

Sumter County Local Mitigation Strategy



Prepared by the Sumter County Sheriff's Office,
Division of Emergency Management

April 2010

Acknowledgements

The Sumter County Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) was developed and prepared by the Sumter County Emergency Management division through the support of several agencies on our LMS Working Task Force.

The following agencies currently reside on our Working Task Force:

- Sumter County Board of County Commissioners
- Sumter County Public Works
- Sumter County Building Department
- Sumter County Sheriffs Office
- Sumter County Emergency Management
- Sumter County Department of Health
- Sumter County Fire Rescue
- Sumter County School Board
- City of Bushnell
- City of Center Hill
- City of Coleman
- City of Webster
- City of Wildwood
- The Villages Public Safety Department
- Lake Sumter Emergency Medical Services
- Department of Agriculture
- American Red Cross

Executive Summary

Sumter County is threatened by a number of different types of natural, technological and human-caused hazards. These hazards endanger the health and safety of the population of the community, jeopardize its economic vitality, and imperil the quality of its environment. Because of the importance of avoiding or minimizing the vulnerabilities to these hazards, the public and private sector interests of Sumter County have joined together to create the Sumter County Local Mitigation Strategy Working Task Force (LMS Working Task Force) to undertake a comprehensive planning process that has culminated in the publication of this document: “The Sumter County Local Mitigation Strategy.”

This document is a multi-jurisdictional effort comprising of local governments and private sector business and organizations. All municipalities in Sumter County have formally adopted the current Local Mitigation Strategy. Upon completion and approval of this updated plan, this will be formally adopted.

The LMS Working Task Force has also conducted detailed studies to identify the hazards threatening the jurisdictions of Sumter County and to estimate the relative risks posed to the community by those hazards. This information has been used by the LMS Working Task Force to prioritize its planning efforts to assess the vulnerabilities of the facilities and neighborhoods of Sumter County to the impacts of future disasters involving those hazards. With these vulnerabilities identified, the LMS Working Task Force has worked to identify, justify and prioritize specific proposals for projects and programs that will avoid or minimize these vulnerabilities.

The proposed projects and programs to reduce the impacts of future disasters are called “mitigation initiatives” in this document. Mitigation initiatives have been developed, and will continue to be developed, by the LMS Working Task Force for implementation whenever the resources and opportunities to do so become available. Implementation of this plan is essentially through implementation of the mitigation initiatives included in the plan, and with each implementation effort, the LMS Working Task Force will continue to help make the participating communities more resistant to the human and economic costs of future disasters.

This plan will continue to be updated and expanded in the future to ensure that it addresses changing conditions in the participating jurisdictions, experiences with disasters that do occur, and any changes in the characteristics of the hazards that threaten the involved communities. This updating process and future editions of the mitigation plan will also be used to continue to inform and involve the general public and other interested groups to fully participate in making the community more resistant to the impacts of future disasters.

Glossary

Aquifer Recharge Areas: Areas contributing to or providing volumes of water, which make a contribution to the storage or regional flow of an aquifer.

Base Flood Elevation (BFE): The highest elevation, expressed in feet above sea level, of the level of flood waters occurring in the regulatory base flood (i.e. 100-year flood event).

Building Codes: Regulations adopted by local government that establish standards for construction, modification, and repair of buildings and other structures.

Coastal High Hazard Area (CHA): Evacuation zone for a Category 1 hurricane as established in the Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council's Hurricane Evacuation Study.

Community Development Block Grants (CDBG): The objective of the CDBG program is to facilitate the development of viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment, while expanding economic opportunities primarily for persons of low- and moderate- incomes. Funds must be used so as to give maximum feasible priority to activities which will carry out one of the three broad national objectives of: benefit to low- and moderate-income families; or aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight; or activities designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community.

Community Rating System (CRS): An initiative of the Federal Insurance Administration to encourage increased efforts in the reduction of flood losses, facilitate accurate insurance ratings and promote the awareness of flood insurance.

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP): Required by Florida Statutes and addresses the four inter-related phases of emergency management: preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation.

Critical Facilities: A structure from which essential services and functions for victim survival, continuation of public safety actions, and/or disaster recovery are performed or provided.

Cultural Facilities: Establishments such as museums or art galleries of an historic, educational or cultural interest that are not operated commercially.

Development: The carrying out of any building activity or mining operation, the making of any material change in the use or appearance of any structure or land, or the dividing of land into three or more parcels.

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

- Minor Disaster - A disaster that is likely to be within the response capabilities of local government and to result in only a minimal need for State or Federal assistance.
- Major Disaster - A disaster that will likely exceed local capabilities and require a broad range of State and Federal assistance.
- Catastrophic Disaster - A disaster that will require massive state and federal assistance, including immediate military involvement.

Drainage: Surface water runoff or the removal of surface water or groundwater from land by drains, grading or other means.

Emergency Management, Preparedness and Assistance (EMPA) Trust Fund Grant Program: Competitive grant for the state or regional agencies, local governments and private non-profit organizations for the implementation of projects that will further state and local emergency management objectives.

Evacuation Routes: Routes designated by Pasco County Office of Emergency Management and the Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council for the movement of persons to safety in the event of a hurricane.

Floodplain Management Plan: The operation of a program containing corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood damage including, but not limited to, flood control projects, floodplain land use regulations, flood proofing of buildings and emergency preparedness plans.

Floodprone Areas: Areas inundated during a 100-year event or areas identified by the

National Flood Insurance Program as an “A Zone” on Flood Insurance Rate Maps or Flood Hazard Boundary Maps.

Goal: Long-term end toward which programs or activities are ultimately directed.

Habitat: The particular natural community or communities that typically support a population of a particular plant or animal species.

Hazardous Material: Any substance or material in a quantity or form which may be harmful to humans, animals, crops, water systems, or other elements of the environment if accidentally released. Hazardous materials include: explosives, gases (compressed, liquefied, or dissolved), flammable and combustible liquids, flammable solids or substances, oxidizing substances, poisonous and infectious substances, radioactive materials, and corrosives.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP): The program operates under the authority of Public Law 100-707, the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. (The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) will be replaced by Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM.) Section 404 provides 75/25 matching funds to eligible applicants to implement immediate and long-term hazard mitigation measures. A total of up to 15 percent of the combined public assistance and individual assistance programs are available to fund hazard mitigation projects. Section 406 is site-specific mitigation that is written if authorized by the federal/state/local officials and is in accordance with any applicable rules and regulations.

This type of mitigation receives also 75 percent federal money and requires a state/local match of 25 percent.

Historic Resources: All areas, districts or sites containing properties listed on the Florida Master Site File, the National Register of Historic Places, or designated by a local government as historically, architecturally, or archaeologically significant.

Hurricane Shelter: A structure which meets the shelter selection guidelines, designated by local officials to be pre-identified for sheltering residents during a hurricane.

Infrastructure: Man-made structures which serve the common needs of the population, such as: sewage disposal systems, potable water systems, potable water wells serving a system, solid waste disposal sites or retention areas, stormwater systems, utilities, piers, docks, wharves, breakwaters, bulkheads, seawalls, bulwarks, revetments, causeways, marinas, navigation channels, bridges, and roadways.

Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS): Plan developed to minimize negative impacts (potential loss of life or property damage) from a natural, man-made or technological disaster.

Long-Term Temporary Housing: Tents, mobile homes, suitable rental housing, or other readily fabricated dwellings set-up for residents to live in until they are able to return to their own homes or find new homes. Utilization of this type of housing can last up to six months or longer.

Mitigate: To offset or reduce negative impacts through measures such as, but not limited to, the following:

- Not taking action or parts of a certain action.
- Limiting the degree or magnitude of the action.
- Repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected resources.
- Preserving and maintaining operations over time during the life of the action, and
- Replacing or providing substitute resources or environment.

Mobile Home: A structure, transportable in one or more sections, twelve (12) body feet or more in width, and over forty (40) feet in length, which is built upon an integral chassis and designed to be used as a dwelling unit with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities, and includes the plumbing, heating, air conditioning, and electrical systems contained herein. If fabricated after June 15, 1976, each section shall bear a HUD label certifying that it was built in compliance with Federal Manufacturing Home Construction and Safety Standards 42 USC 5401 and 24 CR 3282 and 3283.

Mobile Home Park: A mobile home development consisting of a parcel of land under single ownership which has been, or is proposed to be, planned and improved for the placement of mobile homes for non-transient use.

Mobile Home Space: A plot of land for placement of a single mobile home within a mobile home park.

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP): A federal program, which authorizes the sale of federally subsidized flood insurance in communities that agree to adopt and implement flood mitigation strategies and regulations.

Objective: A specific, measurable, intermediate end that is achievable and marks progress toward a goal.

Open Space: Undeveloped lands suitable for passive recreation or conservation uses.

Post-Disaster Recovery: Long-term activity designed to return life to normal or improved levels following a disaster.

Project Impact: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) initiative that challenges communities to take actions that protect families, businesses and property by reducing the effects of natural disasters.

Public Facilities: Transportation systems or facilities, sewer systems or facilities, solid waste systems or facilities, drainage systems or facilities, potable water systems or facilities, educational systems or facilities, parks and recreation systems or facilities and public health systems or facilities.

Recreational Vehicle: Vehicle-type unit primarily designed as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use, which either has its own motive power or is mounted on or drawn by another vehicle.

Recreational Vehicle (RV) Park: Place set aside and offered by a person, for either direct or indirect remuneration of the owner, leaser, or operator of such place, for the parking, accommodation, or rental of five or more recreational vehicles or tents; and the group camping and similar recreational facilities.

Retrofit: Corrective measures taken on an existing structure to minimize damage caused by water, wind and fire.

Runoff: The part of the rainfall that travels to surface streams and water bodies via surface or subsurface routes.

Storm Surge: The abnormal rise in water level caused by the wind and pressure forces of a hurricane or tropical storm. Storm surge produces most of the flood damage and drowning associated with storms that make landfall or that closely approach the coastline.
Stormwater: Flow of water resulting from a rainfall event.

Subdivision: The division of land, lot, tract, or parcel into two or more lots, parcels, plats, or sites, or other divisions of land for the purpose of sale, lease, offer, or development, whether immediate or future. The term also includes the division of residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, or other land whether by deed, metes and bounds description, lease, map, plat, or other instrument.

Wetlands: Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soils.

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I. Introduction

A. Hazard Mitigation

Hazard mitigation is any action taken to permanently reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and their property from the effects of hazards. Tools of hazard mitigation include land use planning techniques that limit infrastructure in high hazard areas and programs for retrofitting existing structures to meet new building codes and standards. Ideally, a community can minimize the effects of future hazards through a mix of code enforcement, planning, and responsible development. The result of incorporating mitigation into development practices will be the creation of safer and more economically resilient communities.

B. Local Mitigation Strategy

The local mitigation strategy is a plan that a community can develop to promote hazard mitigation and to manage post-disaster recovery. Every Florida community will always be vulnerable to hurricanes, other natural disasters, technological hazards, and man-made emergencies. However, the state's counties and municipalities do not have to remain unnecessarily vulnerable to these consequences. The development of a community-wide local mitigation strategy is a good first step in the effort to reduce or eliminate the costs of disasters and plan for an organized and timely post-disaster redevelopment.

By developing a local mitigation strategy, the county is in a better position to receive more funding for post-disaster recovery. It also helps identify problem areas in which the county can apply for additional funding to help mitigate the problem before disaster occurs.

Another benefit to the local mitigation strategy is a faster recovery following an incident. The local mitigation strategy identifies vulnerable areas in the county for certain hazards and risks. By identifying these hazards and risks, the municipalities, jurisdictions, and county can take a pro-active approach to disaster recovery. It assists in the planning process for post-disaster recovery.

In Sumter County, all municipalities and the County it self will have the opportunity to adopt this plan. Those municipalities include: The City of Bushnell, The City of Center Hill, The City of Coleman, The City of Webster, and The City of Wildwood. There are a total of 6 jurisdictions that will have the opportunity to adopt the Sumter County Local Mitigation Strategy.

II. Working Task Force

A. Formation of the Working Task Force

The formation of the LMS Working Task Force focuses on several key components and factors:

- Multi-jurisdictional Representation
- Collective Public Input
- Identify procedures to coordinate local government mitigation activities with those of the business communities
- Identify procedures for formally recognizing the local mitigation strategy, such as through adopting the plans and policies that constitute the strategy.

B. Coordination of all Participants

Jurisdictional Representatives

The County, and all cities within, have the opportunity to select at least one contact to participate in the LMS Working Task Force. Additionally each agency can send other individuals.

Participants

Additional agencies that work in the government aspect also participated. These participants have a key role in response, recovery, and mitigation in Sumter County. These participants include Lake Sumter EMS, Sumter County Fire Rescue, The Villages Public Safety, Sumter County School Board, and the Sumter County Sheriffs Office.

Other Interested Parties

Non-Profit and private companies are also asked to sit on the Task Force to represent the businesses of Sumter County. These parties include Farm Bureau Insurance, Southwest Florida Water Management District, The American Red Cross and UF Extension Services. Other businesses are invited through email and mailed out invitations before the planning process began.

The Public

Public participation in the LMS process brings a diverse community interest to the hazard mitigation planning, particularly when a local government's mitigation strategy addresses the needs in only emergency management issues. The public is involved in preparing the LMS by attending meetings, responding to questionnaires, and sitting on the Working Task Force, if they so desire.

To ensure the public has every opportunity to participate, each meeting scheduled is advertised in the County newspaper before the meeting date. Once a citizen participates in a meeting their email and address information is obtained for notifications of future meetings. This ensures that the interested individual hears about upcoming meetings and changes.

Through the involvement of all government agencies and private sector businesses and organizations in Sumter County, a collective voice is created.

C. Duties and Responsibilities

The LMS Working Task Force develops the Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) by establishing a planning schedule, establishing goals and objectives for the LMS, identifying the hazards threatening the Community, estimating the level of risk posed by those hazards, determining the vulnerability to the identified hazards, analyzing current mitigation policies and programs, identifying and justifying proposed mitigation “initiatives”, ensuring development of the LMS, and periodically reviewing and updating the LMS as necessary. The Task Force will meet regularly to review current projects and receive updates on other Emergency Planning in all jurisdictions.

These agencies and groups were invited and encouraged to actively participate in the planning process by becoming Task Force Members. The representatives’ acceptance of the invitation and agreement to become a member initiated their commitment to the effort. The representatives committed their time and available resources to develop a mitigation strategy that would protect life, property, and the environment as well as contribute to the economic well being of the County.

Each participating agency and group presented its programs, identified mitigation opportunities and subsequently had an opportunity to comment on preliminary and draft versions of the LMS. The Task Force reviewed each agency’s function and identified more opportunities, including some applicable to agencies who chose not to be represented. The Task Force incorporated appropriate comments and distributed a final copy of the LMS to all participants.

C. Goals and Objectives

Goal 1 Protect the health, safety and welfare of the public

- Objective 1.1 Inform and educate the public about potential hazards
- Objective 1.2 Encourage home buyers to research and determine if a property is within a flood prone area
- Objective 1.3 Ensure new development and redevelopment complies with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations
- Objective 1.4 Provide adequate shelter for the population at risk.

Goal 2 Promote hazard awareness and education

- Objective 2.1 Notify homeowners of property located within a flood prone area
- Objective 2.2 Inform and educate the public about potential hazards
- Objective 2.3 Prioritize and develop a hazard information program
- Objective 2.4 Educate the public about disaster preparedness, evacuation procedures and shelter availability
- Objective 2.5 Coordinate to provide public information regarding commercial hazardous materials and educate the public to safely store and dispose of household hazardous materials

Goal 3 Develop mitigation initiatives that protect business and industry

- Objective 3.1 Minimize business interruptions through disaster preparedness and education
- Objective 3.2 Assist business and industry in the preparation of emergency operations plans
- Objective 3.3 Encourage public-private partnerships

Goal 4 Ensure intergovernmental coordination in disaster preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation between all applicable local governments

- Objective 4.1 Maintain and update (as necessary) the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
- Objective 4.2 Coordinate emergency evacuation procedures
- Objective 4.3 Coordinate inter-jurisdictional resources during recovery efforts
- Objective 4.4 Conduct annual updates and revisions (as necessary) to the Local Mitigation Strategy
- Objective 4.5 Coordinate and prioritize applications for hazard mitigation grants

Goal 5 Develop and implement guidelines for post-disaster redevelopment

- Objective 5.1 Expedite post-disaster recovery through the development of a Post-disaster Recovery Ordinance
- Objective 5.2 Enable small businesses to utilize public property in the event of a disaster
- Objective 5.3 Advocate property acquisitions in repetitive loss areas
- Objective 5.4 Encourage mitigation initiatives in the Coastal High Hazard Area
- Objective 5.5 Consider options to mitigation initiatives that may result in substantial reduction of the local tax-base
- Objective 5.6 Establish and implement a plan for long term temporary housing
- Objective 5.7 Encourage the diversion of Community Development Block Grant Funds to disaster recovery

Goal 6 Encourage the protection of natural resources.

- Objective 6.1 Participate with the state in the acquisition of lands for environmental protection.
- Objective 6.2 Conserve and improve wetlands
- Objective 6.3 Limit discharge and protect natural resources from toxic substances and harmful pollutants
- Objective 6.4 Protect the functions of natural drainage area and surficial aquifer recharge areas
- Objective 6.5 Restrict infrastructure supporting expansion to flood hazard areas
- Objective 6.6 Minimize the impacts of public facilities and utilities on the natural environment
- Objective 6.7 Mitigate wetland losses to establish an overall net benefit

Goal 7 Encourage the conservation of historic and cultural resources

- Objective 7.1 Identify and document historic and cultural resources
- Objective 7.2 Prioritize funding for post-disaster redevelopment

Goal 8 Encourage the resolution of stormwater problems

- Objective 8.1 Develop or maintain a Stormwater Management Plan that identifies and recommends solutions to stormwater problems
- Objective 8.2 Encourage the creation of a stormwater utility where appropriate
- Objective 8.3 Maintain and improve existing drainage systems
- Objective 8.4 Require all new development and redevelopment to regulate the rate and volume of stormwater
- Objective 8.5 Protect the function of natural drainage features and surficial aquifer recharge areas.

Goal 9 Reduce property damage caused by flooding

- Objective 9.1 Elevate new construction above the base flood elevation
- Objective 9.2 Protect and preserve wetlands floodplains and coastal lands
- Objective 9.3 Identify and correct local flooding conditions
- Objective 9.4 Ensure compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program
- Objective 9.5 Participate in or improve ratings under the Community Rating System
- Objective 9.6 Control Development in the 100 year floodplain
- Objective 9.7 Implement substantial damage provisions
- Objective 9.8 Continue compliance with Floodplain Management Plans

Goal 10 Regulate the impacts of development and redevelopment through code enforcement

- Objective 10.1 Restrict new development of mobile home parks in flood zones
- Objective 10.2 Control developments of Critical Care Facilities in the flood hazard areas
- Objective 10.3 Ensure compliance with the Building Code for all construction
- Objective 10.4 Provide and protect open space
- Objective 10.5 Preserve natural vegetation
- Objective 10.6 Ensure new development and redevelopment complies with Federal Flood Insurance Regulations
- Objective 10.7 Encourage the inclusion of window and door protection standards in Building Codes

- Objective 10.8 Encourage lot grading plans addressing drainage with each building permit
- Objective 10.9 Encourage mitigation for repetitive loss properties
- Objective 10.10 Enforce wellhead protection ordinances

Goal 11 Regulate, limit, and prioritize the construction of critical facilities

- Objective 11.1 Maintain or improve critical evacuation routes
- Objective 11.2 Prioritize and retrofit existing critical facilities
- Objective 11.3 Control the siting and development of new critical facilities within flood hazard areas

Goal 12 Establish pre- and post-disaster mitigation initiatives through the Local Mitigation Strategy

- Objective 12.1 Limit public expenditures that support new development in flood hazard areas
- Objective 12.2 Encourage capital improvement expenditures for critical evacuation routes
- Objective 12.3 Implement Stormwater Management programs
- Objective 12.4 Utilize project evaluation criteria developed in the Local Mitigation Strategy for prioritizing mitigation initiatives
- Objective 12.5 Provide sufficient shelter space to satisfy in-County demand
- Objective 12.6 Identify and pursue available grant funds and other funding sources for hazard mitigation activities
- Objective 12.7 Annually review and update projects identified in the Local Mitigation Strategy

III Sumter County Profile

A. Map of Sumter County



B. County Profile

History

Sumter County, originally named Sumpter, was established by the Florida Legislature on January 8, 1853. Named for Revolutionary War hero Gen. Thomas Sumter, the county was originally part of Marion County. The area had been settled for several decades by the time the Legislature chartered it as the states 29th county.

