

**AGENDA FOR REGULAR MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF
INVERNESS, FLORIDA, CITY HALL, 212 WEST MAIN STREET
August 19, 2025 - 5:30 PM**

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

Any person who decides to appeal any decision of the Governing Body with respect to any matter considered at this meeting will need a record of the proceedings and, for such purpose, may need to provide that a verbatim record of the proceeding is made, which record includes testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is to be based (Section 286.0105, Florida Statutes).

Accommodation for the disabled (hearing or visually impaired, etc.) may be arranged with advance notice of seven (7) days before the scheduled meeting, by dialing (352) 726-2611 weekdays from 8 AM to 4 PM.

ENCLOSURES*

- 1) PLEASE SILENCE ELECTRONIC DEVICES**
- 2) INVOCATION, PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**
- 3) ROLL CALL**
- 4) ACCEPTANCE OF AGENDA**
- 5) PRE-SCHEDULED APPEARANCES / RECOGNITIONS**
- 6) PUBLIC HEARINGS / WORKSHOPS**
 - a) Inverness Community Redevelopment Agency - Resolution for Termination Date Extension
- 7) OPEN TO THE PUBLIC**

The public is invited to speak. (Speaking time limit: Individual - 3 minutes; Group/Organization - 5 minutes)
- 8) CITY ATTORNEY REPORT**
- 9) CONSENT AGENDA**
 - a) Bill Listing*
 - b) Council Minutes* - 08.05.2025
- 10) CITY CLERK'S REPORT**

**AGENDA FOR REGULAR MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF
INVERNESS, FLORIDA, CITY HALL, 212 WEST MAIN STREET
August 19, 2025 - 5:30 PM**

11) CITY MANAGER'S REPORT

- a) Cootertober 2025
- b) Citrus County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Adoption - Resolution 2025-05
- c) Annexation - 4030 E. Dawson Dr - First Reading
- d) Request for Release of Lien - 815 Emery Street
- e) FDOT Community Aesthetic Feature - Gateway Signage Resolution 2025-03
- f) Projects and Programs Updates
 - Teens Night Out
 - IGC Improvements/ County Lease
 - Other

12) MAYOR & COUNCIL SUBJECTS / REPORTS

- a) Mayor Plaisted
- b) Councilwoman Bega
- c) Councilwoman Hepfer
- d) Councilwoman Lizanich
- e) Councilman Davis
- f) Councilman Craig

13) NON-SCHEDULED PUBLIC COMMENT

(Speaking time limit: Individual - 3 minutes; Group/Organization - 5 minutes)

14) ADJOURNMENT

- a) **DATES TO REMEMBER**
Bike Night
Sunday, August 24, 2025 from 5:00pm – 7:00pm
IGC Parking Lot

Inverness City Council Regular Meeting
Tuesday, September 2, 2025 @ 5:30pm
IGC – Council Chambers

**AGENDA FOR REGULAR MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF
INVERNESS, FLORIDA, CITY HALL, 212 WEST MAIN STREET
August 19, 2025 - 5:30 PM**

Inverness City Council Tentative Budget Adoption Meeting
Wednesday, September 3, 2025 @ 5:30pm
IGC – Council Chambers

Agenda Memorandum - *City of Inverness*

August 19, 2025

TO: Elected Officials

FROM: Christopher Shoemaker, Director of Community Development

SUBJECT: Inverness Community Redevelopment Agency - Resolution for Termination Date Extension

CC: Eric Williams, City Manager, Susan Jackson, City Clerk, Frank Calascione, Assistant City Manager

Enclosures: 1. Encl 1 Resolution 2025-06 Extending ICRA
2. Encl 2 Notice of Public Hearing

As Council is aware, the Inverness Community Redevelopment Agency (ICRA) was first established in 1990 and was expanded in 2015. The City has utilized tax increment financing through ICRA to accomplish a multitude of projects and continues to utilize this valuable tool to achieve redevelopment and enhance our community.

It is paramount that the ICRA term be commensurate with the scope of projects the City has envisioned and that the utility of the redevelopment tools contained in ICRA be available for the continued enhancement of the City. Therefore, it is necessary to extend ICRA's termination date.

Before Council tonight is Resolution 2025-06 extending the termination date of the Inverness Community Redevelopment Agency.

Recommended Action:

1. Open the public hearing
2. Allow staff to speak/present
2. Motion, second, vote to read Resolution 2025-06 by title only
3. Those for, those against
3. Council deliberate the matter
4. Motion, second, and vote to adopt Resolution 2025-06 by roll call
5. Close the public hearing

If you wish to discuss this further, please contact me at your convenience.

Eric C. Williams

RESOLUTION NO: 2025-06

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY INVERNESS, FLORIDA APPROVING THE CONTINUED EXISTENCE OF THE INVERNESS COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY AND EXTENDING ITS TERMINATION DATE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 163.3755(1), FLORIDA STATUTES; AMENDING THE REDEVELOPMENT PLAN TO EXTEND THE TIME CERTAIN FOR COMPLETING ALL REDEVELOPMENT FINANCED BY INCREMENT REVENUES IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 163.361, FLORIDA STATUTES; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

W I T N E S S E T H:

WHEREAS, pursuant to Part III, Chapter 163, Florida Statutes, the Community Redevelopment Act of 1969, as amended (the “Redevelopment Act”), on October 16, 1990, the City of Inverness (“City”) adopted Ordinance No. 434, creating the Inverness Community Redevelopment Agency (“ICRA”) to undertake redevelopment within established areas located within the corporate limits of the City; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with Part III, Chapter 163, Florida Statutes, On October 16, 1990, the City adopted Resolution 90-06, determining that the area within the City identified as the Central Business District (“Original Development Area”), was appropriate for redevelopment and made findings of necessity for such area; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with Section 163.355, Florida Statutes, on March 17, 2015, the City adopted Resolution No. 2015-05, which found that additional areas within the City were also blighted and in need of redevelopment and expanded the Original Development Area (the expanded redevelopment area is referred to as the “Redevelopment Area”); and

WHEREAS, the Redevelopment Area is governed by a redevelopment plan adopted and amended pursuant to the terms of Sections 163.360 and 163.361, Florida Statutes (the

“Redevelopment Plan”); and

WHEREAS, the Redevelopment Plan provided for a time certain of 2044 for completing all redevelopment financed by increment revenues; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with Section 163.361, if at any time after the approval of a community redevelopment plan it becomes necessary or desirable to amend or modify such plan, the City Council may amend such plan upon the recommendation of ICRA.

WHEREAS, on August 7, 2025, at a regularly scheduled meeting, ICRA recommended that the time certain for completing all redevelopment financed by increment revenues be extended to thirty (30) years from the date this Resolution is adopted.

WHEREAS, in 2019, the Florida Legislature enacted Section 163.3755(1), Florida Statutes, which mandated the following:

A community redevelopment agency in existence on October 1, 2019, shall terminate on the expiration date provided in the agency’s charter on October 1, 2019, or on September 30, 2039, whichever is earlier, unless the governing body of the county or municipality that created the community redevelopment agency approves its continued existence by a majority vote of the members of the governing body.

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 163.3755(1), Florida Statutes, ICRA is currently set to terminate on September 30, 2039;

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 163.3755(1), Florida Statutes, the City Council, may approve by a majority vote to extend the termination date of ICRA; and

WHEREAS, the City Council deems approval of this Resolution to be in the best interests of the health, safety, and welfare of the residents and citizens of the City and the public at large so that redevelopment, as defined by Section 163.340(9) of the Redevelopment Act, can continue in accordance with the Redevelopment Plan.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF

INVERNESS, FLORIDA, that:

SECTION 1. The above recitals are true and correct and are hereby incorporated as the findings of the City Council.

SECTION 2. The City Council approves the continued existence of the CRA and extends its termination date in accordance with Section 163.3755(1), Florida Statutes, from September 30, 2039, to August 19, 2055.

SECTION 3. The City Council approves amendment of the Redevelopment Plan to extend the time certain for completing all redevelopment financed by increment revenues to August 19, 2055.

SECTION 4. Any projects currently in the Redevelopment Plan, or which may be subsequently added, are hereby approved for funding.

SECTION 5. Each provision of this Resolution shall be deemed separate and severable and if any section or part is held to be invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of this Resolution shall not be affected.

SECTION 6. This Resolution shall become effective immediately upon its passage and adoption on this _____ day of August 2025, at _____ P.M.

ATTEST:

CITY OF INVERNESS, FLORIDA

Susan Jackson, City Clerk

Gene Davis, Council President

Approved as to form and legality:

James T. Hartley, Assistant City Attorney



City of Inverness

Administration Office

212 West Main Street
Inverness, Florida 34450-0419
Administration@Inverness.gov

(352) 726-2611

FAX (352) 726-0607

July 30, 2025

Rebecca Bays, Chair
Citrus County Board of County Commissioners
110 N. Apopka Avenue
Inverness, Florida 34450

Re: Notice of Public Hearing Inverness Community Redevelopment Association
Resolution Extending the Termination Date; Amending the Redevelopment Plan to Extend
Time Certain for Completing all Redevelopment Financed by Tax Increment Revenues

Dear Chairperson Bays:

The City of Inverness will hold a Public Hearing on Tuesday, August 19, 2025, to consider Resolution 2025-06. This Resolution addresses the termination date of the Inverness.

Community Redevelopment Association (ICRA) on September 30, 2039, pursuant to Section 163.3755(1), Florida Statutes. The City Council may approve by a majority vote to extend the termination date of ICRA pursuant to Section 163.3755(1), Florida Statutes. If the City Council deems approval of this Resolution to be in the best interest of the health, safety, and welfare of the residents and citizens of the City and the public at large so that redevelopment can continue in accordance with the Redevelopment Plan as defined by Section 163.340(9) of the Redevelopment Act.

Following adoption, the Resolution will be filed with the City Clerk of Court. The Clerk will provide a copy to you as Chair of the Citrus County Board of County Commissioners, to Janice A. Warren, Citrus County Tax Collector and to Craig E. Dalton, Citrus County Property Appraiser. The Public Notice for this public hearing was published in the Citrus Chronical on August 3, 2025.

Thank you in advance for your understanding of this action.

Sincerely,

Eric C. Williams
City Manager

Cc: Janice A. Warren, C.F.C., Citrus County Tax Collector
Cregg E. Dalton, CFA, MBA, Citrus County Property Appraiser
Steve Howard, County Administrator
Gene Davis, City Council President
Susan Jackson, City Clerk
James T. Hartley, Assistant City Attorney

Encl: Public Notice of Resolution.2025-06

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Inverness City Council for the City of Inverness, will hold a public hearing on Tuesday, August 19, 2025, at 5:30 p.m., in City Council Meeting Room, 212 W. Main Street, Inverness, FL 34450 to adopt the City of Inverness Resolution No. 2025-06.

Any person requiring reasonable accommodation to participate in this meeting should contact the City Clerk, Susan Jackson, at 352-726-2611 at least three days in advance so arrangements can be made. For more information contact Chris Shoemaker, Community Development, 352-726-2611x1103

RESOLUTION NO: 2025-06

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY INVERNESS, FLORIDA APPROVING THE CONTINUED EXISTENCE OF THE INVERNESS COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY AND EXTENDING ITS TERMINATION DATE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 163.3755(1), FLORIDA STATUTES; AMENDING THE REDEVELOPMENT PLAN TO EXTEND THE TIME CERTAIN FOR COMPLETING ALL REDEVELOPMENT FINANCED BY INCREMENT REVENUES IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 163.361, FLORIDA STATUTES; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

W I T N E S S E T H:

WHEREAS, pursuant to Part III, Chapter 163, Florida Statutes, the Community Redevelopment Act of 1969, as amended (the "Redevelopment Act"), on October 16, 1990, the City of Inverness ("City") adopted Ordinance No. 434, creating the Inverness Community Redevelopment Agency ("ICRA") to undertake redevelopment within established areas located within the corporate limits of the City; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with Part III, Chapter 163, Florida Statutes, On October 16, 1990, the City adopted Resolution 90-06, determining that the area within the City identified as the Central Business District ("Original Development Area"), was appropriate for redevelopment and made findings of necessity for such area; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with Section 163.355, Florida Statutes, on March 17, 2015, the City adopted Resolution No. 2015-05, which found that additional areas within the City were also blighted and in need of redevelopment and expanded the Original Development Area (the expanded redevelopment area

is referred to as the “Redevelopment Area”); and

WHEREAS, the Redevelopment Area is governed by a redevelopment plan adopted and amended pursuant to the terms of Sections 163.360 and 163.361, Florida Statutes (the “Redevelopment Plan”); and

WHEREAS, the Redevelopment Plan provided for a time certain of 2044 for completing all redevelopment financed by increment revenues; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with Section 163.361, if at any time after the approval of a community redevelopment plan it becomes necessary or desirable to amend or modify such plan, the City Council may amend such plan upon the recommendation of ICRA.

WHEREAS, on August 7, 2025, at a regularly scheduled meeting, ICRA recommended that the time certain for completing all redevelopment financed by increment revenues be extended to thirty (30) years from the date this Resolution is adopted.

WHEREAS, in 2019, the Florida Legislature enacted Section 163.3755(1), Florida Statutes, which mandated the following:

A community redevelopment agency in existence on October 1, 2019, shall terminate on the expiration date provided in the agency’s charter on October 1, 2019, or on September 30, 2039, whichever is earlier, unless the governing body of the county or municipality that created the community redevelopment agency approves its continued existence by a majority vote of the members of the governing body.

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 163.3755(1), Florida Statutes, ICRA is currently set to terminate on September 30, 2039;

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 163.3755(1), Florida Statutes, the City Council, may approve by a majority vote to extend the termination date of ICRA; and

WHEREAS, the City Council deems approval of this Resolution to be in the best interests of the health, safety, and welfare of the residents and citizens of the City and the public at large so that redevelopment, as defined by Section 163.340(9) of the Redevelopment Act, can continue in accordance with the Redevelopment Plan.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF

INVERNESS, FLORIDA, that:

SECTION 1. The above recitals are true and correct and are hereby incorporated as the findings of the City Council.

SECTION 2. The City Council approves the continued existence of the CRA and extends its termination date in accordance with Section 163.3755(1), Florida Statutes, from September 30, 2039, to August 19, 2055.

SECTION 3. The City Council approves amendment of the Redevelopment Plan to extend the time certain for completing all redevelopment financed by increment revenues to August 19, 2055.

SECTION 4. Any projects currently in the Redevelopment Plan, or which may be subsequently added, are hereby approved for funding.

SECTION 5. Each provision of this Resolution shall be deemed separate and severable and if any section or part is held to be invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of this Resolution shall not be affected.

SECTION 6. This Resolution shall become effective immediately upon its passage and adoption.

This Notice is issued under my hand as the President of the City Council of the City of Inverness this ____ day of _____, 2025

Attest: -s- _____
Susan Jackson City Clerk

/s/ _____
Gene Davis, President of City Council

Publish as a legal ad one times in the Citrus County Chronicle – 8.3.25

CASH REQUIREMENTS REPORT

VENDOR	DOCUMENT	INVOICE	VOUCHER	DESCRIPTION	DUE DATE	DUE 09/30/25
		TOTALS FOR ACE HARDWARE CO OF INV INC				274.32
		TOTALS FOR APEX OFFICE PRODUCTS INC				169.71
		TOTALS FOR ELISHA BELDEN				14,118.80
		TOTALS FOR CENTRAL AUTO AND TRUCK PARTS, INC.				75.49
		TOTALS FOR CITRUS COUNTY CHRONICLE				3,731.25
		TOTALS FOR CITRUS EQUIPMENT REPAIR				389.99
		TOTALS FOR CITRUS SOD INC				6,846.00
		TOTALS FOR CITY TIRE OF INVERNESS				63.00
		TOTALS FOR DANIELS HEATING & AIR CONDITIONING				149.00
		TOTALS FOR DUKE ENERGY				1,138.14
		TOTALS FOR DYNAFIRE, LLC				343.00
		TOTALS FOR FLORIDA COAST EQUIPMENT, LLC.				819.22
		TOTALS FOR GAI CONSULTANTS, INC				542.50
		TOTALS FOR MAILFINANCE INC				3,370.00
		TOTALS FOR HILLMAN SUPPLY COMPANY				500.86
		TOTALS FOR KYOCERA DOCUMENT SOLUTIONS SOUTHEAST, LL				57.04
		TOTALS FOR LINCOLN AQUATICS				635.62
		TOTALS FOR LORDCO ENTERPRISES				108.90
		██████████				██████████
		██				██████████
		TOTALS FOR RING POWER CORPORATION				1,682.94
		TOTALS FOR SITEONE LANDSCAPE SUPPLY, LLC				396.00
		TOTALS FOR SNAPPY POPCORN CO INC.				294.00
		TOTALS FOR STEARNS, JEFFREY ALAN				4,300.00
		TOTALS FOR ULINE, INC.				975.00
		TOTALS FOR UNIFIRST CORPORATION				136.50
		TOTALS FOR VANASSE HANGEN BRUSTLIN, INC				207.20

CASH REQUIREMENTS REPORT

VENDOR	DOCUMENT	INVOICE	VOUCHER	DESCRIPTION	DUE DATE	DUE 09/30/25
				TOTALS FOR W.W. GRAINGER, INC.		61.56
				TOTALS FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT OF CENTRAL FL		33,230.81
				REPORT TOTALS		74,616.85

** END OF REPORT - Generated by Stacey Iddings **

***Please note: Redacted items are credit balances owed to COI by Vendors - thus not payable and not included on report.

August 5, 2025
5:30 PM

The City Council of the City of Inverness met on the above date in Regular Session at 212 W. Main Street, with the following members present:

President Davis
Vice President Lizanich
Councilwoman Bega
Councilwoman Hepfer
Councilman Craig
Mayor Plaisted

Also present were City Manager Williams, City Attorney Hartley, Staff Members, and City Clerk Jackson.

The Invocation was given by Councilwoman Hepfer, and the Pledge of Allegiance was led by the City Council.

ACCEPTANCE OF AGENDA

Councilwoman Hepfer motioned to accept the Agenda as presented. Seconded by Councilwoman Lizanich. The motion carried.

PRE-SCHEDULED APPEARANCES

5)a) Legislative Update – Sunrise Group with Government Affairs Consultant Andrew Kalel providing a 2025 legislative update highlighting the last session to include fluoride regulations, hemp legislation, tracking devices used in crimes, etc. 20% fewer bills were passed compared to previous years. He provided state budget highlights, Citrus County appropriations, and various House Bills. Noted that the Whispering Pines Park RV Campground was not included on either budget for the Senate and the House. He provided details of various policy outcomes, and spoke to the Community Redevelopment Agency reform, that did not pass.

PUBLIC HEARINGS / WORKSHOP

6)a) City Council Full Budget Workshop – Public Notice DATE: February 28, 2025

PLEASE BE ADVISED BUDGET RELATED WORKSHOPS FOR FY 2025/26 ARE CALLED FOR THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF INVERNESS, AT 212 W. MAIN STREET, INVERNESS, FLORIDA, AS FOLLOWS:

April	1, 2025	5:30pm	Overview Workshop of Projects & Goals
May	6, 2025	5:30pm	Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) Workshop
August	5, 2025	5:30pm	City-Wide Budget Workshop
Sept.	2, 2025	5:30pm	Tentative Budget Adoption - 1 st Public Hearing RESCHEDULED
Sept.	3, 2025	5:01pm	Tentative Budget Adoption - 1st Public Hearing
Sept.	16, 2025	5:30pm	Final Budget Adoption - Final Public Hearing

/s/ Gene Davis
President of City Council

City Manager Williams began the 2025/26 full City-Wide Budget Workshop and presentation referencing the proposed budget for Fiscal Year 2026. The workshop was to allow staff to make a presentation and provide highlights on key elements.

Plan – proposed spending for FY 2026 to increase 5.32% in operating expenditures in the General Fund over Fiscal Year 2025. The spending plan focuses on Capital Projects including roads and streets, infrastructure, expected levels of service, etc. It also addresses maintenance and growth of reserves to address maintaining existing assets. **All Funds** compared expenditures of FY2025 and FY2026, with total appropriated expenditures, transfers, reserves, and balances – FY2025 \$89,813,671 and FY2026 \$74,364,508. **General Fund** expenditures of FY2025 and FY2026, with total appropriated expenditures, transfers, reserves, and balances – FY2025 \$35,267,527 and FY2026 \$35,153,690. City Manager Williams continued with **General Fund Reserves** referencing prepaid expenses, equipment, litigation, buildings, fire, infrastructure, etc. Comparison included FY2024 (actual) at \$14,813,477; FY2025 (budgeted) at \$20,761,376, and FY 2026 (projected) at \$19,085,060. **General Government Fund Balances** referencing ICRA – unreserved and CIP – unreserved with FY2024 (actual) at \$11,256,192; FY2025 (budgeted) at \$2,679,572, and FY 2026 (projected) at \$1,892,036. **Utility Fund Reserves and Fund Balance** were FY2024 (actual) at \$8,243,852; FY2025 (budgeted) at \$15,541,306; and FY2026 (projected) at \$17,992,526. **Cemetery Fund Balances** referencing unrestricted and perpetual care with FY2024 (actual) at \$1,204,856; FY2025 (budgeted) at \$1,192,762, and FY 2026 (projected) at \$1,181,104. President Davis requested City Manager Williams provide details regarding ICRA, including the hospital, TIF funding, etc.

Fund – City Manager referenced that this budget was built using the Proposed Tentative Millage of 7.56, although it was previously set at 7.66. **All Funds Revenue Comparison** spoke to ad-valorem taxes, permits, grants, service charges, etc. with Total Revenues, Transfers and Balances for FY2025 (budgeted) at \$89,813,671 and FY2026 (proposed) at \$74,364,508.

Execute – City Manager Williams spoke of spending geared toward specific accomplishments and return on investments; focus on Capital Improvement Projects that address citizen needs; and promoting operational efficiencies. **Functional Areas** – *General Government* will maintain staffing levels at competitive rates, project/growth management, lobbying efforts, grant, and cooperative funding, intergovernmental and community partnerships, and policy development and implementation. *Economic Development* noted incentive programs, CRA plan/annual report, infrastructure investment and Medical Arts District, Transportation addressed road resurfacing and improvement, multimodal, and infrastructure investment and partnerships. *Public Safety & Fire Dept.* will include volunteer recruitment and development, level of service/ISO rating, and utilization of revenue opportunities (grants). *Enhanced Law Enforcement* related to the Citrus County Sheriff's Office agreement. *Cultural Recreation* focused on marketing and programming that maintains and creates energy and momentum and continue public private partnerships (PPP) for events, vendors, and facility operators. *Physical Environment* will monitor management of parks system, parking and lighting improvements, and shared downtown sanitation. *Cemetery* addressed promotion of pre-need sales, landscaping enhancement, and intergovernmental and community partnerships. City Manager Williams reminded Council this is a proposed budget. Councilwoman Lizanich spoke of the decreased millage rate and the increase in COLA and thanked everyone for their hard work.

Mayor Plaisted thought the 5% COLA was excellent, as the City staff is like family. Spoke of the population in Citrus County in the last 4 years. Councilwoman Bega noted this is the 6th year that the millage rate has been lowered. Spoke of increased County impact fees and any effect on the City. City Manager Williams detailed how impact fees are disbursed. Councilwoman Hepfer stated this is an excellent budget and recognized staff for their hard work. President Davis appreciated that the budget was transparent and concise. City Manager Williams announced Public Hearings to adopt the Budget will be September 3, 2025 at 5:01pm for the tentative adoption hearing and September 16, 2025 at 5:30pm for the final adoption hearing. The workshop was closed.

OPEN PUBLIC MEETING

Debbie Wheatley was thankful for the wonderful presentation of the budget and questioned ICRA, with City Manager Williams providing details explaining tax increment financing.

Karen Esty spoke of reviewing the County grant with Congressman Bilirakis, spoke of Independence sidewalk and funding possibilities, etc.

CITY ATTORNEY REPORT

None

CONSENT AGENDA

- a) Bill Listing*
 - Recommendation – Approval
- b) Council Minutes* – 07/15/2025
 - Recommendation - Approval

Councilwoman Bega motioned to accept the Consent Agenda. Seconded by Councilwoman Hepfer. The motion carried.

CITY CLERK'S REPORT

None

CITY MANAGER'S REPORT

11)a) Architectural Professional Services – Inverness Government Center* with Asst. City Manager Calascione stating the Inverness Government Center (IGC) is approaching twenty years of age and while it continues to be one of the most robust and functional buildings in the County, it is also in need of some updates for safety and functionality to meet the current demands of a public building. These upgrades will also benefit the proposed tenancy of government staff and/or elected officials as the County looks to the City in addressing their space needs. WGI, Inc., offered proposal for designing upgrades to the IGC lobby and Council Chambers. The proposal in the amount of \$37,750 would include architectural concept design and mechanical, electrical, and plumbing (MEP) engineering services. The professional services proposal from WGI provides: performance of due diligence and preparation of initial design concepts for functional, security, and aesthetic upgrades of IGC's main lobby and council chambers; access control; space planning; integration of digital signage and kiosk technology; etc. Councilman Craig spoke to future considerations regarding security. Mayor Plaisted spoke of the history of the IGC. **Councilwoman Bega motioned to approve the proposal for architectural professional**

services with WGI, Inc. in the amount of \$37,750 as presented. Seconded by Councilwoman Hepfer. The motion carried.

11)b) FY 2025-26 Florida Firefighter Cancer Decontamination Equipment Grant* with Fire Chief Bessler stating the City of Inverness Fire Department has applied for grant funding to purchase and install a PPE washer extractor to properly clean contaminated turnout gear and reduce occupational exposure to carcinogens and other hazardous substances. The acquisition of a compliant, NFPA 1851-certified washer extractor will significantly reduce health risks posed by soiled gear, help prolong the life of PPE, and ensure our firefighters are equipped and protected to perform their duties safely. This funding is being made possible by the Division of State Fire Marshal's FY2025-2026 Florida Firefighter Cancer Decontamination Equipment Grant and requires a 25% match. The matching funds have been budgeted for FY 2025-26. The total cost of the project is \$7,668.00, and the City's match is \$1,917.00. *Informational only.*

11)c) Project/Program Updates (Verbal)

- Public Art – Hospital Crosswalk with ACM Calascione presenting a proposed crosswalk on Grace Street and FDOT stipulations. Painted benches will be proposed with location, and noted examples of painted benches in other cities.
- WPP Pool Programs Schedule with Asst. Parks & Rec Director Bechtel explaining upcoming changes to the pool operating times and noted this issue this season regarding a shortage of lifeguards.
- Back to School with P & R Director Worley spoke of the upcoming event this Thursday from 5:00pm – 7:00pm at the Depot Pavilion. There will be 40+ community partners/vendors with all school ages invited.
- Other with City Manager referencing back to school and working with CCSO for a plan regarding youth in City parks issues. Spoke of the newly installed guardrail near the Middle School. Call 911 if issues are witnessed. Stated the gateway/wayfinding sign installations has started.

COUNCIL/MAYOR SUBJECTS

Mayor Plaisted was grateful the Council meetings are so positive and spoke of past times.

Councilman Craig provided a recent TDC meeting report, spoke of the Withlacoochee State Trail, upcoming bike ride, tours, etc.

Council President Davis stated the residents are the pulse of our community.

CITIZENS NOT ON AGENDA

Georgia Litz and a fellow citizen spoke of being proud of our community and of use of the pool.

Debbie Wheatley questioned the TDC funding that was discussed earlier this year.

Meeting adjourned at 7:36 p.m.

City Clerk

Council President

Agenda Memorandum - *City of Inverness*

August 19, 2025

TO: Elected Officials
FROM: Eric Williams, City Manager
SUBJECT: Cootertoher 2025
CC: Frank Calascione, Assistant City Manager, Susan Jackson, City Clerk, Alexis Koter, Finance Director, Woody Worley, Parks & Recreation Director

Enclosures:

Cootertoher, Cootertoher, Cootertoher.....

Two years ago, the City introduced a month-long set of events known as Cootertoher. The approach relied on a multitude of public private partnerships, that maintained the Cooter brand and recognized the popularity of elements of premium musical acts and cultural arts. With over 30 events across the City, Cootertoher gave everyone in the family something to enjoy.

This year's Cootertoher is set to have well over 30 events that will be sure to engage the entire community. This evening, the Parks & Recreation staff will present this year's Cootertoher slate of events and opportunities.

Recommended Action – (Verbal)

No action is required at this time.

If you wish to discuss this further, please contact me at your convenience.

Eric C. Williams
City Manager
City Manager

Agenda Memorandum - *City of Inverness*

August 19, 2025

TO: Elected Officials

FROM: Eric Williams, City Manager

SUBJECT: Citrus County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Adoption - Resolution 2025-05

CC: Susan Jackson, City Clerk, Frank Calascione, Assistant City Manager,
Christopher Shoemaker, Director of Community Development

Enclosures: 1. Encl 1 Res 2025-05 Adoption of Citrus County LMS Plan
2. Encl 2 Citrus County LMS Plan 2025

All communities face some level of vulnerability to the human and economic costs of natural, technological, and societal disasters, and it is important to recognize the importance of reducing or eliminating those vulnerabilities for the overall safety, health, and welfare of the community.

The Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires that each local jurisdiction have an approved local mitigation plan in accordance with Chapter 44 CFR Sections 201.6 prior to receiving Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funding, and Rule 9G-22 of the Florida Administrative Code, titles a local mitigation plan as the jurisdiction's Local Mitigation Strategy ("LMS") and sets forth the method for monitoring and evaluating changes to hazard assessments, project priority list, critical facilities list, repetitive flood-loss list, and map revisions.

Citrus County, including the cities of Crystal River and Inverness, last updated its LMS in 2020 and Chapter 44 CFR Parts 201 & 206 provide that a local jurisdiction(s) must review and revise their LMS to reflect changes in development, progress in local mitigation efforts, and changes in priorities, and update the LMS a minimum of every five (5) years in order to continue to be eligible for Federal hazard mitigation funds under the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

The Citrus County Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group, which includes representatives of the cities of Crystal River and Inverness, has developed the Citrus County Multijurisdictional Local Mitigation Strategy 2025, which is a total revision of the 2020 LMS and complies with the updated State and Federal mitigation plan guidelines.

Staff will present a review of the plan, and it is recommended that Council proceed with the adoption of the enclosed resolution.

Recommended Action:

1. Allow Staff to Present
2. Motion, second, vote to read the Resolution by title only
3. Deliberate the matter
4. Motion, second, and vote to adopt the Resolution by roll call

If you wish to discuss this further, please contact me at your convenience.

Eric C. Williams
City Manager

RESOLUTION NO: 2025-05

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE
CITY OF INVERNESS, FLORIDA ADOPTING THE
CITRUS COUNTY, MULTIJURISDICTIONAL
LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY 2025;
PROVIDING FOR REPEAL AND CONFLICT;
PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.**

WHEREAS, the City of Inverness (“City”) is vulnerable to the human and economic costs of natural, technological, and societal disasters, and the City Council recognizes the importance of reducing or eliminating those vulnerabilities for the overall safety, health, and welfare of the community; and

WHEREAS, the City Council recognizes that regardless of efforts and preparation to reduce or eliminate such vulnerabilities, natural, technological, and societal disasters may occur and recovery from such disasters is critical to the overall safety, health, and welfare of the community; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires that each local jurisdiction have an approved local mitigation plan in accordance with Chapter 44 CFR Sections 201.6 prior to receiving Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (“HMGP”) funding; and

WHEREAS, Rule 9G-22 of the Florida Administrative Code, titles a local mitigation plan as the jurisdiction’s Local Mitigation Strategy (“LMS”) and sets forth the method for monitoring and evaluating changes to hazard assessments, project priority list, critical facilities list, repetitive flood-loss list, and map revisions; and

WHEREAS, Citrus County, including the cities of Crystal River and Inverness, last updated its LMS in 2020 (the “2020 LMS”); and

WHEREAS, Chapter 44 CFR Parts 201 & 206 provide that a local jurisdiction(s) must review and revise their LMS to reflect changes in development, progress in local mitigation efforts, and changes in priorities, and update the LMS a minimum of every five (5) years in order to continue to be eligible for Federal hazard mitigation funds under the Federal Emergency Management Agency (“FEMA”); and

WHEREAS, the Citrus County Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group, which includes representatives of the cities of Crystal River and Inverness, has developed the Citrus County Multijurisdictional Local Mitigation Strategy 2025 (“2025 LMS”), which is a total revision of the 2020 LMS and complies with the updated State and Federal mitigation plan guidelines.

