

**INTEGRATING HAZARD MITIGATION
INTO COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING
THE GLADES COMMUNITIES OF PALM
BEACH COUNTY, FL**

THE CITY OF SOUTH BAY

January 15, 2007



Executive Summary

The experiences of the 2004 and 2005 hurricane seasons epitomize the importance of better integrating hazard mitigation activities into local comprehensive planning. In 2004, residents all over the state experienced significant damages from Hurricanes Charley, Frances, Jeanne, and Ivan as a result of winds, tornadoes, surge, and/or flooding and in 2005 from Hurricanes Dennis and Wilma. In the Glades Communities land subsidence presents a major issue for both current and future structures and infrastructure as well as their agriculture based economy. Due to the recent questioning of the structural soundness of the Herbert Hoover Dike around Lake Okeechobee, dike breach and inland flooding hazards have been in the spotlight in these communities as well. The cost of recovery for these various disasters ranges from hundreds of thousands to billions of dollars, significantly taxing local, State, and federal financial sources. Losses covered through federal funding as a result of the 2004 hurricanes alone could reach as high as \$7 billion. Worst of all, however, are the many lives that, directly or indirectly, are lost due to natural disasters. It is imperative that we reduce the human and financial costs of natural disasters. Through better integration of natural hazard considerations into local comprehensive planning, we can build safer communities.

This City of South Bay analysis has been prepared as part of a statewide effort by the Florida Department of Community Affairs to guide local governments in integrating hazard mitigation principles into local Comprehensive Plans. This analysis will also help to support the efforts of the Plan Revision Subcommittee of the Palm Beach County LMS Steering Committee in their efforts to revise the countywide Local Mitigation Strategy and to promote plan integration for all jurisdictions within Palm Beach County. Information provided in this analysis will enable planners to (1) convey the City of South Bay's existing and potential risk to identified hazards; (2) assess how well local hazard mitigation principles have been incorporated into the City's Comprehensive Plan; (3) provide recommendations on how hazard mitigation can be better integrated into the Comprehensive Plan; and (4) determine if any enhancements could be made to the Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) to better support comprehensive planning. Best available local and statewide level data are provided to convey exposure and risk as well as illustrate the vulnerability assessment component of the integration process.

In this analysis, we present information on the integration of hazard mitigation into comprehensive planning through an examination of population growth, the hazards that put the City at risk, the special needs population and structures that could be affected by these hazards, and the distribution of existing and future land uses in different hazard areas. We hope that this analysis will serve as an example of the issues each jurisdiction should consider as they update their local comprehensive plans to include hazard mitigation. The profile also contains a review of the Countywide LMS and the City of South Bay Comprehensive Plan. Based on the analysis and review, we were able to develop specific options for the City on how to more effectively integrate hazard mitigation into the Comprehensive Plan and how to enhance the LMS so that it is also a better tool for local planners and officials.

During our review, we found that the City of South Bay had both strengths and challenges regarding hazard mitigation in both its LMS and Comprehensive Plan, and these are outlined in the analysis. There are always ways to further strengthen such plans and the following is a summary of some of the options that would enable the City to do so.

THE CITY OF SOUTH BAY SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The following is a summary of preliminary recommendations for the City of South Bay. The complete explanation of the recommendations can be found starting on page 16 of this document.

- Continue intergovernmental coordination through out the Glades Communities by strengthening the Goals, Objectives and Policies in the Intergovernmental Coordination Element of the Comprehensive Plan.
- Further strengthen the City's infrastructure by placing projects in the Capital Improvements Plan of the Comprehensive Plan as well as on the Hazard Mitigation Prioritized Project list found in the LMS.
- Create an educational program on the benefits of hazard mitigation and planning geared towards citizens, City Officials and Elected Officials in order to help build support for these town initiatives.
- Consider sending planning and emergency management staff to area workshops on various hazard mitigation grant programs offered by FDEM and FEMA, as well as general grants writing classes.
- Continue to search for ways to provide adequate housing for the low income, special needs and farm worker residents in the community.
- Use this analysis to create a strategy of initiatives and projects as well as a blueprint for reducing potential losses for the City of South Bay during the Palm Beach County LMS update process.
- Consider the inland flooding and stormwater runoff impacts that de-mucked properties may have on surrounding properties and develop best practices for developing in areas prone to land subsidence.
- Complete an inventory of existing mitigation practices for the purpose of documenting in-kind match opportunities.
- Contact the Palm Beach County Division of Emergency Management about the possibility of using global match when preparing grant applications.
- Develop a public awareness program concerning wildfire and home ignition mitigation as it relates to the specific problems faced by the Glades Communities.
- Utilize setbacks and defensible space buffers to further mitigate the impacts of wildfire/sugarcane and muck fire on homes that may be adjacent to fields subject to planned seasonal burnings.
- Consider the creation of a policy in the Comprehensive Plan to update the Land Development Regulations for the City to include wildfire/home ignition principles for large developments.
- Explore the City's building regulations with regards to structures and infrastructure constructed on muck soil to determine whether or not there is a uniform building code policy and mitigation options for land subsidence.

- Coordinate with the National Flood Insurance Program to determine how often the cities should be mapped for flood prone areas due to the land subsidence and changing topography of the Glades Communities.
- Examine a comprehensive approach to mitigate land subsidence taking into consideration current and future structures and infrastructure, local building codes as well as land development regulations so as to not create new issues such as home ignition or flooding hazards while mitigating land subsidence.
- Take an active participation role during the LIDAR topography analysis in order to make sure that local knowledge is integrated into the study.
- Use transportation study to help identify projects to place in the Capital Improvements Plan as well as the LMS Hazard Mitigation project list.
- Explore the possibility of retrofitting structures to create shelter locations in the Glades Communities.
- Analyze local and regional clearance and evacuation times and use this information to direct development and population growth.
- Identify critical infrastructure and roadway segments where monitoring equipment and modified traffic signal timings could reduce the need for physical presence to conduct traffic control.
- Other recommendations have been taken from the Draft “Herbert Hoover Dike Evacuation Guidance Document,” and suggested as incorporations into both the LMS and Comprehensive Plan.

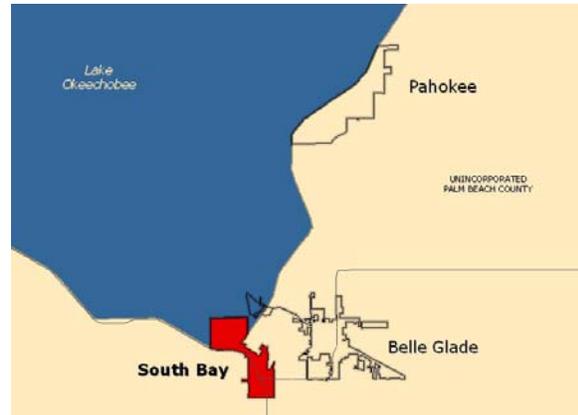
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1. Municipal Overview

Geography and Jurisdictions

The City of South Bay is located in Central South Florida and borders Lake Okechoobee in an area referred to as the Glades Communities of Palm Beach County. The City covers a total of 2.7 square miles with an average population density of 1,510 people per square mile (U.S. Census, 2000).



Population and Demographics

Official 2004 population estimates for all of the Glades Communities including the City of South Bay as well as the percent change in population from the 2000 U.S. Census are presented in **Table 1.1**. The neighboring Glades Communities have also been presented due to the fact that planning for evacuation and infrastructure is a regional issue. Therefore it is important to take into consideration the decisions that neighboring communities are making concerning population growth. The most current estimated population of the City of South Bay is 4,079 people (University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, 2004). Between 1990 and 2000, the City of South Bay as a whole had a growth rate of 8.5%, which was less than the statewide growth rate of 23.5% in those 10 years.

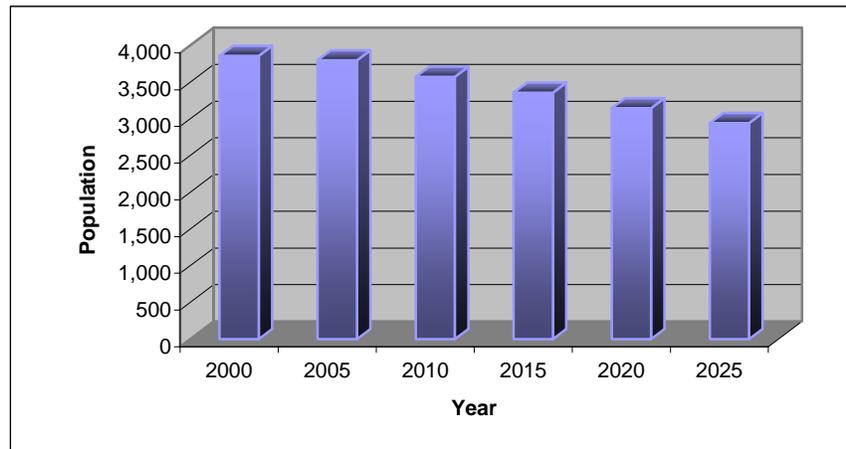
Table 1.1 Population Estimates by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Population, Census 2000	Population Estimate, 2005	% Change, 2000-2004	% of Total Population (2004)
Belle Glade	14,906	14,994	0.3%	59.2%
Pahokee	5,985	6,277	4.3%	24.7%
South Bay	3,859	4,092	5.7%	16.1%
Glades Communities Total	24,750	25,275	10.3%	100.0%

Source: University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, 2005.