Much of what is now eastern Sumter County was part of the original Seminole Indian reservation established under the Treaty of Moultrie in 1824. As a result, the area played an extremely important role in the Second Seminole War. The Second Seminole War, in fact, began when two companies of US Army infantry under the command of Maj. Francis Dade were attacked by a party of Seminoles on Dec. 28, 1835. The US troops were en route from Ft. Brooke (near Tampa) to Ft. King (today's Ocala) when they were ambushed near present-day Bushnell. Only two of the 108 Army troops escaped the battle, although one of them later died of his wounds.

[Dade Battlefield Park](#) now marks the site of this historic battle. There is a museum located at the park, and monuments and plaques mark the course of the battle. Each year on the battle's anniversary a reenactment of the battle attracts both local spectators and history enthusiasts.

One of the earliest towns established in Sumter County was Adamsville. Official county business was conducted in Leesburg (then a part of the county), but Adamsville played an important role in the area's commerce because of its proximity to the railroad, stage lines and telegraph passage through the area.

In 1860, the county's first census showed a population of 1,429. Early inhabitants were farmers and citrus growers. In the Secession Convention of 1861, Sumter County Representative David G. Leigh voted to leave the union. After the state Legislature took a portion of Sumter and Orange counties to form Lake County, an election in 1881 established Sumterville as the new county seat. The city of Bushnell was established in 1884, named after railway surveyor John W. Bushnell.

By 1886 there were over 100 orange growers in the county. The freeze of 1894-95 practically destroyed the citrus industry. Many of the farmers converted to cattle ranching, and as a result the county's population nearly doubled within ten years. The cattle industry became the most important industry rivaled only by the vegetable industry. The County courthouse in Sumterville was destroyed by fire in 1909. The loss of the courthouse along with nearly two decades of county records set off a round of political infighting that eventually led to a 1912 county-wide vote to establish a new County seat. Votes were cast between the towns of Wildwood and Bushnell. By a margin of only nine, Bushnell was selected the new County Seat for Sumter County - Bushnell 657, Wildwood 648 votes.

Demographics

Sumter County currently has an estimated 95,304 residents according to the 2008 estimate by the U.S. Census Bureau. This is an increase of about 41,959 from the 2000 U.S.

Population	2000 Census	2008 Estimates
Bushnell	2,050	2,338
Center Hill	910	1,106
Coleman	647	763
Webster	805	911
Wildwood	3,924	4895
Unincorporated	45,009	85,291
Total	53,345	95,304

Census total of 53,345. Named as one of the fastest growing counties in the State of Florida, Sumter County's population is mainly in the unincorporated portions of the county.

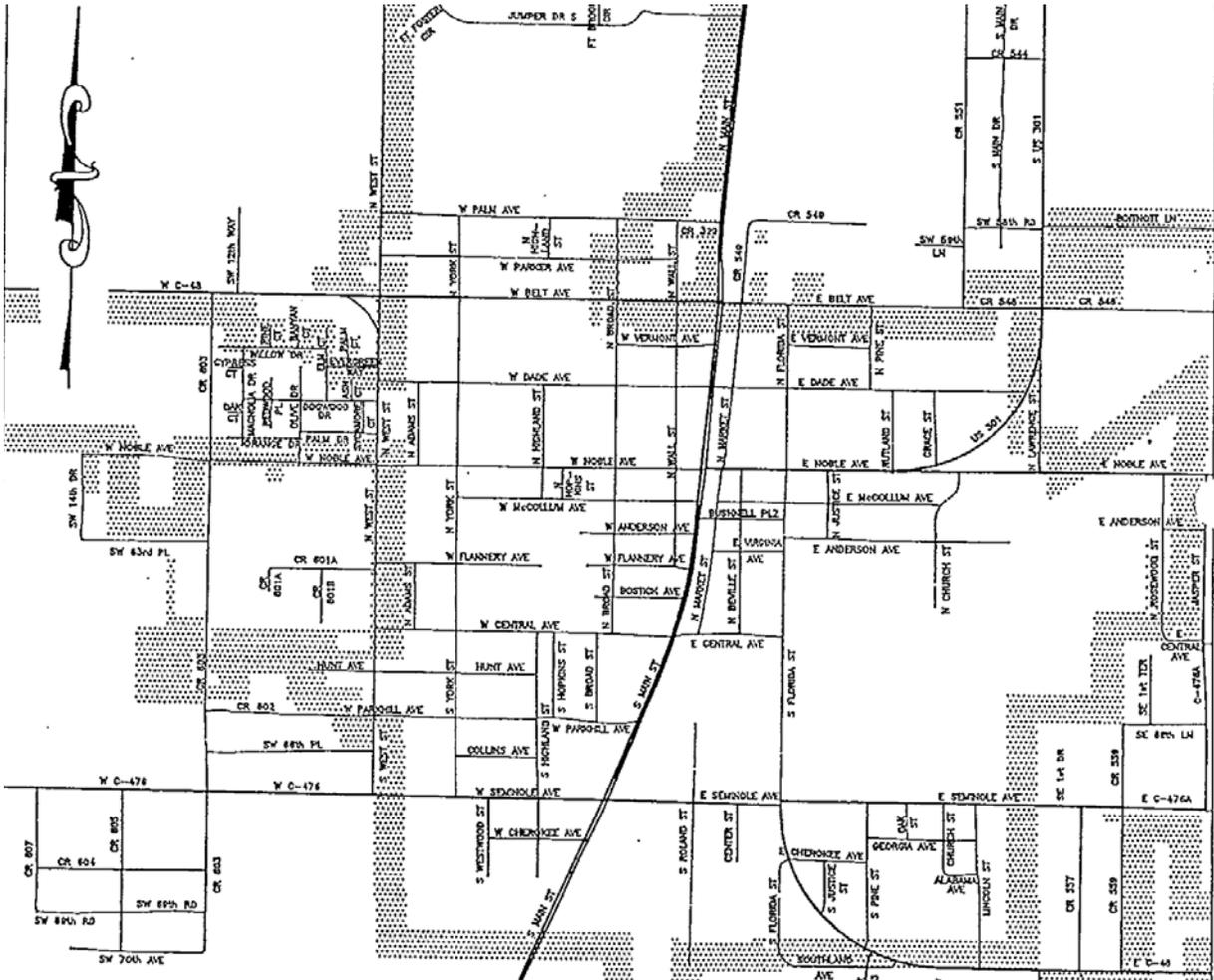
Bushnell

Bushnell was established in 1885 and incorporated in 1911. The City of Bushnell was named after John W. Bushnell, who was responsible for bringing the railroad to the community. Bushnell is the Seat of Sumter County and is located within easy driving distance to both Tampa and Orlando. Our rural atmosphere is inviting to those who like to enjoy a more relaxed life style than that which is found in our neighboring metropolitan areas.

Bushnell is a full service City, providing Electric, Water, Wastewater, and Sanitation to its citizens. Located in close proximity to other smaller communities, Bushnell is the central market area to a much larger region. The City also has a large commercial base that is rapidly expanding, especially at the interchange of SR 48 and I-75, which is within the municipal boundaries.

According to the 2000 Census, the City of Bushnell has 2,050 residents and is estimated at 2,275 (2008 estimate). The daytime population of Bushnell is higher due to schools, employment and consumers.

The City of Bushnell



Center Hill

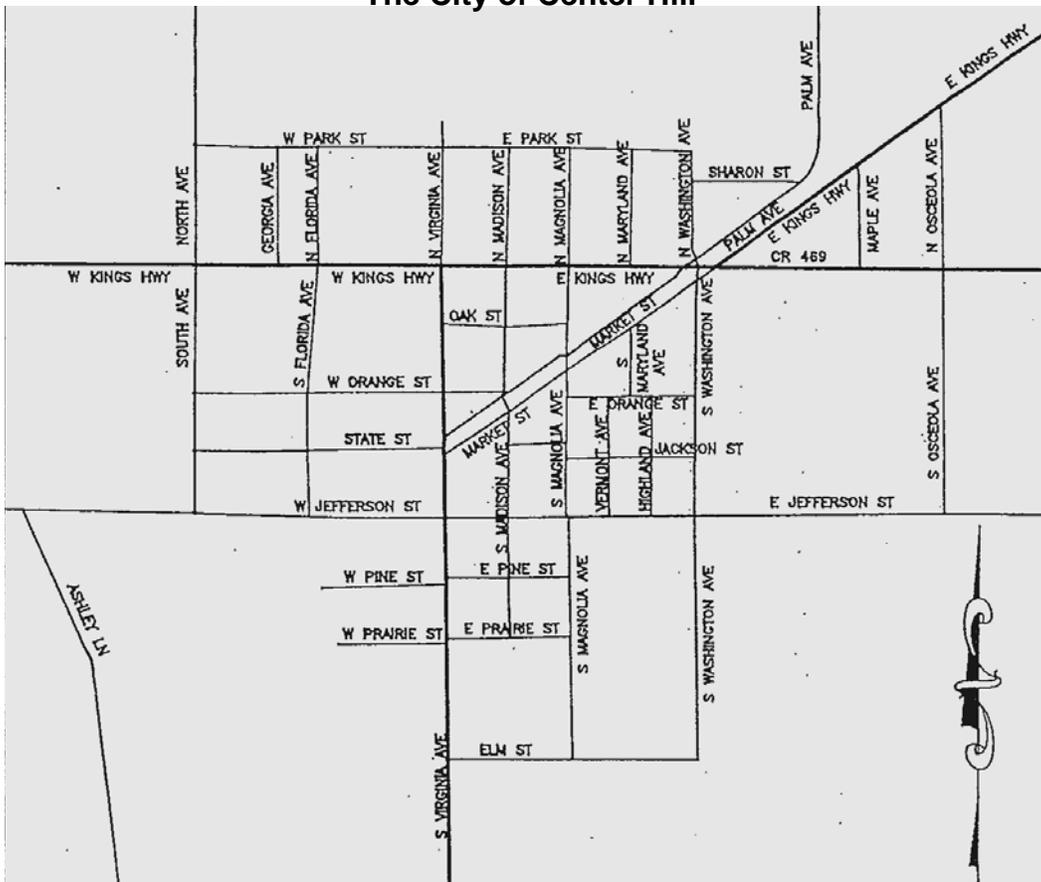
Center Hill's history dates as far back as 1842, but the city was not incorporated until 1905. It's unclear whether naming rights for the community belong to Mrs. Carrie Lovell or Postmaster Thomas W. Spicer. Wherever the name originated, it is clear that this town was named Center Hill because it was in the center of the County and on top of a hill. It sits at the highest point in Sumter County at 165 feet above sea level.

Originally incorporated as the Town of Center Hill, it was re-incorporated as the City of Center Hill in 1925. The city quickly took advantage of its proximity to area rail services, shipping nearly 400 railroad cars of green beans in 1925. Commerce grew rapidly and Center Hill became known as "the green bean capital of the world".

Eventually the produce industry in South Florida took business away from Central Florida, and drainage of the canals cause the land to become less suitable for farming. Citrus farming remained as a part of local industry until winter freezes in the 1980s destroyed most of the groves.

Center Hill is still vulnerable to flooding problems due to the Big Prairie Canal and generally poor drainage. The City as a population of 910, according to the 2000 Census and an estimated 1,106 (2008 estimate) currently.

The City of Center Hill



Webster

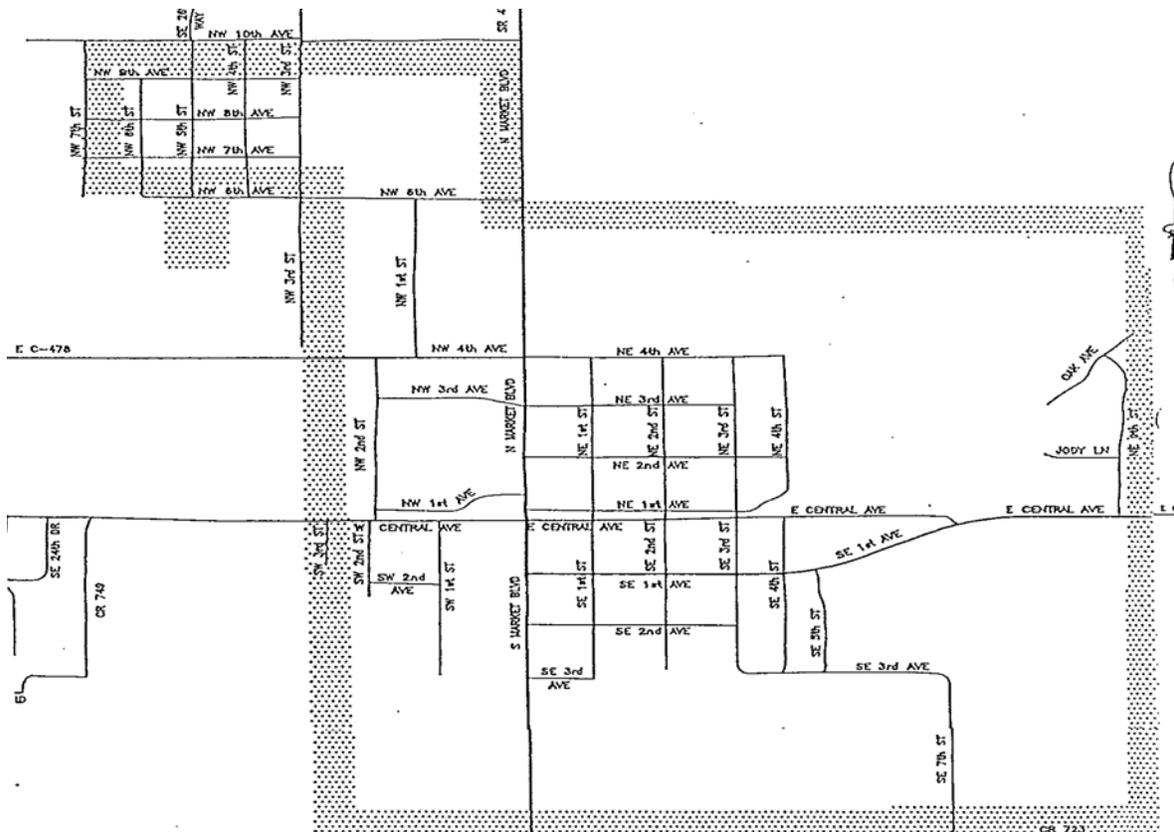
Webster was first settled in 1855 under the name of Orange City. The town was renamed Webster by Postmaster George Franklin Hays after it was discovered that another community in Florida was using the name.

Webster's economy was based on the citrus industry until the great freeze of 1894-95 when large portions of the orange groves were destroyed. Naval store industry replaced the citrus industry for a time. After the naval stores industry failed, Webster became one of the largest vegetable producers in the state and in the early 1900s was known as the Cucumber Capital. In 1937 the Sumter County Farmers Market was established to provide a market where farmers in the surrounding area could sell their produce. The current Farmers Market now consists of a large flea market on Monday and a livestock auction (one of the few remaining in the state) on Tuesday.

Webster continues to grow. It has recently added a sewer system, a forty-seven acre recreation park, an eighty home subdivision and new retailers.

The City of Webster had a population of 805 in 2000 (Census 2000) and is estimated to have grown to 911 (2008 estimate).

The City of Webster



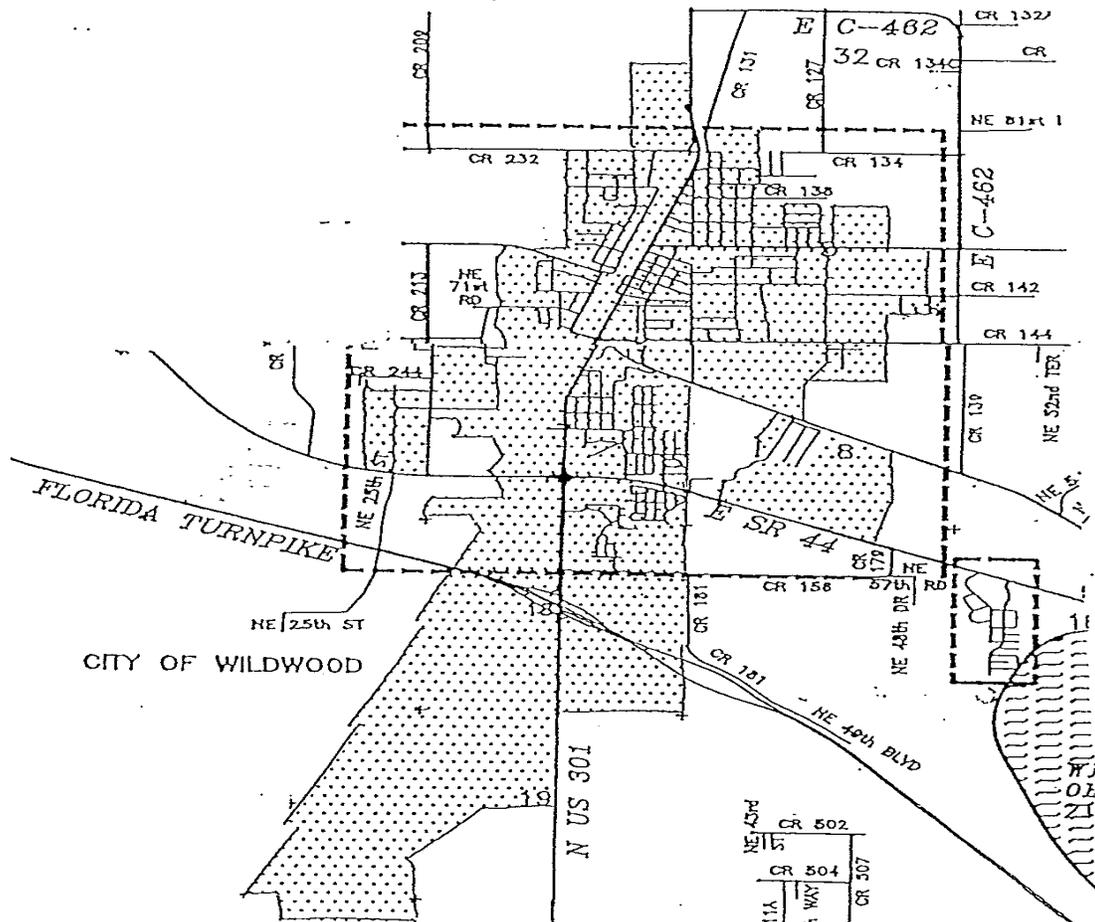
Wildwood

I.E. Barwick is credited with founding the City of Wildwood in 1877 when he called a group of citizens together to organize a committee to form a town and preserve law and order.

The City of Wildwood is commonly known as the Transportation Hub for the State of Florida with the divergence of Highway 44, U.S. 301, Interstate 75, and The Florida Turnpike. Rounding out Wildwood's Hub status is the busy train station. Wildwood has good employment opportunities including manufacturing sector and is a commercial hub for surrounding areas. Wildwood remains the largest city in Sumter County with the 2000 Census reporting a population of 3,924. The City of Wildwood has a significantly higher daytime population due to the high volume of traffic flow through the several routes of transportation as well as employment, schools, and consumers. It is expected for the City's population to grow significantly with the City of Wildwood's annexation and growth they are experiencing.

Wildwood does provides its own Water, Sanitation, and Wastewater to its residents and areas surrounding the City.

The City of Wildwood



IV Hazard Identification

Sumter County faces hazards in 3 separate categories: Natural, Technological, and Man-Made. Below you will find a list of hazards from each category. Each hazard has a brief description on what it is, its probability to impact the county, its severity, who is at risk, and the last time it occurred in Sumter County in the past 5 years.

Probability is identified by High, Medium, and Low. This is based on how often the hazard has occurred in the past and its probability to happen again.

High – Likely to experience threat, effect, or reoccurrence of event
(75% chance of occurrence within one year)

Medium – Average to better than average likelihood of experiencing threat
(25% to 50% chance of occurrence within one year)

Low – Below average of likelihood of experiencing threat
(Up to 25% chance of occurrence within one year)

Risk is based on the hazard. Each jurisdiction can have a different risk level based on the hazard. For example: The Villages of Sumter County is at a higher risk to have a Special Event hazard than the unincorporated area of Sumter County, simply due to the fact of the types of events and population. This however does not mean that a Special Event hazard cannot happen in the unincorporated are of Sumter County.

Severity of each hazard is also identified. This is based on past history. Any hazard can be severe. The following scale was used to show how severe each hazard can be:

High – Above average impact. Can cause power loss and activate CEMP or other government operation plans.

Medium – Mild to average impact. Small business shut down. Normalcy operations for government

Low – Little to no impact on infrastructure, structures, or economy

A. Natural

Earthquakes/Tsunamis/Coastal Erosion/Landslides/ Dam and Levee Failure/Riverine Erosion

Due to lack of history and low probability of occurrence these hazards will not be profiled further.

