

**FLORIDA NATURAL HAZARDS  
INTERAGENCY WORK GROUP  
SECTION 252.3655, FLORIDA STATUTE  
2019 ANNUAL REPORT**

January 1, 2020

Prepared by  
Florida Division of Emergency Management

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Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY ..... 3

STATUTE REVIEW ..... 3

FLORIDA ENHANCED STATE HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN – 2018 UPDATE ..... 3

ANNUAL ACTIONS ..... 4

AGENCY ASSESSMENTS ..... 10

    Agency for Health Care Administration ..... 10

    Agency for Persons with Disabilities ..... 11

    Department of Business and Professional Regulation ..... 12

    Department of Citrus ..... 14

    Department of Children and Families ..... 15

    Department of Corrections ..... 16

    Department of Economic Opportunity ..... 17

    Department of Education ..... 19

    Department of Elder Affairs ..... 21

    Department of Environmental Protection ..... 22

    Department of Health ..... 26

    Department of Juvenile Justice ..... 28

    Department of Management Services ..... 29

    Department of Military Affairs/Florida National Guard ..... 30

    Department of State ..... 31

    Department of Transportation ..... 33

    Department of Lottery ..... 36

    Division of Emergency Management ..... 37

    Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission ..... 40

    Public Service Commission ..... 41

    Northwest Florida Water Management District ..... 42

    Suwannee River Water Management District ..... 44

    St. Johns River Water Management District ..... 46

    Southwest Florida Water Management District ..... 47

    South Florida Water Management District ..... 49

ONGOING EFFORTS ..... 51

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document satisfies subsection 252.3655(2)(a) Florida Statute (F.S.), by providing an annual progress report on the implementation of the state's hazard mitigation plan including an assessment of agency efforts to address the impacts of natural hazards and to strategize and prioritize ongoing efforts to address the impacts of natural hazards. This report refers to activities occurring between January 1, 2019 and December 31, 2019.

## STATUTE REVIEW

In July 2017, section 252.3655, Florida Statute went into effect, mandating an interagency workgroup to share information on the current and potential impacts of natural hazards throughout the state, to coordinate the ongoing efforts of state agencies in addressing the impacts of natural hazards, and to collaborate on statewide initiatives to address the impacts of natural hazards. Each agency within the executive branch of state government, each water management district, and the Florida Public Service Commission is required to designate an agency liaison to the workgroup, while the director of DEM or designee will serve as the liaison and coordinator of the workgroup. Each liaison is required to provide information from his or her respective agency regarding the current and potential impacts of natural hazards to his or her agency, agency resources available to mitigate against natural hazards, and efforts made by the agency to address the impacts of natural hazards. DEM is also required to submit an annual progress report regarding the implementation of the state hazard mitigation plan (SHMP), beginning on January 1, 2019 and each year thereafter.

Since the membership and purpose of this new Natural Hazards Interagency Workgroup was similar to two other statewide mitigation groups – the State Hazard Mitigation Plan Advisory Team (SHMPAT) and the Silver Jackets team – the Mitigation Bureau decided to combine the three groups into one, and title it Mitigate FL. This was done to avoid duplication of efforts and to leverage resources more effectively.

## FLORIDA ENHANCED STATE HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN – 2018 UPDATE

The Mitigation Bureau is responsible for updating, maintaining, and implementing the Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP) in accordance with 44 C.F.R. Part 201 and 42 U.S.C. 5165. The SHMP was updated and submitted for approval to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) on February 23, 2018 and was subsequently approved by FEMA on June 11, 2018. The 2018 Enhanced SHMP went into effect on August 24, 2018 and will expire on August 23, 2023. The SHMP is “Enhanced,” per 44 C.F.R. Part 201.5, which allows Florida to receive increased funds for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) specifically 20 percent of total estimated eligible federal disaster assistance. Non-Enhanced states receive only 15 percent of disaster assistance for the HMGP program. Florida achieved “Enhanced” status by developing a comprehensive mitigation program, effectively using available mitigation funding, and managing the increased funding. Furthermore, Florida has been delegated certain authorities to manage portions of the mitigation program on behalf of FEMA, under the Program Administration by States (PAS). For example, the Mitigation Bureau reviews project applications, completes benefit-cost analyses, approves scope of work modifications, and reviews and approves county Local Mitigation Strategy plans. This allows Florida to have increased control and oversight over mitigation projects and shortens the standard 24-month grant obligation timeline. Florida also developed a Non-Federal Representative Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) Agreement with FEMA to allow state environmental specialists to complete federal level EHP reviews of grant applications.

**ANNUAL ACTIONS**

The Director of DEM designated a workgroup coordinator within the Mitigation Bureau. During 2019, this coordinator communicated regularly with state agencies and scheduled quarterly meetings, which were announced in the Florida Administrative Register and on the DEM website. Below are the dates of the meetings.

- March 12, 2019
- June 11, 2019
- September 10, 2019
- December 10, 2019

Meeting materials, including the meeting presentation and meeting minutes are available on the DEM website.<sup>1</sup> Additionally, the table below provides an outline of topics discussed at each meeting.

March 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual Report</li> <li>• US Army Corps of Engineers Levee Inventory Initiative</li> <li>• Historical and Cultural Preservation Program Discussion</li> <li>• Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) Hurricane Irma funding status</li> <li>• HMGP Hurricane Michael NOFA status</li> <li>• Mitigation Outreach Strategy and Subcommittee</li> <li>• Watershed Planning Initiative</li> <li>• LMS Updates                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ GIS tools for LMS Updates</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Silver Jackets Charter Renewal</li> <li>• Attendees: 116</li> </ul>
June 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disaster Recovery Reform Act (DRRA) Overview                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Federal law passed in 2018</li> <li>○ Wildfire Prevention – HMGP for fire declarations</li> <li>○ New Eligible Mitigation Activities</li> <li>○ Code Enforcement and Implementation</li> <li>○ Changes to HMGP Management Costs</li> <li>○ Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) – new mitigation grant program beginning in fiscal year 2020</li> </ul> </li> <li>• State Agency Mitigation and Resiliency Actions</li> <li>• HMGP Update</li> <li>• Insurance Sector Update                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Reauthorization of National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)</li> <li>○ NFIP Risk Rating 2.0 will begin in 2020</li> <li>○ Bipartisan Letter to Senate Finance Banking Committee, including Senator Marco Rubio, regarding NFIP concerns</li> <li>○ Benefits of Florida Private Market Flood Insurance</li> <li>○ Assignment of Benefits Insurance Claims – new Florida law aimed at preventing fraud</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Florida Dam Safety Program Discussion</li> <li>• LiDAR Acquisition Project Update</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> <https://portal.floridadisaster.org/mitigation/MitigateFL/External/Forms/AllItems.aspx>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mitigation Outreach Subcommittee update</li> <li>• Silver Jackets Updated Charter</li> <li>• LMS Updates             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Developing new Program Administration by States (PAS) agreement with FEMA to approve LMS plans</li> <li>○ FEMA audit of plan review</li> <li>○ Pasco County achieved Approved Pending Adoption status</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Bulletin – updated newsletter</li> <li>• Attendees: 115</li> </ul>
<p>September 2019</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HMGP Update             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Irma DR-4337: \$88 million in federal share obligated</li> <li>○ Michael DR-4399 NOFA is out                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Application deadline is March 10, 2020</li> <li>▪ Overview of changes</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• PDM/FMA 2019 Announcements             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ FEMA has released announcement for both non-disaster grants                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Applications due to the state by November 12, 2019</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ Process overview</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Hurricane Loss Mitigation Program (HLMP) 2019 Update             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 24 recipients awarded</li> <li>○ 21 residential and non-residential wind mitigation projects</li> <li>○ 3 flood mitigation projects</li> </ul> </li> <li>• State Floodplain Management Office</li> <li>• Insurance Sector Update             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Proposed legislation overview</li> <li>○ Private Market Flood Insurance status                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lending organizations will now be required to accept private flood insurance</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ Risk Rating 2.0 status</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Mitigation Outreach Campaign             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ #MitigationMonday on social media</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Silver Jackets             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Kick off meeting in July, renewed charter</li> <li>○ Listening sessions will have each member agency brief out</li> <li>○ Next quarterly meeting coming soon</li> <li>○ USACE approved for Inland Community Resiliency Project</li> </ul> </li> <li>• LMS Updates</li> <li>• The Bulletin</li> <li>• Attendees: 129</li> </ul>
<p>December 2019</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 252.3655 Florida Statute Annual Report</li> <li>• Department of Economic Opportunity Update             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ CDBG-Mitigation Overview</li> <li>○ Eligible activities will include infrastructure, mitigation planning, and match for other federal grants</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Florida Administrative Code 27P-22 Updates             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Clarifying language and streamlining processes</li> </ul> </li> <li>• HMGP Update</li> </ul>

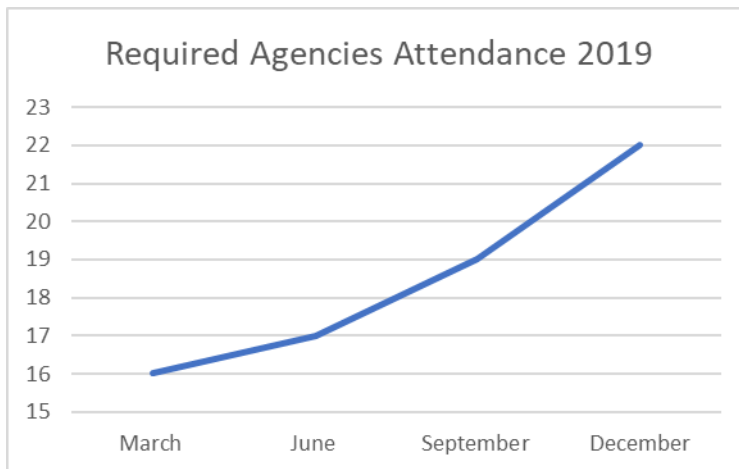
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ DR-4280 Hermine: 60% of funding approved/allocated</li> <li>○ DR-4283 Matthew: 39% of funding approved/allocated</li> <li>○ DR-4337 Irma: 25% of funding approved/allocated</li> <li>○ DR-4399 Michael: application period currently open, closes March 10, 2020             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Currently conducting Applicant Briefings in impacted counties</li> </ul> </li> <li>● DRRA and BRIC             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ FEMA published a report with their DRRA implementation status</li> <li>○ BRIC will replace PDM in 2020, FEMA is currently developing the program</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Insurance Sector Update             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ NFIP was reauthorized until December 20, 2019</li> <li>○ There are bills in US Congress for NFIP reform, but it is expected that Congress will reauthorize without major changes to the program</li> <li>○ NFIP Risk Rating 2.0 will be coming in 2020</li> <li>○ NFIP Policy Rate changes in 2020 and 2021</li> <li>○ Private Flood Insurance Market</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Mitigation Outreach Campaign             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Outreach Toolkit coming in January 2020 with our social media content available for others to use</li> <li>○ #MitigationMonday social media campaign update</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Silver Jackets Update             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Final meeting of 2019 was in November; Continuing Listening Sessions in 2020</li> <li>○ Community Resiliency Assistance Pilot Project                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ USACE received funding and several state and federal agencies will participate in the project to assist two inland counties (Columbia, Highlands) with developing their community resiliency</li> <li>▪ Kickoff meetings for both counties in December 2019</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>● Local Mitigation Strategy Updates             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Hardee County is Approved Pending Adoption; Collier, DeSoto, and Seminole are in Revisions or being Reviewed</li> <li>○ Updated Florida Review Tool available on website or via email</li> <li>○ LMS Annual Updates – due end of January to State</li> <li>○ Upcoming Trainings – schedule for 2020 now</li> </ul> </li> <li>● The Bulletin</li> <li>● Attendees: 102</li> </ul>
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Attendance Reports

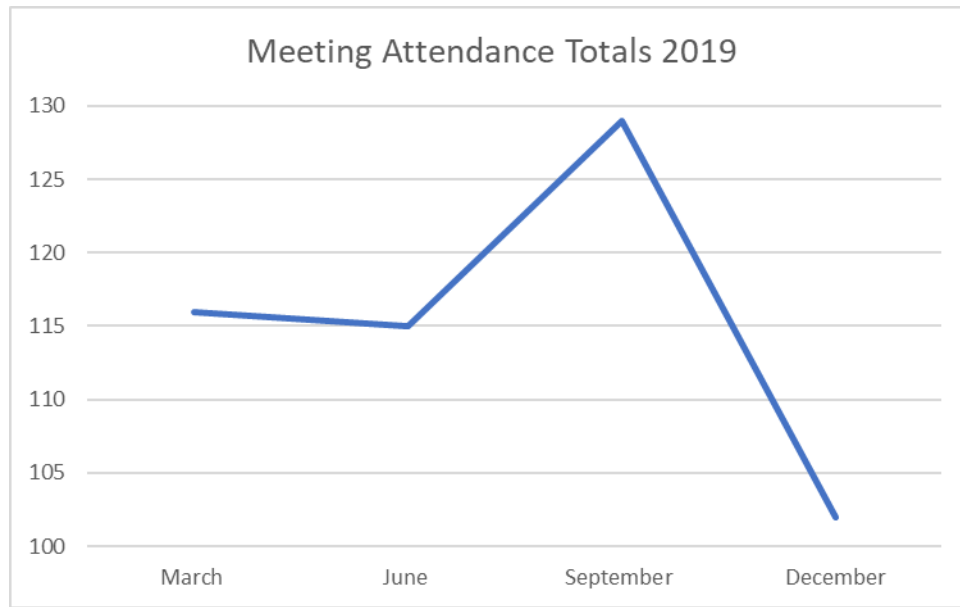
Attendance at the quarterly Mitigate FL meetings in 2019 was between 102 and 129 people in person and via webinar. There are twenty-five agencies required by 252.3655 Florida Statutes. The attendance percentages of those agencies are listed below. Thirteen agencies attended all four meetings and twelve attended three or fewer meetings.

Number of Agencies	Percentage of Meetings Attended
1	0%
3	25%
5	50%
3	75%
13	100%

While there are twelve agencies that attended zero to three meetings, attendance of required state agencies did increase progressively throughout the year, as shown by the graph below. This demonstrates that the required state agencies understand the importance of mitigation and resiliency in our state and that the required state agencies are collectively becoming more committed as the workgroup evolves.



The twenty-five statutorily required agencies are not the only members invited to the meetings. Other agencies invited include other state agencies, county Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group coordinators, federal agencies, non-profit organizations, and members of the private and academic sectors. Attendance at Mitigate FL meetings in 2019 fluctuated each meeting, with at least 102 attendees at each, including both in person and webinar attendees. The graph below displays the number of attendees at each quarterly meeting, with September 2019 having the highest attendance and December 2019 having the lowest attendance.



In 2020 the workgroup coordinator will focus on increasing and maintaining attendance rates of the statutorily required state agencies, as well as other partners. The workgroup coordinator also intends on adding more partners to ensure comprehensive collaboration regarding mitigation and resiliency in Florida.

Subcommittees

The Mitigate FL workgroup is large so to work on specific tasks throughout the year, two subcommittees were created in 2019, the Mitigation Outreach Subcommittee and the Silver Jackets Team. The Mitigation Outreach Subcommittee was joined by federal, state, and local partners to understand unmet needs and gaps in mitigation outreach efforts and to brainstorm ideas to address these in Florida. Ultimately, the Mitigation Planning Unit developed a Mitigation Outreach Strategy Plan, held several subcommittee meetings, and developed the #MitigationMonday social media campaign. The idea behind this campaign is to share mitigation related content weekly on official DEM social media platforms. The goal is for other state and local agencies to share these posts to reach more consumers and hopefully influence more people regarding the importance of mitigation. The Mitigation Planning Unit is currently developing the 2020 schedule for the #MitigationMonday campaign, as well as a toolkit where other state and local agencies can find the social media content so they can share on their official agency pages. Another benefit of this toolkit will be that for agencies that choose not to participate with the DEM campaign, they will be able to access readymade social media content that they can share whenever they choose and this material will be all in one location, rather than scattered around the internet. Another focus of 2020 will be to begin to engage the private sector through professional organizations to promote awareness and education about the importance of mitigation.

