

**FLORIDA NATURAL HAZARDS
INTERAGENCY WORK GROUP
252.3655 Florida Statutes
2021 ANNUAL REPORT**

January 1, 2022

Prepared by
Florida Division of Emergency Management

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document satisfies subsection 252.3655(2)(a) Florida Statutes (F.S.), by providing an annual progress report on the implementation of the state's hazard mitigation plan, an assessment of agency efforts to address the impacts of natural hazards and ongoing efforts to address the impacts of natural hazards. This report refers to activities between January 1, 2021, and December 31, 2021.

STATUTE REVIEW

In July 2017, Florida Statute 252.3655 went into effect. The statute mandates 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 the Florida Division of Emergency Management (DEM) or designee will serve as the liaison and coordinator of the workgroup. Each liaison is required to provide information from their 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.

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 combined the three groups into one and named it Mitigate FL. This was 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 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. 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 oversight over mitigation projects and shortens the standard 24-month grant obligation timeline.

ANNUAL ACTIONS

On March 9, 2020, the Florida Governor declared a state of emergency in response to COVID-19. The significant efforts of DEM to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic continued through 2021 and the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) was activated in response to COVID-19 until June 26, 2021. Throughout early 2021, the response continued to impact state agencies, with state agencies working virtually and supporting the pandemic response. However, many agencies were able to resume regular activities, including mitigation efforts, as acknowledged within the 2021 update section of the agency profiles. At no time though, did mitigation efforts stop altogether at DEM or other agencies.

The DEM Director designated a workgroup coordinator in the Mitigation Bureau. The coordinator communicates with state agencies regularly and schedules quarterly meetings, which were announced in the Florida Administrative Register and on the DEM website. Listed below are the dates of the Mitigate FL meetings held in 2021.

- March 9, 2021
- June 8, 2021
- September 14, 2021
- December 14, 2021

Meeting materials, including the meeting presentation, and meeting minutes are available on the DEM website.¹ Below are summaries of the meetings, outlining the progress made toward implementing the SHMP.

March 2021 Meeting

At the March 2021 Mitigate FL meeting, the DEM Mitigation Bureau provided updates related to the 2020 Annual Report, mitigation grants, floodplain management, the insurance industry, the Watershed Planning Initiative, LiDAR project, and Florida Silver Jackets. Additionally, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) explained the Sea Level Rise Impact Projection (SLIP) Rule and the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO) provided information about recent awards under their various grant programs. There were 154 attendees at this meeting.

June 2021 Meeting

The June 2021 Mitigate FL meeting included updates related to recently passed legislation, mitigation grants, floodplain management, the insurance sector, Silver Jackets, and the 2023 Update Kickoff Meeting for the SHMP. There were 157 attendees at this meeting.

September 2021 Meeting

The September 2021 Mitigate FL meeting included a discussion of Phase I and Phase II of the Watershed Planning Initiative, as well as updates to mitigation grants, floodplain management, the insurance sector, Silver Jackets, and the SHMP. DEP also discussed the new Resilient Florida program. There were 169 attendees at this meeting.

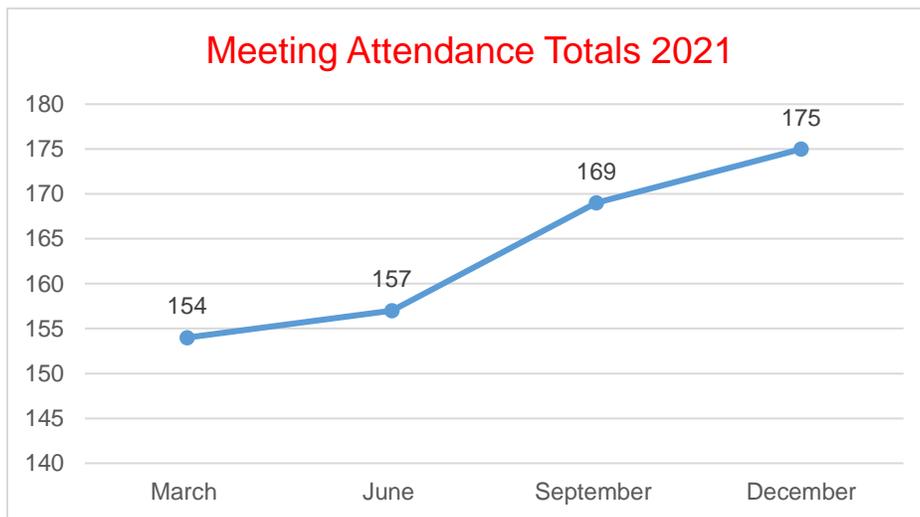
December 2021 Meeting

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

The December 2021 Mitigate FL meeting included updates to the LiDAR project, Watershed Planning Initiative, mitigation grants, floodplain management, the insurance sector, and Silver Jackets. There were 175 attendees at this meeting.

Attendance at the quarterly Mitigate FL meetings in 2021 ranged between 154 and 175 via webinar/conference call. There are twenty-five agencies required to participate in this group, per 252.3655 Florida Statutes. There were thirteen agencies which attended all four meetings and six agencies which attended three of the meetings. Despite offering virtual attendance options, one agency attended only one meeting, and five agencies did not attend meetings in 2021. Overall, attendance was more consistent and increased from last year.

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. The graph below displays the number of attendees at each quarterly meeting, with December 2021 having the highest attendance and March 2021 having the lowest attendance.



In 2022, 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 to add more partners to ensure comprehensive collaboration regarding mitigation and resiliency in Florida.

The Silver Jackets group continued to meet virtually in 2021 with meetings held on March 3, June 1, September 15, and December 15, 2021. The Silver Jackets Hydrologic and Hydraulic (H&H) study for Lake Martin in Bay County is nearing completion and two projects for 2022 were approved, including a Florida Coastal Resilience Workshop and Immokalee Regional Water Plan.

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 2021, the Natural Hazards Interagency Work Group, and the entire Mitigate FL group, aimed to achieve the tasks below. The columns below indicate the status of those actions.

Task	2021 Status	2022 Status
Provide grant management and technical assistance for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities 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
Continue the Watershed Planning Initiative to develop and update all watershed plans in the state of Florida	Implemented	Ongoing
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
Continue LiDAR data collection and analysis projects	Implemented	Ongoing
Hold Quarterly Silver Jackets Meetings	Implemented	Ongoing
Develop Community Resilience Toolkit for two Inland Counties, per USACE Silver Jackets project	Implemented	Complete
Coordinate with Florida Chief Resiliency Officer	Implemented	Ongoing
Add new partners to the Mitigate FL workgroup	Implemented	Ongoing
Consider establishing other subcommittees to address specific tasks or needs	Implemented	Ongoing
Establish State Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Subcommittee and begin update process	Implemented	Complete
Continue SHMP update by gathering information from stakeholders via Stakeholder Survey and requesting updated risk assessment and capability information	New	Ongoing
Coordinate Coastal Resilience Workshop with other Work Group partners, per USACE Silver Jackets project	New	Ongoing
Develop Immokalee Regional Water Plan with partner agencies, per USACE Silver Jackets project	New	Ongoing

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. For each agency, there is a summary of mitigation-related programs, a 2021 update, and a workgroup liaison as submitted by the respective agency. Additionally, DEM has provided a Mitigation Agency Assessment, which was agreed upon by the respective agency and DEM.

The Mitigation Implementation Rating is determined by first scoring each agency based upon its mitigation efforts in terms of three criteria: relevance, level, and significance, per the language in 252.3655, Florida Statutes. Each agency receives one to three points for relevance, level, and significance of its mitigation efforts. The scale is defined below.

Agency Assessment Scale			
Points	Relevance	Level	Significance
1 point	Relevance: Not Relevant <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agency mission and programs are not related to mitigation 	Level: Low <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No programs or projects each year 	Significance: Not Significant <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agency not working to accomplish mitigation due to mission
2 Points	Relevance: Somewhat Relevant <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agency mission and programs are somewhat related to mitigation 	Level: Medium <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some programs or projects each year 	Significance: Somewhat Significant <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting agency assisting to accomplish mitigation
3 Points	Relevance: Very Relevant <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agency mission and programs are very related to mitigation 	Level: High <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many programs or projects each year 	Significance: Very Significant <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary agency accomplishing mitigation

These points are then added to provide each agency with an overall Mitigation Implementation Rating of Standard, Above Standard, or Exceptional. These ratings are defined below.

Mitigation Implementation Rating Scale		
3-4 points: STANDARD	5-7 points: ABOVE STANDARD	8-9 points: EXCEPTIONAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rarely have mitigation projects or projects with mitigation or resiliency aspects Mitigation or resiliency is not part of the agency mission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occasionally have mitigation projects or projects with mitigation or resiliency aspects Mitigation or resiliency is part of the agency mission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consistently have mitigation projects or projects with mitigation or resiliency aspects Mitigation or resiliency is a core aspect of the agency mission

These ratings are intended to demonstrate which agencies, required per 252.3655 Florida Statute, are most relevant when completing mitigation actions. These ratings are not intended to claim that certain agencies are not doing enough mitigation projects, but rather the ratings serve to demonstrate that some agencies may not have mitigation as a core mission.

Below is a summary of the agency ratings.

Florida Statute 252.3655 Executive Agency Mitigation Assessment				
Agencies	Relevance	Level	Significance	Total Mitigation Score
Agency for Health Care Administration	2	2	2	6
Agency for Persons with Disabilities	1	2	1	4
Department of Business and Professional Regulation	2	1	2	5
Department of Children and Families	1	2	1	4
Department of Citrus	1	1	1	3
Department of Corrections	1	2	1	4
Department of Economic Opportunity	3	3	3	9
Department of Education	1	2	1	4
Department of Elder Affairs	2	2	2	6
Department of Environmental Protection	3	3	3	9
Department of Health	2	2	2	6
Department of Juvenile Justice	1	2	2	5
Department of Lottery	1	2	1	4
Department of Management Services	2	2	2	6
Department of Military Affairs/FLNG	2	2	2	6
Department of State	2	2	2	6
Department of Transportation	3	3	3	9
Division of Emergency Management	3	3	3	9
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	2	2	2	6
Northwest Florida Water Management District	3	3	3	9
Public Service Commission	2	2	2	6
South Florida Water Management District	3	3	3	9
Southwest Florida Water Management District	3	3	3	9
St. Johns River Water Management District	3	3	3	9
Suwannee River Water Management District	3	3	3	9

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.

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.

2021 Update

AHCA continues to enhance the Emergency Status System database to ensure continued communication with facilities during emergencies, including information related to alternate sources of power and fuel status, as well as COVID-19 specific information. Additionally, AHCA is continuing to monitor health care facility preparedness and response to emergency events and emergency power.

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 <http://fl-generator.com/>. All Nursing Homes and ALFs currently have a generator onsite, although some facilities are still addressing documentation and final approvals.

Agency Mitigation Assessment

This score is based upon an analysis of the relevance, level, and significance of the mitigation efforts of the agency as described in the beginning of this section on page 7.