According to the FDHC, (2006), South Bay’s population is projected to decrease over the next 19 years, reaching 2,942 people by the year 2025. Glades Communities officials hope to increase their population in the coming years through various economic and community development issues, which may in fact, increase their population. City officials also point out that there are many undocumented farm workers that create a seasonal population influx during prime farming months. **Figure 1.1** illustrates medium population projections for South Bay and other Glades Communities, based on 2000 Census data calculations.

Figure 1.1 Population Projections for the City of South Bay, 2010-2025



Source: FHDC, 2006

Of particular concern within the City of South Bay’s population are those persons with special needs and/or limited resources such as the elderly, disabled, low-income, or language-isolated residents. According to the 2000 U.S. Census, 6.0% of South Bay residents are listed as 65 years old or over, 26.4% are listed as having a disability, 36.7% are listed as below poverty, and 26.0% live in a home with a primary language other than English.

2. Hazard Vulnerability

Hazards Identification

The following are natural hazards that pose a risk to communities within Palm Beach County as identified in the County’s Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS): hurricane / tropical storm, flooding, severe thunderstorm / lightning, wildfire, muck fire, tornado, extreme temperatures, soil collapse and beach erosion, agricultural pest and disease, drought, epidemic, and seismic hazards. These hazards are analyzed in Section 3.2 of the LMS. Also, Appendix A of the LMS lists specific hazards for the county and each jurisdiction, and incorporates a risk, exposure, vulnerability, and frequency rating into the analysis. (Palm Beach County, 1999)

The Palm Beach Countywide LMS Appendix D Table D-4 shows that hurricanes, floods, severe thunderstorms, drought, and temperature extremes all pose a high risk to the City of South Bay while tornados, tsunamis, wildfire, muck fire, soil / beach erosion, and seismic hazards pose a low risk. This is largely due to South Bay’s proximity to Lake Okeechobee and to the agricultural economy of the City.

Hazards Analysis

The following analysis looks at the three major hazard types that local officials decided were the most significant in this area: flooding, wildfire and land subsidence. All of the information in this section, except the evacuation and shelter estimates, was obtained through the online Mapping for Emergency Management, Parallel Hazard Information System (MEMPHIS). MEMPHIS was designed to provide a variety of hazard related data in support of the Florida Local Mitigation Strategy DMA2K revision project. It was created by Kinetic Analysis Corporation under contract with the Florida Department of Community Affairs (FDCA). Estimated exposure values were determined using the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s (FEMA’s) designated 100-year flood zones (A, AE, V, VE, AO, 100 IC, IN, AH) and the Florida Division of Forestry’s Fire Risk Assessment System, levels of concern 5 through 9 for wildfire. For more details on a particular

hazard or an explanation of the MEMPHIS methodology, consult the MEMPHIS Web site (<http://lmsmaps.methaz.org/lmsmaps/index.html>).

Existing Population at Risk

Table 2.1 presents the estimated citywide population at risk from hazards, as well as a breakdown of the sensitive needs populations at risk. The first column in the table summarizes the residents of South Bay that live within FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map zones that signify special flood hazard areas. According to these maps, there are 44 people at risk from flooding. This data indicates that there are no persons with special needs at risk from wildfire.

Table 2.1 Estimated Number of Persons at Risk from Selected Hazards

Population	Flood	Wildfire (medium-high risk)
Minority	0	0
Over 65	0	0
Disabled	0	0
Poverty	0	0
Language Isolated	44	0
Single Parent	0	0
Citywide Total	44	0

Source: Florida Department of Community Affairs, 2005a

Evacuation and Shelters

Evacuation and clearance times help a community to determine whether or not it has adequate infrastructure to support current and future populations, should the area need to be evacuated for an emergency. This information is displayed as the number of hours it would take to evacuate a certain population given certain conditions such as infrastructure. This data is not available for the Glades Communities area, however the Dratt “Herbert Hoover Dike Evacuation Guidance Document” created by the Palm Beach County Division of Emergency Management identifies this as a recommendation to be taken for these communities specifically. According to Rule 9J-5, counties must maintain or reduce hurricane evacuation times. Some experts have suggested that counties should try to achieve 12 hours or less clearance time for a Category 3 hurricane. This is due to the limited amount of time between the National Hurricane Center issuing a hurricane warning and when the tropical storm-force winds make landfall.

Most of the shelters located within Palm Beach County are along the eastern coastal areas and not within the Glades Communities, which may present a problem for those wishing to seek shelter in these areas that may not have adequate transportation or means to drive to east to the shelter locations. Additionally, storm events requiring evacuation typically impact larger areas, often forcing multiple counties to issue evacuation orders and placing a greater number of evacuees on the major roadways, further hindering evacuation progress. Thus, it is important to not only consider evacuation times for the Palm Beach County area, but also for other counties in the region as shown in **Table 2.2**.

**Table 2.2 County Evacuation Clearance Times in Hours
(High Tourist Occupancy, Medium Response)**

County	Hurricane Category				
	1	2	3	4	5
Broward	10.75	10.75	13.75	13.75	13.75
Miami-Dade	14	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5
Monroe	18	18	36	36	36
Palm Beach	10.25	10.25	15.25	15.25	15.25

Note: Best available data as of 7/05

Source: State of Florida, 2005

(some counties may be in the process of determining new clearance times)

Coupled with evacuation is the need to provide shelters. Due to the fact that shelter deficits are determined on a countywide basis and evacuation is a regional issue, Palm Beach County deficit information as well as several neighboring counties has been evaluated. If adequate space can be provided in safe shelters for Palm Beach County residents, then this could be a partial solution to the ever-increasing clearance times for evacuation. Belle Glade has one storm shelter, Glade Central High School, with a capacity of 3,800 people. Also, the State Shelter Plan reports that there is space for 38,065 people in the County’s shelters, and there are 3,949 more people that will need sheltering in the case of a Category 5 hurricane. It is projected that by 2009 the deficit will increase to 10,266 people in need of space (FDCA, 2004).

Currently the Palm Beach County Division of Emergency Management is undertaking a planning process to assess the evacuation and sheltering needs of the Glades Communities with special emphasis on the needs, should there be a breach or failure of the Herbert Hoover Dike, located around Lake Okeechobee. The following is a statement concerning the evacuation conditions in Palm Beach County taken from the *Herbert Hoover Dike Emergency Evacuation Guidance Document*:

“The objective of an evacuation is to move the vulnerable or affected population away from the identified threat. In Palm Beach County there are relatively few hurricane evacuation routes available. Those roadways that do exist, such as US-27, SRT-80, and US-441, typically consist of two lanes with limited capacity and have periodic at-grade intersections with other roadways. While those routes provide paths to evacuate to the south and east, only SR-700, which closely parallels Lake Okeechobee, exists as a primary route to move Palm Beach County residents to the north. If this route to the north is compromised by an event, (e.g. the road is flooded, [or fallen power lines have obstructed the evacuation route]) few alternative routes currently exist to directly transport the evacuating people in Palm Beach County to the north.”

This plan contains detailed information on primary and secondary evacuation routes as well as the public sheltering needs of the Glades Communities. A draft version of this plan is currently available online at the following address:

<http://www.pbcgov.com/pubsafety/eoc/downloads/Plan-Outline-Draft-3-July-14.pdf>

City officials are encouraged to review this plan with respect to their jurisdictions to determine the best plan of action for their communities.

Existing Built Environment

While the concern for human life is always of utmost importance in preparing for a natural disaster, there also are large economic impacts to local communities, regions, and even the State

when property damages are incurred. **Table 2.3** presents estimates of the number of buildings in South Bay by structure type that are at risk from each of the hazards being analyzed.