Silver Jackets is an independent team that focuses on flood risk reduction. There is a team in each state, led by the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) in coordination with the states. Because the mission is similar to that of Mitigate FL, it was administratively placed under Mitigate FL as a “subcommittee.” The Silver Jackets Charter was renewed on July 24, 2019 and was signed by fourteen state and federal



agencies. This charter renewal has helped to jumpstart the Team. The Team hosted Listening Sessions where a few agencies give a brief presentation about their mission, resources, programs, and projects related to flood risk reduction in Florida. These sessions help new team members to understand the capabilities of each agency so that the group can leverage resources for projects. The Team submitted an application and was awarded funding from USACE in 2019 for a Community Resilience Pilot Project. The project is geared toward providing technical assistance to two inland counties (Columbia County and Highlands County) to become more resilient and several state and federal agencies have committed to participating. The participants will identify gaps and unmet needs from a resiliency planning perspective and develop a report and toolkit for the community to use in the future. The Kick-off meetings for both counties were held in 2019 and the project will continue into 2020.

**AGENCY ASSESSMENTS**

Below is an assessment of each state agency within the executive branch, the Florida Public Service Commission, and each of the five Water Management Districts. There is a summary for each agency that discusses the applicable programs, as well as a section to assess the relevance, level, and significance of agency mitigation efforts, per section 252.3655, Florida Statutes. Please note that Agency for State Technology (AST) has been removed, as the agency was absorbed by the Department of Management Services (DMS).

*Agency for Health Care Administration*

Liaisons	Brian Kenyon and Chuck Merck
Agency Summary	<p>The Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) is responsible for health policy and planning in the state, including the Medicaid program, licensing health care facilities, and sharing of health care data. The Division of Health Quality Assurance oversees healthcare facilities in Florida, including hospitals, nursing homes, and assisted living facilities (ALF). AHCA requires that each of Florida’s 67 counties review and approve Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans (CEMP) for hospitals, nursing homes, and ALFs. AHCA also requires that all nursing homes and ALFs have generators.</p> <p>Florida Administrative Code 59A-36.025 (formerly 58A-5.036) and Florida Administrative Code 59A-4.1265 were enacted to reduce vulnerability of ALFs and Nursing Homes to power outages. Each assisted living facility and nursing home is required to prepare a detailed plan to serve as a supplement to its CEMP to address emergency environmental control in the event of the loss of primary electrical power. The plan must include information about the acquisition of a sufficient alternate power source, such as a generator, to ensure that ambient air temperatures are maintained at or below 81 degrees Fahrenheit for minimum of 96 hours in the event of the loss of primary electrical power. If a facility violates any part of this rule, AHCA may revoke or suspend the license or impose administrative fines.</p>
2019 Update	<p>AHCA is enhancing the Emergency Status System database to ensure continued communication with facilities during emergencies, including information related to alternate sources of power and fuel status. Additionally, AHCA is continuing to monitor health care facility preparedness and response to emergency events and emergency power.</p> <p>The number of ALFs and nursing homes that have onsite emergency power or arrangements to bring in a power source onsite within 24 hours of a declared emergency can be accessed online at <a href="http://fl-generator.com/">http://fl-generator.com/</a>. According to the website as of December 2019, 97% of ALFs and nearly 50% of Nursing Homes have a fully implemented and permanent generator. Furthermore, there are 6 ALFs amounting to 84 beds that currently do not have a generator status in the system. Additionally, there are 5 ALFs and 2 Nursing Homes, amounting to 439 beds, that plan to evacuate in the event of a power outage.</p>
Relevance	The Division of Health Quality Assurance, within AHCA, is the most relevant to statewide mitigation efforts. By enforcing the requirements above, AHCA ensures that nursing homes and ALFs are capable of continuing services for their clients during emergencies. This reduces vulnerability to power outages, which are often caused by natural hazards.
Level	The level of effort to mitigate the risk of loss of life due to power outages in nursing homes and ALFs has increased in recent years and is an important step towards reducing vulnerability and making our state more resilient. The state requirement for nursing homes and ALFs to maintain an emergency power plan, as well as acquire a sufficient alternate power source to ensure temperature control, go a long way in ensuring resiliency of those facilities.
Significance	AHCAs efforts to mitigate power loss due to natural hazards within nursing homes and ALFs is significant because many clients within those facilities are power dependent or are vulnerable to high temperatures. AHCA works to mitigate the risk of loss of life due to power outages, which is significant.

*Agency for Persons with Disabilities*

Liaisons	Karen Hagan, Doug Roberts and Beth Pace
Agency Summary	<p>The Agency for Persons with Disabilities (APD) serves the needs of those with developmental disabilities and is organized in three Divisions and five Offices. The Agency operates statewide through six regions, two developmental disability centers (DDCs), and the Developmental Disabilities Defendant Program (DDDP). Within the Division of Operations, there are two bureaus. The Bureau of Provider Supports is a liaison to APDs many providers and waiver support coordinators in the Regions who provide services to APD’s clients in the community. The Bureau of Community Supports is the liaison for various initiatives which benefit the clients. The six regions are directly supervised by the Deputy Director of Operations. The Division of Programs houses the DDCs, DDDP, and the Bureau of Consumer Directed Care, which provides payroll management for certain Medicaid providers, and has its own emergency payroll protocols during a disaster.</p> <p>The DDCs are in Marianna, Florida and Gainesville, Florida and are APD-owned and operated residential facilities housing many clients. DDDP is a forensic program which houses clients in Chattahoochee and in a satellite program in Marianna. All three of these facilities operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and remain operational during emergencies. The DDCs, which are licensed by the Agency for Health Care Administration, are required to maintain Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans (CEMPs) and Continuity of Operations (COOP) plans, with the intention that staff will remain on site with clients and they will shelter in place.</p> <p>APD also licenses residential facilities throughout the state. Per Florida Administrative Code, all APD-licensed facilities are required to have a CEMP, and some work closely with their respective county emergency management (EM) departments. APD meets regularly with their providers to discuss EM, including mitigation, and to make sure the facility, staff, and clients have their own EM plans. The APD Intranet site has several resources and links relating to EM, counties, and the Florida Division of Emergency Management (DEM). APD maintains a disaster and recovery toolkit. APD Waiver Support Coordinators, clients, providers, and staff utilize this system. The agency also encourages staff and clients to use a personal EM plan template. APD has found that utilizing an emergency notification system to notify staff of impending floods or wildfires has been beneficial and will continue to refine this process. The agency has also identified the number of clients that live within flood zones.</p>
2019 Update	Both DDCs have been retrofitted and APD is planning the next steps for improvement. For example, the Gainesville DDC completed a project to install a new water pump because of problems during a power outage due to Hurricane Irma, and both DDCs will be receiving new generators. The Marianna DDC is planning to mitigate its electrical structure by placing it underground to protect it during future hurricanes. Additionally, each facility has utilized Energy Service Company (ESCO) projects, these ESCO retrofits are audited to ensure a return on investment.
Relevance	Since APD houses many clients in the DDCs and DDDP, the agency is relevant in the discussion of mitigation statewide. Completing retrofit projects, including generator installation, is an example of how one project can directly impact the public by reducing vulnerability to natural hazards. The agency values mitigation and resiliency, which is demonstrated through the projects at the DDCs.
Level	APD is engaged in encouraging and promoting personal preparedness and mitigation, as well as completing mitigation projects on their DDCs to reduce the risks that are associated with hazards such as high winds, flooding, and wildfire. The agency is committed to mitigation and works hard to reduce risk and vulnerability.
Significance	APD is tasked with servicing some of the most vulnerable people in the state of Florida in their licensed facilities and DDCs. Therefore, their efforts to mitigate risk and vulnerability at their licensed facilities, DDCs, providers, and for their employees and clients is significant. It is important to note that the agency has determined that the DDCs are vulnerable and is attempting to mitigate that vulnerability.

*Department of Business and Professional Regulation*

Liaisons	Peter Newman and Patti Broadway
Agency Summary	<p>The Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) licenses and regulates more than one million businesses and professionals in the State of Florida, including accountants, architects and interior designers, asbestos consultants, athlete agents, auctioneers, barbers, building code administrators and inspectors, community association managers, construction contractors, cosmetologists, electrical contractors, employee leasing companies, geologists, home inspectors, landscape architects, mold assessors and remediators, pilot commissioners, real estate appraisers and brokers, and veterinarians, as well as businesses dealing in alcoholic beverages, tobacco, food service, public lodging, pari-mutuel wagering, and condominiums, timeshares, and other cooperative residential arrangements.</p> <p>Through the Florida Building Commission, a regulatory body administered under the jurisdiction of DBPR, the agency facilitates the processes related to adoption and advancement of state building codes and standards. Section 553.77(1)(b), Florida Statutes, requires the Florida Building Commission to make a continual study of the operation of the Florida Building Code (FBC) or laws relating to the design, construction, erection, alteration, modification, repair, or demolition of public or private buildings, structures and facilities to determine the effect upon the cost of construction and the effectiveness of their provisions. Under this requirement and corresponding annual appropriations, the Florida Building Commission funds research on specific FBC issues and topics for the purpose of providing solutions to a specific problem or guidance on future code changes. Many of these technical studies are informative references for broader mitigation planning relating to the impacts of natural hazards on various structures.</p> <p>The Division of Hotels &amp; Restaurants and Division of Regulation within DBPR are also active in agency activities related to natural disasters, particularly in mitigating post-disaster risks associated with unlicensed construction activity and food safety at impacted commercial food service locations.</p> <p>DBPR facilitates the agency’s broad business and professional licensing functions through twenty statewide field offices, which are leased from the state Department of Management Services, from counties, or from private companies. DBPR does not own the buildings where these offices are located, and accordingly, does not manage the mitigation responsibilities associated with these structures. However, the agency maintains active planning for Emergency Management (EM) and Continuity of Operations (COOP) to ensure the continuity of regulatory services following a natural disaster.</p>
2019 Update	<p>DBPR liaisons to the workgroup have been proactive in identifying mitigation opportunities and have participated in the Mitigation Outreach Subcommittee. In 2019, the agency’s emergency planning operations conducted an exercise to test the technology resources needed to establish remote operations during a natural hazard event that could disrupt access or use of a department facility.</p> <p>In FY 2018-19, the Florida Building Commission authorized and completed technical research projects to study, in part: potential building code implications of sea-level rise and changing rainfall in Florida; and assessment of performance of vinyl siding and soffits following premature failures in Hurricane Irma. In FY 2019-20, the Commission is undertaking technical research related to: investigation of optional enhanced construction techniques for the wind, flood, and storm surge provisions of the Florida Building Code; GIS technical assistance in preparing local wind speed maps; experimental evaluation of pressure equalization factors and wind resistance of vinyl siding systems; and wind-driven rain tests of building envelope systems up to hurricane strength. These studies are valuable reference points for both the Florida Building Commission and broader state interest in mitigation planning.</p>
Relevance	<p>DBPR’s administration of the Florida Building Commission, and more particularly the technical studies authorized by the Florida Building Commission, are relevant and necessary for effective mitigation planning as it relates to natural hazard impacts on physical structures, including residences, state facilities, and other critical infrastructure. Nearly all the current FY 2019-20 research projects have strong and direct relevance to mitigation and resiliency considerations necessary for planning strategies related to the hardening of structures to withstand future hazards.</p> <p>DBPR also maintains relevant jurisdiction over a range of regulated occupations which are critical to both preparedness and recovery from natural disasters. DBPR’s initiatives relating to education and awareness of unlicensed activity, and similarly the agency’s active planning for enforcement of unlicensed activity, before,</p>

	during, and after a natural hazard event are essential to strengthening core mitigation strategies for these events.
Level	Mitigation and resiliency initiatives of DBPR are primarily directed toward research, education, and awareness in preparing to reduce risks associated with a natural disaster. Following a natural disaster, the agency executes its standard procedures for emergency and disaster inspections, damage assessments, and enforcement sweeps to minimize risks associated with post-disaster conditions.
Significance	DBPR's administration of the Florida Building Commission, and more particularly the technical studies authorized by the Florida Building Commission, represent significant investments and opportunities for strengthening state mitigation strategies. DBPR's unlicensed activity and food safety initiatives – from education to enforcement – are also significant pillars of the overall mitigation approach to conditions arising during and following these natural disasters.

Department of Citrus

Liaisons	Dianne Screws and Christine Marion
Agency Summary	<p>The Florida Department of Citrus (FDOC) is an executive agency of Florida government charged with the marketing, research, and regulation of the Florida citrus industry. Its activities are funded by an assessment paid by growers on each box of citrus that moves through commercial channels. The FDOC also has extensive regulatory responsibilities, covering every aspect of the industry, including research, production, maturity standards, licensing, transportation, labeling, packing and processing. The FDOC conducts a wide variety of programs involving industry regulation, scientific, market and economic research, advertising, merchandising, public and industry relations and consumer promotions.</p> <p>The FDOC is governed by the Florida Citrus Commission (FCC), a nine-member board appointed by the Governor of Florida to represent citrus growers, processors, and packers. The FCC is dedicated to overseeing and guiding the activities of the Florida Department of Citrus, conducting a variety of industry programs, and regulating the quality standards of citrus grown in Florida. It is responsible for setting the annual amount of the excise tax as well as quality standards for all citrus grown, packed, or processed in Florida.</p>
2019 Update	<p>The Florida Citrus industry is facing significant challenges to production since the introduction of Huanglongbing (HLB), also known as citrus greening disease. The disease has affected tens of thousands of citrus acres around the state since it was first detected in Florida citrus crops in 2005. In addition, the industry incurred further losses when Hurricane Irma crossed through the majority of Florida’s citrus producing regions in September 2017.</p> <p>The toll from citrus greening suggests a downward forecasted trend of sales over the short to medium term, which have been compounded by the losses sustained due to Hurricane Irma. The industry is fighting for its survival with hundreds of millions of industry, state, and federal dollars going toward research to find a cure for the devastating greening disease.</p> <p>While the FDOC does not have a direct responsibility for mitigating hazards such as disease and weather, the agency does provide whatever support is necessary to assist industry stakeholders in securing funding for both disease research and disaster relief. However, maintaining demand for Florida citrus in the short-term and positioning global markets for growth in the long-term is imperative to the success of the Florida Citrus industry – an industry that, despite its current challenges, still generates an economic impact of over \$8.6 billion dollars for the State of Florida and supports 45,000 jobs. The FDOC’s investments in marketing are equally important to preserve established markets for Florida.</p>
Relevance	Participation from FDOC liaisons is valuable as it allows for awareness and education regarding mitigation principles which can be integrated into general DOC planning and operations.
Level	The level of mitigation efforts conducted by FDOC is appropriate for the agency mission. The agency and liaisons are committed to mitigation and resiliency.
Significance	The significance of mitigation efforts conducted by FDOC is appropriate for the agency mission and the liaisons are committed to mitigation and resiliency.

