida Constitution: Article X Section 28; and do not direct the Clerk of the Board to transmit a certified copy of this resolution to the Governor, Senate President and House Speaker.
3. Board Direction.

Recommendation:
Option #1.

Attachment(s):
1. Resolution
2. Florida Constitution Article X Section 28
RESOLUTION NO. ___________

RESOLUTION URGING THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE TO ALLOCATE FUNDING FOR CONSERVATION LAND ACQUISITION PUSUANT TO THE FLORIDA WATER AND LAND CONSERVATION INITIATIVE, FLORIDA CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT 1

WHEREAS, on November 4, 2014, 75.64 percent of Florida voters overwhelmingly approved Florida Constitutional Amendment 1, the Florida Water and Land Conservation Initiative, which authorizes no less than 33 percent of net revenues collected from the existing excise tax on real estate documents (the "stamp tax") to be used to acquire, restore, and improve land and water areas throughout Florida; and

WHEREAS, the revenues collected pursuant to Amendment 1 may be used to help finance the acquisition of conservation land; and

WHEREAS, stamp tax revenues have historically been used to provide state funding for the purchase of environmentally significant Florida lands; and

WHEREAS, Florida is known for its beautiful rivers, lakes, streams, wetlands, forests, wildlife habitat, and beaches and shores, and these natural assets are central to our quality of life and economic vitality; and

WHEREAS, outdoor recreation and tourism is one of Florida's most significant industries, employing one out of every nine residents, drawing 90 million people annually to our state, and contributing $71 billion to our economy in 2012; and

WHEREAS, these environmentally endangered lands contain many treasured natural resources that contribute greatly to the recreational opportunities and quality of life enjoyed by Florida residents and visitors alike; and
WHEREAS, Florida’s environmentally endangered lands provide many critical public services to our residents and visitors, such as protecting against saltwater intrusion, reducing storm-water runoff from polluting surface waters, bays rivers and estuaries, providing aquifer recharge and wellfield protection, providing carbon sequestration, protecting numerous species, and habitat conservation; and

WHEREAS, with support from Florida's Governors and Legislatures from 1990 through 2008, two state programs, Preservation 2000 and Florida Forever, received approximately $300 million in state funding each year; and

WHEREAS, acquisition and restoration of conservation lands in Florida requires a sustainable, dedicated source of funding, and

WHEREAS, Wakulla Spring and other springs in Wakulla County are endangered and the purchase of additional conservation lands would aid in protecting these springs,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF WAKULLA COUNTY, FLORIDA, that this Board:

Section 1. Urges and requests that throughout the duration of Article X, Section 28 of the Florida Constitution, at least $300 million be provided on an annual basis for land acquisition and that such acquisition be in accordance with the currently established Florida Forever program.

Section 2. And be it further resolved that Wakulla County considers the acquisition of lands with Amendment 1 funds to be a crucial public benefit to the future of this county and the State of Florida.

Section 3. Directs the Clerk of the Board to transmit a certified copy of this resolution to the Governor, Senate President, House Speaker, and the Chair and Members of the Miami-Dade State Legislative Delegation.
DONE AND ADOPTED in Wakulla County, Florida, by a vote of _____ to ____ this 7th day of March, 2016.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF WAKULLA COUNTY, FLORIDA

Ralph Thomas, Chairman

ATTEST:

BRENT X. THURMOND, Ex Officio
Clerk to the Board

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Heather Encinosa, Esq.
County Attorney
Amendments

- History.--Proposed by Initiative Petition filed with the Secretary of State July 20, 2005; adopted 2006 (Florida Amendment 4, Use of Tobacco Settlement Funds (2006)).