Flooding presents a risk to property in the City, with 222 structures within a flood zone. A majority of those structures are mobile and multi-family homes. According to the latest National Flood Insurance Program Repetitive Loss Properties list, there were no homes in South Bay that have had flood damage multiple times and received insurance payments but have not remedied the recurring problem. Also, as discussed on page 8 of this profile, the flooding along the canals in which the city water intake is located presents an issue for the City of South Bay. The city hopes to alleviate this problem by constructing the Tri-City Water Plant that will service all of the Glades Communities.

Flooding presents a problem in the City of South Bay and should be considered if the City ever explores the possibility of developing along Lake Okeechobee. By incorporating hazard mitigation into the comprehensive plan, the City will help to ensure that mitigation techniques are considered if this area is ever developed.

There also are 73 structures at risk from wildfire, as shown in **Table 2.3**. In addition to wildfire, the seasonal burning of sugarcane fields presents a home ignition hazard for homes adjacent to agricultural areas. Due to techniques used to mitigate the impacts of land subsidence to homes, this issue is amplified. Additional information and illustrations are provided on page 6 detailing how land mitigation techniques used to alleviate the problems resulting from land subsidence can lead to a home ignition problem in the agricultural areas of the Glades Communities.

Table 2.3 Estimated Number of Structures at Risk from Selected Hazards

Structure Type	Flood	Wildfire (medium- high risk)
Single-Family Homes	8	49
Mobile Homes	72	1
Multi-Family Homes	66	14
Commercial	51	8
Agriculture	18	1
Gov./Institutional	7	0
Total	222	73

Source: Florida Department of Community Affairs, 2005a.

Although land subsidence is not examined in Table 2.3, it too has a major impact on the existing built environment. The heart of the Glades Communities lies within its agricultural based economy. This is largely due to the abundance of a mineral enriched organic soil type, called muck. This soil is a by-product of the hydric conditions around Lake Okeechobee prior to the construction of the Herbert Hoover Dike. According to a report written by George H. Synder titled, *Everglades Agricultural Area Soil Subsidence and Land Use Projections*:

“The organic soil (Histosols) of the Everglades Agricultural Area (EAA) formed when organic matter (OM) production exceeded OM decomposition because flooded conditions limited the oxygen needed by aerobic soil organisms which converted the OM to carbon dioxide and water. Since the onset of extensive drainage in the EAA, OM decomposition has been exceeding production resulting in the loss of soil and a lowering of the surface elevations (subsidence).

Prior to Everglades drainage, organic soil subsidence was well known in other locations, and it has been carefully documented in the EAA for nearly a century.”

Simply put, the muck that is so important to the agricultural economy of the Glades Communities is subsiding at an average rate of approximately 0.6 inches each year. The picture below show the rate of land subsidence in these EAA over an 80 year period.

Figure 1: University of Florida Everglades Research and Education Center



Figure 1 shows a picture taken in 2003 of a concrete post driven into the organic soil at the University of Florida Everglades Research and Education Center, Belle Glade, in 1924, when the soil surface was even with the top of the post. Source: Synder, 2004

The rapid subsidence of the soil also causes complications with the foundations of structures and infrastructure built on this soil type. Without mitigating the impacts of building in these areas, the foundation of buildings and infrastructure will settle and crack, rendering it unsafe for use. According to a South Bay City Official, it is common practice to drive posts underneath the foundation of the house down to the limestone solid bedrock below. As the land surface elevation lowers, the posts are gradually exposed. To the uninformed eye, it appears that these buildings are elevated to mitigate flood impacts. The picture below shows a house using this mitigation technique.

Figure 2: Glades Community House Subject to Land Subsidence



Figure 2 shows a house in the Glades Communities, with an exposed foundation due to the impacts of land subsidence. The second overlay picture shows a close up of the foundation of the house. Source: CSA, 2006.

However the exposed area underneath the house creates a home ignition/fire hazard issue that in many cases can prevent homeowners from getting insurance on their houses. While this area is not considered to have a significantly high risk for wildfire, the frequent seasonal planned burning of the sugarcane fields can present a problem for homes that are adjacent to these agriculture areas. As shown in the picture above, the exposed area underneath the house is often used for storage of items such as patio furniture, gas cans, lawn mowers and other equipment and items that homeowners may wish to protect from the outside weather elements. If the lofted embers, a byproduct of the sugarcane fire, were to reach the nearby home, they could ignite the stored items under the house and create a situation where the home is ignited from underneath, which can sometimes be a difficult situation to control.

Another practice used to mitigate the impacts of land subsidence to structures is the de-mucking of the area intending to be developed. This can either apply to the whole lot or just the footprint of the building. Using this process, the muck is excavated from the property and replaced with a solid substrate. The excavated muck can then be sold to farmers in the EAA to place on their slowly subsiding croplands. This benefits the farmers as well due to the fact that in many places formally used to grow crops, the soil is now very shallow or showing the limestone bedrock below which can damage farm equipment.

De-mucking however is not without its side effects. As the property surrounding the de-mucked area continues to subside, it elevates the de-mucked area, which can lead to water runoff and flood problems in the area where this problem did not previously exist. This can also lead to areas of pooled water after rainstorms which create both flood hazards and a possible hazard for children who may be playing near the pooled water.

South Bay City officials also recognize inadequate and sub-standard housing as a challenge faced by the Glades Communities. Objective 3 in the South Bay Comprehensive Plan states, "Adequate and affordable housing, consistent with the current character of the City, shall be provided for the existing population and anticipated population growth, including housing to accommodate the defined special needs of low and moderate income, elderly or handicapped, displaced or farm worker residents." This objective is followed by several policies to implement this objective, including a policy to promote the maintenance of existing mobile home communities within the City.

Due to the agricultural economic base of the community, many migrant undocumented farm workers live in the area on a seasonal basis. The poverty level in the Glades Communities often leads to substandard living conditions for citizens, in terms of the housing stock and structural soundness of the house. The following picture was identified by a South Bay City Official as one worst cases of inadequate farm worker housing in the Glades Communities.

Figure 3: Inadequate Farm worker Housing in the Glades Communities



Figure 3 shows an substandard farm worker rental residence in the Glades Communities. This particular mobile home did not have any windows and the yard was covered in debris. Source: CSA, 2006.

Substandard housing, such as the mobile home in the picture above not only presents a hazard for the resident should they decide to remain in the house during a flood or wind event, but also for surrounding properties. In wind events such as tornadoes, tropical storms or hurricanes, the building materials that make up the structure as well as other objects around the house can become windborne debris and cause damage to surrounding structures that wouldn't otherwise have been damaged by the event. The windborne debris can also lead to the clogging of canals and water intakes as shown in the picture below.

Figure 4: The South Bay Water Intake and Debris after 2005 Hurricane Season



Figure 4 shows the small South Bay City Water Intake along the canal from which it receives its city water supply. The overlain picture shows remains of the debris taken out of the canal after the 2005 Hurricane Season. Source: CSA, 2006.

The 2005 Hurricane Season resulted in a large amount of debris in the canals where the City of South Bay's water intake is situated. This clogged the water intake as well as polluted the canal

water leaving the City without their main water supply for several weeks (Morris, 2006). Inadequate infrastructure presents a challenge for the Glades Communities.

An additional challenge faced by the Glades Communities deals with the need for education in terms of hazard mitigation and the benefits of considering mitigation during the planning phases of development. As pointed out in population and demographics portion of this analysis, the City of South Bay could possibly be changing its economic focus over the next couple of decades due to the slow subsidence of the muck soils that currently support the farming communities. As the agricultural economy shifts its focus from sugarcane and other crops to possible other lucrative opportunities such as development or other types of agriculture industries, the City has the unique opportunity to take into consideration hazard mitigation during this possible shift in the fabric of their community. Glades Communities officials believe that now is the time to educate both property owners and elected officials on the benefits of hazard mitigation and planning. By making known the benefits of hazard mitigation and the planning process, the City could help make hazard mitigation a priority for the Glades Communities.

In addition to understanding exposure, risk assessment results must also be considered for prioritizing and implementing hazard mitigation measures. The risk assessment takes into account not only the people and property in a hazard area, but also the probability of occurrence that is necessary to understand the impacts to people and property. Although people and property are exposed to hazards, losses can be greatly reduced through building practices, land use, and structural hazard mitigation measures. The next section of this report examines the existing and future land use acreage in hazard areas. This information can be useful in considering where to implement risk reducing comprehensive planning measures.

Analysis of Current and Future Vulnerability

The previous hazards analysis section discussed population and existing structures at risk from flooding and wildfire according to MEMPHIS estimates. This section demonstrates the City's vulnerabilities to these hazards, as well as land subsidence areas, spatially and in relation to existing and future land uses.