Sinkholes

A sinkhole is a natural depression or hole in the surface topography caused by the removal of soil or bedrock, often both, by water. Sinkholes may vary in size from less than a meter to several hundred meters both in diameter and depth, and vary in form from soil-lined bowls to bedrock-edged chasms. They may be formed gradually or suddenly, and are found worldwide

Probability: Medium Severity: Low
At Risk: Entire County Population
Narrative:

Sinkholes have not been a historical problem in Sumter County. They could become a future concern if drought conditions become more persistent. As the county becomes more populous, and water demand increases, the likelihood of sinkholes and their impact increase.

In the past 5 years sinkholes have occurred regularly. They have been various in size and depth. Sumter County has not experienced a severe sinkhole within the last several years.

Hurricanes and Tropical Storms

A hurricane is a tropical cyclone, occurring in the Atlantic Ocean or the Northeast Pacific Ocean, east of the International Dateline. Hurricanes are characterized by a large low-pressure center and numerous thunderstorms that produce strong winds and heavy rain. They feed on heat released when moist air rises, resulting in condensation of water vapor contained in the moist air.

Probability: High Severity: Low to High
At Risk: Entire County Population
Narrative:

Historically, Hurricanes are the natural disasters that pose the greatest threat to Florida. They have caused the greatest amount of property damage and growth in

Floods

A flood is an overflow or accumulation of an expanse of water that submerges land. Florida is known for its rains and at some points these rains can cause severe flooding.

Probability: Medium to High Severity: Low to Medium

At Risk: Entire County Population

Narrative:

Seasonal flooding related to rain or hurricane conditions can be expected annually. Historically, these conditions have impacted on a small number of residents and caused some damage property damage and temporary closure of some local roads.

The National Weather Service report 6 flood events in Sumter County between 1950 and 2009. The probability of occurrence of a major flood is 10% over a 10 year period. However, flash floods cannot be predicted accurately and happen whenever there are heavy storms.

Wildfires

A wildfire is an uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels, such as brush, marshes, grasslands, or field lands, exposing and possibly consuming structures. They often begin unnoticed and spread quickly and are usually signaled by dense smoke that fills the area for miles around. Each year, thousands of acres of forests and many homes are destroyed by fires that can erupt at any time of the year from a variety of causes, including arson, lightning and debris burning. Adding to the fire hazard is the growing number of people living in new communities built in areas that were once brush or forest.

Probability: High Severity: Low to High

At Risk: Entire County Population

Narrative:

With almost 50% of Sumter County's landmass being heavily wooded, wild fires will continue to be routine occurrences. As the area continues its fast growth in both population and structures, the concern over urban interface will increase.

Sumter County Fire Rescue has reported 22 wildfire responses between the years of 2004 and 2008. These average out to about 5 wildfires a year.

Drought/Heat Wave

A drought is an extended period of months or years when a region notes a deficiency in its water supply. Generally, this occurs when a region receives consistently below average precipitation. It can have a substantial impact on the ecosystem and agriculture of the affected region

Probability: Medium to High Severity: Low to Medium
At Risk: Entire County Population
Narrative:

Although the average summer temperature in Sumter County is 85 degrees Fahrenheit, high heat episodes can occur. The temperature usually peaks in July and August; however, the temperature has been known to soar to 100 degrees in May. These short durations of heat waves, lasting from one to seven (1-7) days will impact humans, animals, and agriculture, with varying impacts. Droughts, however, can last a few months up to a year.

Dry conditions have been affecting Sumter County in the recent years. Lake and river levels have dropped and many ponds have dried completely. Water restrictions have been required several times.

Winter Storms/Freezes

A winter storm is an event in which the dominant varieties of precipitation are forms that only occur at cold temperatures, such as snow or sleet, or a rainstorm where ground temperatures are cold enough to allow ice to form

Probability: Medium to High Severity: Low to High
At Risk: Entire County Population
Narrative:

Although somewhat rare, winter storms and freezes can immobilize an entire region. Even areas like Sumter County that normally experience mild winters can be greatly affected. In 1989, a cold outbreak and hard freeze affected all 67 counties in Florida. Extensive crop damage was seen including a loss of about 30% of the \$1.4 billion citrus crop. Power blackouts hit hundreds of thousands of residents at various times during the event.

Lightning Strikes

Lightning is an atmospheric discharge of electricity accompanied by thunder, which typically occurs during thunderstorms. However, lightning can occur without any thunderstorm at all. It can also be created by severe wildfires that have enough dust to create a static charge.

cause a major or catastrophic disaster. Tempering this view, is the current historical data, that there has never been a human life lost to a nuclear generating facility anywhere in the United State as of this time.

No occurrences have been recorded to date.

General Power Failures

Major disruption to power service could be caused by severe weather or damage to the power grid. In this incident, officials would have to coordinate response to critical infrastructures and person with special needs. Shelters may be required for special needs person during long term outages.

Probability: Low to Medium Severity: Low to Medium
At Risk: Entire County Population
Narrative:

During major storms, general power failures are frequent. The Villages portion of Sumter County has in-ground power lines, so the risk of general power failure during a moderate storm is low. The rest of the county still has above ground lines so moderate storms mixed with high winds and debris can cause outages quickly.

C. Man-Made

Air Crash Incidents

Probability: Low Severity: Low to Medium
At Risk: Entire County is at risk.
Narrative:

Sumter County has fewer than 5 small airstrips. The probability is very low for this incident although it can occur at any given time. The Villages Public Safety has reported 2 incidents in the past five years.

Major Structural Fires

Probability: High Severity: Low to High
At Risk: Entire County Population
Narrative:

With continued growth and development in Sumter County, the probability rises. However with aggressive prevention and suppression efforts the effects have minimized over the years.

Sumter County reports 192 structure fires since 2004.

IV Hazard Identification

Sumter County faces hazards in 3 separate categories: Natural, Technological, and Man-Made. Below you will find a list of hazards from each category. Each hazard has a brief description on what it is, its probability to impact the county, its severity, who is at risk, and the last time it occurred in Sumter County in the past 5 years.

Probability is identified by High, Medium, and Low. This is based on how often the hazard has occurred in the past and its probability to happen again.

High – Likely to experience threat, effect, or reoccurrence of event
(75% chance of occurrence within one year)

Medium – Average to better than average likelihood of experiencing threat
(25% to 50% chance of occurrence within one year)

Low – Below average of likelihood of experiencing threat
(Up to 25% chance of occurrence within one year)

Risk is based on the hazard. Each jurisdiction can have a different risk level based on the hazard. For example: The Villages of Sumter County is at a higher risk to have a Special Event hazard than the unincorporated area of Sumter County, simply due to the fact of the types of events and population. This however does not mean that a Special Event hazard cannot happen in the unincorporated are of Sumter County.

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Probability: Medium Severity: Low

At Risk: Entire County Population

Narrative:

Sinkholes have not been a historical problem in Sumter County. They could become a future concern if drought conditions become more persistent. As the county becomes more populous, and water demand increases, the likelihood of sinkholes and their impact increase.

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Probability: High Severity: Low to High

At Risk: Entire County Population

Narrative:

chances for a tornado are 2 every 10 years. This number does rise during an El Nino year.

Floods

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Probability: Medium to High Severity: Low to Medium
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IX. Implementation and Maintenance of the LMS

2010 Revision of the Local Mitigation Strategy

The Working Task Force agreed that the 2010 LMS would be a complete revision from the old version. Each Section was broken down and revised individually. The LMS was then reorganized for an easier flow of information.

Meetings were held each month to discuss the changes as well as to gather information. All participants input information into the revised document.

Sumter County has been going through a rapid growth in population and government services. The 2010 complete revision was a much needed to catch up to the rapid growth.

Adoption and Implementation of the Local Mitigation Strategy

The Florida Department of Community Affairs/Division of Emergency Management has contracted with each County in the State to develop its own LMS. This is an all-county document as is the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). The administration and update of future editions of this LMS will fall under the responsibility of Sumter County Emergency Management. The LMS Working Task Force has directed that the local process to adopt the LMS be the same as the local process to adopt the CEMP.

Implementation of the LMS will be done by each of the local governments in Sumter County or by other entities that may identify funding for projects listed in this LMS or future editions of the LMS. The LMS Working Task Force will present suggestions, ideas, concepts, philosophies, principles, and recommendations to other regulating bodies, and make recommendations for the regulating bodies to take proactive actions to make changes directly to the development regulations that will better protect Sumter County against natural disasters. In the past, the LMS has been used as a stepping stone to begin changes to development codes and a reference guide to the Zoning Board to help with future land use and rezoning issues. The LMS will be further developed and used in as much of the county planning as possible utilizing the hazard assessments, studies, mitigation practices, and more.

Appendix G contains all the resolutions and documents from each jurisdiction adopting this plan.

The LMS will also be implemented into the current CEMP update and all future updates, revisions, and new emergency plans for the county as well as all jurisdictions therein. The 2011 CEMP update will feature this newly revised LMS and will work hand in hand with capitol improvement projects. The CEMP will reference back to the LMS for Hazard Identification and Analysis. Also the Wildfire Mitigation Plan will feature many aspects from the LMS to help mitigate this hazard. This is the same process in which the two document have been referenced in the past. There will be a stronger push to include more involvement as explained below.

Future plans such as the Post Disaster Recovery Plan (PDRP), Catastrophic Plan, Debris Plan, and Functional Specific plans will reference the LMS for all hazard identifications, project mitigations, and risk assessments. This will ensure that all hazards are being mitigated to its fullest capacity.

Monitoring, Evaluation, and Revision

The LMS will be housed in the office of Emergency Management. The Sumter County Emergency Management Director will be responsible for overseeing the document and all its progress from revision to implementation. Monitoring the plan will be done on an ongoing basis by Working Group Task Force. The Task Force chair will be responsible for collecting information from the working group. Copies of the plan will be distributed to all participating agencies. The LMS Work Task Force will meet on a bi-annual basis at a minimum, as well as after times of natural disaster events, and any other time deemed appropriate by the Task Force, to update and revise the LMS.

The following are tasks and activities that should be accomplished prior to or in the early part of the LMS update and revision process. These tasks represent examples of recommended actions and should be reviewed for their applicability by the Emergency Management Director (prior to the update process) or the Working Task Force (as a part of the update process).

- Ongoing Information Systems – GIS databases that have been created for the LMS should be reviewed and updated with each formal revision of the Strategy.
- Monitoring Implementation Process – Projects that have been implemented need to be taken off the List of Mitigation Initiatives. Members of the Working Task Force should also attend workshops and stay abreast of current grant funding opportunities.
- Obstacles/Problems in Implementation – Some listed projects may be considered as poor candidates for grant funding and may need to be revised to be fundable. Criteria should be developed in the future to assess which projects need to be revised.

- Ability to Update Baseline Data – The GIS update to the LMS could be made the responsibility of one or several County Departments with GIS capability
- Monitoring of Hazards – The development of local information regarding the effects of hazards (such as the flooded roads database) should be an ongoing process. The Emergency Management Department should monitor the effects of hazards and actions taken and keep a record of such. This information should be added to the next update to the LMS.
- Citizen Participation in the LMS Process – The public will be invited to all meetings of the Working Task Force. Meetings will be advertised through local newspapers and public input will be encouraged. Draft and Final documents will be available and handed out at major events within the county for review by the public. Press Releases will be made on the Final plan to notify all residents that Sumter County along with its jurisdictions has developed a Local Mitigation Strategy.

The plan will be evaluated at each LMS meeting by the Working Task Force. The criteria that will be used to evaluate the LMS and activities will include, but not limited to the following:

- Federal and/or State Requirements
- Changes in development trends and land use that could affect infrastructure
- Storms or other natural processes that have altered Sumter County's hazard areas
- Completion of existing mitigation projects and introduction of new goals
- Changes in policy, procedure or code
- Changes in building codes and practices
- Review of legislative actions that could affect funding of mitigation efforts
- Changes in Flood Insurance Rate Maps, National Flood Insurance Program, etc.

5 Year Revision Process

The Local Mitigation Strategy will be reviewed annually, or as circumstances dictate, by the Local Mitigation Strategy Working Task Force. The appropriate membership of the committee to include County, agency, municipal, and private business representatives will review the Strategy; Amending their responsibilities under the Strategy; updating the Hazard Identification/ Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation Initiatives by modifying procedures, maintaining current data and/or adding new projects and deleting completed projects.

Proposed amendments to the LMS that are approved by the Working Task Force shall be submitted to the Sumter County Emergency Management Director for presentation to the Sumter County Board of County Commissioners for public comment and final adoption.

The official Revision process will begin in January of the year before the LMS is due. So for the next revision, the process will begin at the LMS Task Force Meeting in January 2014 for the 2015 LMS. The Emergency Management Director shall over see the complete revision process as the Chairperson of the LMS Working Task Force.

This process will feature regular meetings of the LMS Task Force along with a review of each section individually. As each section is reviewed it will be updated to reflect the changes and once all sections have been reviewed a “preliminary plan” will be released. This plan will be reviewed by the Task Force.

The “Preliminary Plan” will then be either approved or changed. Once this is done a “Draft Plan” will be submitted to all the Jurisdiction and the public will be notified of the draft. Two months will be given to review this Draft Plan. During this time period the LMS Working Task Force will be given the opportunity to work on the finalization of all Mitigation Projects.

When the “Draft Plan” review period has expired, the Task Force shall approve it to go before the State for review. The Plan should be submitted to the state no later than 6 months before the deadline of the new plan.

This 5-Year Planning Process is a guideline to assist in the revision of the LMS plan. Regular updates can be made throughout the life of the plan as the County and its jurisdictions change.

IX. Implementation and Maintenance of the LMS

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The Working Task Force agreed that the 2010 LMS would be a complete revision from the old version. Each Section was broken down and revised individually. The LMS was then reorganized for an easier flow of information.

Meetings were held each month to discuss the changes as well as to gather information. All participants input information into the revised document.

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- Updatable, Objective Achievement Measures – Indicators for the evaluation of the performance of the LMS have not been developed at this time and their value remains questionable.
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The following are tasks and monitoring activities that should be accomplished prior to or in the early part of the LMS update and revision process. These tasks represent examples of recommended actions and should be reviewed for their applicability by the Emergency Management Director (prior to the update process) or the Working Task Force (as a part of the update process).

- Ongoing Information Systems – GIS databases that have been created for the LMS should be reviewed and updated with each formal revision of the Strategy.
- Monitoring Implementation Process – Projects that have been implemented need to be taken off the List of Mitigation Initiatives. Members of the Working Task Force should also attend workshops and stay abreast of current grant funding opportunities.
- Obstacles/Problems in Implementation – Some listed projects may be considered as poor candidates for grant funding and may need to be revised to be fundable. Criteria should be developed in the future to assess which projects need to be revised.
- Ability to Update Baseline Data – The GIS update to the LMS could be made the responsibility of one or several County Departments with GIS capability

- Monitoring of Hazards – The development of local information regarding the effects of hazards (such as the flooded roads database) should be an ongoing process. The Emergency Management Department should monitor the effects of hazards and actions taken and keep a record of such. This information should be added to the next update to the LMS.
- Updatable, Objective Achievement Measures – Indicators for the evaluation of the performance of the LMS have not been developed at this time and their value remains questionable.
- Citizen Participation in the LMS Process – The public will be invited to all meetings of the Working Task Force. Meetings will be advertised through local newspapers and public input will be encouraged. Draft and Final documents will be available and handed out at major events within the county for review by the public. Press Releases will be made on the Final plan to notify all residents that Sumter County along with its jurisdictions has developed a Local Mitigation Strategy.

The criteria that will be used to evaluate the LMS and activities will include, but not limited to the following:

- Federal and/or State Requirements
- Changes in development trends and land use that could affect infrastructure
- Storms or other natural processes that have altered Sumter County's hazard areas
- Completion of existing mitigation projects and introduction of new goals
- Changes in policy, procedure or code
- Changes in building codes and practices
- Review of legislative actions that could affect funding of mitigation efforts
- Changes in Flood Insurance Rate Maps, National Flood Insurance Program, etc.

5 Year Revision Process

The Local Mitigation Strategy will be reviewed annually, or as circumstances dictate, by the Local Mitigation Strategy Working Task Force. The appropriate membership of the committee to include County, agency, municipal, and private business representatives will review the Strategy; Amending their responsibilities under the Strategy; updating the Hazard Identification/ Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation Initiatives by modifying procedures, maintaining current data and/or adding new projects and deleting completed projects.

Proposed amendments to the LMS that are approved by the Working Task Force shall be submitted to the Sumter County Emergency Management Director for presentation to the Sumter County Board of County Commissioners for public comment and final adoption.

The official Revision process will begin in January of the year before the LMS is due. So for the next revision, the process will begin at the LMS Task Force Meeting in January 2014 for the 2015 LMS. The Emergency Management Director shall over see the complete revision process as the Chairperson of the LMS Working Task Force.

This process will feature regular meetings of the LMS Task Force along with a review of each section individually. As each section is reviewed it will be updated to reflect the changes and once all sections have been reviewed a “preliminary plan” will be released. This plan will be reviewed by the Task Force.

The “Preliminary Plan” will then be either approved or changed. Once this is done a “Draft Plan” will be submitted to all the Jurisdiction and the public will be notified of the draft. Two months will be given to review this Draft Plan. During this time period the LMS Working Task Force will be given the opportunity to work on the finalization of all Mitigation Projects.

When the “Draft Plan” review period has expired, the Task Force shall approve it to go before the State for review. The Plan should be submitted to the state no later than 6 months before the deadline of the new plan.

This 5-Year Planning Process is a guideline to assist in the revision of the LMS plan. Regular updates can be made throughout the life of the plan as the County and its jurisdictions change.

V. Vulnerability Assessment

Jurisdictional Variability in Vulnerability

Type of Hazard	Bushnell	Center Hill	Coleman	Webster	Wildwood	Unincorporated South End	Unincorporated North End
Air Crash Incidents	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Coastal/Riverine Erosion	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Dam/Levee Failure	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Disease/Pandemic Outbreak	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Drought/Heat Wave	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
Earthquakes	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Exotic Pests	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Floods	M	H	H	H	M	H	M
General Power Failure	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
Hazardous Materials Incidents	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
Hurricanes/ Tropical Storms	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
Lightning Strikes	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
Major Structure Fires	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
Mass Immigration	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Nuclear Attack	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Nuclear Power Plant Incidents	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Severe Storms/ Tornadoes	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
Sinkholes	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Special Events	M	L	L	M	M	L	H
Terrorism	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Tsunamis	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Wildfires	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
Winter Storms/ Freezes	M	M	M	M	M	M	M

H = High – Most of the population affected, major damage to old, poorly maintained, and mobile home structures, some damage to newer structures built to code.

M = Moderate – Around 50% of the population affected, mobile homes and poorly built or maintained structures damaged.

L = Low – Special portions of the population affected, day to day operations not affected, minor cosmetic damage.

N = Not a threat.

Each jurisdiction and geographic area of Sumter County varies in risk and vulnerability. This is due to a vast array of structure types and populations. Also a big factor is the types of drainages systems (natural and man-made) and the topography of the areas.

B. Estimating Potential Dollar Losses

Describing vulnerability in terms of dollar losses provides the community and the State with a common framework with which to measure the effects of hazards on assets. This method of expressing expected losses will provide a relative ranking of risk to different elements of the planning area from different hazards. However, the estimated dollar losses obtained through this process are extremely rough and should not be used for other purposes

The basic process for determining loss estimates requires initially assessing the level of damage from a hazard event, both as a percentage of the asset's structural and content replacement value, and as a loss of function. Next, the level of damage percentage needs to be multiplied by the value of the structure, contents and use. In this manner, comprehensive loss estimation can be developed which includes the risk to a structure itself, as well as the contents and functions of the structure.

To determine dollar loss estimates from hazards, the MEMPHIS/ELVIS model was used with past incidents and data. Population at risk, housing, and damage estimates are all based on Census 2000. Tax records were also obtained from the Florida Department of Revenue from the same year. All other data (topography, land cover, incident activity) is from Spring 2004. This is the most accurate information and model for this report. Currently MEMPHIS is the best available data to use at this time. Critical Facilities were not in the data that was available. However, for future revisions other loss estimation models will be explored and critical facilities will be added into the model to show the losses occurred to them.