Agency	Relevance	Level	Significance	Total Mitigation Score
Agency for Health Care Administration	2	2	2	6
Mitigation Implementation Rating: 6 – Above Standard				

Liaisons

Primary Liaison	Alternate Liaison
Brian Kenyon Chief of General Services Agency for Health Care Administration 850-412-3899 Brian.Kenyon@ahca.myflorida.com	Chuck Merck General Services Coordinator Agency for Health Care Administration 850-412-3924 Chuck.Merck@ahca.myflorida.com

Agency for Persons with Disabilities

The Agency for Persons with Disabilities (APD/Agency) serves more than 58,000 Floridians with developmental disabilities to include severe forms of autism, cerebral palsy, spina bifida, intellectual disabilities, Down syndrome, Phelan-McDermid syndrome, and Prader-Willi syndrome who are eligible for agency services. Over 35,000 of these individuals are served on the iBudget Florida Home and Community-Based Services waiver (also known as the iBudget waiver), over 23,000 individuals are on the waiting list for waiver services, and 580 individuals are served in agency operated facilities. The Agency operates statewide through six regions, two developmental disability centers (DDCs) licensed by AHCA, and the Developmental Disabilities Defendant Program (DDDP). The agency is responsible for three major service delivery systems as described in Florida statute:

Services provided in the least restrictive and most community-integrated setting available (Chapter 393, Florida Statutes)

24/7 care, habilitation, and rehabilitation provided state-owned and operated facilities at Tacachale in Gainesville and Sunland in Marianna (Chapter 393, Florida Statutes)

Competency restoration services at the Developmental Disabilities Defendant Program (DDDP) provided to individuals accused of a felony and deemed incompetent to stand trial, in a 146-bed secure facility on the grounds of Florida State Hospital in Chattahoochee and a satellite program in Marianna (Chapter 916, Florida Statutes)

APD licenses over 2,100 community-based residential facilities (also known as Group Homes) throughout the state. Individuals on the waiver must select a Waiver Support Coordinator (WSC) to assist them with managing their budget and services or enroll in a self-directed program called Consumer-Directed Care Plus (CDC+). This program provides payroll management for certain Medicaid providers, and has its own emergency payroll protocols during a disaster.

All three APD operated facilities and all APD-licensed residential facilities are required to maintain Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans (CEMPs). APD has developed a CEMP template and guidance document to be used by providers of residential Group Homes. The DDCs and DDDP must also maintain Continuity of Operations (COOP) plans, with the intention that staff will remain on site with clients, and they will shelter in place.

APD meets regularly with the APD-operated and licensed facilities and their providers about emergency management practices including mitigation, and makes sure the facility, staff, and clients have their own disaster plans. APD's website maintains a disaster and recovery toolkit <https://apd.myflorida.com/news/toolkit.htm> which links to www.floridadisaster.org and is updated regularly. APD Waiver Support Coordinators, clients, providers, stakeholders, and staff utilize this informational site.

The agency encourages all staff and clients to be personally prepared, provides annual training, and has provided a personal disaster plan template to be completed and updated annually. APD has found that utilizing the Everbridge emergency notification system to notify staff and providers of impending disasters has been beneficial. The Agency continues to refine the process protocols for use of this system. Working with DEM, the agency has also identified the number of clients and licensed facilities that live or are located within flood zones.

2021 Update

During FY 2021, APD operated facilities received numerous repairs, renovations, and upgrades to their facilities and infrastructure. Facilities that were damaged due to Hurricanes and other natural disasters received fixed capital outlay support to include but not limited to underground piping improvement, updated HVAC systems, roof repairs, asbestos abatement, interior renovations, and life safety equipment upgrades. While renovations and repairs continue at APD facilities, equipment like dehumidifiers, air scrubbers, generators, and coolers were provided to assist the facilities in maintaining the safety and well-being of facility residents and staff.

APD assisted the Florida Division of Emergency Management and the Florida Department of Health in coordinating testing and vaccine administration to prevent and mitigate the effects of COVID-19 on APD clients, providers, and staff. These efforts occurred at APD licensed and operated facilities, as well as at Adult Day Training facilities where APD clients reside and/or attend. The Agency also coordinated with partners to offer and support in-home vaccination for APD clients who were home-bound. Ongoing and pro-active education about COVID-19 was provided to APD clients and those providers who serve them with the goal of preventing or mitigating the effects of the virus.

Agency Mitigation Assessment

This score is based upon an analysis of the relevance, level, and significance of the mitigation efforts of the agency as described in the beginning of this section on page 7.

Agency	Relevance	Level	Significance	Total Mitigation Score
Agency for Persons with Disabilities	1	2	1	4
Mitigation Implementation Rating: 4 – Standard				

Liaisons

Primary Liaison	Alternate Liaison
Karen Hagan Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) Agency Persons with Disabilities 850-545-7724 Karen.Hagan@apdcares.org	Eddie Kay Harris Alternate ECO Agency Persons with Disabilities 850-274-1458 Eddie.Harris@apdcares.org

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.

Through the Florida Building Commission, a regulatory body administered under the jurisdiction of DBPR, the Department facilitates the processes related to adoption and advancement of state building codes and standards. Section 553.77(1)(b), Florida Statutes, requires the 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 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.

The Division of Hotels & Restaurants and Division of Regulation with 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.

DBPR facilitates 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 and Continuity of Operations to ensure the continuity of regulatory services following a natural disaster.

2021 Update

In FY 2021-2022 the Florida Building Commission is conducting the second steps of research related to: the investigation of wind induced loads on roof overhangs and updates to the Florida Building Code's extreme rainfall projections. The Commission is also conducting research on concrete pile foundations and the 40-year recertification (building safety) inspections in Miami-Dade and Broward counties.

Agency Mitigation Assessment

This score is based upon an analysis of the relevance, level, and significance of the mitigation efforts of the agency as described in the beginning of this section on page 7.

Agency	Relevance	Level	Significance	Total Mitigation Score
Department of Business and Professional Regulation	2	1	2	5
Mitigation Implementation Rating: 5 – Above Standard				

Liaisons

Primary Liaison	Alternate Liaison
Patricia Broadway Emergency Coordinating Officer Department of Business and Professional Regulation 850-717-1522 patricia.broadway@myfloridalicense.com	Kasimira Kelly Alternate Emergency Coordinating Officer Department of Business and Professional Regulation 850-922-6332 Kasimira.kelly@myfloridalicense.com

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.

2021 Update

The Department does not typically require extensive mitigation activities as part of its mission and normal course of business. However, in response to damages incurred at Florida State Hospital in Chattahoochee during Hurricane Michael, FEMA Public Assistance projects are nearing completion. These projects include mitigation efforts that 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 October 2021, the projects in progress total nearly \$13.7 million and are expected to be complete late 2021.

Agency Mitigation Assessment

This score is based upon an analysis of the relevance, level, and significance of the mitigation efforts of the agency as described in the beginning of this section on page 7.

Agency	Relevance	Level	Significance	Total Mitigation Score
Dept of Children and Families	1	2	1	4
Mitigation Implementation Rating: 4 – Standard				

Liaisons

Primary Liaison	Alternate Liaison
Matt Howard General Services Director Dept. of Children and Families 850-717-4017 Matthew.Howard@myflfamilies.com	Jimmie Padgett Government Operations Consultant II Dept. of Children and Families 850-717-4303 Jimmie.Padgett@myflfamilies.com

Department of Citrus

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. FDOC also has extensive regulatory responsibilities, covering every aspect of the industry, including research, production, maturity standards, licensing, transportation, labeling, packing, and processing. FDOC conducts a wide variety of programs involving industry regulation, scientific, market and economic research, advertising, merchandising, public and industry relations, and consumer promotions.

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 Commission 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 assessment tax as well as quality standards for all citrus grown, packed, or processed in Florida.

2021 Update

The Florida Citrus industry continues to face 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 is still recovering from losses incurred when Hurricane Irma crossed through the majority of Florida's citrus producing regions in September 2017. 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.

While 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 \$6.6 billion dollars for the State of Florida, \$140 million in state and local tax contributions, and supports 32,000 jobs. FDOC's investments in marketing and research are equally important to preserve established markets for Florida, and this was demonstrated during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Until March of 2020, the industry was experiencing a downward trend in sales of orange juice. However, throughout the pandemic, consumers increasingly turned to foods and beverages that provided immune support and increased their usage in eCommerce. Earlier that year, the FDOC launched several eCommerce programs, through retailers such as Instacart, Amazon, and Walmart online, aimed at driving sales of Florida Orange Juice and highlighting the health benefits it provides as part of its "The Original Wellness Drink" campaign. This combination of factors along with the timing of the FDOC program helped support an increase in sales. With ongoing messaging around the health and wellness benefits of orange juice, OJ sales have remained above those of the last three years. The timing of our entry into the eCommerce world, and the research supporting the nutritional benefits of orange juice enabled FDOC to help support the Florida Citrus industry throughout the pandemic. The agency also embarked on a series of

educational and informational webinars to disseminate information to the industry stakeholders that they would not have had access to during lockdowns. Public meetings were held over Zoom to ensure the safety of the Florida Citrus Commission and its constituents.

Agency Mitigation Assessment

This score is based upon an analysis of the relevance, level, and significance of the mitigation efforts of the agency as described in the beginning of this section on page 7.

Agency	Relevance	Level	Significance	Total Mitigation Score
Department of Citrus	1	1	1	3
Mitigation Implementation Rating: 3 – Standard				

Liaisons

Primary Liaison	Alternate Liaison
Christine Marion Deputy Executive Director of Admin and Finance Department of Citrus 863-537-3961 cmarion@citrus.myflorida.com	Kimberly Pittzer Administrative Services Manager Department of Citrus 863-537-3984 kpittzer@citrus.myflorida.com

Department of Corrections

The Department of Corrections (FDC) is tasked with providing a continuum of services to meet the needs of those entrusted to our care, creating a safe and professional environment with the outcome of reduced victimization, safer communities, and an emphasis on the premium of life. FDC has two programmatic areas Institutions and Community Corrections. As of January 2021, there are 143 facilities (State-operated & private partners) statewide that incarcerate approximately 80,000 inmates sentenced to more than one year. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, FDC incarcerated about 94,000 inmates. Community Corrections is responsible for providing supervision of roughly 164,000 offenders on probation.

FDC has comprehensive Emergency Management and Continuity of Operations (COOP) programs to perform essential functions during an emergency or other situation that disrupts normal operations. Additionally, FDC places significant emphasis on facility infrastructure by making major repairs and renovations statewide.

2021 Update

FDC completed a review of FDC emergency response plans and incorporated lessons learned from Hurricane Michael and the Covid-19 Pandemic.

FDC facilities impacted by Hurricanes Michael received numerous repairs, renovations, and some upgrades to their facilities and infrastructure. For example, 6 shingle roofs were replaced with metal roofs at the Quincy Annex facility, which will help reduce storm damage due to high winds.

Agency Mitigation Assessment

This score is based upon an analysis of the relevance, level, and significance of the mitigation efforts of the agency as described in the beginning of this section on page 7.

Agency	Relevance	Level	Significance	Total Mitigation Score
Department of Corrections	1	2	1	4
Mitigation Implementation Rating: 4 – Standard				

Liaisons

Primary Liaison	Alternate Liaison
Richard Comerford Assistant Deputy Secretary of Institutions Florida Department of Corrections 850-717-3037 Richard.Comerford@fdc.myflorida.com	Todd Sharpe Assistant Bureau Chief-Emergency Management Florida Department of Corrections 850-717-3330 Todd.Sharpe@fdc.myflorida.com

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.

Ongoing Community Development Mitigation Activities

DEO's Division of Community Planning, Development and Services 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. The Division includes a Community Resilience Planner, who provides one-on-one technical assistance in meeting these statutory requirements.

Staff also assists with other planning elements such as:

- 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
- Evacuation planning to ensure development within a county evacuation zone accounts for the time it takes those additional people to evacuate
- Post-Disaster Redevelopment Planning
- Military installation coordination with local governments to prevent encroachment

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.

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.

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.

Rebuild Florida

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.

Rebuild Florida, 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.

DEO's Rebuild Florida Housing Repair and Replacement Program assists eligible homeowners impacted by Hurricane Michael by repairing, rebuilding, or replacing damaged homes across the hardest-hit communities. DEO has dedicated \$246,263,144 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.

