

EXHIBIT A

RESOLUTION 2007-578

2007B Series Text Amendment

City of Jacksonville 2010 Comprehensive Plan

Conservation/ Coastal Management Element

GOAL 7

The City shall make every reasonable effort to ensure the public safety, health, and welfare of people and property from the effects of coastal storm and hurricane damage.

Issue: Timing Hurricane Evacuation

Total evacuation clearance times for Jacksonville, Atlantic Beach, Jacksonville Beach and Neptune Beach are manageable. However, for the area not to exceed the maximum required hurricane evacuation time established in the most current Northeast Florida Hurricane Evacuation Study of 23 hours for storm event will necessitate proper traffic control and early evacuation decision making. The scheduling of future roadway improvements must address volume and capacity as related to hurricane evacuation. The City fully recognizes the critical importance of intergovernmental coordination with neighboring beach communities and adjacent counties.

Objective 7.1 The City, acting as Duval County, shall reduce excessive hurricane evacuation times where they exist within specific areas of designated Hurricane Evacuation Zones and maintain all other evacuation times within the acceptable standard. The City will enforce mitigation policies with the goal of lessening out-of-county clearance time and maintaining or lessening in-county clearance times. The policies within this Goal set the standard by which “appropriate mitigation” pursuant to FS 163.3178(9)(a)3 shall be determined in the City of Jacksonville.

Policies

- 7.1.1 ~~The City establishes 23 hours as the maximum acceptable hurricane evacuation time standard for a Category 3 storm event, based upon the following criteria:~~
- ~~A. The evacuation should be complete prior to the arrival of gale force winds.~~

- ~~B. That the clearance time to evacuate for a category 3 hurricane with average public urgency will be 16 ³/₄ hours.~~
- ~~C. Provides six hours for evacuation message to reach all of those affected.~~
- ~~D. Recognizes that all hurricane evacuation situations are unique, with numerous factors that may contribute to longer required evacuation periods.~~

7.1.1 The City, acting as Duval County, recognizes that evacuation should be complete prior to the arrival of tropical storm force winds, and that all hurricane evacuation situations are unique, with numerous factors that may contribute to longer required evacuation periods. The City will maintain the following maximum acceptable hurricane evacuation time standards for a Category 5 Storm event as measured on the Saffir-Simpson scale :

- A. The time for out-of-county hurricane evacuation as contained in the most current Northeast Florida Hurricane Evacuation Study, Clearance Times for a Category 5 Storm event for Jacksonville/Duval County, Long Response, Heavy Background Traffic.
- B. 12 hours is established as the maximum acceptable evacuation time for a Category 5 Storm event to in-county shelter

7.1.2 A program of mitigation measures is part of the Jacksonville / Duval County's policy, as long as, for each development proposed, they satisfy the provisions of Policy 7.1.1 A or B, above. The City has an extensive mitigation program within this Goal to reduce potential impacts in the Coastal High Hazard Area, including citywide measures, and site-specific measures that, upon implementation, will change the assumptions in evacuation analyses to project reductions in trip generation, additions to road capacity, or increases in in-county shelter spaces.

7.1.3 Because it is not reasonable to build roads or other infrastructure for a Category 5 Storm event, for Jacksonville/Duval County, Long Response, Heavy Background Traffic, the City plans for a Category 3 Storm event, for Jacksonville/Duval County, Long Response, Heavy Background Traffic.

7.1.4 The City, acting as Duval County, will encourage upgrading of housing stock in vulnerable areas to withstand high wind events. It will ensure there are projects in the local mitigation strategy plan that reflect:

- A. Acquisition funds to buy repetitive loss properties and/or properties in the areas most vulnerable to flooding

B. A local program to provide grants or incentives to upgrade unsafe homes, using inspection programs such as "My Safe Florida Home" as a source to homeowners of baseline data regarding the safety of their home in a high wind event.

7.1.5 The City acting as Duval County shall develop and maintain public education programs that are aimed at:

A: Lessening shadow evacuation, or the evacuation of persons outside of evacuation zones where evacuation is not required, and

B: Public understanding of evacuation procedures.

