



DUVAL PREPARES MITIGATION

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

DUVAL PREPARES: LMS ADVISORY GROUP
AUGUST 2019



OPENING REMARKS AND INTRODUCTIONS

CITY



JACKSONVILLE HOSTED FL-391 LMS UPDATE MANUAL WORKSHOP

- 25 attendees from NEFL Region
- Overview of new 2019 LMS Update Manual
 - Descriptions of the requirements
 - Process for updating each requirement

Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Update Manual

2019 Edition



Mitigation Bureau
Florida Division of Emergency Management



FEMA REGIONAL CATASTROPHIC PREPAREDNESS GRANT PROGRAM

- FEMA announced awards for FY2019 RCPGP yesterday
- \$1,401,975 for City of Jacksonville, Florida
 - Jacksonville MSA
 - 3rd of 20 in competitive application



Regional Logistics and Supply Chain Management Resilience Initiative Project

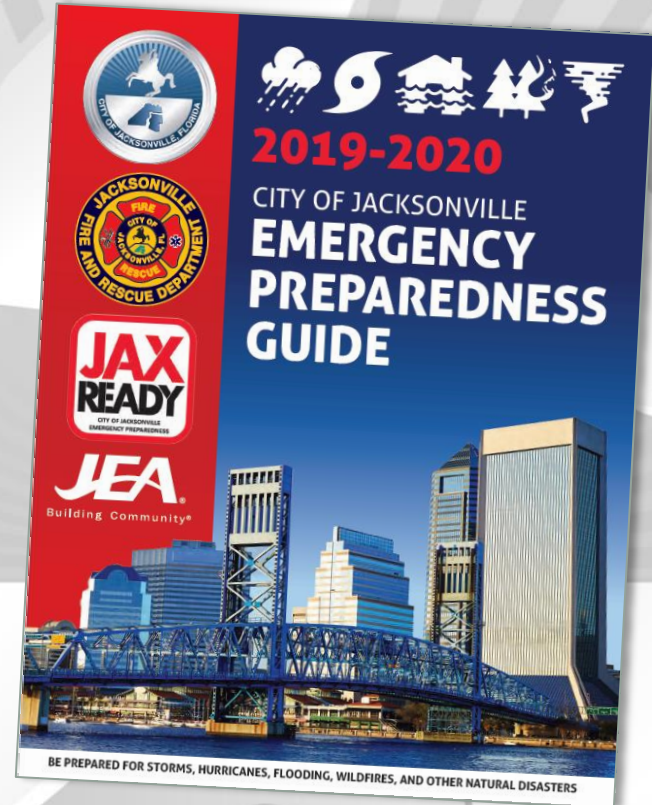
City of Jacksonville
Jacksonville Metropolitan Statistical Area

Fiscal Year (FY) 2019 Regional Catastrophic
Preparedness Grant Program Application
RCPGP – Region VI
DHS-19-NPD-111-06-01



CITY OF JACKSONVILLE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GUIDE (2019-2020)

- Partnership with JEA
- Direct Mailing completed 8/6
- Mitigation Survey





CITY OF JACKSONVILLE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GUIDE (2019-2020)

- Public Opinion Survey
 - bit.ly/mitigationpublicsurvey
- Spanish Language
 - bit.ly/encuestamitigacion
- Partner/ Stakeholder Survey
 - bit.ly/mitigationpartnersurvey

Before the Storm |

MITIGATION: PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY

Mitigation is the effort to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disaster and other hazards. In order for mitigation to be effective, you need to take action now—before the next disaster. One dollar invested in protecting your home can save up to six dollars in damage expenses.

Wind, flood, and storm surge are three hazards that are common to coastal and river communities. Some potential mitigation projects to address these hazards are listed below:



WIND

- Consider installing storm shutters for all large windows and glass doors
- Consider a new roof with hurricane-rated shingles
- Make sure roof is fastened to the structure with hurricane straps or clips
- Install head and foot bolts on double entry doorways
- Use a security dead bolt with one-inch minimum bolt on all exterior doors
- Consider a hurricane-resistant or reinforced garage door



FLOOD & STORM SURGE

- Keep gutters and drains free of debris
- Stockpile emergency protective materials such as sandbags
- Elevate water heater, electric panel, and heating/cooling systems if susceptible to flooding
- Dry Floodproofing, which means making a building watertight through the use of waterproof membranes, backflow valves, and other measures
- Wet Floodproofing, which means modifying uninhabited portions of your home to allow floodwaters to enter and exit

The City is always looking for ways to protect our community. One of the ways it does this is through the Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS). The purpose of the LMS is to identify the hazards threatening the City, define the vulnerabilities to those hazards, and estimate the risks these hazards pose. Mitigation projects are then developed to minimize or eliminate those vulnerabilities.

The City wants to hear from you! Have you been impacted by a disaster? What hazards are you most concerned about? A link to a brief survey is provided below. Your feedback will help the City prepare for and protect from hazards. Participation in this survey is voluntary and any response will remain confidential.



WE WANT YOUR FEEDBACK!

PUBLIC OPINION Survey on Mitigation
bit.ly/mitigationpublicsurvey



Encuesta de Opinión Pública sobre Mitigación
bit.ly/encuestamitigacion



FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING MITIGATION AND TIPS ON HOW TO MAKE YOUR HOME SAFER, VISIT COJ.NET/MITIGATION.