Section 28

Text of Section 28:

Land Acquisition Trust Fund

a) Effective on July 1 of the year following passage of this amendment by the voters, and for a period of 20 years after that effective date, the Land Acquisition Trust Fund shall receive no less than 33 percent of net revenues derived from the existing excise tax on documents, as defined in the statutes in effect on January 1, 2012, as amended from time to time, or any successor or replacement tax, after the Department of Revenue first deducts a service charge to pay the costs of the collection and enforcement of the excise tax on documents.

b) Funds in the Land Acquisition Trust Fund shall be expended only for the following purposes:

1) As provided by law, to finance or refinance: the acquisition and improvement of land, water areas, and related property interests, including conservation easements, and resources for conservation lands including wetlands, forests, and fish and wildlife habitat; wildlife management areas; lands that protect water resources and drinking water sources, including lands protecting the water quality and quantity of rivers, lakes, streams, springsheds, and lands providing recharge for groundwater and aquifer systems; lands in the Everglades Agricultural Area and the Everglades Protection Area, as defined in Article II, Section 7(b); beaches and shores; outdoor recreation lands, including recreational trails, parks, and urban open space; rural landscapes; working farms and ranches; historic or geologic sites; together with management, restoration of natural systems, and the enhancement of public access or recreational enjoyment of conservation lands.

2) To pay the debt service on bonds issued pursuant to Article VII, Section 11(e).

c) The moneys deposited into the Land Acquisition Trust Fund, as defined by the statutes in effect on January 1, 2012, shall not be or become commingled with the General Revenue Fund of the state.[1]
Board of County Commissioners  
Agenda Request

Date of Meeting: March 7, 2016

Date Submitted: February 25, 2016

To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

From: Howard Kessler, M.D., County Commissioner District 3

Subject: Request Board Approval to Adopt a Resolution Supporting the Wakulla Commercial Fishermen’s Association Inc., the Establishment of a Commercial Fishermen’s Advisory Board and the WCFA Securing Public Dollars to Establish a Countywide Not-for-Profit Industry Cooperative

Statement of Issue:
This agenda item requests Board Approval to Adopt a Resolution Supporting the Wakulla Commercial Fishermen’s Association Inc., the Establishment of a Commercial Fishermen’s Advisory Board and the WCFA Securing Public Dollars to Establish a Countywide Not-for-Profit Industry Cooperative.

Background:
A robust economy is vital to the health and welfare of Wakulla County and preserving a time-honored commercial fishing industry heritage that has augmented the economy of the County for generations. The commercial fishing industry is struggling to survive, often impeded by decisions made by state and federal agencies.

Analysis:
Creating a Commercial Fishermen’s Advisory Board would be an effective means for informing and garnering support from the BOCC about state and federal agency decisions which present obstacles to the ability of Wakulla County commercial fishermen to earn a living. Public dollars are available to establish fishing industry cooperatives. Support from the BOCC for a fishing cooperative established by the Wakulla Commercial Fishermen’s Association Inc. would be effective in securing public dollars that would provide prosperity for all licensed Wakulla County fishermen and, thereby contribute to the economy and general health and welfare of Wakulla County.

Budgetary Impact:
None
Request Board Approval to Adopt a Resolution Supporting the Wakulla Commercial Fishermen’s Association Inc., the Establishment of a Commercial Fishermen’s Advisory Board and the WCFA Securing Public Dollars to Establish a Countywide Not-for-Profit Industry Cooperative
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Options:
1. Approve to Adopt a Resolution Supporting the Wakulla Commercial Fishermen’s Association Inc., the Establishment of a Commercial Fishermen’s Advisory Board and the WCFA Securing Public Dollars to Establish a Countywide Not-for-Profit Industry Cooperative.
2. Do not approve to adopt a Resolution Supporting the Wakulla Commercial Fishermen’s Association Inc., the Establishment of a Commercial Fishermen’s Advisory Board and the WCFA Securing Public Dollars to Establish a Countywide Not-for-Profit Industry Cooperative.
3. Board direction.

Recommendation:
Option #1.