WHEREAS, the 2025 LMS has been provided to the Citrus County Board of County Commissioners and to the elected officials of each municipality for the City of Inverness and the City of Crystal River; and

WHEREAS, the 2025 LMS will serve as the Community Wildfire Protection Plan, further enhancing the County's partnership with the Florida Forest Services and wildfire mitigation activities; and

WHEREAS, the Board finds that adopting the 2025 LMS will promote the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of Citrus County.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF INVERNESS, FLORIDA, that:

Section 1. RECITALS. The above recitals are true and correct and are hereby incorporated as the findings by the City Council.

Section 2. ADOPTION. The City Council hereby approves and adopts the *Citrus County Multijurisdictional Local Mitigation Strategy 2025* attached hereto as Exhibit "A."

Section 3. REPEAL AND CONFLICT. The *Citrus County Multijurisdictional Local Mitigation Strategy 2025* shall stand as the Citrus County Local Mitigation Strategy superseding prior editions

Section 4. EFFECTIVE DATE. This Resolution shall become effective immediately upon its passage and adoption this _____ day of August 2025.

ATTEST:

CITY OF INVERNESS, FLORIDA

Susan Jackson, City Clerk

Gene Davis, Council President

Approved as to form and legality:

James T. Hartley, Assistant City Attorney

Citrus County Multijurisdictional Local Mitigation Strategy 2025



ABSTRACT

Citrus County and the cities of Crystal River and Inverness are vulnerable to large scale hazards and the Local Mitigation Strategy is based on the need to lessen the human, economic, and environmental costs of disasters resulting from these hazards.

Developed by the Citrus County Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group in Partnership with the Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council.

Table of Contents

Summary of Changes	5
Letter of Promulgation.....	6
Introduction	7
Plan Evaluation and Maintenance	78
HIRA Introduction.....	82
Purpose	82
Scope	82
Community Profile	83
Natural Environment.....	83
Geological and Environmental Features.....	84
Environmental Features	85
Temperature and Climate	88
People and Social Vulnerability (Demographic Profile).....	89
Population	89
Age Distribution.....	90
Tribal Lands	91
Social Vulnerability	92
Emergency Shelters	93
Economic Activity.....	94
Top Industries and Average Wages.....	95
Income.....	95
Infrastructure and Economy	96
Transportation	96
Community Lifelines (critical facilities?)	97
Utilities	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Land Use	98
Existing.....	98
Future.....	99
Environmentally Sensitive.....	100
Government.....	101

Political Boundaries	101
Previous Disasters	102
National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI).....	103
Hazard Profiles	104
Overall Vulnerability Scores	107
Flood	109
Extreme Heat.....	119
Severe Thunderstorm	125
Tornado.....	138
Cyber Incident	144
Wildfire	148
Geological Event.....	155
Drought	161
Public Health Emergencies.....	168
Tropical Cyclone	173
Hazardous Materials Incident	187
Erosion	193
Space Weather	198
Winter Weather and Freeze.....	202
Radiological Incident.....	207
Earthquake.....	210
Tsunami	212

Record of Changes

The Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group coordinates the development and maintenance of this plan. The Working Group shall review the plan and mitigation project list annually in December and make any necessary changes as well as communicate those changes. This may include evaluation of any mitigation actions needed following an incident. After the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) approves this plan, the Working Group will review and update the plan every five years.

Change Number	Change or Revision	Date

Summary of Changes

This version of the Citrus County Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) is a total revision of the current 2020 plan. This new plan complies with updated State and Federal mitigation plan guidelines.

Letter of Promulgation

This letter promulgates the Citrus County Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) and constitutes the adoption of the plan.

The LMS establishes the organizational and procedural framework to develop a continual process for the mitigation of hazards as a daily routine and to take a proactive approach to mitigation and the education of the benefits of mitigation long term. The LMS exists to promote and strengthen our community's ability to prepare for and recover from natural and human-caused disaster events.

This plan identifies and analyzes hazards and determines Citrus County's level of vulnerability to those hazards. The LMS Working Group will define and establish the actions necessary to decrease the impact of disasters on life, property, the economy, and the environment. This plan outlines the varied funding sources for all mitigation activities that are identified and prioritized in the LMS by the LMS Working Group.

Within this plan there are the bylaws that organize and provide the methodology for the LMS Working Group.

The Citrus County Board of County Commissioners gives full support to this plan and urges all officials, employees, and citizens to do their part in the total emergency preparedness effort. Furthermore, the BOCC delegates its authority to the County Administrator to modify and revise this plan without the Board's approval to ensure the plan remains current.

Chairman Citrus County
Board of County Commissioners

Date

Introduction

Citrus County is vulnerable to a variety of hazards such as hurricanes, tornados, flooding, and wildfires that could affect its social, structural, environmental, and economic well-being. These hazards threaten the life and safety of county residents. They have the potential to damage or destroy both public and private property and disrupt the local economy and overall quality of life of individuals who live, work, and recreate in the community.

It is the goal of the Citrus County Board of County Commissioners, its municipalities, and various public and private sector stakeholders to work collectively to mitigate the potential impacts of all hazards that threaten the community's life, property, and economy. The concept and practice of reducing risk to people and property from known hazards is known as hazard mitigation. Hazard mitigation is most effective when based on an inclusive, comprehensive, and long-term plan that is developed before a disaster occurs.

Purpose

The primary purpose of the Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) is to develop a continual process for the mitigation of hazards as a daily routine; and to take a proactive approach to mitigation and the education of the long-term benefits of mitigation. Through the LMS process, the jurisdictions and partners assessed Citrus County's vulnerability to all hazards. They identified and prioritized planning and project goals and objectives that would mitigate the impacts of those hazards on the community.

The LMS exists to meet the requirements of 44 CFR 201 & 206 to promote and strengthen our community's ability to prepare for and recover from natural and human-caused disasters and to remain eligible for mitigation grant funding opportunities. It accomplishes this through enhancing public awareness and understanding, facilitating a whole community approach to making mitigation a priority and establishing a methodology for managing mitigation efforts and projects.

Scope

The LMS Working Group developed this plan for all Citrus County and its participating municipalities as identified in the document. Any part or section of the plan may be modified or revised as participation expands or decreases.

2025 LMS Update: Scope and Priorities

- Protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public,
- Inform and educate the public about potential hazards and property protection measures,
- Minimize the effects of hazardous materials incidents,
- Reduce the cost of disaster response and recovery,
- Encourage the protection of natural resources,
- Storm water improvement,

- Reduce property damage caused by flooding,
- Prioritize the construction or enhancement of critical facilities and infrastructure,
- Minimize the effects of pandemic.

Planning Assumptions and Considerations

- The LMS is a multi-jurisdictional effort,
- Citrus County Public Works is the motivating and initiative force of the LMS, with full support from all its jurisdictions.
- The LMS has no regulatory authority.
- The LMS is not a capital improvement committee or funding source
- The LMS has no budget.
- The LMS supports, coordinates, and prioritizes mitigation project applications for potential grant program funding consideration.
- The LMS does not approve implementation and funding of projects.
 - Projects that receive grant funding approval are sent before the respective governing bodies for review and approval of funds and project implementation through the sponsoring department or agency.
- The LMS acts as a local coordination committee that supports and recommends projects for various grant programs.
 - Recommends to other regulating agencies or organizations things they can do to better mitigate our community against natural disasters and provide educational outreach to the public about ways they can prepare their families and mitigate their homes and businesses.

Authorities and References

Below are common references and authorities applicable to this plan:

Laws and Ordinances

State Statutes

- Chapter 252, State Emergency Management Act

Federal Laws

- Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973
- The Robert T Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act
- Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000
- Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006
- Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013
- Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
- The Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012
- National Historic Preservation Act

Administrative Rules

State of Florida

- Chapter 27P-2: Florida Administrative Rules: Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
- Chapter 27P-22, Florida Administrative Rules: Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

Federal

- Title 44 CFR, Emergency Management and Assistance

Emergency Operations Plans and Procedures

Citrus County

- Citrus County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
- Citrus County Wildfire Protection Plan (LMS)
- Citrus County Shelter Plan
- Citrus Floodplain Management Plan (LMS)
- Citrus County and participating Municipal Comprehensive Plans

State

- State of Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
- State of Florida Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Statewide Emergency Shelter Plan
- Resilient Florida, Adaptation Planning Guidebook

Federal

- National Response Framework

Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group By-Laws

The Citrus County LMS Working Group has adopted by-laws to establish its purpose and responsibility, to create a structure for the organization, and to establish the other fundamental characteristics of the LMS Working Group as a community service organization. The office of the Committee shall be at the Citrus County Department of Public Works (or its successor), hereinafter referred to as the Department, where all official records shall be kept.

Purpose of the LMS Working Group

The purpose of the LMS Working Group is to oversee and to coordinate all mitigation activities in the County. The Working Group develops and revises the LMS Plan and sets order of priority for local mitigation projects to remain eligible for state and federal hazard mitigation grant funds. The County must establish a Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group, which includes local municipalities.

Membership

Participation in the LMS Working Group is voluntary. Membership is open to all jurisdictions, county government, private and civic organizations, property owners' associations, state agencies, independent special districts, and non-profit organizations supporting mitigation efforts.

The Working Group shall consist of designated representatives of:

- Citrus County Board of County Commissioners, City of Crystal River, City of Inverness, and the Citrus County School District.
- Jurisdictions will appoint their members, provide name and contact information, and maintain any revisions of the regular and alternate members of the LMS Working Group.

Organizational Structure

The organizational structure shall consist of a Chairperson and Vice Chairperson. The Chair may appoint additional officers, as needed. Any voting member or alternate, in good standing, is eligible for election as an officer.

- The Committee shall elect a Chair, and a Vice Chair, with the Chair serving a maximum of two, one- year consecutive terms in office with a one-year waiting period in between any consecutive two-year terms of office.
- Nominations shall be made from the floor at the annual organizational meeting and the election of the officers shall follow immediately thereafter at that meeting.
- A candidate receiving a majority vote of the members present shall be declared elected and shall serve for one year or until a successor takes office.
- Vacancies in any elected office shall be filled by regular election procedures as herein specified with terms to run until the next annual organizational meeting or until a successor takes office.

Chair Responsibilities

- Declare meetings and preside over each meeting.
- Establish permanent or temporary committees, when necessary, and assign personnel to them.
- Oversee mitigation planning.
- Submit the Annual Progress Report to the Florida Division of Emergency Management.

Vice Chair Responsibilities

- Fulfill the duties and responsibilities of the Chair, in his/her absence.
- Set the meeting agenda and assist in conducting Working Group Meetings.
- Ensure meeting minutes are drafted and distributed to the Working Group members.

Committees

The LMS Working Group and Chair may establish permanent or temporary committees and their members at any time for special purposes. All members of the committee may vote regardless of their jurisdiction or organizational membership. Examples of committees include but are not limited to:

- Project ranking committee
- Mitigation Funding Committee
- VA Stakeholder Committee
- Public Outreach and Education Committee

The LMS Working Group may dissolve any standing committee by an affirmative two-thirds majority vote of the members present at the time of the vote.

Responsibilities

All responsibilities of the LMS Working Group shall be as specified by Chapter 27P-22.004 and 27P-22.005 F.A.C. These rules are authorized under Chapter 252, F.S.

The LMS Working Group is responsible for overseeing and coordinating all actions and decisions by each committee formed and is solely responsible for formal actions in the name of the Committee, including the release of reports, and development of resolutions. The LMS Working Group makes assignments to committees, coordinates their tasks, and acts on their recommendations. All duties described above are under the supervision of the LMS Working Group Chairperson.

Planning

The Working Group ensures that the LMS Plan is developed and revised. Planning responsibilities include identifying and analyzing hazards, as well as determining Citrus County's level of vulnerability to each threat. Additionally, the Working Group will define structural and non-structural actions needed to decrease the impact of disasters on individuals, the economy, and the environment. It will also identify potential funding sources for all priority mitigation initiatives identified in the mitigation strategy.

Actions by the LMS Working Group

Authority of Actions

The LMS Working Group voting members have final authority regarding decisions and actions to the LMS, including adoption of recommendations from any or all committee groups.

Meetings, Voting, and Quorum

LMS Working Group Regular Meetings will be held Quarterly, with a minimum

of ten business days' notice. Committees, assigned by the LMS Working Group, will meet as necessary.

LMS Working Group and committee meetings will be conducted in accordance with Robert's Rules of Order.

Each member in good standing may cast one vote. Voting members may vote in person, through interactive tele-conferencing, or via internet conferencing. Proxy voting is not allowed; however, each may designate an alternate representative to vote in their absence. A simple majority vote of the voting representatives present shall decide each issue requiring a vote.

The Chair, or Vice Chair, will not be a general voting member. The Chair or Vice Chair in his/her absence will only cast a vote to break a tie vote.

Special Meetings

The Chair or Vice Chair in his/her absence may convene the Working Group under certain situations when items become time-sensitive, between regularly scheduled meetings. These circumstances may include short-notice mitigation funding opportunities, project additions, and special presentations.

Public Meetings

All regular LMS Working Group Meetings are open to the public, and advertised as public meetings, in accordance with the Board of County Commissioners' policies. The public shall be afforded time for public input as part of the meeting agenda. The LMS Working Group shall also provide opportunities for the public to comment on the LMS Plan during draft stage and prior to plan approval.

Documentation of Actions

All meeting minutes and other forms of action by the LMS Working Group and any committees shall be documented and made available for inspection by the public as provided by Chapter 119, F.S.

The LMS Work Group will have a Recording Secretary that will record the meeting, draft the meeting minutes, and distribute the draft meeting minutes to the Working Group members within 30 days of the meeting. The LMS Working Group Members shall approve the meeting minutes at the following scheduled meeting.

Adoption of and Amendments to the By-Laws

Two-thirds of the voting members present during a regular meeting may vote

to amend and/or adopt the LMS Working Group By-Laws to each member not less than ten (10) business days prior to a vote.

LMS Working Group Goals and Participation

Working Group Goals

- Analyze to what level the LMS currently functions and where the LMS needs to grow and expand to meet new FEMA and FDEM requirements and enhance the Community Rating System (CRS) activities.
- Develop the organizational structure of the LMS Plan.
- Identify potential LMS technical support to bring the LMS document into compliance.
- Identify goals and objectives.
- Identify all hazards that could impact Citrus County and its jurisdictions.
- Review and update goals and objectives.
- Provide technical assistance.

Participation

Public and private sector coordination is vital for the long-term success of hazard mitigation. Increased educational awareness of the need for and importance of hazard mitigation can help to encourage participation in the overall preparedness efforts of Citrus County.

Multi-jurisdictional Participation

In addition to Citrus County members, representatives from the cities of Crystal River and Inverness, and Withlacoochee River Electric COOP (WREC) are invited by public notice and email to participate in the LMS Planning effort. Each jurisdiction participated in the development of the plan to include review and approval of information about their respective jurisdictions. They provided information and insight into project prioritization within their own communities as well as the County as a whole. Each adopted the plan for their jurisdiction.

Individual representatives from different local government agencies are invited by email and Public Notice to participate in mitigation planning, and to attend and participate in each of the meetings and planning workshops. These representatives include Fire, EMS, Law Enforcement, Emergency Management, Public Works, Growth Management, Communications, Information Technology, Economic Development, Transportation, and Utilities.

State agencies are invited by public notice and email to participate in the planning process and planning workshops and include Florida Forestry Service, Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD), Florida Division of Emergency Management, Florida Department of Health, and the Tampa Bay Regional Planning

Council.

Public Participation

Open public involvement is essential to the development of an effective plan. Coordination and partnership among government units involved in the planning effort is essential in the mitigation planning process.

The LMS Working Group sought and encouraged public participation during the planning process. The LMS Working Group Meetings are advertised in the Citrus County Chronicle. Representatives from the public are provided with time to discuss all aspects of the planning process including the plan and project list. Other examples of public participation, outreach and education offers include:

- Public meetings
- Events for Severe Weather Awareness Week
- Special Needs Registration
- All Hazards Expo at the Crystal River Armory
- LMS Plan update workshops
- LMS Work Group Meetings
- Social media press releases to review and provide input
- LMS Plan posted to the TBRPC website and press release with a call to review and provide input.

Planning Process

In February of 2024, the Chairperson informed the members of the LMS Working Group of the need to conduct the 5-year update of the LMS Plan and meet the new mitigation criteria as outlined in the 2023 Florida State Hazard Mitigation Plan and guidance. The current LMS Plan is set to expire on September 14, 2025. Citrus County contracted the Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council (TBRPC) to conduct the update with the LMS Working Group. Members of the LMS Working Group were asked to review the strategy's goals and objectives, the technical analysis and planning activities of the plan, review and approve proposed mitigation initiatives, determine the priorities for implementation of those initiatives, and for terminating initiatives that are no longer desirable for implementation.

The process of the plan update was initiated on February 8, 2024, at the regular meeting of the LMS Working Group. Between 2024 and 2025 the Working Group members reviewed the 2020 plan version. Through the review process it was determined that there is a need for total revision and update of the document to best incorporate the new State Hazard Mitigation Guidance (2023).

The TBRPC took the lead in compiling the data required for updating the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment, conducted two Hazard Identification and Risk

Assessment workshops (February 8, 2024, and December 12, 2024), and assembled that information into a comprehensive format.

All participants engaged in the review of the project list and agreed to an update of the list and the prioritization methodology. In 2024, the TBRPC and the Chairperson presented to the Working Group a new method for prioritizing projects that is more inclusive of all the benefits of a mitigation project. The Working Group discussed the proposal and agreed to the new method, which is discussed later in this document. The group discussed potential mitigation projects based on identified community goals, objectives, and hazard vulnerabilities. Project owners updated existing projects and proposed new ones.

The Citrus County LMS Working Group members are provided in Table 1. The working group includes local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, agencies that have the authority to regulate development, as well as other interested parties. All members were notified by email of upcoming meetings.

Table 1. LMS WG Member List

Chair Craig Stevens, Fire Chief Citrus County Fire 1520 N Meadowcrest Blvd Crystal River, FL 34461 352-527-7692 craig.stevens@citruscountyfire.com	Vice Chair Amy Bidwell, Principal Hazard Mitigation Planner Hazard Mitigation and Vulnerability Assessments Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council 4000 Gateway Centre Blvd, Suite 100 Pinellas Park, FL 33782 727-570-5151 ext. 34 amy@tbrpc.org
Recording Secretary Rachel Harrolle Public Works Executive Secretary 3600 W Sovereign Path Lecanto, FL 34461 352-527-5478 rachel.harrolle@citrusbocc.com katlynbell@citrusbocc.com	County Liaison Tiffany Crosby, Engineer in Training II Technical Services Division 3600 W Sovereign Path Lecanto, FL 34461 352-527-5452 tiffany.crosby@citrusbocc.com
CITRUS COUNTY GOVERNMENT CONTACTS	
Steve Howard, Citrus County Administrator 3600 W Sovereign Path Lecanto, FL 34461 352-527-5467 steve.howard@citrusbocc.com elaine.thomas@citrusbocc.com	Carlton Hall, Interim Public Works Director Department of Public Works 3600 W Sovereign Path Lecanto, FL 34461 352-527-5466 carlton.hall@citrusbocc.com rachel.harrolle@citrusbocc.com
Ken Cheek, Water Resources Department Director 3600 W Sovereign Path Lecanto, FL 34461 352-527-7646 ken.cheek@citrusbocc.com julie.canada@citrusbocc.com	Walt Eastmond Technical Services Division Director 3600 W Sovereign Path Lecanto, FL 34461 352-527-5446 walt.eastmond@citrusbocc.com

	denea.jenkins@citrusbocc.com
Gary Loggins, Operations Division Director Water Resources Department Utilities Division 3600 W. Sovereign Path, Suite 291 Lecanto, FL 34461 352-527-7653 gary.loggins@citrusbocc.com	Dawson Retter, Flood Administrator Building Division Growth Management 3600 W Sovereign Path Lecanto, FL 34461 352-527-5264 dawson.retter@citrusbocc.com
Craig Stevens, Fire Chief Citrus County Fire 1520 N Meadowcrest Blvd. Crystal River, FL 34461 352-527-7692 craig.stevens@citruscountyfire.com	Eric J. Landon Growth Management Department Director 3600 W Sovereign Path Lecanto, FL 34461 352-527-5320 eric.landon@citrusbocc.com gina.eason@citrusbocc.com
Greg Ellis, Div Chief of Training & Logistics Citrus County Fire 1520 N Meadowcrest Blvd Crystal River, FL 34461 352-527-7622 greg.ellis@citruscountyfire.com	Keith Long, Deputy Fire Chief Citrus County Fire 1520 N Meadowcrest Blvd Crystal River, FL 34461 352-527-5408 keith.long@citruscountyfire.com
Vacant - Engineering Project Manager Technical Services Division 3600 W. Sovereign Path Lecanto, FL 34461 352-527-5456	James Sterling Road Maintenance Division Director 1300 S. Lecanto Highway Lecanto, FL 34461 352-527-7610 james.sterling@citrusbocc.com
Louis Foltzer, Chief Information Officer Systems Management 3600 W Sovereign Path Lecanto, FL 34461 352-527-5275 louis.foltzer@citrusbocc.com	Veronica Kampschroer, Special Projects Manager Citrus County Administration 3600 W Sovereign Path Lecanto, FL 34461 352-527-5484 veronica.kampschroer@citrusbocc.com
Russell Collins Facilities Management Director 3600 W Sovereign Path Lecanto, FL 34461 352-527.7600 russell.collins@citrusbocc.com	Mariselle Rodriguez Assistant County Administrator 3600 W Sovereign Path Lecanto, FL 34461 352-527-5537 mariselle.rodriguez@citrusbocc.com
Eric Head Community Services Director 2804 W Marc Knighton Ct Lecanto, FL 34461 352-527-5902 eric.head@citrusbocc.com	Vicki Austin, Records Manager Systems Management 3600 W Sovereign Path Lecanto, FL 34461 352-527-5236 vicki.austin@citrusbocc.com

James R. Toy, Intergovernmental Affairs Manager Citrus County Administration 3600 W Sovereign Path Lecanto, FL 34461 352-527-5489 james.toy@citrusbocc.com	Margaret Dorge Utilities Compliance Manager Department of Water Resources 3600 W. Sovereign Path, Suite 291 Lecanto, FL 34461 352-527-5427 margaret.dorge@citrusbocc.com
Michelle Alford, Housing Services Director Housing 2804 W Marc Knighton Ct Lecanto, FL 34461 352-527-5320 michelle.alford@citrusbocc.com	Lynsie Roddenberry, Support Services Director Support Services 2804 W Marc Knighton Ct Lecanto, FL 34461 352-527-5954 lynsie.rodtenberry@citrusbocc.com
Stephanie Raucci, Deputy Building Official Building Division 3600 W. Sovereign Path, Suite 114 Lecanto, FL 34461 352-527-5310 stephanie.raucci@citrusbocc.com	Samuel Acosta, Building Official & Director Building Division 3600 W. Sovereign Path, Suite 291 Lecanto, FL 34461 352-527-5310 samuel.acosta@citrusbocc.com
Bryan Cope, Fleet Maintenance Director 1300 S. Lecanto Highway Lecanto, FL 34461 352-527-7610 bryan.cope@citrusbocc.com	Erin Dohren, Management & Budget Director 3600 W Sovereign Path Lecanto, FL 34461 352-527-5213 erin.dohren@citrusbocc.com
Tiffany Crosby, Engineer in Training II Technical Services Division 3600 W Sovereign Path Lecanto, FL 34461 352-527-5452 tiffany.crosby@citrusbocc.com	Todd Regan, Aviation Project Manager Dept of Public Works 3600 W Sovereign Path Lecanto, FL 34461 352-527.5247 todd.regan@citrusbocc.com
Thomas Henry, Construction Manager Dept of Public Works 3600 W Sovereign Path Lecanto, FL 34461 352-527-5468 thomas.henry@citrusbocc.com	Michael Bridges, PIO/Communications Manager Citrus County Administration 3600 W Sovereign Path Lecanto, FL 34461 352-527-5484 michael.bridges@citrusbocc.com
CITRUS COUNTY SHERIFF CONTACTS	
Troy Hess, Captain Citrus County Sheriff's Office, Communications 3549 Saunders Way Lecanto FL 34461 352-249-2738 thess@sheriffcitrus.org	Chris Evan, Director Emergency Mgmt. Division 3549 Saunders Way Lecanto, FL 34461 352-249-2703 cevan@sheriffcitrus.org
CITRUS COUNTY – OTHER AGENCY CONTACTS	

Glenn Bryant, Environmental Manager Environmental Health Section 3650 W Sovereign Path Lecanto FL 34461 352-527-5307 glenn.bryant@flhealth.gov	Chuck Dixon, AICP, Director Planning and Growth Management Citrus County Schools 2575 S. Panther Pride Drive Lecanto, FL 34461 352-746-3960 Cell 352-400-1368 dixonc@citrus.k12.fl.us
CITY OF CRYSTAL RIVER CONTACTS	
Carly Hanson, Director Growth Management Director 123 NW Highway 19 Crystal River FL 34428 352-228-0358 chanson@crystalriverfl.org	Joe Meek, Mayor City of Crystal River 123 NW Highway 19 Crystal River FL 34428 352-795-4216, ext. 302 jmeek@crystalriverfl.org
Audra K. Curts-Whann, City Manager City of Crystal River 123 NW Highway 19 Crystal River FL 34428 352-795-4216 ext. 302 352-212-4668 mobile acurts@crystalriverfl.org	VACANT, Asst Growth Management Director City of Crystal River 123 NW Highway 19 Crystal River, FL 34428 352-228-0358 chanson@crystalriverfl.org
Troy Slattery, Public Works Director/Asst City Mgr. City of Crystal River 123 NW Highway 19 Crystal River FL 34428 352-795-4216 ext. 313 tslattery@crystalriverfl.org	Frank Melillo, Fire Chief/Public Safety Director City of Crystal River 123 NW Highway 19 Crystal River FL 34428 352-212-5448 fmelilloadams@crystalriverfl.org
Andrew Kemler, Sr Technical Coordinator AtkinsRealis Consultant for City of Crystal River – FEMA Grants 402-708-1315	
CITY OF INVERNESS CONTACTS	
Chris Shoemaker, Community Development Director City of Inverness 212 W. Main Street Inverness FL 34450 352-726-2611, ext. 1103 cshoemaker@inverness.gov	Eric Williams, City Manager City of Inverness 212 W Main Street Inverness FL 34450 352-726-2611, ext. 1002 administration@inverness.gov ewilliams@inverness.gov
Robert Pell, Interim Public Works Director City of Inverness 212 W Main Street Inverness FL 34450 352-726-2611, ext. 1502 rpell@inverness.gov	Frank Calascione, Asst City Manager City of Inverness 212 W Main Street Inverness FL 34450 352-726-2611, ext. 1012 fcascione@inverness.gov
Robert Bessler, Fire Chief City Of Inverness 105 S Apopka Ave Inverness, FL 34450 352-341-7845 bbessler@inverness.gov	Joey Johnston, Dir of Information Technology City of Inverness 105 S Apopka Ave Inverness, FL 34450 352-726-2611, ext. 1005 jjohnston@inverness.gov

STATE AGENCY CONTACTS	
James Golden, AICP, Planning Lead Southwest Florida Water Management District 2379 Broad Street Brooksville FL 34604 352-269-6937 james.golden@watermatters.org	Robert Esposito, Executive Director Hernando-Citrus Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) 1661 Blaise Dr. Brooksville, FL 34601 352-754-4082 roberte@hernandocounty.us
Jason Packard, Forest Area Supervisor For East Hernando & Citrus County FL Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Florida Forest Service 15019 Broad Street Brooksville FL 34601 352-797-4131 Jason.Packard@FDACS.gov	Lela Braunsch, Wildfire Mitigation Specialist/PIO For East Hernando & Citrus County FL Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Florida Forest Service 15019 Broad Street Brooksville FL 34601 352-797-4133 lela.braunsch@fdacs.gov
Cara Woods Serra, CFM, AICP, Director of Resiliency Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council 4000 Gateway Centre Blvd., Suite 100 Pinellas Park, FL 33782 727-570-5151, ext. 28 cara@tbrpc.org	Amy Bidwell, Principal Hazard Mitigation Planner Hazard Mitigation and Vulnerability Assessments Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council 4000 Gateway Centre Blvd, Suite 100 Pinellas Park, FL 33782 727-570-5151 ext. 34 amy@tbrpc.org
Meghan Blancher, Coastal Ecologist Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council 4000 Gateway Centre Blvd., Suite 100 Pinellas Park, FL 33782 727-570- meghan@tbrpc.org	
UTILITY COMPANY CONTACTS	
Staci Bertrand Government & Community Relations Manager Duke Energy 4359 SE Maricamp Road Ocala, FL 34480 352-519-2399 staci.bertrand@duke-energy.com	Michael G. Mangan Account Executive Large Account Management Duke Energy Florida 4359 SE Maricamp Road Ocala, FL 34480 352-694-8802, cell 352-857-7963 Michael.mangan@duke-energy.com
Gary Steele Kendall Rucker, Secretary Withlacoochee River Electric Cooperative 5330 West Gulf to Lake Highway Lecanto FL 34461 352-795-4382, ext. 4101 gsteele@wrec.net krucker@wrec.net	Kathryn Gloria, VP of Corp Communications & Energy Svcs. Sumter Electric Cooperative 610 South US-41 Inverness FL 34450 352-569-9565 kathryn.gloria@secoenergy.com

Andrew Lanier Withlacoochee River Electric Cooperative 5330 West Gulf to Lake Highway Lecanto, FL 34461 alanier@wrec.net	Curtis Roberts Accelerated Decommissioning Partners Crystal River Nuclear Power Plant 202-374-8766 Curtis.roberts@orano.group
Dale Coburn Withlacoochee River Electric Cooperative 5330 West Gulf to Lake Highway Lecanto, FL 34461 dcoburn@wrec.net	Stephen M Collins, Engineer Withlacoochee River Electric Cooperative 14651 21 st St Dade City, FL 33523 352-437-2769 scollins@wrec.net
Travis A Weaver, Manager of Engineering & Technical Support Withlacoochee River Electric Cooperative 14651 21 st St Dade City, FL 33523 352-567-5133 ext. 5100 tweaver@wrec.net	
INTERESTED PARTIES	
Citrus County Building Alliance Kayla Carroll 1196 S Lecanto Highway Lecanto, FL 34461 352-746-9028 executiveofficer@citrusbuilders.com	Ken Nash/Dir Physical Sciences & Climatology Gulf Archaeology Restoration Institute Knash812@yahoo.com

Upon completion of all tasks the TBRPC and the Working Group conducted a final review of the plan using the new criteria against the required LMS Planning tool and checklist.

Adoption and Maintenance

The final LMS Plan was completed in March of 2025 and submitted to the State of Florida for review, comment, and approval. The Plan will need to be reviewed and updated by the LMS Working Group and each community's public participants and approved by FEMA on a five-year cycle. In the manner and process described above the LMS Plan and mitigation projects will be reviewed each December and the plan updated and approved by the Working Group. Upon pre-approval of the Plan, each of the participating jurisdictional governing bodies within the county were required to demonstrate their commitment in the LMS philosophies and mitigation efforts by adopting the LMS Plan through resolution and ordinance.