In **Attachment A**, two maps present the existing and future land uses within a 100-year flood zone. Flooding poses a threat to the neighborhood near Apio Circle. The entire incorporated flood zone area contains 222 structures, most of which are residences as previously discussed. The total amount of land in flood hazard areas is 221.4 acres, but 154.4 acres are submerged lands. **Table 2.4** shows that very little of this land is currently vacant. **Table 2.5** shows that some of the flood zone now in the government, institutional/ education use will be designated for future residential land uses. Also, 16.8 acres of the land currently in agricultural use will transferred to residential use, as shown in **Table 2.5**. Increasing the amount of development in the flood zone may also increase the amount of property and life at risk from flooding.

In **Attachment B**, maps present the land uses associated with high-risk wildfire zones. Only the most northern portion of South Bay is subject to wildfires. Unfortunately, these parcels contain 73 structures, most of which are single family homes. About half of the hazard prone area is in government / institutional, education use. On a positive note, all of the land subject to wildfire is designated as public buildings / grounds in future land uses. Implementing ignition reducing principles can reduce the loss of life and property in the even of a wildfire.

In **Attachment C**, maps present the land uses associated with the land subsidence area. Nearly all of mainland South Bay is within the land subsidence area. Therefore, any future development or redevelopment proposal in the City should consider this hazard prior to development. **Tables 2.4 and 2.5** show much of the incorporate land currently in agricultural use and government / institutional / education use is designated for future low-density residential use, nearly 831.8 acres. Also, increases in commercial land are shown in **Table 2.5**. Measures should be taken to

mitigate the effects of land prone to subsidence and shifting both prior to and during construction of any new development.

Table 2.4 Total Acres In the City of South Bay Hazard Areas by Existing Land Use Category

Existing Land Use Category		Flood Zones	Wildfire Susceptible Areas	Land Subsidence Areas
Agriculture	Acres	16.8	3.3	371.7
	%	7.6	54.1	36.7
Attractions, Stadiums, Lodging	Acres	0.0	0.0	3.0
	%	0.0	0.0	0.3
Places of Worship	Acres	0.0	0.0	5.7
	%	0.0	0.0	0.6
Commercial	Acres	0.0	0.0	13.8
	%	0.0	0.0	1.4
Government, Institutional, Hospitals, Education	Acres	42.9	2.8	325.2
	%	19.4	45.9	32.1
Industrial	Acres	0.0	0.0	23.7
	%	0.0	0.0	2.3
Parks, Conservation Areas, Golf Courses	Acres	0.0	0.0	0.0
	%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Residential Group Quarters, Nursing Homes	Acres	0.0	0.0	0.0
	%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Residential Multi-Family	Acres	5.6	0.0	34.7
	%	2.5	0.0	3.4
Residential Mobile Home, or Commercial Parking Lot	Acres	0.0	0.0	8.7
	%	0.0	0.0	0.9
Residential Single-Family	Acres	1.2	0.0	116.7
	%	0.5	0.0	11.5
Submerged Lands (Water Bodies)	Acres	154.4	0.0	38.6
	%	69.7	0.0	3.8
Transportation, Communication, Rights-of-Way	Acres	0.0	0.0	0.0
	%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Utility Plants and Lines, Solid Waste Disposal	Acres	0.0	0.0	8.7
	%	0.0	0.0	0.9
Vacant	Acres	0.5	0.0	63.0
	%	0.2	0.0	6.2
Total Acres	Acres	221.4	6.1	1013.5
	%	100	100.0	100.0

Table 2.5 Total Acres in the City of South Bay Hazard Areas by Future Land Use Category

Future Land Use Category		Flood Zones	Wildfire Susceptible Areas	Land Subsidence Areas
Agriculture	Acres	0.0	0.0	62.8
	%	0.0	0.0	4.4
Commercial	Acres	0.0	0.0	111.8
	%	0.0	0.0	7.8
Industrial	Acres	0.0	0.0	109.8
	%	0.0	0.0	7.6
Mobile Home Park	Acres	0.0	0.0	2.6
	%	0.0	0.0	0.2
Other Public Facility	Acres	0.0	0.0	17.4
	%	0.0	0.0	1.2
Public Buildings and Grounds	Acres	18.0	5.9	92.6
	%	26.5	100.0	0.0
Recreation and Open Space	Acres	8.2	0.0	19.0
	%	12.1	0.0	0.0
Residential Low Density	Acres	15.5	0.0	831.8
	%	22.8	0.0	57.7
Residential Medium Density	Acres	7.8	0.0	86.5
	%	11.5	0.0	6.0
Residential High Density	Acres	18.5	0.0	51.3
	%	27.2	0.0	3.6
Water	Acres	0.0	0.0	56.7
	%	0.0	0.0	3.9
Total Acres	Acres	68.0	5.9	1442.3
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0

3. Existing Mitigation Measures

Local Mitigation Strategy

The LMS is an ideal repository for all hazard mitigation analyses, policies, programs, and projects for the County and its municipalities due to its multi-jurisdictional and intergovernmental nature. The LMS identifies hazard mitigation needs in a community and structural or non-structural initiatives that can be employed to reduce community vulnerability. Communities can further reduce their vulnerability to natural hazards by integrating the LMS analyses and mitigation objectives into their Comprehensive Plans.

An LMS prepared pursuant to the State's 1998 guidelines has three substantive components (FDCA, 2005b):

Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment (HIVA). This section identifies a community's vulnerability to natural hazards. Under Florida rules, the HIVA is required to include, at a minimum, an evaluation of the vulnerability of structures, infrastructure, special risk populations, environmental resources, and the economy to any hazard the community is susceptible to. According to FEMA, LMSs revised pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) criteria must include maps and descriptions of the areas that would be affected by each hazard, information on previous events, and estimates of future probabilities. Vulnerability should be assessed for the types and numbers of exposed buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities with estimates of potential monetary losses. Plan updates will be required to assess the vulnerability of future growth and development.

Guiding Principles. This section lists and assesses the community's existing hazard mitigation policies and programs and their impacts on community vulnerability. The Guiding Principles typically contain a list of existing policies from the community's Comprehensive Plan and local ordinances that govern or are related to hazard mitigation. Coastal counties frequently include policies from their Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plans (PDRPs).

Mitigation Initiatives. This component identifies and prioritizes structural and non-structural initiatives that can reduce hazards vulnerability. Proposals for amendments to Comprehensive Plans, land development regulations, and building codes are often included. Structural projects typically address public facilities and infrastructure, and buy-outs of private structures that are repetitively damaged by flood. Many of these qualify as capital improvement projects based on the magnitude of their costs and may also be included in the capital improvements elements of the Counties' and Cities' Comprehensive Plans. The LMS Goals and Objectives will guide the priority of the mitigation initiatives.

The Palm Beach Countywide LMS (adopted in 1999) was used as a source of information in developing this profile and was also reviewed for any enhancements that could be made to allow better integration with other plans, particularly the local Comprehensive Plans.

Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment

The LMS was briefly reviewed for its ability to provide hazard data that can support comprehensive planning. Overall, the document provides a wealth of information that can be used as a useful tool for planning initiatives. The LMS uses detailed data on structures at risk for major hazards. It discusses populations at risk and future land use issues. The maps in the LMS show hazard areas and correlate this with population centers or land uses. Appendix C of the LMS contains an analysis of potential monetary losses for specific natural disasters for the county as a whole as well as each individual municipality including the City of South Bay. Incorporating land use and population data into the risk assessment of the LMS provides a source of data for planners to use in policy making and policy evaluation of the local Comprehensive Plan.

Guiding Principles

Section 2.0 *Guiding Principles* of the LMS states that a countywide vision of a hazard mitigation strategy was difficult to compose. The Steering Committee produced a survey that aimed to gather a list of concerns from the 37 participating municipalities. The list of concerns includes; loss of life, loss of property, community sustainability, health/medical needs, sheltering, adverse impacts to natural resources (e.g., beaches, water quality), damage to public infrastructure (e.g., roads, water systems, sewer systems, stormwater systems), economic disruption, fiscal impact, recurring damage, redevelopment/reconstruction, development practices, intergovernmental coordination, public participation, repetitive loss properties, and historical structures. These areas of concerns, together with an inventory of existing local planning document and ordinances were used to produce the mitigative goals and objectives in the LMS. A list of the documents and

relevant policies are included Appendix D of the LMS. Also, Section 4 of the LMS includes a narrative discussion of federal, state, and local government programs, policies, and agencies that provide a framework for hazard mitigation. This information could be a valuable tool when looking for grant funding opportunities for the City.

LMS Goals and Objectives

The LMS Goals and Objectives can be found in **Attachment D**. The following is a summary of how well the LMS has addressed mitigation issues that coincide with planning concerns.