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Drought/ Heat Wave

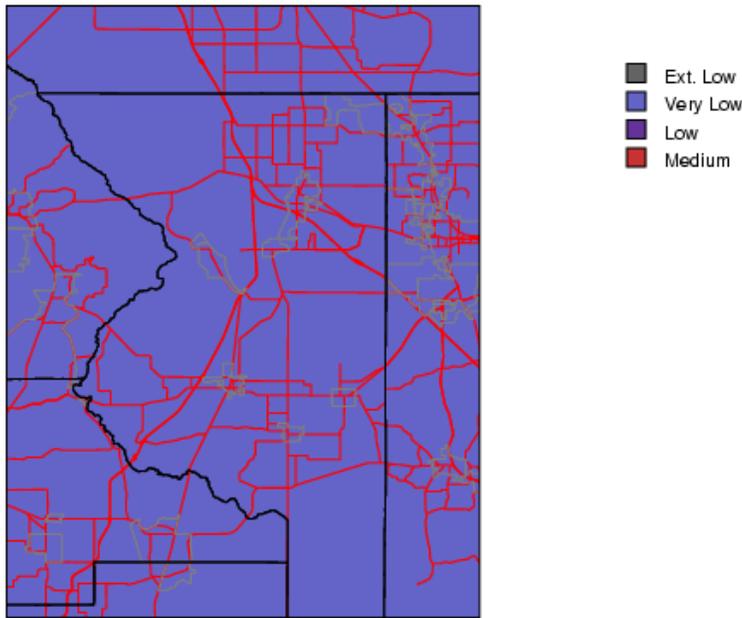
The direct physical effects of drought typically include poor crops and foliage, increased fire danger, less water in the soil, streams and reservoirs, and less water available for livestock and wildlife. This leads to economic impacts as well as agricultural, human, and animal impacts. There is no material impact on the physical infrastructure of the county. The extent of the Drought is measured using the Keetch Byram Drought Index scale. During a drought season with a lack of rain for consecutive days, Sumter County has experienced the highest on the KBDI scale of 800. During this period a high temperatures is experienced reaching temperatures in the high 90's and low 100's Fahrenheit for consecutive days.

Earthquakes, Landslides, Tsunamis

Sumter County has not experienced a landslide, earthquake, or tsunami to date. Known for gently rolling hills, Sumter County is at some risk for landslides although damage would be very minimal. Earthquakes are always possible simply because the State of Florida is situated on the trailing margin of the North American Plate. The following diagram shows a map of earthquake vulnerability for Sumter County.

A large impact will be taken to the structures and economy in Sumter County in the event of a Earthquake, Landslide, or Tsunami. Normal day to day operations would be drastically affected.

Earthquake Risk of Sumter County



Structure and Dollar Value at risk by Earthquakes for Sumter County

<i>Type at Risk</i>	<i># of Structures at Risk</i>	<i>Value of Structures</i>	Total Population Effected: 53,345
Residential Structures	11,626	\$2.86 BI	
Mobile/Manufactured Home	5,696	\$450.53 MI	
Commercial Structures	996	\$380.12 MI	
Agriculture Structures	311	\$152.90 MI	
Government/Institutional Structures	4,608	\$1.63 BI	
Total	23,237	\$5.48 BI	

* Based on MEMPHIS/ELVIS data

*2000 Census data and 2004 Tax Data

Hurricanes

Sumter County has seen its significant share of hurricanes over the past several years. The following data are the exposures and damages at risk from all storms of a category 5, not from any single incident. The following data is showing the impact of a Category 5 storm. Its is likely that a Category 5 could possibly affect Sumter County.

In the most severe Hurricane, Sumter County would take a drastic impact on existing buildings that were built before 2003. Many structures would be lost and day to day operations of county government would be severely impacted due to personal losses by county employees.

Impact Summary for Figures:

Peak winds at 162 mph, peak water depth 0.0 feet

Category 5 Maxima Damage Summary:

Tax Parcel based Wind Damage: \$ 2.47 Billion
 DOR based Flood Damage: \$ 0.00 dollars
 DOR Structures in Flood Zone: 0
 Census based Wind Damage: \$ 2.78 Billion
 Census based Flood Damage: \$ 0.00 dollars
 Uninhabitable House Units 4,407 (17.5% of total Housing Units)

Countywide Structures at Risk for a Category 5 Hurricane

Type of Structure	Tropical Storm Winds	Hurricane Winds	Exterior Winds	Flooded	Total
Single Family	11,626	11,626	11,626	0	11,626
Mobile Home	5,133	5,133	5,133	0	5,133
Manufactured	563	563	563	0	563
Commercial	996	996	996	0	996
Agriculture	4,608	4,608	4,608	0	4,608
Government/Instit	311	311	311	0	311

Countywide Loss by Dept of Revenue Use for Category 5 Hurricane

Type of Structure	Exposure	Loss	Percent Loss
Single Family	\$2.86 Billion	\$1.18 Billion	41.2%
Mobile Home	\$370.24 Million	\$364.71 Million	98.5%
Manufactured	\$80.29 Million	\$34.21 Million	42.6%
Commercial	\$380.12 Million	\$154.07 Million	40.5%
Agriculture	\$152.90 Million	\$62.21 Million	40.7%
Government/Instit	\$1.63 Billion	\$674.73 Million	41.3%

* Based on MEMPHIS/ELVIS data

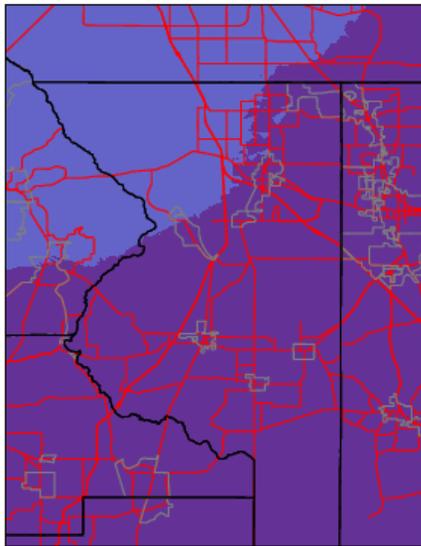
*2000 Census data and 2004 Tax Data

Severe Storms, Tornadoes, Lightning Strikes

Sumter County along with the rest of the State of Florida is at a high risk for Severe Storms (1-50 chance). From this we become a high risk for Tornadoes (1-100 chance) and Lightning strikes. One significant tornado occurred on Groundhog Day 2007. Deemed an F-3 tornado, it affected the north end of Sumter County in the area of Wildwood and The Villages before moving into Lake County. The figures below show the total Dollar Loss Estimation and Population that would be affected based on the level of threat.

Central Florida has one of the highest density lightning flashes in the world. It is only surpassed by tropical Africa. Florida has about one million cloud-to-ground lightning strikes each year. The number one area for fatalities is in open fields, followed by water related areas, under trees, and driving equipment like farm tractors. However, being struck by lightning does not mean it is always fatal. One major consequences of lightning is wildfires. The impact from a severe storm or lighting would be minimal to mild on the infrastructure and county operations however a tornado could drastically affect the day to day operations. An F3 tornado could cause severe damage to existing and new structures and would have a large affect on the economy in Sumter County.

Sumter County Tornado Threat Level Map and Dollar Loss and Population Effected Table



- Low
- Medium
- High
- Very High

Threat Level	Dollar Loss Estimation	Population
Low (1-500)	\$0.00	0
Medium (1-250)	\$570.40 MI	4,357
High (1-100)	\$4.91 BI	48,988
Very High (1-50)	\$0.00	0

Sumter County Thunderstorm Loss Estimation and Population Effected

Threat Level	Dollar Loss Estimation	Population
* Based on MEMPHIS/ELVIS data * 2000 Census data and 2004 Tax Data	\$5.48 BI	53,545
Medium (1-100)	0	0
Low (1-200)	0	0

Wildfires/Major Structure Fires

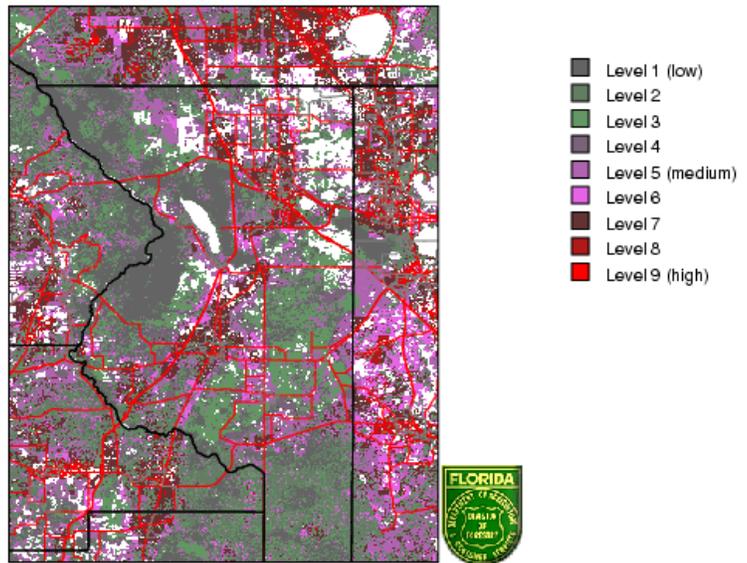
Wildfires are a level of concern for Sumter County as it is a mostly rural county. As the county has had some major development, some urban interface has come into play. The vulnerability for major structural fires has remained low at Sumter County Fire Rescue has continued to expand to further encompass the county geographically. The following diagrams show the counties level of concern for Wildfires and the estimated loss data.

A large Wildfire consisting of more than 2,000 acres would greatly impact the plant and animal population. It would have a mild affect on the structures and human impact. It would not greatly affect the day to day operation of the County or other jurisdictions.

Population and Dollars Loss For Wildfire Concern Levels in Sumter

Type of Structure	Estimated Dollar Loss	Population
Level 1 (Low)	\$899.72 MI	3,205
Level 2	\$586.99 MI	4,208
Level 3	\$549.43 MI	4946
Level 4	\$277.04 MI	6485
Level 5	\$681.94 MI	5582
Level 6	\$369.16 MI	2575
Level 7	\$995.54 MI	4887
Level 8	\$410.56 MI	1189
Level 9 (High)	\$409.14 MI	0

Wildfire Levels of Concern for Sumter County



Structures at Risk for Wildfires in Sumter County

Type of Structure	Level 1 (Low)	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Level 6	Level 7	Level 8	Level 9 (High)
Single Family	7	10	14	25	125	0	7	6	3
Mobile/Manufactured Homes	8	6	3	5	52	0	2	3	3
Commercial	1	3	3	1	20	0	0	1	0
Agricultural	0	1	0	0	5	0	1	1	3
Government/Institutional	1	1	3	8	23	0	2	0	0
Total	17	21	23	39	225	0	12	11	9

*Based on FDOF Fire Risk Data

* Based on MEMPHIS/ELVIS data

*2000 Census data and 2004 Tax Data

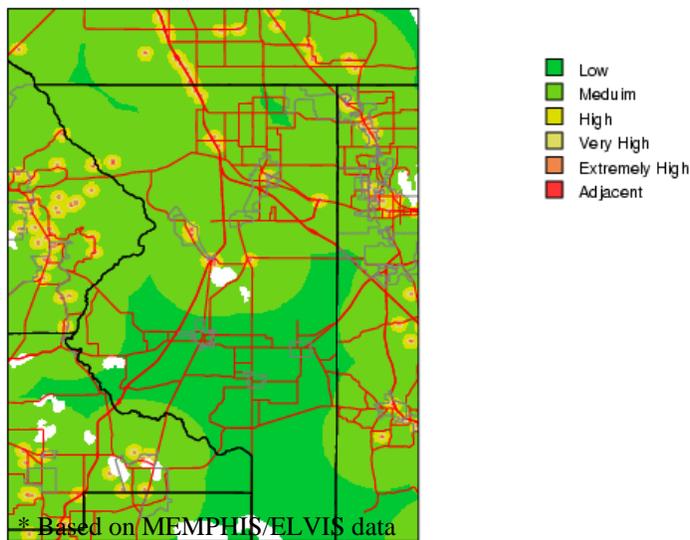
Sinkholes

According to Florida Department of Natural Resources Bureau of Geology, Sumter County is bare or thinly covered with Limestone making sinkholes few and is generally shallow, broad, and develops gradually. It is extremely difficult to determine the economic impact of sinkholes as the majorities are located on private property, covered by the property owner's insurance, and varying in size from several feet to several hundred feet. The diagram below shows the counties vulnerability for Sinkholes.

Current data from the Department of Environmental Protection shows the largest sinkhole to date was estimated at 24ft wide by 12ft long and approx 6 ft deep.

It was determined that there is a mild material impact on the physical infrastructure of the state; rather it impacts the various human, animal and plant populations

Sumter County Sinkhole Vulnerability



Winter Storms/Freezes

Extreme cold can immobilize an entire region. Even areas, such as Sumter County, that normally experience mild winters can be hit with a major extreme cold winter event. Winter storms can result in ice, localized flooding, closed highways and blocked roads, downed power lines, and hyperthermia. It was determined that there is no material impact on the physical infrastructure of the state; rather it impacts the various human, animal and plant populations. In the early months of 2010, Sumter County experienced severe freezes consisting of several consecutive days of below 20 degrees Fahrenheit and several days of snow flurries. This occurrence caused many electrical concerns as the use of heating systems put a strain on the electric companies.

Floods

Since much of Sumter County is flood prone, it is greatly affected by heavy rains. Flooding typically involves the overflowing of the normal flood channels, rivers or streams as a result of prolonged rainfall. Many storms unleash considerable amounts of rain within just hours, producing very short-term but damaging floods in localized areas. Sometimes these floods occur as flash floods. The National Weather Service differentiates flood events based on the cause. Riverine and closed basin flooding occur due to rainfall events and are fresh water floods. Prolonged periods of rainfall have shown increased potential for causing damage to property and the need for evacuation of residents due to flooding.

The probability of repeated fresh water flooding, inability to accommodate the existing drainage problems due to a lack of funding and the location of the pre-FIRM housing stock results in a high level of vulnerability. A significant number of people can be affected by flooding. The most vulnerable areas are those that include pre-FIRM housing the economic costs are high and the likelihood of flooding is also high.

The Withlacoochee River sits in the Unincorporated Southend of the County and has a flood stage of 9ft. The river usually is about 5ft in normal conditions. When the river reaches 8ft the County begins flood preparations. In 2004 the river crested and reached 11.90ft. This was due to an active hurricane season. Before that year, in 2003 the river crested and reached 9.66ft.

Although Flooding does pose a threat to structures, it is rare in Sumter County History and repetitive losses for severe damage. Many residences are either raised or built to withstand minor frequent flooding. Sumter County has a low repetitive damage listing.

Other Hazards Exposure

Sumter County analyzed the vulnerability to all the natural hazards that were identified by the Local Mitigation Strategy Working Task Force. Manmade and Technological hazards such as terrorism, nuclear events, hazardous materials, pandemic flu, exotic pests, mass immigration, and others were identified but were not fully profiled and analyzed for this update. Further profiling will be done for the next revision.

C. Identifying Special Populations.

“Special Population” is defined as those persons who are disabled, those living in long term care facilities, and those living in group quarters. The special population is assumed to be special needs persons who live in long term care facilities such as health care facilities – hospitals, clinics, nursing homes, Assisted Living Facilities (ALF’s), shelter, and other group quarters that generate additional concern in an emergency situation. An analysis of these segments of the communities’ population enables local governments to better understand how they can develop programs to save lives of those special needs persons, protect property, and ensure their safety.

The major objective of the Local Mitigation Strategy is to protect people from the health and safety impacts of various disasters and to make communities safer. This goal is emphasized in the Strategy’s community guiding principal which directs as “protection of health, welfare and safety of the people.” This section of the Strategy attempts to identify the vulnerable population in vulnerable areas. Analysis of the health characteristics of the population of Sumter County will analyze the vulnerable population or special needs populations such as those living in nursing homes, other assisted living facilities and in correctional institutions.

The following population characteristics were also identified and analyzed:

- Size of the resident population of Sumter County municipalities’
- Transient Populations
- Population density
- Projected future populations
- Resident populations contained within a hazard zone
- The population’s age, health, and economic characteristics.

The identification of these characteristics of the population will be influential in future decision making. The objective of the vulnerability assessment is to show how a population, facilities and systems or environmental features are actually vulnerable to hazards.

Socioeconomic Characteristics

Sumter County, whose land area is 546 square miles, is predominantly a rural county with a climate of moderate winter temperatures. The mild temperature of the County contributes to the influx of retirement age people. The County experiences moderate rates of growth; with a population density of 170 person/square mile (2008), the County retains a rural nature. In 1990, the County’s population density was 58 persons/square mile. According to population density, Sumter County is ranked 36th (in 2008) among the 67 counties in the State of Florida. The socioeconomic characteristics of a region influence its residents significantly in the accessibility to health care needs.

Population Projections

Over the past several years, Sumter County has seen major growth, ranking it 2nd in population change in the State of Florida from 2000 – 2007. Although the County is still mostly rural, the county continues to see this growth, mainly in the North End of the County. Nearly 90% of the population lives in the unincorporated areas of the County. The following tables show the population by jurisdiction and the projections for Sumter County.

Population by Jurisdiction

City or CDP	1990 Census	2000 Census	2008 Estimates
Bushnell	1,998	2,050	2,275
Center Hill	735	910	1,106
Coleman	857	647	763
Lake Panasoffkee CDP	2,705	3,413	No Data
Webster	746	805	911
Wildwood	3,421	3,924	3,889
The Villages CDP	No Data	8,333	No Data

*Data from U.S. Census Bureau

Sumter County Population

	1992	1995	2000	2005	2008	2009	2030 Estimated Population 144,000
Municipalities	8,180	8,667	8,336	8,746	9,579	9,538	
Unincorporated Area	24,877	27,789	45,009	65,306	83,445	85,766	
TOTAL	33,057	36,456	53,345	74,052	93,024	95,304	

*Data from Sumter County Board of County Commissioners

Population by Age Group

According to new population estimates (2008), the age group 65 and over makes up 31% of the County's population. Of the age group is 54.2% between 65 and 74. This is largely due to the large retirement community, The Villages. The number will increase steadily as the community continues to build.

Sumter County	Total Population	0 – 18 years	19 – 64 years	65 and over
	53,345	8,570	30,157	14,618

* Data from 2000 Census

Special Needs Population

Sumter County Emergency Management records list 651 special needs people currently living in the County. The County is directed to provide special needs shelter space for this population. The official Florida Division of Emergency Management definition of Special Needs people is those who during periods of evacuation or emergency, requires sheltering assistance, due to physical impairment, mental impairment, cognitive impairment or sensory disabilities. People who are on kidney dialysis are considered acute medical needs and should evacuate to a medical facility. The reported 651 special needs people, is reasonable with our high elderly age in the County. In the event of a real evacuation the special needs people will be contacted directly by Emergency Management with evacuation and shelter instructions.

Transient Population

The transient population tends to hit its peak during the months of October and March, which is partly Hurricane Season. It is safe to assume that a majority of these migrant and season workers live in temporary or short term housing and/or group quarters. The short term housing generally tends to be manufactured housing or RV's which are very susceptible to high winds and thus are not very safe to be occupied during severe storms and hurricanes.

Housing

Mobile Homes are a major housing unit in Sumter County making up 37.7% of the Housing Structures in the County, according to the 2000 Census. Although, with the growth of The Villages, single-family residences have began to see an increase.

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Earthquakes	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
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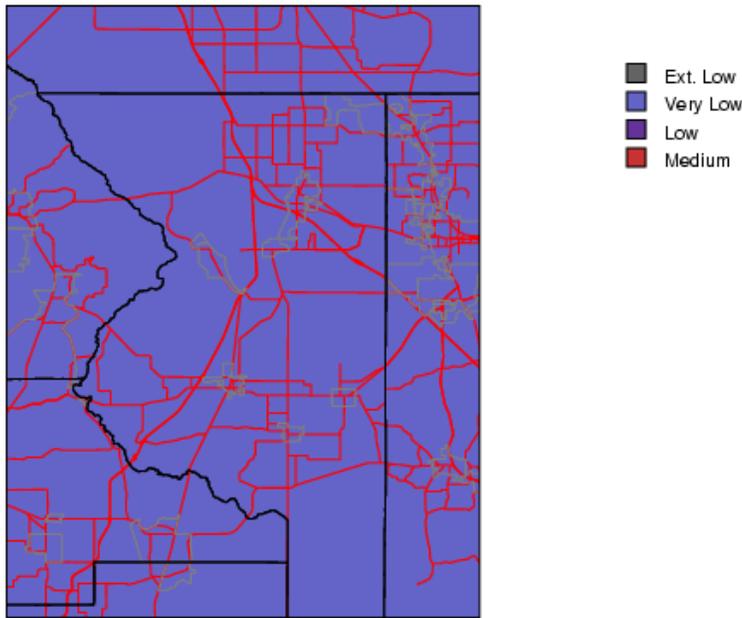
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Total	23,237	\$5.48 BI	

* Based on MEMPHIS/ELVIS data

*2000 Census data and 2004 Tax Data

Hurricanes

Sumter County has seen its significant share of hurricanes over the past several years. The following data are the exposures and damages at risk from all storms of a category 5, not from any single incident. The following data is showing the impact of a Category 5 storm. Its is likely that a Category 5 could possibly affect Sumter County.

In the most severe Hurricane, Sumter County would take a drastic impact on existing buildings that were built before 2003. Many structures would be lost and day to day operations of county government would be severely impacted due to personal losses by county employees.