*Department of Children and Families*

Liaisons	Matt Howard and Jimmie Padgett
Agency Summary	The Department of Children and Families (DCF) is tasked with protecting the vulnerable, promoting strong and economically self-sufficient families, and advancing personal and family recovery and resiliency. There are three primary program areas, Child Welfare, Substance Abuse and Mental Health, and Economic Self-Sufficiency, and five Assistance Secretaries, which are each responsible for several programs. Additionally, there are six operational regions where most program delivery occurs. There are also three state mental health treatment facilities, as well as five contracted treatment facilities. DCF owns, operates, and maintains the three mental health treatment facilities. There is aging infrastructure on these campuses, and more than general maintenance is needed to truly mitigate the facilities. Additionally, DCF has various Emergency Management (EM) and Continuity of Operations (COOP) plans in place for the various programs they implement to ensure continuity of services post-disaster.
2019 Update	<p>DCF is actively building mitigation and resiliency on a facility and programmatic level. Much of this is in response to Hurricane Michael in 2018 and Hurricane Dorian in 2019. Agency emergency plans are being updated to include several new topics not considered before. For example, the agency conducted hazard and vulnerability assessments at all three State Operated Mental Health Treatment Facilities. Other aspects being incorporated into agency emergency plans include reporting mechanisms to ensure safety, well-being, and location of clients in care before and after incidents, as well as full facility profiles and evacuation plans for all Mental Health Treatment Facilities to facilitate decision-making pre-incident.</p> <p>Furthermore, in response to damages incurred at Florida State Hospital in Chattahoochee during Hurricane Michael, FEMA Public Assistance projects are in progress. These projects include mitigation efforts which will increase resiliency of the facility. Specifically, mitigation measures include retrofitting roof structures, upgrading materials and construction type to better withstand future incidents. As of November 2019, the projects in progress total \$4.4 million.</p> <p>Finally, a full Facilities Condition Assessment and Building Analysis has been conducted at Florida State Hospital to identify maintenance and capital improvement needs for future funding. Assessments of other facilities will be conducted in the future to identify gaps across all Mental Health Treatment Facilities. A total of \$14.2 million is included in the Governor’s Recommended Budget for FY 2020-2021 for DCF Capital Improvement projects.</p>
Relevance	DCF is currently incorporating mitigation and resiliency into their planning programs and at their owned facilities. The agency understands the value of mitigation and resiliency, making its mitigation efforts relevant. Including mitigation measures as part of the FEMA Public Assistance projects is noteworthy. It is also important that the agency has conducted analyses of structures to determine other mitigation needs. This will help to incorporate mitigation and resiliency into planning for many years.
Level	DCF has increased their level of mitigation efforts this year and is committed to creating a resilient agency. Taking advantage of the mitigation opportunities allowed under the FEMA Public Assistance program increases the agency level of mitigation efforts. Analyses of structures for mitigation needs is also an increase in the level of mitigation efforts the agency has completed.
Significance	DCF has taken significant steps to conduct several hazard and vulnerability assessments at their facilities to identify mitigation projects that may be necessary to ensure resiliency. The agency should be commended for understanding the value of mitigation and making a concerted effort to incorporate mitigation into their planning processes and programs. It is significant that the agency is taking mitigation opportunities allowed under the FEMA Public Assistance program to ensure the Florida State Hospital in Chattahoochee is rebuilt with strategic mitigation efforts. Conducting analyses of structures is significant as it will incorporate mitigation and resiliency principles into planning at the agency for many years.

Department of Corrections

Liaisons	Jason Hoskins and Darren Fancher
Agency Summary	There are two programmatic areas of the Department of Corrections (DOC), Institutions and Community Corrections. There are 144 institution facilities statewide which incarcerate approximately 96,000 inmates convicted and sentenced to more than one year. The Community Corrections mission is to protect the community by supervising approximately 166,000 offenders and reporting non-compliance to the sentencing or releasing authority. DOC has strong Emergency Management (EM) and Continuity of Operations (COOP) programs because they are responsible for the safety of inmates and offenders and because of the security threat within institutions and community corrections offices. Additionally, DOC conducts routine maintenance, including some basic mitigation measures. However, many of the facilities need significant mitigation.
Relevance	Since DOC is responsible for housing 96,000 inmates, the agency is relevant in the discussion of mitigation statewide. DOC conducts routine maintenance, including some basic mitigation measures. DOC is currently in the process of evaluating potential mitigation measures.
Level	DOC is committed to mitigating their facilities and institutions to prevent the loss of life and structural damages and the agency level of mitigation efforts is appropriate with the agency mission.
Significance	The mitigation efforts of DOC are significant because the department is responsible for the safety of 96,000 inmates. Significant efforts include the active work to evaluate potential mitigation measures on facilities.



*Department of Economic Opportunity*

Liaisons	Dan Evans and Beverly Byerts
Agency Summary	<p>The Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO) is tasked with advancing Florida’s economy by championing the state’s economic development vision and administering state and federal programs and initiatives to help residents, communities, businesses, and visitors. These programs and activities directly and indirectly mitigate disasters.</p> <p><u>Ongoing Community Development Mitigation Activities</u>                  DEO’s Division of Community Development manages several programs, including reviews of Comprehensive Plans and plan amendments to ensure that peril of flood planning requirements are included, per section 163.3178(2)(f)(1-6), Florida Statutes. Specifically required is the inclusion of development and redevelopment principles, strategies and engineering solutions that reduce flood risk in coastal areas from high tide events, storm surge, flash floods, storm water runoff and related impacts of sea level rise. These amendments also include references to the Community Rating System and Local Mitigation Strategies.</p> <p>Staff also assists with other planning elements such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal management planning including coastal high hazard areas, adaptation planning, and coastal redevelopment to reduce the risks of coastal flooding and related impacts to sea level rise;</li> <li>• Evacuation planning to ensure development within a county evacuation zone accounts for the time it takes those additional people to evacuate;</li> <li>• Post-Disaster Redevelopment Planning; and</li> <li>• Military installation coordination with local governments to prevent encroachment.</li> </ul> <p>The Community Planning Technical Assistance Grant Program helps municipalities and counties in creating economic development strategies, addressing critical planning issues and promoting innovative planning solutions.</p> <p>The Areas of Critical State Concern program provides oversight and assistance to the five identified areas of critical state concern. Program oversight includes reviewing and approving amendments to comprehensive plans and land development regulations and reviewing development orders adopted or issued by local governments within the designated areas. An area of critical state concern is an area containing, or having a significant impact upon, environmental or natural resources of regional or statewide importance, including, but not limited to, state or federal parks, forests, wildlife refuges, wilderness areas, aquatic preserves, major rivers and estuaries, state environmentally endangered lands, Outstanding Florida Waters, and aquifer recharge areas, the uncontrolled private or public development of which would cause substantial deterioration of such resources. The five identified areas of critical state concern are Big Cypress Swamp, the Green Swamp, the Florida Keys Area, the City of Key West, and the City of Apalachicola.</p> <p>The Division also implements the Weatherization Assistance Program, which provides grant funding to reduce the monthly energy burden on low-income households by improving the energy efficiency of a home. These improvements sometimes include mitigation measures.</p> <p><u>Rebuild Florida</u>                  DEO manages the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) grant program through its Office of Disaster Recovery. CDBG-DR funding becomes available post-disaster through a congressional allocation and includes consideration for mitigation actions, such as retrofitting, hardening, and resiliency projects.</p> <p><i>Rebuild Florida</i>, a partnership of DEO and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, launched in September 2018 to use federal funding for Florida’s long-term disaster recovery efforts from the devastating impacts of Hurricane Irma and subsequent disasters.</p> <p>DEO’s Rebuild Florida Voluntary Home Buyout Program dedicated \$75 million in CDBG-DR funding for local government programs to purchase residential properties from low- to moderate-income citizens in high flood-risk areas and assist them to relocate outside of flood prone areas. Land acquired must be deed restricted after acquisition to green space making them resilient to impacts from future storms. Approved local governments may receive 100% funding for voluntary home buyouts or leverage match funding from the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program’s (HMGP) land acquisition program.</p>

	<p>DEO’s Rebuild Florida Housing Repair and Replacement Program assists eligible homeowners impacted by Hurricane Irma by repairing, rebuilding or replacing damaged homes across the hardest-hit communities. DEO has dedicated \$346,186,147 in CDBG-DR funding for these efforts. All repairs or reconstruction must meet or exceed Florida Building Code and applicable local building standards, including meeting Florida’s hurricane protection and “wind-borne debris region” standards, ensuring resilience against future storms. Replacement of any manufactured and mobile homes older than five years or sustaining more than \$15,000 in damages with a new HUD Compliant model to ensure resilience to future storms.</p> <p>Additional Resilient Home Construction Standards were implemented to provide increased resilience to future storms for applicant’s homes. These measures are in addition to those repairs needed to provide for an applicant’s basic unmet need. Resiliency measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete replacement of entire roofing system (decking, shingles and underlayment) and addition of hurricane roof strappings, if more than 20% of roof is damaged.</li> <li>• Replacement of all exterior windows and doors (including garage doors) with hurricane resistant impact windows.</li> </ul>
<p>2019 Update</p>	<p>For FY 2019 – 2020, the Community Planning Technical Assistance Grant Program provided grants to eleven municipalities, five counties, and two regional planning councils whose projects will benefit additional communities.</p> <p>Other programs within the Office of Disaster Recovery include CDBG-DR Infrastructure program, CDBG-DR Workforce Recovery Training and the CDBG-DR Business Recovery Grant Program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The CDBG-DR Infrastructure program is currently ongoing, and the application cycle for this \$85 million program closed on October 31, 2019. These projects will mitigate hazards from future storms making communities more resilient. All projects have been scored and site visits are taking place through the end of 2019.</li> <li>• The application cycle for the CDBG-DR Workforce Recovery Training program is open until January 10, 2020. This program allocated \$20 million to train workers in various construction trades which will aid in recovery.</li> <li>• The CDBG-DR Business Recovery Grant program is currently included in an action plan substantial amendment. Upon approval, this program will include \$60 million to aid businesses as they continue to recover from Hurricane Irma. An additional \$6 million is included to provide technical assistance to aid businesses in navigating in a post disaster climate.</li> </ul> <p><u>Community Development Block Grant – Mitigation Program</u></p> <p>On August 30, 2019, HUD published the Federal Register Notice with an allocation of \$633,485,000 to Florida for a first-of-its-kind Community Development Block Grant – Mitigation funding. To begin the action planning process for this funding, DEO held seven regional public meetings were held around the state to gather community input on mitigation and resiliency priority projects from communities impacted by the 2016 and 2017 disasters. Florida’s Action Plan was drafted and posted for public comment in December 2019. For updates, visit <a href="http://RebuildFlorida.gov">RebuildFlorida.gov</a> and click on Mitigation.</p>
<p>Relevance</p>	<p>DEO provides technical assistance and ensures compliance with various state and federal requirements, including requirements that are mitigation related. For example, the coastal management, peril of flood, and evacuation planning requirements are all related to reducing risk and vulnerability to natural hazards. Additionally, the CDBG-DR and CDBG-Mitigation programs include mitigation and resiliency actions and projects funded under these programs are important mitigation efforts.</p>
<p>Level</p>	<p>DEO provides technical assistance and reviews several planning elements related to mitigation. Additionally, the CDBG-DR and CDBG-Mitigation programs include mitigation and resiliency actions. Specifically, the CDBG-Mitigation program will demonstrate an increase in mitigation efforts because it is a new program developed by HUD and DEO. The agency is a major partner in statewide mitigation.</p>
<p>Significance</p>	<p>DEO provides needed assistance to ensure risk reduction for communities, which is significant. Additionally, CDBG-DR and especially CDBG-Mitigation represent important programs and funding streams that will significantly increase state mitigation efforts and improve resiliency in Florida.</p>

Department of Education

Liaisons	Edwin Baltzley and Lou Anne Standley
Agency Summary	<p>The Department of Education works to increase the proficiency of all students and to maintain an accountability system to measure student progress. DOE is comprised of several divisions and offices including the State Board of Education, the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, the Division of Blind Services, the Board of Governors, and the Office of Early Learning. The Office of Early Learning has a dedicated liaison to the group, in addition to the DOE liaison.</p> <p>DOE conducts an annual safety fair to promote and educate employees on best practices to utilize in the workplace. Past representatives have included Leon County Sheriff’s Office, Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) Cyber Security Unit, Tallahassee Police Department, Florida State Fire Marshal, Tallahassee Fire Department, Florida Department of Transportation, DOE Emergency Management, DOE Office of Safe Schools, DOE Safety Committee, and the Division of Risk Management. Event partners typically share free resources, information, and activities to promote situational awareness.</p> <p>DOE worked closely with the Domestic Security State Working Group Campus Security committee to promote the use of State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) grant funds to enhance emergency communication systems for several campuses across the state. DOE has a dedicated Interagency Fusion Liaison (IFL) and two Executive Advisory Board (EAB) members embedded in the Florida Fusion Center (FFC), which provides the department situational awareness. DOE encourages school districts to participate in the Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF). Schools are encouraged to incorporate the Statewide Policy for Strengthening Domestic Security in Florida Public Schools into their annual district self-assessments. DOE also promotes online Active Shooter training throughout the department making it a mandatory requirement.</p> <p>The Office of Safe Schools was created after the tragic event in Parkland, Florida in 2018. The Office of Safe Schools requires school districts to complete vulnerability and security assessments on each individual site, while district-wide assessments are optional.</p> <p>DOE rents most of their offices from DMS, counties, or private owners, however, the agency does own the Daytona School for the Deaf and Blind, which is a critical facility. DOE conducted a vulnerability assessment for this facility which has resulted in additional security measures.</p> <p>Schools are often used as shelters in the event of an imminent threat, as required by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes. The DOE Facilities Office, in coordination with the Office of Emergency Management conducts an annual review of the Statewide Shelter Plan and provides recommendations to school districts.</p> <p>Ensuring vulnerability assessments occur at the local level and conducting assessments on DOE facilities is important and helps to identify opportunities for future mitigation. DOE is also able to provide limited state and federal funding to school districts for such opportunities.</p>
2019 Update	<p>The DOE Division of Blind Services was given a Legislative Budget Request (LBR) for the Daytona Beach Campus for 2019 FY. The funding will be used to upgrade security measures such as installing automatic gate operators along with cameras and intercoms on the gates of the east parking lot at the Rehabilitation Center for the Blind and Visually Impaired. Other security measures include upgrades to control and funnel public access to the Rehabilitation Center Administration building. Any remaining funds will be used to install a lobby barrier in the Braille and Talking Book Library.</p> <p>The DOE Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) activities are limited to facility maintenance, ADA compliance, and security upgrades. There are two projects in progress at VR facilities in the state to upgrade security measures, including securing lobby areas. VR proposes two projects for the next fiscal year to upgrade security measures and conduct maintenance of facilities in the state.</p>
Relevance	<p>DOE is relevant in the discussion of statewide mitigation because the facility in Daytona houses vulnerable populations. Additionally, the agency is pursuing security improvements and maintenance at the Daytona Beach Campus and the VR facilities. Additionally, requiring local vulnerability assessments ensures that school districts are considering mitigation regularly.</p>

Level	The DOE agency mitigation efforts are appropriate for the DOE mission. DOE ensures schools have the resources to mitigate their own facilities by administering federal and state programs. While DOE only owns one facility, the agency has taken many steps to harden that facility, as well as promote mitigation to school districts.
Significance	While DOE completes fewer mitigation projects than other agencies, the mitigation that is completed is significant. Hardening the school that houses vulnerable populations is critical and ensuring vulnerability assessments are completed in school districts is the first step towards identifying mitigation measures to implement. The Office of Early Learning has a dedicated liaison to the workgroup which also demonstrates the commitment to mitigation within that Office.

*Department of Elder Affairs*

Liaisons	Lori Sever and Joshua Register
Agency Summary	The Department of Elder Affairs (DOEA) is required by the Older Americans Act to develop strategies to identify potentially vulnerable populations and neighborhoods. In response to this, the Department developed a set of geographic maps that are overlaid with demographic information to display those populations who might be at risk when a disaster strikes, including geographically vulnerable areas like flood zones or storm surge risks. Additionally, DOEA produces an annual Disaster Preparedness Guide for seniors, families, and emergency management offices and organizations regarding disaster preparedness. Within this guide, there is information about mitigation, such as encouraging the purchase of flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and other important preparations to take before an emergency event.
2019 Update	The agency was impacted significantly by Hurricane Michael in 2018 and implemented several new solutions during the response and recovery phase. For example, DOEA developed a Disaster Recovery Reserve fund which can transfer funds to impacted Area Agencies on Aging (AAA) to support response and recovery needs, including mitigation and resiliency actions. Additionally, DOEA developed risk assessment maps post Hurricane Michael to identify areas with elders aged 65+ including those below the poverty line, with Alzheimer’s, presence of a disability, or aged 85+. This helped DOEA to know where to focus their efforts and resources. The agency also identified a possible project for the future with AmeriCorps and AAAs to increase elder preparedness and resiliency.
Relevance	DOEA conducts vulnerability assessments regarding the elder population, which provides valuable data for risk reduction purposes. Additionally, DOEA conducts outreach to one of the most vulnerable and difficult to reach demographics, the elderly. Finally, the agency made changes after recent hurricanes to incorporate risk assessment and mitigation planning into response procedures. Thus, DOEA is relevant to statewide mitigation efforts.
Level	DOEA mitigation efforts are appropriate considering the agency mission. In particular, the effort to map the elderly population and conduct vulnerability assessments is noteworthy for an agency whose primary mission is not mitigation and emergency management.
Significance	It is noteworthy that DOEA conducts not only outreach to the elderly, but also conducts vulnerability assessments of the elderly. This shows significant mitigation efforts by the agency.