7.1.26 The City, acting as Duval County, will develop and implement provisions for increasing the rate of evacuee mobilization, including the expansion of its comprehensive awareness program, to ensure that Duval County residents and visitors are informed regarding evacuation zones, clearance times, shelter locations and capacities, and evacuation routes. The Emergency Preparedness Division shall develop ~~for general public distribution, a Duval County "All Hazards Guide,"~~ all hazard-related educational information for general distribution that will include the following: Family Disaster Planning; Disaster Supply Kits; Home Protection; Hurricane Evacuation Zones, Routes & Shelters; Flooding, Thunderstorms & Lightning; Tornadoes & Waterspouts; Hazardous Materials; What to Expect After the Disaster; Advice for Senior Citizens, Home-bound Patients and Special Need Populations; Pets; Business Protection; and Emergency Phone Numbers.

7.1.37 The City, acting as Duval County, shall review, and update as necessary, items related to hurricane evacuation in the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) prior to June 1 of each year. The latest versions of, or changes to, all State and regional emergency plans shall be incorporated into the CEMP to ensure intergovernmental plan consistency.

7.1.48 The Emergency Preparedness Division, acting as the City of Jacksonville and Duval County, shall maintain a formalized intergovernmental strategy for hurricane evacuation planning and regional emergency planning efforts with adjacent counties and municipalities within the County.

7.1.59 ~~The Comprehensive Planning Division of the~~ Planning and Development Department and the Emergency Preparedness Division shall maintain procedures and guidelines for assessing the impact of a new development and redevelopment on hurricane evacuation times. Such procedures and guidelines shall be adopted and implemented in a manner consistent with the requirements of Section 163.3202(1), F.S., and therefore shall be formalized and integrated into the City's Land Development Regulations.

7.1.610 The City shall not amend the Future Land Use Element or the Future Land Use Map series unless; the requested change can be determined to not

exceed the established hurricane evacuation times; the requested change is for a lower density; or the requested change for increased density provides adequate remedies pursuant to Policy 7.1.2 to address impacts on hurricane evacuation times which would otherwise exceed the acceptable standard.

- 7.1.711 All new development and redevelopment within Hurricane Evacuation Zones or appropriate mitigation as shown on Map C-19, shall be consistent with hurricane evacuation times as described in policies 7.1.1 and 7.1.2 and the Future Land Use Element of the ~~2010~~ Comprehensive Plan. In conjunction with the Emergency Preparedness Division, the City shall develop procedures for evaluating the impact of new development and redevelopment on hurricane evacuation times.
- 7.1.812 The Emergency Preparedness Division shall have the option to review all development orders for projects located within Hurricane Evacuation Zones and recommend development conditions where necessary. The City shall ~~develop~~ maintain a process to allow the adequate review of impacts of development orders by the Emergency Preparedness Division.
- 7.1.913 The cumulative impact of development orders or permits shall not exceed the established hurricane evacuation times as described in policies 7.1.1 and 7.1.2.
- 7.1.4014 The City Traffic Engineer and Chief of Emergency Preparedness shall review at least annually evacuation route road needs to ensure that the necessary improvements are incorporated within the Capital Improvements Element and Transportation Element.
- 7.1.4415 The City shall utilize hurricane evacuation times, as well as Level of Service standards, in determining the timing and priority of roadway improvements as contained within the Transportation Element. Existing evacuation route deficiencies shall be included in the five year schedule of capital improvements.
- 7.1.16 The City shall require all new road projects to be evaluated as to their impact on the evacuation route system as part of the decision-making process for the CIP, and priority shall be given to those with the greatest potential to decrease evacuation times.
- 7.1.17 The City shall give consideration to identifying additional roads to be included in the City's Evacuation system in the CIP when the City's local road needs analysis is available by 2010. Where development is proposed that includes as part of a development order or Planned Unit Development an obligation to build or improve a bridge or road, or a part thereof, that the Chief of Emergency Preparedness certifies as creating a potential new evacuation route segment, the applicant for the development order or Planned Unit

Development may increase the capacity assumptions in their hurricane evacuation study to include the new road or improvement or portion thereof. The segment must be built to Evacuation Route Standards. In no event may the additional capacity assumption exceed the proportionate share of the improvement to be donated by the applicant, and in no event may units be occupied that used a new evacuation route segment as a capacity assumption under this policy unless the evacuation route segment is complete, as evidenced by acceptance by the City or State, and will result in a reduction in overall county evacuation clearance time as determined by the Chief of Emergency Preparedness.