Impact Summary for Figures:

Peak winds at 162 mph, peak water depth 0.0 feet

Category 5 Maxima Damage Summary:

Tax Parcel based Wind Damage: \$ 2.47 Billion
 DOR based Flood Damage: \$ 0.00 dollars
 DOR Structures in Flood Zone: 0
 Census based Wind Damage: \$ 2.78 Billion
 Census based Flood Damage: \$ 0.00 dollars
 Uninhabitable House Units 4,407 (17.5% of total Housing Units)

Countywide Structures at Risk for a Category 5 Hurricane

Type of Structure	Tropical Storm Winds	Hurricane Winds	Exterior Winds	Flooded	Total
Single Family	11,626	11,626	11,626	0	11,626
Mobile Home	5,133	5,133	5,133	0	5,133
Manufactured	563	563	563	0	563
Commercial	996	996	996	0	996
Agriculture	4,608	4,608	4,608	0	4,608
Government/Instit	311	311	311	0	311

Countywide Loss by Dept of Revenue Use for Category 5 Hurricane

Type of Structure	Exposure	Loss	Percent Loss
Single Family	\$2.86 Billion	\$1.18 Billion	41.2%
Mobile Home	\$370.24 Million	\$364.71 Million	98.5%
Manufactured	\$80.29 Million	\$34.21 Million	42.6%
Commercial	\$380.12 Million	\$154.07 Million	40.5%
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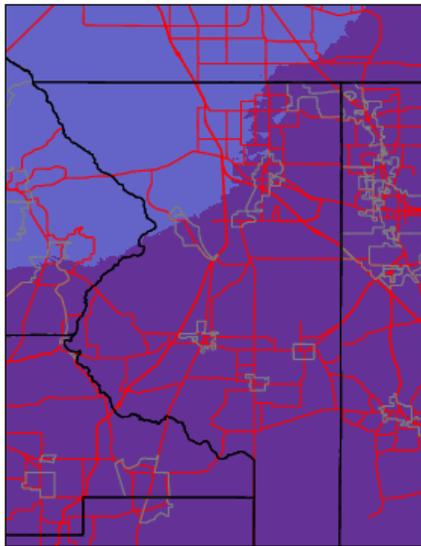
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Severe Storms, Tornadoes, Lightning Strikes

Sumter County along with the rest of the State of Florida is at a high risk for Severe Storms (1-50 chance). From this we become a high risk for Tornadoes (1-100 chance) and Lightning strikes. One significant tornado occurred on Groundhog Day 2007. Deemed an F-3 tornado, it affected the north end of Sumter County in the area of Wildwood and The Villages before moving into Lake County. The figures below show the total Dollar Loss Estimation and Population that would be affected based on the level of threat.

Central Florida has one of the highest density lightning flashes in the world. It is only surpassed by tropical Africa. Florida has about one million cloud-to-ground lightning strikes each year. The number one area for fatalities is in open fields, followed by water related areas, under trees, and driving equipment like farm tractors. However, being struck by lightning does not mean it is always fatal. One major consequences of lightning is wildfires. The impact from a severe storm or lighting would be minimal to mild on the infrastructure and county operations however a tornado could drastically affect the day to day operations. An F3 tornado could cause severe damage to existing and new structures and would have a large affect on the economy in Sumter County.

Sumter County Tornado Threat Level Map and Dollar Loss and Population Effected Table



- Low
- Medium
- High
- Very High

Threat Level	Dollar Loss Estimation	Population
Low (1-500)	\$0.00	0
Medium (1-250)	\$570.40 MI	4,357
High (1-100)	\$4.91 BI	48,988
Very High (1-50)	\$0.00	0

Sumter County Thunderstorm Loss Estimation and Population Effected

Threat Level	Dollar Loss Estimation	Population
* Based on MEMPHIS/ELVIS data * 2000 Census data and 2004 Tax Data	\$5.48 BI	53,545
Medium (1-100)	0	0
Low (1-200)	0	0

Wildfires/Major Structure Fires

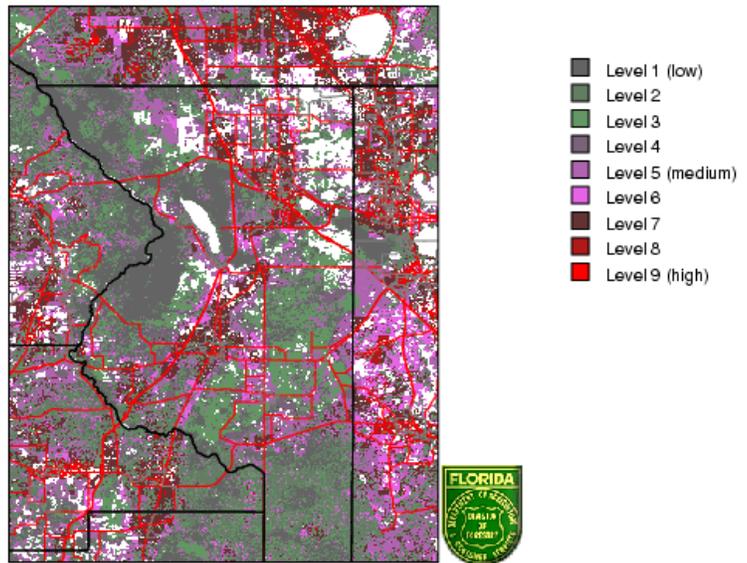
Wildfires are a level of concern for Sumter County as it is a mostly rural county. As the county has had some major development, some urban interface has come into play. The vulnerability for major structural fires has remained low at Sumter County Fire Rescue has continued to expand to further encompass the county geographically. The following diagrams show the counties level of concern for Wildfires and the estimated loss data.

A large Wildfire consisting of more than 2,000 acres would greatly impact the plant and animal population. It would have a mild affect on the structures and human impact. It would not greatly affect the day to day operation of the County or other jurisdictions.

Population and Dollars Loss For Wildfire Concern Levels in Sumter

Type of Structure	Estimated Dollar Loss	Population
Level 1 (Low)	\$899.72 MI	3,205
Level 2	\$586.99 MI	4,208
Level 3	\$549.43 MI	4946
Level 4	\$277.04 MI	6485
Level 5	\$681.94 MI	5582
Level 6	\$369.16 MI	2575
Level 7	\$995.54 MI	4887
Level 8	\$410.56 MI	1189
Level 9 (High)	\$409.14 MI	0

Wildfire Levels of Concern for Sumter County



Structures at Risk for Wildfires in Sumter County

Type of Structure	Level 1 (Low)	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Level 6	Level 7	Level 8	Level 9 (High)
Single Family	7	10	14	25	125	0	7	6	3
Mobile/Manufactured Homes	8	6	3	5	52	0	2	3	3
Commercial	1	3	3	1	20	0	0	1	0
Agricultural	0	1	0	0	5	0	1	1	3
Government/Institutional	1	1	3	8	23	0	2	0	0
Total	17	21	23	39	225	0	12	11	9

*Based on FDOF Fire Risk Data

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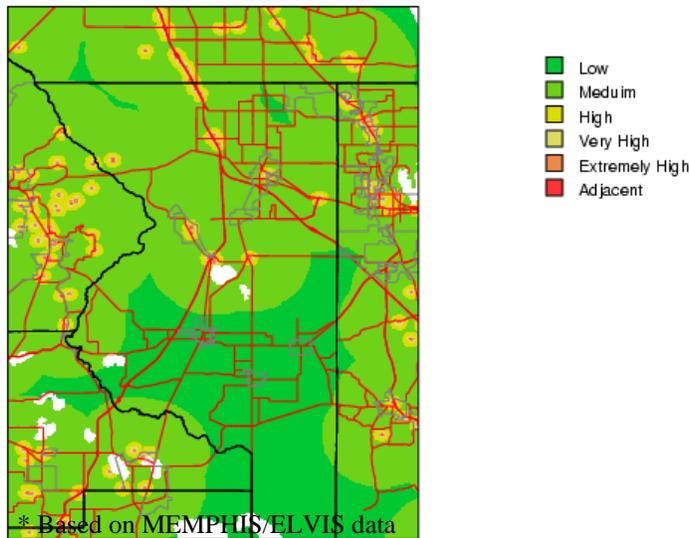
Sinkholes

According to Florida Department of Natural Resources Bureau of Geology, Sumter County is bare or thinly covered with Limestone making sinkholes few and is generally shallow, broad, and develops gradually. It is extremely difficult to determine the economic impact of sinkholes as the majorities are located on private property, covered by the property owner's insurance, and varying in size from several feet to several hundred feet. The diagram below shows the counties vulnerability for Sinkholes.

Current data from the Department of Environmental Protection shows the largest sinkhole to date was estimated at 24ft wide by 12ft long and approx 6 ft deep.

It was determined that there is a mild material impact on the physical infrastructure of the state; rather it impacts the various human, animal and plant populations

Sumter County Sinkhole Vulnerability



Winter Storms/Freezes

Extreme cold can immobilize an entire region. Even areas, such as Sumter County, that normally experience mild winters can be hit with a major extreme cold winter event. Winter storms can result in ice, localized flooding, closed highways and blocked roads, downed power lines, and hyperthermia. It was determined that there is no material impact on the physical infrastructure of the state; rather it impacts the various human, animal and plant populations. In the early months of 2010, Sumter County experienced severe freezes consisting of several consecutive days of below 20 degrees Fahrenheit and several days of snow flurries. This occurrence caused many electrical concerns as the use of heating systems put a strain on the electric companies.

Floods

Since much of Sumter County is flood prone, it is greatly affected by heavy rains. Flooding typically involves the overflowing of the normal flood channels, rivers or streams as a result of prolonged rainfall. Many storms unleash considerable amounts of rain within just hours, producing very short-term but damaging floods in localized areas. Sometimes these floods occur as flash floods. The National Weather Service differentiates flood events based on the cause. Riverine and closed basin flooding occur due to rainfall events and are fresh water floods. Prolonged periods of rainfall have shown increased potential for causing damage to property and the need for evacuation of residents due to flooding.

The probability of repeated fresh water flooding, inability to accommodate the existing drainage problems due to a lack of funding and the location of the pre-FIRM housing stock results in a high level of vulnerability. A significant number of people can be affected by flooding. The most vulnerable areas are those that include pre-FIRM housing the economic costs are high and the likelihood of flooding is also high.

The Withlacoochee River sits in the Unincorporated Southend of the County and has a flood stage of 9ft. The river usually is about 5ft in normal conditions. When the river reaches 8ft the County begins flood preparations. In 2004 the river crested and reached 11.90ft. This was due to an active hurricane season. Before that year, in 2003 the river crested and reached 9.66ft.

Although Flooding does pose a threat to structures, it is rare in Sumter County History and repetitive losses for severe damage. Many residences are either raised or built to withstand minor frequent flooding. Sumter County has a low repetitive damage listing.

Other Hazards Exposure

Sumter County analyzed the vulnerability to all the natural hazards that were identified by the Local Mitigation Strategy Working Task Force. Manmade and Technological hazards such as terrorism, nuclear events, hazardous materials, pandemic flu, exotic pests, mass immigration, and others were identified but were not fully profiled and analyzed for this update. Further profiling will be done for the next revision.

C. Identifying Special Populations.

“Special Population” is defined as those persons who are disabled, those living in long term care facilities, and those living in group quarters. The special population is assumed to be special needs persons who live in long term care facilities such as health care facilities – hospitals, clinics, nursing homes, Assisted Living Facilities (ALF’s), shelter, and other group quarters that generate additional concern in an emergency situation. An analysis of these segments of the communities’ population enables local governments to better understand how they can develop programs to save lives of those special needs persons, protect property, and ensure their safety.

The major objective of the Local Mitigation Strategy is to protect people from the health and safety impacts of various disasters and to make communities safer. This goal is emphasized in the Strategy’s community guiding principal which directs as “protection of health, welfare and safety of the people.” This section of the Strategy attempts to identify the vulnerable population in vulnerable areas. Analysis of the health characteristics of the population of Sumter County will analyze the vulnerable population or special needs populations such as those living in nursing homes, other assisted living facilities and in correctional institutions.

The following population characteristics were also identified and analyzed:

- Size of the resident population of Sumter County municipalities’
- Transient Populations
- Population density
- Projected future populations
- Resident populations contained within a hazard zone
- The population’s age, health, and economic characteristics.

The identification of these characteristics of the population will be influential in future decision making. The objective of the vulnerability assessment is to show how a population, facilities and systems or environmental features are actually vulnerable to hazards.

Socioeconomic Characteristics

Sumter County, whose land area is 546 square miles, is predominantly a rural county with a climate of moderate winter temperatures. The mild temperature of the County contributes to the influx of retirement age people. The County experiences moderate rates of growth; with a population density of 170 person/square mile (2008), the County retains a rural nature. In 1990, the County’s population density was 58 persons/square mile. According to population density, Sumter County is ranked 36th (in 2008) among the 67 counties in the State of Florida. The socioeconomic characteristics of a region influence its residents significantly in the accessibility to health care needs.

Population Projections

Over the past several years, Sumter County has seen major growth, ranking it 2nd in population change in the State of Florida from 2000 – 2007. Although the County is still mostly rural, the county continues to see this growth, mainly in the North End of the County. Nearly 90% of the population lives in the unincorporated areas of the County. The following tables show the population by jurisdiction and the projections for Sumter County.

Population by Jurisdiction

City or CDP	1990 Census	2000 Census	2008 Estimates
Bushnell	1,998	2,050	2,275
Center Hill	735	910	1,106
Coleman	857	647	763
Lake Panasoffkee CDP	2,705	3,413	No Data
Webster	746	805	911
Wildwood	3,421	3,924	3,889
The Villages CDP	No Data	8,333	No Data

*Data from U.S. Census Bureau

Sumter County Population

	1992	1995	2000	2005	2008	2009	2030 Estimated Population 144,000
Municipalities	8,180	8,667	8,336	8,746	9,579	9,538	
Unincorporated Area	24,877	27,789	45,009	65,306	83,445	85,766	
TOTAL	33,057	36,456	53,345	74,052	93,024	95,304	

*Data from Sumter County Board of County Commissioners

Population by Age Group

According to new population estimates (2008), the age group 65 and over makes up 31% of the County's population. Of the age group is 54.2% between 65 and 74. This is largely due to the large retirement community, The Villages. The number will increase steadily as the community continues to build.

Sumter County	Total Population	0 – 18 years	19 – 64 years	65 and over
	53,345	8,570	30,157	14,618

* Data from 2000 Census

Special Needs Population

Sumter County Emergency Management records list 651 special needs people currently living in the County. The County is directed to provide special needs shelter space for this population. The official Florida Division of Emergency Management definition of Special Needs people is those who during periods of evacuation or emergency, requires sheltering assistance, due to physical impairment, mental impairment, cognitive impairment or sensory disabilities. People who are on kidney dialysis are considered acute medical needs and should evacuate to a medical facility. The reported 651 special needs people, is reasonable with our high elderly age in the County. In the event of a real evacuation the special needs people will be contacted directly by Emergency Management with evacuation and shelter instructions.

Transient Population

The transient population tends to hit its peak during the months of October and March, which is partly Hurricane Season. It is safe to assume that a majority of these migrant and season workers live in temporary or short term housing and/or group quarters. The short term housing generally tends to be manufactured housing or RV's which are very susceptible to high winds and thus are not very safe to be occupied during severe storms and hurricanes.

Housing

Mobile Homes are a major housing unit in Sumter County making up 37.7% of the Housing Structures in the County, according to the 2000 Census. Although, with the growth of The Villages, single-family residences have began to see an increase.

V. Vulnerability Assessment

Jurisdictional Variability in Vulnerability

Type of Hazard	Bushnell	Center Hill	Coleman	Webster	Wildwood	Unincorporated South End	Unincorporated North End
Air Crash Incidents	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Coastal/Riverine Erosion	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Dam/Levee Failure	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Disease/Pandemic Outbreak	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Drought/Heat Wave	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
Earthquakes	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Exotic Pests	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Floods	M	H	H	H	M	H	M
General Power Failure	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
Hazardous Materials Incidents	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
Hurricanes/ Tropical Storms	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
Lightning Strikes	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
Major Structure Fires	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
Mass Immigration	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Nuclear Attack	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Nuclear Power Plant Incidents	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Severe Storms/ Tornadoes	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
Sinkholes	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Special Events	M	L	L	M	M	L	H
Terrorism	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Tsunamis	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Wildfires	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
Winter Storms/ Freezes	M	M	M	M	M	M	M

H = High – Most of the population affected, major damage to old, poorly maintained, and mobile home structures, some damage to newer structures built to code.

M = Moderate – Around 50% of the population affected, mobile homes and poorly built or maintained structures damaged.

L = Low – Special portions of the population affected, day to day operations not affected, minor cosmetic damage.

N = Not a threat.

Each jurisdiction and geographic area of Sumter County varies in risk and vulnerability. This is due to a vast array of structure types and populations. Also a big factor is the types of drainages systems (natural and man-made) and the topography of the areas.

B. Estimating Potential Dollar Losses

Describing vulnerability in terms of dollar losses provides the community and the State with a common framework with which to measure the effects of hazards on assets. This method of expressing expected losses will provide a relative ranking of risk to different elements of the planning area from different hazards. However, the estimated dollar losses obtained through this process are extremely rough and should not be used for other purposes

The basic process for determining loss estimates requires initially assessing the level of damage from a hazard event, both as a percentage of the asset's structural and content replacement value, and as a loss of function. Next, the level of damage percentage needs to be multiplied by the value of the structure, contents and use. In this manner, comprehensive loss estimation can be developed which includes the risk to a structure itself, as well as the contents and functions of the structure.

To determine dollar loss estimates from hazards, the MEMPHIS/ELVIS model was used with past incidents and data. Population at risk, housing, and damage estimates are all based on Census 2000. Tax records were also obtained from the Florida Department of Revenue from the same year. All other data (topography, land cover, incident activity) is from Spring 2004. This is the most accurate information and model for this report. Currently MEMPHIS is the best available data to use at this time. Critical Facilities were not in the data that was available. However, for future revisions other loss estimation models will be explored and critical facilities will be added into the model to show the losses occurred to them.

Sumter County Building Code is constantly reviewed and updated to help mitigate future structures from all the hazards. The LMS Working Task force will review the affects of past incidents and its affects on the existing structures.

Drought/ Heat Wave

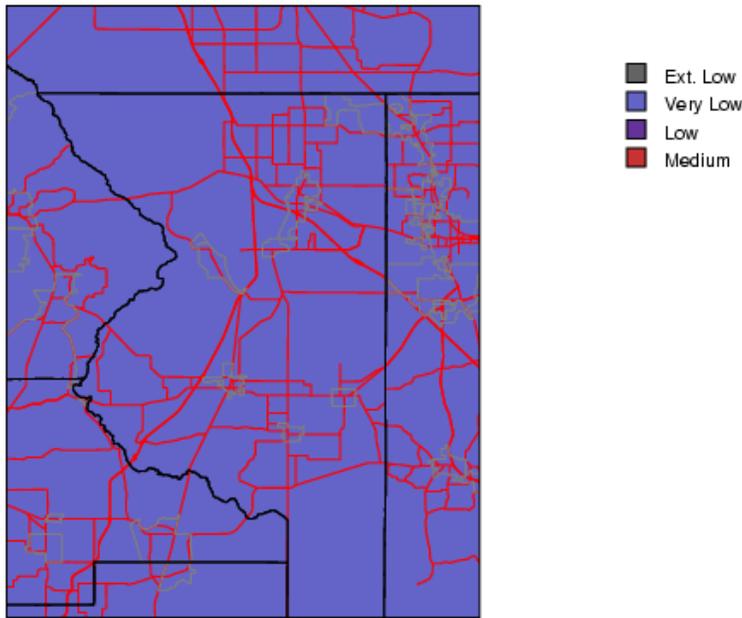
The direct physical effects of drought typically include poor crops and foliage, increased fire danger, less water in the soil, streams and reservoirs, and less water available for livestock and wildlife. This leads to economic impacts as well as agricultural, human, and animal impacts. There is no material impact on the physical infrastructure of the county. The extent of the Drought is measured using the Keetch Byram Drought Index scale. During a drought season with a lack of rain for consecutive days, Sumter County has experienced the highest on the KBDI scale of 800. During this period a high temperatures is experienced reaching temperatures in the high 90's and low 100's Fahrenheit for consecutive days.

Earthquakes, Landslides, Tsunamis

Sumter County has not experienced a landslide, earthquake, or tsunami to date. Known for gently rolling hills, Sumter County is at some risk for landslides although damage would be very minimal. Earthquakes are always possible simply because the State of Florida is situated on the trailing margin of the North American Plate. The following diagram shows a map of earthquake vulnerability for Sumter County.

A large impact will be taken to the structures and economy in Sumter County in the event of a Earthquake, Landslide, or Tsunami. Normal day to day operations would be drastically affected.