*Department of Environmental Protection*

Liaisons	Nick Roff and Whitney Gray
Agency Summary	<p>The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) is responsible for environmental management and stewardship, protecting our air, water, and land. There are three primary areas including land and recreation, regulatory, and ecosystem restoration.</p> <p>The Land and Recreation program area has two Divisions: Recreation and Parks, and State Lands. The Bureau of Natural and Cultural Resources, under the Division of Recreation and Parks, is responsible for providing technical and professional services to preserve and manage natural and cultural resources in state parks. Another program under the Division of Recreation and Parks is the Land Acquisition and Administration program which identifies, evaluates, and establishes priorities for the land acquisition program. The Division of State Lands is responsible for the acquisition of new land and administration of the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (BOT) owned lands which includes approximately 3,000,000 acres of BOT uplands; 6,000,000 acres of territorial waters; 1,235,000 acres of lakes and 260,000 acres of rivers.</p> <p>The Regulatory Program has six divisions: Air Resource Management, Water Resource Management, Waste Management, Florida Geological Survey, Emergency Response, and Regulatory District Offices. Many DEP mitigation related programs are within the Division of Water Resource Management. The Engineering, Hydrology and Geology Program oversees relevant programs including Coastal Engineering and Geology Group, Dam Safety Program, Hydrology and Hydraulics Support, Mining and Mitigation Technical Support, Storm Water Support, and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Storm Water Program.</p> <p>The Coastal Engineering and Geology Group prepares annual reports on critically eroded beaches, which are Appendices to the Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP); develops inlet management plans; conducts post-storm erosion and damage assessments; provides technical expertise regarding coastal engineering, coastal hydrodynamics and morphology, beach erosion control, coastal sediment processes, coastal structures design and construction, and coastal geology and sedimentology.</p> <p>The Dam Safety Program coordinates statewide dam safety activities and provides technical support for permitting, inspection, evaluation, condition assessment, and Emergency Action Plans (EAP) for dams. This program is critical in statewide mitigation because dams are water control structures and provide protection to large numbers of people from flooding.</p> <p>The Hydrology and Hydraulics Support staff reviews hydrographic assessments submitted in support of environmental resource permits.</p> <p>The Mining and Mitigation Program regulates mining and reviews environmental resource permit applications and reclamation plans for mines. In this program the term “mitigation” refers to mitigating mines, not general risk reduction actions.</p> <p>The Engineering and Stormwater Management Group provides stormwater and engineering expertise for rulemaking efforts, and basin management plans, as well as serves as a reference for statewide consistency in review of stormwater portion of environmental resource permits.</p> <p>The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Storm Water Program regulates point water source discharges from three potential sources: municipal separate storm sewer systems, construction activities, and industrial activities. The program also develops policy to minimize and prevent pollutants in stormwater discharges.</p> <p>The Division of Water Resource Management has other relevant programs. The Aquifer Protection Program upholds the federal Underground Injection Control program standards. The Beach Field Services Program maintains a statewide geodetic control network, manages the historic shoreline database, and provides compliance support to ensure continuity of beach regulatory services. The Beach Management Funding Assistance Program (BMFA) provides and manages grants to local entities for planning and implementation of beach and inlet management projects to protect upland structures and infrastructure. They also provide critical habitat for threatened and endangered species, provide recreation opportunities, and support local economies through tourism. The Beaches, Inlets, and Ports Program processes Joint Coastal permit applications and environmental resource permit applications. The Coastal Construction Control Line Program</p>

	<p>regulates structures and activities which can cause beach erosion, destabilize dunes, damage upland properties, or interfere with public access.</p> <p>The Division of Waste Management implements state and federal laws to protect the environment from improper handling and disposal of solid and hazardous wastes, manages programs for waste facilities and pollutant storage systems, and conducts non-regulatory activities like financial and technical assistance for recycling and waste reduction.</p> <p>The Florida Geological Survey (FGS) focuses on proactive environmental problem solving for geologic hazards as they relate to public health and safety. For example, FGS maps topographic depressions across the state. FGS partnered with DEM under a mitigation grant to conduct a study to determine the geologic favorability to sinkhole development across the state. That study was used to complete the Sinkhole Risk Assessment in the SHMP and is included as an appendix to the plan. The FGS also led a project to assess economic benefits of a statewide LiDAR data collection. The report informed elected officials during the state budgetary process. Funds were authorized and the data are now being collected through DEM administration. FGS is also an active participant in the Florida Coastal Mapping Project (FCMaP), the mission of which is “Accessible, high resolution seabed data of Florida’s coastal waters to support infrastructure, habitat mapping, restoration projects, resource management, emergency response, and coastal resiliency and hazard studies for the citizens of Florida.” The DEP Geographic Information Officer is an FCMaP co-chair and the State Geologist serves on the FCMaP Steering Committee. The goal of FCMaP is to facilitate acquisition and availability of high-resolution bathymetry from Florida’s shoreline to the edge of the continental shelf. Such data can improve coastal flooding models.</p> <p>The Ecosystem Restoration program area has several divisions described below. The Office of Ecosystem Projects has a key role in restoring America’s everglades, which is the largest environmental restoration project in the world. The Office also ensures implementation of Everglades Forever Act, and focuses on improving water quality, and restoring hydrology and ecology of Florida’s ecosystems.</p> <p>The Office of Resilience and Coastal Protection coordinates the protection of Florida’s coastal resource, including submerged lands and coastal uplands, aquatic preserves and national estuarine research reserves, and coral reef resources. The State Buffer Preserve Program works to conserve and preserve the natural values of ecosystems. The Florida Resilient Coastlines Program provides technical assistance to communities to develop coastal management strategies and plans. The Program achieves this through grant funding. The Coastal Management Program also developed the Adaptation Guidebook to assist communities in sea level rise and adaptation planning.</p> <p>The Division of Environmental Assessment and Restoration has several purposes including surface water and groundwater quality standards; assesses bodies of water to identify pollution problems; adopts water quality restoration targets known as Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs); develops and implements Basin Management Action Plans (BMAPs), Reasonable Assurance Plans, and Nutrient Reduction Plans; provides training on stormwater, erosion, and sedimentation control inspections; and works to protect and restore springs. The Division compiles reports from the Water Management Districts to develop an annual report on TMDLs, BMAPs, recovery, and prevention strategies. Projects to restore basins and water quality often include mitigation projects.</p> <p>The Division of Water Restoration Assistance provides grants and loans for projects to improve the state’s water quality, quantity, and which define the benefit to the environment and local communities. There are three funding programs: Springs Restoration Funding, Nonpoint Source Funds, and the Revolving Funds which are divided into the Clean Water State Revolving Fund and the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. Projects from the Nonpoint Source Funds are those that reduce water pollution from sources like Stormwater, which may also be mitigation projects. The Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds programs are designed to plan, design, build, or upgrade wastewater, stormwater, or drinking water facilities. The Office of Water Policy addresses statewide water management issues in coordination with the Water Management Districts.</p> <p>The Sustainable Initiatives Program is a voluntary, non-regulatory program in DEP to assist Florida industry and residents, in order to protect Florida’s environment and promote sustainability.</p>
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<p>2019 Update</p>	<p><u>Emergency Response</u>                  DEP provided short-term assistance and solutions for wastewater facilities that were non-operational post Hurricane Michael through the Revolving Fund Disaster Assistance for Drinking and Waste Water Facilities program. FlaWARN allowed for 75 crews to assist 104 water and wastewater facilities, including deploying 121 generators. DEP also had 12 State Park Strike Teams working on long-term restoration and aided the Florida Rural Water Association for generator maintenance. DEP also identified funding to update StormTracker, the statewide waste and water facility tracking system.</p> <p><u>Hurricane Michael Waterway Debris</u>                  To date, 29 miles of the 43.53 miles in Priority 1 has been cleared (67%); which amounted to 199,088 cubic yards of debris removed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Econfina Creek: 13 miles of the 13.8 miles in Priority 1 completed (94%); 82,532 cubic yards of debris removed.</li> <li>• Chipola River: 16 miles of the 29.73 miles in Priority 1 completed (54%); 116,556 cubic yards of debris removed.</li> </ul> <p>Of the total \$33,044,216 approved budget:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$32,978,597 has been spent; \$0 has been encumbered; \$65,619 remains unspent and unencumbered</li> </ul> <p><u>Chief Resilience Officer</u>                  In 2019, the Governor of Florida appointed Dr. Julia Nesheiwat to the position of Chief Resilience Officer (CRO). DEP, particularly the Office of Resilience and Coastal Protection, coordinates with the CRO regularly.</p> <p><u>Engineering, Hydrology, and Geology Program</u>                  The Critically Eroded Beaches in Florida report was updated in June 2019 and states that there are 419.6 miles of critically eroded beach, 8.7 miles of critically eroded inlet shoreline, 90.9 miles of non-critically eroded beach, and 3.2 miles of non-critically eroded inlet shoreline statewide. Hurricane Michael caused severe erosion in northwest Florida resulting in a new critical erosion designation on St. George Island in Franklin County (1.7 miles). Along with minor additions in St. Johns and Flagler Counties, a 3.5-mile segment of western Perdido Key in Escambia County was de-listed due to dune recovery since Hurricane Ivan in 2004.</p> <p>FEMA provides annual funding to the Dam Safety Program. In 2019 approximately \$122,000 was used to fund:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inundation studies and Emergency Action Plans for three Florida High Hazard Potential dams</li> <li>• Dam Owners’ Workshop for 25 attendees</li> <li>• Technical training workshop for 57 attendees</li> <li>• 20 dam site visits and condition assessments</li> <li>• Emergency management training for the State Dam Safety Officer and Environmental Administrator</li> <li>• One part-time OPS Planner</li> </ul> <p><u>Beach Management Funding Assistance Program</u>                  BMFA requested \$50 million for FY 2019 – 2020 to assist in the nourishment of Florida Beaches. Pursuant to Chapter 161, Florida Statute, the DEP developed a multi-year repair and maintenance strategy to carry out state responsibilities related to the comprehensive, statewide program of beach erosion control, preservation, restoration, nourishment, and hurricane protection. These funds will be used to provide financial assistance to local governments and special taxing authorities for beach and dune restoration, beach nourishment, inlet sand bypassing, regional sediment management, innovative projects from the feasibility stage through post-construction monitoring and will assist with the continued implementation of the Statewide Strategic Beach Management Plan (SBMP) and the Long-Range Budget Plan. The FY 2019 – 2020 Beach Projects Appropriations are listed by project and can be found online.<sup>2</sup> Projects that had Hurricane Michael damage submitted applications for FY 2020 – 2021. These projects are Panama City Beach Shore Protection Project, Mexico Beach Restoration, and Alligator Point Restoration.</p> <p><u>Office of Resilience and Coastal Protection</u></p>
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<sup>2</sup> <https://floridadep.gov/sites/default/files/Beaches%20FY%2019-20%20Funding%20Appropriation.pdf>



	<p>In FY 2018 – 2019 and FY 2019 – 2020, several counties and cities received grants from the Florida Resilient Coastlines Program, including Martin, Nassau, Dixie, Santa Rosa, Volusia, Monroe, and Pinellas. In 2019, the program also provided a two-day training for local governments regarding resilience – the Resilient Florida Workshop. There were 130 attendees and 40+ speakers. The Workshop was a partnership with UF, Florida Sea Grant, the Florida Climate Institute and the American Planning Association Florida Chapter.</p> <p>In 2019, the Florida Coastal Management Program (FCMP) began the process of a Coastal Zone Management Act Section 309 Assessment that will allow its partner state agencies to further understand and improve the effectiveness of existing coastal management efforts while brainstorming new and inventive projects to enhance coastal management, including coastal hazards. The project will extend into 2020.</p>
<p>Relevance</p>	<p>DEP has many programs that are relevant to statewide mitigation, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land Acquisition</li> <li>• Critically Eroded Beaches</li> <li>• Dam Safety</li> <li>• Beaches Funding Program</li> <li>• Coastal Construction Control Line Program</li> <li>• Florida Geologic Survey</li> <li>• Florida Resilient Coastlines Program</li> <li>• Environmental Assessment and Restoration</li> <li>• Water Restoration Assistance</li> <li>• Office of Water Policy and WMDs</li> </ul> <p>Because of the many relevant programs and projects, DEP is a central and critical partner in the workgroup and in statewide mitigation.</p>
<p>Level</p>	<p>DEP has many programs that are related to mitigation of multiple hazards, including flooding, tropical cyclones, coastal erosion, and sinkholes. The efforts by DEP range across the entire department and are critical to mitigation successes in Florida and are a higher level than other agencies.</p>
<p>Significance</p>	<p>DEP implements many important programs and projects related to mitigation. Their efforts are significantly higher than other state agencies, due to their primary mission being inherently linked to mitigation and resiliency. Without these programs, the statewide mitigation program would have many gaps.</p>

*Department of Health*

Liaisons	Jeff Bielling and Samantha Cooksey
Agency Summary	<p>The Florida Department of Health (FDOH) is intended to protect, promote, and improve the health of all people in Florida, through integrated state, county, and community efforts. FDOH actively works to achieve its mission through the activities and functions of its various Divisions.</p> <p>The Divisions in FDOH are: Children’s Medical Services; Public Health Statistics and Performance Management; Emergency Preparedness and Community Support; Community Health Promotion; Disease Control and Health Protection; Medical Quality Assurance; Disability Determinations; and Administration.</p> <p>The FDOH Office of County Health Systems provides oversight for the sixty-seven county Health Departments, which are responsible for creating and maintaining conditions that contribute to their community’s health. Each county health department office investigates health problems and health threats and leads planning and response activities for public health emergencies. Local county health department offices prevent, minimize, and contain adverse health effects from communicable diseases, disease outbreaks from unsafe food and water, chronic diseases, environmental hazards, injuries, and risky health behaviors.</p> <p>Through the actions of its Divisions, several DOH programs are administered that directly support the overall health of Florida’s communities.</p> <p>In the Emergency Preparedness and Community Support Division, the Healthcare System Preparedness program ensures there is capacity and capability for provision of critical public health and medical services in order to reduce the potential for adverse health outcomes during a disaster. In this Division, the Bureau of Preparedness and Response provides departmental expertise and leadership in the public health and medical component of all-hazards planning, preparation (including training and exercises), coordination and provision of funding, staff and material support for potential catastrophic incidents that may threaten the health of our communities and compromise the ability of the healthcare system to deliver needed health care services. During activation of the State Emergency Response Team, the Bureau provides the Department’s primary support for Emergency Support Function (ESF) 8 (Health and Medical), including the agency’s emergency coordinating officer. The Bureau of Emergency Medical Oversight creates and sustains a continuum of care that integrates injury prevention, emergency medical services, trauma, rehabilitation and community reintegration into an inclusive health care system that engages all stakeholders and partners as part of a cohesive health care and injury prevention community.</p> <p>The Division of Community Health Promotion implements the Built Environment program. The built environment includes all buildings, spaces, and products that are created or modified by people. The built environment impacts our physical and social environments and subsequently our health and quality of life. The State Health Improvement Plan includes Environmental Health objectives including integrating health-related language into local government Comprehensive Plans, increasing the number of jurisdictions with Complete Streets policies to provide for safe travel irrespective of the mode of transportation, and share best practices to promote biking, walking, and using public transportation. These objectives are related to risk and vulnerability reduction. Another program in the Division, Community Resilience, works to develop informed, empowered, and resilient healthcare systems and residents. Resilient healthcare systems incorporate mitigation techniques and approaches.</p> <p>The Division of Disease Control and Health Protection implements the Environmental Health program, which works to prevent disease of environmental origin. Within this programmatic area, the Climate and Health program assess the impacts of climate on human health; for example, Florida faces natural hazards such as severe storms, flooding, and tropical cyclones. Additionally, the Environmental Health program partners with Florida State University to help Build Resilience Against Climate Effects (BRACE) to improve the ability of the public health sector to respond to health effects related to climate variability. This is a form of vulnerability reduction.</p>
2019 Update	<p>During 2019, FDOH identified several projects that when completed would contribute to the resiliency of the County Health Department’s and the FDOH Central Office and support the community healthcare system in a post-disaster scenario. These projects include: a generator at the central office in Tallahassee, flood mitigation project at the Public Health Lab in Jacksonville, and a medical surge asset to support damaged</p>