There are 9 goals and 5 objectives in the Palm Beach Countywide LMS. Section 2.4 of the LMS explains that the mitigation goals and objectives must be consistent with the goals of the County and municipal comprehensive plans, codes and ordinances, and other documents that are used to realize each jurisdiction's vision of their community. It states that the overall objective of the LMS is to reduce the vulnerabilities to hazards which directly affect Palm Beach County and its municipalities. (Palm Beach County. 1999)

The goals and objectives apply to the County and to the 37 municipalities and, therefore, articulate a generalized hazard mitigation strategy. The mitigation initiatives, listed in Appendix B of the LMS, are specific to the County and to each jurisdiction and address different dimensions of the LMS goals and objectives.

The LMS goals and objectives aim to reduce loss of life, property, and repetitive damage due to natural disasters. Goal 2 calls for sound fiscal policy through long range planning. Repetitive loss properties and involvement in the Community Rating System are addressed in goals 3 and 4. Goals 5, 7, and 9 all call for coordination and a commitment to hazard mitigation across jurisdictions and between the public and private sectors. Redevelopment and public education are also addressed in the LMS goals. The five objectives shadow the LMS goals in that they generally aim to protect the community, support hazard mitigation functions, encourage cooperation, aim to reduce costs associated with disasters, and promote efficient disaster recovery.

The LMS also provides insight to the conceptual framework of the LMS goals in Section 2.3. The mitigation strategies used to reach the LMS goals include but are not limited to ; "hazard elimination, hazard reduction, hazard modification, control of hazard release, protective equipment, establishment of hazard warning/communication systems and procedures, redundancy of critical resources and capabilities, mutual aid agreements and public-private partnership initiatives, contract services and resources, construction and land-use standards, and training and education," (Palm Beach County. 1999). This list of strategies bridges mitigation and planning concerns, particularly involving construction and land-use standards.

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

The Mitigation Annex of the 2000 Palm Beach County CEMP was reviewed for consistency with the other plans and evaluated in its effectiveness as a tool for planners. The Palm Beach County CEMP is also a multi-jurisdictional document that coordinates with all municipalities within the county boundary. The Annex does a good job of summarizing the responsibilities of hazard mitigation among the different agencies and organizations within the County. The CEMP states that the Senior Mitigation Planner is responsible for the coordination of mitigation activities. In fact, the CEMP references the LMS in many regards, and ties the documents together by outlining their role in pre and post-disaster mitigation activities. Also, it states that the LMS Steering Committee has a key role in post-disaster mitigation assessment. This is a strong approach to hazard mitigation because it allows policy makers a first look at disaster conditions, on-the-ground operations, areas that need improvement, and the strengths of the existing policies and response. The document is a useful hazard mitigation tool for County and local officials, and

emergency managers. Also, the CEMP contains a Dike Breach Response section that specifically addresses South Bay in the event of a breach. (Palm Beach County. 2000)

Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan

Palm Beach County was one of the first jurisdictions in the state to adopt a Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan (PDRP), when it did so in 1996. In 2006, the county undertook a major revision process which altered the implementation structure and broadened the working partners. Foregoing the standard policy language – goals, objectives, policies – found in many plans, implementation will be achieved through an action plan that is divided into pre- and post-disaster activities. This plan is currently waiting on official adoption by Palm Beach County and all of its incorporated jurisdictions. Recognizing that the majority of the population resides in municipalities, the revised PDRP is intended to be a multi-jurisdictional countywide plan. This allows municipalities to participate and implement those programs or actions it deems most applicable and advantageous to the post-disaster recovery and redevelopment of their respective community. Also, municipalities can introduce needed actions that will promote disaster resilience.

The PDRP is a component of the disaster management cycle, linking the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan to the Local Mitigation Strategy. As such, numerous actions contained in the PDRP reinforce mitigation initiatives found in the LMS. For example, actions focus on improving the quality of housing stock, establishing clean-up procedures in conservation areas to avoid wildfires, providing multi-lingual staff to assist all residents in preparedness, constructing interconnections between utility providers, hardening reconstructed facilities, and the relocation or retrofit of critical facilities. By setting these priorities under blue skies, the revised plan serves as a decision making guide that promotes disaster resiliency in the hectic post disaster period.

National Flood Insurance Program/Community Rating System

The City of South Bay is currently a participant in the NFIP, however does not participate in the Community Rating System Program.

4. Comprehensive Plan Review

The City of South Bay's Comprehensive Plan, Evaluation and Appraisal Report Based Comprehensive Plan Amendments as well as relevant Large Scale Future Land Use Comprehensive Plan Amendments were reviewed in order to see what the City has already done to integrate their LMS policies, and hazard mitigation in general, into their planning process. A list of the goals, objectives, and policies currently in the plan that contribute to hazard mitigation is found in **Attachment E**. These policies are also presented in **Section 5**. The following is a summary of how well the plan addressed the three hazards of this analysis.

Flooding

The South Bay Comprehensive Plan contains many policies that address flooding. Policies address flooding prior to development by regulating the permitting process, requiring central water, drainage, and waste water systems "concurrent" with the impacts of development. Policy 3.1 of the Housing Element requires housing development to be consistent with the existing natural resources and services defined in the other elements of the Comprehensive Plan. The City also promotes the protection of environmentally sensitive areas and natural resources, which can protect natural drainage features that prevent flooding or reduce the effects of floods.

Wildfire

There were no policies found during this review that directly addressed wildfires.

Land Subsidence

Several policies address erosion and soil conservation. Policies promote erosion control plans and the use of water management practices to conserve natural soils. Objective 1 of the Future Land Use Element promotes the use of land development regulations that address topography and soil conditions as part of the development process. Addressing hazards prior to development is a strong hazard mitigation practice.

Other Policies

The Comprehensive Plan contains many policies that promote intergovernmental coordination between South Bay, Palm Beach County, Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council, South Florida Water Management District, and other State and Federal agencies. Policy 4.1 of the Intergovernmental Coordination Element calls for the strengthening of inter-local agreements, in mutual aid for fire and police protection and emergency medical services communications. Other policies call for the protection of historic resources, which could be enhanced to involve hazard mitigation measures such as shuttering or structural reinforcement, if needed.

5. Recommendations

For the LMS to be effective in the decision-making process of growth management, its objectives and policies must be integrated into the Comprehensive Plan. The Plan is the legal basis for all local land use decisions made. If hazard mitigation is to be accomplished beyond the occasional drainage project, these hazards must be addressed in comprehensive planning, where development can be limited or regulated in high-risk hazard areas just as sensitive environments are routinely protected through growth management policies. Mitigation of hazards is considerably easier and less expensive if done when raw land is being converted into development. Retrofitting structures and public facilities after they have been built is significantly more expensive. However, if older neighborhoods or communities are scheduled to be revitalized or redeveloped, hazard mitigation may be an aspect worthy of considering and integrated into the project prior to the time of development approval.

South Bay has begun this process of integrating hazard mitigation throughout its Plan's elements. The prior section summarized how the major hazards for the City have been for the most part well-addressed. There is, however, still some disconnection between the LMS objectives and initiatives, and the policies in the Comprehensive Plan. By tightening the connection between these documents, the City will find it easier to implement hazard mitigation, and there will be higher awareness of these issues within more departments of the City government. **Table 5.1** presents options for further integration as well as the basis for these recommendations.

NOTE: The recommendations set out in this section are only suggestions. Through the workshop process and contact with the local governments, the goal of this project is to result in specific recommendations tailored and acceptable to each city. While the profile addresses flooding, wildfire, and land subsidence, the City should consider other hazards, if appropriate, such as tornadoes, during the update of the local Comprehensive Plan.

General Recommendations

Throughout the meetings with the local and county governments it was evident that the three cities (Belle Glade, Pahokee and South Bay) that comprise the Glades area of Palm Beach County work together as a region in order to strengthen their communities. The cities are encouraged to continue this intergovernmental coordination through strengthening of their goals, objectives and policies within the Intergovernmental Coordination Element of their

Comprehensive Plan. Specific infrastructure may not be feasibly built for one city, however by combining resources and sharing benefits, the cities can enhance their infrastructure. An example of this type of cooperation is the proposed Tri-City Wastewater Treatment Plant the communities hope to build in the next couple of years. Further strengthening of the ties between these three cities may help ensure that this region grows together as a whole throughout various changes in political climate.

The Capital Improvements Plan found within the Comprehensive Plan as well as the Hazard Mitigation Project List found within the Palm Beach County Local Mitigation Strategy can be valuable funding resource tools for the City with regards to infrastructure improvements and upgrades. The Palm Beach County LMS Coordinator is available to help the City determine the proper procedures for adding hazard mitigation projects to the LMS prioritized project list. The City's Capital Improvements Plan could then be updated during its Evaluation and Appraisal Report based Amendment process to their local comprehensive plan in order to reflect the infrastructure needs of the community.