Below is an all-inclusive list of Citrus County jurisdictions required to approve this LMS Plan as a multi-jurisdictional plan. Participation will be identified by attendance and active participation in the process.

Table 2. Participating Jurisdictions

Jurisdiction Name	Jurisdiction Type	Representative Name	Representative Title	Representative Agency
-------------------	-------------------	---------------------	----------------------	-----------------------

Citrus County	County	Carlton Hall	Assistant Public Works Director	County
City of Crystal River	Municipality	Carly Hanson	Growth Management Director	City
City of Inverness	Municipality	Chris Sizemore	Community Development Director	City
Withlacoochee River Electric COOP	Electric Utility	Stephen Collins	Engineer	WREC

The entities listed above participated to the extent that they attended meetings, participated, and contributed to the update process of gathering data, providing insight and information all in the effort to better mitigate our community.

Implementation and Integration

Implementation of the LMS will promote whole community well-being and decrease the impacts of disasters to the community by lessening human and economic costs. In adopting this plan, communities are proactively addressing vulnerability to hazards before they occur. It is a systematic approach for better planning between Citrus County and its municipalities. The strategy identifies the programs and projects needed for more effective hazard mitigation. The LMS provides an approach to decision making and guides redevelopment that can mitigate the impacts of future disasters.

Jurisdictional Integration into existing Planning Mechanisms:

Floodplain Management

This LMS plan serves as the Floodplain Management Plan for Citrus County and meets the requirements for Activity 510 of the Community Rating System (CRS) Program.

Citrus County Municipal Code of Ordinances

The ordinances were used to assess the capabilities of the County, City of Inverness, and City of Crystal River. In addition, the codes were used to help determine potential mitigation measures.

Citrus County Land Development Code

The LDC includes information on stormwater management, wetland protection, and floodplain protection. The LDC was used to identify natural hazards and vulnerable areas. It was also used to assess the current capabilities of the County regarding hazard mitigation and code enforcement and helped to identify potential mitigation measures to strengthen the County's capabilities to mitigate future hazard events.

Citrus County Comprehensive Plan

The Comprehensive Plan was used to garner the future direction of the County such as land development, proposed infrastructure, future land use, economic development, and conservation; and, to ensure that the goals and objectives in the LMS were consistent with other goals and objectives in the County. Asterisks (*) indicate updates to the plan that were added to address risk and activate hazard mitigation efforts.

Citrus County Comprehensive Plan, Coastal, Lakes, River Management

Goal 4 - Preserve, protect, and enhance resources of the Coastal, Lakes, and River Areas and where appropriate, restrict development activities which would damage or destroy these resources, protect human life, and limit the public expenditure in areas subject to natural disasters.

Objective 4.9 - The County shall maintain or reduce hurricane evacuation times by requiring that new developments not degrade the existing evacuation Level of Service (LOS).

Policy 4.9.1 - Maintain and improve the County's Hurricane Evacuation sections of the Peacetime Emergency Plan and coordinate the integration of existing evacuation deficiencies into the regional and local evacuation plans.

Policy 4.9.2 - The Geographic Resources and Community Planning Division shall prepare periodic reports at least every seven years on the population at-risk for use in evacuation planning.

Policy 4.9.3 - The Hurricane Evacuation Level of Service Standard for Out of County evacuation is sixteen (16) hours for a Category 5 storm event.

Policy 4.9.4 - All roadway improvements along the County's evacuation network shall include practicable remedies for flooding problems.

Policy 4.9.5 - No new hurricane shelters shall be located within the Category 5 hurricane evacuation area.

Policy 4.9.6 - The hurricane vulnerability zone consists of the evacuation areas, from the Tropical Storm through the Category 5 Hurricane Evacuation Zone, as identified in the

Storm Tide Atlas in the *2010 Statewide Regional Evacuation Study, Withlacoochee Region (SRES)*.

Policy 4.9.7 - Development orders issued for developments of regional impact shall contain conditions which require mitigative measures for impacts on hurricane shelter capacity and hurricane evacuation times for developments which generate a number of evacuating vehicles greater than the evacuation traffic capacity on designated hurricane evacuation routes.

Policy 4.9.8 - All proposed Comprehensive Plan Amendments and new developments within the CHHA must meet the following criteria:

- a. The adopted LOS for “out of county” hurricane evacuation is maintained for a category 5 storm event as measured on the Saffir-Simpson scale.
- b. A 12-hour evacuation time to shelter is maintained for a category 5 storm event as measured on the Saffir-Simpson scale and shelter space as reasonably expected to accommodate the residents of a development contemplated by the proposed comprehensive plan amendment is available; or
- c. Appropriate mitigation is provided that will satisfy Policy 4.9.8 (a). or (b). Appropriate mitigation shall include, without limitation, payment of money, contribution of land, and construction of hurricane shelters and transportation facilities.
- d. County shall enter into a binding contract with the developer detailing any required mitigation.
- e. If the LOS for the host evacuees has not been established the LOS shall not exceed 16 hours for a category 5 event.

Policy 4.9.9 - Citrus County shall assess and adopt regulations in the hurricane vulnerable zone which: (1) limit new development in coastal areas and additional mobile home units; and/or (2) allow new development in coastal areas provided that mitigating measures are established which do not increase hurricane evacuation times; (3) promote land acquisition; and/or (4) establish a fee in lieu program and use those funds generated by fees to support

future shelter development..

Policy 4.9.10 - The County shall utilize the American Red Cross (ARC) 4496 Standards for Hurricane Evacuation Shelter Selection, which includes standards for shelter location, capacity, inventory, and interior safety criteria during hurricane associated hazards.

Policy 4.9.1 - The County shall conduct evacuation traffic analysis using the planned distribution of the County's buildout population. To facilitate this task, the County will utilize a transportation network modeling system. Transportation network modeling shall also be utilized to monitor the impact of large residential projects and of ongoing development on hurricane evacuation times.

Policy 4.9.12 - In order to increase public awareness of hurricane hazards, the County shall provide emergency preparedness information and educational opportunities to the public.

Policy 4.9.13 - Lands within hurricane vulnerable areas, particularly low-lying and shoreline areas shall be targeted for public acquisition to protect the natural and beneficial functions of floodplains.

Policy 4.9.14 - The County should not improve or build public facilities which encourage growth in the Coastal High Hazard Area, except for necessary public services for existing developments or resource based recreation facilities.

Policy 4.9.15 - A hurricane mitigation fund shall be established to provide the resources needed for hazard mitigation projects in the adopted Local Mitigation Strategy.

Policy 4.9.16 - The County shall consider the adoption of a shelter mitigation impact fee to provide funds for construction of the additional shelter capacity needed as a result of growth.

Policy 4.9.17 - All new mobile home parks and mobile home subdivisions shall be required to construct a hurricane shelter that meets ARC 4496 standards to shelter at least 70% of the residents of the subdivision. Such shelters shall not be

located within the hurricane vulnerability zone. (per Policy 4.9.5) Alternatively, the developer may pay a fee to the shelter mitigation fund.

Policy 4.9.18 - The County shall require all new shelters meet the ARC 4496 Shelter Guidelines as outlined in Appendix A of the Comprehensive Plan.

Objective 4.10 - The County shall direct population concentrations away from the Coastal High- Hazard Area through appropriate regulations in the Land Development Code.

Policy 4.10.1 - The County shall continue to amend its building codes to reflect coastal hazard concerns and the amendments to the Southern Standard Building Code.

Policy 4.10.2 - New sanitary sewer facilities and on-site sewage systems in the Hurricane Surge Areas (vulnerability zone) and areas subject to freshwater flooding shall be flood proofed and equipped with back flow preventors, respectively.

Policy 4.10.3 - The Coastal High Hazard Area shall incorporate all lands and waters which lie within the Category 1 Hurricane Evacuation Zone. Such area is generally based upon the surge zone as depicted in the *2010 Statewide Regional Evacuation Study, Withlacoochee Region (SRES)*. The Coastal High Hazard Area boundary shall be shown on the Land Development Code Atlas.

Policy 4.10.5 - Population concentration shall be directed away from the Coastal High Hazard Area.

Policy 4.10.6 - The County shall relocate or replace infrastructure located in the Coastal High Hazard Areas to limit public losses from various events including, but not limited to, storm damage, hurricanes, severe flooding, abandonment of facilities and/ or structures, and tornadoes.

Policy 4.10.7 - Lands within hurricane vulnerable areas, particularly low-lying and shoreline areas subject to storm surge shall be targeted for public acquisition to protect the natural and beneficial functions of floodplains.

Policy 4.10.8 - The LDC shall contain additional disaster preparedness requirements for new developments whose residents might have limited mobility and/or demand specialized facilities.

Policy 4.10.9 - No new Institutional Occupancy uses (i.e., the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, in which care or supervision is provided to persons who are or are not capable of self-preservation without physical assistance or in which persons are detained for penal or correctional purposes or in which the liberty of the occupants is restricted including, but not limited to; hospitals, nursing homes (24-hour care for 6 or more people), psychiatric hospitals, jails, detention centers, reformatories, pre-release centers and other residential restrained or supervised care facilities) shall be allowed within the Coastal High Hazard Area unless the location has direct access to a Principal Arterial roadway. Existing facilities shall not expand beyond the density/intensity approved as of January 01, 2004 unless an overriding public need can be demonstrated and the site directly accesses a Principal Arterial roadway.

Policy 4.10.10 - New construction or expansion of R-4 residential occupancy uses, as defined by the latest edition of the Florida Building Code, are not allowed anywhere within the Coastal High Hazard Area unless the site has direct access to a Principal Arterial roadway:

Policy 4.10.10A. - New construction or expansion of R-2 residential occupancy uses, as defined by the latest edition of the Florida Building Code, are not allowed within the Coastal High Hazard Area unless all minimum standards of the LDC are met, the proposed development is compatible with surrounding development, the development's access, internal design, and general location do not impede the evacuation of its residents or neighbors, and the project does not negatively impact area evacuation clearance times:

Policy 4.10.10B. - New construction or expansion of the R-1 and R-3 residential occupancy uses, as defined by the latest edition of the Florida Building Code, are allowed within the Coastal High Hazard Area. Existing undeveloped subdivisions

and groupings of lots are encouraged to cluster dwellings rather than develop typical lots and homesites in order to minimize the overall footprint of development. Such clustering shall not increase density.

Policy 4.10.11 - No new mobile home parks shall be developed within the Coastal High Hazard Area (CHHA) nor shall any existing mobile home park within the CHHA be expanded beyond the number of dwelling units approved as of January 01, 2004. Existing mobile home parks may continue and dwelling units may be maintained, repaired, or replaced as needed, appropriate, and consistent with all other provisions and ordinances. Any replacement unit shall be elevated in compliance with current regulations. No lot or parcel within the CHHA, which currently does not allow mobile homes, shall be permitted to change to allow mobile homes.

Policy 4.10.12 - The County shall limit the height of structures within the Coastal High Hazard Area. Residential structures shall be limited to no more than two stories above the base flood or finished floor elevation. Areas under elevated residential structures may be used only for parking of vehicles, limited dead storage, and access to the structure, not finished living area. Nonresidential structures shall be limited to four stories above finished grade. Industrial facilities, electric power generation and transmission facilities, mining operations, agricultural operations, dry boat storage at marinas, and Seven Rivers Community Hospital are exempt from this provision. Construction or expansion of exempted facilities shall require the assurance of compatibility with surrounding development and may require additional buffers, setbacks, and similar measures.

Policy 4.10.13 - Recreational Vehicle (RV) parks, campgrounds, resorts, motels, hotels, and similar temporary lodging facilities are commercial uses. Such uses shall not be allowed to convert to permanent residential uses. No increase in residential dwelling unit densities within the Coastal High Hazard Area shall be allowed.

Policy 4.11.8 - To ensure that the property rights of current residents of the CHHA are protected, the County shall authorize redevelopment of up to the actual built density/intensity in existence on the property prior to the natural disaster notwithstanding the maximum permitted density/intensity adopted in the GFLUM and LDC Atlas. All such redevelopment shall meet current federal, state, and local construction and development review standards if feasible.

***Objective 4.16** The County shall minimize future losses to Citrus County residents from all disasters by reducing the risk to people and property.

***Policy 4.16.1** - The County will pursue a continuing effort to reduce hazards in accordance with the plans, programs, and activities identified in the Citrus County Local Mitigation Strategy, Adopted by the Citrus County Board of County Commissioners on April 26, 2005 by Resolution No. 2005-085.

GOAL 17 - The Future Land Use Plan is intended to enhance the quality of life of the citizens of Citrus County through: provisions for adequate housing, services, and facilities; protection of the environment; creation of favorable economic conditions; and the elimination of incompatible land uses, **hazards**, and nuisances.

OBJECTIVE 17.1 - A unified County Land Development Code (LDC) which provides standards and procedures for the implementation and enforcement of the Comprehensive Plan shall be adopted within one year of the adoption of the Comprehensive Plan.

POLICY 17.1.1 - The County LDC shall contain development regulations and detailed provisions to implement the Comprehensive Plan, including at a minimum: subdivision regulations, tree protection, protection of open space, protection of potable water sources, regulation of areas subject to seasonal and periodic flooding, and provision for drainage and stormwater management, protection of environmentally sensitive lands, regulation of signs, and protection of natural and historic resources.

POLICY 17.1.6 - Performance standards shall be established in the County LDC providing for, but not limited to, drainage, flood protection, utilities, separation of uses and buffering, densities, parking, access, environmental and water resource protection, preservation of wetlands, open spaces, and convenient on-site traffic flow.

POLICY 17.3.13 - Recreational vehicles, tent campsites, and recreational resort cabins shall not be used as permanent or long-term residences. Recreational vehicles and park trailers shall not be occupied for more than 180 consecutive days; or for more than 45 consecutive days in areas of special flood hazard unless they comply with FEMA regulations and standards in the County LDC.

POLICY 17.3.23 - Mobile home parks shall be developed according to a comprehensive and detailed master plan, shall provide a minimum of 20 percent of the site as permanent

open space and another 10 percent as recreation areas, and shall locate lots or homesites so as to maximize the number adjacent to common open space and recreation areas. No new mobile home parks, expansions of existing parks which are not vested, or redesignations of land to allow for mobile homes shall be allowed within the Coastal High Hazard Area (CHHA).

POLICY 17.1.1 - The County LDC shall contain development regulations and detailed provisions to implement the Comprehensive Plan, including at a minimum: subdivision regulations, tree protection, protection of open space, protection of potable water sources, regulation of areas subject to seasonal and periodic flooding, and provision for drainage and stormwater management, protection of environmentally sensitive lands, regulation of signs, and protection of natural and historic resources.

POLICY 17.1.6 - Performance standards shall be established in the County LDC providing for, but not limited to, drainage, flood protection, utilities, separation of uses and buffering, densities, parking, access, environmental and water resource protection, preservation of wetlands, open spaces, and convenient on-site traffic flow.

POLICY 17.3.13 - Recreational vehicles, tent campsites, and recreational resort cabins shall not be used as permanent or long-term residences. Recreational vehicles and park trailers shall not be occupied for more than 180 consecutive days; or for more than 45 consecutive days in areas of special flood hazard unless they comply with FEMA regulations and standards in the County LDC.

POLICY 17.3.23 - Mobile home parks shall be developed according to a comprehensive and detailed master plan, shall provide a minimum of 20 percent of the site as permanent open space and another 10 percent as recreation areas, and shall locate lots or homesites so as to maximize the number adjacent to common open space and recreation areas. No new mobile home parks, expansions of existing parks which are not vested, or redesignations of land to allow for mobile

homes shall be allowed within the Coastal High Hazard Area (CHHA).

OBJECTIVE 17.4 - The County LDC shall contain provisions to protect residents from flooding using criteria established by the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA).

POLICY 17.4.1 - All new construction shall be built in conformance with FEMA and the County's Flood Plain Standards as described in the County LDC.

POLICY 17.4.2 - Development orders shall not be issued for proposed construction which does not conform with the requirements and guidelines of the Flood Plain Standards.

POLICY 17.6.4 - The County LDC shall contain standards for the location of commercial development which:

- Protect the development from natural hazards
- Ensure adequate service from public utilities and other urban services
- Minimize environmental impacts
- Serve its intended market area
- Provide buffering from other land uses to minimize conflicts
- Provide adequate landscaping utilizing native plants and preserving existing on-site vegetation.

POLICY 17.6.13 - Any RV occupied for temporary residency must be located in an approved RV park/campground or a mobile home park equipped with central water and sewer hookups if 20 or more RV sites are approved. RV Parks/campgrounds and mobile home parks with less than 20 RV sites may use approved pumpout stations. All RV parks/campgrounds within the Coastal High Hazard Area are required to have central water and sewer facilities.

POLICY 17.7.1 - Existing industrial parks on US-19 within the Coastal Zone shall be allowed to develop up to the designated acreage allowance in the Future Land Use Element provided standards for development are met as stated in the County LDC and all local, State, and Federal regulations are met for protection of the environment.

POLICY 17.9.2 - Runoff from streets and yards will be carefully controlled to prevent flooding in adjacent areas and pollution of water bodies.

OBJECTIVE 17.10 - Public and private transportation projects shall provide for disaster preparedness needs. The County shall assure that the amount of residential land allocated in the Coastal, Lakes, and Rivers Areas is coordinated

with the County's and the Region's hurricane plans.

POLICY 17.10.1 - All Comprehensive Plan amendments and new developments proposed in the CHHA shall meet the evacuation criteria in Policy 4.9.8 of the CLRM Element.

POLICY 17.11.2 – All development in the Corridor Planning Zone and any development shall be subject to special review criteria as established by the LDC. This review shall take into consideration at a minimum, the following impacts:

- Traffic circulation including need for setbacks, access, and maintenance of established LOS
- Stormwater drainage and flood protection
- Provision of utilities
- Protection of jurisdiction and other unique natural features

City of Crystal River Comprehensive Plan

The Comprehensive Plan was used to garner the future direction of the city and ensure that the goals of the Local Mitigation Strategy were consistent with the community's goals.

City of Crystal River Comprehensive Plan, Future Land Use Element

OBJECTIVE 2.1 - Provide for reasonable use of property while protecting, conserving, and maintaining the natural resources and systems identified in this and other elements of this Plan.

POLICIES:

- A) Continue to protect public potable water wells from potential contamination through the implementation of wellfield protection regulations that are in accordance with state statutes.
- B) Land use in wetlands will be limited to recreation, preservation or conservation, and low density residential development.
- C) The City will continue to implement regulations for the protection of trees and environmentally sensitive lands consistent with policies in the Conservation Element.
- D) The City will ensure that all proposed development and redevelopment is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan, and the implementing land development regulations.
- E) Land development regulations shall continue to be implemented which ensure the compatibility of the proposed use with adjacent uses; regulations shall include provisions designed to mitigate incompatibility, such as setbacks, landscaped buffers, building orientation, scale, parking lot landscaping, or driveway location.
- F) The administrative procedures for review of proposed development and redevelopment projects will include a checklist for determining consistency of the proposal with applicable resource protection requirements within the comprehensive plan and implementing land development regulations.

- G) Land development regulations for properties located on or within 150 feet of the King's Bay, the Crystal River, and all navigable tributaries shall continue to provide standards for wetland preservation, prevention of erosion and siltation, building setbacks, building elevations to prevent or minimize flood damage, and impervious surface standards, consistent with best management practices for development within CHHA and 100-year floodplains.
- H) The City will encourage the preservation of land areas which exhibit significant environmental, cultural, or historical characteristics through regulations that may include the Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) procedure, conservation subdivision regulations, clustering, land purchase arrangements, or other innovative methods for development.
- I) The first floor of living space of any building constructed within the City must be at least one foot above the FEMA flood elevation.
- J) The City shall maintain regulations governing new residential and commercial structures within the 100-year floodplain as part of the Land Development Code. These regulations shall prohibit the use of fill as a structural support on all future residential and commercial structures and require the use of non-supporting breakaway walls, open lattice-work, or mesh screening to be allowed below the base flood elevation.

OBJECTIVE 2.2: - The hurricane evacuation time shall be coordinated with the Coastal High Hazard Area and meet the requirements as provided in Policy 4.1 of Coastal Management Element.

POLICIES:

- A) The City will continue to implement the adopted disaster plan which includes hurricane evacuation plans and coordination with Citrus County regarding shelters, evacuations, and emergency response.
- B) Special care facilities, such as nursing homes and hospitals, shall not be located in the Coastal High Hazard Area, unless adequate provisions for safe and efficient evacuation and shelter are ensured.
- C) The City shall coordinate with the Citrus County Sheriff's Emergency Management Office to keep the public informed as to shelter opportunities and locations.

OBJECTIVE 2.3: - The existing densities of recorded subdivisions in the coastal high hazard area will be maintained at the densities not to exceed those in effect at the adoption of this Plan.

POLICIES:

- A) The City will maintain future land use categories and land development regulations that ensure residential densities in the coastal high hazard area are consistent with the densities of the existing recorded subdivisions.
- B) The City will not change the zoning by increasing the density for any parcel within the coastal high hazard area without an amendment to the Comprehensive Plan.
- C) The City will maintain a bank of residential units added and subtracted from the Future Land Use Map based on amendments to the map. The residential unit bank will include amendments for properties already within the City limits and changes from conversion of land use for properties annexed from the county into the City. Any resulting net decrease in residential units from FLUM amendments will be used to provide residential uses within the Community Redevelopment Area of the City.

OBJECTIVE 2.4: Personal and property damage related to natural and man-made disasters will be mitigated or reduced by coordinating future land use map designations with strategies from the Local Mitigation Strategy.

POLICIES:

- A) The City shall strictly enforce all appropriate federal floodplain management regulations to reduce the number of repetitive loss properties.
- B) The City shall implement protective measures to protect critical public facilities within the Category 1, hurricane evacuation area as established by the Sea, Land, and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH) computerized storm surge model. This measure may include protection of glass windows and doors on critical facilities.
- C) The City shall seek to relocate the Crystal River Emergency Operations Center outside the 100-year floodplain.
- D) To facilitate emergency operations, the City may create a mobile command post for first responders and shelter for emergency workers, first responders, and families for use during activation.

OBJECTIVE 2.6: The Crystal River Comprehensive Plan establishes a Future Land Use Map (FLUM) and land use categories to accommodate the projected population needs.

POLICIES:

- A) A Future Land Use Map for the planning periods of 2016 and 2025 is adopted as part of the City of Crystal River Comprehensive Plan.

B) The following land use categories are adopted into the FLUM to implement the City of Crystal River Comprehensive Plan:

B-12: Coastal Low Density Residential (CLDR) land use category designates areas within the City which are predominantly uplands with some areas of minor disturbed wetlands which are suitable for residential development at an intensity of one unit per two (2) gross acres (.5 dwelling unit/acre) All development within the CLDR shall be connected to the City of Crystal River's water and sanitary sewer facilities.

B-12-1 : The area within this category may be suitable for a maximum density of two and

1. All development shall adhere to the following standards for development:
 - a. All proposed development shall be consistent with the federal flood hazard requirement.
 - b. All proposed development containing 25 or more dwelling units shall formulate an emergency hurricane preparedness plan for that development prior to the issuance of the first site development permit. Said Hurricane Plan shall be reviewed by the Citrus County Director of Emergency Operations for consistency with the County Emergency Plan.
2. Within the "Coastal Low Density Residential" land use category, the development of multi-family units shall be prohibited within the Federal Emergency Management Agency designated velocity zone (V-zone).

B-12-2: Low Intensity Coastal and lakes land Use (CL). This land use category is intended for areas having environmental characteristics that are sensitive to development and therefore should be protected. Residential development in this district is limited to a maximum of one dwelling unit per 20 acres and one unit per 40 acres in the Federal Emergency Management, one-half (2.5) dwelling units per gross acre provided the following provisions and performance standards are met:

3. Any proposal for development within the "Coastal Low Density Residential" category, shall be reviewed pursuant to the procedures and criteria contained within the "Planned Unit Development" (PUD) zoning district or through a conservation subdivision process;

4. The minimum parcel size which shall be eligible for consideration for increased density shall be 20 gross acres possessing a common plan of development.

B-13: All development within the Coastal Low Density Residential Land use category shall adhere to the following requirements:

5. All development shall donate or reserve environmentally sensitive lands within the proposed development for preservation, conservation, or passive recreational purposes.
6. All development shall provide an inventory for endangered, threatened, special concern and commercially exploited species. Significant environmental or ecological features and wildlife habitat shall be protected. Mechanisms for protection of these resources include, but are not limited to, acquisition, conservation, easements, and density transfer. The City shall cooperate with state, regional, and agency programs intended for the acquisition of suitable lands for open space, recreation, preservation or conservation uses.
7. All development shall be required to comply with all other appropriate policies contained within this Comprehensive Plan with specific emphasis on the “Conservation Element”, Coastal Management Element”, “Transportation Element”, “Sanitary Sewer Subelement”, and “Drainage Subelement”.
8. All development shall adhere to the location and building standards specified in the City of Crystal River Land Development Code for proposed development along the waterfront.
9. All development shall be clustered in order to protect significant environmental or cultural resources found on the site.
10. All developmental shall identify historical resources as known by the State Division of Historical Resources on all general site development plans. Identified significant historical shall be protected through the use of a conservation easement of the identified site.

Agency’s V-Zone.

B-13-1. Higher density development is permitted only if in accordance with the following provisions:

Option 1-- A minimum parcel size of 160 acres (smaller parcels may be combined to form a 160 acre parcel) with a common plan of development.

1. Gross density not to exceed 0.2 dwelling units per acre (one dwelling unit per five acres).

2. Connection to regional water and sewer facilities is required.
3. One hundred percent protection of wetlands must be assured.
4. Clustering of units to ensure the preservation of 80 percent of existing uplands for open space is required.
5. Stricter standards for stormwater and wildlife protection will be required.

Option 2 -- This option requires a minimum of 20 upland acres. Documentation of sufficient upland soils on site shall be provided by the applicant based on data from the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), water management district or other appropriate agency.

1. Planned development within this category may be permitted at a density not to exceed 0.1 dwelling units per acre (one dwelling unit per 10 acres) subject to the following special conditions:
2. Clustering of units to preserve 80 percent of the gross site area as permanent open space is required.
3. All projects proposed under this option shall provide a biological survey with elevations and appropriate calculations identifying upland acreages.

Additional Development: In either Option 1 or Option 2, the following land uses may be allowed provided the permitted use is compatible with the surrounding area, and standards for development are met as specified in the Crystal River Land Development Code (LDC).

1. Multifamily residences (in existing platted areas only or in lieu of clustering single family units at a density of one unit per lot of record and requiring the recombination of said lots. For example, a duplex requires two lots to be recombined into a single parcel, a quadruplex four lots, etc.)
2. Recreational uses
3. Public/Semi-Public, Institutional facilities
4. Home occupations
5. Communication towers
6. Utilities

7. Commercial uses that are water related, water dependent, or necessary for the support of the immediate population

All development must adhere to the standards for development contained in this Element, as well as any additional standards in the Land Development Code.

City of Crystal River Comprehensive Plan, Coastal Management Element

OBJECTIVE 2.4: Restrict overdevelopment within the Coastal Management Area through required conformance with the Future Land Use Plan and implementation of flood damage prevention regulations.

POLICIES:

- A) Require that land development applications for proposed development within the Coastal Management Area address density limitations and performance standards established by the City's Comprehensive Plan and Land Development Code.
- B) Require that land development applications, except for a single dwelling unit on an existing lot of record, within the Coastal Management Area be planned in a specific manner which is compatible with site characteristics through the use of the Planned Unit Development (PUD) zoning or conservation subdivision requirements.
- C) Require the clustering of uses for land development projects located within the Coastal Management Area through implementation of Planned Unit Development (PUD) zoning requirements.
- D) Prohibit the siting of new or the expansion of existing mobile home and/or recreational vehicle parks within Coastal Management Area.
- E) Prohibit the siting of acute care medical facilities or any other facilities which house non-ambulatory person within Coastal Management Area-1.
- F) Prohibit the generation, storage or disposal of hazardous waste materials in excess of 100 kilograms per month, as defined and listed in 40 CFR 261, and as adopted in Chapter 17-30, F.A.C.

GOAL 4: Hurricane evacuation levels of service shall be adopted to provide for the safety of residents and visitors in the event of evacuations.

OBJECTIVE 4.1: The city shall maintain or reduce hurricane evacuation times by requiring that new developments not degrade the existing evacuation Level of Service (LOS).

POLICIES:

- A) The Hurricane Evacuation Level of Service Standards is as follows:
 - 1. In-county sixteen (16) hours.
 - 2. Out of county forty-eight (48) hours for category 5 storm event.
- B) No hurricane shelters shall be located within the Category 5 hurricane evacuation area.
- C) The Coastal High-Hazard Area (CHHA) is defined as 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. All proposed Comprehensive Plan Amendments and new developments within the CHHA must meet the following criteria:
 - 1. The adopted LOS for “out of county” hurricane evacuation is maintained for a category 5 storm event as measured on the Saffir-Simpson scale.
 - 2. A 12 hour evacuation time to shelter is maintained for a category 5 storm event as measured on the Saffir-Simpson scale and shelter space reasonably expected to accommodate the residents of a development contemplated by the proposed comprehensive plan amendment is available; or
 - 3. Appropriate mitigation is provided that will satisfy Policy C1. Or 2. Appropriate mitigation shall include, without limitation, payment of money, contribution of land, and construction of hurricane shelters and transportation facilities.
 - a. City shall enter into a binding contract with the developer detailing with any required mitigation.
 - b. If the LOS for the host evacuees has not be established the LOS shall not exceed 16 hours for a category 5 event.
- D) City shall assess and adopt regulations in the hurricane vulnerable zone which:
 - 1. limit new development in coastal areas and additional mobile home units; and/or
 - 2. allow new development in coastal areas provided that mitigating measures are established which do not increase hurricane

- evacuation times;
- 3. promote land acquisition; and/or
- 4. establish a fee in lieu program and use those funds generated by fees to support future shelter development.

OBJECTIVE 4.2: Shelter for Protection. The City of Crystal River shall designate hurricane evacuation shelters to protect the population evacuated from the Hurricane Vulnerability Zone

- A) The City of Crystal River, in cooperation with Citrus County, other Coastal Cities and the American Red Cross, shall appropriate and adequate hurricane emergency shelter facilities to accommodate the population within the Hurricane Vulnerability Zone under a Category 3 storm.
- B) New hurricane emergency shelter space shall not be located in the Hurricane Vulnerability Zone.

OBJECTIVE 4.3: Mitigation of Property Damage. The City shall minimize danger to life and property in the Hurricane Vulnerability Zone and Coastal High Hazard Area.

POLICIES:

- A) If constructed, all public facilities in the Hurricane Vulnerability Zone shall be floodproof to ensure minimum damages from storms and hurricanes.
- B) A new residential development of 25 units or more in the Hurricane Vulnerability Zone shall be required to provide continuing information to residents concerning hurricane evacuations and shelters.
- C) A new residential development of 25 units or more in the Hurricane Vulnerability Zone shall be required to formulate an emergency hurricane preparedness plan for that development. Prior to the issuance of the first Site Development Permit, the plan shall be reviewed by the Citrus County Director of Emergency Operations for Consistency with the County Emergency Plan.
- D) All development in the Hurricane Vulnerability Zone shall be consistent with the federal flood hazard requirements.
- E) Establish a post-disaster management plan by 2014, which includes temporary measures to reduce impact upon hazard-prone areas.

OBJECTIVE 4.4: Post-Disaster Redevelopment. In order to reduce the exposure of human life and public/private property to natural hazards, a post-disaster redevelopment plan shall be consistent with the Citrus County Plan (when adopted).