DEO's Rebuild Florida Irma Voluntary Home Buyout Program dedicated \$27,362,572 in CDBG-DR funding for local government programs to purchase residential properties from low- to moderate-income (LMI) 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.

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:

- Complete replacement of entire roofing system (decking, shingles, and underlayment) and addition of hurricane roof strappings, if more than 20% of roof is damaged
- Replacement of all exterior windows and doors (including garage doors) with hurricane resistant impact windows

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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.

2021 Update

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. For FY 2021-2022, the Community Planning Technical Assistance Grant Program has awarded grants to twenty-three municipalities, six counties and four regional planning councils whose projects will benefit additional communities. During this fiscal year, it was also specifically noted that these grants could be utilized for disaster recovery and resiliency planning.

Agency Mitigation Assessment

This score is based upon an analysis of the relevance, level, and significance of the mitigation efforts of the agency as described in the beginning of this section on page 7.

Agency	Relevance	Level	Significance	Total Mitigation Score
Department of Economic Opportunity	3	3	3	9
Mitigation Implementation Rating: 9 – Exceptional				

Liaisons

Primary Liaison	Alternate Liaison
Melissa Coleman Corbett Planning Analyst Department of Economic Opportunity 850-717-8505 Melissa.Corbett@deo.myflorida.com	Alyssa Hernandez Office of Long-Term Resiliency Bureau Chief Department of Economic Opportunity 850-717-8471 Alyssia.Hernandez@deo.myflorida.com

Department of Education

DOE 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.

DOE works closely with the Domestic Security Coordinating Group (DSCG) Executive Board & Critical Infrastructure-Education Focus Group to evaluate measures to identify and develop initiatives building upon the safety and security of all the state's educational institutions. The Critical Infrastructure-Education Focus Group evaluates measures to improve security and response to crisis situations on campuses. In addition, they strive to help improve communication and collaboration among education, mental health, law enforcement, and emergency management agencies. Finally, they will recommend policies, procedures, and actions related to campus security to the DSCG. 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 their Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF). DOE also promotes online Active Shooter training throughout the department making it a mandatory requirement.

The Office of Safe Schools (OSS) was created as a new division within DOE after the tragic event in Parkland, Florida in 2018. The OSS serves as a central repository for best practices, training standards and compliance oversight in all matters regarding school safety and security. The mission of OSS is to support districts in providing a safe learning environment for students and educators through prevention, intervention, and emergency preparedness planning efforts. Furthermore, Florida law requires schools and school districts to complete vulnerability and security assessments and report the findings and local school board actions to OSS.

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.

In the event of an imminent threat, K-12 schools are often used as shelters, as required by Florida Statute 252. The DOE Facilities Office, in coordination with the Office of Emergency Management, assisted the Division of Emergency Management with their bi-annual Statewide Shelter Plan update, providing information and recommendations.

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.

2021 Update

DOE's School Hardening and Harm Mitigation Workgroup met throughout 2019 and 2020. The Workgroup was convened by the OSS as directed by the Florida Legislature pursuant to s. 1001.212, F.S. DEM provided insight to the Workgroup regarding local mitigation planning and associated grant opportunities. The Workgroup contemplated certain elements of the hazard mitigation program, which can also apply to school hardening measures. The Workgroup provided its final report to the OSS Executive Director on July 31, 2020. For the 2021-2022

school year, OSS incorporated best practices proposed by the Workgroup into their safety and security monitoring visits to K-12 public schools. Moreover, these best practices are included in the OSS district and school security risk assessments along with additional guidance on these best practices so that every school and school district is not only aware of these measures but is also required to review them on an annual basis.

Agency Mitigation Assessment

This score is based upon an analysis of the relevance, level, and significance of the mitigation efforts of the agency as described in the beginning of this section on page 7.

Agency	Relevance	Level	Significance	Total Mitigation Score
Department of Education	1	2	1	4
Mitigation Implementation Rating: 4 – Standard				

Liaisons

Primary Liaison	Alternate Liaison
Peter Newman Director of the Office of Emergency Management Department of Education 850-245-9989 Peter.Newman@fldoe.org	Mark O’Neill Deputy Director of the Office of Emergency Management Department of Education Mark.O’Neill@fldoe.org

Department of Elder Affairs

During an emergency event, needs and resources are managed at the local level and state emergency operations assist as and when needed – all emergencies are local. This locally focused operational structure required of DOEA and the community providers of the Aging Network in an emergency is essentially the same as the day-to-day operational structure of the Aging Network. So, although disasters bring their own unique set of challenges, this structure provides a solid platform for successfully dealing with the varying degrees of impacts that a disaster can have on a community. It should be noted that the Aging Network providers are also responsible for identifying all elders, not just the clients they serve but elders located in the general population, who may be at risk due to disruption of services caused by a disaster (e.g., lack of food, power, water, sewer, medicine, fire protection, emergency medical service, law enforcement, and/or continuity of care). Since it is critical that the number of elders who may be affected by a disaster/emergency in any given area is known, DOEA 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. It is important that this information be available before an emergency, so that when an event occurs or is about to occur, roles and tasks are clearly defined and understood to provide optimal care for older Floridians.

Additionally, DOEA produces an annual [Disaster Resource Guide](#) for seniors, families, and emergency management offices and organizations regarding disaster preparedness. Within this guide, there is information about mitigation, such as hurricane readiness, making evacuation plans, protecting valuable documents, and other important preparations to take before an emergency event. DOEA supports all 11 Area Agencies on Aging (AAA) throughout the state. The AAA provides local information and resources to the states aging population including local mitigation efforts that are specific to their counties and region.

2021 Update

The Florida Department of Elder Affairs has continued to provide support to Florida's Aging population throughout 2021 by working in concert with federal, state, local, and community-based partners, and the 11 Area Agencies on Aging (AAA) to increase COVID-19 Mitigation as well as the impacts from local disasters. DOEA has coordinated with the AAAs regularly to make sure mitigation is taking place at the local level.

Florida's Aging Network has shown incredible resourcefulness during their most challenging times. DOEA and its affiliated agencies disseminated information supporting the Seniors First campaign that allowed Floridians 65 and older to be the youngest group in the country, at that time, to receive a COVID-19 vaccine. Plus, the Aging Network continued to ensure basic needs for older adults were met by increasing the number home-delivered meals, safely recruiting and mobilizing volunteers, and staffing grocery and prescription delivery services.

The agency continued to expand programs to mitigate the exposure of COVID-19 and combat the impacts of social isolation on the aging population. The 11 Area Agencies on Aging have provided over 30 million home-delivered meals, including meals through the restaurant meal initiative, since the pandemic. Home-delivered meals continue to be an option in place for those who are still uncomfortable in a congregate setting. The partnership with the Florida Restaurant

and Lodging Association has continued to provide a safe and scalable option for providing meal options for seniors.

DOEA is maximizing its partnership with Scent Evidence K9 to distribute Scent Preservation Kits® to caregivers of those living with Alzheimer’s disease and related dementias (ADRD). The kits were distributed through 17 Memory Disorder Clinics throughout the state. Older adults with ADRD may have an increased tendency to wander and become lost. If that happens, proactive family safety measures, such as the Scent Preservation Kit®, are providing effective response systems to locate missing persons and return them to safety. These kits provide K9 responders with uncontaminated scent articles that significantly reduce the time it takes to locate someone.

DOEA worked with the Aging Network and the Aging and Disability Resource Centers to continue telephone reassurance calls to check on the unmet needs, well-being, and safety of older residents.

Another solution to breaking social isolation is through the therapeutic robotic companion pets initiative. DOEA partnered with Ageless Innovation’s Joy for All® Companion Pets to enhance meaningful interactions among older adults, their caregivers, and family members. The interactive companion pets help combat loneliness or depression by improving overall mood and quality of life. Robotic pets remain available through DOEA’s [online application](#) and are available for any older adult. DOEA has distributed over 8,000 robotic pets.

DOEA’s Serving Health Insurance Needs of Elders (SHINE) provided over 52,838 hours of Virtual Medicare Counseling to more than 47,000, people. The virtual Medicare classes resulted in dozens of Senior Medicare Patrol cases where beneficiaries have reported being a victim of suspected Medicare fraud, waste, and abuse. SHINE then followed up with each senior to obtain the necessary details to report the cases to the proper authorities.

Throughout 2021, DOEA has remained committed to proactive information sharing because it can help older adults cope with social isolation and any accompanying sense of grief or stress. The innovations and new programs provided by DOEA have provided outreach and links to helpful resources that can reduce feelings of loneliness and replace them with a sense of inclusion.

Agency Mitigation Assessment

This score is based upon an analysis of the relevance, level, and significance of the mitigation efforts of the agency as described in the beginning of this section on page 7.

Agency	Relevance	Level	Significance	Total Mitigation Score
Department of Elder Affairs	2	2	2	6
Mitigation Implementation Rating: 4 – Above Standard				

Liaisons

Primary Liaison	Alternate Liaison
Joshua Register General Services Manager/ECO Department of Elder Affairs 850-414-2148 RegisterJ@elderaffairs.org	Derek Miller Legislative Affairs/ ALT-ECO Department of Elder Affairs 850-414-2130 millerd@elderaffairs.org

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.

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.

The Regulatory Program has six divisions: Air Resource Management, Water Resource Management, Waste Management, Florida Geological Survey, Law Enforcement 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 Dam Safety Program, Hydrology and Hydraulics Support, Mining and Mitigation Technical Support and Storm Water Support.

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.

The Hydrology and Hydraulics Support staff reviews hydrographic assessments submitted in support of environmental resource permits.

The Mining and Mitigation Technical Support staff assist the Mining and Mitigation Program with completeness reviews regarding the technical aspects of stormwater management systems proposed for mine and reclamation projects to ensure that water quality and quantity meet state statutes and rules. 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.

The Storm Water Support staff serves as a reference for statewide consistency in review of the stormwater portion of environmental resource permits and provides stormwater and engineering expertise for rulemaking efforts, Basin Management Action Plans, the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Stormwater Program, and the Non-Point Source Section 319(h) and Total Maximum Daily Load grant selections. Staff assists the district offices on complex projects seeking environmental resource permit authorizations. The NPDES Stormwater 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.

The Division of Water Resource Management (DWRM) is also responsible for implementing state laws providing for the protection of the quality of Florida's drinking water, ground water, rivers, lakes, estuaries and wetlands, and the reclamation of mined lands. It is comprised of several programs that perform water facilities regulation, and operational support services and functions. The majority of division staff is located in Tallahassee; however, its Mining & Mitigation and Oil & Gas programs have staff operating in satellite offices throughout the state. The division also serves as Florida's central point of contact for federally delegated water programs, such as NPDES Stormwater, Drinking Water and Underground Injection Control (UIC), and has regulatory oversight of certain functions of water and wastewater facilities throughout Florida. Additionally, the division regulates the environmental resource permitting of mines and mitigation banks.

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.

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.

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.

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. The Coastal Engineering and Geology Program prepares annual reports on critically eroded beaches, which are Appendices to the 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. The Beaches, Inlets, and Ports Program processes Joint Coastal permit applications and environmental resource permit applications. The Coastal Construction Control Line Program regulates structures and activities which can cause beach erosion, destabilize dunes, damage upland properties, or interfere with public access.

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.

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.

The Sustainable Initiatives Program is a voluntary, non-regulatory program in DEP to assist Florida industry and residents to protect Florida's environment and promote sustainability.

2021 Update

Resilient Florida Grant Program

To address the mounting problems that coastal and inland communities face regarding sea level rise, increased flooding and more extreme weather, the Legislature passed Senate Bill 1954 in the 2020 legislative session. This bill outlined the Resilient Florida Grant Program within DEP and will ensure a coordinated approach to Florida's resiliency. SB 1954, now s. 380.093, Florida Statutes, requires the development of a Comprehensive Statewide Flood Vulnerability and Sea Level Rise Data Set. It also provides record amount of funding opportunities for eligible entities to plan for and adapt to future conditions.