Earthquake Risk of Sumter County



Structure and Dollar Value at risk by Earthquakes for Sumter County

<i>Type at Risk</i>	<i># of Structures at Risk</i>	<i>Value of Structures</i>	Total Population Effected: 53,345
Residential Structures	11,626	\$2.86 BI	
Mobile/Manufactured Home	5,696	\$450.53 MI	
Commercial Structures	996	\$380.12 MI	
Agriculture Structures	311	\$152.90 MI	
Government/Institutional Structures	4,608	\$1.63 BI	
Total	23,237	\$5.48 BI	

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Hurricanes

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Peak winds at 162 mph, peak water depth 0.0 feet

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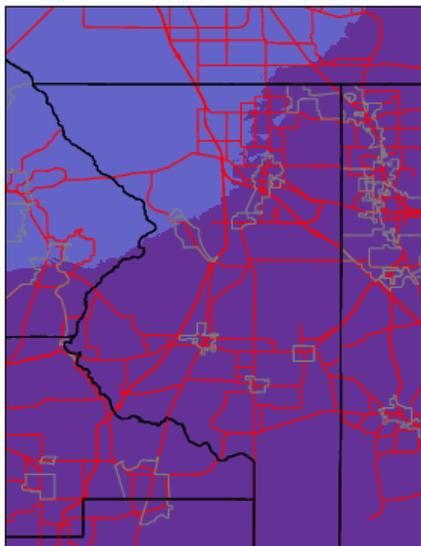
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Sumter County Tornado Threat Level Map and Dollar Loss and Population Effected Table



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Threat Level	Dollar Loss Estimation	Population
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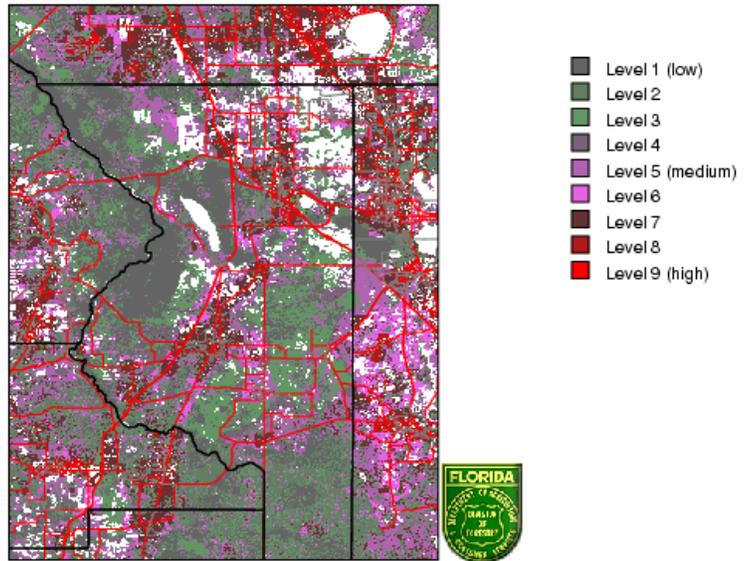
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**Population and Dollars Loss
For Wildfire Concern Levels in Sumter**

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Wildfire Levels of Concern for Sumter County



Structures at Risk for Wildfires in Sumter County

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Mobile/Manufactured Homes	8	6	3	5	52	0	2	3	3
Commercial	1	3	3	1	20	0	0	1	0
Agricultural	0	1	0	0	5	0	1	1	3
Government/Institutional	1	1	3	8	23	0	2	0	0
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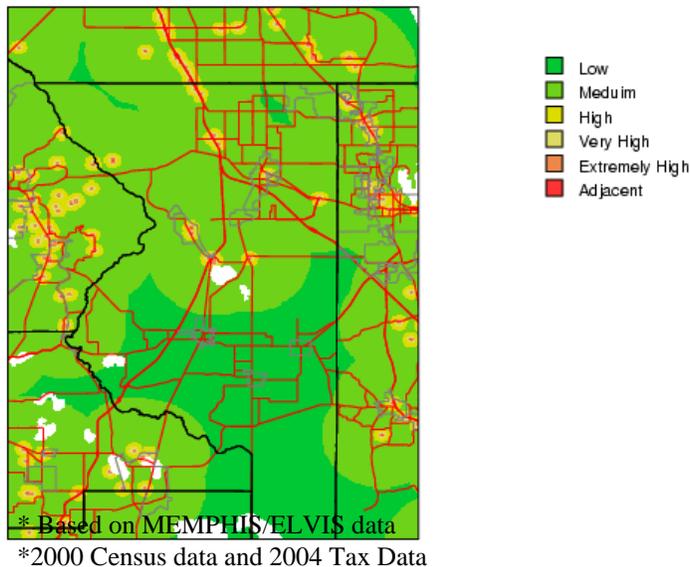
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Current data from the Department of Environmental Protection shows the largest sinkhole to date was estimated at 24ft wide by 12ft long and approx 6 ft deep. A sinkhole of similar size could be expected in the future.

It was determined that there is a mild material impact on the physical infrastructure of the state; rather it impacts the various human, animal and plant populations. Even though the impact would be minimal, all structures in the county are vulnerable to sinkholes.

Sumter County Sinkhole Vulnerability



Winter Storms/Freezes

Extreme cold can immobilize an entire region. Even areas, such as Sumter County, that normally experience mild winters can be hit with a major extreme cold winter event. Winter storms can result in ice, localized flooding, closed highways and blocked roads, downed power lines, and hyperthermia. It was determined that there is no material impact on the physical infrastructure of the state; rather it impacts the various human, animal and plant populations. In the early months of 2010, Sumter County experienced severe freezes consisting of several consecutive days of below 20 degrees Fahrenheit and several days of snow flurries. This occurrence caused many electrical concerns as the use of heating systems put a strain on the electric companies. In the future Sumter County could expect to have winters where the minimum temperature is in the mid teens for several nights in a row as well as short lived snow on the ground.

Floods

Since much of Sumter County is flood prone, it is greatly affected by heavy rains. Flooding typically involves the overflowing of the normal flood channels, rivers or streams as a result of prolonged rainfall. Many storms unleash considerable amounts of rain within just hours, producing very short-term but damaging floods in localized areas. Sometimes these floods occur as flash floods. The National Weather Service differentiates flood events based on the cause. Riverine and closed basin flooding occur due to rainfall events and are fresh water floods. Prolonged periods of rainfall have shown increased potential for causing damage to property and the need for evacuation of residents due to flooding.

The probability of repeated fresh water flooding, inability to accommodate the existing drainage problems due to a lack of funding and the location of the pre-FIRM housing stock results in a high level of vulnerability. A significant number of people can be affected by flooding. The most vulnerable areas are those that include pre-FIRM housing the economic costs are high and the likelihood of flooding is also high. Often the worst impacts that occur from flooding are to the contents inside of the structures. When structures are severely flooded the contents are often lost.

The Withlacoochee River sits in the Unincorporated South end of the County and has a flood stage of 9ft. The river usually is about 5ft in normal conditions. When the river reaches 8ft the County begins flood preparations. In 2004 the river crested and reached 11.90ft. This was due to an active hurricane season. Before that year, in 2003 the river crested and reached 9.66ft. In the future, another crest close to 12 feet could occur.

Although Flooding does pose a threat to all types of structures, it is rare in Sumter County History and repetitive losses for severe damage. Many residences are either raised or built to withstand minor frequent flooding. Sumter County has a low repetitive damage listing.

Other Hazards Exposure

Sumter County analyzed the vulnerability to all the natural hazards that were identified by the Local Mitigation Strategy Working Task Force. Manmade and Technological hazards such as terrorism, nuclear events, hazardous materials, pandemic flu, exotic pests, mass immigration, and others were identified but were not fully profiled and analyzed for this update. Further profiling will be done for the next revision.

C. Identifying Special Populations.

“Special Population” is defined as those persons who are disabled, those living in long term care facilities, and those living in group quarters. The special population is assumed to be special needs persons who live in long term care facilities such as health care facilities – hospitals, clinics, nursing homes, Assisted Living Facilities (ALF’s), shelter, and other group quarters that generate additional concern in an emergency situation. An analysis of these segments of the communities’ population enables local governments to better understand how they can develop programs to save lives of those special needs persons, protect property, and ensure their safety.

The major objective of the Local Mitigation Strategy is to protect people from the health and safety impacts of various disasters and to make communities safer. This goal is emphasized in the Strategy’s community guiding principal which directs as “protection of health, welfare and safety of the people.” This section of the Strategy attempts to identify the vulnerable population in vulnerable areas. Analysis of the health characteristics of the population of Sumter County will analyze the vulnerable population or special needs populations such as those living in nursing homes, other assisted living facilities and in correctional institutions.

The following population characteristics were also identified and analyzed:

- Size of the resident population of Sumter County municipalities’
- Transient Populations
- Population density
- Projected future populations
- Resident populations contained within a hazard zone
- The population’s age, health, and economic characteristics.

The identification of these characteristics of the population will be influential in future decision making. The objective of the vulnerability assessment is to show how a population, facilities and systems or environmental features are actually vulnerable to hazards.

Socioeconomic Characteristics

Sumter County, whose land area is 546 square miles, is predominantly a rural county with a climate of moderate winter temperatures. The mild temperature of the County contributes to the influx of retirement age people. The County experiences moderate rates of growth; with a population density of 170 person/square mile (2008), the County retains a rural nature. In 1990, the County’s population density was 58 persons/square mile. According to population density, Sumter County is ranked 36th (in 2008) among the 67 counties in the State of Florida. The socioeconomic characteristics of a region influence its residents significantly in the accessibility to health care needs.

Population Projections

Over the past several years, Sumter County has seen major growth, ranking it 2nd in population change in the State of Florida from 2000 – 2007. Although the County is still mostly rural, the county continues to see this growth, mainly in the North End of the County. Nearly 90% of the population lives in the unincorporated areas of the County. The following tables show the population by jurisdiction and the projections for Sumter County.

Population by Jurisdiction

City or CDP	1990 Census	2000 Census	2008 Estimates
Bushnell	1,998	2,050	2,275
Center Hill	735	910	1,106
Coleman	857	647	763
Lake Panasoffkee CDP	2,705	3,413	No Data
Webster	746	805	911
Wildwood	3,421	3,924	3,889
The Villages CDP	No Data	8,333	No Data

*Data from U.S. Census Bureau

Sumter County Population

	1992	1995	2000	2005	2008	2009	2030 Estimated Population 144,000
Municipalities	8,180	8,667	8,336	8,746	9,579	9,538	
Unincorporated Area	24,877	27,789	45,009	65,306	83,445	85,766	
TOTAL	33,057	36,456	53,345	74,052	93,024	95,304	

*Data from Sumter County Board of County Commissioners

Population by Age Group

According to new population estimates (2008), the age group 65 and over makes up 31% of the County's population. Of the age group is 54.2% between 65 and 74. This is largely due to the large retirement community, The Villages. The number will increase steadily as the community continues to build.

Sumter County	Total Population	0 – 18 years	19 – 64 years	65 and over
	53,345	8,570	30,157	14,618

* Data from 2000 Census

Special Needs Population

Sumter County Emergency Management records list 651 special needs people currently living in the County. The County is directed to provide special needs shelter space for this population. The official Florida Division of Emergency Management definition of Special Needs people is those who during periods of evacuation or emergency, requires sheltering assistance, due to physical impairment, mental impairment, cognitive impairment or sensory disabilities. People who are on kidney dialysis are considered acute medical needs and should evacuate to a medical facility. The reported 651 special needs people, is reasonable with our high elderly age in the County. In the event of a real evacuation the special needs people will be contacted directly by Emergency Management with evacuation and shelter instructions.

Transient Population

The transient population tends to hit its peak during the months of October and March, which is partly Hurricane Season. It is safe to assume that a majority of these migrant and season workers live in temporary or short term housing and/or group quarters. The short term housing generally tends to be manufactured housing or RV's which are very susceptible to high winds and thus are not very safe to be occupied during severe storms and hurricanes.

Housing

Mobile Homes are a major housing unit in Sumter County making up 37.7% of the Housing Structures in the County, according to the 2000 Census. Although, with the growth of The Villages, single-family residences have began to see an increase.

VI Repetitive Losses

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) defines repetitive loss (for flooding) to facilities within the flood plain as those that have experienced two or more insurance claims of at least \$1,000 in any given period since 1978. In addition to the NFIP defined repetitive losses, adjacent and nearby properties are also considered to be in repetitive loss areas. Historical information and experience can help to define the extent of repetitive loss areas and indicate areas outside the floodplain which are prone to repetitive damage from severe weather incidents.

Funding sources at the Federal and State level have identified acquisition of repetitive loss structures and substantially damaged structures as the top funding priority. By virtue of the repeated and severe damage to these structures they are proven to be one of the most vulnerable places to live. As far as mitigating hazards, protecting lives is always the first consideration.

Both the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) have recognized the importance of the LMS process and are awarding additional points to those grant applications for projects that are included in the LMS document.

It is recommended that the local jurisdictions in Sumter County undertake a study of repetitive loss properties and properties that are expected to be damaged by a large storm. First, identify the properties that would fit in with plans for parks or open space or water retention areas. Second, survey the property owners and determine if they would consider selling the property or if they would rebuild following severe storm damage to the structure.

Currently, Sumter County has a total of 8 repetitive loss properties. All of the properties are Single-Family Residences and were due to flooding. **Appendix E** has a list of all repetitive losses that have been reported at the time of this document. Sumter County continues to monitor repetitive incidents and take a proactive approach on it.

VII Historic Incidents

Historic Incidents and information is important when identifying vulnerable populations and areas of impact. In Sumter County, flooding is an important issue due to the topography of the land and the vast numbers of closed basins that flood. Many of the residences in flooding areas do not incur damage but lose access to public roads as a result of a storm. This Sumter County LMS will help to identify flooded evacuation routes and alternative routes. The LMS Working Task Force continues to analyze and identify flooding problems in the County after each major incident.

Flooding in Sumter County

In Sumter County, flooding occurs in three major forms. First is, swamps, major lakes, and wet prairies. Another flooding situation commonly found is riverine flooding and is mostly associated with the Withlacoochee River and the Little Withlacoochee River which forms much of the western border of the County. The third and most frequent type of flooding in Sumter County is closed basin flooding in low area ponding and is associated with the many small lakes, ponds, and sub-basins located throughout the County.

Sumter County, along with all the Cities within (Bushnell, Center Hill, Coleman, Webster, and Wildwood), participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The NFIP is a Federal program enabling property owners in participating communities to purchase insurance as a protection against flood losses in exchange for State and community floodplain management regulations that reduce future flood damages. Participation in the NFIP is based on an agreement between communities and the Federal Government. If a community adopts and enforces a floodplain management ordinance to reduce future flood risk to new construction in floodplains, the Federal Government will make flood insurance available within the community as a financial protection against flood losses. This insurance is designed to provide an insurance alternative to disaster assistance to reduce the escalating costs of repairing damage to buildings and their contents caused by floods.

Through publication of the latest Flood Insurance Rate Map to information regarding flood information, all jurisdictions within Sumter County promotes public education of flooding and its affects. All jurisdictions enforce the NFIP thorough Building Codes on new and substantial improvements, land development criteria, state mandated regulatory standards and by enforcing Florida Building Codes. Digitalized maps are used throughout the county and cities for the management of the floodplain. The jurisdictions also enforce regulations for storm water management, freeboard in non-Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) zones, soil and erosion control, and water quality.

Appendix F lists the frequent flood areas of Sumter County and maps them in the County.

VIII Hazard Mitigation Projects and Initiatives

The mitigation initiatives that have been developed have their basis in the community guiding principles on hazard mitigation. The initiatives are intended to actively reduce a community's vulnerability to hazards. This has been justified through the vulnerability assessment section of this strategy. Finally, mitigation initiatives accurately reflect the community's needs. The Working Task Force assigned to develop this strategy will continue to assure the local needs are incorporated in the mitigation initiatives. These steps help develop projects that have their basis in the community's overall vision of hazard mitigation, or directly address its vulnerability to hazards.

Most governments conduct mitigation activities on an ongoing basis by implementing projects that simply make good sense. However, documenting and itemizing the amount of money a community spends each year on these activities will identify where mitigation funds are being spent. Some federal grant programs require local governments to secure matching funds. In the future, program funds spent on mitigation in the community may count as a local match. Therefore, it is recommended that local governments keep a record of ongoing mitigation activities. In addition, procedures developed to monitor and coordinate these expenditures will help towards expediting recovery from future natural disasters.

The Capital Improvements Element from the local government Comprehensive Plan includes a list of prioritized work projects. This list can serve as a model for prioritizing mitigation projects and programs for funding. Mitigation projects that are listed in the Capital Improvements Element of the local Comprehensive Plan will receive additional points toward approval in the competitive grant process.

Numerous funding programs are available to facilitate the process of identifying and implementing mitigation initiatives. Additional information regarding these funding sources can be found in **Appendix D**.

Initiatives are listed in **Appendix -C**. Each initiative is nominated by the County and municipal representatives on the Working Task Force and prioritized by the adopted criteria. An average score was developed from the scoring. Vulnerability analysis has been performed by the staff to the Working Task Force using the approved criteria. The scores from each evaluation process were added together to come up with a final score. Scored projects were then grouped into priority order for implementation.

The list should be used to guide local government mitigation activity on an ongoing basis and can function as a road map after a disaster. The projects included on this list are justified based on a community's vulnerability assessment, and are supported by guiding principles, and existing policies and ordinances.

When a project is selected for funding and is implemented, the Working Task Force should track its progress. The Jurisdiction that submitted the project will be the responsible department to see that the project is completed to scale and according to all guidelines.

Projects that feature constructing new structures or replacing old infrastructure with new must be able to last at least 8 years. This will ensure that improvements made will mitigate a hazard for a long period of time and not just for a couple of years. All projects should be related to a hazard identified in this document. No project shall be constructed if it does not, in some way, mitigate a hazard in this document.

All the forms for Project Initiatives can be found in **Appendix –A & B.**

A. Mitigation Project Prioritization Criteria

When a project is identified, a Project Nomination Worksheet is filled out. This worksheet gives a brief description of the project, where it is at, estimated cost, and who is applying for the project. The worksheet is then turned into the LMS Working Task force who then reviews it.

The Sumter County LMS – Project Ranking Worksheet will be used to score each project to show prioritization. Every project nominated by the Working Task Force will go through this process. The Ranking Worksheet scores each project in three components with a total of 16 variables resulting in a total of 1500 points that are then converted into a percent. That percent is what gives the final score for prioritization. This systems allows for a fair and equitable chance to all projects.

The three components in the Worksheet are:

Suitability: 30% - 5 Variables

- Appropriateness of the Measure
- Community Acceptance
- Environmental Impact
- Legislation, Regulation and Policy
- Consistent with Existing Plans and Priorities

Risk Reduction Potential: 45% - 6 Variables

- Scope of Benefits
- Potential to Save Lives
- Importance of Benefits
- Level of Inconvenience or “Nuisance Factor”
- Economic Effects and Property Damage Avoided
- Number of People to Benefit.

Cost: 25% - 5 Variables

- Estimated Cost: Initial and Maintenance/Operation
- Benefit to Cost Ratio
- Ease of Financing
- Affordability
- Repetitive Damages

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LMS Task Force Meeting Sign In & Minutes

**Sumter County
Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS)
Mitigation Project Nomination Worksheet**

Date:

Name of Applicant:

Project Name:

Location of Project:

Jurisdictions Affected:

Please mark category:

Education

Shuttering

Generators

Communications

Fire Building Relocation

Evacuation Routes & Drainage

Other:

Description of Project:

Estimated Cost of Project: \$

Estimated Population Affected:

Urgency Timeline of Project:

How soon the project should be completed in order to restore normalcy, critical facilities, and/or lifelines

High: (Within 2 years)

Medium (2 – 5 years)

Low (5+ years)

Is Project Related to CEMP?

Yes

No

Sumter County Local Mitigation Strategy Project Rating Sheet

Parameter	Definition
Suitability	
Appropriateness of the Measure	The extent to which a measure reduces identified vulnerabilities and conforms to stated LMS goals, objectives, and plans
Community Acceptance	The likelihood of the measure being accepted or perceived as positive by all, most, or only some of a community. The “not in my back yard” theory is a negative.
Environmental Impact	An indicator of whether the measure will have a positive, negative, or neutral effect on the environment
Legislation, Regulation and Policy	An indication of whether the measure can be implemented within existing laws and regulations, or if it will require legislative action or senior management level policy changes to be adopted
Consistent with Existing Plans and Priorities	A measure of conformance with existing planning documents and stated goals and objectives of a municipality or other jurisdiction
Risk Reduction Potential	
Scope of Benefits	The extent to which a measure benefits multiple communities, more than half of a community, or less than half of the community
Potential to Save Lives	How many lives, if any, will the measure save or protect.
Importance of Benefits	The effect of a measure on essential services, such as life safety, human health, and the basic necessities of life.
Level of Inconvenience or “Nuisance Factor.”	The extent to which completion of a measure can avoid problems in the community, or cause problems such as traffic congestion, delays, loss of power, etc.
Economic Effects and Property Damage Avoided	A measure of economic effects avoided, including both property damage and economic losses suffered by businesses and residents such as business closings and jobs affected or lost during the life of the project.
Number of People to Benefit	A measure of the number of people expected to benefit from a measure: More than 100,000; more than 10,000; less than 10,000?
Cost	
Initial Costs of the Project	Actual anticipated total (federal plus local share) dollar costs of a proposed mitigation measure.
Ability to Maintain and Operate	Measures the ability of a municipality to maintain and operate the equipment or facility after it is completed or acquired.
Benefit to Cost Ratio	A measure of total anticipated benefits divided by total costs, discounted appropriately and evaluated using accepted benefit/cost methodology.
Ease of Financing	The extent to which resources are available to finance the cost of the measure, including sources of potential grants and matching funds.
Affordability	An assessment of the measure’s cost in relation to available resources.
Repetitive Damages	The potential for a measure to reduce the frequency of repetitive damages at a facility. Past damages must have occurred and have been documented.