	<p>health care facilities (hospitals) post-hurricane impact, and increase community resiliency by helping to keep the healthcare workforce and public in the affected area.</p> <p>A whole-building generator system was recently installed and is operational at the FDOH Central Office 4052 Bald Cypress Way building. During incident response, most ESF-8 personnel operate from this building so this generator will allow continuity of operations during power outages. The DOH network hub has been relocated to this building to ensure resiliency of the DOH IT network as well.</p> <p>The first phase of the flood mitigation project at the Jacksonville State Lab is nearing completion. The project involves installing flood gates in the central energy plant building and a corridor connecting to an adjacent lab building (the Porter Building). The Porter Building is in the early phases of a renovations project that will include wet flood proofing and storm mitigation activities. There is also a project underway to provide generator power at the records storage building on the Jacksonville Lab complex.</p> <p>FDOH Bureau of Preparedness and Response has procured a mobile medical facility unit to be deployed during emergencies. This unit will be used to augment impacted healthcare facilities with space for patient triage, an 8 to 10 bed medical surge ward, and an isolation unit specialized for highly infectious diseases. The medical surge unit is currently being constructed and the Bureau of Preparedness and Response expects delivery of this unit in the late spring of 2020.</p> <p>Several County Health Department (CHD) buildings are in the process of being storm hardened including Walton County CHD in Defuniak Springs and Bradford CHD in Starke have had or are having generators installed to support clinical operations. Locations include Nassau County, Pinellas Park, Miami-Dade County, Volusia County and Polk County.</p>
<p>Relevance</p>	<p>DOH programs address risk and vulnerability reduction through technical assistance to communities to improve the built environment through local government Comprehensive Plans. Other efforts include improving the ability of communities to build resilience against climate effects. Because of these programs, DOH is relevant to statewide mitigation.</p>
<p>Level</p>	<p>The many mitigation efforts conducted by DOH are important to help build resiliency across the state. The agency increased mitigation efforts in recent years by installing a generator at the Central Office, implementing a flood mitigation project at the State Lab, and assisting with storm hardening projects at county health departments.</p>
<p>Significance</p>	<p>DOH mitigation efforts are significant because including these “whole community” type resilience programs ensures there are no gaps in the state mitigation efforts, such as ensuring DOH Central Office remains operational in a power outage, and mitigating the State Lab. Assisting with storm hardening projects at county health departments is also significant because it can ensure the continuity of operations at the local level.</p>

*Department of Juvenile Justice*

Liaisons	Roger Kesling and Naomi Screen
Agency Summary	<p>The Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) is tasked with increasing public safety by reducing juvenile delinquency through effective prevention, intervention, and treatment services that strengthen families and turn around the lives of troubled youth. The General Services Bureau is responsible for facility management. There are 53 Residential and Correctional Facilities and 21 Juvenile Detention Centers. The General Services Bureau takes an active role in the emergency management and mitigation of the facilities. For example, in 2017 Hurricane Irma caused flooding at a DJJ facility. Damages were repaired, but now DJJ is reviewing options to mitigate future flooding. DJJ and this facility are engaged with the water management district and DEM. Furthermore, DJJ has completed other mitigation type projects on their facilities using maintenance funds and any new construction considers mitigation options.</p>
2019 Update	<p>The Bay County Regional Juvenile Detention Center has had severe drainage problems for several years and the facility sustained major damage during Hurricane Michael. The agency incorporated a drainage project into the repairs and the project was completed in August 2019. Since then, all hurricane damage has been repaired and the site was reopened in September 2019.</p> <p>The agency has a facility in Hastings that houses two programs, the Comprehensive Mental Health Treatment Program and the Substance Abuse Program. The facility is within the 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Area and is close to the coastal zone and riverine zone. Rain and wind driven rain from Hurricane Irma overwhelmed the existing stormwater drainage capabilities which led to catastrophic flooding and inundation of the Hastings building and grounds. As a result, each of the five buildings on campus experienced substantial and significant damage including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Floors, walls, and ceilings which were destroyed or substantially damaged</li> <li>• Electrical systems which were destroyed or substantially damaged</li> <li>• Plumbing systems which were extensively damaged</li> <li>• Telecommunications and IT networks which were destroyed or damaged</li> <li>• HVAC systems were compromised</li> <li>• Kitchens and food service areas were rendered unusable</li> <li>• Extension damage to building contents and fixtures</li> </ul> <p>It cost over \$2,800,000 to bring the facility back to pre-disaster condition. To prevent or reduce damages from future similar events, the agency requested FEMA Public Assistance 406 mitigation funding to implement a three-phase, comprehensive, dry flood-proofing plan to protect the campus. Measures included in the scope of work include replacing and upgrading sealants on all buildings; design and construction of a floodwall around the entire campus; and design and installation of a stormwater lift station with discharge pumps and outlets. The estimated cost of this project is \$2,676,581.</p> <p>This mitigation is necessary because the facility is built in a coastal plain environmental and is 700 feet west of Deep Creek, a tributary of the St. John’s River. The facility is located in a 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Area Flood Zone X and at closest approach is less than 500 feet from the Flood Zone AE “Riverine Floodway in Combined Riverine and Coastal Zone.” Peak elevation of the facility is six feet. Per the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM), the base flood elevation for the facility varies between 4.0 and 4.4 feet.</p>
Relevance	<p>DJJ is a relevant agency in discussions of statewide mitigation because the agency houses juveniles and is responsible for their safety. Mitigating their own facilities allows the agency, the state, and the community in which the facility is located to be more resilient. The agency liaisons are very proactive in understanding facility vulnerabilities and developing mitigation solutions to the issues.</p>
Level	<p>DJJ is committed to mitigation efforts and considers mitigation options in all new construction. The agency also has completed projects using maintenance funds, as well as leveraging FEMA Public Assistance funds and 406 mitigation funds to increase the level of mitigation efforts and therefore resiliency of the agency.</p>
Significance	<p>DJJ mitigates their own facilities because the agency understands the value in reducing risk and vulnerability. The agency also understands the importance of working with local, state, and federal partners to complete Public Assistance, 406 mitigation, and mitigation projects.</p>

*Department of Management Services*

Liaisons	Virgil Howard
Agency Summary	<p>The Department of Management Services (DMS) supports sister agencies as well as current and former state employees with workforce and business-related functions so that agencies can focus on their core missions. The Division of Real Estate Development and Management (REDM) is responsible for overall management of the Florida Facilities Pool (FFP), as well as other facilities and structures DMS has been given the responsibility to manage, which totals 111 structures. The Division also manages the Fixed Capital Outlay (FCO) fund appropriated by the Florida Legislature and oversees repairs and renovations of DMS-managed facilities with those funds. These projects involve mitigation in the form of code compliance. The Building Construction Bureau oversees construction of public buildings statewide. The Operations and Management Bureau is responsible for the daily operations of DMS managed facilities. When requested and funded by sister agencies, DMS may assist with code compliance for other state facilities.</p> <p>The Florida State Owned Lands and Records Information System (FL-SOLARIS) is a database owned by the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to maintain an inventory of all real property and facilities owned by the State. DEP is responsible for the maintenance of all real property records (land). State agencies, water management districts, Board of Governors Universities, Florida College System colleges, and the judicial branch, not including Department of Transportation facilities, are responsible for maintaining respective facility data within FL-SOLARIS. The database includes more than 20,000 facilities owned and maintained by sixty-five different entities. Each of these entities is responsible for maintenance and mitigation efforts for their facilities. The FL-SOLARIS database was used to complete the Risk Assessment within the Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan.</p> <p>The location of the 20,000 facilities were overlaid with risk and vulnerability maps to determine whether the facilities may be vulnerable or at risk. The mitigation efforts conducted by DMS are in the form of code compliance for facilities in the FFP, which could impact the continuity of operations and continuity of government at each of these facilities. Through general operations and maintenance, as well as the FCO projects, DMS completes mitigation projects annually for 111 structures. Additionally, the DMS database FL-SOLARIS is crucial to accurate risk and vulnerability mapping and analysis in the Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan.</p>
2019 Update	DMS has received funding for additional capital improvement projects. Mitigation will be implemented as described above. No additional vulnerabilities have been identified at this time.
Relevance	The mitigation efforts conducted by DMS are mostly in the form of code compliance for facilities in the FFP, which could impact the continuity of operations and continuity of government at each of these facilities. Through general operations and maintenance, as well as the Fixed Capital Outlay projects, DMS completes mitigation projects annually for 111 structures. These efforts demonstrate that DMS is relevant to statewide mitigation.
Level	DMS conducts many mitigation projects annually on the 111 agency managed facilities, funded by the maintenance budget and by the FCO.
Significance	DMS mitigation efforts are significant and critical to the continuity of operations of 111 structures. Reducing this risk and vulnerability is critical to continuity of operations of state facilities.

*Department of Military Affairs/Florida National Guard*

Liaisons	Ryan Leonard and Dana Harmon
Agency Summary	<p>The Florida Department of Military Affairs (DMA) provides management oversight of the Florida National Guard (FLNG) and provides units and personnel ready to support national security objectives, protect the public, and contribute to national, state, and community programs. The DMA and FLNG operate together within policy guidance and fiscal framework of federal and state authorities. The DMA/FLNG is headquartered at St. Francis Barracks in St. Augustine, Florida. The joint headquarters is responsible for more than one billion dollars in state property, armories in fifty-five communities in Florida, and more than 73,000 acres in training lands.</p> <p>The DMA/FLNG is responsible for the maintenance and repairs of over 800 buildings, which often includes retrofitting and hardening. For example, the DMA/FLNG partnered with other agencies, including the City of St. Augustine, to complete a mitigation project. An existing historic seawall runs along the coast, protecting historic districts, residential and commercial structures, and the DMA/FLNG headquarters. Over time, the historic seawall has deteriorated and no longer provides adequate protection. The project involves reinforcing and stabilizing the seawall, waterward of the historic seawall, to protect the area from Category 1 storm surge.</p>
2019 Update	<p>The agency has identified seven buildings on the Headquarters Campus that require flood mitigation projects. Six of the buildings are to be raised 8 – 12 inches and the seventh building is to be fitted for a flood barrier. The agency is also assessing the current inventory of facilities, particularly structures located within flood zones and within five miles of the coastline to determine long-term strategies for replacement at a location more inland and outside flood zones.</p>
Relevance	<p>The DMA/FLNG is relevant to statewide mitigation because of mitigation projects on their own structures, such as retrofitting or hardening. An example of this is the seawall in St. Augustine, which reduced the risk of flooding and reduced the vulnerability of the headquarters facility. The agency is also pursuing mitigation projects for vulnerable structures at the Headquarters Campus, as well as conducting inventory of structures to determine if additional mitigation is or will be needed.</p>
Level	<p>The DMA/FLNG level of mitigation efforts have increased in recent years, namely by conducting vulnerability assessments to identify structures in need of mitigation actions. This has resulted in identifying several buildings to be mitigated.</p>
Significance	<p>The seawall project in St. Augustine is very significant because it protects important infrastructure from flooding and because it demonstrates that a community and state agency can successfully partner to reduce risk and vulnerability. Additionally, it is important to note that the agency conducts its own vulnerability assessments on structures to identify when and where mitigation actions may be needed.</p>

*Department of State*

Liaisons	Betsy Chance and Jason Aldridge
Agency Summary	<p>The Department of State (DOS) mission is to improve the quality of life for all Floridians through the agency's critical functions and programs. The Division of Historic Resources (DHR) is responsible for identifying, evaluating, preserving, and interpreting historic and cultural resources. DHR has several programs to accomplish this objective, including the Florida Main Street Program and the Architectural Preservation Services program. The Florida Main Street Program provides technical assistance to revitalize historic downtowns and encourage economic development. The program developed a manual to assist communities with integrating historic preservation into disaster preparedness, called Disaster Mitigation for Historic Structures: Protection Strategies. DHR also conducts compliance reviews for all project types and provides technical assistance to ensure compliance with state and federal preservation laws which mandate consideration of a project's impact on historic and archeological properties. DHR also manages the Architectural Preservation Services program which provides architectural technical assistance to the public on historic rehabilitation projects, as well as architectural support for all programs and grant project applications reviews. The Architectural Preservation Services program developed the Disaster Mitigation and Recovery for Historic Properties guide which assists communities with improving coordination between emergency management and historic preservation efforts, as well as identifying funding sources and providing best practices for mitigation. These and other related guidebooks are provided to local emergency managers. The DHR Bureau of Archeological Research conducts surveys and excavations and provides specialized damage assessments after hazards have impacted an area, such as flooding, high winds, and forest fires.</p> <p>The Division of Library and Information Services implements the Records Management program, including the State Records Center. The State Records Center offers government agencies low cost storage in a state of the art and secure facility. The Records Management Program includes a Disaster Recovery program which provides recovery techniques and handling guidance regarding records that have been impacted by floods, fires, and other hazards.</p>
2019 Update	<p>DOS was active in the response to Hurricane Michael to ensure recovery and resiliency in the impacted area. For example, in the Compliance and Review Program, responses to historic properties and archaeological sites and project reviews were expedited to ensure timely recovery. The program consulted with Tyndall Air Force Base regarding timber salvage, debris removal, and demolition of projects that are in areas with sensitive archaeological and historic resources. The program also provided technical assistance regarding proper treatment of Hurricane Michael damaged historic structures and archaeological sites. The Architectural Preservation Services program provided technical assistance regarding Hurricane Michael damaged historic buildings. The Archaeological Research team assisted with the stabilization of damaged crypts at a cemetery and consulted on damaged museum collections. The Underwater Team visited newly exposed shipwrecks on Dog Island and educated communities about the importance of protecting such sites. Dive Partners assessed the impact of Hurricane Michael on the Panhandle Shipwreck Trail as well. Finally, the Florida Master Site File staff shared information with FEMA to assist in identifying damaged properties or those at-risk during response and recovery.</p> <p>Not related to Hurricane Michael, the Florida Main Street Program is considering incorporating resiliency and hardening policies, while continuing to encourage communities to review existing Comp Plans and land development regulations to incorporate mitigation and resiliency where applicable. The Historic Preservation Grant Program developed a statewide preservation priority list for projects that support efforts to study or protect historic resources at risk based on areas of recently declared disasters.</p>
Relevance	<p>The Department of State is relevant to statewide mitigation due to the nature of the work of the Division of Historic Resources and the Division of Library and Information Services. Historic structures must be mitigated using different techniques and strategies due to age, building materials, and the need to protect and preserve important historical resources. The DOS provides technical assistance through the guidebooks developed to help communities integrate mitigation planning with historical preservation planning. The Records Management Program provides guidance regarding mitigation of damage to records from natural hazards. Additionally, the Division of Library and Information Services coordinates with local public library systems to provide disaster assistance before, during, and after incidents.</p>

Level	The level of mitigation efforts of the DOS is appropriate based on the mission of the agency. Mitigation is incorporated in the historic preservation program, as well as the records management program. Agency mitigation efforts have increased due to Hurricane Michael with the need for technical assistance from many programs relating to mitigation and resiliency.
Significance	It is significant that DOS Historic Resources has been engaged in providing technical assistance to communities to integrate mitigation planning and historic preservation planning, particularly because it is not a required action of the program. Rather the Division identified a need and has taken steps to eliminate identified vulnerabilities. The agency also provides technical assistance to communities through various programs relating to mitigation and resiliency.