7.1.18 Improvements to primary hurricane evacuation routes, as identified in the Transportation Element as Map T-9 should be maintained at elevations above the Category 3 or Category 4 Storm surge, as feasible and applicable, based on the Regional Planning Council's most recent storm surge atlas depicting the SLOSH model.

7.1.19 The City acting as Duval County shall require signage to Emergency Preparedness Division Standards regarding Evacuation Routes in all new residential developments of 100 or more units in CHHA. Compliance with this policy shall allow for an additional one half percentage point for residents going to in-county shelter to be assumed in evacuation analysis associated with the proposed development.

Issue: Providing Hurricane Shelter

The City currently has a deficit in State ARC 4496 design criteria-compliant shelter spaces according to the State of Florida Department of Community Affairs Division of Emergency Management Annual Statewide Emergency Shelter Plan. The Emergency Preparedness Division, the Planning and Development Department, the Duval County School Board and other potential providers of shelter space are working to build new public facilities to serve as shelters and to retrofit schools and other public facilities to reduce the deficit. It is the City's intent to monitor the relationship between population growth and shelter capacity to ensure the provision of additional shelter spaces, as determined to be necessary. Further, the City will continue to assist in the emergency preparedness requirements of its people with special needs.

Objective 7.2 Adequate shelter space shall continue to be available for the population vulnerable in the Hurricane Evacuation Zones at risk under a Category 3 storm event. The City, acting as Duval County, shall have a mechanism in place to assist in providing shelter and transportation for people with special needs during an emergency.

Policies

- 7.2.1 The City, acting as Duval County, shall increase its shelter capacity. All new or retrofit school, college and community center projects shall be evaluated for sheltering of special needs as well as general populations.
- 7.2.2 The City, acting as Duval County, shall require all new community centers, colleges and schools that are not located in Evacuation Zones 1-5 shall be designed and constructed as emergency shelters.
- 7.2.2 ~~The Chief of Emergency Preparedness, with assistance from State and regional agencies, shall establish the target shelter demand, and make recommendations on additional policies and strategies to ensure, if needed, the availability of additional shelter space.~~
- 7.2.3 In the event that ~~the Chief of Emergency Preparedness~~ the most current Northeast Florida Hurricane Evacuation Study determines that the shortage of shelter space requires mitigation, until and unless the Chief of the Emergency Preparedness Division determines otherwise, policies 7.2.5, 7.2.6 and 7.2.7 and 7.2.8 shall apply.
- 7.2.4 The Emergency Preparedness Division shall, for evacuation purposes, continue to identify the special needs population of Duval County, and plan for appropriate facilities and services through the Duval County Health Department, with the assistance of such government and quasi-government agencies as the Northeast Florida American Red Cross, the First Coast Disaster Council, and other similar agencies.
- 7.2.5 The City shall require that all new residential development located in the ~~Coastal High Hazard Area~~ Evacuation Zones in ~~land use categories that permit residential density greater than Low Density Residential~~ shall contribute to the cost of emergency shelter space or other efforts that lessen evacuation times, in existing school sites, unless payments are offset by elimination of residential units from the Coastal High Hazard Area by obtaining Coastal Units pursuant to Policy 7.3.11.
- 7.2.6 For purposes of determining an owner's assessment for the cost of emergency shelter space in existing school sites, the City shall use a baseline quantitative formula where:
- A equals the total number of residential units proposed;
 - B equals number of persons per household; and
 - C equals average cost to retrofit one shelter space;
 - D owners assessment