Counties, municipalities, regional resilience entities, water management districts and flood control districts are eligible to submit proposed projects that address flooding and sea level rise. These grants will provide funding for the cost of community resilience planning, including vulnerability assessments, comprehensive plan amendments and necessary analyses to meet the requirements of s. 163.3178 (2)(f), the Peril of Flood statute. The grants will also provide funds for construction projects which adapt critical assets to the effects of flooding and sea level rise.

The Resilient Florida team has engaged with eligible entities throughout 2021 to inform them about the application process for grant funding.

Finally, the Department has been directed to begin the rulemaking process to implement the requirements of the Statewide Flooding and Sea Level Rise Resilience Plan, which includes ranking criteria and methodology, among other things.

Agency Mitigation Assessment

This score is based upon an analysis of the relevance, level, and significance of the mitigation efforts of the agency as described in the beginning of this section on page 7.

Agency	Relevance	Level	Significance	Total Mitigation Score
Department of Environmental Protection	3	3	3	9
Mitigation Implementation Rating: 9 – Exceptional				

Liaisons

Primary Liaison	Alternate Liaison
Cory Dilmore, P.E. Environmental Administrator Department of Environmental Protection 850-245-8811 Cory.Dilmore@floridadep.gov	VACANT Title Department of Environmental Protection Phone Email

Department of Health

The mission of FDOH is 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.

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.

The Department's Office of County Health Systems provides oversight for 67 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.

Through the actions of its Divisions, several FDOH programs are administered that directly support the overall health of Florida's communities.

In the Emergency Preparedness and Community Support Division, the Healthcare System Preparedness program ensures there is capacity and capability for the provision of critical public health and medical services 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 the 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 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.

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 of Community Health Promotion, Community Resilience, works to develop informed, empowered, and resilient healthcare systems and residents. Resilient healthcare systems incorporate mitigation techniques and approaches.

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.

2021 Update

FDOH is the lead agency for the state response to the COVID-19 Pandemic and therefore assets were focused on the response to and mitigation of this disease. FDOH did complete several projects that either hardened FDOH facilities or provided for increased operational resiliency and redundancy. These projects include the following:

Storm Related:

- Tampa Laboratory: Installed UPS system to support all major laboratory functions
- Walton County Health Department: Installed impact resistant storm shutters at the Defuniak Springs facility

Emergency Response Related:

- Miami Laboratory: Expanded laboratory space for installation of additional virology testing equipment
- Jacksonville Laboratory: Expanded laboratory space for installation of additional virology testing equipment
- Statewide Laboratories: Replaced all the bio-safety cabinets to be better prepared for emergency response
- Miami and Tampa Laboratories: Renovated walk-in coolers and freezers to be better prepared for emergency response

Agency Mitigation Assessment

This score is based upon an analysis of the relevance, level, and significance of the mitigation efforts of the agency as described in the beginning of this section on page 7.

Agency	Relevance	Level	Significance	Total Mitigation Score
Department of Health	2	2	2	6
Mitigation Implementation Rating: 6 – Above Standard				

Liaisons

Primary Liaison	Alternate Liaison
Jeff Bielling Planning Unit Manager Department of Health 850-294-0190 Jeffery.Bielling@flhealth.gov	VACANT Title Department of Health Phone Email

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 45 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.

2021 Update

The Department currently has two ongoing mitigation projects highlighted below.

Hastings Youth Academy Flood Mitigation Project:

Part 1

Building sealants: Removal and replacement of all vertical joint caulking of the existing tilt wall panels (TWP) at a maximum height of 4' from top of the slab, installation of sealant between existing concrete pavement and the building, apply waterproof sealant coating at a maximum height of 4' from top of slab and install 4" wide traffic coating at all door openings. Project is completed.

Part 2

Stormwater Infrastructure Improvements: Contract with a Civil Engineer to complete research of present storm water infrastructure system and provide plans for detailed improvements. Design for improvements is complete and project is out for bid.

Part 3

Perimeter Flood Wall: Contract with Civil Engineer to design and provide scope of work for perimeter flood wall. The design phase is in process. When complete, project will go out to bid.

The anticipated project timeline for completion is mid-2022, prior to the 2022 Hurricane season.

Impact Resistant Windows

DJJ is phasing in a window replacement program that will convert present operable glass windows to fixed glass impact resistant windows for facilities on the coast. All new windows must be certified to meet Miami-Dade County codes. All windows at three DJJ facilities will be replaced this year and the program will continue to move forward with the process in the following years as funding permits.

Agency Mitigation Assessment

This score is based upon an analysis of the relevance, level, and significance of the mitigation efforts of the agency as described in the beginning of this section on page 7.

Agency	Relevance	Level	Significance	Total Mitigation Score
Department of Juvenile Justice	1	2	2	5
Mitigation Implementation Rating: 5 – Above Standard				

Liaisons

Primary Liaison	Alternate Liaison
Roger Kesling General Services Chief Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) 850-717-2740 Roger.Kesling@djj.state.fl.us	Gregory Davis Support Services Manager Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) 850-717-2772 Gregory.Davis@djj.state.fl.us

Department of Lottery

The Florida Lottery was created to allow the people of the state to benefit from significant additional moneys for education, while playing the best lottery games available. The mission of the Florida Lottery is to maximize revenues in a manner consistent with the dignity of the state and the welfare of its citizens.

Lottery dollars have funded School Recognition and Merit Programs for improved schools and have even helped build and renovate schools through the Classrooms First and Classrooms for Kids programs.

2021 Update

More than \$39 billion transferred to the Education Enhancement Trust Fund (EETF) since the Lottery’s inception in 1988. For the 19th consecutive year, the Florida Lottery transferred more than \$1 billion to the EETF – including over \$1.9 billion in FY 2019-2020.

Florida’s public schools (Pre-K, K-12 programs, and school construction) received more than \$21.2 billion since the Lottery’s inception – including over \$800 million in FY 2019-2020.

Florida’s public colleges and universities received a combined total of more than \$10.5 billion since the Lottery’s inception – including over \$538 million in FY 2019-2020.

The Florida Lottery contributed more than \$6.8 billion to the Bright Futures Scholarship program – including over \$618 million in FY 2019-20 – allowing over 880,000 students to attend college.

Agency Mitigation Assessment

This score is based upon an analysis of the relevance, level, and significance of the mitigation efforts of the agency as described in the beginning of this section on page 7.

Agency	Relevance	Level	Significance	Total Mitigation Score
Florida Lottery	1	2	1	4
Mitigation Implementation Rating: 4 – Standard				

Liaisons

Primary Liaison	Alternate Liaison
Loren Lowers Deputy Director of Operations Florida Lottery 850-487-7777 LowersL@flalottery.com	Cory Williams Special Agency Supervisor Florida Lottery 850-487-7777 WilliamsCo@flalottery.com

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 112 structures. REDM 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.

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, FCS 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.

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 112 structures. Additionally, the DMS database FL-SOLARIS is crucial to accurate risk and vulnerability mapping and analysis in the Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan.

2021 Update

Mitigation will be implemented as described above through capital improvement and code compliance. No additional vulnerabilities have been identified at this time.

Agency Mitigation Assessment

This score is based upon an analysis of the relevance, level, and significance of the mitigation efforts of the agency as described in the beginning of this section on page 7.

Agency	Relevance	Level	Significance	Total Mitigation Score
Department of Management Services	2	2	2	6
Mitigation Implementation Rating: 6 – Above Standard				

Liaisons

Primary Liaison	Alternate Liaison
Alonna Vinson Interim Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) Department of Management Services (DMS) 850-559-0340 Alonna.Vinson@dms.fl.gov	Hank Stephens Alternate ECO – ESF-2 Department of Management Services (DMS) 850-294-5620 Hank.Stephens@dms.myflorida.com

Department of Military Affairs/Florida National Guard

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 Department and Guard are headquartered at St. Francis Barracks in St. Augustine, Florida and operate together within policy guidance and fiscal framework of federal and state authorities. The joint headquarters is responsible for more than one billion dollars in state property, armories in 55 communities in Florida, and more than 73,000 acres in training lands. DMA/FLNG is responsible for the maintenance and repairs of over 800 buildings, which often includes retrofitting and hardening. For example, 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 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.

2021 Update

The design for the historic seawall reinforcement project is concluding and the construction is anticipated to begin early 2022 with an expected completion during the 2022 hurricane season. DMA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers have worked closely together to ensure that the project retains its historic aesthetics, while focusing on durability and protection from tidal surges during storms. Additionally, DMA has focused funding for backup generators at the Joint Forces Headquarters and all Major Subordinate Command locations in Homestead, Orlando, and Tallahassee. These generators will provide electric redundancy during storms and power outages enabling continuation of operations for our major command and control operations throughout the State.

DMA recently kicked off the Installation Energy and Water Plan (IEWP) project that will develop a roadmap for supporting Army installations in achieving increased security, resilience, readiness, and mission assurance. FLNG facilities located on the Critical Facilities and Mission Lists will be visited by a contractor to assess Energy and Water Resiliency and Efficiency. This plan, upon completion, will build upon previous Comprehensive Energy and Water Management Plans to integrate historical performance, as well as conservation, and risk assessments to ensure future sustainability and security.

Agency Mitigation Assessment

This score is based upon an analysis of the relevance, level, and significance of the mitigation efforts of the agency as described in the beginning of this section on page 7.

Agency	Relevance	Level	Significance	Total Mitigation Score
Dept of Military Affairs/ Florida National Guard	2	2	2	6
Mitigation Implementation Rating: 6 – Above Standard				

Liaisons

Primary Liaison	Alternate Liaison
LTC Ryan Leonard Construction and Facility Management Officer Dept of Military Affairs/Florida National Guard 904-823-0250 Ryan.A.Leonard.mil@mail.mil	Dana Harmon Director Property & Accountability Dept of Military Affairs/Florida National Guard 904-827-8565 Dana.M.Harmon.NFG@mail.mil

Department of State

The mission of DOS 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 Compliance and Review program, both housed in the Bureau of Historic Preservation, within DHR.

Florida Main Street provides technical assistance to revitalize historic downtowns and encourage economic development. 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 archaeological properties. The Division assists communities with disaster planning and mitigation for historic properties through written documents and individual guidance, improving coordination between emergency management and historic preservation efforts, as well as identifying funding sources and providing best practices for mitigation. DHR's Bureau of Archaeological Research conducts surveys and excavations and provides specialized damage assessments after hazards have impacted an area, such as flooding, high winds, and forest fires.

In addition to historic preservation, the Division of Library and Information Services oversees the Records Management Program, including the State Records Center. The State Records Center offers government agencies low-cost storage in a secure facility as well as vault storage for microfilm master and backup copies of vital records and 24/7/365 emergency access to system backups. The Records Management Program provides Disaster Recovery resources, including information on recovery techniques and handling guidance regarding records impacted by floods, fires, and other hazards.

2021 Update

The Florida Main Street program currently oversees 51 active Main Street communities throughout the state. In FY 2020-2021 Florida Main Street program staff continued to focus on designated Florida Main Street Communities that had significant storm damage from Hurricane Michael; specifically, Chattahoochee, Havana, Blountstown, Panama City, and Mariana. Personnel time was allocated to help in grant application preparation and review.

A particularly unique example of disaster recovery is Chattahoochee Main Street. The community suffered total devastation from Hurricane Michael. At one point, only one retail shop remained open in the downtown district. Since that time, ten new businesses have opened due to the perseverance of the main street organization and support from the city. Chattahoochee Main Street assisted businesses in their district identify and apply for grants and technical assistance from various sources that helped bring resources and recovery strategies to the area.