POLICIES:

- A) The City's post-disaster redevelopment plan shall be consistent with the Citrus County Plan (when adopted).
- B) The post-disaster redevelopment plan shall outline reconstruction procedures and should include:
 - Recovery Task Force (appointed body);
 - Guidelines for determining feasibility of repairing and reconstruction damaged structures including standards to which reconstruction should be complete;
 - Post-disaster, timetable outlining recovery, redevelopment, relocation, and hazard mitigation priorities;
 - Identification of those areas which have the highest potential for damage on past experiences and studies' and establish policies for evaluating the possibility of relocating or structurally modifying public infrastructure located in those areas;
 - Identification of funding sources or funding mechanisms which may be needed to replace, repair, and/or relocate damaged public infrastructure; and
 - Identification of the feasibility of public acquisition following a natural disaster. Acquisition should address areas adjacent to public holdings and those areas with a history of frequent storm impacts.
- C) 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. Long-term redevelopment efforts activities shall be postponed until the Recovery Task Force has completed its duties. These actions shall receive first priority in permitting decisions. Long-term redevelopment efforts activities shall be postponed until the Recovery Task Force has completed its duties.
- D) Structures which suffer repeated damage to pilings, foundations, or load-bearing walls shall be required to modify the structure to correct the reoccurring damage.
- E) The recommendations of interagency hazard mitigation reports shall be considered for incorporation in the City's Comprehensive Plan.

OBJECTIVE 4.5: Conformance with ACOE and WRPC Hurricane Evacuation Studies. The City shall revise as necessary the Comprehensive Plan and related land development regulations to incorporate the final findings of the ACOE and WRPC Hurricane Evacuation

Studies upon completion.

City of Inverness Comprehensive Plan, Future Land Use Element

POLICY 1.2.1.3: The City shall coordinate future land uses by encouraging the elimination or reduction of uses that are inconsistent with any interagency hazard mitigation report recommendations that the City deems appropriate.

POLICY 1.2.4.4: The City shall prohibit the location of land uses or activities which regularly use, handle, or store hazardous materials within the floodplain or defined wellfield protection areas.

GOAL 1.4: Ensure the safety of potential residents from flooding and other hazardous conditions

OBJECTIVE 1.4.1: Review new development for conformance with the Comprehensive Plan.

POLICY 1.4.1.1: The City shall continue to enforce local floodplain regulations in the Inverness Land Development Regulations through scrutinized building permit issuance in conformance with the requirements and guidelines of the floodplain ordinance.

OBJECTIVE 1.4.2: Control runoff from new streets and new developments to prevent flooding in adjacent areas and pollution of lakes by enforcing local stormwater drainage regulations

POLICY 1.4.2.1: The City shall require that new developments be designed to limit the post- development rate of stormwater discharge, volumes, and pollutant loads to amounts which are equal to, or less than those which existed prior to development in accordance with the Environmental Resource Permit Applicant's Handbook subsection 62-330.010(4), F.A.C. (effective Oct 2013), administered by SWFWMD.

POLICY 1.4.2.2: The City may require design modifications during site plan review, as necessary, to ensure no adverse impacts on water resources, unless it is proven that there is no potential hazard.

POLICY 1.7.1.4: The City shall prohibit the location of new industrial activities which regularly use, handle, or store hazardous materials within the floodplain.

The following is a list of policies, ordinances, and regulations to guide these efforts and allow stable achievement of the hazard mitigation planning goals and objectives.

Mitigation Programs and Policies

Preventive Measures

Preventive measures are designed to minimize the potential development of new natural hazard problems and are intended to keep existing natural hazard problems from becoming worse. Preventive measures also include mitigation actions to alleviate those known areas of concern to ensure that the issue does not continue to remain an area of concern. They ensure that future land development projects do not increase local and/or regional natural hazard damage potential. Once completed, participating members integrate the data and mitigation goals into their existing plans. Preventive measures are administered by local building, zoning, planning, and/or code enforcement officials and include the following plans for Citrus County, the City of Crystal River, and City of Inverness:

- Comprehensive plans
- Land use planning/zoning efforts
- Subdivision and land development ordinances
- Capital improvement plans (CIP)
- Building codes
- Floodplain development regulations
- Stormwater management
- Operations and maintenance (O&M) procedures
- Subsurface investigation requirements
- Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
- Detailed plans and targeted studies
- Community Rating System Program
- Community Wildfire Protection Program

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

The CEMP was used to help identify the pertinent hazards for the LMS risk assessment. In addition, the CEMP was used to assess the County's capabilities and available resources. Annex II of the CEMP on Hazard Mitigation describes how Citrus County and its municipalities work within the community on a normal day-to-day operation and what mitigation activities would be required during and after a disaster. The provisions of the revised LMS should be incorporated into this annex of the CEMP.

Emergency Services

Emergency services protect people during and immediately following a natural hazard event.

The County and municipalities have Emergency Operations Plans (EOP's) to formally document their emergency preparedness and response planning. The local EOP identifies standard operating procedures for various emergency management personnel and establishes the location and operating conditions of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). As such, adopting and implementing the EOP is a critical first step in providing local emergency services measures in response to a natural hazard event.

Emergency services measures are implemented at the local, County, State, and/or Federal level, depending on the severity of the hazard event, and include the following actions:

- Hazard warning
- Hazard response
- Critical facilities protection
- Post-disaster recovery and mitigation

County Wildfire Protection Plan (2020)

In the 2020 update of the LMS Plan the requirements of the CWPP were incorporated into the LMS Plan so that a separate document is no longer needed and ensures that the CWPP is updated regularly. This update of the LMS Plan serves as the update of the CWPP. Wildfire risks have been updated by Florida Forestry Service in the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) and The Vulnerability Assessment sections of this plan.

Citrus County with the City of Inverness Vulnerability Assessment

Table 3. Jurisdictions in Citrus County participating in the NFIP CRS

Jurisdiction	NFIP CRS Participation?	Position Responsible	Mitigation Elements in Planning, Policy, and Ordinance
Citrus County	Yes Current Effective FIRM Map: 1/15/2021 Floodplain Management Regulations: Adopted June 11, 2013 ¹	Floodplain Administrator, Dawson Retter	• Comprehensive plans • Land use planning/zoning efforts • Subdivision and land development ordinances • Capital improvement plans (CIP) • Building codes • Floodplain development regulations • Stormwater management

¹ Citrus County, Florida, Code of Ordinances Chapter 18, art. 6

			• Operations and maintenance (O&M) procedures • Subsurface investigation requirements • Geographic Information Systems (GIS) • Detailed plans and targeted studies • Community Rating System Program
City of Crystal River	Yes Current Effective FIRM Map: 1/15/2021	Carly Hanson Growth Management Director	• Comprehensive plans • Land use planning/zoning efforts • Subdivision and land development ordinances • Capital improvement plans (CIP) • Building codes • Floodplain development regulations • Stormwater management • Operations and maintenance (O&M) procedures • Subsurface investigation requirements • Geographic Information Systems (GIS) • Detailed plans and targeted studies • Community Rating System Program
City of Inverness	Yes Current Effective FIRM Map: 9/26/2014	Frank Calascione Assistant City Manager Christopher A. Shoemaker Community Development Department Director	• Comprehensive plans • Land use planning/zoning efforts • Subdivision and land development ordinances • Capital improvement plans (CIP) • Building codes • Floodplain development regulations • Stormwater management • Operations and maintenance (O&M) procedures

			• Subsurface investigation requirements • Geographic Information Systems (GIS) • Detailed plans and targeted studies • Community Rating System Program
--	--	--	---

Substantial Damage Process

Citrus County

Permits are required for all development in the Special Flood Hazard Area and any building or structure in a flood zone. Permits are required regardless of whether or not you have a flood insurance policy. (Citrus County Code of Ordinances, Chapter 18, Article VI, Sec. 18-198).

Damage assessments are key steps for Citrus County in the storm damage permitting process. They help you understand what needs to be done to get your property back to normal.

Preliminary and Substantial Damage Assessment: These are the first and second steps in evaluating how much damage has occurred after a storm. It helps determine the overall impact on properties and buildings.

Substantial Damage is included under the umbrella of Substantial Improvement. Citrus County's Floodplain Ordinance defines Substantial Damage and Substantial Improvement as follows:

Substantial damage means damage of any origin sustained by a building or structure whereby the cost of restoring the building or structure to its before-damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the building or structure before the damage occurred.

Substantial improvement means any repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a building or structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the building or structure before the improvement or repair is started. If the structure has incurred "substantial damage," any repairs are considered substantial improvement regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either: [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 1612.2.]

- (1) Any project for improvement of a building required to correct an existing health, sanitary, or safety code violation identified by the building official and that are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions.
- (2) Any alteration of a historic structure provided the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure.

Once a homeowner receives a Substantial Damage determination letter, they may contact floodplain management or building services to begin the permitting process to bring the home into compliance. A substantial damage permitting package and requirements are posted on the Citrus County website.

City of Crystal River

Substantial Improvement and Substantial Damage rules are like building code requirements. They allow older buildings that don't meet current flood standards to stay as they are, but if you make major changes to the building, it must be brought up to code. The goals of these rules are to keep your property and life safe and to reduce the number of buildings at risk of flooding.

When is Substantial Improvement applicable?

- **Major changes to a building's structure:** This includes things like remodeling, adding rooms, or changing the foundation.
- **Repairs after damage:** From any cause – including and primarily damages caused by flooding.
- **Rebuilding on the same site:** If you rebuild a building that was demolished or destroyed, you'll need to meet current flood standards.
- **Changes to flood zones:** If the flood zone or floodway for your property was revised, you may need to make changes to your building to meet the new standards.

The Crystal River Department of Growth Management assesses buildings visually and considers how much floodwater has entered them based off waterlines or neighboring buildings. Using FEMA's formulas and tools, we determine the building's fair market value and the estimated repair costs needed to restore the building to its pre-damaged condition. After receiving a Substantial Determination Letter from the city, the owner may go through an appeal process, proceed with the permitting process to bring the home into compliance or apply for funding through the Elevate Florida Program.

City of Inverness

The City of Inverness defines Substantial Damage and Substantial Improvement as follows:

Substantial damage. Damage of any origin sustained by a building or structure whereby the cost of restoring the building or structure to its before-damaged condition would equal or exceed fifty (50) percent of the market value of the building or structure before the damage occurred. [Also defined in FBC, B Section 1612.2.]

Substantial improvement. Any repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a building or structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds fifty (50) percent of the market value of the building or structure before the improvement or repair is started. If the structure has incurred "substantial damage," any repairs are considered substantial improvement regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either: [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 1612.2.]

(1) Any project for improvement of a building required to correct existing health, sanitary, or safety code violations identified by the building official and that are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions.

(2) Any alteration of a historic structure provided the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure.

Once the city has completed their damage assessment and Letters of Determination are sent out the homeowner may go through the permitting process to bring their property up to code.

Mitigation Plan

Mitigation Goals and Actions

The LMS WG reviewed the mitigation goals and objectives. The group voted to update the goals and objectives to include goals and actions. The goals and actions below were developed to better align with the county and its jurisdictions commitment to promote and strengthen their community's ability to prepare for and recover from natural and human-caused disaster events.

Table 4. Mitigation Goals and Actions

5-year LMS Plan and WG Goals:		5-year LMS Plan Actions
1	<i>Reduce the impacts of flood related damage or loss.</i>	Reduce number of RL/SLR properties, acquisitions, elevations, Stormwater, wastewater, potable water
2	<i>Enhance communication, provide information and education to the public and private sectors about all hazards that could impact Citrus County and its municipalities.</i>	Establish a Program for Public Information PPI - consistency in messaging, more public events, establish a committee, framework, plan.
3	<i>Improve protection and resiliency to floods for Critical Facilities and Assets.</i>	All Hazard mitigation to CFs and CAs
4	<i>Construct a hurricane resistance structure capable of housing the general population, pet friendly and special needs during critical events. And to act as a transitional shelter post event. May be used during blue sky days for community activities.</i>	Fund and build a resiliency center to be utilized as an emergency shelter for the community and emergency workers during activation (Mariselle suggested this Action item).
5	<i>Reduce or eliminate the impacts of all hazards identified in this plan.</i>	Identify and prioritize mitigation projects for all hazards identified in the LMS.
6		

<i>Strengthen whole community resilience.</i>	Preparedness is a shared responsibility; it calls for the involvement of everyone — not just the government — in preparedness efforts. By working together, everyone can help keep the nation safe from harm and help keep it resilient when struck by hazards, such as natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and pandemics.
--	---

Range of Mitigation Initiatives and Policies

The process of integrating the goals and objectives with the known hazards and vulnerabilities within Citrus County, the City of Crystal River and the City of Inverness was completed and reviewed for continued applicability in order to produce an updated series of specific mitigation actions relevant to protecting lives and properties in Citrus County. These goals are all new, and are designed to represent the benefits of upcoming projects to be funded by participants, as well as provide aspirational goals for the long-term. Actions implementing hazard mitigation initiatives are related to loss reduction, public welfare, or public safety. Disincentives are related to lack of funding, staff, or resources.

The mitigation alternatives are linked to the County's goals and objectives and address the hazards, risk, and vulnerabilities identified by the risk assessment. These initiatives apply to new and existing building structures as well as new and existing infrastructure.

CRS 10-step planning process

This process also adhered to guidelines of the National Flood Insurance Program's Community Rating System by including staff responsible for the following:

- Preventative Measures – Building Official and Interim Public Works Director - Citrus County; Growth Management Director and Assistant Growth Management Director - City of Crystal River.
- Property Protection –Building Official and Floodplain Administrator, Citrus County and Growth Management Director and Assistant Growth Management Director, City of Crystal River
- Natural Resource Protection – Water Resources Department Director, Citrus County and Crystal River Growth Management Director and Assistant Growth Management Director and City

Manager.

- Emergency Services - Emergency Management Director, Division of Emergency Management, Citrus County Fire Chief, Citrus County Sheriff's Office (serves all jurisdictions).
- Structural - Interim Director of Public Works, Citrus County and Crystal River Growth Management Director and Assistant Growth Management Director.
- Public Information – Communications Manager/Public Information Officer, Director of Community Services, and Special Projects Manager - Strategic Initiatives, Citrus County and Crystal River Growth Management Director and Assistant Growth Management Director.

Mitigation Actions

Property Protection

Property protection measures minimize an existing structure's vulnerability to a known hazard, rather than trying to modify or control the hazard itself. Property protection measures involve improvements to both public and privately owned property and must be coordinated (and often cost-shared) with the respective property owners. Some measures do not affect the appearance or use of the structure, which make them appropriate for historical sites or landmarks. Implementation of a property protection measure requires the purchase of a local building permit. As such, property protection measures include the following activities:

- Relocation/acquisition
- Elevation
- Floodproofing
- Insurance
- Brush/shrub removal
- Emergency response planning
- Wind proofing

Structural Projects

Structural projects typically involve efforts to keep floodwater and other natural hazards from impacting specific areas or structures. They are required to be designed by engineers and managed or maintained by the owner. From a flood hazard mitigation

standpoint, these projects are designed to control flows and water surface elevations and to reduce the overall impacts of flooding. In some cases, due to costs and possible environmental implications, some structural projects may not provide full protection to individual properties. However, such projects as bridge and culvert modification are designed to protect numerous people and properties. Structural projects may include but are not limited to the following type of hazard mitigation project.

- Dams/levees/floodwalls
- Bridge/culvert modifications
- Channel modifications/diversions
- Firebreaks
- Sinkhole abatement
- Emergency water source development
- Safe rooms and community shelters

Natural Resource Protection

Natural resource protection activities that are implemented as hazard mitigation measures can be multiple in scope, purpose, and outcome. The preservation and restoration of natural areas, environmentally sensitive resources, or the overall quality of locally crucial features, play a significant role in reducing local and regional damage caused by natural hazard events. Natural resource protection activities are often implemented by park, recreation, or conservation agencies and organizations, but are not limited to these types of entities. Citrus County, as with all local governments, can develop and implement a natural resource protection program that will minimize the impacts of natural hazards while enhancing the local and regional environment. The Southwest Florida Water Management Agency has played a key role in the acquisition, preservation and restoration of the county's natural resources. Protection activities that can minimize the potential impacts of natural hazards include the following:

- Open space preservation
- Wetland Protection
- Identification and implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs)
- Water resources management planning
- River/stream corridor restoration

Public Information

Providing the public with accurate and relevant information is a key component of a successful hazard mitigation program. Public information activities advise residents, business owners, and local officials about natural hazards and ways they can protect themselves, their property, and their constituents from these hazards. Public information activities are directed at the entire county to include not only the citizens and the business owners, but visitors also. These programs are developed to motivate people to take precautionary steps on a pre-disaster basis, and to develop awareness. Citrus County's public information activities include the following:

- Map information
- Education and Outreach programs
- Environmental education

Evaluation of Mitigation Alternatives

The review and assessment of the status of hazard mitigation in Citrus County was completed by the Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group and other interested parties. Based on the most current information available, the LMS Working Group identified those mitigation actions that have been completed, partially completed, or otherwise no longer met the priorities of the community.

General Hazard Mitigation Alternatives

The following local resources provide guidelines, tools, and codes as well as a designated source for funding to promote and achieve mitigation activities, thereby reducing the effects of future disasters in Citrus County. These mitigation alternatives are general in nature and apply to all identified hazards.

Comprehensive Plans and Land Development Codes have been adopted by Citrus County and the incorporated cities. The Comprehensive Plans are developed over a long-range timeframe through land use and public infrastructure planning. Both the Comprehensive Plans and Land Development Codes regulate development by dividing the jurisdictions into zones or districts and establishing specific development criteria for each. As such, these development criteria include provisions for the area's known natural hazards. Vulnerable lands would be those associated with known hazards such as areas subject to flooding, dam failure, wildland fire and areas subject to land subsidence. Proper planning should include appropriate recommendations for the use of these known hazard areas, such as parks, greenways, wildlife refuges, and other open space uses protected from future development. Similarly, the Land

Development Codes should include separate zones or districts with appropriate development criteria for these known hazard areas.

Land Development Codes, including subdivision regulations, have been adopted by Citrus County and the incorporated cities. These codes regulate how land can be subdivided into individual lots and establish certain standards/criteria for the location and construction of buildings and associated infrastructure (i.e., roads, sidewalks, utility lines, stormwater management facilities, etc.). As such, Land Development Codes include jurisdiction-specific, hazard mitigation-related development criteria for the location and construction of buildings and other infrastructure in known hazard areas in an effort to avoid future damages and minimize existing problems. Examples of some hazard mitigation-related development criteria include watershed-specific stormwater management regulations, land use specific erosion and sedimentation control requirements, hazard specific building and infrastructure location limitations, and a requirement to incorporate various pre-defined, jurisdiction-specific hazard mitigation/prevention measures into all development plans. Along these same lines, the mandatory use of conservation subdivision design principles may also be employed to minimize/mitigate the potential impacts of natural hazards. Conservation subdivision design principles involve clustering homes/development in a proposed subdivision to avoid known hazard areas (i.e., steep slopes, floodplains, etc.) and environmentally sensitive resources (i.e., wetlands, critical wildlife habitats, etc.), thereby developing the most appropriate land while permanently establishing a network of protected open spaces.

The Florida Building Code regulates the construction, renovation, and alteration of new and existing structures by establishing minimum building standards and providing for routine inspections by a certified building code inspector. As such, the Florida Building Code includes specific standards for hazard-resistant construction. Examples of some hazard mitigation-related building standards include requiring the use of fireproof/resistant building materials, specifying particular construction practices to promote wind resistance, specifying the use of waterproof/resistant building materials and building elevation in known flood hazard areas, and requiring certain foundation and structure anchoring specifications in known floodwater velocity areas.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) applies computer technology to hazard mitigation planning by linking data to maps. Detailed property information, socioeconomic data, critical facilities inventoried, and hazard locations, among other relevant information, can be continuously updated to provide a complete assessment resource for mitigation planning and other planning studies. HAZUS-MH (Hazards U.S. Multi-Hazards) is the tool developed by FEMA to apply loss estimation models for Wind, Hurricanes, and Flooding within a GIS framework.

Capital Improvement Plans (CIP) can recommend the allocation of funds for public acquisition of open space lands, capital expenditures for emergency service facilities, improvements to retrofit or relocate vulnerable critical facilities, and other capital improvements. The CIP is usually tied to a comprehensive plan and programs capital improvements over a five- or six-year period, with funding identified. The capital expenditure requirements of high priority projects within a hazard mitigation plan should be included in the CIP.

Emergency response planning, in certain situations, implementation of physical property protection measures (i.e., relocation, elevation, or floodproofing) may not be technically or fiscally appropriate. This is most often the case for larger flood-prone business and industry buildings, where relocation is undesirable, and retrofitting techniques may be too costly or not technically feasible. As such, alternatives to physical property protection measures must be explored. One alternative to implementing physical property protection measures is to develop an emergency response plan specific to business or industry. An emergency response plan is a guiding document that identifies and describes specific emergency preparation and response procedures to be implemented on a pre- and post-disaster basis in order to minimize potential hazard impacts. As such, emergency response planning can serve to minimize potential impacts to both the structure and its contents/inventory. In this manner, emergency response planning for a particular business or industry would constitute a property protection measure.

Map information provides many benefits by providing hazard information to inquirers. Residents and business owners who are aware of potential hazards can take steps to avoid future problems and/or reduce their exposure to flooding. Real estate agents and potential homebuyers can determine if a particular property is in a known flood hazard area and whether flood insurance may be required by their lender. It is important to remember, however, that flood maps are not perfect; the older maps display only the larger flood-prone areas that have been studied. Some maps are based on data that is more than 20 years old. The Southwest Florida Water Management District is a Cooperating Technical Partner with FEMA. They have completed a detailed study of our 20 watersheds, which have result in the production of our Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps (DFIRM's)

Education and Outreach programs are the first step in the process of orienting property owners to property protection measures and assisting them in designing and implementing a project. These programs are designed to encourage people to seek out more information and take steps to protect themselves and their properties and are particularly suitable for those hazards that lack specific mitigation measures such as extreme summer, lightning, and tornadoes.

Outreach projects can vary with the type of identified hazard and the audience you are trying to reach. Citrus County, as a participant in the Community Rating System, is required to

provide outreach materials to our Repetitive Loss Areas. This outreach identifies the various techniques for flood mitigation as well as funding opportunities that may be of benefit to the owner(s).

In addition, there is a coordinated annual outreach to the community at large with the Citrus County Sheriff's Office of Emergency Management. There are community-oriented expo's, open house type events and a multi-hazard section of the locale newspaper that is printed annually.

Each year, the County updates their list of local lenders, realtors, and insurance agents. A mailing is sent annually advising them of the services provided by the County regarding flood zones, elevation certificates, Letters of Map Amendment, insurance requirements and continuing education opportunities for their specialty. The Citrus County website also contains this information as well as detailed updates during severe weather or other hazard events.

Other approaches can include the following:

- Mass mailings or newsletters to all residents
- Notices directed to floodplain residents
- Displays in public buildings or shopping malls
- Newspaper articles and special sections
- Radio and TV news releases and interview shows
- Presentations at meetings or relevant local organizations
- Floodproofing open houses
- Website notices with hyperlinks to other sources of information

Hazard warning to include a comprehensive disaster warning system ties a variety of systems into a network to advise the public of emergency situations. This system includes the Code Red Emergency System, the sirens located along the west coast communities, which can use either voice activated or canned messages, the use of live broadcasts from the EOC as well as special public information messages on local television and radio stations.

The earlier and more accurate the warning, the greater the number of people who can implement protective measures. Multiple or redundant systems are most effective: if people do not hear one warning, they may still get the message from another part of the system. Depending on the circumstances, additional means of warning the public are done using:

- NOAA weather radio
- Mobile public address systems
- Telephone trees
- Internet weather related sites
- Municipal/county/state Internet sites

- Door-to-door contact
- Reverse 911/ Code Red
- Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS)

Post disaster recovery and mitigation activities will be used during the rehabilitation/reconstruction of our communities. In general, these actions will ensure that we build back better and stronger as well as ensure that all temporary facilities and uses provide for the protection of our citizens. Citrus County, as with all coastal communities in Florida, are required to prepare a Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan which will identify policies, operational strategies, and the responsibilities for implementation of this plan for decisional making. Elements of the plan include, but are not limited to, repair and replacement of housing, the resumption of local business and economic redevelopment.

Critical facility protection including protection from floods, high winds. Critical facilities should be hardened to reduce the risk of significant injury, interruption of critical services, and to maximize structural integrity.

The following mitigation alternatives are specific in nature to hazards of high vulnerability: flooding (flash floods, hurricane flooding and dam failure), wind (hurricanes and other severe storms), and wildfires and aid in the reduction of said vulnerabilities.

Flood Hazard Mitigation Alternatives

Floodplain development regulations establish regulatory criteria for the construction and/or alteration of buildings and other development activities in the 100-year floodplain to minimize potential flood-related damages and ensure that new development does not exacerbate local flood hazards. Citrus County and the incorporated cities participate in the NFIP and must adopt and enforce local floodplain development regulations that meet or exceed minimum NFIP standards and requirements. Floodplain construction standards are also part of the Florida Building Code. NFIP floodplain development regulations prohibit obstruction of the regulatory floodway and require new buildings being constructed in the 100-year floodplain to be protected from damage to the base flood (i.e., 100-year or 1 % annual chance flood). NFIP floodplain development regulations are intended to prevent loss of life and property as well as economic and social hardships that result from flooding.

Stormwater management involves effective management of stormwater runoff from developed areas and can go a long way in minimizing local and regional drainage problems and associated flooding hazards. In addition, stormwater management practices that promote infiltration work towards the minimization of drought impacts by contributing to the base flow of local streams and watercourses. Stormwater management regulations, which are incorporated into the land development ordinances of Citrus County and the incorporated

cities, require developers to construct on-site stormwater management facilities that will effectively collect, convey, and store surface water runoff.

Operations and Maintenance (O&M) procedures at the Inglis Main Dam and Bypass Channel Dam are fundamental to the prevention of a potential failure. Routine inspections and regular maintenance are the most critical measures that can be taken to prevent a dam failure.

Detailed plans and targeted studies for areas of special consideration were reviewed. The County is partnering with the Southwest Florida Water Management District through their Cooperative Funding Initiative grant program to complete the detailed studies of our watersheds, which will result in the production of our DFIRM's. Information for the relevant SWFWMD contact is on page 18.

Community Rating System (CRS) Program crosses all six mitigation program elements. The CRS rewards communities for conducting a full range of flood mitigation programs that exceed the minimum NFIP requirements by awarding points to achieve a rating classification. Total points determine the class of a community. A high class means more savings to flood insurance holders and more recognition for the successes of the local floodplain management program. Citrus County is currently a Class 6 Community, which provides our citizens with a 20% premium discount on flood insurance policies for structures located in the A and V flood zones.

Relocation or moving a building to higher ground is a sure way to minimize potential flooding impacts. Citrus County, Crystal River, and to a lesser extent Inverness, have areas subject to flash flooding, high velocity flows, deep water, or where the only safe approach is to remove the building, should consider relocation out of the floodplain and/or acquisition. Removing buildings from the floodplain is not only the most effective flood protection measure available, but also a way to convert a problem area into a community asset and obtain environmental benefits. Relocation is preferred for large lots that include buildable areas outside the floodplain or where the owner already has a new flood-free lot available. Relocation can be expensive, however. While almost any building can be moved, the cost goes up for heavier structures, such as those with exterior brick and stone walls, and for large or irregularly shaped buildings. There are also several factors that affect the feasibility of relocation such as road width and grade, density of overhead utilities, and other related factors.

Acquisition of buildings in a flood-prone area ensures that they will no longer be subject to damage. The major difference is that acquisition is undertaken by a government agency, so the cost is not borne by the property owner, and the land is converted to public use, such as a park. Acquisition, followed by demolition, is most appropriate for buildings that are difficult to move, such as larger, slab-on-grade foundation or masonry structures, and dilapidated

structures that are not worth protecting. Benefit costs should be assessed, and other, less costly alternatives might also be investigated.

Elevation of a flood-prone building above the base flood elevation is often the best on-site protection strategy. In Flood Zone 'A' or 'V', the building could be raised to allow water to run underneath it. Alternatively, in Flood Zone 'A' but not in Flood Zone 'V', it may be possible to use fill to elevate the site on which the building sits. This approach is much less expensive than relocation or acquisition and tends to be less disruptive to a neighborhood. However, this is not a suitable solution within the Coastal areas. Elevation is required by local floodplain regulations, as well as by the Florida Building Code, for new and substantially improved buildings in a floodplain, and is commonly practiced in flood hazard areas nationwide.

NFIP flood insurance has the advantage that, if the policy is in force, the property is covered, and no human intervention is needed for the measure to work. Although most homeowners' insurance policies do not cover property for flood damage, any owners can insure a building through the NFIP. A municipality must participate in the NFIP to make flood insurance available to its residents. The county and both the City of Crystal River and the City of Inverness participate in this program. Flood insurance may also be advisable for properties located in dam inundation areas and areas outside of regulated floodplains where flood damage may still occur due to drainage problems and/or heavy rain events. All FDIC insured lenders are required to protect their investment by requiring the purchase of flood insurance for those properties located in Special Flood Hazard Areas. Through the creation of the position of Floodplain Manager, the County and Cities of Crystal River and Inverness will continue their participation with the NFIP. With this participation, continued compliance is ensured. An additional incentive comes when a greater score is earned for the CRS program with the NFIP participation. Also, to maintain NFIP compliance, Citrus County Floodplain Management, as well as the Cities of Crystal River and Inverness will continue activities related to:

- Management of all development for properties located in the Special Flood Hazard Area
- The coordination of Community Rating System activities that result in the reduction of flood insurance premiums within the County
- The official community repository for all flood maps and Letters of Map Amendments
- General assistance to the public, lenders, insurers, and other professionals in obtaining copies of pertinent documents and flood zone research property specific
- Coordination with local, State and FEMA business partners
- Maintain elevation certificates on file for all new construction in the SFHAS or for substantial improvements to properties in the SFHA
- Updated mapping provided to each municipality
- Maintain records pertaining to LOMAS, and LOMRS, etc.
- Continue to promote flood insurance to property owners.

- Promote hazard flood mitigation to the public.
- Continue drainage maintenance and drainage system improvement projects.
- Encourage more drainage projects throughout the county in all LMS meetings

Dams, levees and floodwalls are similar in that they control flooding by restricting floodwaters from reaching/inundating protected areas. Dams, levees, and floodwalls are the best-known forms of structural flood control projects that have been implemented in the United States. It is important to note, however, that just like any other engineering feature, if the design capacity of a dam, levee and/or floodwall is exceeded, its functional utility becomes compromised. As such, dams, levees, and floodwalls can give a false sense of security to the property owners that they protect.

Bridge/culvert modifications, if undersized, at crossings of local streams and watercourses can result in floodwater backing up upstream of the structure causing significant flooding problems. Therefore, from a flood hazard mitigation standpoint, bridge/culvert modifications typically involve the replacement, enlargement, and/or removal of existing roadway bridges and culverts that are known to cause flooding problems. Replacing, enlarging, or removing these known problematic structures goes a long way to minimizing the County's flooding problems.

Open space preservation is keeping known hazard areas free of development and in a natural condition, and is the best approach to minimizing or preventing potential flood damages. Preserving open space in an undeveloped floodplain not only prevents potential flood damage but also allows for the full realization of the floodplain's natural and beneficial functions. These natural and beneficial floodplain functions include floodwater storage/flood flow attenuation, surface water infiltration/groundwater recharge, removal/ filtering of pollutants and sediments from floodwater, habitat for flora and fauna, and recreational opportunities. Open space preservation is regulated by the adopted Comprehensive Plans and Land Development Codes.

Wetland protection is needed in floodplains and low-lying areas of a watershed. Many wetlands receive and store floodwater, thus slowing and reducing downstream flows. They also serve as a natural filter, which helps to improve water quality and provide habitat for many species of fish, wildlife, and plants. As such, local wetland protection codes and programs are developed to address these gaps in the federal and state regulations.