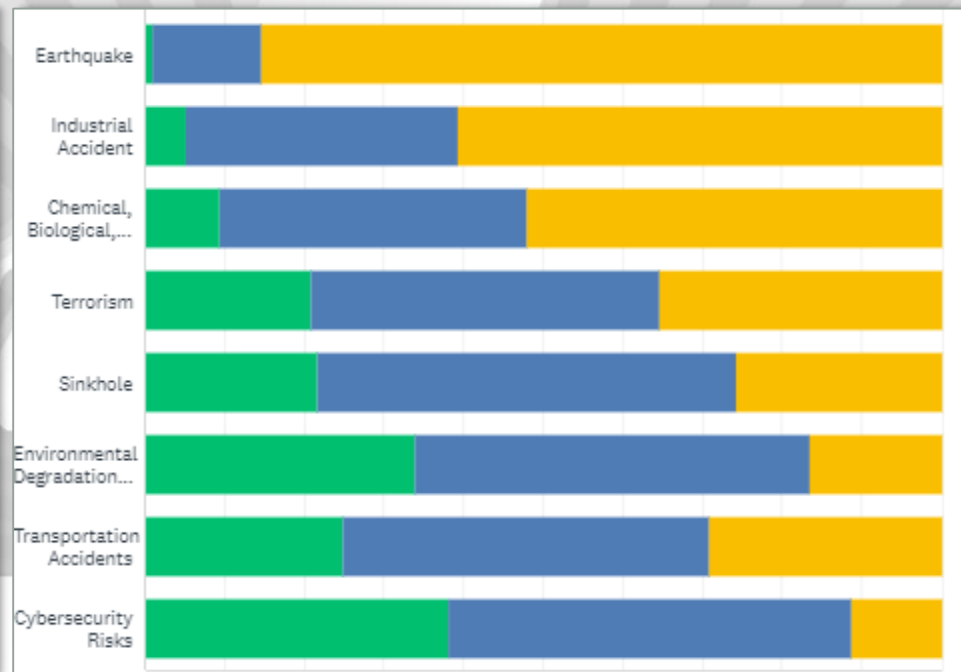
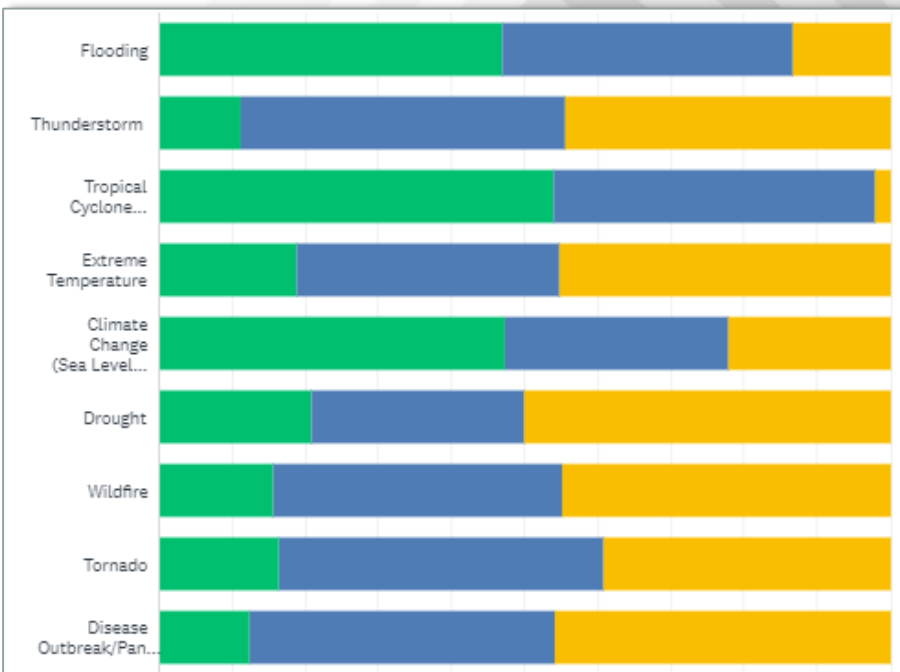
City of Jacksonville Emergency Preparedness Guide | 6