$$A \times B \times C = D \text{ Owner's Assessment}$$

- 7.2.7 The City shall use the most recent U.S. Census data related to average household size, population in households and households. In calculating the assessment owed, the City shall use the full unit count of the proposed development, the county-wide average household size from the U. S. Census, and the average shelter retrofit/new construction cost as provided by the City's Emergency Preparedness Division in consultation with the Duval County School District Facilities Services Division and state agencies. The City shall not allow a reduction of the shelter space required based on assumptions of smaller household sizes than the county-wide census data or reduced uses of public shelters for certain developments. These factors shall be updated as warranted by the City to ensure accuracy of costs and population factors. Developments that comply with Policies 7.2.5, 7.2.6, 7.2.7 and 7.2.8 may assume an additional 2 percentage points for residents going to in-county shelter in their hurricane evacuation analysis.
- 7.2.8 The above assessment formula shall apply to all residential development in Evacuation Zones. The assessment for all new residential development outside of any Evacuation Zone shall be the baseline assessment multiplied by .25, or ¼ the baseline assessment. The assessment for all new residential development in the Coastal High Hazard Area shall be the baseline assessment multiplied by 1.25, and those developments may assume an additional 2 percentage points for residents going to in-county shelter in their hurricane evacuation analysis.
- 7.2.9 Shelter Mitigation and Optional shelter mitigation fund payments may be made to a fund that shall be used for projects in the Local Mitigation Strategy plan that will upgrade housing stock in vulnerable areas, increase shelter spaces, or lower evacuation times, at the discretion of the Chief of the Emergency Preparedness Division.

Issue: Restricting Imprudent Coastal Development

The City will continue to enforce building standards and requirements to minimize structural damage to property in hazardous coastal areas. Future City expenditures for infrastructure improvements will be limited to meeting the needs of existing residents and resource protection. Land use decisions will direct new development to areas outside of hazardous coastal areas.

Objective 7.3 **Limit public expenditures that subsidize growth by ensuring that building and development activities are carried out in a manner which minimizes danger to life and property from natural disasters and restricting the intensity of development within designated Coastal High Hazard Areas consistent with public safety needs.**

Policies

- 7.3.1 The City ~~shall designate the Coastal High Hazard Area (CHHA) is the area below the elevation of the Category 1 storm surge line as established by the Sea, Lake, and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH) computerized storm surge model as these areas designated as the evacuation for a Category 1 hurricane as established by the most current 1998 Northeast Florida Hurricane Evacuation Study. or the most current study. It is shown on Map C-18.~~
- 7.3.2 The City shall continue to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program.
- 7.3.3 The City shall maintain requirements for wind resistance, as stated in the latest edition of the Statewide Florida Building Code.
- 7.3.4 Shoreline development in Coastal High Hazard Areas shall be protected by vegetation, setbacks, and/or restoration, rather than by seawalls or other coastal protection structures which contribute to erosion. Exception may be made for navigation and emergency transportation purposes.
- 7.3.5 The City shall limit the expenditure of public funds in Coastal High Hazard Areas to the restoration or enhancement of natural resources and to the replacement and renewal of existing public facilities which may be expanded and improved, provided such expansion does not increase density capacity.
- 7.3.6 Established hurricane evacuation times and route capacities within Coastal High Hazard Areas shall not be exceeded, pursuant to Policies 7.1.1 and 7.1.2.
- 7.3.7 All public lands within Coastal High Hazard Areas shall be designated for conservation purposes consistent with the Future Land Use Element's Conservation land use classification.
- 7.3.8 All Land Development Regulations shall be reviewed and revised to reduce the vulnerability of any existing development within Coastal High Hazard Areas.
- 7.3.9 The City shall identify areas within the CHHA that are considered blighted, and propose programs that will eliminate unsafe conditions and encourage economic redevelopment.
- 7.3.10 The City shall continue to seek all available federal, state and local funding sources use Preservation Project monies as one of the sources of funds available to purchase lands in the Coastal High Hazard Areas (CHHA). These land purchases shall reduce the development potential in the CHHA which, in

turn, assists in reduction of evacuation times, number of persons living in these areas, and property loss damages. At least 25% of the total lands (67,573 acres) within the Coastal High Hazard Area shall be acquired through the Preservation Project to maintain or reduce hurricane evacuation times by removing the potential for residential development on these lands. As of 2007, more than 50% of the total lands within the Coastal High Hazard Area have been placed in public ownership in the Coastal High Hazard Area within the City of Jacksonville. This policy is an important part of the overall City mitigation program, as it reduces evacuation times by removing the potential for residential development on these lands. More than 2600 units have been removed from development within the boundaries of the CHHA as of January 2007.