An educational program on hazard mitigation and planning geared towards citizens, City Officials and elected officials could help build support for these two initiatives. By educating the communities, people may begin to understand the benefits of these two processes and how they could better shape their communities. By working in conjunction with PBC DEM and the State of Florida Department of Community Affairs to put together educational materials and workshops for the Glades Communities the City could receive assistance on these two initiatives. This analysis could be used as the basis for the educational materials and workshops. The theme of this training could be to emphasize the funding and growth opportunities available as well as cost savings for a community that decides to incorporate hazard mitigation principles during the planning phases versus the cost of major debris clean-up, hardening and retrofitting of structures after a disaster event.

To educate the City officials in the community directly involved in this effort the City may wish to consider sending planning and emergency management staff to area workshops on various hazard mitigation grant programs offered by FDEM and FEMA, as well as general grants writing classes, in order to gain experience in these areas.

Currently the City local comprehensive plan contains policies that support efforts to provide adequate housing for the low income, special needs and farm workers within the community. This is a great start for a low-income housing, incentive based program. The strengthening of its goals, objectives and policies found in the Housing Element of the local comprehensive plan as well as through the involvement of local housing interest groups during the update to Housing Element could further this effort.

This analysis could serve as an excellent tool for strengthening the Palm Beach Countywide LMS as it relates to the City of South Bay. As quoted in the analysis, the LMS states that a vision of a hazard mitigation strategy was difficult to compose at the countywide level. This is because it can be challenging to achieve a specific blueprint tailored to each community for reducing the potential losses identified in the risk assessment, based on existing authorities, policies, programs and resources, as required by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. This analysis provides a new existing resource for the LMS Committee that works to further define the identified hazards as well as possible ways to reduce potential losses in the City of South Bay. When updating the Palm Beach Countywide LMS, a strategy of initiatives and projects as well as a blueprint for reducing potential losses is needed specifically for the City of South Bay based upon these findings.

Inland Flooding

As mentioned in the analysis, the de-mucking of properties can create stormwater runoff and problems for neighboring properties as the land continues to subside around the de-mucked areas. A comprehensive approach to mitigating land subsidence taking into consideration current and future structures, local building codes and land development regulations could ensure that mitigating one hazard doesn't create new issues for surrounding properties.

Due to the possible changing of the City's economic base, the City might develop its lakefront property in the future. The visioning stages of the development process allows the City to consider the impacts flooding and the opportunity build all structures in such a way to mitigate this situation before it creates a problem for the community.

Overlay districts can be valuable tools for applying special planning and land use considerations to an area that may have different needs than surrounding areas. Through the creation of an overlay district the City could incorporate all of the visioning components concerning land use, economic development as well as hazard mitigation into the regulations for the area. Perhaps then the area could be targeted for special projects and programs that would further the goals of the overlay district vision. Programs such as the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, the Pre Disaster Grant Program, as well as various Economic Development Grants, could be targeted as funding opportunities for this area. It is important that the community consider hazard mitigation during the planning phases of this area due to the fact that it is cheaper to build structures correctly the first time than to repair, harden and retrofit structures at a later date. Creating a plan for this area will make funding opportunities more feasible by providing justification for grant funding.

When discussing grant opportunities it was often mentioned that in some cases, even if the City qualifies for a grant it may not be able to provide match funding. An inventory of the mitigation practices the City is currently undertaking could be effective for documenting in-kind match opportunities. The Palm Beach County Division of Emergency Management is also available to discuss the possibility of using "Global Match," for funding projects in their area. It is important to remember that when applying for flood mitigation assistance, documentation of past events will be needed. A method for recording past flood and other hazard events can be a useful tool when preparing to apply for grant funding.

The City may also wish to look into the benefits of participating in the FEMA Community Rating System Program.

Wildfire/Home Ignition

Public awareness programs concerning wildfire and home ignition mitigation as it relates to the specific problems faced by the community can be useful to help educate homeowners and developers on the importance of mitigation for these situations. A policy in the Comprehensive Plan that promotes public awareness concerning wildfire and home ignition mitigation as it relates to the specific problems faced by the City can be used to help achieve this goal. Model policies found in the Wildfire Mitigation Guidebook published by FDCA can be used to guide the City as it curtails the Comprehensive Plan to address the specific wildfire hazard issues faced by the City.

In addition to this, the Florida Division of Forestry provides an excellent CD-ROM resource on, "How to have a Firewise Home." By undertaking initiatives to educate the public on the home ignition problems created by land subsidence, the communities could work towards a better approach with regards to how home ignition relates to the inability of some citizens to acquire insurance on their homes. In the City of South Bay all of the future uses in the vulnerable areas will be considered public buildings and grounds. Therefore the City comprehensive plan policies might be tailored to these particular designations.

Setbacks and defensible space buffers work to further mitigate the impacts of wildfire/sugarcane and muck fire on homes that may be adjacent to fields subject to planned season burning for agricultural purposes. By creating defensible space and reducing home ignition factors, a home is able to protect itself during a planned seasonal burn or wildfire. Subdivision and Planned Unit Development Regulations as well as cluster development are tools that provide defensible space between the cane fields subject to seasonal burning and the residential communities in those adjacent areas that are targeted for development.

As a part of the above comprehensive plan update the City may also consider the creation of a policy in the Comprehensive Plan to update the Land Development Regulations for the City to include wildfire mitigation principles, such as defensible space buffers surrounding developments or multiple exits for large developments. These principles could also be used around agriculture fields that are seasonally burned. This could also include provisions for vegetation maintenance and the required removal of exotic vegetation or land cover that could be conducive to wildfire. These practices are especially needed for any development found to increase the potential for wildfire risk or identified in the hazard and vulnerability analysis of the LMS.

Land Subsidence

As discussed in the analysis, land subsidence and the mitigation currently used for this hazard can sometimes make the community more vulnerable to other hazards. De-mucking of areas is desirable in order to ensure the structural integrity of a building is not compromised; however it can cause the elevation of certain areas when surrounding properties continue to subside. This can cause new flooding issues for the community, due to water runoff, where flooding issues did not previously exist. Through the exploration of the City's building codes as they relate to structures and infrastructure constructed on muck uniform policy with regards to this hazard and its side effects can be developed.

To further this effort an initiative to explore the City's current building practices with regards to land subsidence can be undertaken, taking into consideration all hazards that this situation can create including home ignition, flooding and structural compromise. If the City experiences the growth it is currently targeting through various initiatives, it will be important that the Glades Communities develop a uniform approach that mitigates the impacts of all of these hazards. It is recommended that a study be conducted of these areas taking into consideration engineering of structures through building code requirements, land development regulations, as well as possible regional impacts with regards to land subsidence. From this study could come best development practices for land subsidence that could then be integrated into the local building codes, land development regulations and comprehensive plans.

This also presents the opportunity to coordinate with the National Flood Insurance Program concerning the mapping of these areas. Due to the fact that the muck in the Glades Community subsides at a rate of 0.6 inches each year (Synder, 2004), it is known that the topography of these areas will change more often than that of communities that are not subjected to land subsidence. Therefore, the community can coordinate with other local, state and federal EM programs to examine the re-mapping of their flood prone areas of the City on a scheduled basis.

Glades Communities officials stated a LIDAR study had been proposed for the areas surrounding Lake Okeechobee, but pointed out that the elevation of roads and placement of berms throughout the community sometimes controlled the flow of the floodwaters and therefore should also be taken into consideration during the LIDAR analysis. By taking on an active participation role during this update process, local officials are provided the opportunity to bring this information to the attention of those conducting the LIDAR study. This will help to ensure that the product is tailored to the special circumstances with regards to land elevations in the area.

A comprehensive approach to land subsidence taking into consideration current and future infrastructure, local building codes and land development regulations could also be applied to the

construction of new infrastructure or improvements to existing infrastructure such as roadways, facilities, schools, etc.

Evacuation and Sheltering

Based upon the challenges and recommendations identified in the draft "Herbert Hoover Dike Evacuation Guidance Document," the City may also consider the following suggestions. A transportation study for the Glades area would provide overall information needed in order to more accurately determine evacuation and sheltering needs. According to the Draft Evacuation Plan this study would specifically identify evacuation routes given various evacuation scenarios. This study could then be connected to projects in the Capital Improvements Plan of the local comprehensive plan as well as the countywide LMS project list.