River/stream corridor restoration and protection are measures to help restore the natural and beneficial functions of riparian zones to manage floods and filter runoff.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) are measures that reduce the volume of surface water runoff and associated non-point source pollutants from entering waterways. Non-point source pollutants are transported by surface water runoff and include lawn fertilizers,

pesticides, farm chemicals, sediments, and oils from both pervious and impervious urban and rural areas. Non-point source pollutants not only affect the quality of our local water resources but also their ability to carry and store floodwater. Eroded soil from farmlands and construction sites is typically deposited where streams and rivers slow down and lose energy, such as when they enter a lake or confluence with another stream. As such, sedimentation will gradually fill in channels and lakes, reducing their ability to carry or store floodwater. In addition, uncontrolled surface water runoff contributes to local and regional flooding problems. From a hazard mitigation perspective, the identification and implementation of BMPs is focused on structural and non-structural erosion and sedimentation control and stormwater management facilities. Many BMP measures (structural and/or nonstructural) can be implemented on a site to address specific site needs. Both erosion and sedimentation control and stormwater management BMPs can be incorporated into retention and detention basins, drainageways, and many other parts of new developments. Depending on local ordinances, specific BMPs and structural measures are already required on industrial sites, mined lands, construction sites, farms, forested areas, and high-use public lands.

Other BMP guidelines are included in engineering and construction standards designed to ensure that structures can withstand various hazards such as erosion in Coastal areas.

Wind Mitigation Alternatives

Proper engineering and design of a structure increases its ability to withstand the lateral and uplift forces of wind. Building techniques that provide a continuous load path from the roof of the structure to the foundation are recommended.

The following are wind mitigation alternatives reviewed by the LMS Working Group.

Wind proofing is the modification of the design and construction of a building to resist damage from wind events and can help to protect the building's occupants from broken glass and debris. Wind proofing involves the consideration of aerodynamics, materials, and the use of external features such as storm shutters. These design considerations are required in the design and construction of a new structure and recommended to reinforce an existing structure. Mobile homes, which tend to be vulnerable to the effects of extreme wind events, can be better protected by improved anchoring to the foundation. The Florida Building Code requires mobile homes to be tied down to their pads to prevent them from being destroyed. The Florida Building Code requires public facilities, critical infrastructure, and public infrastructure (such as signage and traffic signals) to be windproofed in vulnerable areas. However, wind proofing is not a viable mitigation technique to protect against tornadoes or extreme hurricanes.

Safe room/community shelter requirements for new housing construction and existing mobile home parks, apartment complexes, and other planned residential communities can offer

protection and reduce the risk to life. There are minimum design criteria to which these elements must be constructed as found in ARC 4496 and FEMA 320 Taking Shelter from The Storm.

Buried power lines can offer uninterrupted power during and after severe wind events and storms. Burying power lines can significantly enhance a community's ability to recover in the aftermath of a disaster; however, they are more expensive to install and repair if there were a problem and may be more vulnerable to flooding in some locations. Encouraging back-up power sources in areas where burial is not feasible will enable the continuity of basic operations for businesses and facilities when there is a loss of power.

Fire Mitigation Alternatives

The following are mitigation alternatives to reduce the vulnerability from wildfires reviewed by the LMS Working Group.

Urban forestry programs where several cities nationwide have participated in formal programs to protect and maintain urban forests, is especially helpful for the mitigation of wildfires.

Firebreaks have been used by the State to limit the mobility of potential wildfires. Construction of a firebreak involves removing vegetation in a linear strip to significantly diminish the available fuel load. There may be locations in the County where construction of a firebreak may prove to be a feasible and prudent wildfire hazard mitigation measure, in particular areas where there is rural development adjacent to forested areas or limited access. This type of development scenario is particularly susceptible to wildfire hazards.

Emergency water source development is used to increase public water supply systems and the associated curbside hydrants for local firefighting needs. One solution for access to reliable water sources and the ability to efficiently pump water from those sources is the installation of dry hydrants at various bridges and culvert crossings of local streams and watercourses. Another solution would be the development of community well sites. Citrus County has, to date, installed 8 firefighting wells throughout areas of the community where no central water systems are available.

Prescription Burning. The use of planned wildland fuels burning programs has been used by the state and Federal land management agencies as the best proven method to reduce hazardous wildland fuel accumulations. This process is routinely accomplished in coordination with the establishment of firebreaks and is conducted on state, federal and private lands where the accumulation of wildland fuels can pose a threat to neighboring communities. These are carefully planned operations that must meet specific weather conditions and are thoroughly coordinated with county or jurisdictional fire agencies.

Chopping and Mowing/ Vegetation Reduction. Mitigation of the fuel component is one of the most efficient ways to reduce the risks of wildfire occurrence. Vegetation-fuel management through such things as tree and vegetation thinning or reducing the amount of herbaceous vegetation decreases the chances of fire propagation across the landscape by breaking up the horizontal and vertical continuity of fuel. This reduces fire line intensity, significantly lowers the risk of structure loss, and creates a safer situation in which to deploy suppression resources.

Sinkhole Mitigation Alternatives

Sinkhole abatement is the physical treatment of new and existing sinkholes to minimize potential damage to buildings, infrastructure, and other surface features. Sinkhole treatment is usually a matter of abatement after the fact rather than prior mitigation. Sinkhole abatement involves filling the surface feature with a mixture of materials including concrete, soil, grout, synthetic filter fabrics, and diverse sizes of crushed stone. Since no two sinkholes are alike, abatement can vary significantly in the type and volume of materials that are used. Regardless of the size and nature of the sinkhole, however, certain precautions should be taken when dealing with structural sinkhole abatement. These precautions, which are designed to reduce safety concerns and mitigate potential environmental impacts, include barricading the site to prevent personal injury, excavating the overlying soil to determine the appropriate abatement method and to expose a competent limestone ledge, and directing surface drainage away from the site to prevent a recurrence.

Evaluation and Prioritization of Mitigation Alternatives

This project ranking methodology serves to rank mitigation projects based on assigning points under three categories for Suitability, Reduction of Risk, and Cost. This methodology is inclusive of the LMS WG's local knowledge, consistency with the goals of the LMS and other planning mechanisms, and the safety of our communities.

The matrix enabled the Working Group to review each project against the criteria for ranking. For ease of understanding, each criteria poses a summary to aid in the review, and each project receives a score of 1 to 5 in each category with the least favorable (low) shown as a 1, the medium favorable score of a 3 and the most favorable shown as 5.

The measure receiving the highest overall score would be ranked as a high priority. In the event of ties, the mitigation measures perceived to have the greatest benefit/cost, impact the greatest number of people may be listed higher. The LMS Working Group reviewed the mitigation initiatives and prioritization score draft results during regular Working Group meetings. However, the score may change in the future as priorities in Citrus County change and as additional mitigation actions are added. This change is normal and healthy in the hazard mitigation process.

These mitigation actions include both those that are general in nature and those that are specific to high- vulnerability hazards. As such, depending on the availability of funding for diverse types of projects, applications for a project with a lesser score may be considered by the LMS Working Group.

Table 5. Matrix of mitigation alternative evaluation and prioritization process

Suitability			
1	Appropriateness of the Project	5 - High: Reduces vulnerability and is consistent with Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) goals and plans for future growth. 3 - Medium: Needed but does not tie to identified vulnerability. 1 - Low: Inconsistent with LMS goals or plans.	0
2	Community Acceptance	5 - High: Accepted by most communities. 3 - Medium: Accepted by most; may create some burdens. 1 - Low: Not likely to be accepted by any community ("The not in my backyard" theory).	0
3	Environmental Impact	5 - Positive effect on the environment. 3 - No effect - environmentally neutral. 1 - Adverse effect on the environment.	0
4	Consistent with Existing Legislation and/or Policies	5 - High: Consistent with existing laws and policies. 3 - Medium: New legislation or policy changes needed, but no conflicts identified. 1 - Low: Conflicts with existing laws, regulations and/or policies.	0
5	Consistent with Existing Plans and Priorities	5 - High - Consistent with existing plans and priorities. 3 - Medium - Somewhat consistent with current plans and priorities. 1 - Low - Conflicts with existing plans and priorities. Does not fit in with identified initiatives.	0
Suitability Total			
Risk Reduction			
1	Scope of Benefits	5 - High: Benefits the entire municipality and other jurisdictions directly or indirectly. 3 - Medium: Benefits more than half the municipality or other jurisdictions area. 1 - Low: Benefits to less than half the municipality.	0
2	Potential to Save or Protect Human Lives	5 - High: More than 1,000 lives. 3 - Medium: Up to 1,000 lives. 1 - Low: No lifesaving potential.	0
3	Importance of Benefits	5 - High: Needed for essential services. 3 - Medium: Needed for other services. 1 - Low: No significant implications.	0

4	Level of Inconvenience or "Nuisance Factor" Caused by the Project	5 - None: Causes few problems. 3 - Moderate: Most major problems avoided. 1 - Significant: Causes much inconvenience (e.g., traffic jams, loss of power, delays).	0
5	Economic Effect or Loss Caused by the Project	5 - Minimal economic loss (little effect during project). 3 - Moderate economic loss (minimum disruption). 1 - Significant economic loss (businesses closed, jobs affected, etc.).	0
6	Number of People to Benefit from this Project	5 - High: More than 100,000 people. 3 - Medium: 10,000 to 100,000 people. 1 - Low: Fewer than 10,000 people.	0
Risk Reduction Total			
Cost			
1	Initial Cost	5 - Low: \$0 to \$100,000. 3 - Moderate: \$100,001 to \$1 million. 1 - High: More than \$1 million.	0
	Maintenance/ Operating Costs	5 - Low costs 3 - Moderate costs 1 - High costs	0
2	Benefit to Cost Ratio B/C=BCR	5 - High: Ratio is 1.0 or greater. 3 - Medium: Ratio is between 0.5 and 0.9. 1 - Low: Ratio is less than 0.5.	0
3	Financing availability	5 - Good: Readily available through grants or other funding sources. 3 - Moderate: Limited grant or matching funds available. 1 - Poor: No funding sources or matching funds are identified.	0
4	Affordability	5 - Good: Project is easily affordable. 3 - Moderate: Project is somewhat affordable. 1 - Poor: Project is very costly for the jurisdiction.	0
5	Repetitive Loss or Damages Corrected	5 - High: Alleviates repetitive loss. Property must have been damaged in the past by a disaster event. 3 - Medium: Repetitive loss may have occurred but was not documented. 1 - Low: No effect on repetitive loss.	0
Cost Total			
SUITABILITY		0	
RISK REDUCTION		0	
COST		0	
TOTAL		0	

Mitigation Action Plan

The mitigation action plan (Table 6) is a listing of all the mitigation action items for Citrus County, the City of Crystal River, and the City of Inverness. The action items are organized within the following matrix, which lists all the multi-hazard and hazard specific action items included in the mitigation plan. The Action Plan includes documentation of how each mitigation measure will be implemented, including the following information for each action item:

- Funding Sources,
- Timeframe,
- Responsible Agency
- Project Status
- Vulnerability score of relative hazards, and
- Overall project ranking score

Funding Sources

Potential funding sources have been identified for the mitigation actions. Many of the mitigation actions are eligible for funding from more than one source of funding. In these cases, a list of potential funding sources was included on the matrix. Most federal funding sources, such as FEMA, will require a percentage (usually 25 percent of the total project costs) from a local source.

Time Frame

Action items include both short and long-term activities. Each action item includes an estimate of the timeline for implementation. Short-term action items are activities which county agencies can implement with existing resources and authorities within one to two years. Long-term action items may require new or additional resources or authorities and may take between one and five years to implement. Approximate timeframes for project implementation have been included in the Action Plan.

Facilitator and Responsible Agency

The facilitator is the department that will lead the project. This is especially important for projects with multiple responsible agencies. The facilitating departments include Citrus County Department of Public Works (CCPW), Citrus County Sheriff's Office (CCSO), Citrus County Systems Management (CCSM), Citrus County Clerk's Office (CCCO), Crystal River Public Works (CRPW), Crystal River Administration (CRAD), Citrus County Growth Management (CCGM), Citrus County Public Information Office (CCPIO), Citrus County School Board (CCSB) Florida Forest Services (FFS), Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council, (TBRPC) City of Inverness Public Works (CIPW), and Inverness Fire Department (IFD).

The responsible agencies are those with regulatory responsibility to address natural hazards, or that are willing and able to organize resources, find appropriate funding, or oversee activity implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Responsible agencies may include local, county, or regional agencies that are capable of or responsible for implementing activities and programs.

Project Status

A column has been included in the Action Plan to document the project status. Several of the mitigation actions have been completed, while others have been started, but not completed to date. The Action Plan may include details on funding that has been applied for or received; "on-going" for projects that are continuous such as educational programs; "in process" for projects that are currently being implemented; "completed" for projects that have been finished; or "dropped" for projects that are no longer applicable.

Table 6. Mitigation project list

Priori ty	Action	Funding Sources	Contr act Perio d	Time Fram e	Project Facilitator	Responsible Agencies	Hazard Mitigate d	Project Status	Cost
1	Install generators for Meadowcrest & Citrus Co Resource Ctr				Citrus County Fire Rescue (Chief Stevens) Citrus County Public Works (Carlton Hall)	Citrus County Fire Rescue (Chief Stevens) Board of County Commissioners (Public Works)	All Hazards	Ongoing when funding available	\$1,000,000
2	Install standby generators for fire stations 8,9,18, City of Inverness fire station	•Local, Federal or Private Funding. •Project Funds • Inverness General Funds •Citrus County General Funds		3-5 Years	•Inverness Fire Dept (Chief Robt Bessler) •Citrus County Fire Rescue (Chief Craig Stevens)	•Citrus County Fire Rescue •Inverness Fire Dept	All Hazards	Ongoing RESOURCE ORDERING	\$500,000: •\$250,000 (Fire Rescue) •\$250,000 (city of Inverness)
3	Homosassa Fire Station 3 Rebuild - Need to mitigate for hazards. NOTE: NEW PROJECT			4-5 yrs	Citrus County Fire Rescue (Chief Stevens)	Citrus County Fire Rescue (Chief Stevens)	All Hazards	New, awaiting funding	TBD
4	Install a Tide Valve on city roads that are subject to flooding - in Crystal River	Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM), Hazard Mitigation Grant Pgm (HMGP), Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA), Crystal River General Funds		Ongoing		City of Crystal River	Flood	Awaiting funding	\$1,500,000 - if bundled design/construction
5	Reduce the number of repetitive loss properties by reviewing the current FEMA NFIP Repetitive Loss List for Citrus County to identify the correct, updated address and exact location of each individual structure.	•Growth Management-Block Grant (CDBG)•Hazard Mitigation Grant Pgm (HMGP)•Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)•Project Funds Small Business Administration (SBA)•U.S. Army Corps of Engineers•Section 205		Pending FEMA update.	Citrus County Growth Mgmt/Flood Mgmt (Eric Landon)(Dawson Retter)Citrus County Housing Services	Growth Management - Flood MgmtCity of Crystal River Citrus County Housing Services	Flood	Awaiting Board approval for agreement b/n CC and Dept of Homeland Security for protection of dad, rec'd to submit to FEMA a request for updated RLP list. RE:	\$500,000 per incident ~ (9M)

	Using the National Flood Mitigation Data Collection Tool, survey property owners to determine interest and eligibility to pursue mitigation measures and identify the most appropriate mitigation measure for each structure using the priority established. Implement mitigation measures on each individual structure using the established property to mitigate future damage as funding becomes available							structures only (mainly residential). - TO LIST INDIVIDUAL ADDRESSES - BCAs requested for elevation project (rec'd 23 applications in the City of Crystal River, and 43 applications in Citrus County). Citrus County Housing project has applied for a CDBG for Housing Rehabilitation, with a cost of \$750,000.	
6	Homosassa River Replacement of pole. W Dunnellon Rd - W Deepwoods (3 miles)	Hazard Mitigation Grant Pgm (HMGP)			WREC - Withlacoochee River Electric Cooperative	WREC - Withlacoochee River Electric Cooperative	Wind	Awaiting Funding - applied for HMGP funding	\$1,500,000 - 3 Miles (est Fed Share \$1,125,000)
7	Homosassa River replacement of pole. Yulee - S Mason Creek (3 miles); affects approx 800-900 people	Hazard Mitigation Grant Pgm (HMGP)			WREC - Withlacoochee River Electric Cooperative	WREC - Withlacoochee River Electric Cooperative	Wind	Awaiting Funding: applied for HMGP funding	\$1,500,000 - 3 Miles

8	Homosassa River Replacement of pole. W Ozello Trail (7 miles); affects approx 600 people	Hazard Mitigation Grant Pgm (HMGP)			WREC - Withlacoochee Rive Electric Cooperative	WREC - Withlacoochee Rive Electric Cooperative	Wind	Awaiting Funding: applied for HMGP funding	\$3,000,000 - 7 miles
9	Take corrective actions to eliminate flooding along C.R. 490 and other impacted evacuation routes, as identified in engineering studies.	•Hazard Mitigation Grant Pgm (HMGP) •Citrus County General Funds and or Storm water MSBU		On-going	Citrus County Public Works (Walt Eastmond)	Citrus County Public Works	Flood	In Process: to be addressed as part of a road widening or storm water project.	\$4,375,000
10	Assessment of Communities at Risk (CAR) by the Florida Forestry Service and Citrus County Fire	State Funding		2 - 5 years	Florida Forest Service (Jason Packard)	•Florida Fire Service •Citrus County Fire Rescue	Wildfire	Ongoing	\$100,000
11	Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) facilitation of regional hazardous materials emergency response and compliance with hazardous materials reporting laws and maintenance of the Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan (HMEP)	Florida Department of Emergency Management		Annual	Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council	Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council	HazMat	Ongoing	\$148,000

12	Conduct prescribed burns, roller chopping, and mowing to mitigate wildfires	State Funding		Annual	Florida Forest Service (Jason Packard)	Florida Forest Service	Wildfire	Ongoing	\$65,000/year
13	Cyber Incident Training provided on a quarterly basis by EACH INDIVIDUAL ORGANIZATION.	Local, Federal or Private Funding		Ongoing	•Citrus County Sheriff's Office •Citrus County Systems Mgmt (Louis Foltzer)	•Citrus County Sheriff's Office •City of Inverness School Board •City of Crystal River School Board	Cyber Incident	Ongoing	\$2,000/year
14	Generators and ancillary facilities to power the following Citrus County Schools: Ranking as follows: 1) Central Ridge Elementary (hurricane-hardened) 2) Citrus Springs Middle School 3) Withlacoochee Technical Institute 4) Hernando Elementary School 5) Pleasant Grove Elementary School 6) Citrus Springs Elementary School, 7) Floral City Elementary, 8) Inverness Primary School, 9) Rock Crusher Elementary	Citrus County General Funds		2-4 Years	Citrus County School Board (Chuck Dixon)	•Citrus County School Board •Citrus County Public Works •Emergency Mgmt	All Hazards	Ongoing	\$850,000 Each
15	Provide protection from increased	•Pre-disaster Mitigation (PDM)		Ongoing	Crystal River Public Works	•City of Crystal River •Citrus County Water	Flood	In Progress	\$2,462,000 / \$8,000,000 (design &

	infiltration into the sanitary sewer system during flood events through the installation of portable bypass pumps and portable generators at the lift stations. / Stormwater conveyance in downtown CR area by adding conduit under US-19 to Crystal River to reduce extent of floodplain.	•Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) •Project Funds - Crystal River •General Funds			(Carly Hanson)	Resources (Gary Loggins/Ken Cheek)			construction)
16	Hourglass Subdivision Stormwater Retrofit/Kimberly Plantation Estates project will mitigate flooding in a residential area that has been experiencing intermittent flooding for the past 3 rain seasons - to provide a more permanent solution to manage excess stormwater runoff for this area.	Stormwater MSBU		1 year	Citrus County Public Works (Tiffany Crosby)	Board of County Commissioners (Public Works)	Flood	In design	\$2,583,348.20
17	Rebuild a new City Hall in the same	•Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM)		2 years	Crystal River Public Works	City of Crystal River	All Hazards	Ongoing	\$12,500,000 City Hall - 1.35M rec'd from state -

	location - City of Crystal River	•Crystal River General Funds			(Carly Hanson)				City of Crystal River has 135K.
18	Convert hard copy storm damage records (including past damages and flood depth data) to a database RE: electronic documentat ion/ records mgmt.	•Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) •Hazard Mitigation Grant Pgm (HMGP) •Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) •Planning & Project Funds •Citrus County General Funds		1 – 2 years	Citrus County Communica tions Officer (Louis Foltzer/Vicki Austen)	Records Management	Flood	Ongoing Complete d??	\$150,000
19	Purchase or contract services for aerostat, drone or other unmanned aerial data collection as well as damage assessment.	•Local, Federal or Private Funding. •Project Funds •Citrus County General Funds		2 years	•Citrus County Systems Mgmt (Todd Dunn) •Citrus County Sheriff's Office (Chris Evan)	•Emergency Management •Citrus County Systems Management •Citrus County Engineering/S urvey Section	•All Hazards •Damage Assessm ent	On-Going	\$100,000
20	Inverness Acres - Road Infrastructur e improveme nts				City of Inverness Public Works (Zach Daniels)	City of Inverness-PW	Flood	New: Awaiting funding	\$23,375,312
21	Inverness Village IV - Road Infrastructur e improveme nts, public sewer, drainage retention				City of Inverness Public Works (Zach Daniels)	City of Inverness-PW		New: Awaiting funding	\$11,567,600
22	Ozello Trail Causeway w/Bridge - Repair/repla ce several drainage structures causing road issues- includes replacement of storm vulnerable single point	Hazard Mitigation Grant Pgm (HMGP)		3 yrs	Citrus County Public Works (Carlton Hall/Walt Eastmond)	Board of County Commissioner s (Public Works)	Flood	New: Awaiting funding	\$20,280,000

	of access road causeway with a bridge								
23	Inverness Airport Station - build a fire station Inverness Airport to increase service to 20K residents. North end of airport - close and easy access	Hazard Mitigation Grant Pgm (HMGP)		2 yrs	Citrus County Fire Rescue (Chief Stevens)	Board of County Commissioners (Public Works)	All Hazards	New: Awaiting funding	\$4,000,000
24	Homosassa River replacement of 4 poles	•Withlacoochee River Electric (WREC) 50% •HMGP (50%)		2-3 months	Withlacoochee River Electric Cooperative (WREC)	Withlacoochee River Electric Cooperative (WREC)		Awaiting funding	150000 •50% - WREC •50% - HMGP
25	Ozello Trail Causeway - road shoulders	NOAA - applied (ltr of intent)			Citrus County Public Works (Carlton Hall/Walt Eastmond)	Board of County Commissioners (Public Works)	Flood/Safety	Awaiting funding	\$19,560,000
26	Resiliency Shelter/Center	•Resiliency Grant (BRIC) •Massullo legislative appropriation			Citrus County BOCC	Citrus County BOCC	All Hazards	Awaiting funding	rough estimate \$70M (~ 60K sq ft)
27	Fire Station/Public Safety Building (Elevated) - same site at City Hall	Crystal River General Funds		2 yrs	City of Crystal River -Public Works (Carly Hanson)	City of Crystal River	All Hazards	Awaiting funding	\$13,500,000
28	Ladder Fire Truck to serve taller buildings due to '21 FIRM BFE update - City of Crystal River				City of Crystal River	City of Crystal River	All Hazards	Awaiting funding	\$1,000,000

Plan Evaluation and Maintenance

Overview

This section documents Citrus County's road map for maintaining the LMS and instituting the long-term plan maintenance procedures into the everyday workings of the County government. A continuous cycle for monitoring, evaluating, and updating the plan; incorporating mitigation strategies into other, ongoing planning activities; methods for continued public involvement; and the continuation of the LMS Working Group are discussed below.

Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating the LMS

Monitoring, evaluating, and updating the LMS are critical to maintaining the plan's relevance. Effective implementation of mitigation activities paves the way for continued momentum in the planning process and gives direction for the future. The Citrus County LMS Working Group will monitor and evaluate the progress of the implementation of the mitigation strategies and update the plan on a regular basis. The LMS Working Group's activities are as follows:

- Continue to meet quarterly to address all its responsibilities.
- Monitor the mitigation activities by reviewing reports from the agencies identified for implementation of the different mitigation actions.
- Request that the agency or organization responsible submit a report, which provides adequate information to assess the status of mitigation actions.
- Provide their feedback to the individual agencies.

Evaluation of the plan includes not only checking on whether mitigation actions are implemented but also assessing their degree of effectiveness. This is done through a review of the qualitative and quantitative benefits (or avoided losses) of the mitigation activities. These would then be compared to the goals and objectives that the LMS was intended to achieve.

The LMS Working Group also evaluated mitigation actions to see if they need to be modified or discontinued in light of new developments, including changes in laws or regulations from Federal, State, or local agencies; the addition of new funding sources; newly identified hazards or areas of vulnerability; changes in the Comprehensive Plan, demographic, or land use trends; or results from previous hazard events. The LMS Working Group documents progress annually and submits the required annual update information to the Division of Emergency Management in accordance with F.A.C. 27P-22.004.

The LMS is to be updated every 5 years, as required by the DMA 2000, or following a disaster. The Public Works Director for Citrus County is responsible for monitoring, review, evaluation and revision of the plan over the 5-year cycle. The updated LMS would account for any information, programs, map revisions, changes to the repetitive loss statistics, etc. in the County or special circumstances (post-disaster). Issues that come up during monitoring and

evaluation, which require changes in mitigation strategies and actions, will be incorporated in the LMS at this stage. Barring any disasters, it is imperative that the Plan, in its entirety, be updated to meet the mandatory 5-year review and update. This update should begin within 9 to 12 months prior to the expiration date depending on staff availability and to facilitate all required public meetings.

Implementation through Existing and Ongoing Programs

The LMS establishes a continuing planning program for the County and is referenced in the Coastal, Lakes, River Management Element of the Citrus County Comprehensive Plan. The last update of this portion of the Comprehensive Plan was in December of 2018. The LMS is also referenced in the Future Land Use Element of the City of Crystal River's Comprehensive Plan. It is unclear whether the City of Inverness has integrated strategies or actions from previous LMS updates. The LMS Working Group will present suggestions, ideas, concepts, philosophies, principles, and recommendations to other regulating bodies, and make recommendations for the regulating bodies to take proactive actions to make changes directly to the development regulations that will better protect Citrus County against natural disasters.

The LMS Working Group will continue to be the County's leading policy group regarding mitigation issues and will continue to recommend and set examples of what the County should be doing to mitigate hazards, improve the sustainability of the built environment, and reduce the impact and vulnerability of natural disasters.

When the Citrus County Comprehensive Plan and Capital Improvements Plan are updated, the requirements of this mitigation plan will be incorporated into future amendments of these planning documents. In addition, the LMS Working Group will present the information for consideration to the regulating bodies to incorporate the new data and philosophies into the already existing processes. For example, hazard maps, hazard study data, or any other valid scientific data that support the need for change in the county's development codes and regulations will be forwarded to the appropriate departments for review and incorporation.

Both the City of Crystal River and the City of Inverness shall also incorporate the requirements of this mitigation plan into future amendments of their planning documents. The 2015 Peril of Flood Act compels municipalities and counties in Florida's coastal areas to adopt goals, objectives, policies, and strategies into the coastal management element of the local government's comprehensive plan related to flood risks to real property and the built environment. The process of updating the City of Crystal River and Citrus County comprehensive plans to meet the 2015 Peril of Flood Act will be an opportunity to incorporate the mitigation goals identified in the LMS into the comprehensive plans. In addition, as new information is presented, the jurisdictions shall amend their codes and regulations appropriately.

Continued Public Involvement

The LMS Working Group will continue to involve the public during the evaluation and update of the LMS throughout the 5-year implementation cycle. This will be accomplished by providing a copy of the plan to all appropriate agencies and making copies available for public display as requested. In addition, the County will solicit public involvement by the following:

- Annual public education activities, public workshops, and public hearings
- Public meetings to solicit feedback and to obtain public input for plan evaluation
- Public education via the County's website as a means of communication by providing information about mitigation initiatives, updates on the status of the mitigation measures, and recommended revisions to the mitigation plan

A permanent entity needs to be responsible for maintaining the LMS and for monitoring, evaluating, and updating it. The LMS Working Group (with representation from all participating municipalities) represents citizen, municipal, business, educational, volunteer, and county interests through a balanced membership.

The LMS Working Group oversees the LMS plan maintenance during the 5-year implementation timeframe. The LMS Working Group will continue to meet at least once a year to perform the following:

- Evaluate the effectiveness of previously implemented mitigation actions
- Explain why any actions are not completed
- Identify any actual or perceived changes in risk or vulnerability
- Submit all revisions for adoption by all jurisdictions

Prior to the end of each 5-year implementation, the LMS Working Group will oversee a major update to the plan that follows FEMA's planning guidance. The updated plan will be submitted to the Florida Division of Emergency Management and FEMA for approval.

Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) (Annex – A)

HIRA Introduction

Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) is a tool that allows Citrus County to understand its threats and hazards and how the impacts may vary according to time of occurrence, season, location, and other community factors. This knowledge helps the county, and its jurisdictions establish informed capability targets.

Purpose

The Citrus County HIRA identifies the hazards that could potentially affect the county's residents and businesses. This report will serve as technical background to support other planning initiatives such as the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), the Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS), the Community Ratings System (CRS) annual re-certification, as well as risk communication activities that the County may wish to perform.

The HIRA includes a community profile that provides background information on the county such as demographics, climate, and land use and development; the natural hazard identification process; the vulnerability assessment methodology used for this plan; and the natural and technological hazards profiles. The hazard profiles will include information pertaining to hazard description, geographic location, previous occurrence, impacts, probability of future occurrence, extent, and vulnerability.

Scope

The information in the assessment includes impacts felt by county and local government, private citizens, businesses, and other non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Natural and technical hazards that will not be analyzed due to their historically low probability of occurrence and/or impact to Citrus County include agricultural disruption, transportation incident, harmful algal bloom, domestic security incident, mass migration, terrorism, civil disturbance, dam failure, and special events. The hazards that have been identified for analysis by this plan because of their potential to impact the county are listed below.

- Flood
- Tropical Cyclones
- Severe Thunderstorm
- Tornado
- Wildfire
- Erosion
- Drought
- Extreme Heat
- Geological Event
- Winter Weather and Freeze
- Earthquake
- Tsunami

The following hazards were not assessed or were partially assessed in the risk assessment as they have been determined as no risk to the Jurisdictions included in the plan:

- High-Hazard Dams
- Landslides
- Earthquakes
- Tsunami

The following technological and human-caused hazards will be included in the risk assessment:

- Hazardous Materials Incident
- Radiological Incident
- Cyber Incident
- Space Weather
- Public Health Emergency

Community Profile

Natural Environment

Citrus County is located on the Gulf Coast of Florida and is bordered by Levy County to the north, Marion County on the northeast, Sumter County on the east, and Hernando County on the south (Figure 1). The Withlacoochee River forms the northern and eastern borders of the County, while the Gulf of Mexico forms the western border of the County. Established in 1887, Citrus County presently encompasses 773 square miles in area. This includes about 100 square miles of inland surface-water area.² The County is governed by an elected Board of County Commissioners. Likewise, the incorporated cities are governed by an elected City Council.