Attachment(s):
1. Resolution
RESOLUTION NO. ________

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF WAKULLA COUNTY, FLORIDA SUPPORTING THE WAKULLA COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN’S ASSOCIATION INC. (WCFA); ESTABLISHING FORMAL COMMUNICATION WITH THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS (BOCC) WITH A WAKULLA COUNTY COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN’S ADVISORY BOARD; SUPPORTING EFFORTS OF WAKULLA COUNTY COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN TO SECURE PUBLIC FUNDING FOR A COUNTYWIDE NOT-FOR-PROFIT COMMERCIAL FISHING COOPERATIVE; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, a robust economy is vital to the health and welfare of Wakulla County and preserving a time honored commercial fishing industry heritage that has augmented the economy of the County for generations; and

WHEREAS, the commercial fishing industry is struggling to survive, often impeded by decisions made by state and federal agencies; and

WHEREAS, creating a commercial fishermen’s advisory board would be an effective means for informing and garnering support from the BOCC about state and federal agency decisions which present obstacles to the ability of Wakulla County commercial fishermen to earn a living; and

WHEREAS, public dollars are available to establish fishing industry cooperatives; and

WHEREAS, support from the BOCC for a fishing cooperative established by the Wakulla Commercial Fisherman’s Association Inc. would be effective in securing public dollars that would provide prosperity for all licensed Wakulla County fisherman and, thereby contribute to the economy and general health and welfare of Wakulla County;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved by the Board of County Commissioners of Wakulla County, Florida, that:

SECTION 1. RECITALS. The above recitals are true and correct and are hereby incorporated herein by reference.

SECTION 2. SUPPORT FOR THE WAKULLA COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN’S ASSOCIATION INC. The BOCC hereby supports the Wakulla Commercial Fishermen’s Association Inc., supports the establishment of a commercial fishermen’s advisory board to provide formal communication with the BOCC, and supports efforts of the WCFA to secure public dollars to establish a countywide not-for-profit fishing industry cooperative.

SECTION 3. EFFECTIVE DATE. This resolution shall become effective upon its approval.
DONE AND ADOPTED in Wakulla County, Florida, on this 7th day of March, 2016.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF WAKULLA COUNTY, FLORIDA

____________________________________
Ralph Thomas, Chairman

ATTEST:

___________________________________
BRENT X. THURMOND, Ex Officio
Clerk to the Board

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

___________________________________
Heather Encinosa, Esq.
County Attorney
Date of Meeting: March 7, 2016
Date Submitted: February 22, 2016
To: Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board
From: David Edwards, County Administrator
Heather J. Encinosa, County Attorney
Subject: Request Board Approval to Consider a Code Lien Reduction Installment Payment Agreement with the Owner of Properties Located at 40 Serafino Lane, Crawfordville, FL 32327 (Code Enforcement Board Case No. CE2015-446); 25 Winnebago Street, Crawfordville, FL 32327 (Code Enforcement Board Case No. CE2015-717); 50 Quapaw Street, Crawfordville, FL 32327

Statement of Issue:
This agenda item requests Board approval to consider entering into an Installment Payment Agreement with Lori Farkas (10 Calvary Court, Crawfordville, FL 32327), which would reduce and consolidate the above described lien amounts and allow the property owner to satisfy the existing liens over a 12-month period.

Background:
The Board previously directed the County Attorney to conduct the necessary background research relating to properties subject to Code Enforcement liens. Based on the research conducted, letters were sent to property owners notifying them that the County would initiate foreclosure action on property unless the property owner satisfied the lien or made payment arrangements to do so. Upon receiving the notice letter, Ms. Farkas contacted the County Attorney’s office.

Analysis:
County staff met with Ms. Farkas’ attorney to negotiate a settlement on a lien in the amount of $4,800 whereby County staff would recommend a reduced lien amount to be paid over time, subject to Board approval. In the course of dealing with this matter, it became apparent that Ms. Farkas has two other outstanding code enforcement liens, in the amounts of $150 and $13,800 respectively. Staff was able to reach a proposed agreement with Ms. Farkas’ attorney that includes settlement of these additional liens as well.

The attached Installment Payment Agreement (Attachment #1) proposes the following terms and conditions:
The existing liens in the amount of $4,800, $150, and $13,800 would be reduced to a grand total of $5,300.87.
  - The County estimates it has expended $5,021.70, or thereabouts, in prosecuting this case to date.