At the present time, most shelters in Palm Beach County are located in the eastern portions of the county. As stated in the analysis, this can present a problem for those wishing to seek shelter in the Glades Communities. City Officials may wish to explore the possibility of retrofitting or hardening of structures within the glades for the purpose of service as a shelter location during emergencies for this population. The Hazard Mitigation Project List found within the Palm Beach Countywide LMS is a great resource that can be used to help acquire funding, should the City decide to undertake this effort. The Palm Beach Countywide LMS Coordinator is available to assist communities wishing to place projects or initiatives on this list.

Established clearance times will help City Officials determine whether or not their infrastructure can support the evacuation needs of the community as well as determine when improvements are needed to the infrastructure based on population growth. These projects can then be placed in the Capital Improvements Plan on the project list. Showing a need based upon the statistical information provided by this study will help the community justify its needs and make it a priority for funding. An analysis of the anticipated vehicular clearance time for evacuation for the Glades area would help supplement the findings of the above proposed transportation study. Due to the fact that evacuation and sheltering is a regional issue a study of this nature would benefit from being done on a regional level. Once the clearance times have been determined they could then be incorporated back into the comprehensive plan and the County CEMP and the local comprehensive plan.

During the preparation of this document Glades Communities officials expressed a need for equipment that could help assist with evacuation in the absence of police presence to control traffic. The City may wish identify critical infrastructure and roadway segments where monitoring equipment and modified traffic signal timings could reduce the need for a physical police presence to conduct traffic control. This project could be placed on Capital Improvements Plan Project List for possible funding.

The Dike Evacuation plan recommends the development of a long-term recovery plan for the Glades Region which incorporates a long-term housing, economic redevelopment, and community rebuilding. Long-term recovery and redevelopment presents an opportunity to correct past mistakes and the cities should also consider mitigating the impacts of the hazards identified in this analysis when planning for long-term recovery. This might include looking at improved infrastructure as well as buy-outs of areas considered to be hazardous areas.

The Dike Evacuation plan also recommends the below actions with regards to GIS. This information could be a valuable tool for further planning purposes for the Palm Beach County LMS Committee as well as local government officials. This information could be used when doing analysis for the LMS, local comprehensive plans, as well as the County CEMP.

1. Obtain roadway data with elevations and new LIDAR elevations.
2. Obtain updated demographic and socio-economic data and spatially enable that data.

3. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to refine existing flood model and output.
4. First floor elevations should be verified.
5. FDEM to create a definition of critical facilities for review by GIS breakout session members that attended the Lake Okeechobee Dike Evacuation Study Annex Summit.

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Attachment A

**Maps of the Existing and Future Land Uses within the
Flood Zone**

Attachment B

**Maps of the Existing and Future Land Uses
Wildfire Hazard Areas**

Attachment C

**Maps of the Existing and Future Land Uses
within Land Subsidence Areas**

Attachment D**Palm Beach Local Mitigation Strategy Goals and Objectives**

G 1 To reduce the loss of life, property, and repetitive damage from the effects of natural, societal and technological hazards from all sources but especially, in the county, hurricanes, tornadoes, major rainfall and other severe weather events.

G 2 To achieve safe and fiscally sound, sustainable communities through thoughtful long-range planning of the natural and man-made environment.

G 5 To optimize the effective use of all available resources by establishing public/private partnerships, and encouraging intergovernmental coordination and cooperation.

G 6 To increase the continual distribution of information on a consistent basis with respect to the existence of flood hazards and the availability of measures to mitigate the problems presented by such hazards.

G 7 To consistently increase the level of coordination of mitigation management concerns, plans and activities at the municipal, county, state and federal levels of government in relation to all hazards.

G 8 To establish a program that facilitates orderly recovery and redevelopment, and minimizes economic disruption following a disaster.

G 9 To ensure an enforceable commitment for the implementation of the local hazard mitigation strategy.

O 1 Improve the community's resistance to damage from known natural, technological, and societal hazards;

O 2 Place Palm Beach County in a position to compete more effectively for pre and post-disaster mitigation funding;

O 3 Encourage strong jurisdictional, nongovernmental and public participation with all LMS activities;

O 4 Reduce the cost of disasters at all levels; and

O 5 Speed community recovery when disasters occur.

Attachment E

South Bay Comprehensive Plan Excerpts Related to Hazard Mitigation

Underlined Goals, Objectives and Policies are a part of the 1996 adopted EAR based Comprehensive Plan Amendments.

Future Land Use Element

Objective 1

Future growth and development shall be managed through the preparation, adoption, implementation and enforcement of land development regulations which: (1) coordinate future land uses with the appropriate topography, soil conditions and the availability of facilities and services; (2) encourage the prevention, elimination or reduction of uses inconsistent with the City Goal Statement and Future Land Use Plan; and (3) encourage redevelopment, renewal or renovation, where and when necessary.

Policy 1.7 New development shall be permitted only when central water and wastewater systems are available or will be provided concurrent with the impacts of development.

Policy 2.1 The developer/owner of any site shall be responsible for the on—site management of stormwater runoff in a manner so that post—development runoff rates, volumes and pollutant loads do not exceed those prescribed by the South Florida Water Management District.

Policy 2.2 The City land development regulations shall address and limit activities which have the potential to contaminate land and water resources.

Policy 2.3 The City shall encourage protection of potable water supplies by encouraging the regulation of land use activities discharging surface water into Lake Okeechobee.

Policy 2.4 During preparation of each required Evaluation and Appraisal Report (EAR) of the City’s Comprehensive Plan the City shall evaluate the presence of potentially historically significant properties through the evaluation of structures greater than 50 years of age through historical research and coordination with the Division of Historical Resources, evaluate the need for preservation and/or protection of identified historically significant structures and, if appropriate, seek their inclusion on the National Historic Register.

Policy 2.4.1.1 By 2000, the City shall evaluate and solicit funding assistance to facilitate completion of a comprehensive survey to evaluate potentially archaeologically significant resources within the City.

Policy 2.7 By 1999 the City shall evaluate and solicit funding assistance to facilitate the development of a master redevelopment and revitalization plan for distressed areas to include analysis of existing land use, building typology and street design, and the formulation of development regulations including but not limited to design guidelines for new development and/or redevelopment and availability of opportunities for potential funding assistance, and if funding assistance is obtained, begin implementation of the plan to the extent financially feasible by the year 2000.

Policy 3.2 Public facilities and utilities shall be located to: (1) maximize service efficiency; (2) minimize public costs; and (3) minimize impacts upon the natural environment.

Policy 3.3 Remaining properties not utilizing central water and wastewater systems shall be governed by the provisions of: (1) Chapter 381.272, Florida Statutes (2) Chapter 10D—6, Florida Administrative Code (3) Palm Beach County Environmental Control Rule — 3; and (4) Section 18-62 of the City Code, which regulate the use, installation and maintenance of individual sewage disposal systems.

Objective 4 The City shall coordinate with Palm Beach County and appropriate special districts to minimize and mitigate potential mutual adverse impacts of future development and redevelopment activities.

Policy 4.1 Requests for development orders, permits or project proposals shall be coordinated, as appropriate, with Palm Beach County, Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council, Special Districts, South Florida Water Management District and State and Federal Agencies.

Policy 6.4 Special “planned medium density development” status shall be assigned to a large portion of the North Agricultural Area as a means of encouraging large—scale affordable housing development within the City.

Policy 6.6 The City shall continue to pursue the securing of easements, permits or right-of-way to obtain additional access to publicly owned properties, natural area greenways, and wildlife corridors to provide linkage to the designated Florida Scenic Trail, a natural area greenway, designated on the top of the Herbert Hoover Dike around the perimeter of Lake Okeechobee for outdoor recreational opportunities.

Policy 6.7 The City Manager or his designee shall review applications for new or redevelopment within the historical survey prepared in 1993 by Karen Webster Milano and Emily Perry Dietrich and the Florida Mater Site File, in order to identify potential impacts to

structures which may be of potential historical significance.

Policy 6.7.1 Upon the identification of impacts to structures of potential historical significance, the City shall evaluate the potential historical significance of the effected structures through historical research and coordination with the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources and determine if preservation or protection is necessary as deemed appropriate by the City Commission.

Policy 6.7.2 Upon the identification of potential impacts of new development or redevelopment upon historically significant structures, the City shall take such action, as deemed necessary by the City Commission to preserve or protect historically significant structures, Such actions to include, but not be limited to: coordination with the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, the development of additional building code provisions or historic preservation ordinances, the provision of assistance to owners of historically significant housing in applying for state and federal assistance or acquisition.

Housing Element

Policy 1.1 Adopt minimum housing regulations that shall contain specific and detailed provisions required to implement the adopted Comprehensive Plan and which, at a minimum: A. Establish minimum standards for sanitary sewers, water supply, heating and cooking and garbage disposal facilities; B. Establish minimum requirements for light and ventilation; C. Establish minimum requirements for electrical systems; D. Establish general requirements for the exterior and interior of structures; and E. Establish minimum dwelling space and sanitary requirements.