7.3.11 The current Northeast Florida Hurricane Evacuation Study assumed that growth would occur based on trends and assumed no changes to future land use category or rezonings that would add additional residential density. In order to lessen or maintain overall evacuation times, it is important that a program be in place to provide incentives for the removal of residential units buildable by right in the CHHA. In order to provide such an incentive, shelter mitigation fund payments are required except that developments outside of CHHA may offset the payment for units proposed for development by obtaining Coastal Units.

A. Coastal Units are residential development potential existing as of January 2008, to be removed forever from the residential development potential of the Coastal High Hazard Area.

1. A Coastal Unit must come from Coastal Developable Lands or Coastal Developed Land With Unused Development Potential within the CHHA.
2. A Coastal Unit may be used only outside the CHHA.
3. 1 Coastal Unit shall equal 1 unit outside the CHHA but within evacuation zones 1-5
4. 1 Coastal Unit shall equal 2 units outside any evacuation zone
5. 1 Coastal Unit shall equal 4 units within transit oriented developments
6. Coastal Units shall be removed from residential development potential. Such restriction shall be enforced in the following ways:
 - a) A deed restriction shall be placed on the property containing the Coastal Unit(s) limiting the residential development potential, in

perpetuity, to the maximum residential development potential under the future land use map category, minus the Coastal Units.

- b) The Planning and Development Department shall track Coastal Units, make such tracking system available to the public, and the affected parcel shall be flagged on City maps available to the public on the City's web site.

7.3.4412 The City shall continue its current joint actions with surrounding cities, the State Department of Community Affairs (DCA) Division of Emergency Management Office, St. Johns River Water Management District and the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) to secure monies for purchase by a public agency of privately held lands.

These purchases shall be for the purpose of reducing development potential in the CHHA and thus serve as one of the remedies pursuant to Policy 7.1.610

7.3.42 13 The City shall direct future residential density away from the Coastal High Hazard Area and shall mitigate the impacts of existing residential development rights through traditional and innovative planning tools including but not limited to ~~Preservation Project~~ land purchases and emergency shelter deficit reduction through mitigation assessments.

7.3.43 14 The City shall evaluate all FLUM amendments, conventional re-zonings, and PUDs for their impacts on traffic circulation, evacuation routes, hurricane shelter provision, and proximity to shelter facilities within the Evacuation Zones 1 2, and 3. Evacuation analysis will be required for all proposed changes in land development regulations or changes to the future land use map that would result in any additional residential units. Changes that do not lessen or maintain evacuation times as identified in Policy 7.1.1, with or without mitigation as outlined in this Goal, shall be found inconsistent with the Comprehensive Plan.

7.3.44 15 The City shall not amend the Future Land Use Element or the Future Land Use Map series unless the adopted LOS for hurricane evacuation times is lessened or maintained or the appropriate mitigation is provided. For proposed amendments, mitigation credits shall be assigned for various measures that must be incorporated into the Annotated Future Land Use Map (as incorporated by reference into the Comprehensive Plan), site-specific Planned Unit Development, development agreement or some combination of these mechanisms. Credits acceptable to the Planning Director in consultation with the Emergency Preparedness Chief, as well as those outlined in the policies included in this Goal, may be used to change the assumptions in the project's evacuation analysis regarding critical link or other

evacuation route capacity, trip generation and number of persons assumed to go to in-county shelter.

7.3.16 All FLUM amendments that add residential density must do evacuation analysis in evacuation zones 1, 2, and 3. All of CHHA is included in one of these zones.

7.3.17 All FLUM amendments must demonstrate that they maintain evacuation times for a Category 5, long response, heavy background traffic. Such analysis may use the adjustments to hurricane evacuation zone analysis assumptions that are included in this Goal. The amount of units analyzed shall be indicated by an asterisk on the annotated Future Land Use Map, as adopted by the City of Jacksonville and provided to the Department of Community Affairs and reviewing agencies. This asterisk shall limit the residential development potential of the site to the number of units analyzed.