PRELIMINARY SURVEY RESULTS



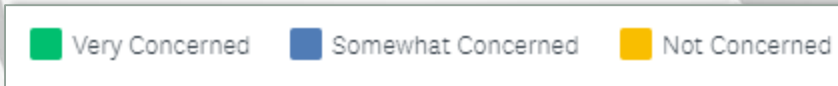
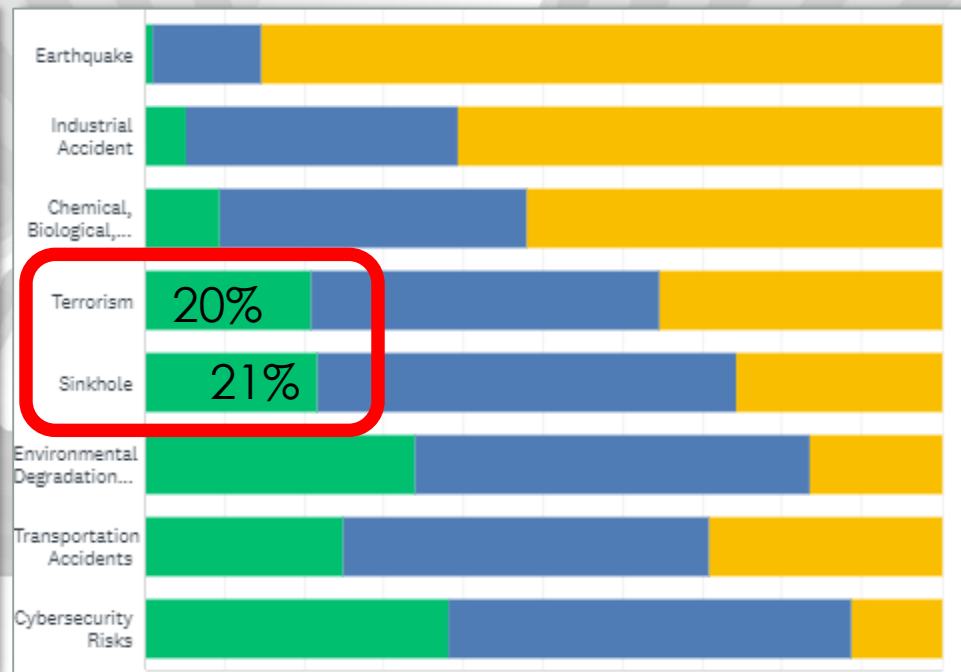
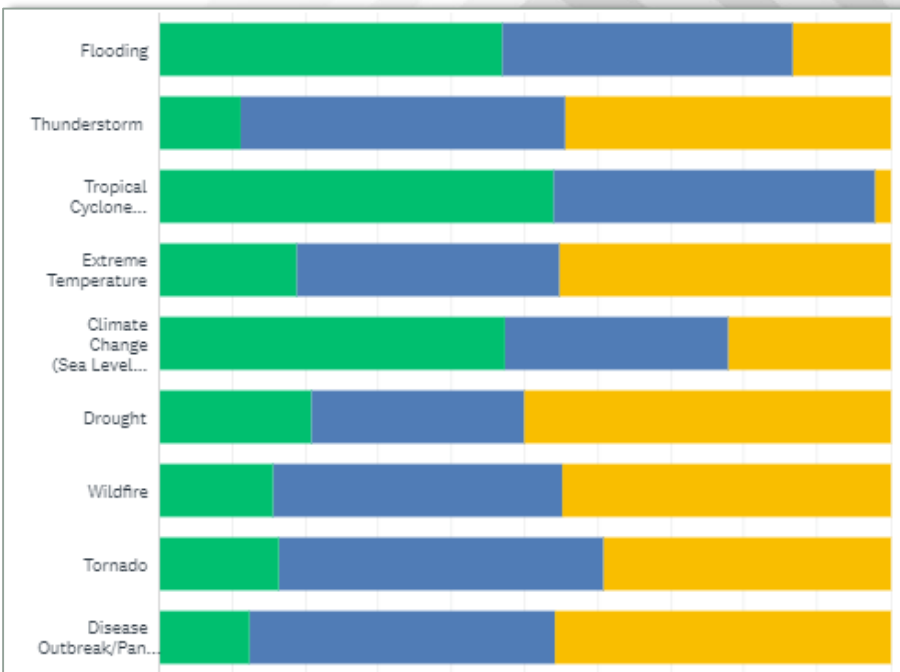
HOW CONCERNED ARE YOU ABOUT THE FOLLOWING HAZARDS?



Very Concerned Somewhat Concerned Not Concerned

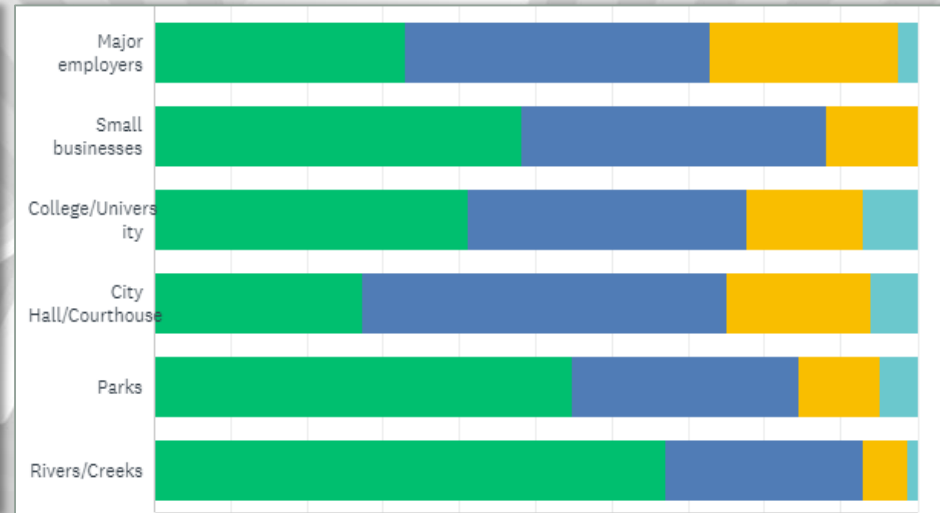
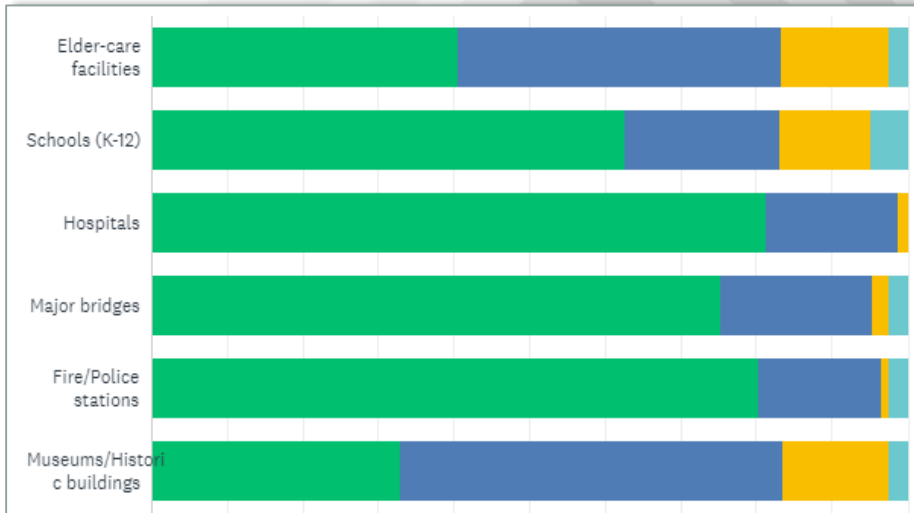