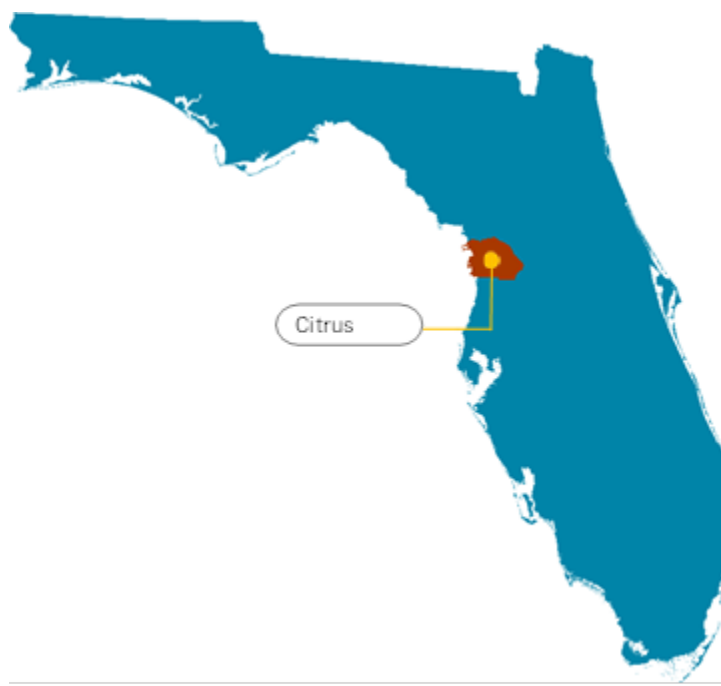


Figure 1. Citrus County, located on the Gulf Coast of Florida.

The Citrus County Comprehensive plan divides the County into three geographical regions for environmental and analytical purposes: 1) Coastal Area; 2) Central Ridge; and 3) Lakes and River Area.

² "Citrus County Comprehensive Plan, Future Land Use Element, 2018."

Geological and Environmental Features

The Coastal Area parallels the Gulf of Mexico, and the boundary may be described as following the west side of US-19 north from the Hernando County line to the Withlacoochee River. The communities of Homosassa, Chassahowitska, and the City of Crystal River are in the Coastal Area.

According to FDEP Lake Bioassessment Regionalization Initiative, which defines forty-seven lake regions as part of an ecoregion framework, the Coastal Area is part of the larger Big Bend Karst region. The coastal areas are dominated by coastal salt marshes and mangroves, with low, nearly level plains and contains unequal distributions of Gulf Coastal Lowlands and Coastal Swamps.³ The coastline is unique and has significant natural resources in the form of bays, estuaries, marshes, and marine grass beds. There are several spring-fed coastal rivers, some of which include the Homosassa, Chassahowitzka, and Crystal Rivers. This area is dominated by limestone, with a small area of dolomite soil to the northwest. Inland, the region is characterized by pine flatwoods and swamp forest on Spodosol soils (Figure 2).

The Central Ridge is the largest of the three regions and is in the central portion of the County between US- 19 and US-41. The region contains a sizable portion of the Brooksville Ridge, which can be described as a sandhill upland area. Central Ridge is the most populous part of the County and is also expected to grow given its ability to support urban growth. The communities in the Central Ridge include Citrus Springs, Beverly Hills, Citronelle, Holder, Lecanto, Homosassa Springs, Sugarmill Woods, Citrus Hills, Pine Ridge, Black Diamond Ranch, and the City of Inverness. Soils in the Central Ridge change quickly between medium fine sand and silt, clayey sand, and limestone (Figure 2).

The Lakes and River Area includes the northern and eastern portions of the County, north of CR-488 and east of US-41. The region consists primarily of the Tsala Apopka Plain, which comprises numerous lakes, ponds, and wetlands. Development occurring in this area in recent years has placed a great deal of pressure on natural ecosystems. Open water exists on the west side of the lake chain, while marshes and swamps are common in the area between the lakes and the Withlacoochee River. The remaining lands, about 60 percent, are upland areas. Communities located in the Lakes and River Area include Apache Shores, Gospel Island, Floral City, Pineola, and the eastern portions of Citrus Springs and Hernando.⁴ The majority of soils in this region, as seen in Figure 2, are characterized by medium fine sand and silt, with limestone dominating the eastern boundary of the county.

³ Griffith et al., "Lake Regions of Florida."

⁴ "Citrus County Comprehensive Plan, Future Land Use Element, 2018."

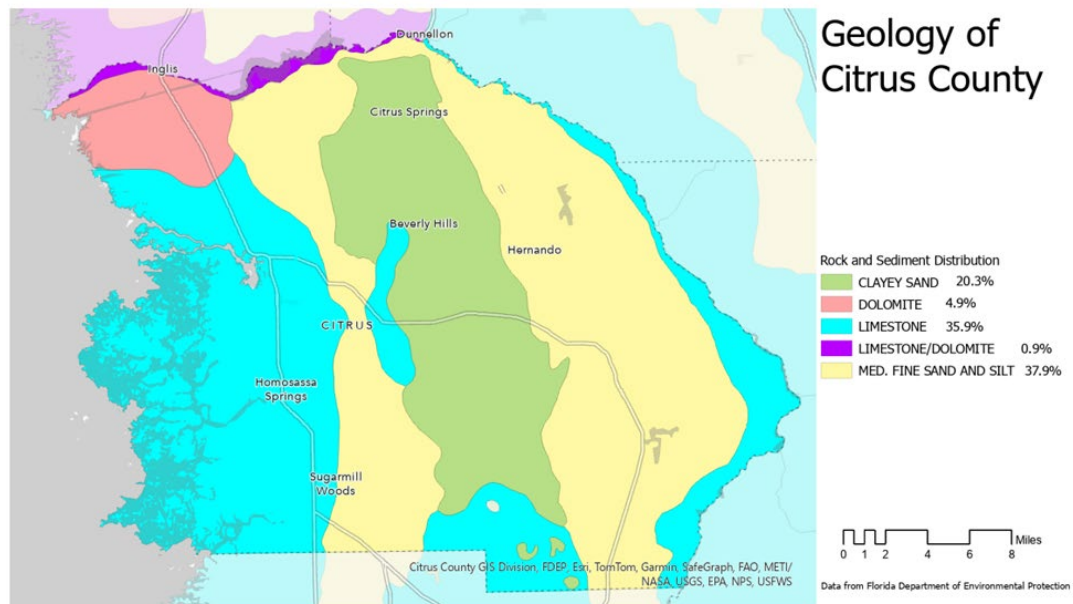


Figure 2. Soil and rock distribution in Citrus County. From FDEP.

Environmental Features

Western Springs

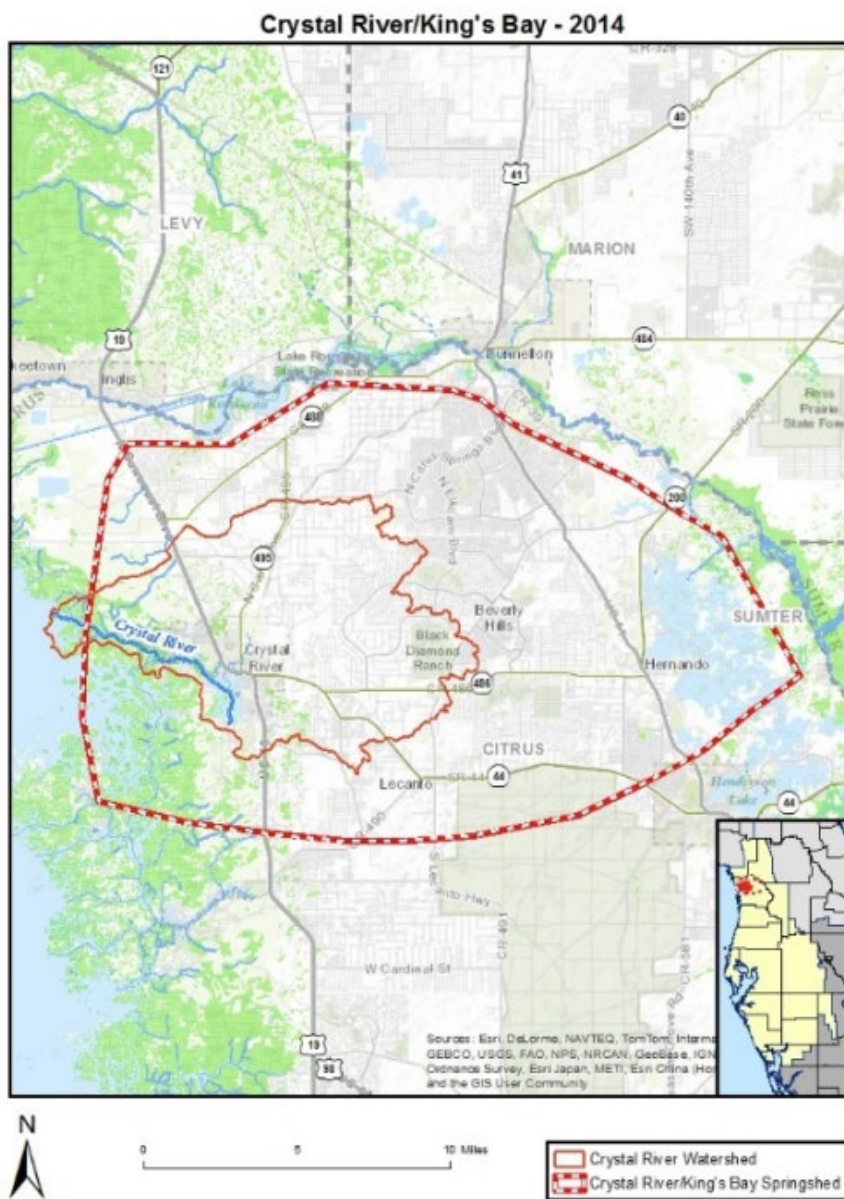


Figure 3. Crystal River and Kings Bay Watershed and Spring shed. From SWFWMD.

The western coastal boundary of the county is defined by short meandering spring-fed streams and aquatic habitats including hammock, salt marsh, mangrove swamp, seagrass, contributing fresh water to the estuarine environment.

The Crystal River and Salt River drain in the Crystal River-St. Petersburg Beach basin. The Crystal River originates at a series of springs in Kings Bay, then flows northwest for about 5 miles before terminating into the Gulf of Mexico. Both rivers are tidal in nature and have generally high-water quality.

The Crystal River/Kings Bay springs complex, also known as Crystal River Springs, is the second largest spring group in the state, and classified as a Class III waterbody according to Clean Air Act guidelines.⁵ The Kings Bay springshed

contains much of Citrus County in its 310 square mile area (Figure 3).⁶

This complex contributes to more than seventy springs including Hunter, Tarpon Hole, and Three Sisters.

⁵ FDEP, "Crystal River Preserve Management Plan."

⁶ SWFWMD, "Crystal River/Kings Bay, Citrus County."

These waterways are protected today due to dramatic alterations including dredged canals, seawall installation and development conducted between 1950 and 1980. Impacts to the changed water circulation patterns and shoreline function were compounded by nitrate pollution due to agricultural and urban land use changes. To combat these negative impacts, the Crystal River/Kings Bay system adopted Minimum Flows and Levels (MFL) to limit water withdrawals that would be harmful to water resources and ecological function.⁷

An extensive groundwater discharge area fed by the Floridian aquifer provides flows for the Crystal and Homosassa Rivers -- both classified as Outstanding Florida Waters.

The Homosassa River is a first-magnitude spring system with headwaters located in western Citrus County. The slow-moving tidal river flows 8 miles to meet the Gulf of Mexico as part of a series of springs. The Homosassa springshed contributes groundwater to the spring system and covers 286 miles of land in northern Hernando and central Citrus County.⁸

The Chassahowitzka River is a spring-fed system originating in the town of Homosassa. Multiple agencies safeguard it's quality, including the Chassahowitzka Riverine Swamp Sanctuary managed by SWFWMD, the Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge of the US Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Chassahowitzka Water Management Area managed by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. These conservation areas combined cover 312,693 acres across Citrus and Hernando counties. The variety of landforms in this springshed include pine flatwoods, forested wetlands, freshwater marshes, wet prairies and bay swamps, as well as upland coniferous and hardwood forests.⁹

Inland Lakes and Rivers

The Tsala Apopka chain of lakes make up the largest freshwater system in the County. The fifteen lakes cover about 22,000 acres in the eastern part of Citrus County. Heavily modified for flood control, road construction and agriculture, the lakes no longer flow freely but into three discrete pools: The Floral City Pool, the Inverness Pool, and the Hernando Pool. The FWC is currently working with a consultant to characterize the sediment and vegetation within the chain of lakes, and the study is intended to expand the very limited information on sediment depths and composition of the region.¹⁰ In the past, a marsh system of emergent vegetation connected the Tsala Apopka with the Withlacoochee River. Over the last 30 years, however, fire suppression and artificially constant water levels in Lake Tsala Apopka have created conditions that allow increasingly woody vegetation in the area.¹¹

⁷ SWFWMD, "Crystal River/Kings Bay SWIM Plan."

⁸ SWFWMD, "Homosassa Springs, Citrus County."

⁹ SWFWMD, "A Plan for the Use and Management of the Chassahowitzka Riverine Swamp Sanctuary."

¹⁰ Citrus County Aquatic Services, "Tsala Apopka Chain of Lakes."

¹¹ "Citrus/Hernando Waterways Restoration Council: Report to the Legislature, 2007."

Withlacoochee River nearly delineates the northern and eastern boundaries of Citrus County, creating a 150 mile long perimeter of half the county. The headwaters of this blackwater river are found in the Green Swamp, a large swatch of marshland overlaying Hernando, Sumter, Lake, Polk, and Pasco counties.¹² The springshed of the Withlacoochee is 2,000 square miles, which contributing tributaries including Little Withlacoochee, Big Grant Canal, Shady Brook, Jumper Creek, and Tsala Apopka Outfall Canal. The watershed has undergone tremendous urbanization and increased agricultural and industrial activity, all contributing to habitat degradation and changes in water regime; for these reasons the waters are designated as Impaired by the FDEP Impaired Waters Rule.¹³

Temperature and Climate

Citrus County is located at the northern edge of the “Savannah” or humid subtropical climatic regime characterizing much of peninsular Florida. Data from the Inverness weather station and records from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for the years 1915 through 1985, via the Florida Climate Center, which illustrate Citrus County’s typical climate.

Most of the rainfall occurs in summer, between June and September. The mean annual temperature is approximately 71 degrees Fahrenheit, with the highest average monthly temperature of occurring in August at 82 degrees Fahrenheit and the lowest average monthly temperature of 59 degrees Fahrenheit occurring in January. Summer daily temperatures normally peak in the low to mid 90’s and are cooled by frequent afternoon convectional showers. Winter months are typically mild and dry. Mean annual rainfall is approximately 51 inches. The least amount of rainfall occurs in the spring and fall, while about 60 percent of the rainfall occurs from May to September.¹⁴

Sea Level Rise

Citrus County is vulnerable to sea level rise given its extensive shoreline and low elevation. The "relative sea level" that is measured by a tide gauge at a particular location, is a function of both changes in the elevation of the sea's surface due to changes in the volume of water in the ocean (eustatic sea level) and vertical movement of the land upon which the tide gauge sits due to subsidence or tectonic movement of the earth's crust. Eustatic sea level rise experienced at any particular location results primarily from expansion of sea water volume as heat is transferred from the atmosphere to the oceans, and the melting of glaciers and polar ice sheets. Both of

¹² SWFWMD, “Four Rivers Emerge.”

¹³ FWC, “Assessment and Restoration on the Peace and Withlacoochee Rivers.”

¹⁴ Florida Climate Center, “Inverness 3 SE Data, From 1 January 1915 through 31 December 1985.”

these drivers are expected to cause an increase in the rate at which sea level is rising.¹⁵ Regional eustatic sea level rise may differ from global average eustatic sea level rise due to distance from melting glaciers, different rates of sea level volume expansion because of the salinity and temperature of regional surface waters, and the effects of wind and currents on heat transfer between the atmosphere and the oceans.¹⁶

Rising sea levels would result in gradual coastal inundation, the most immediate impact of which is increased height of high tides. Similarly, to regular tides, as sea levels rise, king tides will reach further inland and result in more severe damages to coastal communities.¹⁷ In addition, rising sea levels may cause landward expansion of coastal flood zones. Through a combination of direct inundation and erosion, rising sea levels also cause recession of both beaches and coastal wetlands (see Erosion Hazard Profile). The increased weight that results from a greater volume of sea water pushes saltwater into coastal aquifers and can worsen saltwater intrusion caused by excessive ground water withdrawal. Rising sea levels also push saltwater further upstream in tidal rivers and streams, raise coastal ground water tables, and push saltwater further inland in soils at the margins of coastal wetlands causing wetland boundaries to expand where they are unimpeded.

People and Social Vulnerability (Demographic Profile)

Population

According to the Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) at the University of Florida the estimated 2024 population for the entire county was 166,151, up approximately 11% from 2018 population of 145,721.¹⁸

Unincorporated areas of Citrus County saw the highest growth rate of 14.6% between 2018 and 2024 (Table 10).¹⁹ Projections in Figure 4 show a relatively stable increase in population until at least 2050.

According to the Office of Economic and Demographic Research review of 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, the median household income was \$52,569, a steep increase from the previous ACS estimate of \$40,574. However, these numbers continue to lag behind the statewide average of \$67,917. The proportion of the population living in poverty has

¹⁵ Sweet et al., "Global and Regional Sea Level Rise Scenarios."

¹⁶ IPCC, "Summary for Policymakers [H.-O. Pörtner, D.C. Roberts, E.S. Poloczanska, K. Mintenbeck, M. Tignor, A. Alegría, M. Craig, S. Langsdorf, S. Löschke, V. Möller, A. Okem (Eds.).]"

¹⁷ NOAA, "High Tide Flooding."

¹⁸ BEBR, "Florida Estimates of Population, 2024."

¹⁹ BEBR.

risen from 14.4% in the last LMS update to 16.9% in 2022. In the same time period, the State as a whole has reduced the rate of poverty from 14% at the time of the last LMS update to 12.7%. ²⁰

The population of Citrus County is 87 percent white. Making up the rest of the population, 3.9 percent of residents are Black or African American and 6.3 percent are Hispanic or Latino. ²¹

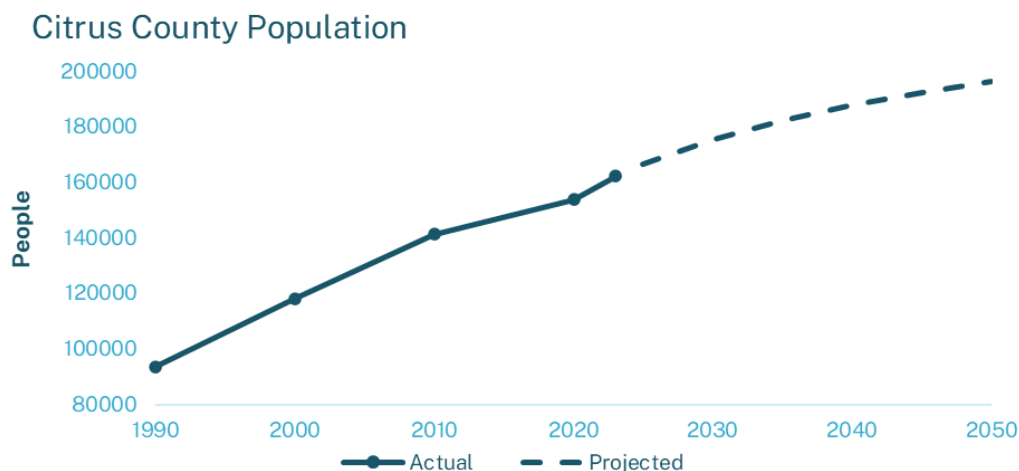


Figure 4. Population of Citrus County, with projections based on medium growth. From BEBR 2023 Estimates and Projections and BEBR 2010 Census Summary ²²

Age Distribution

The population of Citrus County skews slightly older, with nearly 40% of residents over the age of 65 (Figure 5). People of working age between 18 and 65 make up approximately 50% of the population. ²³

²⁰ EDR, "Citrus County Profile."

²¹ BEBR, "Population Projections By Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin For Florida and Its Counties, 2025-2050, With Estimates for 2022, Bulletin 196."

²² BEBR, "Florida Estimates of Population, 2024"; BEBR, "Population Projections By Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin For Florida and Its Counties, 2025-2050, With Estimates for 2022, Bulletin 196"; BEBR, "Florida Population: Census Summary 2010."

²³ BEBR, "Population Projections By Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin For Florida and Its Counties, 2025-2050, With Estimates for 2022, Bulletin 196."

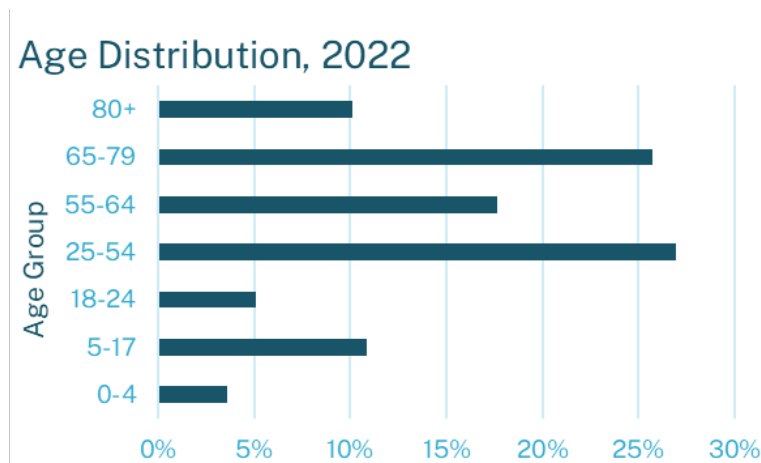


Figure 5. Distribution of population by age range. From UF BEBR (2023).²⁴

Tribal Lands

There are no federally recognized Indian Tribes or Nations in Citrus County today. However, archaeological research indicates areas such as what is now the Crystal River Preserve State Park have been occupied by aboriginal peoples for at least 12,000 years. The Springs Coast, which includes Citrus County, is widely inhabited, as indicated by relic cultural sites including remains and waste material (e.g. shell middens). Burial mounds and mound-village complexes can be found at the mouth of the Withlacoochee River, near Kings Bay and along the Crystal River. Populations seem to have shifted over time indicating settlement pattern shifts as people responded to various environmental changes and events.²⁵

²⁴ BEBR.

²⁵ FDEP, "Crystal River Preserve Management Plan."

CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index 2022

CITRUS COUNTY, FLORIDA

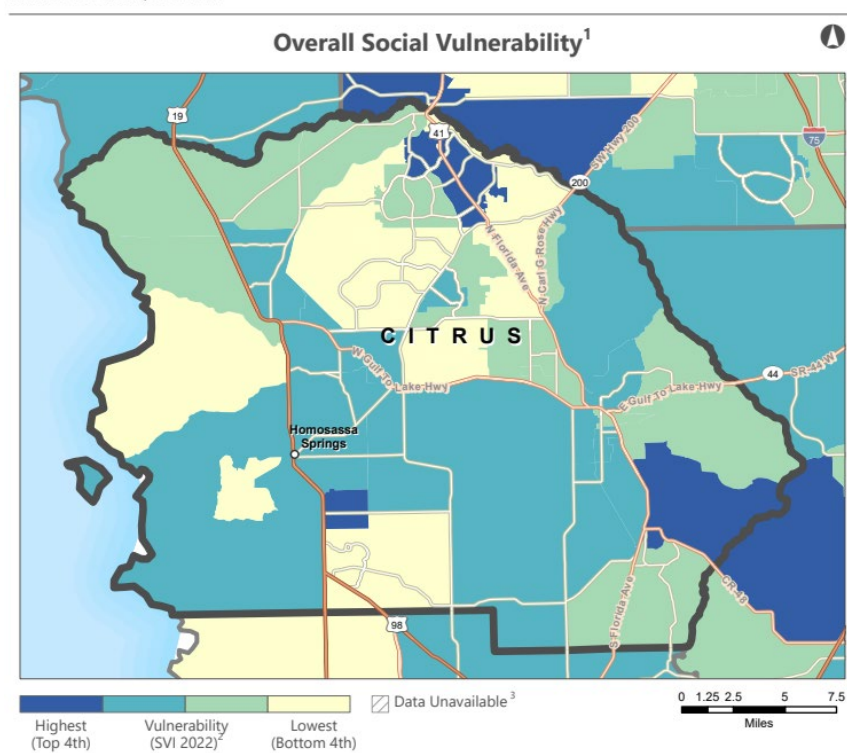


Figure 6. Social vulnerability index of Citrus County by census tract for the year 2022. From CDC/ATSDR ²⁶

This document recognizes the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) model for calculating social vulnerability. This characteristic “refers to a community’s capacity to prepare for and respond to the stress of hazardous events,” including natural disasters and human-caused threats. This value is determined by sixteen factors derived from data such as economic information, education, family characteristics, housing, language ability, ethnicity, and vehicle access. These factors are summarized by four themes: Socioeconomic Status, Household Characteristics, Racial and Ethnic Minority Status, and Housing Type/Transportation. The Overall Social Vulnerability combines all these variables in a comprehensive assessment. Each of these scores fall between 0 and 1. ²⁷

Three areas in particular stand out as the highest vulnerability tracts; these dark blue sections on the Figure X will be addressed moving West to East. Census Tract 4516.05 is in the center of the County, bordered on the West by US19, received an overall social vulnerability index (SVI) score of 0.82. Taking a closer look at the themes, the overall score was heavily impacted due by socioeconomic and household characteristic factors. People living in this area are likely to be

²⁶ CDC, ATSDR, and GRASP, “CDC/ATSDR SVI Citrus County 2022.”

²⁷ CDC, ATSDR, and GRASP, “CDC/ASTDR SVI Map.”

vulnerable to crises due to the number of residents below the poverty level, lack of insurance, low level of academic achievement and level of disability.

Census Tract 4503.10 sits at the northern edge of Citrus County, bordered on the northeast by the Withlacoochee Trail. This area received a score of 0.84, indicating a high level of vulnerability. In particular, household characteristics including the number of single-parent households and the number of residents with disabilities contribute to the area's vulnerability. Finally, this area is in among the highest in vulnerability in the household characteristic theme as well due to the number of people living below the poverty level.

Finally, Census Tract 4512, located between US41 and Sumter County, tops Citrus County for highest overall level of vulnerability at 0.85. This area has a high concentration of residents living in mobile homes, as well as a greater concentration of residents that are older and report having more disabilities.

Overall, the County sits at a moderate to high level of vulnerability with a score of 0.57. Generally speaking, the factor that puts the area at elevated vulnerability is the age of residents, particularly the number above 65 years old.

Emergency Shelters

A map of possible evacuation shelters is available on the Citrus County Sheriff website. Most shelters are located well outside of areas that are likely to experience storm surge (Evacuation levels A – E) excluding shelter 13, located between CR 490 and CR486. The remaining seventeen shelters spread throughout the region: six potential sites on CR491 south of Lecanto, 5 sites in Inverness, five in the north central unincorporated Citrus and one site in Floral City.

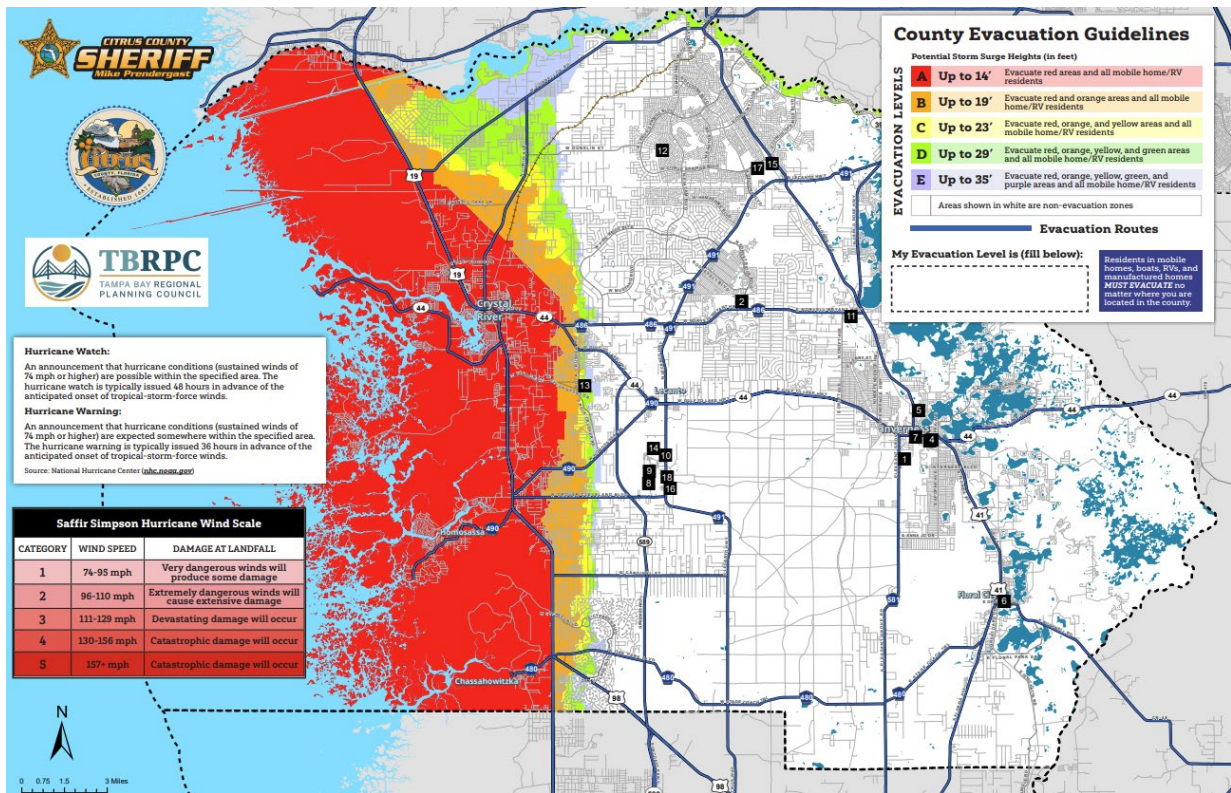


Figure 7. Evacuation map. From Citrus County and TBRPC.²⁸

Economic Activity

The workforce in Citrus County has shrunk slightly, down from 40.9% in 2017 to 39.3% in 2022. According to the U.S. Census, the largest business sector remains Healthcare and Social Assistance with 6,843 employees and 22.5% of workers. This figure is nearly half of the 10,283 employees employed by this sector at the time of the last LMS update. The second largest business sector was Retail Trade with 5,092 employees, about the same number as in 2018.²⁹ According to the Citrus County Chamber of Commerce, the largest employer is the Citrus County School Board with 2,570 employees. The largest private employers are the Citrus Memorial Hospital (893 employees), Walmart (888 employees), and Publix (854 employees).³⁰

Table 7. Employment, income and educational achievement of residents in Citrus County in 2022. From EDR Florida County Profiles³¹

Household Income	Households under Poverty	Unemployment 2023 (%)	High School	Bachelors Degree (%)
------------------	--------------------------	-----------------------	-------------	----------------------

²⁸ Citrus County, "Citrus Evacuation Map."

²⁹ EDR, "Citrus County Profile."

³⁰ FloridaCommerce, "Top Employers, Citrus County."

³¹ EDR, "Citrus County Profile."

				Graduates (%)	
Citrus	\$52,569	16.9%	4.50	90.4	19.7
Florida	\$67,917	12.3%	2.90	89.3	32.3

The annual average unemployment rate for 2022 in Florida was 2.9% percent. In Citrus County the annual average unemployment rate for 2018 was 4.5% percent, down from 5.2% in 2018 in a continuation of a longer-term trend (Table 10).

Top Industries and Average Wages

The top employment sectors continue to be Health Services and those businesses supporting Trade, Transportation and Utilities (TTU). Together, these industries make up about 42% of Citrus County's economy (Figure 5).