The $5,300.87 in outstanding fines would be paid in monthly installments over a 12-month period.

If the Owner fails to make any of the installment payments, then the balance of the outstanding fines shall be immediately due and owing and interest will accrue at a rate of 5% per year.

**Budgetary Impact:**
If approved, as recommended, this item will effectively reduce three County liens in the aggregate amount of $18,750 to $5,300.87 to be paid in monthly installments over a 12-month period. These liens could ultimately be foreclosed by the County if the property owner does not choose to pay it.

**Options:**
1. Approve the Installment Payment Agreement with Lori Farkas (10 Calvary Court, Crawfordville, FL 32327).
2. Do Not Approve the Installment Payment Agreement with Lori Farkas (10 Calvary Court, Crawfordville, FL 32327).
3. Board Direction.

**Recommendation:**
Option #1

**Attachment(s):**
1. Installment Payment Agreement
INSTALLMENT PAYMENT AGREEMENT

(Code Enforcement Board Case Nos. CE2015-446, CE2015-502, and CE2015-717)

THIS INSTALLMENT PAYMENT AGREEMENT (“Agreement”) is made as of this ___ day of ______________, 2016, between LORI FARKAS, whose address is 10 Calvery Court, Crawfordville, FL 32327 (“Owner”), and the WAKULLA COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, whose address is 3095 Crawfordville Highway, Crawfordville, Florida 32327 (“Board”).

WHEREAS, Owner is the owner of the property located at 40 Serafino Lane, Crawfordville, FL 32327, Tax ID# 00-00-085-121-11580-021 (“Property 1”); and

WHEREAS, on July 8, 2015, the Wakulla County Code Enforcement Board (“Code Board”) entered a Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Order (“Order 1”) which ordered the Owner to bring Property 1 into compliance with the Wakulla County Code of Ordinances (“Code”) on or before July 18, 2015 (“Compliance Date”); and

WHEREAS, Order 1 provided that in the event Owner failed to correct the violation on or before the Compliance Date, fines would be imposed in the amount of $250.00 for the first day and $100.00 for each and every day the violation exists after the Compliance Date; and

WHEREAS, the Owner failed to timely correct the violation and as such, on July 21, 2015, the County recorded an Order Imposing Fines at Book 976, Page 88 in the Official Records of Wakulla County, which once recorded, acts as a lien against Property 1 and any other real or personal property owned by Owner; and
WHEREAS, Order 1 further provided for an administrative charge in the amount of $150.00 for administrative costs associated with inspecting the subject property and presenting the Case to the Code Board, which remains unpaid to date; and

WHEREAS, Owner brought the Property into compliance on September 2, 2015, and therefore, the Property is no longer in violation of the Code; and

WHEREAS, as of the date of this Agreement, a total amount of $4,800.00 in outstanding fines remain unpaid by Owner associated with Code Enforcement Board Case No. CE2015-446; and

WHEREAS, Owner is also the owner of the property located at 25 Winnebago Street, Crawfordville, FL 32327, Tax ID# 00-00-043-010-08779-000 (“Property 2”); and

WHEREAS, on September 16, 2015, the Wakulla County Code Enforcement Board (“Code Board”) entered a Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Order (“Order 2”) which ordered the Owner to bring Property 2 into compliance with the Code on or before September 26, 2015 (“Second Compliance Date”); and

WHEREAS, Order 2 provided that in the event Owner failed to correct the violation on or before the Second Compliance Date, fines would be imposed in the amount of $500.00 for the first day and $250.00 for each and every day the violation exists after the Second Compliance Date; and

WHEREAS, the Owner failed to timely correct the violation of the code on Property 2 and as such, on October 1, 2015, the County recorded an Order Imposing Fines at Book 981, Page 832 in the Official Records of Wakulla County; and
WHEREAS, Order 2 further provided for an administrative charge in the amount of $150.00 for administrative costs associated with inspecting Property 2 and presenting the Case to the Code Board, which remains unpaid to date; and