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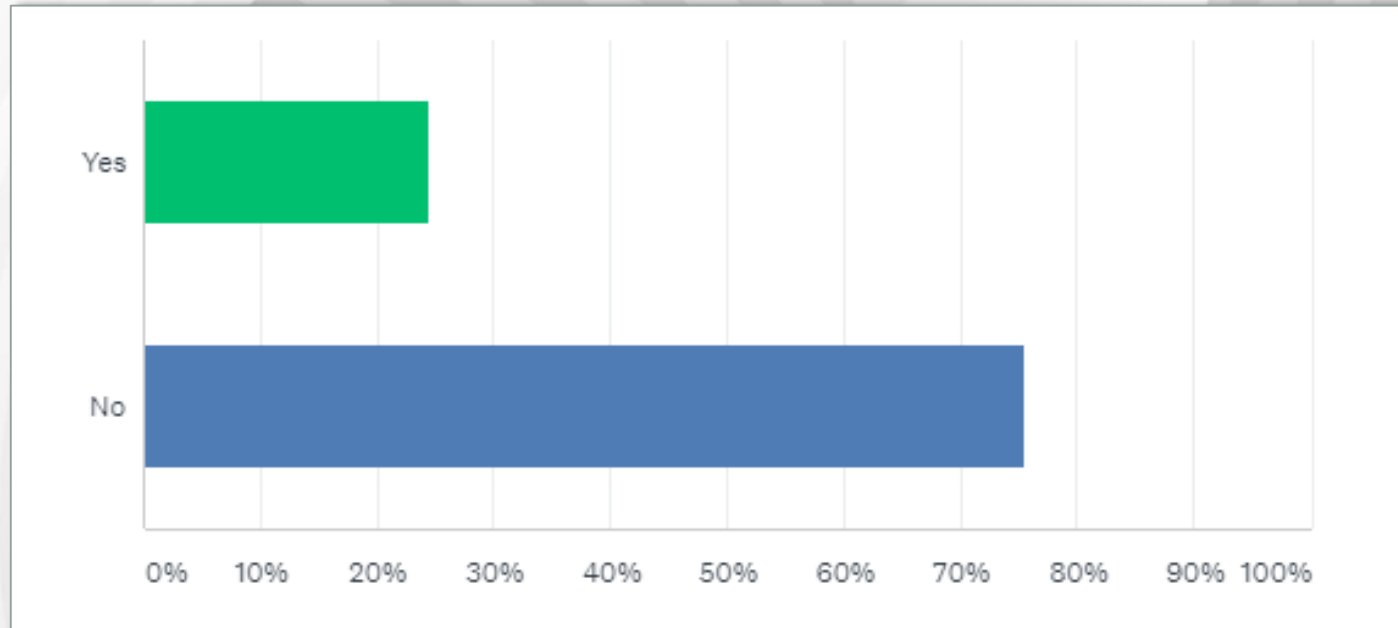
WHAT COMMUNITY ASSETS ARE MOST IMPORTANT TO YOU?