Policy 2.3 Review and amend, where and when necessary, City Housing, Building and Construction Codes to incorporate updated criteria oriented to conserving existing housing stock.

Policy 3.9 The City shall continue to encourage the development of housing to meet the needs of special populations such as elderly, single parent households, persons with disability, and farmworkers.

1. Farmworker housing facilities shall be encouraged to be developed on or near existing farm activities.
2. Facilities to accommodate elderly, single parent households, and persons with

disabilities shall be encouraged to be developed in all residential areas.

Policy 5.1 The City shall continue to evaluate alternative mechanisms, including government and non-profit sector participation utilizing available federal, state and local assistance programs in order to assist in the provision of adequate amounts of affordable housing for the City's residents.

Objective 6 To reduce the number of substandard housing units in the NSA by 25% by the year 2001.

Policy 6.1 The City shall continue to pursue CDBG and other grant funds to eliminate or upgrade substandard units within the identified Neighborhood Strategy Area.

Objective 3 Adequate and affordable housing, consistent with the current character of the City, shall be provided for the existing population and anticipated population growth, including housing to accommodate the defined specialized needs of low and moderate income, elderly or handicapped, displaced or farm worker residents.

Policy 3.1 Require housing construction that is compatible with the existing natural resources and service capabilities as defined in the TRAFFIC CIRCULATION AND SANITARY SEWER, SOLID WASTE, DRAINAGE, POTABLE WATER AND NATURAL GROUNDWATER RECHARGE elements and which does not adversely impact environmental features or neighborhood character.

Policy 3.2 Require developers to coordinate with the City during the design and completion of residential developments to assure that municipal and Planning Area characteristics are maintained, and any defined special housing needs are accommodated.

Policy 3.3 Consider innovative housing delivery alternatives (e.g. construction techniques and materials, site planning concepts, etc.) oriented to facilitating reduced housing costs.

Policy 3.5 Assure that reasonably located, standard housing, at affordable cost, is available to persons displaced through public action prior to their displacement.

Policy 3.6 Recognize the value of mobile home communities in meeting the needs of low and moderate income households and promote the maintenance of existing mobile home communities within the City.

Infrastructure Element

Policy 1.4 Prohibit the installation of additional septic tank or individual well systems within the City and require all new developments to be served by the central wastewater system.

Policy 2.2 The City Commission shall evaluate and rank capital improvement projects proposed for inclusion in the five-year schedule of needs during the City’s annual budgetary review process, and shall update the five year schedule of Capital Improvements accordingly.

Policy 3.2 The basic drainage policy shall consist of the following components: 1. Continue routine maintenance of catch basins and outfalls as a means of maximizing drainage capacity. 2. Regulate swale plantings and sodding. 3. Continue to budget for and complete improvements to the local drainage system on an annual basis. 4. Protect environmentally sensitive areas by controlling adjacent activities. 5. Require use of vegetation, mulches and berms for control of pollutants from construction sites. 6. Prepare and update periodically a schedule plan to be used as a basis for defining necessary maintenance operations.

Policy 5.3 Maintain the established inspection program of both the sewer transmission lines and water distribution lines in order to monitor and correct leaks due to the tendency of the underground lines to float as a result of the instability of the organic soils.

Objective 6 City stormwater drainage regulations, incorporated within the Land Development Code shall provide for protection of drainage features and ensure that future development utilizes stormwater management systems in a manner to protect the functions of said features.

Policy 6.1 Limit post—development runoff rates and volumes to predevelopment conditions and preserve existing drainage features.

Policy 6.2 Protect and preserve water quality by use of construction site Best Management Practices (BMP’s) and the incorporation of techniques such as on site retention, use of pervious surfaces and native vegetation.

Objective 7 The City shall actively participate in potable water conservation programs both on an ongoing and an emergency basis.

Policy 7.1 The City shall implement and enforce Water Shortage Emergency Provisions, established under Chapter 40E-21, Florida Administrative Code upon declaration of a water shortage emergency by the South Florida Water Management District.

Policy 7.2 Xeriscape practices shall be encouraged by the City when considering all proposals for development and/or redevelopment.

Policy 7.3 The City shall promote the use of low volume fixtures when reviewing all building permit applications.

Objective 9 **Coordinate the provision of drainage facilities with the South Shore Drainage District, the south Florida Conservancy District, and the South Florida Water Management District which comply with all applicable regulations and which meet the needs of the current and future residents of the City of South Bay.**

Policy 9.1 The basic drainage policy consists of the following components:

1. Continue routine maintenance of catch basins and outfalls as a means of maximizing drainage capacity.
2. By December 31, 1998 develop and adopt Land Development Regulations to regulate swale plantings and sodding.
3. Continue to budget for and complete improvements to local drainage system on an annual basis.
4. Protect environmentally sensitive areas by controlling adjacent activities.
5. Require use of vegetation, mulches and berms for control of pollutants from construction sites.
6. Prepare and update annually a schedule plan to be used as a basis for defining necessary maintenance operations for incorporation into the 5 year schedule of Capital Improvements as adopted annually during the City's budgetary review process.
7. The City shall utilize all monitoring, reporting and maintenance activities required by the NPDES permit as one basis for evaluating needed stormwater management improvements during annual review of Capital Improvements Elements.

Conservation Element

Policy 1.2 The City shall continue to require a permit in order to regulate the controlled burying of land clearing debris with the exception of agricultural lands.

Policy 3.1 Develop erosion control plans if erosion of the canal banks becomes an identified problem.

Objective 4 Conserve natural soils as a means of maintaining agricultural activities.

Policy 4.1 The City shall continue to implement SFWMD criteria to encourage the development of conservation practices by the agricultural industry oriented to controlling the rate of organic soil subsidence.

Policy 4.3 The City shall continue to implement SFWMD criteria to encourage the use of water management practices oriented to conserving natural soils, while minimizing water quality problems.

Policy 5.1 By June 1, 1998, and in accordance with the provisions in section 163.3202, Florida Statutes, the City shall amend, adopt and implement land development regulations to ensure that:

- a. Site Plans for new development identify the location and extent of wetlands located on the property;
- b. Site plans provide measures to assure that normal flows and quality of water will be provided to maintain wetland development; and
- c. Where alteration of wetlands is permitted, either restoration of disturbed wetlands will be provided or additional wetlands will be created to mitigate any wetland destruction. A 95% open space ration must be maintained on the developed site.

Policy 5.3 By December 31, 1998, the City shall develop and adopt Land Development Regulations to require that a buffer zone of native upland (i.e., transitional) vegetation be provided and maintained around wetland habitats which are constructed or preserved on new development sites.

Policy 6.4 The City shall continue to coordinate to support and coordinate, when necessary with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's (FDEP) initiative for protecting and sustaining Florida's natural resources.

Policy 6.5 The City shall continue to coordinate with the SFWMD, as necessary to promote the continued protection and maintenance of Lake Okeechobee, the Dike protecting the lake and recreational facilities.

Policy 6.6 The City shall support and coordinate as deemed appropriate by the City Commission with the Governor's Commission for a Sustainable South Florida to protect the Everglades ecosystem while insuring the protection, continued existence and growth of the City of South Bay.

Intergovernmental Coordination Element

- Policy 1.2 Coordinate, as appropriate, with Palm Beach County, the Palm Beach County School Board and municipal service providers regarding pending land use amendments or land development decisions within South Bay. Formally notify appropriate governments of pending planning or development activities on lands adjacent to their borders. Comments from adjacent jurisdictions and other government entities shall be formally considered prior to making a land use planning or development decision in these areas.
- Policy 4.1 Periodically evaluate and strengthen existing inter-local agreements, as necessary, in mutual aid for fire and police protection and emergency medical services communications.
- Policy 4.3 Continue to encourage the proper management of Lake Okeechobee, under the direction of South Florida Water Management District.

Capital Improvements Element

- Objective 1 Capital Improvements will be provided to: 1) correct existing deficiencies; 2) accommodate desired future growth; and/or 3) replace worn-out or obsolete facilities as indicated in the 5-Year Schedule of Improvements of this element.
- Policy 1.1 The City shall include all projects identified in the elements of this Comprehensive Plan and determined to be of relatively large scale and high cost (\$5,000 or greater), as capital improvements projects for inclusion within the 5-Year Schedule of Improvements.
- Policy 1.3 A Capital Improvements Coordinating Committee shall be created for the purpose of evaluating and ranking in order of priority projects proposed for inclusion in the 5-Year Schedule of Improvements.
- Policy 2.1 The City shall require local street and drainage improvements of any new development necessitated by such development.