Another example of effective recovery is Panama City, which used its three Main Street districts in conjunction with their CRA to implement recovery efforts that involve not just business assistance, but affordable housing and cultural assets as well. Marianna Main Street collaborated with community partners to revitalize an area containing a building that suffered major structural damage from Michael into a community park.

Many of our Main Streets help with organization of blood drives, food banks and workforce assistance. To highlight the impact of Main Street Communities, in calendar year 2020, during the economic downturn, Florida Main Street's active programs reported positive net growth with more than \$55,159,098 public and \$49,266,348 private investments. Additionally, the Main Street districts welcomed 191 net new businesses, 772 net new jobs and more than 49,110 volunteer hours.

In addition to the vital role that Florida Main Streets play in disaster planning, preparedness, and response, between 2005 and 2007, DHR developed manuals to assist communities with integrating historic preservation into disaster preparedness. Since that time, 1) [Disaster Planning for Florida's Historic Resources](#) and 2) [Disaster Mitigation for Historic Structures: Protection Strategies](#) were published and have been widely circulated and utilized by state and local government and non-profit organizations to assist communities with improving coordination between emergency management and historic preservation efforts, as well as identifying sources and providing best practices for mitigation.

In 2021, the Division of Historical Resources has contracted with a vendor to update both the Disaster Mitigation and Disaster Planning documents for Historical Resources in Florida. At the end of the project, there will be guidance available for planning and mitigation at the state and local level, as well as resources for individual owners of historic homes and commercial properties. We expect these documents to be completed in fall 2022, after which they will also be made available on the Division's website.

Funding for this project is from a federal grant for Hurricane Irma disaster relief for historic properties, from the National Park Service (NPS) to the DHR. Case studies are currently underway for 18 communities in Florida: St. Petersburg, St. Petersburg Beach, Tampa Hyde Park, Venice, Key West, Everglades City, Stuart, Lake Worth Beach, St. Augustine, Cedar Key, Leesburg, Daytona Beach, Fernandina Beach, Jacksonville, and Miami; as well as Apalachicola, Port St. Joe, and Pensacola (funded by a separate grant from the NPS).

The NPS awarded the DHR disaster recovery grants for both Hurricane Irma and Hurricane Michael. In addition to the above disaster mitigation project, this grant funding was subgranted to non-profits and local governments for projects aimed at recovery and repair of historic properties in areas that received a major disaster declaration related to Hurricanes Irma and Michael, respectively. These subgrant projects must also substantially mitigate the threat and include steps to mitigate future damage. A total of \$4,959,699 of the Hurricane Irma Funding from the NPS was allocated to subgrants, and a total of \$8,054,000 of the Hurricane Michael Funding from the NPS was allocated to subgrants.

In addition, the DHR is utilizing \$2 Million of the federal Hurricane Michael grant from the NPS to contract for surveys of the most affected and most under surveyed counties in the panhandle. The Division has already solicited proposals and selected vendors for four full county-wide historic structures surveys of Calhoun, Gulf, Liberty, and Jackson Counties. Currently, Calhoun and Liberty Counties have less than 1% survey coverage for historical resources survey; Gulf County has less than 2% survey coverage; and Jackson County has less than 6% coverage. The overall budget for these four surveys was not fully expended following selection of vendors, so the Division is currently in the process of soliciting surveys in two more counties: a county-wide survey of Wakulla County and a survey of all unrecorded resources for Franklin County. Survey coverage

for Wakulla County is just over 2%. Survey coverage in Franklin County is slightly below 9%, with nearly all the recorded historic resources in Apalachicola.

These survey projects will improve the ability of both the state and local government to be better prepared for disasters and improve review times for projects following storms. It will ensure that when the DHR is reviewing state and federal undertakings and permitting for impacts to historical resources, the Division staff has the best information available to make a quick and accurate assessment on the impact to historical resources in disaster areas. It will also help to rule out projects that the Division does not need to review, per the Division’s Programmatic Agreement with FEMA and will further speed up response time.

Our office has recently extended our 2014 Programmatic Agreement with these FEMA and FDEM, and we have provided our comments for a new version of the agreement to FEMA, which we expect to be signed by all parties by the time the current agreement expires on September 30, 2022. In 2020, the Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO) was added to the current Programmatic Agreement and the HUD addendum to the agreement to expedite the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Disaster Recovery projects.

Our office communicates daily with the DEO concerning disaster mitigation projects and expedites these projects in not more than 15 days, but usually less. We work with DEO staff and consultants to determine impacts to historical resources for projects that are listed or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, per Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes*, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Compliance Review staff provide technical assistance regarding proper treatment of damaged historic structures and archaeological sites from impacts due to hurricanes and other disasters.

Since 2019, the Division reviewed over 4,000 projects related to Hurricane Irma and Hurricane Michael mitigation through our Compliance and Review process, to determine project impacts to historic resources.

Florida Master Site File staff shares information with FEMA, FDEM, DEO, and HUD on a regular basis to assist in identifying damaged properties or those at-risk during response and recovery.

Agency Mitigation Assessment

This score is based upon an analysis of the relevance, level, and significance of the mitigation efforts of the agency as described in the beginning of this section on page 7.

Agency	Relevance	Level	Significance	Total Mitigation Score
Department of State	2	2	2	6
Mitigation Implementation Rating: 6 – Above Standard				

Liaisons

Primary Liaison	Alternate Liaison
John Boynton Department Operations Officer/ECO Department of State 850-245-6692 John.Boynton@dos.myflorida.com	Alissa Slade Lotane Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Department of State 850-245-6357 Alissa.Lotane@dos.myflorida.com

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.

The Office of Environmental Management, 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, Office of Construction, Office of Materials, Office of Right of Way, Traffic Engineering and Operations, the Program Management Office, and the Emergency Management Office.

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 Emergency Management Office coordinates and oversees disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation efforts for the Department. It also works closely with the Florida Division of Emergency Management and FEMA on the Department's federal reimbursement.

The Office of Policy Planning develops and coordinates implementation of the Florida Transportation Plan, a single overarching statewide plan guiding Florida's transportation future. The Florida Transportation Plan includes several goals, objectives, and strategies related to mitigation, and ensuring resilient transportation infrastructure is central to the plan.

Related Goals, Objectives, and Strategies from the FTP:

Goals

- Safety and security for residents, visitors, and business
- Agile, resilient, and quality transportation infrastructure
- Transportation systems that enhance Florida's communities
- Transportation solutions that enhance Florida's environment

Objectives

- Eliminate transportation-related fatalities and serious injuries
- Reduce the number of crashes and other safety incidents on the transportation system
- Reduce the frequency and severity of transportation-related public health, safety, and security risks

- Improve emergency response and recovery times
- Increase the resilience of infrastructure
- Reduce transportation's impact on water, critical lands, and habitats
- Improve transportation system connectivity
- Increase the energy efficiency of transportation

Key Strategies

- Identify and mitigate risks to Florida's transportation system
- Strategically complete transportation systems and networks
- Integrate land use & transportation decisions
- Develop transportation systems to protect and enhance air quality, water quality and quantity, critical lands, and habitats

Florida will place a high priority on identifying risks to its transportation system and the customers that use it. Florida will incorporate these risks into planning and management decisions for all modes, including steps to:

- Identify vulnerabilities to hazards and implement actions to reduce or prepare the system to withstand these risks
- Improve the agility of the transportation system during emergencies and disruptions
- Expand asset management decisions to address the long-term costs of known vulnerabilities
- Adapt transportation design, construction, and maintenance techniques to reduce vulnerability and improve resilience of transportation infrastructure
- Identify and implement approaches for coordinating environmental management, land use, and urban design decisions
- Establish long-term approach to incentivize, where appropriate, the transition of infrastructure and development away from vulnerable areas
- Update emergency management plans covering preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation to reflect changing conditions

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 resilience and hazards. FDOT is a partner in the current LiDAR data acquisition project, along with the DEM and US Geological Survey.

2021 Update

The agency has completed the updates to the Florida Transportation Plan (FTP) and is currently finalizing implementation strategies and actions. The FTP includes considerations of hazards, vulnerability, risk assessments, mitigation, and resiliency. The FTP update process incorporated a wide range of stakeholders through its Resiliency Subcommittee. The FTP includes four elements: Vision Element, Policy Element, Implementation Element, and Performance Element.

The Strategic Intermodal System (SIS) is a statewide network of high-priority transportation facilities that represent the State's primary means for moving people and freight between Florida's regions, as well as between Florida and other states and nations. A core issue of the SIS Policy

Plan update includes reducing the vulnerability of SIS infrastructure to risks such as extreme weather, sea level rise, coastal and inland flooding.

FDOT's Resiliency Policy focuses on sea level rise, flooding, and storm events and identifies implementation strategies through planning, project development, design, construction, operations, and maintenance of transportation facilities. The Department is continuing to implement the Resiliency Policy through updates to manuals and various business processes.

Several resiliency-related research projects are underway, including projects addressing resiliency of rigid and asphalt pavements to flooding. Other studies are focused on incorporating nonstationarity into FDOT planning and design guidelines and processes, and an evaluation of Metropolitan Planning Organization planning for resiliency and data gaps.

FDOT is continuing to develop tools and guidance to address sea level rise, flooding, and storm surge and enhance the resiliency of transportation infrastructure.

- FDOT has worked with the UF GeoPlan Center to create and enhance the Sea Level Scenario Sketch Planning Tool to identify impacts of sea level rise and storm surge to transportation infrastructure.
- The Strategic Intermodal System (SIS) Resiliency Study is finalizing a Resiliency Action Plan.
- The agency continues to modify design manuals, including the Drainage Manual and the Project Development & Environment Study Manual to incorporate resiliency considerations.
- Projected sea levels and tides are analyzed in design of bridge replacement projects.
- Corrosion free products such as stainless steel and Fiber reinforced polymers (FRP) are used in vulnerable areas to extend facility service life.

The agency coordinates closely with various local, state, and federal agencies, including the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Office of Resilience & Coastal Protection, Department of Economic Opportunity, and the Division of Emergency Management.

FDOT is designing and building infrastructure to enhance readiness and respond to storm events through design and construction of a range of adaptation measures such as armoring projects, seawalls, articulating concrete blocks (ACBs), and rubble rip-rap which absorb wave forces, during hurricane events.

Storm event response and recovery

- A great deal of pre-storm preservation and preparation takes place in advance of a storm event. FDOT conducts pre-event staging for early response from neighboring Districts, lowers high-mast lights, secures maintenance yards and construction sites, and checks and clears drainage areas, inlets and other locations that historically flood. Additional activities include staging generators at rest areas, locking-down movable bridges, and wind speed monitoring.
- Emergency Shoulder Use (ESU) was a key strategy first implemented during Hurricane Irma evacuations along the I-75 and I-4 corridors. The ESU strategy was developed to increase traffic capacity during major hurricane evacuations. ESU plans have been developed for key corridors (I-4, I-10, I-75, I-95, and Florida's Turnpike).

- Pursuant to recent state legislation, Florida’s Turnpike is incorporating staging areas along its facilities and service plazas for emergency response and recovery efforts.
- Advanced procurement for traffic signal generators and repairs, sign and roadway lighting repairs, debris monitoring, and cut-and-toss operations help residents to return to their homes and businesses and allow for critical repairs to utilities, aiding a quicker and comprehensive community and economic recovery.

Project Examples: Living Shorelines

Innovative solutions are a high priority at the Department. As one of the Department’s Vital Few initiatives, we are looking for solutions to adapt and enhance our infrastructure resilience. Several projects under development are focusing on a living shorelines approach, which is a sustainable and resilient solution.