Sumter County Local Mitigation Strategy Project Rating Sheet

Project Name:	
Name of Applicant:	
Project Cost:	

SUITABILITY	30%		0%	0
RISK REDUCTION	45%		0%	0
COST	25%		0%	0
TOTAL	100%			0

Parameter		Weighting Factor	Scoring Criteria	Score	Points
Suitability		30%			
1	Appropriateness of the Measure	40%	5 - High: Reduces vulnerability and is consistent with Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) goals and plans for future growth. 3 - Medium: Needed, but does not tie to identified vulnerability. 1 - Low: Inconsistent with LMS goals or plans.	0	0
2	Community Acceptance	15%	5 - High: Accepted by most communities. 3 - Medium: Accepted by most; may create some burdens. 1 - Low: Not likely to be accepted by any community ("The not in my backyard" theory).	0	0
3	Environmental Impact	10%	5 - Positive effect on the environment. 3 - No effect - environmentally neutral. 1 - Adverse effect on the environment.	0	0
4	Consistent with Existing Legislation and/or Policies	10%	5 - High: Consistent with existing laws and policies. 3 - Medium: New legislation or policy changes needed, but no conflicts identified. 1 - Low: Conflicts with existing laws, regulations and/or policies.	0	0
5	Consistent with Existing Plans and Priorities	25%	5 - High - Consistent with existing plans and priorities. 3 - Medium - Somewhat consistent with current plans and priorities. 1 - Low - Conflicts with existing plans and priorities. Does not fit in with identified initiatives.	0	0
Parameter Subtotal		100%	sum of parameter scores; max =	500	0
Suitability subtotal				(sum of parameter scores) / (maximum possible score)	
				0%	

Sumter County Local Mitigation Strategy Project Rating Sheet

Risk Reduction		45%			
1	Scope of Benefits	15%	5 - High: Benefits all municipalities and the unincorporated area, directly or indirectly. 3 - Medium: Benefits more than half but not all of the municipalities and/or the unincorporated area. 1 - Low: Benefits less than half of the municipalities and/or the unincorporated area.	0	0
2	Potential to Save Human Lives	35%	5 - High: More than 1,000 lives. 3 - Medium: Up to 1,000 lives. 1 - Low: No lifesaving potential.	0	0
3	Importance of Benefits	15%	5 - High: Needed for essential services. 3 - Medium: Needed for other services. 1 - Low: No significant implications.	0	0
4	Level of Inconvenience or "Nuisance Factor"	10%	5 - None: Causes few problems. 3 - Moderate: Most major problems avoided. 1 - Significant: Causes much inconvenience (e.g., traffic jams, loss of power, delays).	0	0
5	Economic Effect or Loss	10%	5 - Minimal economic loss (little effect during project). 3 - Moderate economic loss (minimum disruption). 1 - Significant economic loss (businesses closed, jobs affected, etc.).	0	0
6	Number of People to Benefit	15%	5 - High: More than 100,000 people. 3 - Medium: 10,000 to 100,000 people. 1 - Low: Fewer than 10,000 people.	0	0
Parameter Subtotal		100%	sum of parameter scores; max =	500	0
Risk Reduction Subtotal				(sum of parameter scores) / (maximum possible score)	
					0%

Sumter County Local Mitigation Strategy Project Rating Sheet

Cost		25%			
1	Estimated Costs*	20%			0
	<i>i. Initial Cost</i>	75%	5 - Low: \$0 to \$100,000. 3 - Moderate: \$100,001 to \$1 million. 1 - High: More than \$1 million.	0	0
	<i>ii. Maintenance & Operating Costs</i>	25%	5 - Low costs 3 - Moderate costs 1 - High costs	0	0
2	Benefit to Cost Ratio	40%	5 - High: Ratio is greater than 4 to 1. 3 - Medium: Ratio is between 1 to 1 and 4 to 1. 1 - Low: Ratio is less than 1 to 1.	0	0
3	Financing availability	10%	5 - Good: Readily available through grants or other funding sources. 3 - Moderate: Limited grant or matching funds available. 1 - Poor: No funding sources or matching funds are identified.	0	0
4	Affordability	10%	5 - Good: Project is easily affordable. 3 - Moderate: Project is somewhat affordable. 1 - Poor: Project is very costly for the jurisdiction.	0	0
5	Repetitive Damages Corrected	20%	5 - High: Alleviates repetitive loss. Property must have been damaged in the past by a disaster event. 3 - Medium: Repetitive loss may have occurred but was not documented. 1 - Low: No effect on repetitive loss.	0	0
Parameter Subtotal		100%	sum of parameter scores: max =	500	0
Cost Subtotal		(sum of parameter scores) / (maximum possible score)			0%

* Estimated costs are comprised of two secondary parameters: initial and maintenance/operating costs

Local Mitigation Strategy

Mitigation Project List

Priority Ranking	Project	Hazard Mitigated	Funding Source	Score
1	<p>Countywide Wildfire Protection Plan - Plan to mitigate the Wildfire hazard in the County <i>Responsible Dept: Division Of Forestry</i> <i>1 year project</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Wildfires <i>This will cover the wildfire hazard and be a plan that will be utilized in other Emergency Plans. This will also help mitigate new structures.</i></p>	No Funding Needed	91
2	<p>County Communications System - Upgrade entire system to 800MHz <i>Responsible Dept: Sumter Sheriffs Office</i> <i>2 year project</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Thunderstorms, Hurricanes, <i>This will be new equipment to enhance the existing infrastructure</i></p>	DPIG FMA HMGP	87
3	<p>Bushnell Radio Room Hardening - Includes hardening and shuttering of equipment room <i>Responsible Dept: Sumter Sheriffs Office</i> <i>2 year project</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Thunderstorms, Hurricanes, Floods, Drought, Freezes, Lightning Strikes <i>This will enhance an existing building</i></p>	DPIG FMA HMGP PDM	85
4	<p>County Health Department Shuttering - Includes both facilities in Wildwood and Bushnell <i>Responsible Dept: Sumter Co. Dept of Health</i> <i>2 year project</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Thunderstorms, Hurricanes, Floods <i>This will enhance an existing building</i></p>	DPIG FMA HMGP PDM	81
5	<p>Coleman Critical Facilities Shuttering - Includes shuttering of City Hall, Police Dept, Library, and Community Center <i>Responsible Dept: City Of Coleman</i> <i>2 year project</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Thunderstorms, Hurricanes, Floods <i>This will enhance an existing building</i></p>	DPIG FMA HMGP PDM	75
6	<p>The Villages Public Safety Station 40 Hardening - Includes hardening, shuttering, and uninterrupted power supply <i>Responsible Dept: Villages Public Safety</i> <i>3 year project</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Thunderstorms, Hurricanes, Floods, Power Loss <i>This will enhance an existing building</i></p>	DPIG FMA HMGP PDM	74
7	<p>Bushnell Lift Station Uninterrupted Power Supply - City of Bushnell, 18 Lift Stations <i>Responsible Dept: City Of Bushnell</i> <i>3 year project</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Thunderstorms, Hurricanes, Power Loss, Disease/Pandemic Outbreak <i>This will enhance an existing building</i></p>	DPIG FMA HMGP	70

Local Mitigation Strategy

Mitigation Project List

8	<p>Sunset Park Drainage Improvements – City of Wildwood <i>Responsible Dept: City Of Wildwood</i> 4 year project</p>	<p>Floods, Disease/Pandemic Outbreak <i>This will place new utilities to enhance infrastructure</i></p>	<p>DPIG FMA HMGP</p>	66
9	<p>Pitt and Stone Street Drainage Improvements – City of Wildwood <i>Responsible Dept: City Of Wildwood</i> 4 year project</p>	<p>Floods, Disease/Pandemic Outbreak <i>This will place new utilities to enhance infrastructure</i></p>	<p>DPIG FMA HMGP</p>	65
10	<p>Market Street Drainage Improvements – City of Center Hill <i>Responsible Dept: City Of Center Hill</i> 4 year project</p>	<p>Floods, Disease/Pandemic Outbreak <i>This will place new utilities to enhance infrastructure</i></p>	<p>DPIG FMA HMGP</p>	64
11	<p>S.W. 3rd Street Drainage Improvements – City of Webster area <i>Responsible Dept: City Of Webster</i> 4 year project</p>	<p>Floods, Disease/Pandemic Outbreak <i>This will place new utilities to enhance infrastructure</i></p>	<p>DPIG FMA HMGP</p>	62
12	<p>Bushnell Community Center Hardening - Includes shutters and uninterrupted power supply. <i>Responsible Dept: City Of Bushnell</i> 5 year project</p>	<p>Thunderstorms, Hurricanes, Floods, Power Loss <i>This will enhance an existing building</i></p>	<p>DPIG FMA HMGP</p>	61
13	<p>Coleman Elevated Water Tank - land acquisition and construction of tank <i>Responsible Dept: City Of Coleman</i> 5 year project</p>	<p>Floods, Disease/Pandemic Outbreak, Wildfires, Power Loss <i>This will place new utilities to enhance infrastructure</i></p>	<p>DPIG FMA HMGP CDBG</p>	55
14	<p>Bushnell Plaza Drainage Improvements - McCollum Ave, Florida Ave, and Beville Street area. <i>Responsible Dept: City Of Bushnell</i> 5 year project</p>	<p>Floods, Disease/Pandemic Outbreak <i>This will place new utilities to enhance infrastructure and mitigate new structures.</i></p>	<p>DPIG FMA HMGP</p>	52
<p>Disaster Preparedness Improvement Grant (DPIG) Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) Flood Mitigation Assistance Planning and Project Funds (FMA) Community Development Block Grant (CDMG)</p> <p><i>All Projects were scored by the Local Mitigation Strategy Working Task Force.</i></p>				

Local Mitigation Strategy

Mitigation Project List

Public Information Projects

All public information projects are Countywide so they affect all jurisdictions.

Priority Ranking	Project	Hazard Mitigated	Score
N/A	<p style="text-align: center;">Hurricane Expo: Two - Half Day Expos in which information will be handed out to help citizens prepare for hurricanes.</p>	Hurricanes, Tornadoes, Thunderstorms, Floods	N/A
N/A	<p style="text-align: center;">Sumter County Fair: Multi-hazard information packets will be passed out to all citizens to help prepare Sumter County for all hazards.</p>	Hurricanes, Tornadoes, Thunderstorms, Floods, Disease/Pandemic Outbreak, Floods, Power Loss, Wildfires, Drought, Freeze, Thunderstorms, Sinkholes, Lightning Strikes	N/A
N/A	<p style="text-align: center;">Government Day: A half day expo to show what Emergency Managements role is in the community. This opportunity is taken to pass out the LMS document as well as multi-hazard information.</p>	Hurricanes, Tornadoes, Thunderstorms, Floods, Disease/Pandemic Outbreak, Floods, Power Loss, Wildfires, Drought, Freeze, Thunderstorms, Lightning Strikes	N/A
N/A	<p style="text-align: center;">School Visits: Personnel are sent to area schools to talk about hurricane/tornado safety and to teach about severe weather</p>	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Hurricanes, Lightning Strikes	N/A
N/A	<p style="text-align: center;">Office/EOC Visits: At least 5 visits a year by two citizen's academy to show Emergency Managements role and how the EOC operates as well as hand out multi-hazard packets.</p>	Hurricanes, Tornadoes, Thunderstorms, Floods, Disease/Pandemic Outbreak, Floods, Power Loss, Wildfires, Drought, Freeze, Thunderstorms, Sinkholes, Lightning Strikes	N/A

These projects were not ranked as all the public information projects are a priority and will occur.

Funding Sources for Mitigation Projects

The following list of funding sources is the major source that will be considered in the Local Mitigation Strategy. These sources are administered through the State of Florida and consider hazard mitigation as a main priority in their funding criteria.

It is further recommended that further information on any of these grants funding sources be investigated by accessing the Resource Identification Strategy websites which can be found at: www.flris.org.

Pre-Disaster

Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) competitive grants

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

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

Ineligible activities include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) provide for long-term needs, such as acquisition, rehabilitation or reconstruction of damaged properties and facilities and redevelopment of disaster-affected areas. Funds may also be used for emergency response activities, such as debris clearance and demolition, extraordinary increases in the level of necessary public services.

Eligible projects include the following:

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

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

Community Facilities Loan Program (10.423)

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

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

Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL)

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

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

Emergency Advance Measures for Flood Prevention

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

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

Emergency Management Program Assistance (EMPA)

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

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

Expanded Local Management Hazardous Waste Program

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

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

The Federal Assistance for Beach Renourishment Program

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

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

Flood Control Projects

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

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

Flood Mitigation Assistance

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

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

Note: We did not include FMAP Projects on the mitigation list due to the owner of the property has to agree and apply.

Flood Plain Management Services

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

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

Flood Prevention, Emergency Advance Measures

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

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

Florida Communities Trust (FCT)

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

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

Grants & Loans for Public Works & Development Facilities

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

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

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

The goal of the SARA Title III Training Program is to make funding available to support programs of State, local, and Tribal governments, and university sponsored programs designed to improve emergency planning, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery capabilities. These programs must provide special emphasis on emergencies associated with hazardous chemicals.

Federal Emergency Management Agency
Support Systems Branch, Training Division
16825 S. Seton Ave.
Emmitsburg, MD 21727
(301) 447-1142

Hurricane Program

To reduce the loss of life, property, economic disruption, and disaster assistance costs resulting from hurricanes.

Director
Program Implementation Division
Mitigation Directorate
FEMA
500 C Street SW
Washington, DC 20472
(202) 646-4621

Insurance Program, National Flood (NFIP)

To enable individuals to purchase insurance against losses from physical damage to or loss of buildings and or contents therein caused by floods, mudflow, or flood-related erosion, and to promote wise floodplain management practices in the nation's flood prone areas.

Claims and Underwriting Division
FIA
FEMA
500 C Street SW
Washington, DC 20472
(202) 646-3422

Payments to States in Lieu of Real Estate Taxes

To compensate local taxing units for the loss of taxes from federally acquired lands, 75 percent of all monies received or deposited in the Treasury during any fiscal year for the account of leasing of lands acquired by the United States for flood control, navigation and allied purposes, including the development of hydroelectric power, are paid at the end of each year to the States in which such property is situated.

Headquarters
US Army Corps of Engineers
Attn: CERM - FC
20 Massachusetts Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20314-1000
(202) 272-1931

Protection, Clearing and Straightening Channels

To restore channels for purposes of navigation or flood control.

Commander
US Army Corps of Engineers
Attn: CECW - OD
Washington, DC 20314-1000
(202) 272-8835

Protection of Essential Highways, Highway Bridge Approaches, and Public Works

To provide bank protection of highways, highway bridges, essential public works, churches, hospitals, schools, and other nonprofit public services endangered by flood caused erosion.

US Army Corps of Engineers
Attn: CECW - PM
Washington, DC 20314-1000
(202) 272-1975

Public Works Impact Projects Program (PWIP) (11.304)

To provide financial assistance in the construction of public facilities for the purpose of providing immediate useful work to unemployed and underemployed persons in designated project areas.

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

Snagging and Clearing for Flood Control

To reduce flood damage.

US Army Corps of Engineers
Attn: CECW - PM
Washington, DC 20314-1000
(202) 272-1975

Post - Disaster**Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)/Entitlement Grants**

To develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment, and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for low to moderate income individuals.

Entitlement Communities Division
Office of Block Grant Assistance
CPD, HUD
451 7th Street SW
Washington, DC 20410-7000
(202) 708-3587

Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)/State's Program

To develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment, and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for low to moderate income individuals.

State and Small Cities Division
Office of Block Grant Assistance
CPD, HUD
451 7th Street SW
Washington, DC 20410-7000
(202) 708-3587

Cora C. Brown Fund

To assist disaster victims for unmet disaster related needs. When Cora C. Brown of Kansas City, Missouri, died in 1977, she left a portion of her estate to the Federal Government as a special fund to be used solely for the relief of human suffering caused by disasters.
Human Services Division

Response and Recovery Directorate
FEMA
500 C Street SW
Washington, DC 20472
(202) 646-3642

Disaster Emergency Loans - Farmer Programs

To provide financial assistance to eligible applicants to help them overcome the adverse effects of a natural disaster to their farm operation.

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

Disaster Reserve Assistance

To provide emergency feed assistance to eligible livestock owners, in a State, county, or area approved by the Secretary or designee, where because of disease, insect infestation, flood, drought, fire, hurricane, earthquake, hail storm, hot weather, cold weather, freeze, snow, ice, and winterkill, or other natural disaster, a livestock emergency has been determined to exist. The program provides assistance to eligible livestock producers for losses of feed grain crops, forage, and grazing.

Dept of Agriculture
Farm Service Agency
Emergency and Noninsured Assistance Program Division
STOP 0526
1400 Independence Ave. SW
Washington, DC 20250-0526
(202) 720-3168

Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL)

To assist business concerns suffering economic injury as a result of certain presidential, Secretary of Agriculture, and/or SBA declared disasters.

Office of Disaster Assistance
SBA
409 3rd Street SW
Washington, DC 20416
(202) 205-6734

Emergency Conservation Program

To enable farmers to perform emergency conservation measures to control wind erosion on farmlands, or to rehabilitate farmlands damaged by wind erosion, floods, hurricanes, or other natural disasters and to carry out emergency water conservation or water enhancing measures during periods of severe drought.

Consolidated Farm Service Agency
Dept. Of Agriculture
PO Box 2415
Washington, DC 20013
(202) 720-6221

Emergency Operations Flood Response and Post Flood Response

To provide emergency flood response and post flood response assistance as required to supplement State and local efforts and capabilities in time of flood coastal storm.

Commander
US Army Corps of Engineers
Attn: CECW - OE
Washington, DC 20314-1000
(202) 272-0251

Emergency Rehabilitation of Flood Control Works or Federally Authorized Coastal Protection Works

To assist in the repair and restoration of flood control works damaged by flood, or federally authorized hurricanes flood and shore protection works damaged by extraordinary wind, wave, or water action.

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

Emergency Shelter Grants Program (ESG)

To provide financial assistance to renovate or convert buildings for use as emergency shelters for the homeless. Grant funds may also be used to operate the shelter (excluding staff) and pay for certain support services.

Community Planning & Development
Dept. Of Housing & urban Development
325 West Adams Street
Jacksonville, FL 32202-4303
(904) 232-2626

Federal Emergency Shelter Grants Program For the Homeless

Grants for the provision of emergency shelter and essential support services to the homeless. Funds may be used for structural improvements to shelters, shelter operating expenses, furnishings and equipment, and other services.

Benefit Recovery & Special Program
Economic Services Program
1317 Winewood Blvd.
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0700
(850) 487-2966

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

To prevent future losses of lives and property due to disasters; to implement State or local hazard mitigation plans; to enable mitigation measures to be implemented during immediate recovery from a disaster; and to provide funding for previously identified mitigation measures to benefit the disaster area.

Director
Program Implementation Division
Mitigation Directorate
FEMA
500 C Street SW
Washington, DC 20472
(202) 646-4621

Physical Disaster Loans (Business)

To provide loans to businesses affected by declared physical type disasters for uninsured losses.

Office of Disaster Assistance
SBA
409 3rd Street SW
Washington, DC 20416
(202) 205-6734

Public Assistance Program

To provide supplemental assistance to States, local governments, and certain private nonprofit organizations to alleviate suffering and hardship resulting from major disasters or emergencies declared by the President.

Infrastructure Support Division
Response and Recovery Directorate
FEMA
500 C Street SW
Washington, DC 20472
(202) 646-3026

Other Federal Domestic Assistance Available:

Beach Erosion Control Projects
CFDA # 12.101

Business and Industrial Loans
CFDA # 10.768

Coastal Zone Management Administration Awards
CFDA # 11.419

Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention
CFDA # 10.904

Repetitive Losses in Sumter County

The following list shows structures in Sumter County that have experienced repetitive losses. The list identifies the address, date of loss, and other relevant information. As a loss becomes repetitive it will be added to this list by the LMS Working Task Force.