*Department of Transportation*

Liaisons	Irene Cabral and Brian Richardson
Agency Summary	<p>The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) provides a safe transportation system that ensures the mobility of people and goods, enhanced economic prosperity, and preserves the quality of our environment and communities.</p> <p>The Environmental Management Office, within the Engineering and Operations Office integrates environmental and stewardship principles into all Department plans and programs, and balances natural, human, cultural, and physical considerations with sound engineering principles, with the goal of preserving the quality of our environment and communities. This Office provides statewide technical expertise in all areas related to natural and community resource considerations in association with transportation actions in all phases of project development. These considerations include wildlife and habitat, wetlands and mitigation, historic, archeological, tribal, socio-cultural, and public involvement. Also within the Engineering and Operations section is the Chief Engineer, who oversees the Office of Design, Office of Maintenance, and the Office of Emergency Management.</p> <p>The Office of Design develops policy, procedures, criteria, and standards for the design of roadways, bridges, and other structures. This includes drainage design procedures involving hydrology, hydraulics, pipe material selection, bridge scour, coastal engineering, stormwater management, and erosion and sediment control. The Office developed the Drainage Manual as guidance for communities that want their infrastructure to be built to the same standard as the Department’s. These design policies and procedures include mitigation efforts. The Office of Maintenance implements the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Stormwater program, which provides statewide oversight and coordination with FDOT Districts. The Office of Emergency Management coordinates and oversees disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation efforts for the Department.</p> <p>The Office of Chief Planner develops and implements the Florida Transportation Plan, a single overarching statewide plan guiding Florida’s transportation future. The Florida Transportation Plan includes several goals and strategies related to mitigation and ensuring resilient infrastructure is central to the plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Goal: Safety and security: a secure transportation system is prepared for effective emergency response.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Strategy: Coordinate transportation and land use decisions to ensure transportation corridor improvements intended to enhance emergency evacuation and response are not used to promote additional development in high hazardous areas or areas not planned for growth.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Goal: Agile, resilient, quality infrastructure: adapt infrastructure over time to be resilient enough to withstand and recover from impacts of extreme weather events and climate trends like sea level rise.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Strategy: Coordinate with local governments making major infrastructure investments and develop decisions to consider risks of investing in areas vulnerable to extreme weather, flood risks, and other environmental conditions including consideration of areas identified as priorities for mitigation of risks or adaptation of infrastructure in regional and local plans.</li> <li>○ Strategy: Incorporate the risks of extreme weather and other environmental conditions into long-range planning, project development, design, operations, and asset management decisions for all modes.</li> <li>○ Strategy: Continue to support research to better understand potential impacts of extreme weather events, flood risk in coastal areas, and other climate trends on transportation infrastructure.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Goal: Transportation solutions that support Florida’s environment and conserve energy: sustainable infrastructure and investments to preserve and restore function and character of wildfire habitat, watersheds, and other natural systems; each investment is an opportunity to advance goals by not creating barriers to movement of wildlife and water.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Strategy: Continue to coordinate with local governments to align transportation plans with land use plans.</li> <li>○ Strategy: Continue coordination between transportation planning and environmental planning.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Strategy: Better align large scale transportation and conservation planning to maintain and restore and enhance the integrity and connectivity of regionally significant lands and waters to avoid negative impacts on these lands and waters.</li> <li>○ Strategy: Encourage advanced large-scale approaches to environmental mitigation that accomplish transportation and environmental stewardship goals together, like coordination on land purchases and easements and water storage, treatment, and drainage.</li> </ul> <p>The Systems Implementation Office implements the Strategic Intermodal System, a network of high priority transportation facilities, through development of needs, cost feasibility, and Ten-Year Project Plans. The Research Center at FDOT conducts research regarding hazards such as the Development of Sinkhole Risk Evaluation Program. FDOT is a partner in the current LiDAR data acquisition project, along with the Florida Division of Emergency Management (DEM) and US Geological Survey.</p>
<p>2019 Update</p>	<p>The agency is currently updating the Florida Transportation Plan (FTP). The plan includes considerations of hazards, vulnerability, risk assessments, mitigation, and resiliency. There is also a Resiliency Sub-committee that is part of the FTP update process.</p> <p>Hurricane Michael caused significant damage to the panhandle area, but there are several mitigation successes in DOT projects in the Hurricane Michael impacted area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State Highway System: multiple sections near the Gulf of Mexico suffered extensive erosion due to wave action and storm surge. Travel lanes, paved shoulders, and roadside slopes were completely washed out. It was noted during damage assessments that sections where articulating concrete block (ACB) revetment systems were in place sustained little to no damage. These sections were installed in 2007 as a mitigation feature and it has led to a reduction in the cost of repair. Repairs were funded by the Federal Highway Administration.</li> <li>• SR 30 from Bay County, through Gulf County, to Franklin County sustained varying levels of damage.</li> <li>• State Road 30 in Bay County sustained damage in several places varying from destroying both travel lanes and beachside shoulders, to minimal impacts of only front slope erosion. SR 30 from west of Saltcreek Bridge to Gulf County line sustained severe damage. Vegetation and habitat adjacent to the roadway significantly helped to protect the roadway infrastructure. Areas that had full travel lane breaches were repaired with the ACB revetment to the shoulder area along the coast. Areas with only shoulder damage were repaired with Bahama rock and sand. Additionally, DOT is repairing the sea wall adjacent to a bridge and reinstalling the guardrail.</li> <li>• SR 30 East in Gulf County from SR 30A to 0.6 miles north of rock revetment was also severely damaged. Certain areas were also approved to be repaired with ACB revetment under the grass shoulder area. Additionally, a graded aggregate base was utilized to provide full depth base under the road and shoulder. Finally, the Bahama rock utilized to ensure shoulder stabilization above buried ACB revetment.</li> <li>• SR 30 in Franklin County from west of Apalachicola Bay Bridge to Ochlockonee Bay Bridge was severely damaged. DOT repaired the shoulder and roadway failures. US 98 in Franklin County performed well due to previous mitigation efforts with ACB revetment and sheet pile walls. Damage that occurred in areas with no ACB revetment was not continuous. Repairs included installation of new ACB revetment and reconstructing concrete flumes, guardrail, and cable barrier.</li> </ul>
<p>Relevance</p>	<p>FDOT transportation infrastructure is planned, designed, built, and maintained to be resilient to reduce risk and vulnerability; therefore, the actions of FDOT are very relevant to the state. The FDOT Districts also develop the FDOT Mitigation Plans in partnership with the Water Management Districts and communities. These plans describe mitigation efforts that have been and will be taken to reduce risk and vulnerability caused by transportation projects. Additionally, the agency is currently updating the FTP and is incorporating mitigation and resiliency in several aspects.</p>
<p>Level</p>	<p>FDOT has many projects in progress at any given time across the state. These projects almost always include mitigation efforts, such as drainage, elevations, retrofitting, and hardening. FDOT is one of the most active agencies in terms of mitigation efforts. Additionally, the agency has shown an increase in mitigation and resiliency planning efforts by incorporating resiliency into the FTP.</p>

Significance	The mitigation efforts that FDOT conducts impact all citizens across the state. FDOT infrastructure must be mitigated to be resilient so that citizens experience less significant impacts to the State's roadways and bridges and recover quicker from natural disasters. Furthermore, it is important to note that FDOT considers environmental impacts on each project and works to restore wetlands, which is critical to flood risk reduction. Finally, it is significant that an agency is so thoroughly incorporating mitigation and resiliency into their planning efforts.
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*Department of Lottery*

Liaisons	Loren Lowers and Steve Harriett
Agency Summary	Lottery dollars have funded School Recognition and Merit Programs for improved schools and have helped build and renovate schools through the Classrooms First and Classrooms for Kids programs. More than \$35 billion has been transferred to the Education Enhancement Trust Fund (EETF) since the Lottery’s inception in 1988.
2019 Update	<p>For the 17<sup>th</sup> consecutive year, the Florida Lottery transferred more than \$1 billion to the EETV – including over \$1.9 billion in FY 2018 – 2019.</p> <p>Florida’s public schools (Pre-K, K-12 programs, and school construction) received more than \$19.2 billion since the Lottery’s inception – including over \$1 billion in FY 2017-18.</p> <p>Florida’s public colleges and universities received a combined total of more than \$9.4 billion since the Lottery’s inception – including over \$496 million in FY 2017-18.</p> <p>The Florida Lottery contributed more than \$6.2 billion to the Bright Futures Scholarship program – including over \$544 million in FY 2018-19 – allowing over 840,000 students to attend college.</p>
Relevance	The Florida Lottery is relevant to statewide mitigation, because of the program to fund school construction. Schools are built to applicable codes and are often hardened further so they can serve as wind risk shelters. The funds from the Florida Lottery assist with this construction and hardening.
Level	The Florida Lottery contributes money for school construction, which is a unique and important mitigation capability. The level of agency mitigation efforts are appropriate considering the agency mission.
Significance	It is very significant that the Florida Lottery contributes to school construction because it addresses a need to build new schools, particularly when the school is the only risk shelter in the community.

*Division of Emergency Management*

Liaisons	Laura Waterman and Miles Anderson
Agency Summary	<p>The Mitigation Bureau within the Florida Division of Emergency Management (DEM) is the lead agency for mitigation efforts in the state of Florida. Section 252.3655, Florida Statutes designates DEM as the coordinator of the Natural Hazards Interagency Working Group.</p> <p>The Mitigation Bureau is responsible for developing, updating, maintaining, and implementing the Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP). The SHMP is approved as an Enhanced plan, which authorizes Florida to receive additional funding for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). To qualify as an Enhanced SHMP, the state must demonstrate that it has developed a comprehensive mitigation program and that it is capable of managing increased funds to achieve its mitigation goals. The Enhanced SHMP status has resulted in an additional \$270 million to HMGP funding between 2007 and 2019. The Mitigation Bureau is also responsible for overseeing the Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) program. Each county is required to develop, maintain, update, and implement a county mitigation plan to be eligible for federal mitigation funds. These plans must include specific criteria according to 44 CFR Part 201 and Florida Administrative Code 27P-22. Florida has been authorized to review and approve LMS plans on the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) behalf, under the Program Administration by States (PAS) program.</p> <p>The Mitigation Bureau provides three mitigation grants from FEMA, the HMGP, the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Grant Program, and the Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Grant Program. The HMGP program is managed using the PAS program, which allows increased oversight over mitigation projects and shortens the standard 24-month grant obligation timeline. DEM also developed a first-of-its-kind agreement with FEMA to allow DEM employees to serve as non-federal representatives to conduct environmental and historic preservation (EHP) reviews at the federal level. This has also shortened the typical length of application reviews.</p> <p>The Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund allocates funding for the Hurricane Loss Mitigation Program which is managed by the Bureau. The program conducts mitigation projects on residential and some commercial properties.</p> <p>The State Floodplain Management Office is within the Mitigation Bureau and implements the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) by ensuring communities adopt and adhere to various codes and ordinances through conducting Community Assistance Visits (CAVs).</p> <p>The Technical Unit provides support to the four grant programs by reviewing local project applications before they are approved and funded, for criteria such as cost effectiveness, technical feasibility, and environmental and historical compliance.</p>
2019 Update	<p>The DEM Mitigation Bureau was active in the short-term recovery due to Hurricane Michael. For example, the State Floodplain Management Office staff deployed to impacted counties to assist local communities with substantial damage estimates. The HMGP staff answered questions about forthcoming funds, as well as published the Notice of Funding Availability and held several Applicant Briefings in impacted jurisdictions. The Planning staff coordinated with impacted counties to determine their level of need regarding mitigation planning and developing applications for mitigation projects.</p> <p>Mitigation efforts are eligible under the Public Assistance recovery program, called 406 Mitigation. The Recovery Bureau at DEM has encouraged applicants to incorporate 406 mitigation into their recovery efforts.</p> <p>Not related to Hurricane Michael, the DEM Mitigation Bureau has completed a significant amount of work this year such as closing disasters, managing grants, reviewing LMS plans, and maintaining Enhanced and PAS status. The Mitigation Bureau also began the Watershed Planning Initiative using HMGP grant funds to develop watershed master plans for all watersheds in the state. This effort will continue into 2020.</p> <p><u>SFMO</u> Florida's State Floodplain Management Office (SFMO) continued to provide extensive outreach, technical assistance, disaster response support, floodplain ordinance drafting and reviews for required locally adopted flood ordinances, participated in flood insurance rate map review meetings, and completed community floodplain management compliance reviews.</p>

The SFMO implemented its State Coordinating Office Regional Engagement Community Assistance Visits (SCORE CAVs) by continuing to conduct its innovative community assistance visit program that achieved more community visits in one year than any state in the nation since the NFIP's inception. While most State's in the FEMA Region IV conduct approximately 20-30 community assistance compliance visits each year, during calendar year 2018-19, Florida completed nearly 148 visits representing approximately one-third of all NFIP-participating communities in the State. The program engages SFMO staff in conducting flood zone inspections to observe potentially non-compliant development in each of approximately 20 community's flood prone areas for each of eight regional areas of the state, providing a 1-day training interactive plenary training program involving the communities in the region focusing on challenges community's face while implementing their floodplain management program responsibilities. Following the 8 plenary meetings conducted during the year, SFMO staff meet one-on-one with community staff during the week at scheduled times to discuss floodplain management issues and develop strategies to resolve NFIP procedural and structural compliance issues identified by the SFMO. The SFMO issued 148 20-page community reports providing summary information and community specific findings unique for each community.

The SFMO continued to assist the Florida Floodplain Managers Association with its statewide training programs and presented training during the annual conference. The SFMO also presented floodplain management training at numerous other statewide and national venues such as the Florida Catastrophe Fund, Florida Association of Code Enforcement annual meeting, the Florida Association of Counties, and the National Association of State Floodplain Managers, whose members elected the SFMO's NFIP program manager as its Vice-President.

Mitigation Planning Unit

In addition to reviewing and approving LMS plans, coordinating with county LMS Working Groups regarding mitigation topics, and maintaining the Enhanced SHMP, the Mitigation Planning Unit also led two sub-committee groups in 2019 including Silver Jackets and the Outreach Subcommittee Meeting. The Mitigation Planning Unit re-energized the Silver Jackets Team and coordinated the renewal of the charter by having partner agencies re-sign, demonstrating the commitment of the agency to flood risk reduction. The Mitigation Planning Unit also led the Outreach Subcommittee and developed an Outreach Strategy Plan, as well as developed the #MitigationMonday social media campaign.

The Mitigation Planning Unit conducted several trainings in 2019, including Mitigation for Emergency Managers and LMS Plan Update Workshops. Finally, the unit also attended various state and federal conferences and meetings to share information about mitigation and the agency's actions with partners and stakeholders.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

The Mitigation Bureau closed two HMGP grants in 2019, DR-1831 Severe Storms, Flooding, Tornadoes, and Straight-line Winds (2009) HMGP and DR-4084 Hurricane Isaac (2012) HMGP. Other HMGP grants remain open including DR-4280 Hurricane Hermine, DR-4283 Hurricane Matthew, and FMAG-5178 2017 Wildfires, and are being managed by the Bureau. Below is a status of the HMGP grant completion.

Under DR-4337 Hurricane Irma, the Mitigation Bureau has approved 320 projects totaling over \$149 million in HMGP funding. Once contracted, subapplicants will begin work on the projects.

The Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for DR-4399 Hurricane Michael HMGP funding was published in 2019 and the application period will close in 2020 at which time the Mitigation Bureau will begin reviewing applications.