- NOAA defines Living Shorelines as a green infrastructure technique that uses native vegetation alone or in combination with low sills, or harder shoreline structures, to stabilize the shoreline. They provide a natural alternative to ‘hard’ shoreline stabilization methods, like rip rap or bulkheads. They also provide benefits including nutrient pollution remediation, essential fish habitat structure, and buffering of shorelines from waves and storms.
- Barracuda Bridge Replacement, New Smyrna Beach, FL: This project occurs within an Essential Fish Habitat. The Department coordinated with several federal, state, and local agencies to ensure there would be no adverse impacts to oysters. The Department made the commitment to relocate as many oysters as possible to a restored saltwater marsh that has been created near the project area by the Marine Discovery Center. The oysters that will be relocated from the project area will also help stabilize the tidal creeks within the restoration area.

Agency Mitigation Assessment

This score is based upon an analysis of the relevance, level, and significance of the mitigation efforts of the agency as described in the beginning of this section on page 7.

Agency	Relevance	Level	Significance	Total Mitigation Score
Department of Transportation	3	3	3	9
Mitigation Implementation Rating: 9 – Exceptional				

Liaisons

Primary Liaison	Alternate Liaison
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Division of Emergency Management

The Mitigation Bureau within the Florida Division of Emergency Management (DEM) is the lead agency for mitigation efforts in the state of Florida. 252.3655 Florida Statutes designates DEM as the coordinator of the Natural Hazards Interagency Working Group.

The Mitigation Bureau is responsible for developing, updating, maintaining, and implementing the Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP). The SHMP is reviewed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) every five years and is required to meet Standard criteria per CFR 44 Part 201.4 to be eligible to receive federal mitigation grant funding. The state of Florida has an Enhanced SHMP because the plan meets additional requirements, per CFR 44 Part 201.5, which authorizes Florida to receive additional funding for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). This has resulted in nearly an additional \$298 million in mitigation funding since 2007. The Mitigation Bureau is also responsible for implementing 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.

The Mitigation Bureau provides three mitigation grants from FEMA, HMGP, the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Grant Program, and the Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) grant program. HMGP is managed by the Bureau under the FEMA 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 length of application reviews.

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 mostly residential properties.

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).

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.

DEM is also responsible for disaster and emergency preparedness, response, and recovery, which are managed by the Preparedness Bureau, Recovery Bureau, and Response Bureau, respectively.

2021 Update

On March 9, 2020, the Florida Governor declared a state of emergency in response to COVID-19. The significant efforts of DEM to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic continued through 2021 and the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) was activated in response to COVID-19

until June 26, 2021. Through early 2021, the Mitigation Bureau continued to support the response efforts by providing staff for several functions in the SEOC including the Operations Support Branch, Planning Section, Human Services Branch, Lab Reporting Task Force, and Field Operations Branch.

Despite fulfilling needs in the SEOC for the COVID-19 response, Mitigation staff continued to fulfill the daily responsibilities of the Mitigation Bureau. The Planning Unit reviewed and approved over 33 county LMS plans in 2021 and began the update process for the 2023 SHMP by organizing the planning team and distributing a stakeholder survey. The Planning Unit also instructed six G-393 courses across the state, presented at several LMS Working Group meetings, and coordinated projects for the Florida Silver Jackets program in partnership with the US Army Corps of Engineers. Likewise, the State Floodplain Management Office completed several activities to assist local communities, including conducting 82 Community Assistance Visits, approving 106 ordinances adopted by local communities, and attending 10 FEMA Risk MAP meetings in the state.

This year, the Mitigation Bureau closed 15 Non-Disaster mitigation projects, while working to fulfill FEMA requests for information (RFIs) for 13 FY 2020 FMA/BRIC projects selected for further review. In preparation for the FY 2021 FMA and BRIC application cycle, the Non-Disaster Unit developed a Notice of Interest form to assist potential applicants in determining eligibility of proposed projects ahead of submission to the state. Additionally, the Mitigation Bureau held four application periods for the following disasters: Post Fire FM-5307, Hurricane Dorian, Hurricane Sally, and COVID-19 Pandemic. HMGP staff successfully continued efforts in reviewing and approving projects for Hurricanes Irma and Michael, as well as managing projects and reimbursements for ongoing grants. The Mitigation Bureau held two Statewide Applicant Briefings, for FY 2021 FMA and BRIC grants and for HMGP COVID-19 Pandemic.

The Mitigation Bureau has made great strides toward implementing the Watershed Planning Initiative. This project is funded through a \$26.6 million grant under HMGP, with the purpose of creating standardized, cost-effective, and easily replicable Watershed Master Plans (WMP) throughout the state of Florida to help meet Community Rating System (CRS) requirements. Phase 1 of the project is complete and resulted in the following deliverables from Florida Atlantic University:

1. Catalogued and analyzed of all available data pertaining to Watershed Master Plans in Florida and identified data gaps.
2. Developed Watershed Master Plan statewide catalogue including a list of watershed, flood, and floodplain management related documents. This document also includes Watershed Master Plan best practice examples.
3. Developed a Watershed Master Plan development strategy and verified the flood modeling process (CASCADE) which will be used in Phase II. 10-year and 100-year preliminary flood maps were developed for each of the 29 watershed basins in Florida
4. Developed an instructional manual for the CASCADE screening tool, which details how to implement the screening tool methodology and flood risk scoring system for local communities; and developed a Watershed Master Plan template for communities, which standardizes, streamlines, and simplifies Watershed Master Plan development for communities.
5. Used the Watershed Master Plan template to develop two Watershed Master Plans – one for a coastal community and one for an inland community. These plans were reviewed by

CRS officials and confirmed they would satisfy the Watershed Master Plan requirements for CRS points.

During Phase 2, DEM will request proposals from Florida communities for funding to produce a WMP. Continued outreach about Phase 2 and the request for proposals is expected to occur in early 2022.

Work on the Florida Peninsular LiDAR project continued throughout 2021, which is now over 90 percent complete. The project is jointly funded by DEM and the U.S. Geological Survey and can help improve GIS mapping capabilities and analysis across multiple business functions throughout the State. Final deliverables will be posted to the [UGSG National Map](#) for download and will be provided by June 30, 2022.

Agency Mitigation Assessment

This score is based upon an analysis of the relevance, level, and significance of the mitigation efforts of the agency as described in the beginning of this section on page 7.

Agency	Relevance	Level	Significance	Total Mitigation Score
Division of Emergency Management	3	3	3	9
Mitigation Implementation Rating: 9 – Exceptional				

Liaisons

Primary Liaison	Alternate Liaison
Kristin Lentz Mitigation Bureau, Mitigation Planner Division of Emergency Management 850-815-4519 Kristin.Lentz@em.myflorida.com	Laura Dhuwe Acting Mitigation Bureau Chief Division of Emergency Management 850-815-4512 Laura.Dhuwe@em.myflorida.com

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

FWC’s 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.

2021 Update

FWC has developed and implemented a State Wildlife Action Plan. Florida’s Wildlife Action Plan is continuously updated and a comprehensive, statewide plan for conserving the state’s wildlife and vital natural areas for future generations. It outlines native wildlife and habitats in need, why they are in need and, most importantly, conservation actions for protecting them. Florida’s vast landscape, diverse climate, rising sea-level, endangered species, urban sprawl, and conservation management are topics that provide a comprehensive plan to mitigate risk and foster resiliency. The Action Plan is available on the FWC website at <https://myfwc.com/conservation/special-initiatives/fwli/action-plan/>.

Agency Mitigation Assessment

This score is based upon an analysis of the relevance, level, and significance of the mitigation efforts of the agency as described in the beginning of this section on page 7.

Agency	Relevance	Level	Significance	Total Mitigation Score
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	2	2	2	6
Mitigation Implementation Rating: 6 – Above Standard				

Liaisons

Primary Liaison	Alternate Liaison
Rett Boyd Deputy Chief Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission 850-617-9543 Rett.Boyd@myfwc.com	Roger Young Colonel Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission 850-617-9490 Roger.Young@myfwc.com

Public Service Commission

The Florida Public Service Commission's (FPSC) mission is to facilitate the efficient provision of safe and reliable utility services at fair prices. FPSC achieves this through economic regulation, regulatory oversight, service regulation, and consumer assistance.

FPSC regulates the retail rates and service territories of investor-owned electric utilities, gas utilities, and water and wastewater utilities. The regulation of utilities is commonly referred to as rate base or rate-of-return regulation, which includes rate setting responsibility, earnings oversight, quality of service, and consumer complaints. A characteristic unique to Florida's water and wastewater industry is that counties have the option to elect to regulate the investor-owned water and wastewater companies in their county pursuant to Chapter 367, Florida Statutes, or transfer jurisdiction to the FPSC. Currently 38 of 67 counties cede regulatory authority to the FPSC.

For telecommunications companies, the Commission has jurisdiction over company-to-company matters, such as disputes over interconnection agreements, along with numbering issues such as determining the appropriate form of area code relief when telephone numbers exhaust within an area code. The Commission also provides oversight for the Lifeline program for low-income customers, established under the federal Universal Service Program, and Telephone Relay Services for the deaf, hard of hearing, and speech impaired. The FPSC has oversight over pay phone services as well.

FPSC's jurisdiction over municipal electric utilities and rural electric cooperatives is limited to rate structure, safety, and territorial boundaries. Rate structure refers to the classification system used in justifying differing rates between various customer classes. To assure an adequate and reliable supply of electricity in Florida, FPSC has jurisdiction over the generation and bulk transmission planning of all electric utilities. The Commission is responsible for reviewing electric utility Ten-Year Site Plans and determining the need for major new power plant and transmission line additions under the Florida Power Plant and Transmission Line Siting Acts. Finally, FPSC also has authority to set conservation goals for Florida's investor-owned electric utilities, the two largest municipal electric utilities, and the largest investor-owned natural gas utility.

In addition to the activities described above, FPSC provides information to consumers regarding storm preparedness, such as hurricane survival kits, portable generator safety, and ways to prepare your home before a storm. In the event of a storm, links to current DEM information are highlighted on the FPSC website (www.floridapsc.com), as well as links to the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the National Hurricane Center. All this information is distributed via the FPSC's Twitter account (<https://twitter.com/floridapsc>) at appropriate times throughout the year.

2021 Update

In support of sharing individual hurricane preparation activities among IOUs, Municipals, and Cooperatives, FPSC has held annual Hurricane Season Preparation Workshops since 2006. The workshops provide an opportunity for electric utilities to discuss their storm preparation and restoration processes, including the following FPSC-mandated initiatives:

- Facility inspections, maintenance, and repairs
- Vegetation management
- Flooding and storm surge mitigation

- Wooden pole inspections
- Coordination with other utilities, government, and community groups

The 2021 Hurricane Preparedness Workshop was held on May 19, 2021. Other topics of discussion at the Workshop included lessons learned from the previous hurricane season.

Following legislation passed in 2019, FPSC created rules requiring Florida’s investor-owned utilities (IOUs) to file 10-year Storm Protection Plans outlining initiatives to strengthen infrastructure to withstand extreme weather for FPSC approval. Florida’s IOUs already have storm hardening programs financed through utility base rates. The new rules establish a separate cost recovery mechanism for storm protection activities. In August of 2020, FPSC approved agreements related to Storm Protection Plans for Florida’s four largest IOUs - Florida Power & Light Company, Gulf Power Company, Duke Energy Florida, LLC, and Tampa Electric. The discussed utilities began recovering costs associated with their respective Storm Protection Plans on January 1, 2021.

Agency Mitigation Assessment

This score is based upon an analysis of the relevance, level, and significance of the mitigation efforts of the agency as described in the beginning of this section on page 7.