- | | |
|--|--|
| • Residential Structure | Total Number of Losses: 4 |
| Bushnell, Florida | Dates of Losses: 1/15/1998, 2/18/1998,
2/23/1998, 9/26/2004 |
| Total Estimated Cost of Losses: \$2,298.00 | |

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| • Residential Structure | Total Number of Losses: 2 |
| Bushnell, Florida | Date of Losses: 9/14/2001, 9/26/2004 |
| Total Estimated Cost of Losses: \$18,351.00 | |

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| • Residential Structure | Total Number of Losses: 2 |
| Center Hill, Florida | Date of Losses: 9/6/1995, 2/18/1998 |
| Total Estimated Cost of Losses: Not Available | |

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| • Residential Structure | Total Number of Losses: 2 |
| Center Hill, Florida | Date of Losses: 9/6/1995, 2/18/1998 |
| Total Estimated Cost of Losses: Not Available | |

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| • Residential Structure | Total Number of Losses: 2 |
| Lake Panasoffkee, FL | Date of Losses: 9/05/2004, 9/16/2004 |
| Total Estimated Cost of Losses: \$14,653 | |

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| • Residential Structure | Total Number of Losses: 2 |
| Lake Panasoffkee, FL | Date of Losses: 8/01/2003, 8/10/2003 |
| Total Estimated Cost of Losses: \$0 | |

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| • Residential Structure | Total Number of Losses: 2 |
| Sumterville, FL 33585 | Date of Losses: 8/22/2003, 9/05/2005 |
| Total Estimated Cost of Losses: \$263,617.00 | |

- | | |
|---|---|
| • Residential Structure | Total Number of Losses: 4 |
| Webster, FL | Date of Losses: 12/26/1997, 01/17/1998,
02/18/1998, 03/19/1998 |
| Total Estimated Cost of Losses: \$46,782.00 | |

****Note: This property was bought by Sumter County due to repetitive loss***

Sumter County has had a total of 8 Residential Single-Family Repetitive Losses for an estimated total loss of \$345,701.00.

Flooding Streets and Historical Events

1. **County Road 470** – floods at this location during hurricane incidents. This is a populated but unincorporated area of the County and the area is called “Lake Panasoffkee” because it is just west of the actual Lake itself. This road is the main route for residents of this area to travel to Bushnell or I-75.
2. **County Road 48, Southeast of Bushnell** – reported to flood during hurricane incidents but has not flooded for approximately 24 years. Other local sources claim that the County has fixed the drainage problems affecting the roadway segment. However, both parties agreed that we won’t know if the drainage problems until we have another storm. This roadway segment is significant in that it provides a major transportation route to Bushnell and I-75 for residents living in the Webster and Center Hill areas.
3. **The Little Withlacoochee River, Southern part of the county** – Floods during 100 year flood events and also has the ability to rise very rapidly (up to 8 feet in one day). The Little Withlacoochee River has a “backwater effect” that does not drain back out once the river recedes back into its bank after a storm. The backwaters spills into a somewhat populated area known as “Croom-a-Coochee” which lies on the north side of the Little Withlacoochee River. The southern bank of the river is in Hernando County and the area that floods is known as Ridge Manor. The best indicator of flood conditions is the SWFWMD report of the Croom gauge on the Withlacoochee River with flood stage at 9 feet.
4. **Rutland Community** – newly developing community with several farms that are selling off their land for housing. The problem here is not so much the flood vulnerability of residential structures but the flooding of the roads that provide access in and out of the area.
5. **North of Colemand/South edge of Wildwood** – These areas are typical flooding areas with poor drainage, flat topography and high water table. These areas are not highly populated, but could pose potential impacts if developed under its current “industrial” land use designation.
6. **Big Prairie Canal** – This canal drains flood waters that originate in Lake County. Some Sumter County citizens would like to build a dike at the County Line. This canal is the site of repeated efforts to improve drainage in and around the City of Center Hill. Currently the County is undertaking a public works drainage project north of Center Hill as a result of CDBG grant funding for the ’97-’98 El Nino Flooding (DR 1195)
7. **Panacoochee Retreats** – Many of the residential structures here are mobile homes that are affected by flooding from nearby Lake Panasoffkee. This area is populated at approximately 4 dwelling units per acre. One of the homes in this area is currently an HMGP acquisition project.

- 8. Withlacoochee River** – This is near the Citrus County, Town of Nolbleton. Sumter County Emergency Management states that this is one of the first areas on the river that floods and is an indicator of additional flooding.
- 9. Bushnell** - Experiences minor flooding that does not impede the normalcy of the public during heavy rains. LMS Working Task Force continues to evaluate flooding problems.
- 10. Center Hill** – Emory Lane is a constant flooding problem. The City received a grant to help with this roadway. Two pumps remain at this area at all times.
- 11. Coleman** – Experiences minor flooding that does not impede the normalcy of the public during heavy rains. LMS Working Task Force continues to evaluate flooding problems.
- 12. Webster** – Experiences minor flooding that does not impede the normalcy of the public during heavy rains. LMS Working Task Force continues to evaluate flooding problems.
- 13. Wildwood** – US Hwy 301 is a major roadway that gets flooded in heavy rains. This causes great stress on traffic because in many cases the road has to be shut down to 2 lanes and many officers are needed to control traffic. Many small back roads flood as well however projects are in the works to alleviate many of these problem areas.

Historical Events

01/01/2000 to 10/31/2009

Data received from the National Climatic Data Center

Legend:

Mag: Magnitude

Dth: Deaths

Inj: Injuries

PrD: Property Damage

CrD: Crop Damage

Location or County	Date	Time	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
1 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048	01/22/2000	02:00 AM	Freeze	N/A	0	0	0	0
2 FLZ039 - 042>043	01/26/2000	04:00 AM	Freeze	N/A	0	0	0	0
3 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048>049 - 051>052 - 055>057 - 060>062	01/26/2000	09:00 PM	Freeze	N/A	0	0	0	0
4 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 049 - 051>052 - 055>057 - 060>061	01/30/2000	04:00 AM	Fog	N/A	0	0	0	0
5 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048>049 - 051>052 - 055>056 - 060>061	02/05/2000	11:00 PM	Freeze	N/A	0	0	0	0
6 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048>049 - 051>052 - 055 - 060 - 062	02/15/2000	12:00 AM	Fog	N/A	0	0	0	0
7 Tarrytown	05/09/2000	04:05 PM	Tstm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	10K	0
8 Bushnell	06/12/2000	04:20 PM	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	20K	0
9 Bushnell	06/12/2000	04:20 PM	Tstm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	5K	0
10 Bushnell	06/14/2000	08:00 PM	Tstm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	10K	0
11 Sumterville	07/14/2000	02:00 PM	Lightning	N/A	0	0	10K	0
12 Lake Panasoffkee	08/09/2000	03:00 PM	Lightning	N/A	0	1	25K	0
13 Oxford	08/09/2000	03:05 PM	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0	0
14 Oxford	08/09/2000	03:05 PM	Tstm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	50K	0
15 Lake Panasoffkee	09/06/2000	03:13 PM	Tstm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	5K	0
16 FLZ039 - 039 - 042>043 - 048>049 - 051>052 - 056 - 061	11/22/2000	12:00 AM	Freeze	N/A	0	0	0	0

17 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048	11/23/2000	12:00 AM	Freeze	N/A	0	0	0	0
18 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048	12/06/2000	12:00 AM	Freeze	N/A	0	0	0	0
19 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048 - 062 - 065	12/11/2000	01:00 AM	Fog	N/A	0	0	0	0
20 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048	12/18/2000	12:00 AM	Freeze	N/A	0	0	0	0
21 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048>049 - 051>052 - 055>056 - 060>062	12/20/2000	07:00 PM	Freeze	N/A	0	0	0	0
22 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048>049 - 051>052 - 056>057	12/20/2000	12:00 AM	Freeze	N/A	0	0	0	1.0M
23 FLZ039 - 042>043	12/23/2000	12:30 AM	Freeze	N/A	0	0	0	0
24 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048>052 - 055>057 - 060>062 - 065	12/30/2000	09:00 PM	Freeze	N/A	0	0	0	4.5M
25 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048>049	12/31/2000	08:00 PM	Freeze	N/A	0	0	0	0
26 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048>049 - 049 - 051>052 - 055>057 - 060>062 - 065	01/01/2001	12:00 AM	Freeze	N/A	0	0	0	5.1M
27 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048	01/02/2001	04:00 AM	Freeze	N/A	0	0	0	0
28 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048>049 - 052	01/03/2001	12:00 AM	Freeze	N/A	0	0	0	0
29 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048>049 - 051>052 - 055>057 - 060>061	01/04/2001	01:00 AM	Freeze	N/A	0	0	0	0
30 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048>052 - 055>057 - 060>062 - 065	01/05/2001	12:00 AM	Freeze	N/A	0	0	0	6.9M
31 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048>049 - 051>052 - 056>057 - 061	01/07/2001	12:00 AM	Freeze	N/A	0	0	0	0
32 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048>049 - 051>052 - 055>056 - 060>062	01/10/2001	12:00 AM	Freeze	N/A	0	0	0	4.0M

33 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048>049 - 051>052 - 056 - 061	01/21/2001	01:00 AM	Freeze	N/A	0	0	0	0
34 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048>049	01/24/2001	05:30 AM	Freeze	N/A	0	0	0	0
35 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048	01/26/2001	12:00 AM	Freeze	N/A	0	0	0	0
36 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048>049 - 052 - 057 - 062 - 065	02/10/2001	05:00 AM	Fog	N/A	0	0	0	0
37 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048>052 - 055>057 - 060>062 - 065	02/11/2001	06:00 AM	Fog	N/A	0	0	0	0
38 FLZ042>043 - 048>050 - 052 - 056>057 - 060>062 - 065	02/12/2001	06:00 AM	Fog	N/A	0	0	0	0
39 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048>049	02/13/2001	06:00 AM	Fog	N/A	0	0	0	0
40 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048>049 - 052	02/14/2001	03:00 AM	Fog	N/A	0	0	0	0
41 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048>049 - 062 - 065	02/16/2001	06:00 AM	Fog	N/A	0	0	0	0
42 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048>049 - 052	02/27/2001	07:00 AM	Fog	N/A	0	0	0	0
43 Bushnell	03/29/2001	10:45 AM	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0	0
44 Bushnell	03/29/2001	11:09 AM	Tstm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	10K	0
45 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048>052 - 055 - 060	05/23/2001	04:00 PM	Smoke	N/A	0	0	0	0
46 Oxford	06/14/2001	05:20 PM	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0	0
47 Oxford	06/14/2001	12:30 PM	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0	0
48 Oxford	07/26/2001	04:05 PM	Tstm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	5K	0
49 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048>052 - 055>057 - 060>062 - 065	09/14/2001	03:00 AM	Tropical Storm	N/A	0	6	16.9 M	0
Royal: I-75	09/20/2001		Sinkhole	N/A	0	0	0	0

8ft x 8ft									
50 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048>052 - 055>056 - 060	12/09/2001	04:00 AM	Fog	N/A	0	0	0	0	0
Bushnell: US 301 2ft x 2ft	12/26/2001		Sinkhole	N/A	0	0	0	0	0
51 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048	12/27/2001	04:00 AM	Freeze	N/A	0	0	0	0	0
52 FLZ042>043 - 048>049 - 051>052 - 055>057 - 061	01/04/2002	03:00 AM	Freeze	N/A	0	0	0	0	0
53 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048	01/04/2002	10:00 PM	Hard Freeze	N/A	0	0	0	0	0
54 FLZ042>043 - 048>049	01/08/2002	04:00 AM	Freeze	N/A	0	0	0	0	0
55 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048>049	01/08/2002	10:00 PM	Hard Freeze	N/A	0	0	0	0	0
56 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048>052 - 055>057 - 060>062 - 065	01/20/2002	02:00 AM	Fog	N/A	0	0	0	0	0
57 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048>052 - 055>057 - 060>062 - 065	01/21/2002	12:00 AM	Fog	N/A	0	0	0	0	0
58 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048>052 - 055>057 - 060>062 - 065	01/22/2002	12:00 AM	Fog	N/A	0	0	0	0	0
59 FLZ043 - 048>049 - 051>052	02/28/2002	02:00 AM	Freeze	N/A	0	0	0	0	0
60 FLZ039 - 042>043	03/05/2002	03:00 AM	Freeze	N/A	0	0	0	0	0
61 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048	03/08/2002	05:00 AM	Fog	N/A	0	0	0	0	0
62 Wildwood	06/22/2002	04:45 PM	Flash Flood	N/A	0	0	0	0	0
Rutland: State Road 44 5ft x 5ft	11/05/2002		Sinkhole	N/A	0	0	0	0	0
63 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048 - 055	11/12/2002	02:00 AM	Fog	N/A	0	0	0	0	0
64 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048>049	11/29/2002	01:00 AM	Extreme Cold	N/A	0	0	0	0	0
65 FLZ039 - 042>043	11/30/2002	02:00 AM	Extreme Cold	N/A	0	0	0	0	0

- 048									
66 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048>049	12/01/2002	10:00 PM	Extreme Cold	N/A	0	0	0	0	
67 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048>049	12/16/2002	03:00 AM	Extreme Cold	N/A	0	0	0	0	
68 FLZ042>043 - 048	12/17/2002	04:00 AM	Extreme Cold	N/A	0	0	0	0	
69 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048>049 - 057	12/29/2002	03:00 AM	Extreme Cold	N/A	0	0	0	0	
70 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048>049 - 051>052 - 056>057	01/07/2003	10:00 PM	Frost/freeze	N/A	0	0	0	0	
71 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048>049 - 051>052 - 055>057 - 061	01/18/2003	01:00 AM	Frost/freeze	N/A	0	0	0	0	
72 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048>049	01/19/2003	02:00 AM	Extreme Cold	N/A	0	0	0	0	
73 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048	01/20/2003	04:00 AM	Frost/freeze	N/A	0	0	0	0	
74 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048>052 - 055>057 - 060>062 - 065	01/23/2003	10:00 PM	Extreme Windchill	N/A	0	0	0	8.5M	
75 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048	01/24/2003	09:00 PM	Extreme Cold	N/A	0	0	0	0	
76 Bushnell	03/09/2003	04:08 PM	Tstm Wind	52 kts.	0	0	0	10K	
77 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048>049	04/01/2003	12:00 AM	Frost/freeze	N/A	0	0	0	0	
78 Bushnell	08/01/2003	05:00 PM	Tstm Wind	50 kts.	0	0	5K	0	
79 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048	11/30/2003	03:00 AM	Frost/freeze	N/A	0	0	0	0	
80 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048 - 051>052	12/21/2003	01:00 AM	Frost/freeze	N/A	0	0	0	0	
81 Bushnell	02/25/2004	06:00 AM	Heavy Rain	N/A	0	0	0	0	
82 Lake Panasoffkee	09/04/2004	06:00 AM	Heavy Rain	N/A	0	0	0	0	
83 FLZ043 - 052 - 056>057	09/05/2004	08:00 AM	High Wind	60 kts.	0	0	127.2 M	0	
84 FLZ043 - 056	09/25/2004	06:00 PM	Strong Wind	40 kts.	0	0	10.4 M	0	
85 Lake Panasoffkee	09/26/2004	11:00 AM	Heavy Rain	N/A	0	0	0	0	

86 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048>049 - 051>052	12/15/2004	01:00 AM	Frost/freeze	N/A	0	0	0	0
87 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048	12/20/2004	05:00 AM	Frost/freeze	N/A	0	0	0	0
88 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048>049 - 051	12/20/2004	10:00 PM	Frost/freeze	N/A	0	0	0	0
89 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048>049 - 051	12/27/2004	04:00 AM	Frost/freeze	N/A	0	0	0	0
90 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048	01/18/2005	01:00 AM	Frost/freeze	N/A	0	0	0	0
91 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048>049 - 051>052 - 055>056	01/23/2005	10:00 PM	Frost/freeze	N/A	0	0	0	0
92 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048	02/12/2005	05:00 AM	Frost/freeze	N/A	0	0	0	0
93 Wildwood	04/07/2005	04:14 PM	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0	0
94 Lake Panasoffkee	05/04/2005	11:54 PM	Tstm Wind	50 kts.	0	0	15K	0
95 Coleman	07/09/2005	04:40 PM	Tstm Wind	55 kts.	0	0	0	0
96 Oxford	02/03/2006	04:40 PM	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0	0
97 FLZ039 - 042>043 - 048>051 - 055 - 060	06/13/2006	12:30 AM	Tropical Storm	N/A	0	0	140K	0
98 Wildwood	08/13/2006	03:34 PM	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0	0
99 Webster	12/25/2006	11:47 AM	Thunderstorm Wind	70 kts.	0	0	80K	0K
100 FLZ043	01/30/2007	05:00 AM	Cold/wind Chill	N/A	0	0	0K	0K
101 Royal	02/02/2007	03:10 AM	Tornado	F3	0	15	62.0 M	0K
102 FLZ043	02/17/2007	02:00 AM	Extreme Cold/wind Chill	N/A	0	0	0K	0K
103 FLZ039 - 042 - 043	02/19/2007	04:00 AM	Extreme Cold/wind Chill	N/A	0	0	0K	0K
104 Sumterville	05/13/2007	15:13 PM	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0K	0K

105 St Catherine	06/07/2007	15:17 PM	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0K	0K
106 Bushnell	06/11/2007	14:00 PM	Lightning	N/A	0	0	5K	0K
107 Bushnell	06/11/2007	14:08 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	61 kts.	0	0	0K	0K
108 Webster	07/16/2007	17:06 PM	Tornado	F0	0	0	10K	0K
109 Lake Panasoffkee	07/21/2007	15:42 PM	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0K	0K
110 Lake Panasoffkee	07/22/2007	15:30 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	0	0	0K	0K
111 Webster	09/20/2007	18:10 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts.	0	0	0K	0K
112 FLZ043 - 052	01/02/2008	23:00 PM	Frost/freeze	N/A	0	0	0K	0K
113 Webster	02/26/2008	17:20 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts.	0	0	0K	0K
114 FLZ039 - 042 - 043	02/28/2008	05:00 AM	Frost/freeze	N/A	0	0	0K	0K
The Villages: CR 466A 24ft x 12ft	03/09/2008		Sinkhole	N/A	0	0	0	0
115 Webster	06/06/2008	16:30 PM	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts.	0	0	0K	0K
116 Coleman	06/28/2008	15:10 PM	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0K	0K
117 The Villages	08/18/2008	12:00 PM	Heavy Rain	N/A	0	0	0K	0K
118 FLZ039 - 043	08/21/2008	14:00 PM	Tropical Storm	N/A	0	0	20K	0K
The Villages: Galesburg Ct 20ft x 8ft	08/23/2008		Sinkhole	N/A	0	0	0	0
Wildwood: Chairs St 12ft x 12ft	11/17/2008		Sinkhole	N/A	0	0	0	0
119 FLZ043	11/20/2008	06:00 AM	Frost/freeze	N/A	0	0	0K	0K
120 FLZ039 - 043	12/03/2008	03:00 AM	Frost/freeze	N/A	0	0	0K	0K
121 Lake Panasoffkee	01/19/2009	22:48 PM	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0K	0K
122 FLZ043	01/21/2009	02:00 AM	Frost/freeze	N/A	0	0	0K	0K
123 FLZ043 - 057 -	01/23/2009	03:00 AM	Frost/freeze	N/A	0	0	0K	0K

060								
124 FLZ043	02/21/2009	02:00 AM	Frost/freeze	N/A	0	0	0K	0K
125 The Villages	08/12/2009	13:05 PM	Lightning	N/A	0	0	200K	0K
TOTALS:					0	22	217.1 25M	29.96 0M

Data Sources were limited. In future revisions the LMS Working Task Group will search previous response records as well as historical records of several venues to obtain more accurate data. No data was found for historical Wildfires or Drought/Heat Wave events. Although we do have response number for Wildfires listed in Section IV page 4.

**Local Mitigation Strategy
Completed, Deleted, and Deferred Projects**

Project	Year Submitted	Progress	Reason
Fire Station Wind Retrofit – Sumter County Fire Rescue 12 Firestations	2005	Completed	Completed project, no further needed
Critical Facility Wind Retrofit –City of Bushnell City Hall	2005	Completed	Completed project, no further needed
Sumter County Shelter Retrofit – acquire generators storm shutters, medical supplies and equipment	2004	Complete	Completed project, no further needed
Sumter County Study of Area Warning System	2004	Complete	Completed project, no further needed
Construction of Hurricane Shelter – City of Center Hill	2004	Completed	Completed project, no further needed
Elevated Storage Tank – City of Bushnell	2000	Deleted	City found other funding
West Fire Station – City of Bushnell	2000	Deleted	Didn't meet funding requirements
Generators and Portable Fuel Tank – City of Coleman	2000	Deleted	Didn't meet funding requirements