Non-Disaster Grants

Three non-disaster mitigation grants were closed out this year including 2010 FMA, 2010 Repetitive Flood Claims grant, and 2012 FMA.

FEMA notified the state and communities of approvals for FY 2018 FMA and PDM grant applications in 2019. Florida received 8 projects under FMA totaling over \$2 million and 11 projects under PDM totaling \$2.4 million. These projects are now in contracting and work on the projects will continue throughout 2020.

	<p><u>Hurricane Loss Mitigation Program (HLMP)</u>                  The Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund allocates funding for the Hurricane Loss Mitigation Program which is managed by the Mitigation Bureau. It is the only state funded mitigation grant program in Florida. The Mitigation Bureau approved 24 projects totaling over \$8 million for the FY 2019 cycle.</p>
<p>Relevance</p>	<p>The efforts of the Mitigation Bureau are the most relevant to statewide mitigation and DEM is the agency responsible for mitigation. The Mitigation Bureau implements the three federal mitigation grants and one state mitigation grant. The Mitigation Bureau is responsible for state and local mitigation planning required by FEMA as well as implementing the NFIP program. Finally, the Mitigation Bureau is responsible for providing technical assistance to local communities in all areas of mitigation, as described above.</p>
<p>Level</p>	<p>The level of mitigation efforts of the Mitigation Bureau are important and relatively higher than many of the other state agencies. Implementing three federal grants, one state grant, the floodplain management program, and the planning program is crucial to the success of mitigation statewide. The Mitigation Bureau allows counties to identify and complete large mitigation projects using grant funds. The Enhanced status of the SHMP, the county LMS approvals, and the PAS program for all allowable delegations shows that the Florida DEM Mitigation Bureau is committed to mitigation and risk reduction and takes full advantage of funds and increasing capability at every opportunity. The level of efforts in terms of SCORE-CAVs completed also increased dramatically from previous years because of the new method the office has implemented.</p>
<p>Significance</p>	<p>Because the Mitigation Bureau is the coordinating agency for all mitigation in Florida, the Mitigation Bureau is very significant to statewide mitigation. It is also noteworthy that the SHMP is Enhanced, that all counties have approved LMS plans, and that the Bureau has the PAS designation for all allowable designations, as well as the non-federal representative status for EHP reviews. It is also significant that the Mitigation Bureau has implemented the innovative SCORE-CAVs to streamline processes and increase efficiency.</p>

*Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission*

Liaisons	Rett Boyd and Curtis Brown
Agency Summary	The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) mission is to manage fish and wildlife resources for their long-term well-being and the benefit of people. With headquarters in Tallahassee and five regional offices across the state, FWC protects and manages more than 575 species of wildlife, more than 200 native species of freshwater fish, and more than 500 native species of saltwater fish. The FWC also balances the needs of these species with the needs of Florida residents and visitors who share the land and water with Florida’s wildlife. In addition to the five regional offices, FWC also has 76 field offices and facilities. Furthermore, there are six divisions and nine offices within FWC. The divisions applicable to natural hazards and mitigation are the Fish and Wildlife Research Institute, Hunting and Game Management, Freshwater Fisheries Management, Law Enforcement, Habitat and Species Conservation, and Marine Fisheries Management.
2019 Update	The FWC was added as a “required” agency in 2019 and therefore there is no 2019 update.
Relevance	The agency mitigation efforts are relevant to statewide mitigation because the agency assists with restoring habitats such as coastal wetlands, which are natural flood mitigation measures.
Level	The level of mitigation efforts is appropriate to the mission of the agency.
Significance	The mitigation efforts of the agency are significant to statewide mitigation because the agency assists with restoring habitats such as coastal wetlands, which are natural flood mitigation measures.



Public Service Commission

Liaisons	Rick Moses and Peter Queirolo
Agency Summary	<p>The Public Service Commission (PSC) mission is to facilitate the efficient provision of safe and reliable utility services at fair prices. The PSC achieves this through economic regulation, regulatory oversight, and service regulation and consumer assistance.</p> <p>The Division of Engineering provides recommendations pertaining to technical issues that come before the PSC. Technical issues include evaluation of capital cost estimates and utility plan expenditures, analysis of operating and maintenance costs, and cost effectiveness determinations. This Division is also responsible for programs such as ten-year site plans, storm hardening, construction standards, emergency planning and operations, and water and wastewater margins of reserve. Additionally, per Rule 25-6.0342, Florida Administrative Code (FAC), utility companies submit storm hardening plans for PSC approval every three years. These plans include mitigation actions the company proposes to support the ten ongoing storm hardening initiatives established by the PSC such as hardening existing structures, vegetation management, auditing pole attachments, and natural disaster preparedness. The PSC reviews these plans to verify compliance with requirements and to ensure utility companies are maintaining quality service that is safe and reliable.</p> <p>In addition, the annual Distribution Reliability reports submitted to the PSC by electric utility companies are a wealth of information. The companies submit these reports to allow the Commission to monitor utility service reliability and ensure compliance with requirements, such as vegetation management and hardening of existing structures.</p>
2019 Update	<p>Pursuant to SB 796, the PSC proposed two new rules to further strengthen the state’s electric infrastructure to withstand extreme weather conditions. The rules would require electric investor-owned utilities to file a ten-year plan for grid hardening activities. The costs of such activities could be recovered from a charge separate from a utility’s existing base rates that would be reviewed annually.</p> <p>In response to Hurricane Michael, the PSC approved rate and billing adjustments for energy and wastewater utilities in the impacted areas. The typical PSC outreach materials including mitigation information, such as storm shutters and portable generators, were provided at PSC outreach events.</p> <p>The PSC also recorded the annual updates from the Electric Utility Storm Hardening Reports and the Florida Electric Utility Preparedness and Restoration Actions 2018 report.</p>
Relevance	<p>Many of the projects that the utility companies complete include mitigation, such as hardening existing structures and vegetation management. Utility service is critical to disaster response and recovery, so mitigating damage to utility infrastructure ensures fewer and shorter outages. This vulnerability and risk reduction is crucial to successful statewide mitigation. The PSC ensures the utility companies are completing these vulnerability and risk reduction projects.</p>
Level	<p>The PSC ensures utility companies complete mitigation projects through reviewing plans and annual reports which detail mitigation actions from the previous year. This shows a commitment to increasing resiliency statewide.</p>
Significance	<p>It is significant that the PSC requires and ensures utility companies are completing mitigation projects, such as storm hardening projects. These projects are critical and to develop ten initiatives that are related to mitigation and require annual reporting on how utility companies are supporting those initiatives is important.</p>

History of Water Management Districts in Florida

Due to extreme drought and shifting public focus on resource protection and conservation, legislators passed four major laws in 1972: the Environmental Land and Water Management Act, the Comprehensive Planning Act, the Land Conservation Act, and the Water Resources Act. Collectively, these policy initiatives reflected the philosophy that land use, growth management and water management should be joined. Florida's institutional arrangement for water management is unique. The Florida Water Resources Act of 1972 (WRA) (Chapter 373, Florida Statute) granted Florida's five water management districts broad authority and responsibility. Two of the five districts existed prior to the passage of the WRA (South Florida and Southwest Florida), primarily as flood control agencies. Today, however, the responsibilities of all five districts encompass four broad categories: water supply (including water allocation and conservation), water quality, flood protection and floodplain management, and natural systems.

The five regional water management districts, established by the Legislature and recognized in the Florida Constitution, are set up largely on hydrologic boundaries. Water management districts are funded by ad valorem taxes normally reserved for local governments using taxing authority which emanates from a constitutional amendment passed by Floridians in 1976. The water management districts are governed regionally by boards appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. There is also general oversight at the state level by the Department of Environmental Protection.

In Florida, water is a resource of the state, owned by no one individual, with the use of water overseen by water management districts acting in the public interest. Florida law recognizes the importance of balancing human needs for water with those of Florida's natural systems.

Northwest Florida Water Management District

Liaisons	Jerrick Saquibal and Paul Thorpe
Agency Summary	<p>The Northwest Florida Water Management District (NFWFMD) works to implement Chapter 373, Florida Statute, with four areas of responsibility: Water Supply, Water Quality, Flood Protection and Floodplain Management, and Natural Systems Protection. There are three applicable divisions at NFWFMD: Division of Regulatory Services, Division of Resource Management, and Division of Asset Management.</p> <p>The Division of Regulatory Services implements regulatory programs to better protect and manage the region's water resources. This is achieved through permitting for water use, environmental resources, dam safety, well construction, agricultural surface water projects, and minor forestry works. Many of these permits are involved in mitigation projects.</p> <p>The Division of Resource Management implements programs that focus on the District's core missions. For example, this division develops minimum flows and minimum water levels to prevent harm to the water resources or the ecology of an area. The Surface Water Improvement and Management program provides the planning framework based on major riverine-estuarine watersheds for addressing watershed protection and restoration. This is achieved through implementing cooperative projects, such as wetland and aquatic habitat restoration and stormwater retrofits to improve water quality and flood protection. The District's springs program helps implement the state's priority for spring restoration and protection in northwest Florida through such projects as extension of central sewer service to connect areas served by septic systems, the agricultural cost-share program, and spring bank habitat restoration, which may also reduce flood risk. Through the agricultural cost-share program, the District provides cost-share funding to help farmers implement best management practices that improve water use efficiency and reduce nutrient application in a manner that protects springs and other water resources.</p> <p>The Regional Wetland Mitigation Program provides wetland mitigation services to the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) for road projects with unavoidable wetland impacts in areas not currently served by private mitigation banks. Some of the FDOT mitigation projects restore hydrology to restore connectivity of wetlands and floodplains, helping reduce flood risks within affected basins.</p>

	<p>The NFWFMD works closely with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and affected communities to develop floodplain maps, called Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), through the RiskMAP program. Additionally, the District is currently working with state and federal agencies and local communities to address waterbody impacts and persistent flooding resulting from Hurricane Michael.</p> <p>The Division of Asset Management is responsible for acquisition and management of WMD lands and facilities. The District manages conservation lands to maintain and protect vital water functions and natural systems, such as floodplains. This aids in flood risk reduction.</p>
2019 Update	<p>The NFWFMD provided technical assistance regarding removing storm debris from impacted streams to alleviate flooding post-Hurricane Michael. The District also conducted a hydrologic and hydraulic (H&amp;H) study to model the effects of debris in channels and floodplains in Econfina Creek and the Chipola River. The District also recognizes the impacts of tree debris on the wildfire risk and is pursuing funding to address both wildfire and flooding risks associated with storm debris. Finally, the District provided technical assistance to FEMA to establish Advisory Base Flood Elevations for impacted coastal areas in Bay and Gulf counties to aid in rebuilding efforts. Gulf County adopted the BFE plus two feet of freeboard. Port St. Joe adopted the BFE plus one foot of freeboard. Bay County and its communities are using the draft preliminary digital FIRMS plus one foot of freeboard. Mexico Beach has new 100-year and 500-year inundation boundaries and BFEs established by new modeling. The city adopted 1.5 feet of freeboard above the 0.2 feet elevation for all areas Zones A, AE, and shaded X. VE zones seaward of the Coastal Construction Control Line (CCCL) will require finished flood elevation set by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, plus one foot of freeboard.</p> <p>Revised Preliminary Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) were issued for Santa Rosa County on July 29, 2019 and Gulf County on August 9, 2019. Preliminary FIRMs for Bay County were issued October 25, 2019.</p>
Relevance	<p>The District completes several mitigation projects each year and is therefore very relevant to state mitigation. Projects include stormwater retrofits, wetland and watershed restoration, floodplain mapping, and land conservation.</p>
Level	<p>The level of mitigation efforts of the District is high because almost every project includes mitigation, usually to reduce flood risk.</p>
Significance	<p>The mitigation efforts of the agency are significant because floodplain management must be coordinated not only locally, but also regionally based on basins and watersheds, to be successful. The agency also completes many infrastructure mitigation projects to reduce flood risk.</p>

*Suwannee River Water Management District*

Liaisons	Warren Zwanka and William McKinstry
Agency Summary	<p>The Suwannee River Water Management District (SRWMD) manages water and related natural resources in north central Florida, as set forth in Section 373, Florida Statute, with four core missions: Water Supply, Water Quality, Flood Protection, and Natural Systems. These missions are the responsibilities of SRWMD Water Resources Program, Business and Community Services Program, and Office of Agriculture and Environmental Projects.</p> <p>In addition to water quantity and quality monitoring, the Water Resources Program implements the Land Management Program, which acquires lands for flood control, water quality protection, and natural resource conservation; and the Office of Minimum Flows and Levels/Water Supply Program, which ensure water availability and prevent significant harm to the area’s natural resources by setting Minimum Water Levels.</p> <p>The Business and Community Services Program includes Resource Management Division, which works to protect and manage water resources by permitting in a manner that will prevent adverse flooding, manage surface water, and protect water quality, wetlands, and other surface waters.</p> <p>The Office of Agriculture and Environmental Projects has oversight for district-led and partnership projects that help protect water supplies, improve water quality, and restore natural systems, as well as providing flood protection through practices such as improved stormwater drainage or storage.</p> <p>SRWMD partners with Florida Department of Transportation and communities to develop annual FDOT Mitigation plans, pursuant to subsection 373.4137(4), Florida Statute, for wetland impacts associated with FDOT roadway projects.</p>
2019 Update	<p>SRWMD staff attended regional and state Environmental Technical Advisory Team (ETAT) workshops in Lake City, Florida and Tallahassee, Florida; and, as a FEMA cooperating technical partner, has been actively implementing the RiskMAP program. SRWMD staff attended all four Mitigate FL meetings via webinar in 2019. Additionally, SRWMD staff attended the State Dam Safety Conference in October 2019 and hosted an office meeting with the State Dam Safety Officer in November 2019.</p> <p>Other meetings and conferences SRWMD staff attended include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discovery meetings for flood map updates, held in the Santa Fe Watershed in July,</li> <li>• FEMA Partners in Emergency Management Conference in Atlanta in August 2019,</li> <li>• Resilience meetings for revised Withlacoochee Watershed maps in September 2019,</li> <li>• Kick-off meetings for Aucilla and Alapaha Watershed flood map updates in November 2019</li> </ul> <p>SRWMD staff continue to provide project management services for active FEMA grants, which are in various stages of completion (see map below).</p>

	<p><b>Aucilla and Alapaha</b> FY16 Grant: 15% Complete Effective: 2021 FY 21 Grant: Projected 2026</p> <p><b>Withlacoochee</b> FY14 Grant: 90% Complete Effective: 2019 (Planned) FY 20 Grant: Projected 2025</p> <p><b>Upper Suwannee</b> FY11 Grant: 100% Complete Effective: 2018 FY 17-19 Grants: Projected 2023</p> <p><b>Econfinia-Steinhatchee</b> FY12 Grant: 100% Complete Effective: 2019 FY 19 Grant: Projected 2024</p> <p><b>Lower Suwannee</b> FY09-10 Grant: 100% Complete Effective: 2017 FY 17-19 Grants: Projected 2023</p> <p><b>Santa Fe</b> FY11 Grant: 100% Complete Effective: 2018 FY 18 Grant: Projected 2024</p> <p><b>Waccasassa</b> FY14 Grant: 80% Complete Effective: 2020 FY 20 Grant: Projected 2025</p> <p>County Watershed</p>
<p>Relevance</p>	<p>The SRWMD completes several mitigation projects each year and is therefore very relevant to state mitigation. Projects include stormwater retrofits, watershed restoration, floodplain mapping, and land conservation.</p>
<p>Level</p>	<p>The level of mitigation efforts of SRWMD is high because almost every project includes some type of mitigation action, usually to reduce flood risk.</p>
<p>Significance</p>	<p>The mitigation efforts of the SRWMD are significant because floodplain management must be coordinated not only locally, but also regionally, based on basins and watersheds, to be successful. The agency also completes many infrastructure mitigation projects to reduce flood risk.</p>