Agency	Relevance	Level	Significance	Total Mitigation Score
Public Service Commission	2	2	2	6

Liaisons

Primary Liaison	Alternate Liaison
Robert Graves Bureau Chief Public Service Commission (PSC) Phone 850.413.7009 RGraves@psc.state.fl.us	Peter Queirolo Budget Analyst Public Service Commission (PSC) Phone 850.413.6289 PQueirol@psc.state.fl.us

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, F.S.) 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

NWFWMD works to implement Chapter 373, F.S., with four areas of responsibility: Water Supply, Water Quality, Flood Protection and Floodplain Management, and Natural Systems Protection. There are three applicable divisions at NWFWMD: Regulatory Services, Resource Management, and Asset Management.

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. Some of these permits are involved in mitigation projects. Environmental Resource Permitting helps reduce flooding risks associated with new development, and it protects wetlands and water quality.

The Division of Resource Management implements programs that span all the District's areas of responsibility. 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. This program is conducted cooperatively with local governments and agricultural producers. Through the Precision Agriculture Strategies and Systems 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.

The regional wetland mitigation program provides wetland mitigation services to 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.

NWFWMD works closely with the FEMA and affected communities to update floodplain maps, called Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), through FEMA's RiskMAP program. Additionally, the District provides technical assistance to state agencies and local governments to help respond to waterbody impacts and flooding associated with major storms and natural disasters.

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. The District's protection of floodplains and other lands important for water resources help to maintain floodplain functions and natural hydrology and, in so doing, reduces risks to human communities associated with flooding.

2021 Update

NWFWMD is conducting a regional flooding evaluation within the areas impacted by recent tropical events (Hurricane Michael, Hurricane Sally, and Tropical Storm Fred). This work is

focused primarily in Washington, Bay, Jackson, Calhoun, and Gulf counties where flooding continues to be an issue.

Updated FIRMs became effective for Walton County on December 30, 2020, Gulf, and Okaloosa Counties on March 9, 2021, and Santa Rosa County on May 19, 2021.

Agency Mitigation Assessment

This score is based upon an analysis of the relevance, level, and significance of the mitigation efforts of the agency as described in the beginning of this section on page 7.

Agency	Relevance	Level	Significance	Total Mitigation Score
Northwest Florida WMD	3	3	3	9
Mitigation Implementation Rating: 9 – Exceptional				

Liaisons

Primary Liaison	Alternate Liaison
Jerrick Saquibal Chief, Bureau of Resource Projects & Planning Northwest Florida WMD 850-539-2619 Jerrick.Saquibal@nfwwater.com	Paul Thorpe Deputy Director, Resource Management Northwest Florida WMD 850-539-2643 Paul.Thorpe@nfwwater.com

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.

SFWMD operates and maintains a regional water management system known as the Central and Southern Florida Project, which was authorized over seventy years ago to protect residents and businesses from floods and droughts by more effectively managing floodwaters during heavy rains.

Stormwater Treatment Areas are constructed wetlands that improve water quality, like reducing phosphorus levels in the Everglades. 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 partnerships with Foundation projects and the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) with projects like the Central Everglades Planning Project (CEPP) and Indian River Lagoon South (IRL-S) projects and state initiatives such as the Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program (NEEPP), Restoration Strategies Program and Dispersed Water Management Projects.

To fulfill the need of long-term flood protection for basins throughout the 16-county region, a flood protection level of service (FPLOS) program has been established. This program identifies and prioritizes long-term infrastructure improvement needs. The program goals are to assess flood vulnerability (Phase 1 Study) and to develop a project implementation strategy (Phase II Study) 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. SFWMD has developed a methodology and suite of modeling tools for evaluating structures and canals in priority basins, and a framework for establishing the level of service. The FPLOS is being implemented in a phased approach in an 8- to 10-year cycle. Each basin is being evaluated and actions taken as necessary to ensure that the level of service is maintained. In 2016, SFWMD completed Phase I of the FPLOS study in the C-4 Basin in Miami-Dade County. In 2017 and 2018, Phase I and a pilot Phase II Study of the C-7 Basin and the Big Cypress Basin were completed.

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 Dade to reduce groundwater seepage to the east, and resiliency improvements to coastal structures for storm surge protection. 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.

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.

To continue mission critical functions, SFWMD is taking steps to ensure the water management system is more resilient considering climate change and sea level rise and has named its first

District Resilience Officer in 2020. In coordination with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection alongside local, state, and federal partners, the District is making investments to make its infrastructure resilient.

2021 Update

Current planning projects include:

- Phase I Study of the C-8 and C-9 Basins were completed in 2020, and a Phase I Study for nine basins in Broward County was completed in 2021. Phase I Study of South Miami Dade, and the C2, C3W, C5, C6, C-111 COASTAL, C-111 SOUTH, C-111 AG, MODEL LAND, and L-31NS basins in Miami-Dade County are underway.
- Phase II Study of C8 and C9 Basins was initiated in 2021. Phase II Study of the C7 Basin and Phase I assessments covering the Upper Kissimmee Basin and Palm Beach County are planned for 2022.
- In the context of SB1954 – Statewide Flooding and Sea-level Rise Resilience, which established the Resilient Florida Grant Program, and complimentary to FPLOS Program efforts, the SFWMD developed its first Sea Level Rise and Flood Resiliency Plan to support its applications submitted to the Resilient Florida Grant Program in September 2021. The plan will be undergoing public review in the Fall of 2021. The Sea Level Rise and Flood Resiliency Plan is one key District initiative to compile a comprehensive list of priority resiliency projects, driven by the goal to reduce risk by implementing effective, innovative, and integrated solutions to benefit the largest possible population, including vulnerable communities, and by working closely with state, tribal, private, and local partners.
- SFWMD is seeking to advance a partnership with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to initiate the Central and South Florida Flood Resiliency Study to revisit the Central and Southern Florida Project. The study is justified by the changed physical conditions already impacting the original project purposes, including land development, population increase, sea level rise and climate change. The study upon funding approval will assess which infrastructure is at the highest risk of impact from a changing climate and address flood vulnerabilities, water supply needs, and surge protection. Water and Climate Resilience Metrics are being implemented to track and document trends in its relevant water and climate observed data. These efforts support the assessment of current and future climate condition scenarios, operational decisions, and District resiliency priorities. As part of these efforts, SFWMD is collecting high water flood elevations, including high tide and extreme storm events, by deploying the Silver Jacket's High Water Mark Strike Team to support modeling, planning, and mitigation efforts.

Current implementation projects include:

- Foundation Projects – C111 South Dade Hydrologic Improvements, Kissimmee River Restoration and floodplain improvement, and Tamiami Trail Next Steps - Bridge and Road Raising
- CERP – C43 Reservoir, Indian River Lagoon South, Picayune Strand Restoration, Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands, Broward County Water Preserve Areas, Loxahatchee River Watershed Restoration, Western Everglades Restoration, Lake Okeechobee Watershed Restoration, and Biscayne Bay Southeastern Everglades Ecosystem Restoration projects
- CEPP – New Water Components: Everglades Agricultural Area Reservoir and Stormwater Treatment Area

- CEPP – South Components: Old Tamiami Trail Removal, S-356 Pump Station Replacement, L-67A Culverts, L-67C Gaps, and L-67 Extension Backfill
- CEPP – North Components: L-4 Degrade, S-630 Pump Station, S-8 Pump Station Modifications, L-6 Diversion, L-5 Canal Improvements, and Miami Canal Backfill
- 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
- Restoration Strategies Projects – STA-1W Expansion #2, C139 Flow Equalization Basin, STA-1E Enhancements, and G341 Conveyance Improvements
- C139 Annex Wetland Restoration, STA-1W Enhancements, STA-2 Refurbishments, and 8.5 Square Mile Area Curtain Wall
- Big Cypress Basin Canal Enhancements and S-27 & S-29 Coastal Structure Hardening and Forward Pump Stations
- 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
- Vegetation and tree removal projects along canal rights of way to reduce the impacts to flood protection – ongoing tree removal projects on the C-8, L-28I, L-28, L-8 tie-back, C-123, L-61, G-3W, L-14, C-29B, C-102N, C-103, C-14, C-51, and C-1 canals. Tree removal project on Faka Union Canal from SE 52 Ave south to Faka Union Pump Station (Collier County), and Estero River, Daughtrey Creek, and Orange River, (Lee County).

Agency Mitigation Assessment

This score is based upon an analysis of the relevance, level, and significance of the mitigation efforts of the agency as described in the beginning of this section on page 7.

Agency	Relevance	Level	Significance	Total Mitigation Score
South Florida WMD	3	3	3	9
Mitigation Implementation Rating: 9 – Exceptional				

Liaisons

Primary Liaison	Alternate Liaison
Sean Williams Interim Emergency Manager South Florida WMD 561-682-2616 swilliam@sfwmd.gov	Lucine Dadrian Section Administrator – Project Management South Florida WMD 561-682-2685 ldadrian@sfwmd.gov

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 mission areas: water supply, water quality, natural systems protection, and flood protection.

The Environmental Resource Permitting Program, per § 373.403 – 373.468, Fla. Stat. (2020), 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, SWFWMD administers a Water Use Permitting Program, per § 373.403 – 373.468, Fla. Stat. (2020), which regulates the consumptive use of water for public supply, agriculture, commercial, industrial, and recreational uses. This permitting effort mitigates risks associated with drought. Similarly, SWFWMD administers a Water Shortage Plan, per § 373.246, Fla. Stat. (2020), 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.

The District has adopted a process to create and maintain an Asset Management Program consisting of four main components: Capital Improvements and Planning (CIP), Maintenance Management, Life Cycle Management, and Breakdown & Repair Management 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. SWFWMD has four dam facilities classified by the Florida Dam Safety Program of the DEP as High-Hazard Potential Dams. As a result, the District has and maintains Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) to mitigate flood risk associated with these facilities. SWFWMD maintains all its dams, levees, and canals to state and federal standards to mitigate flood risks associated with these facilities and ensures they continue to function to protect life and property, as designed. The District's four High-Hazard Potential Dams are the Lower Hillsborough Flood Detention Area/Tampa Bypass Canal, Medard Reservoir, Inglis Main Dam and Bypass Spillway, and G-90.

SWFWMD, along with the US Army Corps of Engineers, continues to evaluate, and maintain water control manuals for 13 flood control structures. Additionally, the District has 7 Operational Guidelines for 28 water conservation structures. These documents provide general guidelines for the routine operation of the structures to ensure the environmental health, recreational and aesthetic value of the lakes, and response to specific weather events or conditions. Operational guidelines are updated every 10 years and include input from the public and other agencies and municipalities.

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.

The District 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.

SWFWMD partners with FEMA to provide information to update federal floodplain maps through the RiskMAP program.

The Minimum Flows and Levels program establishes minimum flows and levels to prevent damage to water resources, including effects of saltwater intrusion. 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.

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.

2021 Update

FEMA has performed RiskMAP updates for coastal counties within the District including Citrus, Hernando, Pasco, Pinellas, Hillsborough, and Manatee. Charlotte County and Sarasota County maps are currently being updated, and the appeals and comments are being resolved. Final mapping was also completed for Citrus and Hernando counties and those maps were effective in January 2021. Manatee County and Pinellas County updates were incorporated into the coastal map and were effective as of August 2021. Hillsborough County and Desoto County updates went effective in October 2021. Four Watershed Management Plans (WMP) will be completed and will be taken to the SWFWMD Governing Board for approval in early 2022. Those watersheds include Pearce Drain and Bowlees Creek in Manatee County, and Silver/Twin Lake and Pemberton/Baker Canal in Hillsborough County. Additional completed WMPs in FY 2021 were Treasure Island, Frostproof, and the Anclote River.