Very Important Somewhat Important Neutral Not Important

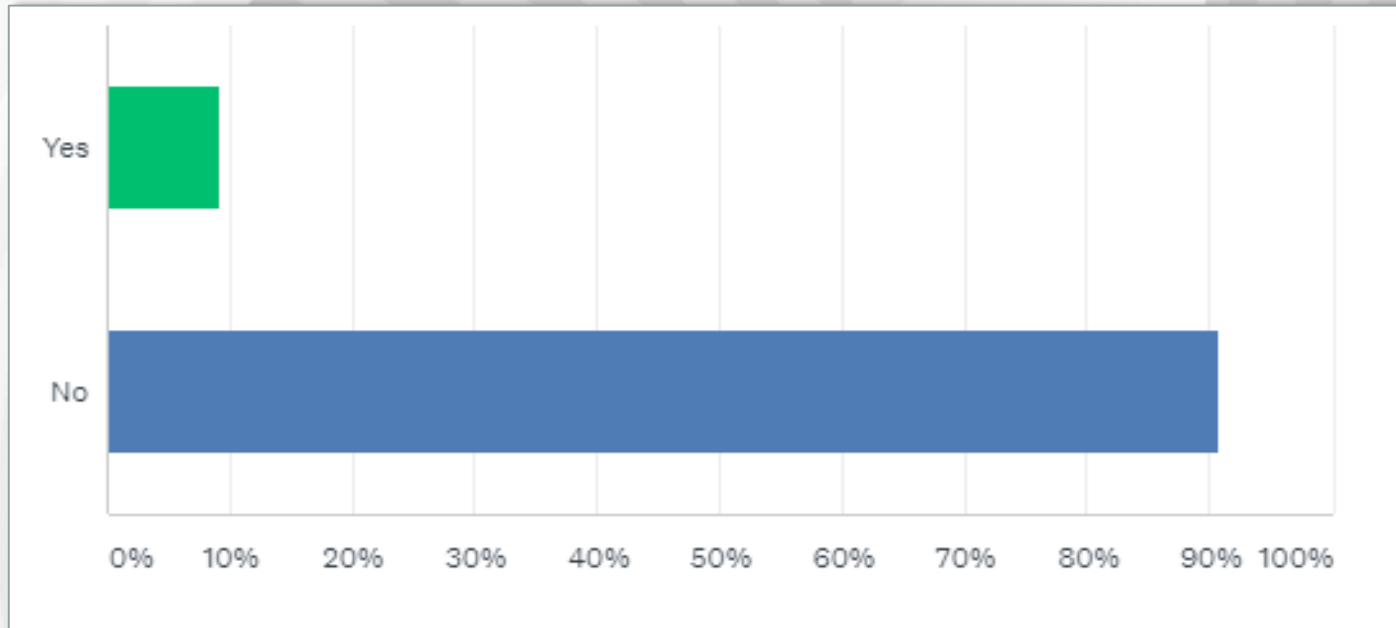


WERE YOU AWARE THAT DUVAL COUNTY MAINTAINS A LMS PLAN?





DO YOU KNOW WHAT IS IN THE LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY PLAN?





LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY UPDATE

CITY

[illegible]



DUVAL COUNTY LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY - REVISION

- I:** Planning Process
- II:** Guiding Principles and Goals
- III:** Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis
- IV:** Mitigation Initiatives
- V:** Funding Sources



LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY HAZARD ANALYSIS

- Re-assessing natural hazard vulnerability with current data.
 - Numerous GIS Systems now available
 - Finding both more and less data than expected
 - Subject matter experts have weighed in



LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY HAZARD ANALYSIS

- Addressing additional technological and man-made hazards for inclusion in the LMS.
 - Oil Spills
 - Industrial Accidents
 - Transportation Accidents
 - Biological/Chemical/Radiological Attacks
 - Cybersecurity issues



LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY HAZARD ANALYSIS - THIRA

- The **Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA)** is a three-step risk assessment process developed by the **DHS**.



LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY HAZARD ANALYSIS - THIRA





LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY

HAZARD ANALYSIS - THIRA STEP 1

THIRA Step 1: Identify Threats and Hazards

Based on a combination of experience, forecasting, subject-matter expertise, and other available resources, develop a list of threats and hazards that could impact your jurisdiction. Each threat or hazard included in your THIRA should most challenge at least one core capability; you do not need to include less challenging threats and hazards in the assessment.

In the spaces provided below, list up to 20 threats or hazards that might challenge your jurisdiction. For each, select a category and type from the dropdown lists provided. Next, provide an intuitive name for the event. Finally, confirm whether the event is the result of a terrorist actor.

#	Category	Type	Event Name	Is this a terrorist event?
1	Natural	Hurricane / Typhoon	Tropical Storm	No
2	Natural	Hurricane / Typhoon	Minor Hurricane	No
3	Natural	Hurricane / Typhoon	Major Hurricane	No
4	Natural	Flood	Flooding	No
5	Natural	Wildfire	Fires	No
6	Natural	Severe Storm / High Winds	Thunderstorm	No
7	Natural	Severe Storm / High Winds	Hail	No
8	Natural	Tornado	Tornado	No
9	Natural	Drought	Drought	No
10	Natural	Animal Disease	Human or Animal	No
11	Natural	Extreme Temperatures	Sea Level Rise	No
12	Natural	Extreme Temperatures	Extreme Cold	No
13	Natural	Extreme Temperatures	Extreme Heat	No
14	Natural	Other	Erosion	No
15	Natural	Other	Saltwater Intrusion	No



LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY

HAZARD ANALYSIS - THIRA STEP 1

THIRA Step 1: Identify Threats and Hazards

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#	Category	Type	Event Name	Is this a terrorist event?
1	Human_Caused	Mass Migration	Due to Climate Change	No
2	Technological	Hazmat Release - Chemical	Hazardous Materials	No
3	Technological	Utility Interruption	Power Outage	No
4	Technological	Utility Interruption	Cyber Attack	Yes
5	Technological	Transportation Accident	Traffic or Major Rail/ Airline	No
6	Human_Caused	Active Shooter	Active shooter	Yes
7	Human_Caused	Explosive Devices	Incl. Radiological	Yes
8	Human_Caused	Biological Attack	Biological Agents	Yes
9	Human_Caused	Chemical Attack	Chemical Agents	Yes
10	Human_Caused	Civil Disturbance	Prolonged	No

THIRA Step 2: Define Contexts and Impacts

Describe the threats and hazards identified in Step 1, showing how they may affect the community and create challenges in performing the core capabilities. The outputs of this Step inform Step 3, where communities determine the level of capability they would like to achieve. When creating context descriptions and estimating impacts, communities should consider community-wide sources, such as real-world incidents, SMEs, exercises, response and recovery plans, modeling, or tools. Identifying different sources provides communities with key data points that they can use to determine how an incident may impact their community.

For each scenario identified in Step 1, provide a context statement, estimate impacts for the event, and provide information on the sources used to develop them. Note that each scenario must have at least one standardized impact, and that each standardized impact must have one or more estimates across all scenarios.