The average wage in the two highest contributing industries Health Services and TTU are \$51,059 and \$44,779, respectively. The highest average wage comes from the Professional & Business Services sector at \$72,487, while the lowest paying sector at \$22,606 is the Leisure and Hospitality industry, likely to be deflated due to the low legal wage for employees who receive tips.³²

Employment by Sector

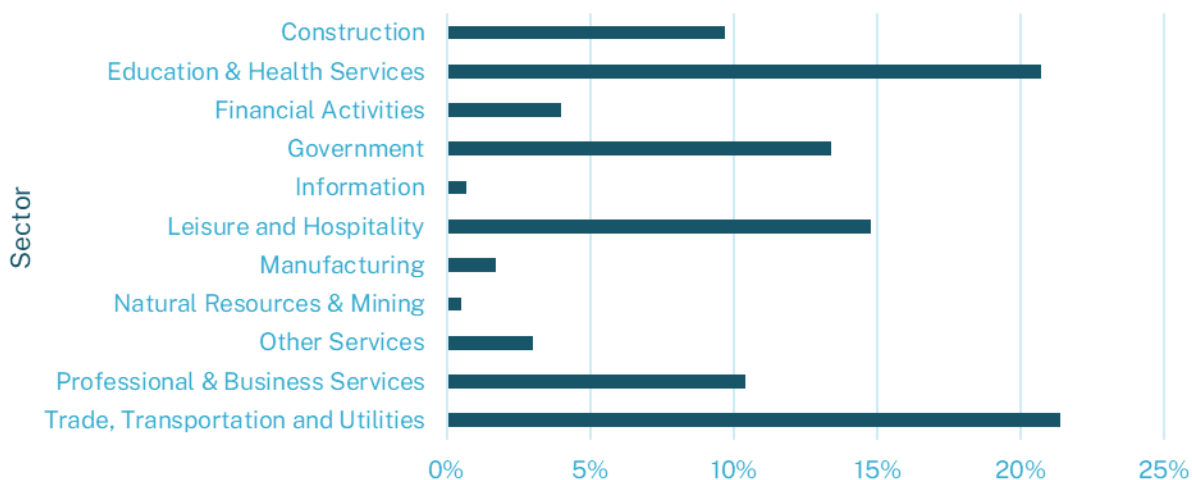


Figure 8. Employment in Citrus County by Sector. From EDR Florida County Profiles³³

Income

The Citrus County labor force, estimated by the U.S. Census Bureau, is about 30,444 people. Over 20% of that force is under the age of 29, and workers older than 55 making up 31%. Employees reporting over \$3,333 in monthly earnings is 37%.³⁴

³² EDR.

³³ EDR.

³⁴ US Census Bureau, "Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2023 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)."

It should be noted that about 25,743 people live in Citrus County but commute out of the county for work. Over 12,900 employees work in Citrus County but live outside the county. Most of the exchange of employees and residents occurs between two counties; many people live in Citrus County and work in Marion County, while those who commute to work in Citrus County tend to live in Marion and Hernando County. ³⁵

The distribution of income claimed by Citrus County residents is defined by a typical bell curve, with most employees making between \$50,000 and \$75,000 (19%; Figure 9).

Income Distribution, 2022

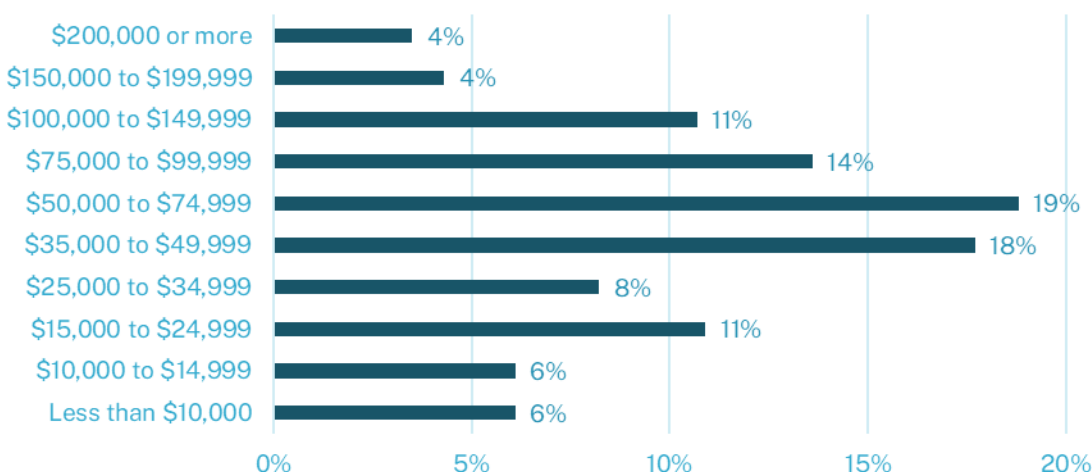


Figure 9. Distribution of income in Citrus County from 2022 estimates. From ACS Table S1901. ³⁶

Infrastructure and Economy

Transportation

Citrus County has four major traffic arteries: US19, US98, US41, and SR44. US19 and US98 provide north-south access through the western portion of the County, while US41 provides north-south access through the eastern portion of the County. SR44 provides east-west access across the central portion of the County. ³⁷

The major railroad facility (CSX Transportation) in the County is used primarily to provide coal to the Florida Power facility. Other railway corridors have reverted to public use through "rails-to-trails" programs. Other than the Duke Energy Florida spur and the Florida Northern Railroad, no regular railroad traffic passes through the County.

³⁵ WSER, "Citrus Summary of Employment."

³⁶ US Census Bureau, "Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2023 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)."

³⁷ "Citrus County Transit Development Plan."

There are five airports in the County: Inverness Airport (public), Crystal River Airport (public), Twelve Oaks Air Estates (private), J.R. Stolport (private) and Post Oak Ranch Airstrip (private). The nearest major commercial airport, Tampa International, is located 65 miles from Inverness.

The nearest deep-water port with docking facilities is the Port of Tampa, located 65 miles south of Inverness. The Port has a depth of 34 feet. Warehousing and stevedoring are both available. The Port of Jacksonville, located 140 miles from Inverness, has a depth of 38 feet with both warehousing and stevedoring available. There are numerous commercial and recreational marina/docking facilities along the coastal waters of Citrus County. Recreational facilities account for 486 wet slips and 705 dry slips of these marinas.

Community Lifelines (critical facilities?)

Table 8. FEMA Community Lifeline facilities.

Community Lifeline	Number of facilities
Safety and Security	0
Food, Hydration, Shelter	0
Health and Medical	0
Energy	0
Communications	0
Transportation	0
Hazardous Materials	0
Water Systems	0

Land Use

Existing

Percent Existing Land Use and Cover, 2020

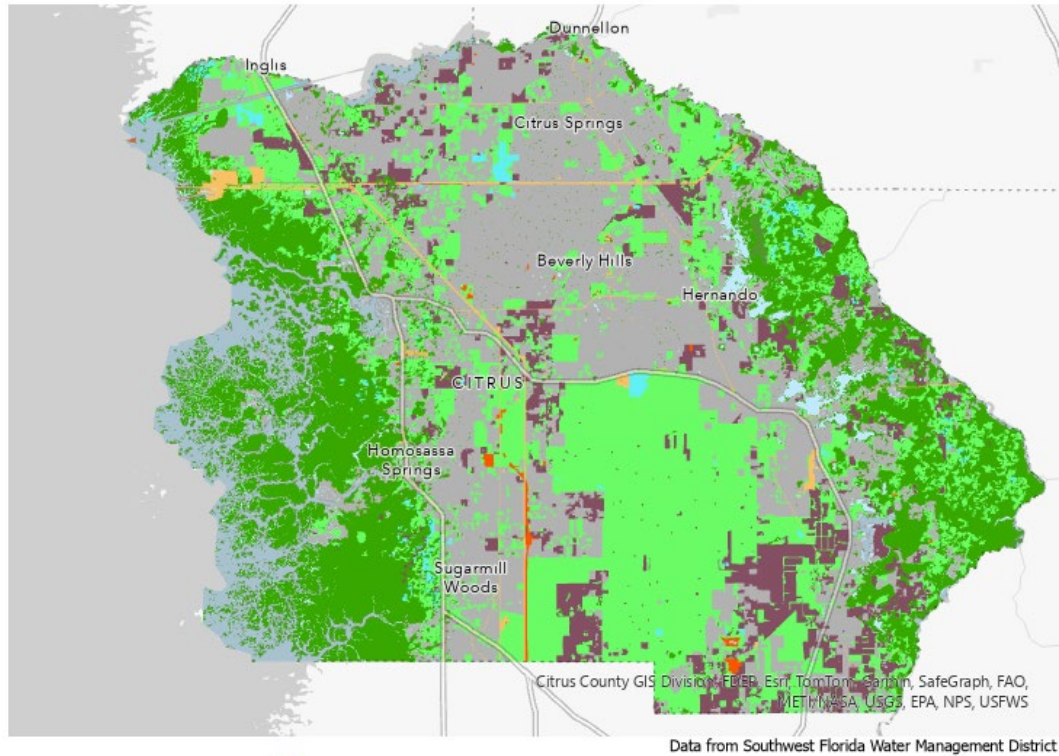


Figure 10. Land Use and Cover. From SWFWMD

According to 2020 data from SWFWMD, just over a quarter of the area in Citrus County is urbanized and built up, jumping to nearly 36% when including utility assets in sectors including transportation, communication, water, electric and natural gas (Figure 10). Lakes and Rivers account for 9% of area, and other habitats including upland forests and wetlands make up about 48% of the County.

A large concentration of built-up area is found in the north central part of Citrus County, between the City of Crystal River and Inverness. The estuarine habitats on the west coast of the county remain largely undeveloped outside of the area adjacent to Suncoast Boulevard. Agricultural land is spread throughout the region, with large pockets of activity in the southern and southeastern portions of the County. The Withlacoochee State Forest is clearly visible by the nearly unbroken block of bright green Upland Forests, although other pockets of this land cover is seen around Inglis and near the lake-rich eastern edge of Citrus County.

Crystal River

Table 9. Land Uses in Crystal River. From Crystal River Comprehensive Plan Future Land Use Element

Land Use Category	Existing Land Use Acreage	Percent (%)
Residential: Single-family and multifamily	564.12	13.4
Commercial: General and Office	613.21	14.6
Industrial	18.36	0.4
Total Public/Semi-Public	532.61	12.7
Public/Semi-Public	402.89	9.6
Educational	86.7	2.1
Transportation/Communication/Utilities	43.02	1.0
Vacant, agriculture and non-ag	2,481.55	58.9
Non-agriculture	2,194.61	52.1
Agriculture	100.87	2.4
Other, Wastelands	186.07	4.4
TOTAL	4,209.85	100.0

Future

Housed in the Citrus County Department of Growth Management, the Land Development Division is responsible for land use including current planning (or development review), long range planning (comprehensive planning), and growth management. This Division prepares and maintains the growth management goals, objectives and policies of the County's Comprehensive Plan (comp plan), as well as implements the comp plan through the Land Development Code (LDC). In addition, the Land Development Division acts as support staff to the Planning and Development Commission. The current Generalized Future Land Use Map (GFLUM) was adopted by the Board of County Commissioners in October 2006, was most recently amended February 8, 2022.³⁸

³⁸ "Citrus County Comprehensive Plan, Future Land Use Element, 2018."

As described in previous sections, Citrus County has experienced a 8% increase in population from 2018. This is an unprecedented rise from the 3% increase between 2010 and 2018.³⁹ This growth in particular is sprawling in nature, primarily occurring in the central ridge region. Development was anticipated here and is projected to continue, as it is an area with the few environmental and regulatory constraints and therefore is attractive for development.

Citrus County and it's jurisdictions have adopted language in their comprehensive plans that outlines building regulations and redevelopment in areas of high vulnerability including coastal high hazard zones (See Section : Jurisdictional Integration into existing Planning Mechanisms). These ordinances seem strong enough to reduce the number of properties and assets exposed to hazards. Moving forward, continued internal funding of mitigation activities, including projects listed in this plan, should be prioritized to reduce exposure and maintain capabilities across agencies. There is room for increased dialogue between the County and it's municipalities, especially in regards to coordinating planning and implementing the LMS. Given the priority of mitigation at the County level, more opportunities to interact would give the County an opportunity to share information and available resources for the City of Inverness in particular to take advantage of to the benefit of the region.

Described in the previous LMS, emerging commercial centers such as strip malls have developed along major roadways including US 19/98, US 41, SR 44, CR 491 and CR 39. Due to the unexpected nature of this development, County roads continue to experience congestion.

Environmentally Sensitive

Withlacoochee State Forest (WSF) - This state forest was formerly a land-use project by the federal government after the land was decimated by mining and poor agricultural practices. Since the initial transfer to the U.S. Forest Service in 1954, and subsequent acquisition by the Florida Forest Service in 1983, the area of protection has grown to 165,000 acres. This land is managed for multiple purposes, including timber harvesting, and recreation including motorcycle riding, bird watching, fishing and hunting.⁴⁰

Made up of seven separate tracts across 5 counties, the connective quality of this state forest is essential to support aquifer recharge and ecological diversity, with nearly all native Central Floridan plant communities found in the forest. The habitat, including the now-rare sandhill ecosystem, is essential for migratory birds as well rare and endangered plants and animals including the Red-cockaded woodpecker, Florida Scrub-jay and Cooley's Water-willow.⁴¹

³⁹ BEBR, "Florida Estimates of Population, 2024."

⁴⁰ Taylor, "History of the Withlacoochee State Forest."

⁴¹ FFS, "Withlacoochee State Forest (Brochure)."

Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge (Crystal River NWR Complex) - Straddling the coasts of Hernando and Citrus counties, this refuge was established in 1943. At its inception the area was set aside to protect migrating birds including ducks and coots, but recent years have brought a decline in waterfowl populations. Today, the endangered West Indian manatee benefits from the area's protection. ⁴² Coastal habitats found in the refuge's 36,677 acres include saltwater bays, estuaries, brackish marshes and hardwood swamp. ⁴³

Part of the Chassahowitzka NWR, the Crystal River National Wildlife Refuge was established in 1983 to meet the modern need to project the threatened manatee species. Spring habitats benefit from the protection, including Three Sisters Springs and Kings Bay.⁴⁴

Government

Political Boundaries

The City of Crystal River, located in the northwestern portion of the County, is one of two cities within the County. The City of Crystal River is an incorporated municipality and governed by a City Council containing 4,927 acres. The City of Crystal River has a 2024 estimated population of 3,516 residents. ⁴⁵

The City of Inverness is the eastern municipality in Citrus County and is the County Seat. Inverness is an incorporated municipality governed by a City Council. Located in the eastern-central portion of Citrus County, the City of Inverness has a population of 7,922. ⁴⁶ Inverness is located 65 miles north of Tampa and 70 miles northwest of Orlando.

Table 10. Estimate of Citrus County Population in 2024. From BEBR ⁴⁷

	April 2018 Estimate	April 2024 Estimate	Total Change 2018-2024	Change (%)
Crystal River	3,333	3,516	+183	+5.5
Inverness	7,380	7,922	+542	+7.3
Unincorporated	135,008	154,713	+19,705	+14.6
Citrus County Total:	153,843	166,151	12,308	+8.00

⁴² USFWS, "Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge."

⁴³ FDEP, "Florida Coastal Access Guide: Citrus County."

⁴⁴ USFWS, "Crystal River National Wildlife Refuge."

⁴⁵ BEBR, "Florida Estimates of Population, 2024."

⁴⁶ BEBR.

⁴⁷ BEBR.

Citrus County’s Census-Designated Places include Beverly Hills, Black Diamond, Citrus Hills, Citrus Springs, Floral City, Hernando, Homosassa, Homosassa Springs, Inverness Highlands North, Inverness Highlands South, Lecanto, Pine Ridge, and Sugarmill Woods.

Previous Disasters

The Federal Disaster Declaration history is a useful tool for evaluating future occurrence of hazard events. Past emergencies and disasters are listed in Table 11.

Table 11. Declared and funded disasters that included Citrus County. From FEMA ⁴⁸

Disaster Type	Disaster Number	Title	Begin Date	Stafford Act Programs Declared
Hurricane	DR-4834-FL	Florida Hurricane Milton	10/5/2024	Individual and Public Assistance (A-G)
Hurricane	DR-4828-FL	Florida Hurricane Helene	9/28/2025	Individual and Public Assistance (A-G)
Hurricane	DR-4806-FL	Florida Hurricane Debby	8/10/2024	Individual and Public Assistance (Category B)
Hurricane	DR-4734-FL	Florida Hurricane Idalia	8/31/2023	Individual and Public Assistance (A-G)
Hurricane	DR-4680-FL	Florida Hurricane Nicole	12/13/2022	Public Assistance (Category B)
Hurricane	DR-4673-FL	Florida Hurricane Ian	9/29/2022	Public Assistance (Category B)
Public Health Incident	DR-4486-FL	Florida Covid-19 Pandemic	3/25/2020	Individual and Public Assistance (Category B)
Hurricane	DR-4337-FL	Florida Hurricane Irma	9/17/2017	Individual and Public Assistance (A-G)
Hurricane	DR-4280-FL	Florida Hurricane Hermine	9/28/2016	Individual and Public Assistance
Tropical Storm	DR-4068-FL	Tropical Storm Debby in Florida	7/3/2012	Individual and Public Assistance
Hurricane	DR-1561-FL	Hurricane Jeanne in Florida	9/26/2004	Individual and Public Assistance (A-G)
Hurricane	DR-1551-FL	Hurricane Ivan in Florida	9/16/2004	Public Assistance (B Only)
Hurricane	DR-1545-FL	French Hurricane in Florida	9/4/2004	Individual and Public Assistance

⁴⁸ FEMA, “Disasters and Other Declarations.”

Hurricane	DR-1539-FL	Hurricane Charley and Tropical Storm Bonnie in Florida	8/13/2004	Public Assistance A and B
Severe Storm	DR-1481-FL	Florida Severe Storms and Flooding	7/29/2003	Public Assistance (A-G)
Winter Weather	DR-1359-FL	Florida Severe Freeze	2/5/2001	Disaster Unemployment Assistance under Individual Assistance Program and Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI)

The National Ocean and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) publishes NCEI Storm data. The storm events database contains information on storms and weather phenomena that have caused loss of life, injury, significant property damage, and/or disruption to commerce. This is an essential source of historical data for hazard profiles.⁴⁹

Distribution of NCDC Storm Events by Month // NCDC Number of Storm Events

The Storm Events data was annualized to compare the hazards to each other (Table 12). This was completed by taking the parameter of interest (i.e., number of events) and dividing by the length of record for each hazard (i.e., 1968-2024). The annualized value should only be utilized as an estimate of what can be expected in a given year.

Table 12. Annual likelihood of storm events over the 56-year period between 1968 and 2024. Includes only natural hazards for which the NCEI collects data; excluded natural hazards include earthquake, erosion, and geological events (i.e. sinkholes).⁵⁰

Hazard Type	Annualized Events	Number of events	Event Types
Flood	0.64	36	Coastal Flood Flash Flood Flood Heavy Rain Storm Surge/Tide
Extreme Heat	0	0	Excessive Heat

⁴⁹ NCEI, "Storm Events Database."

⁵⁰ NCEI.

Severe Thunderstorm	17.34	971	Heavy Rain Lightning Thunderstorm Wind Waterspout Hail High Wind Strong Wind
Tornado	0.91	51	Tornado
Wildfire	0.04	2	Wildfire
Drought	0	0	Drought
Tropical Cyclone	0.21	12	Hurricane (Typhoon) Tropical Depression Tropical Storm
Winter Weather and Freeze	0.04	2	Cold/Wind Chill Extreme Cold/Wind Chill Freezing Fog Frost/Freeze Ice Storm Lake-Effect Snow Lakeshore Flood Winter Storm Winter Weather
Tsunami	0	0	Tsunami

These estimates are understood to be an underrepresentation of actual experienced loss due to unreported events that are difficult to quantify and are not likely to appear in the NCDL database. Efforts were made to reduce duplicating events, since the same weather events are often reported to be impacting multiple locations in the state.

Hazard Profiles

The hazard profiles all follow the same outline, the sections and a short description of the intent of the section is listed in the table below.

Table 13. Hazard profile outline

Hazard Profile Section	DESCRIPTION
---------------------------	-------------

Description	This section includes a basic overview of the hazard, such as causes, various types of the hazard, the measurements of the hazard, advisories for the hazard and any other pertinent information. There are also statements about the overall frequency and magnitude determinations that were made regarding the hazard. Each hazard description includes a section titled “potential impacts of climate variability,” where the potential impacts of climate change on that hazard are discussed. If there are no known potential impacts of climate change for a given hazard, there is a statement in place of the discussion.
Location	This section discusses the areas of the county that are likely to be impacted by the hazard. There may also be references to where the hazard has occurred in the past.
Extent	This section includes a description of the strength or magnitude of the hazard.
Previous Occurrences	This section updates the lists of significant occurrences to include data between 2014 and 2024. If there are significant occurrences before 2014, these will also be included. Where the number of hazard events is too numerous, a summary will be provided.
Probability	This section includes a description of the likelihood of the hazard occurring in the future. Where possible, annual probability is also determined by averaging the number of occurrences within a specified timeframe. There is also a statement about the determined overall probability of the hazard.
Climate Change	This discusses how climate change may impact the future conditions of each hazard. It will discuss recognized trends and how climate change may or may not increase the frequency, duration, and intensity of applicable natural hazards.
Impacts	This section lists impacts that are possible due to the hazard occurring in the county. They are categorized into impacts affecting: ▪ Public ▪ First responders ▪ Continuity of operations (including continued delivery of services) ▪ Property, facilities, infrastructure ▪ Environment ▪ Economic condition of the jurisdiction
Vulnerability	An overall vulnerability scorecard can be found at the end of each profile. The calculation for overall vulnerability is found follows: • Overall Vulnerability = Frequency + Probability + Magnitude [Injuries, Infrastructure/ Economy, Environment]

To remain consistent with neighboring jurisdictions and the state, the hazard description, extent, and summary of impacts were modeled after language used in the Statewide Hazard Mitigation

Plan. The description of the summary of impacts was made more specific by identifying existing emergency management challenges. The extent for each hazard will include the most severe hazard event recorded in Citrus County.

Previous occurrences were updated using the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) storm event database to include hazard event data from 2014 to 2024, as well as relevant local and state resources. Where there were too many events to list, a summary will be included, and major events will be described in more detail.

Probability will be updated to include hazard events that occurred since the last five-year update.

Location of a hazard was determined by risk maps where available, however some hazards were found to affect all portions of the county equally.

In the assessment of hazards, it was determined that most hazards impact Citrus County and its jurisdictions similarly. Table 15 describes these impacts by jurisdiction. The *hazards Radiological Incident, Earthquake, and Tsunami* have no occurrence data to indicate increased risk in any particular location.

Table 14. Hazard Impact by Jurisdiction

Natural and Man-caused Hazards	Citrus County	City of Crystal River	City of Inverness
Flood	H	H	M/H
Extreme Heat	H	H	H
Severe Thunderstorm	H	H	H
Tornado	H	H	H
Cyber Incident	H	H	H
Wildfire	M/H	M/H	H
Geological Event	M/H	M/H	M/H
Drought	M/H	M/H	M/H
Public Health Emergencies	M/H	M/H	M/H
Tropical Cyclone	M	M	M
Hazardous Materials Incident	M	M	M
Erosion	M	M	L
Space Weather	M/L	M/L	M/L
Winter Weather and Freeze	M/L	M/L	M/L
Radiological Incident	L	L	L
Earthquake	L	L	L
Tsunami	L	L	L

Each category is assessed and assigned a grade between 1 (not likely or low), 2 (likely or medium), or 3 (very likely or high). When all categories are added together, the overall vulnerability is a number between 5 and 15. Hazards scoring a 5 are considered Low Overall Vulnerability, 6 to 10 are considered Medium Overall Vulnerability, and 11 to 15 are considered High Overall Vulnerability. The categories are explained in Table 14.

Table 15. Example vulnerability scorecard

Frequency	Ranking of how often the hazard occurred in the past. 1 - Not Likely: every 50-100 years 2 - Likely: every 5-10 years 3 - Very Likely: annually
Probability	Ranking of the likelihood of the hazard occurring in the future. 1 - Not Likely: every 50-100 years 2 - Likely: every 5-10 years 3 - Very Likely: annually
Magnitude	1 - Injuries: Ranking of how many injuries and/or deaths that have been recorded. - Low: no injuries or deaths recorded - Medium: injuries recorded, but no deaths - High: deaths recorded 2 - Infrastructure/Economy: Ranking of the general impact on infrastructure and to the economy due to the hazard occurrence. - Low: little to no impact or damage to infrastructure and economy recorded - Medium: minor impact or damage to infrastructure and economy recorded - High: significant impact or damage to infrastructure and economy recorded 3 - Environment: Ranking of general impact on the environment due to the hazard occurrence. - Low: little to no damage to environment recorded - Medium: minor damage to environment recorded - High: significant damage to environment recorded

Overall Vulnerability Scores

The LMS work group expressed interest in a representation of risk based on the time of year, where readers could identify which hazards are more likely to occur depending on the season.

Figure 11 shows each hazard, where the direction and rank from the top of the page to the bottom show whether a hazard is increasing or decreasing in likelihood through the year. This figure is strictly qualitative, where relative changes and differences are more important than the numerical value of the risk.

Risk of Hazards through the Seasons

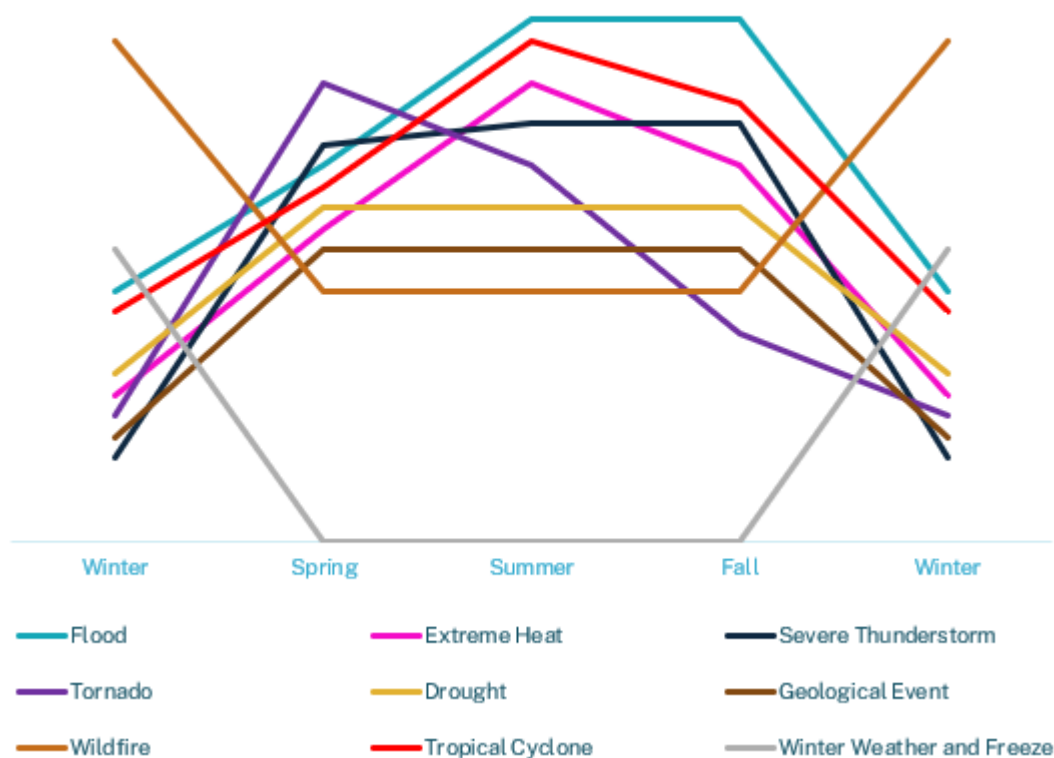


Figure 11. Qualitative risk of hazards through the seasons.

Table 16. Overall vulnerability scores for natural and man-made hazards. When multiple hazards receive the same score, the LMS working group determined the order of ranking based on local priorities.

Vulnerability Level	Hazard	Overall Vulnerability Score
High	Flood	12
	Extreme Heat	11
	Severe Thunderstorm	11
	Tornado	11
	Cyber Incident	11

Medium	Wildfire	10
	Geological Event	10
	Drought	10
	Public Health Emergencies	10
	Tropical Cyclone	9
	Hazardous Materials Incident	9
	Erosion	8
	Space Weather	7
	Winter Weather and Freeze	6
Low	Radiological Incident	5
	Earthquake	5
	Tsunami	5

Flood

Hazard Profile Section	Description
Description	Flooding generally refers to conditions of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from the overflow of inland or tidal water and of surface water runoff from any source. Flood damage is proportional to the volume and the velocity of the water. High volumes of water can move heavy objects and undermine roads and bridges. Flooding can occur as a result of precipitation upstream, without any precipitation occurring near the flooded areas. Flooding can also facilitate other hazards such as health concerns and hazardous material events. Based on frequency, floods are the most destructive category of natural hazards in the United States. The loss of life, property, crops, business facilities, utilities and transportation are major impacts of flooding. Economic losses from impacts to critical infrastructure, public health and environmental hazards are key factors in long-term recovery. While many people underestimate the severity of floods, loss of life and property from flooding are real threats in Florida. According to NOAA, in Florida, one person died from a flood in 2012, three people died in 2014, and three died in 2017. ⁵¹ Flood Insurance

⁵¹ NCEI.

As part of the County’s participation in the NFIP, residents and businesses are eligible to obtain flood insurance policies. Within Citrus County there were 6,287 flood insurance policies in effect as of September 30th, 2024, a 12% increase since 2019 (Figure 9). These policies have a total coverage of \$1,493,406,000 with a total premium of \$10,738,783. This represents an increase in the total coverage since the last LMS update in 2019, which amounted to \$1,037,025,400 (also exceeding the 2014 total of \$1,427,155,000) with a total premium nearly double 2019’s \$5,874,191. ⁵² To date, the NFIP has paid \$114,261,558 to residents and businesses in the county for 4,440 total losses. At the time of the last LMS update in 2014 the NFIP paid \$64,549,230 to residents and businesses in the county for 3,355 total losses.

Table 17. Flood Insurance. From FEMA⁵³

	Policies In-force (9/30/24)	Insurance In- force (9/30/24)	Written Premium In- force (9/30/24)	Total Losses (4/30/19)	2024 Payments (12/31/2024)
Unincorp. Citrus County	5,095	\$1,195,255,000	\$7,853,348	0	\$10,178,893
Crystal River	1,084	\$268,546,000	\$2,813,640	0	\$3,715,363
Inverness	108	\$29,605,000	\$71,795	0	\$91,786
<i>Total</i>	6,287	\$1,493,406,000	\$10,738,783	0	\$13,986,042

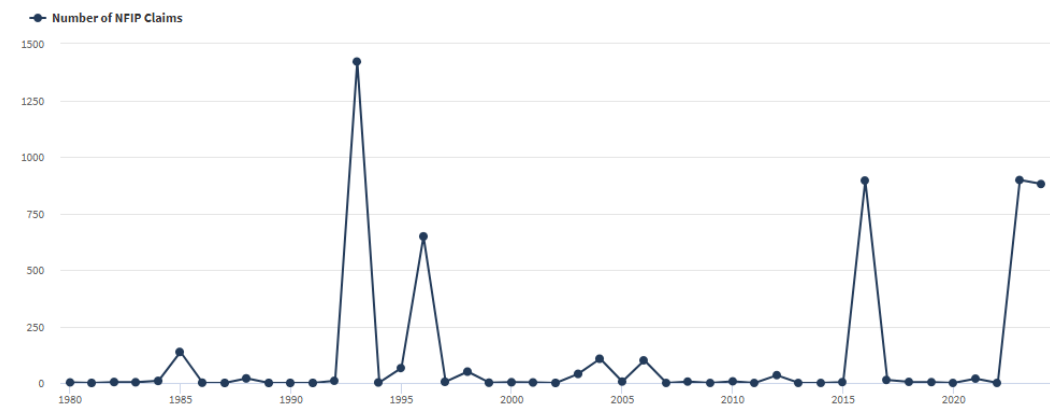


Figure 12. Historical number of NFIP claims filed between 1996-2019. For reference, 2024 had 880 claims filed at the time of access. From FEMA, NFIP ⁵⁴

⁵² FEMA, “Policy Information by State and Community,” September 30, 2024.