Agency Mitigation Assessment

This score is based upon an analysis of the relevance, level, and significance of the mitigation efforts of the agency as described in the beginning of this section on page 7.

Agency	Relevance	Level	Significance	Total Mitigation Score
Southwest Florida WMD	3	3	3	9
Mitigation Implementation Rating: 9 – Exceptional				

Liaisons

Primary Liaison	Alternate Liaison
Tim Fallon Hydrogeologist & Emergency Coordinating Officer Southwest Florida WMD 813-343-1836 Tim.Fallon@swfwmd.state.fl.us	Jerry Mallams Operations Bureau Chief & Emergency Manager Southwest Florida WMD 727-457-1628 Jerry.Mallams@swfwmd.state.fl.us

St. Johns River Water Management District

The mission of 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.

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 to develop the annual FDOT Mitigation Plan, pursuant to F.S. 373.4137(4), for wetland impacts associated with FDOT roadway projects.

The Office of Real Estate Services acquires lands for flood control, water quality protection, and natural resource conservation. Similarly, the Bureau of Land Resources 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.

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 nearly 100 major and minor flood control structures, 15 weirs, three navigational locks, approximately 300 miles of levees, and 12 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.

2021 Update

SJRWMD implemented the following:

- Land Management: Mitigation of wildfire risk through 61 prescribed burns totaling 16,638 acres on 21 conservation areas.
- Flood Protection Partnerships: Flood protection is one of the District's four core missions and the District has assisted local governments with cost-share funding towards the construction of beneficial flood protection projects. In fiscal year 2020-2021, the District awarded \$2.9 million in funding for four projects; partnering with Clay, Flagler, St. Johns, and Volusia counties to improve stormwater retention and flood protection in their communities. These projects included stormwater control structures, increased stormwater treatment capacity, and stormwater outfall improvements.
- Flood control structure improvements: Rehabilitated S96D, replaced the hydraulic lift system at S-157 with a more reliable drum and cable lift system, slip lined deteriorated culverts at S-6A (Blue Cypress Marsh Conservation Area, S-252A, B, C (Fort Drum Marsh Conservation Area) and CS-1 (Fellsmere Grade), refurbished pumps at the PS#4 pump station (Fellsmere Water Management Area), graded and stabilized several miles of L-40 and L-76 levee slopes, refurbished airboat cross-over at L-76 and airboat ramp at the SR512 Recreational Area, removed several miles of woody vegetation on multiple federal levees, re-decked two Bailey Bridges adjacent to federal levees/structures and fabricated a Needle Beam frame for dewatering the S-157 structure.

- Water supply planning: Water supply is one of the District’s four core missions. As part of the District’s work to ensure adequate and sustainable water supplies are available to meet future needs while protecting the environment, the District prepares regional water supply plans (RWSPs). RWSPs include assessments of waterbodies with minimum flows and minimum levels (MFLs), wetlands, and saltwater intrusion and methods to mitigate impacts. The District completed the draft Central Springs/East Coast RWSP in late 2021. In addition, the District, in partnership with others, continues to work on the development of the 2022 North Florida RWSP and the 2025 Central Florida Water Initiative (CFWI) RWSP.

Agency Mitigation Assessment

This score is based upon an analysis of the relevance, level, and significance of the mitigation efforts of the agency as described in the beginning of this section on page 7.

Agency	Relevance	Level	Significance	Total Mitigation Score
St. Johns River WMD	3	3	3	9
Mitigation Implementation Rating: 9 – Exceptional				

Liaisons

Primary Liaison	Alternate Liaison
Dave Dickens Office of Transportation, Facilities, and Safety Services Director/ Emergency Coordinating Officer St. Johns River WMD 386-643-1914 DDickens@sjrwmd.com	Brian Emanuel Bureau of Land Resources Chief/ Alternate ECO St. Johns River WMD 386-329-4377 BEmanuel@sjrwmd.com

Suwannee River Water Management District

SRWMD manages water and related natural resources in North Central Florida, as set forth in Section 373, F.S., with four core missions: Water Supply, Water Quality, Flood Protection, and Natural Systems. These missions are the responsibilities of the District's Outreach and Operations Division, Resource Management Division and Water Resources Division.

The Outreach and Operations Division includes the Office of Land Management. Staff in this office follow an approved land management plan where District lands are managed under a multiple-use policy that emphasizes water resource protection, maintenance and restoration of the land's natural state and condition, and provisions for public access and recreation.

The Business and Community Services Division includes the Office of Engineering/ERP and Environmental Compliance. Staff in this office protect and manage water resources through permitting in a manner that will prevent adverse flooding, manage surface water runoff, and protect water quality, wetlands, and other surface waters. Staff in this office also partner with FDOT and communities to develop annual FDOT Mitigation plans for wetland impacts associated with FDOT roadway projects, pursuant to subsection 373.4137(4), F.S., and additionally partners with FDOT to implement the ETAT program.

The Water Resources Division includes the Office of Minimum Flows and Minimum Water Levels, the Office of Water Supply, and the Office of Agriculture and Environmental Projects. Staff in the Office of Minimum Flows and Minimum levels ensure water availability and prevent significant harm to the area's natural resources by setting Minimum Water Levels. Staff in the Office of Water Supply prepare water use estimates, project future water demands, and prepare water use assessments and plans. Staff in the Office of Agriculture and Environmental Projects have oversight for projects, whether District-led or through partnerships, 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.

2021 Update

District staff have been working diligently to complete projects this year, including two septic-to-sewer projects; five water conservation projects; one natural system restoration projects; and four flood protection/stormwater treatment projects. In addition, individual contracts under the agricultural programs continue to support reductions in nutrients and groundwater pumping.

As a FEMA Cooperating Technical Partner (CTP), the District has been actively implementing the Risk MAP program through mapping and outreach activities and attending FEMA meetings such as the Partners in Emergency Management conference, the CTP Community of Practice bi-annual meeting, the CTP Virtual Roundtable meeting, and the Florida-FEMA Mitigation Program Consultation. District staff attended meetings such as Mitigate Florida, Silver Jackets, and the statewide Watershed Master Plan Initiative via webinar in 2021.

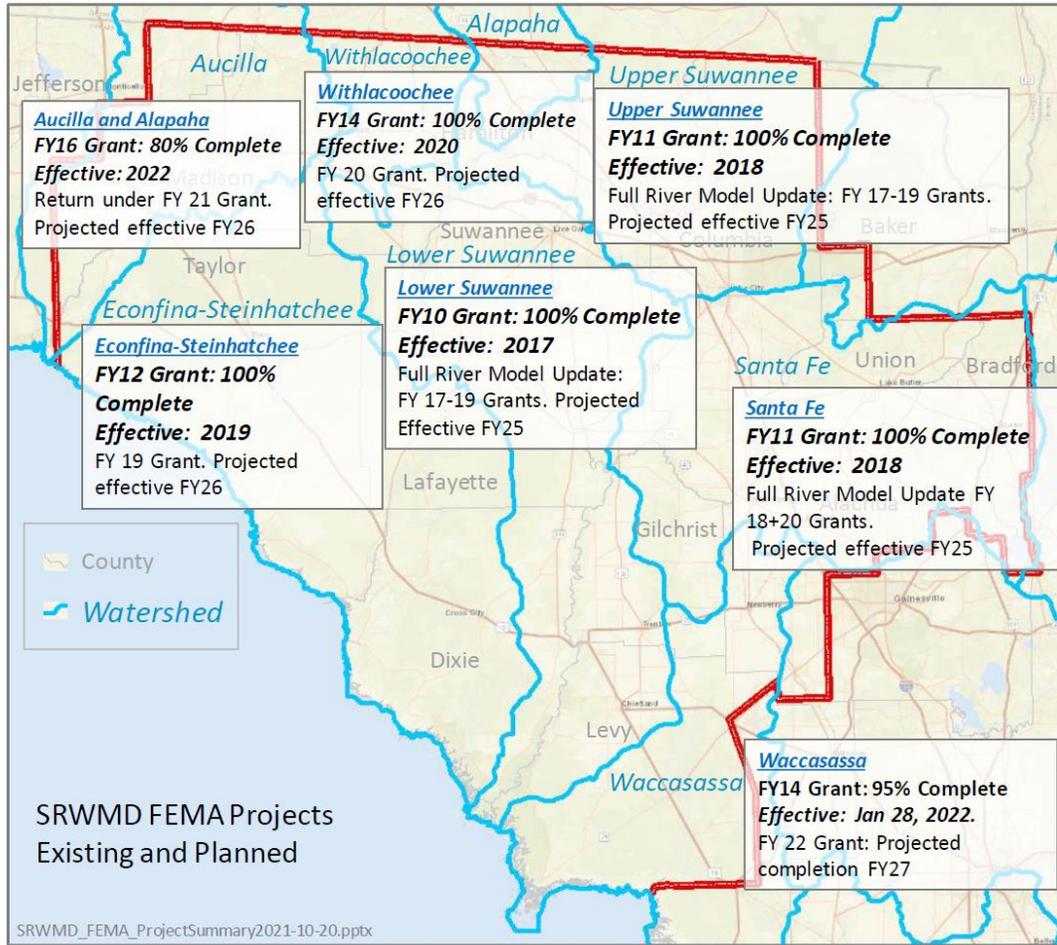
Other meetings and conferences SRWMD staff hosted or attended include:

- Aucilla and Alapaha River FEMA Map revisions Update Meetings, November 2020
- Santa Fe Risk MAP Project Initiation Meetings, February 2021
- Florida Floodplain Managers Association Annual Meeting, April 2021
- Wacasassa Resilience & Discovery Meeting, July 2021

Below are the natural hazards projects that were completed during the year:

Project Name	Mission	Natural Hazard Mitigation Risk
University Oaks IIIa	Water Supply	Drought
Hampton Water Main Loop	Water Supply	Drought
Starke Public Supply Efficiencies	Water Supply	Drought
Ft. White Water Main Loop	Water Supply	Drought
Dixie County Water Main	Water Supply	Drought
Newberry Ag and Equestrian Center	Water Quality	Water Resources
High Springs Gravity Sewer Ph A2	Water Quality	Water Resources
Hill Dam Breach analysis and permanent breach design (aka County Club Rd)	Flood Protection	Stormwater runoff, Inland flooding
SE Old County Camp Road	Flood Protection	Stormwater runoff, Inland flooding
Mill Creek Sink land acquisition	Water Quality	Water Resources
Gwen Lake	Water Quality	Stormwater runoff
Edwards Bottomlands	Natural Systems	Surface Water Management

SRWMD staff continue to provide project management services for active FEMA grants, which are in various stages of completion (see map below).



Agency Mitigation Assessment

This score is based upon an analysis of the relevance, level, and significance of the mitigation efforts of the agency as described in the beginning of this section on page 7.

Agency	Relevance	Level	Significance	Total Mitigation Score
Suwannee River WMD	3	3	3	9
Mitigation Implementation Rating: 9 – Exceptional				

Liaisons

Primary Liaison	Alternate Liaison
Leroy Marshall, P.E., PMP, CFM Chief Professional Engineer Suwannee River WMD 386-647-3124 Leroy.Marshall@srwmd.org	Tim Alexander Community Affairs Manager Suwannee River WMD 386-647-3127 Tim.Alexander@srwmd.org

CONCLUSION

In 2022, DEM will host four meetings in accordance with 252.3655, Florida Statutes and the workgroup coordinator will focus on increasing and maintaining attendance rates of the statutorily required state agencies, as well as other partners. DEM and other state agencies will continue ongoing mitigation efforts listed on page 6 of this report including updating the State Hazard Mitigation Plan in accordance with 44 CFR Part 201.5 Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plans.