7.3.18 When analyzing the impact of future land use map amendments, optional payments to the shelter mitigation fund may be made to adjust hurricane evacuation analysis sufficient to maintain evacuation times using the following formula: For each unit providing the optional payment, the applicant may assume one less vehicle put on the road evacuation system by the development. The optional payment for units added to the residential development potential of a site by a land use map amendment shall be calculated pursuant to Policies 7.2.5, 7.2.6, 7.2.7 and 7.2.8. The same adjustment to hurricane evacuation analysis assumptions may be made by obtaining Coastal Units. The optional payment, or proof of Coastal Units, will be payable at the same time as the required payment, and is in addition to the required payment.

7.3.19 All rezonings that add residential units in the Coastal High Hazard Area must demonstrate that they maintain evacuation times for a Category 5, long response, heavy background traffic. Such analysis may use the adjustments to hurricane evacuation assumptions that are included in this Goal. The rezoning shall be in the form of a planned unit development that shall be required to limit the residential development potential of the site to the number of units analyzed.

7.3.20 On a case by case basis, credits acceptable to the Planning Director in consultation with the Emergency Preparedness Chief shall be assessed to be taken into account in hurricane evacuation analysis as reductions in trip generation, changes in assumptions for in-county sheltering, or additions to road capacity:

1. Contributions of money
2. Contributions of land

3. Contributions toward construction of shelters
4. Construction of transportation facilities)

In the event that the terms of an optional mitigation plan are not explicit under this goal, the City and a developer shall enter into a binding agreement to memorialize the optional mitigation plan.

- 7.3.21 The City shall require new development within the CHHA to designate non-permitted jurisdictional wetlands or other environmentally sensitive lands as Conservation (CSV) on proposed development sites of 50 acres or more subsequent to the development approval process. The City may stipulate as a condition under the land development regulations the option of requiring the developer to change the FLUM to CSV or doing so itself.

Issue: Mitigating for a Natural Disaster

The City, acting as Duval County, shall identify and undertake mitigative actions that will reduce or avoid future property loss or damage. Options other than reconstruction shall be considered for public facilities experiencing substantial damage. Beach and estuarine properties and both public and private properties that suffer from repetitive losses and damage from natural disasters shall be considered for acquisition.

Objective 7.4 Limit development density and intensity within the Coastal High Hazard Area (CHHA) and direct it outside of the CHHA, and mitigate the impact of natural hazards in the area.

Policies

- 7.4.1 The City shall require that all land development applications within the Coastal High Hazard Area be planned and obtain approval pursuant to a site plan review process, to ensure that development is compatible with site characteristics.
- 7.4.2 ~~Upon adoption of the 2010 Comprehensive Plan,~~ All land development applications within the Coastal High Hazard Area (CHHA) shall be reviewed by the Planning and Development Department, and the Emergency Preparedness Division ~~and Public Works Department~~ for verification of consistency with the goals, objectives and policies of the ~~2010~~ Comprehensive Plan and all Land Development Regulations, including but not limited to, pertinent sections of the National Flood Insurance Program and all applicable flood control regulations.