Scenario # 1: Tropical Storm

Scenario # 2: Minor Hurricane

Step 1 Details

Category	Natural
Type	Hurricane / Typhoon
Terrorism	No

Context Statement

Hurricanes, known broadly as tropical cyclones, are rotating systems of clouds and thunderstorms that form over tropical or subtropical waters which have a closed circular wind circulation around a well-defined center. A tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface wind speed (using the U.S. 1-minute average) ranges from 75 mph to 110 mph is known as a Minor Hurricane. The Atlantic hurricane season runs from June 1st through November 30th. The high winds associated with strong minor hurricanes will have an impact on inland as well as coastal areas. The major impacts associated with high winds include downed trees and power lines which result in obstructions to roadways and loss of power, and structural damage from the winds and wind-borne debris. Wind from minor hurricanes may impact all construction in the county, including residential, commercial, healthcare facilities, education facilities, and public infrastructure. Manufactured and older housing infrastructure throughout the county is particularly vulnerable to winds emanating from minor hurricanes. Minor hurricanes are capable of producing rip currents, and storm surge from 6 - 8 feet which can cause flooding impacts to life and property along the coast and rivers.

Hurricane Irma approached Duval county from the southwest, producing hurricane force gusts, flooding, and storm surge comparable to a minor hurricane

Standardized Impact Estimates

Impact Category	Estimate	Impact Category	Estimate
Affected Healthcare Facilities And Social Service Organizations	20	People Requiring Evacuation	284,000
Animals Requiring Shelter, Food, And Water	300	People Requiring Food and Water	75,000
Businesses Closed Due To The Incident (Max ~ 25,000)	20,000	People Requiring Long-Term Housing	500
Customers (Without Communication Service)	75,000	People Requiring Medical Care	100
Customers (Without Power Service)	285,000	People Requiring Rescue (Water Rescue, Fire Calls)	800
Customers (Without Wastewater Service)		People Requiring Shelter (Max)	3,007
Customers (Without Water Service)		People Requiring Temporary, Non-Congregate Housing	
Damaged Natural And Cultural Resources And Historic Properties	50	People With Access And Functional Needs (AFN) Affected	2,500
Exposed Individuals (Hazmat-Related Incidents)		People With AFN (Requiring Accessible Shelter)	424
Fatalities		People With AFN (Requiring Accessible Long-Term Housing)	15
Hazmat Release Sites		People With AFN (Requiring Temporary, Non-Congregate Housing)	
Jurisdictions Affected	4	People With AFN (Requiring Evacuation)	30
Miles Of Road Affected	100	People With AFN (Requiring Food and Water)	
Partner Organizations Involved In Incident Management	30	People With Limited English Proficiency Affected	18,000
People Affected	850,000	Structure Fires	80

Non-standardized impacts (Optional)

Impact Name
Economic Damages

Sources Used to Develop the Context Description and Identify Impacts for this Scenario

Source Name	Used	Source Name	Used
Real-world events	Yes	Fusion Center products and assessments	
Response plans	Yes	County/Municipal THIRAs	Yes
Hazard Mitigation Plans/HIRA		Other reports (government, academic, non-profit)	Yes
Other plans	Yes	Prior year THIRAs	
Subject-matter experts	Yes	Other existing threat and hazard assessments	
Modeling or tools	Yes	Capability Assessments (e.g. SPR)	
Exercises	Yes	Resource Inventory	
After-action reports	Yes	Improvement plans	
Other			

What source(s) did you use to develop the context description and calculate your impacts? (Optional)

Used documentation from COJ, NWS, and other agencies relating to Hurricane Irma. Irma produced minor hurricane force winds within the county, and Duval County prepared for up to a Cat 2 Storm in the days leading to the event. Other response and regional plans were consulted.



LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY

HAZARD ANALYSIS – RANKING

- Vulnerability Rubric:
 - Frequency
 - Impact Probability
 - Magnitude
 - Injury/Deaths
 - Infrastructure
 - Environment

Vulnerability Table Rubric				
Category	Point Scale	Description		
Frequency	0 – 10	Consider frequency of events occurring, per year:		
		1 year	Very High	10 points
		10 years	High	8 points
		25 years	Moderate	6 points
		50 years	Increased	4 points
		100 years	Low	2 points
Probability	0 - 5	Probability that event will result in impacts to the county: 0% Probability – 0 Pts, 100% Probability – 5 Pts (divide % by 20 and round) Ea. 20% = Low, Increased, Moderate, High, Very High		
Magnitude				
0 = Very Low	1 = Low	2 = Increased	3 = Moderate	4 = High
Injuries/Deaths	0 – 5	No Deaths – 0 Pts Indirect Deaths – 1 Pt Direct Deaths, MCI Level 1 or 2 (5 – 20 victims) - 2 Pts Direct Deaths , MCI Level 3 (21 – 100 victims) - 3 Pts Direct Deaths, MCI Level 4 (101 – 1000 victims) - 4 Pts Direct Deaths, MCI Level 5 (Over 1,000 victims) - 5 Pts		
		Localized, Minimal – 0 Pts Localized, Moderate – 1 Pt Localized, Severe - 2 Pts Countywide, Minimal -3 Pts Countywide, Moderate - 4 Pts Countywide, Severe - 5 Pts		
		Localized, Minimal – 0 Pts Localized, Moderate – 1 Pt Localized, Severe - 2 Pts Countywide, Minimal -3 Pts Countywide, Moderate - 4 Pts Countywide, Severe - 5 Pts		
		Localized, Minimal – 0 Pts Localized, Moderate – 1 Pt Localized, Severe - 2 Pts Countywide, Minimal -3 Pts Countywide, Moderate - 4 Pts Countywide, Severe - 5 Pts		
		Localized, Minimal – 0 Pts Localized, Moderate – 1 Pt Localized, Severe - 2 Pts Countywide, Minimal -3 Pts Countywide, Moderate - 4 Pts Countywide, Severe - 5 Pts		
Vulnerability Table Ranking				
Low Risk	Increased Risk	Moderate Risk	High Risk	Very High Risk
0 – 6	7 – 12	13 – 18	19 – 24	25 - 30



LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY HAZARD ANALYSIS – SUMMARIES

WINDS WITH TROPICAL CYCLONES					Overall Vulnerability
Overview					VERY HIGH
A tropical cyclone is a rotating, organized system of clouds and thunderstorms that originates over tropical or subtropical waters and has a closed low-level circulation. These storms are further classified as tropical storms and hurricanes based on the speed of the winds generated by the system. Duval County is at risk of experiencing tropical cyclones of various magnitudes due to its tropical climate and vicinity to the Atlantic Ocean. Winds from tropical cyclones are capable of affecting all areas of the county, with higher impacts expected along the coast. Damage from wind events varies from minor damage to structures, to catastrophic damage leading to large parts of the county becoming uninhabitable.					
Frequency	Probability	Potential Magnitude			
Likely	Likely	Injuries/Deaths	Infrastructure	Environment	
		Moderate	High	High	



LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY HAZARD ANALYSIS – SUMMARIES

STORM SURGE WITH TROPICAL CYCLONES					Overall Vulnerability
Overview					VERY HIGH
A tropical cyclone is a rotating, organized system of clouds and thunderstorms that originates over tropical or subtropical waters and has a closed low-level circulation. These storms are further classified as tropical storms and hurricanes based on the speed of the winds generated by the system. Duval County is at risk of experiencing tropical cyclones of various magnitudes due to its tropical climate and vicinity to the Atlantic Ocean. Storm surge from tropical cyclones is experienced along the coast and can extend inland, resulting in flooding along the river. Damage from storm surge events varies from minor damage to structures, to catastrophic damage leading to large parts of the county becoming uninhabitable.					
Frequency	Probability	Potential Magnitude			
Likely	Likely	Injuries/Deaths	Infrastructure	Environment	
		High	Very High	High	



LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY HAZARD ANALYSIS – SUMMARIES

SEA LEVEL RISE					Overall Vulnerability
Overview					HIGH
Sea level rise is a result of earth’s climate changing due to heat-trapping pollution. Even small amounts of sea level rise make rare floods more common by adding to tides and storm surge. Based on the National Climate Assessment, an intermediate sea level rise scenario projects 3.8 feet of rise in the City of Jacksonville by 2100. The extreme scenario results projects 10.8 feet of rise in the City of Jacksonville by 2100.					
Frequency	Probability	Potential Magnitude			
High	Moderate	Injuries/Deaths	Infrastructure	Environment	
		Low	Increased	High	

As the impacts of Sea Level Rise are cumulative, the Frequency calculation was performed differently than other hazards. The score is cumulative, assuming at least minimal impacts by 2050 and at least moderate impacts by 2100.



DUVAL COUNTY LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY - REVISION

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LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY

MITIGATION INITIATIVES- INITIAL FINDINGS

- Currently 141 projects, primarily addressing wind and flooding vulnerability.
- All projects to be verified with responsible agency.
 - Status update, additions, removal.
- Formal update request to be sent by email this week.



LMS PROJECT ADDITIONS

CITY



LASALLE LIFT STATION & GENERATOR

COJ DPW



LASALLE LIFT STATION AND GENERATOR

- The San Marco neighborhood is serviced by 2 pump stations, which do not provide sufficient capability for the area.
- DPW proposes to add a 3rd pump station with an emergency generator to withstand a 500 yr. storm event, and reduce flooding.



LASALLE LIFT STATION AND GENERATOR

Improvements include:

1. New storm inlet rehabilitation and installations along roadways;
2. Conveyance pipe rehabilitation and installation to a main trunkline;
3. Installation of a emergency generator to withstand 500 yr. events.



LASALLE LIFT STATION AND GENERATOR

- The LaSalle Lift Station Project is estimated to cost **\$8.4M.**
- The installation of an emergency generator with weather proofing, and elevation is estimated to cost **\$1,293,050.**
- A BCA will be performed during application submission.



MARSH HEN ROAD ELEVATION

COJ DPW



MARSH HEN ROAD ELEVATION

- COJ DPW is requesting funding for the professional design work to start construction on the existing roadways for Marsh Hen Drive and Harts Road.
- DPW is proposing to make adjustments to vertical alignments and raise the vertical profiles of both roads.



MARSH HEN ROAD ELEVATION

- Within the limits of the proposed improvements, the existing roadway falls within the FEMA 100-Yr. Flood Plain.
- In an effort to reduce the potential for roadway overtopping, the vertical profile through this segment will be raised above the current 100-Yr Flood Plain elevation.



MARSH HEN ROAD ELEVATION

- Roadway serves as the only means for residents to evacuate (Evac. Zone A)
- Many vehicles and homes were flooded during Hurricane Irma.
- Residents who stayed behind were not able to leave during or after the storm for a week due to the Road being overtopped with water.



MARSH HEN ROAD ELEVATION

- Cost of the project is **\$718,750.**
- The BCA is **7.25**



LOEST ROAD BRIDGE INFRASTRUCTURE

COJ DPW



LOEST ROAD BRIDGE INFRASTRUCTURE

- COJ DPW is requesting funds to reconstruct the bridge as a triple barrel reinforced concrete bridge raised in elevation.
- New design will withstand another 100 yr. flood/storm and reduce the risk of residents being stranded along the road.