*St. Johns River Water Management District*

Liaisons	Dave Dickens and Brian Emanuel
Agency Summary	<p>The mission of St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) is to protect natural resources and support Florida’s growth by ensuring sustainable use of Florida’s water for the benefit of the people of the District and the State. To meet that mission statement, the District’s work is focused on four core missions: water quality, water supply, flood protection, and natural systems protection.</p> <p>The SJRWMD Division of Regulatory Services works to protect and manage water resources by permitting in a manner that will prevent adverse flooding, manage surface water, and protect water quality, wetlands, and other surface waters. SJRWMD partners with FDOT and communities to develop annual FDOT Mitigation Plans, pursuant to section 373.4137(4), Florida Statute, for wetland impacts associated with FDOT roadway projects.</p> <p>The Office of Real Estate Services acquires lands for flood control, water quality protection, and natural resource conservation. Similarly, the Bureau of Land Management provides oversight for many district lands for water resource protection. Important activities include hydrologic restoration of altered drainage, protection of floodplains, and the use of prescribed fire for restoration and wildfire prevention.</p> <p>The Division of Projects has oversight for district-led and partnership projects that help to meet the core missions. For example, the Division is responsible for operating and maintaining more than 100 major and minor water control structures, including eleven spillways, three navigational locks, approximately 300 miles of levees, and thirty pump stations. The Division is also responsible for the construction of projects aimed at protecting water supplies, improving water quality, and restoring natural systems, as well as providing flood protection through practices such as improved stormwater drainage or storage.</p>
2019 Update	<p>SJR WMD implemented the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land Management: Mitigation of wildfire risk through 51 prescribed burns totaling 28,979 acres on 22 conservation areas.</li> <li>• Flood Protection Partnerships: SJRWMD has utilized our cost share program to partner with many local governments to ensure the completion of shovel ready stormwater/flood protection projects designed to reduce flooding risks and improve water quality. Our government partners over the past year with flood protection projects include St. Augustine, Flagler County, Palm Coast, New Smyrna, and Volusia County. These cost share projects have allowed for the retrofitting stormwater outfalls with tidal backflow prevention valves, reconstruction of weirs, construction of watershed management collection and stormwater treatment systems, and stormwater management system expansion and reconstruction.</li> <li>• Levee improvements: Improved a combined total of 11.4 miles of levees at the Lake Apopka North Shore, Taylor Creek, and C231. Provided additional protection to levees via gopher tortoise removal.</li> <li>• Flood Control Structure improvements: Rehabilitated S96B, culvert maintenance, installation of new generators at five major structures, and upgraded remote operations hardware at all major structures.</li> </ul>
Relevance	The SJRWMD completes several mitigation projects each year and is therefore relevant to state mitigation. Projects include stormwater retrofits, watershed restoration, floodplain mapping, and land conservation.
Level	The level of mitigation efforts of SJRWMD is high because almost every project includes mitigation, usually to reduce flood risk.
Significance	The mitigation efforts of the SJRWMD are significant because floodplain management must be coordinated not only locally, but also regionally, based on basins and watersheds, to be successful. The agency also completes many infrastructure mitigation projects to reduce flood risk.

*Southwest Florida Water Management District*

Liaisons	Joel Brown and Jerry Mallams
Agency Summary	<p>The Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) mission is to protect water resources, minimize flood risks, and ensure the public’s water needs are met. This is achieved by focusing on the four core missions: water supply, water quality, natural systems protection, and flood protection.</p> <p>The Environmental Resource Permitting Program, per Chapter 373 Part IV, Florida Statute is responsible for permitting construction and operation of surface water management systems. This permitting effort mitigates risks associated with stormwater runoff, flash floods, inland flooding, and coastal flooding. Additionally, the SWFWMD administers a Water Use Permitting Program, per Chapter 373 Part IV, Florida Statute, which regulates the consumptive use of water for public supply, agriculture, commercial, industrial, and recreation uses. This permitting effort mitigates risks associated with drought. Similarly, the SWFWMD administers a Water Shortage Plan, per section 373.246 Florida Statute, which protects waters of the District from serious harm, prevents undue hardship, and ensures equitable distribution of available water resources during times of shortages. This plan contributes to mitigation of risks from drought.</p> <p>The SWFWMD has adopted a process to create and maintain a risk-based capital improvement plan for its flood control structures. This strategy will mitigate flood risks associated with these facilities and ensure they continue to function and protect life and property, as designed. The SWFWMD has four dam facilities classified by the Florida Dam Safety Program of DEP as High-Hazard Potential Dams. As a result, the SWFWMD has and maintains Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) to mitigate flood risk associated with these facilities. The SWFWMD maintains all its dams, levees, and canals to state and federal standards to mitigate flood risks associated with these facilities and ensure they continue to function and protect life and property, as designed. These facilities include but are not limited to the Lower Hillsborough Flood Detention Area/Tampa Bypass Canal, Lake Tarpon Outfall, Peace Creek Canal system, and Tsala Apopka Outfall.</p> <p>The SWFWMD has a proactive prescribed burning program that applies fire to over 30,000 acres of conservation land annually. This land management approach is an efficient and effective way to maintain and restore natural systems, but also contributes significantly to the mitigation of wildfire risks.</p> <p>The SWFWMD takes a watershed approach to managing water and related resources through the Watershed Management Program. The program evaluates the capacity of the watershed to protect, enhance, and restore water quality and natural systems, while also achieving flood protection. The Cooperative Funding Initiative program works with local governments to implement flood protection and water quality projects to reduce the risk of flooding and improve water quality.</p> <p>Along with the US Army Corps of Engineers, the SWFWMD works to improve the operational manuals of the Lower Hillsborough Flood Detention Area/Tampa Baypass Canal during a significant storm surge event. Additionally, the District routinely evaluates and updates the operational manuals for its flood control and water conservation structures, which serve as guidelines for routine and event-based operations of structures. These water control structures, both flood and conservation structures, contribute to the mitigation of flood and drought risk.</p> <p>The SWFWMD partners with FEMA to provide information to update federal floodplain maps through the RiskMAP program.</p> <p>The Minimum Flows and Levels program establishes minimum flows and levels to prevent damage to water resources, including saltwater intrusion. The SWFWMD has a minimum aquifer level in the most impacted area, Hillsborough, Manatee, and Sarasota counties, of the Southern Water Use Caution Area specifically to slow down the rate of saltwater intrusion that has been observed in this region.</p> <p>The Surface Water Improvement and Management (SWIM) program focuses on water quality and natural systems restoration projects. Many SWIM projects restore natural shorelines, such as Rock Ponds Ecosystem Restoration Project, which restored more than sixteen miles of Tampa Bay Shoreline along with creating artificial reefs, intertidal marshes and tidal channels and lagoons. These coastal restoration projects contribute to mitigating risks associated with sea level change, high tides, storm surge, and flooding.</p>

<p>2019 Update</p>	<p>FEMA is currently performing RiskMAP updates for coastal counties within the SWFWMD including Citrus, Hernando, Pasco, Pinellas, Hillsborough, Manatee and Sarasota Counties. There are three Watershed Management Plans (WMP) that are being incorporated into the coastal map updates within Sarasota County.</p> <p>There were four Watershed Master Plans (WMP) completed and approved by the SWFWMD Governing Board in fiscal year 2019. Those watersheds include Lower Coastal in Pasco County, City of Oldsmar in Pinellas County, Jumper Creek in Citrus County, and East Citrus Withlacoochee in Citrus County.</p> <p>The SWFWMD had a contractor install hurricane rated shutters to the two primary buildings (1 and 6) at its Tampa Office. These shutters will be deployed prior to a storm event adding to the resiliency of these two buildings.</p>
<p>Relevance</p>	<p>The SWFWMD has ongoing risk mitigation programs and projects that contribute to the mitigation of many natural hazards including drought, wildfire, sea-level change, high tides, storm surge, saltwater intrusion, stormwater runoff, flash floods, inland flooding, and coastal flooding. Therefore, the agency is very relevant to statewide mitigation.</p>
<p>Level</p>	<p>The level of mitigation efforts of SWFWMD matches their roles and responsibilities in statewide mitigation. Almost every project completed by SWFWMD includes a mitigation action.</p>
<p>Significance</p>	<p>The mitigation activities of the SWFWMD are significant, in part, due to its contribution in a variety of natural hazards including but not limited to drought, wildfire, sea-level change, high tides, storm surge, saltwater intrusion, stormwater runoff, flash floods, inland flooding, and coastal flooding. The agency also completes many infrastructure mitigation projects to reduce flood risk.</p>



*South Florida Water Management District*

Liaisons	Elizabeth McElroy and Lucine Dadrian
Agency Summary	<p>The South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) is responsible for managing and protecting water resources by balancing and improving flood control, water supply, water quality, and natural systems.</p> <p>The SFWMD operates and maintains a regional water management system known as the Central and Southern Florida Project, which was authorized over sixty years ago to protect residents and businesses from floods and droughts by more effectively managing floodwaters during heavy rains.</p> <p>The SFWMD conducts many ecosystem restoration projects to protect and preserve unique ecosystems, such as the Everglades, the Kissimmee River, Lake Okeechobee, and coastal watersheds. These restoration projects are often implemented via federal and state partnerships such as the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP), Central Everglades Planning Project (CEPP), Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program (NEEPP), Lake Okeechobee Watershed Restoration Project (LOWRP), Restoration Strategies Projects, Foundation Projects, and together with SFWMDs Dispersed Water Management Projects, serve to lessen the effects of natural hazards. These programs and projects design and construct canal conveyance improvements, aquifer storage recovery wells, flood control structures, reservoirs, flow equalization basins (FEB), and stormwater treatment areas (STA), which are constructed wetlands that improve water quality, reducing phosphorus levels in the Everglades.</p> <p>To fulfill the need of long-term flood protection for basins throughout the sixteen-county region, a Flood Protection Level of Service (FPLOS) program has been established. This program identifies and prioritizes long-term infrastructure improvement needs and to develop an implementation strategy to assure that each basin can maintain and improve its designated FPLOS in response to population growth, land development, sea level rise and changed climate conditions. The SFWMD has developed a prioritization of basins to study, a methodology and suite of tools for evaluating structures and canals in selected watersheds, and a framework for establishing the level of service. The FPLOS is being implemented in a phased approach in a 10-year cycle. Each basin will be evaluated, and actions taken as necessary on a 10-year cycle, to ensure that the level of service is maintained. In 2016, the SFWMD completed the first phase of the FPLOS study in the C-4 Basin in Miami-Dade County. In 2017 and 2018, Phase I and Phase II studies of the C-7 Basin and the Big Cypress Basin were completed, and Phase III projects have been identified in the Big Cypress Basin.</p> <p>SFWMD is also evaluating the feasibility of improvements to the L-31E Levee System for a higher level of storm surge protection, a curtain wall in South Miami-Dade County to reduce groundwater seepage to the east, and resiliency improvements to coastal structures for storm surge protection.</p> <p>SFWMD provides regulatory guidance to assist FDOT and communities through the permitting process for projects involving preventative and restoration measures to address the impacts from natural hazards. SFWMD issues Environmental Resource permits to applicants seeking to construct and operate a surface water management system. The permit authorizes activities that are not harmful to the water resources or inconsistent with public interest. Applicants must identify any activity that would affect wetlands, alter surface water flows, or contribute to water pollution.</p> <p>The Land Mitigation Program involves the modification of a project to avoid or minimize wetland impacts and compensation for wetland impacts that are unavoidable. These acquired lands are used to encourage establishment of private and public mitigation banks and off-site regional mitigation areas.</p>
2019 Update	<p>Current projects include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foundation Projects – C111 South Dade Hydrologic Improvements, Kissimmee River Restoration and floodplain improvement, and Improved Water Deliveries to Everglades National Park – Tamiami Trail Bridge and Road Raising</li> <li>• CERP – C43 Reservoir, C44 Reservoir and Stormwater Treatment Area, Picayune Strand Restoration Project, Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands, and Lake Okeechobee Watershed Restoration Project</li> <li>• CEPP – New Water Components: Everglades Agricultural Area Reservoir and Stormwater Treatment Area</li> <li>• CEPP – South Components: S333N and Old Tamiami Trail Removal</li> <li>• NEEPP – Lakeside Ranch STA and S191A Pump Station, Nubbin Slough STA Repairs, Lake Hicpochee FEB Expansion, C43 Water Quality, BOMA FEB, and Dispersed Water Storage Projects</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restoration Strategies Projects – STA-1W Expansion #2, C139 Flow Equalization Basin, STA-1E Enhancements, and G341 Conveyance Improvements</li> <li>• C139 Annex Wetland Restoration, STA-3/4 Energy Dissipaters, and STA-1W Enhancements</li> <li>• Managing, refurbishing, and replacing water control structures that provide flood control during the wet season and water supply during the dry season in the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control System and Big Cypress Basin</li> <li>• Vegetation Clearing and Tree Removal along canal rights of way to reduce impacts to flood protection – Completed tree removal project on the C15 canal, ongoing tree removal project on the C100A canal, and planned tree removal projects scheduled to begin December 2019 on the C51 and Golden Gate 1 canals.</li> <li>• FPLOS – In 2019, Phase I studies of the C-8 and C-9 Basins are underway. Phase I studies of South Miami-Dade County and Broward Count and Phase III assessments of BCB canals are planned for 2020.</li> </ul>
<p>Relevance</p>	<p>The SFWMD completes several mitigation projects each year and is therefore relevant to state mitigation. Projects include stormwater retrofits, watershed restoration, floodplain mapping, and land conservation.</p>
<p>Level</p>	<p>The level of mitigation efforts of SFWMD is high because almost every project includes some type of mitigation action, usually to reduce flood risk.</p>
<p>Significance</p>	<p>The mitigation efforts of the SFWMD are significant because floodplain management must be coordinated not only locally, but also regionally, based on basins and watersheds, to be successful. The agency also completes many infrastructure mitigation projects to reduce flood risk.</p>

**ONGOING EFFORTS**

Each agency will continue the efforts discussed above, as well as continue to integrate mitigation and resilience principles into their own planning mechanisms, identify new mitigation opportunities, and promote mitigation and resiliency internally and externally.

In 2019, the Natural Hazards Interagency Work Group, and the entire Mitigate FL group, aimed to achieve the tasks below. The column to the left represents the status of that action.

<b>Task</b>	<b>2019 Status</b>	<b>2020 Status</b>
Provide grant management and technical assistance for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Pre-Disaster Mitigation program, Flood Mitigation Assistance program, and Hurricane Loss Mitigation Program	Implemented	Ongoing
Mitigation education and outreach to all levels of government, the private sector, and the public, specifically focusing on homeowner mitigation and flood insurance topics	Implemented	Ongoing
Update the Silver Jackets interagency charter to re-engage state and federal partners	Implemented	
Continue the Watershed Planning Initiative to develop and update all watershed plans in the state of Florida	Implemented	Ongoing
Encourage local governments to apply for DR-4399 Hurricane Michael Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funding	Implemented	
Provide mitigation training, like G-393, G-318, and FL-391 to state and local agencies	Implemented	Ongoing
Provide mitigation planning technical assistance to local entities, including local planning mechanisms such as Local Mitigation Strategy, local Comprehensive Plans and redevelopment plans, coastal resiliency, historical preservation plans, local Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans, etc.	Implemented	Ongoing
Implement the SCORE CAVs pilot program to conduct a Community Assistance Visit (CAV) in each community every three years	Implemented	Ongoing
Manage the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) in Florida	Implemented	Ongoing
Partner with the Florida Association of Counties to develop flood mitigation and NFIP trainings for County Commissioners	Implemented	Ongoing
Complete the Hurricane Michael Loss Avoidance Assessment	Implemented	In Progress
Hold Quarterly Outreach Subcommittee Meetings		New
Hold Quarterly Silver Jackets Meetings		New
Develop Community Resilience Toolkit for two Inland Counties, per USACE Silver Jackets project		New
Coordinate with Florida Chief Resiliency Officer		New
Add new partners to the Mitigate FL workgroup		New
Consider establishing other subcommittees to address specific tasks or needs		New