- 7.4.3 Following a hurricane, the City shall identify those areas within the CHHA which have or can be reasonably expected to sustain recurring hurricane related damage, and prohibit development within those areas.
- 7.4.4 The City shall limit the density of new residential development within those areas within the Federal Emergency Management Agency V (Velocity) Zones and areas seaward of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection Coastal Construction Control Line to a maximum of three dwelling units per net acre or the maximum density shown on the Future Land Use Map series for the area within those areas, whichever is less. Maximum density/intensity of new non-residential development within those areas shall be limited to the density/intensity for those areas as indicated on the Future Land Use Map series. Furthermore, during the review of a single project on a site that is located partially within those areas, any reduction in residential development potential within those areas resulting from the limit of 3 dwelling units per net acre within that area may be recaptured on the subject site within areas not in those areas, where such recapture is consistent with other provisions of the Comprehensive Plan.
- 7.4.5 The City shall require that non-industrial redevelopment activities within those areas within the Federal Emergency Management Agency V (Velocity) Zones and areas seaward of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection Coastal Construction Control Line be limited to the density/intensity in existence for the development site prior to the effective date of the Comprehensive Plan or be limited to three dwelling units per net acre, whichever is lower.
- 7.4.6 The City shall limit the intensity of new industrial development within those areas within the Federal Emergency Management Agency V (Velocity) Zones and areas seaward of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection Coastal Construction Control Line to the maximum intensity threshold associated with the Light Industrial or Water-Dependent/Water-Related land use category, or to the maximum intensity allowed by any other categories permitting industrial development, whichever is lower.
- 7.4.7 The City shall require that the intensity of industrial redevelopment activities within those areas within the Federal Emergency Management Agency V (Velocity) Zones and areas seaward of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection Coastal Construction Control Line be limited to the intensity in effect for the development site prior to the effective date of the Comprehensive Plan, or the maximum intensity associated with the future land use designation on the project site, whichever is lower.
- 7.4.8 The City shall promote, in instances where a proposed project is located within the CHHA, the clustering of uses. Such clustering will be used to limit the acreage within the CHHA that will be affected by the proposed

development, and will serve to limit the amount of infrastructure provided within the CHHA. To demonstrate compliance with the clustering concept identified in this policy, proposed site plans may be required to include conditions that restrict future development on any other portion of the site within the CHHA and /or place a conservation easement or CSV designation on any remaining wetlands within the CHHA not already proposed for impacts.

- 7.4.9 The City shall prohibit the siting of new adult congregate living facilities, community residential homes, group homes, homes for the aged, hospitals, mobile home parks and nursing homes, as defined in the Land Development Regulations, within the Coastal High Hazard Area. Such facilities already existing within the CHHA shall be discouraged from expanding.
- 7.4.10 ~~The City shall utilize the definition of CHHA, as contained in the definition section of Chapter 9J-5 of the Florida Administrative Codes, in the application of all policies related to the CHHA.~~
- 7.4.11 Those regulations relating to development activity in the CHHA will be incorporated into the Land Development Regulations, consistent with Section 163.3202, F.S.
- 7.4.12 Consistency with Objective 7.4 requires consistency with all Goals, Objectives, and Policies within the Conservation/Coastal Management Element, including, but not limited to Objectives 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, and 7.5 and all Policies within those Objectives.
- 7.4.12 The City shall require all new residential developments within all Evacuation Zones of more than 100 dwelling units to formulate an emergency hurricane preparedness plan acceptable to the Emergency Preparedness Division. The plan will be required to be disseminated to all owners and occupants annually.
- 7.4.13 The City shall require a notice regarding vulnerability to storm surge or wind damage be placed on plats and within the covenants and restrictions of the homeowners associations of all new residential developments located in all Evacuation Zones.
- 7.4.14 Developments that comply with 7.4.12 and 7.4.13 may assume an additional percentage point for residents going to in-county shelter in their evacuation analysis.

Objective 7.5 Within 60 days of the occurrence of a major destructive storm or similar disaster, the City shall ~~prepare a~~ review post-disaster redevelopment plans designed to reduce or eliminate the exposure of human life and property to natural hazards.

Policies

- 7.5.1 The Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan CEMP shall include guidance for post-disaster recovery operations. Post disaster recovery efforts and development shall include implementation of hazard mitigation programs that result in the reduction or elimination of future losses from similar events.
- 7.5.2 After a hurricane has severely impacted Jacksonville, the Mayor of the Consolidated City, and other local officials as designated by the Mayor, shall meet to review preliminary damage assessments as collected by the Emergency Preparedness division. The Mayor may take such actions as deemed necessary to restore the City. ~~to post-storm conditions.~~ Life safety issues, such as search and rescue activities shall receive first priority. Following life safety, recovery efforts shall be focused on damage assessment and human needs assessment, re-establishment of the public infrastructure. The Emergency Management Organization, as established by the CEMP, shall remain in operation until recovery efforts can be continued under normal governmental operations.
- 7.5.3 The Executive Group of the City's Emergency Management Organization shall oversee recovery actions and provide policy guidance for recovery operations.
- 7.5.4 The Emergency Management Organization shall implement the existing recovery policies and procedures of the CEMP and any policies or procedures issued or endorsed by the Executive Group. These policies shall include, but not be limited to, the issuance of emergency building permits, coordination with State and federal officials, authorization of mitigation options in the replacement of damaged or destroyed public property and infrastructure; approval of a post-disaster redevelopment plan, and amendments to the Comprehensive Plan and the CEMP.
- 7.5.5 Immediate repair and cleanup actions needed to protect the public health and safety include repairs to potable water, wastewater, and power facilities; removal of debris; stabilization or removal of structures about to collapse; and minimal repairs to make dwellings habitable. These actions shall receive first priority in permitting decisions.