LOEST ROAD BRIDGE INFRASTRUCTURE

- The cost of the project is **\$1,708,961.00**
- The cost-benefit ratio has been established to meet requirements.



ACREE ROAD BRIDGE REPLACEMENT

COJ DPW



ACREE ROAD BRIDGE REPLACEMENT

- Acree Road is a connector road between Duval and Nassau Counties.
- Three bridges on the road are showing signs of softening and deterioration.
- Continued maintenance on the bridges, which has required road closures has made demolition and replacement a more cost effective option.



ACREE ROAD BRIDGE REPLACEMENT

- The estimated project cost will be approximately **\$3.3 million**.
- A cost-benefit analysis has been conducted for the project. Based on current estimates, the cost-benefit ratio is **1.168**.
- The city expects to cover approximately **80%** of the project budget with local funds.



VULNERABILITY STUDY

CITY OF NEPTUNE BEACH

CITY



VULNERABILITY STUDY CITY OF NEPTUNE BEACH

- Study of hazards and impacts to the City of Neptune Beach.
- Cost **TBD**



RESIDENTIAL ACQUISITION AND DEMOLITION

COJ - KEN KNIGHT DRIVE AREA



KEN KNIGHT DRIVE AREA ACQUISITION & DEMOLITION

- SOW would be to acquire and demolish up to 180 flood prone properties, pending further analysis.
 - Debris and slab removal will follow demolition.
 - Environmental testing to detect asbestos, lead, and other hazardous materials.



KEN KNIGHT DRIVE AREA ACQUISITION & DEMOLITION

- Properties to be converted to green space and deed-restricted in accordance with FEMA program requirements.



KEN KNIGHT DRIVE AREA ACQUISITION & DEMOLITION

Aerial Overview



Floodplain





KEN KNIGHT DRIVE AREA ACQUISITION & DEMOLITION

- Total estimated cost: Up to **\$39,095,700**
 - Federal Share: \$29,321,775.00
 - Local Share: \$9,773,925.00
- Properties will meet pre-determined cost benefit ratio for acquisitions in Special Flood Hazard Areas (**under \$175K per property**)



KEN KNIGHT DRIVE AREA CDBG-DR VOLUNTARY HOME BUYOUT PROGRAM

- Project is being developed for the CDBG-DR Hurricane Irma Voluntary Home Buyout Program funded through HUD and FDEO



GRANT FUNDING OPPORTUNITY

**HAZARD MITIGATION
GRANT PROGRAM: DR-4399**



HAZARD MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAM: DR-4399

- **DR-4399 (Michael)**
- Duval County is a **Tier III** County
 - **Notice of Funding Availability** still "Forthcoming"
 - **First Come, First Serve**
 - **Estimates for funding allotment released!**

FEMA-4399-DR-FL
6 Month Estimate as of 4/17/19

County	Regular Projects HMGP Funding	25% Match Required
Bay	\$ 200,932,405.13	\$ 66,977,468.38
Calhoun	\$ 13,821,063.03	\$ 4,607,021.01
Franklin	\$ 5,785,143.64	\$ 1,928,381.21
Gadsden	\$ 7,080,045.31	\$ 2,360,015.10
Gulf	\$ 22,077,052.16	\$ 7,359,017.39
Holmes	\$ 3,491,201.07	\$ 1,163,733.69
Jackson	\$ 23,694,181.13	\$ 7,898,060.38
Leon	\$ 7,064,806.51	\$ 2,354,935.50
Liberty	\$ 4,788,142.21	\$ 1,596,047.40
Taylor	\$ 2,787,971.95	\$ 929,323.98
Wakulla	\$ 4,597,355.51	\$ 1,532,451.84
Washington	\$ 6,467,167.34	\$ 2,155,722.45
	\$ 302,586,535.00	\$ 100,862,178.33



HAZARD MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAM

- **Tier 3:** If funding remains, those counties that were **not declared**, and **submitted applications during the application window**, can receive HMGP funding on a first-come-first-serve basis.



HAZARD MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAM

- Projects must be submitted in same application window, regardless of Tier level.
- FDEM acknowledges delay in NOFO, recommends submitting Tier III Project applications immediately



HAZARD MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAM

- LMS Endorsement Letter
 - It is required that projects have an endorsement letter signed by the LMS Working Chairperson.
 - Projects must be prioritized in a list.



HAZARD MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAM: DR-4399

- Following **March 19** and **April 22** requests, only one potential project has been submitted for prioritization.

LMS	Project	Agency	Jurisdiction	Cost
79	COJ Disaster Warehouse Wind Retrofit Project	COJ EPD	COJ	\$200,000



RECOMMENDATION OF PROJECTS FOR FUNDING

**HAZARD MITIGATION
GRANT PROGRAM: DR-4399**



HAZARD MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAM: DR-4399

New submissions for recommendation:

LMS	Project	Agency	Jurisdiction
TBD	LaSalle Lift Station & Generator	COJ DPW	COJ
TBD	Marsh Hen Road Elevation	COJ DPW	COJ
TBD	Loest Road Bridge Infrastructure	COJ DPW	COJ
TBD	Acree Road Bridge Replacement	COJ DPW	COJ
TBD	Resiliency Study	CONB	NB



**PRIORITIZATION
RECOMMENDATION:
CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER OF SUBMISSION
*i.e. FIRST COME, FIRST SERVE***



OPEN DISCUSSION

CITY



CLOSING REMARKS

CITY



WWW.JAXREADY.COM