WHEREAS, Owner brought Property 2 into compliance on January 21, 2016, and therefore, Property 2 is no longer in violation of the Code; and

WHEREAS, as of the date of this Agreement, a total amount of $13,800.00 in outstanding fines remain unpaid by Owner associated with Code Enforcement Board Case No. CE2015-717; and

WHEREAS, Owner additionally has outstanding fines in the amount of $150.00 stemming from an unpaid administrative charge owed and due to the County associated with a third Code Enforcement Board Case, No. CE2015-502, which Owner wishes to satisfy via inclusion in this Agreement; and

WHEREAS, for purposes of compromise and settlement in lieu of foreclosing the above-described liens, the Board has agreed to accept a grand total of $5,300.87 to be paid by the Owner in twelve (12) monthly installments, which once paid in full, shall satisfy the outstanding fines associated with Wakulla County Code Enforcement Board Case Nos. CE2015-446, CE2015-502, and CE2015-717.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the Board’s agreement to reduce the lien amount on the properties herein described and allow for the payment of the outstanding fines in installments over a period not to exceed twelve (12) months, which the Owner acknowledges is
good and valuable consideration for agreeing to all of the terms and conditions of this Agreement, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. By entering into this Agreement, Owner agrees and acknowledges that the outstanding fines in the amount of $4,800.00 associated with Case No. CE2015-446 and $13,800.00 associated with Case No. CE2015-717 shall remain an indebtedness against Property 1 and Property 2 respectively, and all other real and personal property owned by Owner, until paid in full.

2. Owner hereby agrees to pay the outstanding fines associated with Case Nos. CE2015-446, CE2015-502, and CE2015-717 pursuant to the following payment schedule until all outstanding fines have been paid in full:
   a. Beginning on April 1, 2016, the Owner shall pay the County $441.74 per month.
   b. Such payment shall be due on or before the Fifth (5th) of each month.

3. Nothing in this Agreement shall preclude the County from taking enforcement action on the Properties for any future violations of the Code or other applicable ordinances, statutes and regulations.

4. Owner further agrees and acknowledges that in the event the Owner fails to make any of the installment payments agreed to herein, then the full amount of the outstanding fines ($4,800.00 associated with CE2015-446, $13,800.00 associated with Case No. CE2015-717, and $150.00 associated with CE2015-502) shall be immediately due and owing and interest will begin to accrue at a rate of 5% per year.
5. Any unpaid amount and all interest thereon shall remain a lien on the Properties, and is enforceable as provided by law.

6. Upon full payment of the outstanding fines as set out above, the County shall execute and record in the Official Records of Wakulla County documents releasing the liens held by the County pursuant to the Order Imposing Fines recorded at Book 976, Page 88, and the Order Imposing Fines recorded at Book 981, Page 832, of the Official Records of Wakulla County.

7. Time is of the essence with regard to all dates set forth in this Agreement.

8. This Agreement contains the entire agreement between the parties pertaining to the subject matter contained herein and supersedes all prior and contemporaneous agreements, representations, and undertakings of the parties. No supplement, modification or amendment to this Agreement shall be binding unless in writing and executed by both parties.

9. This Agreement shall be effective as of the date it is executed and approved by the Board.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this instrument on the day and year written below.

OWNER

WITNESSES:

Signature

LORI FARKAS
Print Name

_____________________________
Signature

_____________________________
Print Name

STATE OF FLORIDA

COUNTY OF _____________

BEFORE ME, this ___ day of ____________ 2016, personally appeared LORI FARKAS who is personally known to me, or who produced ________________ as identification, and who, after being duly cautioned and sworn, executed the foregoing instrument freely and voluntarily.

____________________________________
Print Name: _________________________
Commission Number: _________________
My Commission Expires: ______________

ATTEST:

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF WAKULLA COUNTY, FLORIDA

____________________________
Brent X. Thurmond, Clerk

BY: _____________________________
Ralph Thomas, Chair

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND CONTENT:

____________________________
Heather J. Encinosa,
County Attorney