- 7.5.6 ~~As part of its Local Mitigation Strategy, the City shall adopt prior to October 1, 1999 a formal decision making process to evaluate redevelopment options, considering such factors as cost to construct, cost to maintain, repetitive damage, impacts on land use, impacts on the environment, and public safety.~~
- 7.5.76 The ~~Emergency Management Organization~~ Emergency Preparedness Division shall propose amendments to the 2010 Comprehensive Plan which reflect the recommendations in any interagency hazard mitigation reports or other reports prepared pursuant to Section 406 of the Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (PL 93-288) and its amendment, the 1988 Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 100-707)
- 7.5.87 If rebuilt, structures which suffer damage in excess of fifty percent of their appraised value shall be rebuilt to meet all current building and code requirements, including those enacted since original construction of the structure.
- 7.5.98 Structures which suffer substantial damage to pilings, foundations, or loadbearing walls shall be required to rebuild landward of their current location or to modify the structure to delete the areas most prone to damage.
- 7.5.409 Following a disaster, the City shall identify any existing non-public structures in the Coastal High Hazard Area (CHHA), inventory their assessed value, judge the utility of the land for public access or resource protection, and make recommendations for acquisition during post-disaster recovery.
- 7.5.410 The City shall consider and implement where appropriate the recommendations of the hazard mitigation annex of the ~~local Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan~~ Local Mitigation Strategy.
- 7.5.4211 The City shall prohibit the location of development in areas within the CHHA which have Sustained Recurring Hurricane-Related Damage.

Definitions

Coastal Developable Lands - Lands that are located in the Coastal High Hazard Area that are vacant or contain a building of less than \$5000 in value as determined by the Duval County Property Appraiser and have residential development potential according to their future land use category.

Coastal Developed Land with Unused Residential Potential - Developments in the Coastal High Hazard Area that obtain a final Certificate of Occupancy after the effective date of the text amendment that adds this definition to the Comprehensive Plan may place the unused residential units that they might have constructed under the future

land use category into the bank. Existing developments that have unused residential development potential may add units to the bank only if such units could be constructed by right on the site.

Coastal High Hazard Area - The area below the elevation of the Category 1 storm surge line as established by a Sea, Lake, and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH) computerized storm surge model.

Evacuation Route Standards – The standards for a new evacuation route shall be that it be a Principal Arterial or Limited Access Facility or higher, as defined in the Transportation Element, built at elevations above the Category 3 or Category 4 Storm surge, as feasible and applicable, based on the Regional Planning Council's most recent storm surge atlas depicting the SLOSH model, and in a location and with connectivity and directional signage to the evacuation system acceptable to the Chief of the Emergency Preparedness Division.

Hurricane Evacuation Zones - As depicted on Map C-19, hurricane evacuation zones are the operational zones established by the County Emergency Management Director or Chief of the Emergency Preparedness Division, documented in the Regional Evacuation Study, and utilized in the Local evacuation plan, as vulnerable to the most devastating effects of a hurricane, that require evacuation for the preservation of human safety and life. Hurricane evacuation zones are areas, typically located within or in close proximity to storm surge zones. Emergency management officials use evacuation zone information to determine who needs to evacuate before a hurricane makes landfall.

Sustained Recurring Hurricane Related Damage – In accordance with Ref: 44 CFR 206.434 (b) and the State of Florida Mitigation Plan, the City of Jacksonville shall document that the assessment of damage indicates a problem that has been repetitive, or a problem that poses a significant risk to public health and safety if left unresolved. Based on this data, areas shall be determined to be in this category.