⁵³ FEMA; FEMA, “Policy Information by State and Community,” December 31, 2024.

⁵⁴ FEMA, “Historical NFIP Information.”

Location Floodplains are defined as any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any flooding source. Approximately 38% of Citrus County lies within the 100-year floodplain. The floodplain zones for Citrus County are shown in Figure 13 and described in Table 18. Citrus County and municipalities are each affected by many weather systems which result in flooding. Areas along waterways, including lakes, rivers, streams and wetlands, are particularly susceptible to flooding due to heavy storms and rain or storm surge.

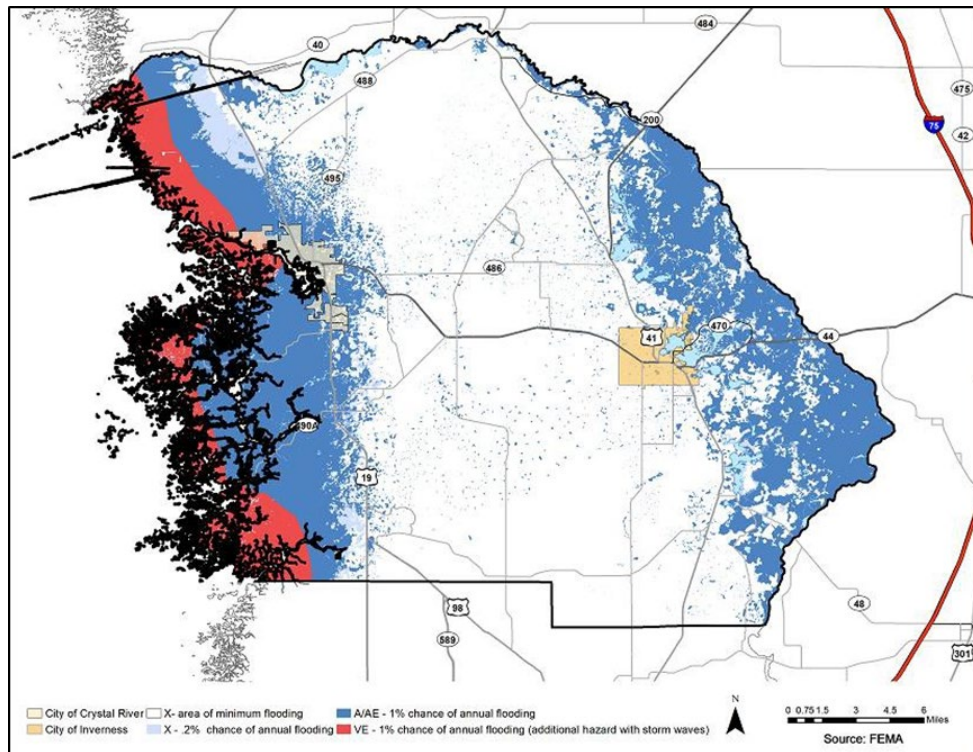


Figure 13. Citrus County flood hazard area.

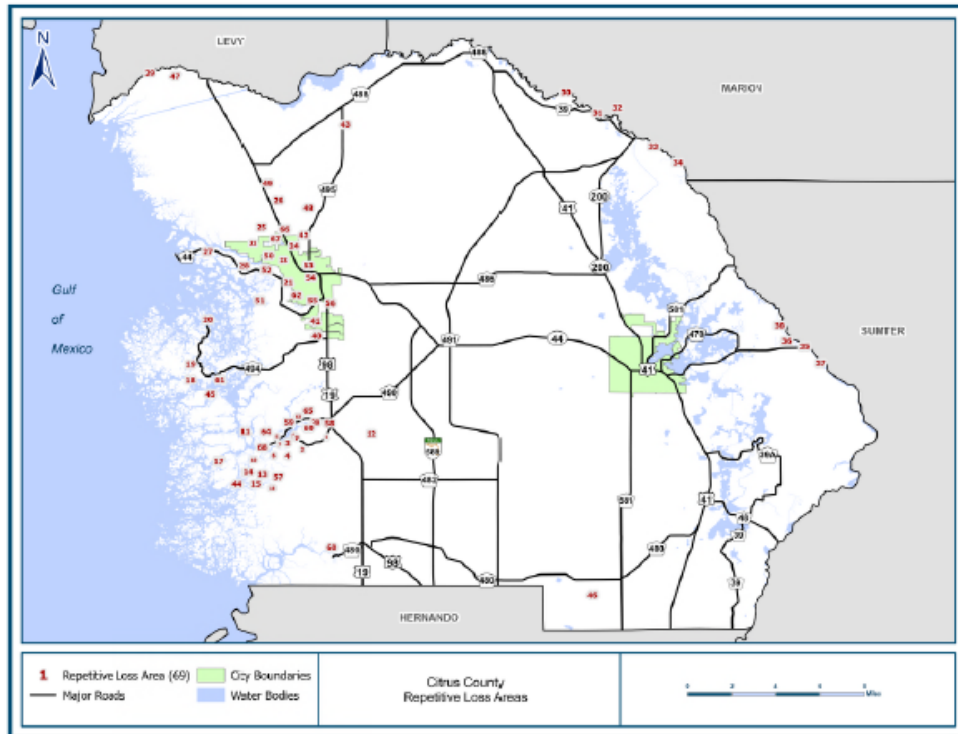


Figure 14. Citrus County Repetitive Loss Area.

According to the Citrus County Flood Insurance Study, the Withlacoochee River flows in a northwesterly direction and forms the northern and eastern boundary of the County. The drainage area encompasses approximately 1,980 square miles. The Tsala Apopka Chain of Lakes spreads out over approximately 24,000 acres. Three separate pools, Floral City, Inverness, and Hernando are interconnected and are also connected to the Withlacoochee River by canals or sloughs. The Crystal River flows in a northwesterly direction and is a spring-fed river with a relatively small drainage area. ⁵⁵

General flooding is caused by periods of intense rainfall causing ponding and sheet runoff in the low, poorly drained areas. The Withlacoochee River also exceeds its floodplain during high river stages. The Tsala Apopka Chain of Lakes is also known to flood during intense rainfall and high Withlacoochee River stages. Low-lying coastal areas are susceptible to flooding and storm surge caused by hurricanes, tropical storms and coastal storms. The northern and eastern portions of the County lie within the Withlacoochee River floodplain.

Extent	The extent of flooding can be measured in depth of water. Base flood elevations are the computed elevation to which floodwater is anticipated to rise during
---------------	--

⁵⁵ FEMA, "Citrus County Flood Study."

	the base flood. Base Flood Elevations (BFEs) are shown on Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) and on the flood profiles. Citrus County’s greatest BFE is approximately 19 feet in some areas. However, it is possible for these levels to be exceeded. The extent of flooding associated with a 1 percent annual probability of occurrence, the base flood, is used as the regulatory boundary by various government agencies. Also referred to as the "Special Flood Hazard Area," this boundary is a convenient tool for assessing vulnerability and risk in flood-prone communities since many have maps available that show the extent of the base flood and likely depths that will be experienced. The base flood is often referred to as the "100-year flood". Table 18 describes the magnitude of flooding associated with flood zones designations.
Previous Occurrences	Table 21 updates the list of significant occurrences to include data between 2014 and 2024. Between 2014 and 2024, five flood events caused an estimated \$112,040,000 in damage to property.
Probability	Specific probability of flood risk is difficult to determine; however, 100-year and 500-year estimates help provide a baseline understanding. It is likely that Florida will continue to be impacted by flooding due to any number of causes annually. Based on historical occurrences, and because Citrus County, as well as the City of Crystal River and the City of Inverness, is affected by numerous weather systems which result in flooding, the probability of flood events occurring in Citrus County, the City of Crystal River, and the City of Inverness is High. An analysis of flood reports from 2014 to 2024 in Citrus County, from the NCEI Storm Events Database indicates that the probability of a flood event in any given year is approximately 0.5, based on the 5 events of the last 10 years. The probability of a flooding event affecting Citrus County, the City of Crystal River or the City of Inverness is Highly Likely, with an annual probability of 100%.
Climate Change	Inland and Riverine Flooding: ▪ A warming climate could contribute to an increase in rainfall events leading to more frequent inland flooding ▪ Evaporation increases as the atmosphere warms, which increases humidity, average rainfall, and the frequency of heavy rainstorms in many places—but contributes to drought in others. ⁵⁶ Coastal Flooding ▪ A warmer atmosphere may influence three drivers of coastal flooding: rainfall intensity and frequency, storm surge intensity, and sea level rise.

⁵⁶ May et al., “Chapter 9.”

- Rising sea levels could raise the base for coastal floods and storm surge resulting in greater flood depths within existing flood hazard zones
- Landward expansion of coastal and tidal rivers, stream floodplains and storm surge zones in areas with relatively flat topography is probable. Rising sea levels could have a disproportionate effect along the Gulf coast shoreline because of its flat topography, regional land subsidence, extensive shoreline development, and vulnerability to major storms.⁵⁷
- The boundaries of coastal flood zones will change and be subject to greater uncertainty and risk as a result of inundation.⁵⁸

Sea Level Rise

- Citrus County is vulnerable to sea level rise given its extensive shoreline and low elevation. The "relative sea level" that is measured by a tide gauge at a particular location, is a function of both changes in the elevation of the sea's surface due to changes in the volume of water in the ocean (eustatic sea level) and vertical movement of the land upon which the tide gauge sits due to subsidence or tectonic movement of the earth's crust. Eustatic sea level rise experienced at any particular location results primarily from expansion of sea water volume as heat is transferred from the atmosphere to the oceans, and the melting of glaciers and polar ice sheets. These drivers are both expected to cause an increase in the rate at which sea level is rising.
- Regional eustatic sea level rise may differ from global average eustatic sea level rise due to distance from melting glaciers, different rates of sea level volume expansion because of the salinity and temperature of regional surface waters, and the effects of wind and currents on heat transfer between the atmosphere and the oceans.⁵⁹

Impacts

Public

- Risk of injury or death due to
 - Drowning
 - Vehicles washed away or involved in accidents
 - Delayed emergency response
 - Extended emergency response wait times
- Exposure to hazardous materials or wastewater.
- Increased and heavy traffic due to evacuation, accidents, flooded cars
- Mold damage to buildings and associated subsequent health impacts.

⁵⁷ May et al.

⁵⁸ FCC, "Sea Level Rise and Coastal Risk."

⁵⁹ Sweet et al., "Global and Regional Sea Level Rise Scenarios."

- The risk of stranding on rooftops or becoming trapped inside buildings or vehicles.
- Population displacement due to damage or loss of property and homes.

First Responders

- Risk of injury and fatality
- Risk for residential damage
- Exposure to hazardous materials or wastewater.
- Risk of electrical injury by live downed wires
- Temporary or permanent loss of employment from damage
- Risk of injury or fatality from inclement weather, debris, rescues from roofs, unstable buildings and flooded cars
- Personally impacted without knowledge of family and home well-being

Continuity of Operations (including continued delivery of services)

- Risk of being short staffed if employees are delayed in reporting for work
- Damage to critical facilities
- Limited access to buildings due to flood waters
- Damage to power lines and communication lines

Property, Facilities, Infrastructure

- Damage due to water or debris
- Drainage systems may be overwhelmed and cause wastewater release
- High risk to electric utilities; downed power lines
- Interruption of services that could last days to weeks
- Transportation routes blocked or damage
- Schools closed for extended periods due to damage or use as shelters.

Public Confidence in the Jurisdiction's Governance

- Damage to public confidence in the government's capacity to manage water risks and emergency events

Economic condition of the jurisdiction

- High risk to the economic sector
- Loss of small business
- Temporary loss of large business with damage
- Agri-business loss of livestock and crops

Environment

- High risk to habitats
- Wastewater discharge releases pathogens and nutrients
- Damage to plant and animal habitats
- Impacts to waterway navigation and submerged wetland habitats

- Flooding contamination
- Debris from trees, nearby structures

Table 18. Flood Vulnerability Scorecard

Frequency	Ranking of how often the hazard occurred in the past. 3 - Very Likely: annually
Probability	Ranking of the likelihood of the hazard occurring in the future. 3 - Very Likely: annually
Magnitude	Injuries: Ranking of how many injuries and/or deaths that have been recorded. 1 - Low: no injuries or deaths recorded Infrastructure/Economy: Ranking of the general impact on infrastructure and to the economy due to the hazard occurrence. 3 - High: significant impact or damage to infrastructure and economy recorded Environment: Ranking of general impact on the environment due to the hazard occurrence. 2 - Medium: minor damage to environment recorded
TOTAL	12

Table 19. FEMA Flood Zone Designations ^[7]

Zone	Description
Low to Moderate Risk Areas	
C and X (unshaded)	Area of minimal flood hazard, usually depicted on FIRMs as above the 500-year flood level. Zone C may have ponding and local drainage problems that don't warrant a detailed study or designation as a base floodplain. Zone X is the area determined to be outside the 500-year flood and protected by levee from 100-year flood.
B and X (shaded)	Area of moderate flood hazard, usually the area between the limits of the 100-year and 500-year floods. B Zones are also used to designate base floodplains of lesser hazards, such as areas protected by levees from 100-year flood, or shallow flooding areas with average depths of less than one foot or drainage areas less than 1 square mile.
High Risk Areas	
A	Areas with a 1% annual chance of flooding and a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30-year mortgage. Because detailed analyses are not performed for such areas; no depths or base flood elevations are shown within these zones.
AE	The base floodplain where base flood elevations are provided. AE Zones are now used on new format FIRMs instead of A1-A30 Zones.

A1 – 30	These are known as numbered A Zones (e.g., A7 or A14). This is the base floodplain where the FIRM shows a BFE (old format).
AH	Areas with a 1% annual chance of shallow flooding, usually in the form of a pond, with an average depth ranging from 1 to 3 feet. These areas have a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30-year mortgage. Base flood elevations derived from detailed analyses are shown at selected intervals within these zones.
AO	River or stream flood hazard areas, and areas with a 1% or greater chance of shallow flooding each year, usually in the form of sheet flow, with an average depth ranging from 1 to 3 feet. These areas have a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30-year mortgage. Average flood depths derived from detailed analyses are shown within these zones.
AR	Areas with a temporarily increased flood risk due to the building or restoration of a flood control system (such as a levee or a dam). Mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements will apply, but rates will not exceed the rates for unnumbered A zones if the structure is built or restored in compliance with Zone AR floodplain management regulations.
A99	Areas with a 1% annual chance of flooding that will be protected by a Federal flood control system where construction has reached specified legal requirements. No depths or base flood elevations are shown within these zones.
High Risk Coastal Areas	
V	Coastal areas with a 1% or greater chance of flooding and an additional hazard associated with storm waves. These areas have a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30-year mortgage. No base flood elevations are shown within these zones.
VE, V1 – 30	Coastal areas with a 1% or greater chance of flooding and an additional hazard associated with storm waves. These areas have a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30-year mortgage. Base flood elevations derived from detailed analyses are shown at selected intervals within these zones.
Undetermined Risk Areas	
D	Areas with possible but undetermined flood hazards. No flood hazard analysis has been conducted. Flood insurance rates are commensurate with the uncertainty of the flood risk.

Table 20. Critical Facilities in Flood Hazard Areas

	Unincorporated Citrus County	City of Crystal River	City of Inverness	Total
Airports	0	1	0	1

Assisted Living Facilities	2	3	0	5
Electrical Utility Facility	4	0	0	4
Fire Station	1	1	0	2
Government Building	5	2	3	10
Health Care Center	0	2	0	2
Nursing Home	0	2	0	2
Schools & Shelters	3	3	0	6
Potable Water	1	0	0	1
Wastewater	3	1	0	4

Table 21. Previous occurrences of flood events in Citrus County through 2024 as of 01/27/2025. From NCEI database⁶⁰

Location	Date	Event	Impacts
Red Level to Chassahowitzka, Citrus County	9/22/2021	Heavy Rain	Rainfall accumulation over the period combined with previously saturated soils and elevated river levels produce flooding with damage to homes and neighborhoods. Emergency Management assessed around 200 properties with flood damage as a result of locally heavy rainfall over the course of the week coupled with swollen creeks and rivers along with saturated soils. A rising water table also contributed to the flooding. Damage ranges from water intrusion into homes to water rising into home-adjacent locations such as garages or areas beneath homes. Water levels remain elevated with some properties still to be assessed and some streets and highways still impassable; all told, some \$10 million in damage to property was reported.
Coastal Citrus County	10/10/2018	Storm Surge/Tide	Hurricane Michael developed as a tropical depression in the western Caribbean on October 7th and strengthened into a major hurricane as it moved north through the Gulf of Mexico before making landfall near Mexico Beach on October 10th. The maximum storm surge in Citrus County was estimated to be around 4 feet MHHW during the afternoon of the 10th. This surge resulted in several road closures, and caused a car parked at a boat ramp for Fort Island Beach to be washed into the bay by the rising water.

⁶⁰ NCEI, "Storm Events Database."

			No deaths or injuries were reported in Citrus County, although the storm surge caused \$15,000 in damage.
Coastal Citrus County	1/22/2017	Coastal Flood	A line of strong and fast-moving thunderstorms developed ahead of a cold front moving southeast through the Florida Peninsula. Breezy gradient winds were compounded by stronger thunderstorm wind gusts, some of which caused minor damage. Additionally, the persistent gradient winds caused minor coastal flooding. Water was reported to have risen to US 19 in Crystal River, or about 2 feet above the high tide. No damage, deaths, or injuries reported.
Coastal Citrus County	9/1/2016	Storm Surge/Tide	Hermine formed in the Florida Straits south of Key West on August 28th. It remained a very disorganized tropical depression for a few days before the environment around it gradually became more favorable and it became a tropical storm late on the 30th. In Coastal Citrus County, the highest wind gust recorded was 47 knots late in the evening of the 2nd at the CWOP station 1 mile north of Beverly Hills. Total rainfall ranged from 3 to 7 inches, with the highest value recorded at 6.92 inches at the CWOP station 2 miles. The event caused \$102 million in damages in the County.
Crystal River Airport	8/1/2015	Flood	A weak area of low pressure developed along a stationary frontal boundary across north Florida. This allowed waves of showers and thunderstorms to move across the area for a few days causing flooding throughout much of the Tampa Bay area. The heaviest rain fall on the morning of the 3rd with some portions of Hillsborough, Pinellas and Pasco Counties receiving 6 to 8 of rain. This event was exacerbated from the flooding and saturated soils from multiple heavy rain events that occurred on August 1 and again during the last week of July. The Citrus County sheriff's office reported 6 to 8 inches of standing water on South Ozello Trail and West Beachview Dr. in Crystal River. Citrus County Fire Rescue reported that southbound lanes of Highway 19 in Crystal River were briefly closed due to flooding. An estimated \$25,000 worth of damage to property was reported.

Extreme Heat

Hazard Profile	Description
----------------	-------------

Section	
Description	Extreme heat is defined as an extended period where the temperature and relative humidity combine for a dangerous heat index. ⁶¹ Extreme heat events occur across the state each year. This hazard is focused on the effects to the human population, while drought focuses more on environmental interests.
Location	Those areas of Citrus County lying inland and within the Brooksville Ridge and away from the moderating influence of the coastal, lakes and river regions, would be more vulnerable to heat. The Brooksville Ridge is generally described as the area bounded by County Road 495 and US 19 on the west and US 41 on the east. Extreme heat can occur anywhere within the County, including the City of Crystal River and the City of Inverness. The spatial extent of an extreme summer heat event is Large, with between 50 and 100% of the area being affected. Areas of increased development and associated construction surfaces are more likely to experience the heat island effect where wind flow and absorption of solar energy create thermal masses that cannot release or reflect heat easily. Further, increased human activity including vehicles, air condition units, buildings and industrial facilities contribute heat to the local urban environment. Trees, vegetation and water bodies cool the air through shade, transpiration and evaporation, and in developed areas the cooling properties of those features are limited or absent. Surface Heat Islands form as surfaces including roadways and rooftops absorb and emit heat to a much greater degree than natural surfaces. Atmospheric Heat Islands form because urban areas warm air to a higher degree than outlying areas. Citrus County is subject to both types of Heat Island impacts due to urban centers in Crystal River and Inverness.⁶¹
Extent	Heat Index The Heat Index is a measure of how hot the temperature feels when humidity is factored in with the actual temperature (Figure 14). The red area indicates extreme danger. The NWS will begin to issue alerts when the heat index is expected to exceed 105-110 degrees Fahrenheit for at least two consecutive days.⁶²

⁶¹ US EPA, "Causes of Heat Islands."

⁶² NWS, "Heat Forecast Tools."

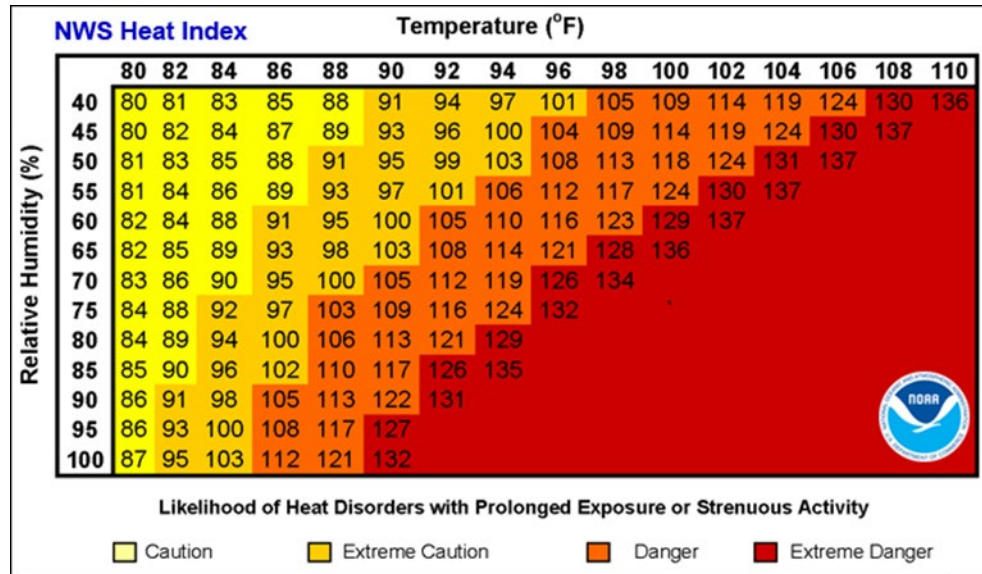


Figure15. Heat Index. From NWS

Heat Related Illness

Extreme heat can cause death by making it difficult for a body to cool itself. Heat illnesses occur when the body temperature increases too quickly to cool itself or when too much fluid or salt is lost through dehydration or sweating. Older adults, young children, and those who are sick or overweight are more likely to succumb to extreme heat. Below are the different types of heat-related illnesses. ⁶³

Heat Cramps

Heat Cramps are the first sign of a heat illness and can lead to more serious illnesses. Symptoms of heat cramps include muscular pains and spasms, usually in the legs or abdomen.

Heat Exhaustion

Heat exhaustion follows heat cramps if the body is not able to cool itself. Symptoms include heavy sweating; weakness; cool, pale, clammy skin; a fast and weak pulse; dizziness; nausea or vomiting; and fainting.

Heat Stroke

Heat stroke usually occurs by ignoring the signs of heat exhaustion and is life-threatening. Signs of heat stroke include extremely high body temperature, red skin, changes in consciousness, rapid and weak pulse, rapid shallow breathing, confusion, vomiting, and seizures. This occurs because the body becomes overwhelmed by heat and begins to stop functioning. There are two types of

heat stroke, classical and exertional. Classical heat stroke occurs when an individual is unable to maintain thermal equilibrium due to medication, injury, chronic illness, or age. Exertional heat stroke occurs when young and healthy individuals are engaged in strenuous activity in hot and humid weather.

Additionally, other chronic illnesses may become exacerbated by heat-related illnesses. For example, those with cardiovascular disease and other heart conditions may not be able to tolerate the increased cardiac output associated with heat illnesses. People with mental health disorders and certain behavioral disorders, such as substance abuse, are at higher risk for morbidity and mortality during extreme heat events. Those with respiratory diseases and Type I and II diabetes are also at higher risk for morbidity and mortality with increased heat exposure. ⁶⁴

Previous Occurrences

High heat episodes can occur year-round. The temperature usually peaks in July and August; however, the temperature has been known to soar to 100°F in May. The hazards associated with such events primarily affect very young or elderly residents.

Sustained episodes of high heat can result in illness and fatalities in susceptible populations. Given the demographic trends experienced in the county, this potential hazard is expected to increase. According to NOAA NCEI Storm Event Database no Excessive Heat events have been recorded in Citrus County. The average number of days recorded at the Inverness 3 SE weather station with temperatures at or above 95 degrees has risen to 17.19 from 16.62 days at the last update. Over the time period of data recording, we see more days with excessive heat days, and a greater range in days of excessive heat.

Citrus County, the cities of Crystal River and Inverness, and WREC have had no Extreme Heat occurrences in the past 5 years.

⁶³ NWS, "Heat Cramps, Exhaustion, Stroke."

⁶⁴ Florida Health, CDC, "Health Effects of Summer Heat in Florida."

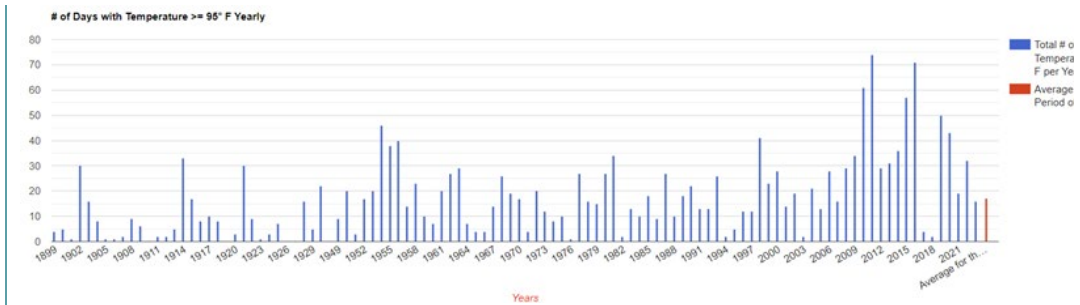


Figure 14. Number of days with temperatures greater than or equal to 95F annually. The red line is the average for the period record and represents 17.49 days. The year with the most days above 95 F (74 days) was 2011. From Florida Climate Center, accessed 11/1/2024. ⁶⁵

Probability	Because of the high frequency of days with temperatures over 95 degrees recorded in Citrus County in the past, it is reasonable to assume that Citrus County will experience extreme heat days again in the future. The probability of an extreme heat event affecting Citrus County, the City of Crystal River or the City of Inverness is Likely, with an annual probability between 10 and 100%. Citrus County is likely to experience on average 17.19 days of temperatures above 95 degrees (Figure 15).
Climate Change	Average global temperatures are expected to increase about 2.5 degrees F regardless of future emissions and ranging from 3 to 12 degrees Fahrenheit by the end of the 21st century depending on emission choices.⁶² Average global temperatures move in tandem with extreme temperatures, suggesting that in the future extreme heat events will become more frequent and last longer with an overall warming trend. The long-term trend is projected to increase the number of extreme heat events. Parts of the Tampa Bay region, including Citrus County, will likely see an increase of days when the heat index is above 105 degrees Fahrenheit to 51-100 days a year by 2050, regardless of emission scenarios.
Impacts	Impacts to the public, first responders, continuity of operations, property, facilities, infrastructure, environment, economic condition, and public confidence caused by extreme heat are generally the same for unincorporated Citrus County, the City of Inverness, and the City of Crystal River.

⁶⁵ FCC, “The Climate Data and Visualization Tool.”

Public: Injury or death from overexposure, especially to infants, children, the elderly, those who are overweight, those with chronic illnesses, and those who take certain medications

First Responders: could be at risk of injury or death from exertion in extreme heat.

Continuity of Operations

- Stress to cooling infrastructure of government facilities could cripple operations
- Health threats are the same as public impacts to those county employees who work outside.

Property, Facilities, Infrastructure

- Facilities may be affected by extreme heat events especially if they have less efficient cooling systems or systems that must run constantly to effectively cool a building.
- Infrastructure with metal components could experience engineering challenges e.g. the Third Avenue Bridge locking mechanism failing due to expansion of metal ⁶⁶

Environment: impacts may include faster evaporation, damage to green spaces and agricultural lands, and the death of plants and animals.

Economic condition of the jurisdiction: Economic impacts related to extreme heat may include loss of tourism due to the risk of negative health outcomes during summer months.

Public Confidence in Jurisdiction's Governance: If people become ill or die from exposure to extreme heat, the public may believe the government is not doing all that it can to help those in need, e.g. if adequate cooling shelters were not opened.

Table 22. Extreme heat vulnerability scorecard

Frequency	Ranking of how often the hazard occurred in the past. 3 - Very Likely: annually
Probability	Ranking of the likelihood of the hazard occurring in the future. 3 - Very Likely: annually
Magnitude	Injuries: Ranking of how many injuries and/or deaths that have been recorded. 2 - Medium: injuries recorded, but no deaths

⁶⁶ Dreier, "New York City Bridge Stuck Open Due to Extreme Heat."

	Infrastructure/Economy: Ranking of the general impact on infrastructure and to the economy due to the hazard occurrence. 1 - Low: little to no impact or damage to infrastructure and economy recorded Environment: Ranking of general impact on the environment due to the hazard occurrence. 2 - Medium: minor damage to environment recorded
Total:	11

Severe Thunderstorm

Hazard Profile Section	Description
Description	Thunderstorms are forms of convection produced when warm moist air is overrun by dry cool air. As the warm air rises, thunderhead clouds (cumulonimbus) form and cause the strong winds, lightning, thunder, hail, and rain associated with these storms. Instability can be caused by surface heating or upper-tropospheric (- 50,000 feet) divergence of air (rising air parcels can also result from airflows over mountainous areas). Generally, the former "air mass" thunderstorms form on warm-season afternoons and are not severe. The latter "dynamically driven" thunderstorms generally form in association with a cold front or other regional- scaled atmospheric disturbance. These storms can become severe, thereby producing strong winds, frequent lightning, hail, downbursts, and even tornadoes. Heavy rain from thunderstorms can lead to flash flooding. Strong winds, hail, and tornadoes are also dangers associated with some thunderstorms. Of the estimated 100,000 thunderstorms that occur each year in the U.S., only about 10 percent are classified as severe. The three key elements of a thunderstorm are wind, water, and lightning. The National Weather Service (NWS) considers a thunderstorm severe if it produces hail at least one inch in diameter, winds of 58 mph or stronger, or a tornado.⁶⁷ Lightning Lightning is extremely dangerous during dry lightning storms because people remain outside due to the lack of precipitation; however, lightning is still present during the storm. To the public, lightning is often perceived as a minor hazard. However, Lightning-caused damage, injuries, and deaths establish lightning as a

⁶⁷ FDEM, "Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan: State of Florida."

significant hazard associated with any thunderstorm in any area of the State. According to the U.S. National Weather Service, the highest death rates in the United States are in Florida.

Hail

Hail is frozen precipitation that can occur during a thunderstorm. Hail forms when raindrops freeze into balls of ice and usually range in size from ¼ inch in diameter to 4 ½ inches in diameter. Damage from hail increases with the size of the hail and can cause damage to vehicles, aircraft, and homes and can be fatal to people and livestock. However, Florida thunderstorms do not often include hail because the hailstones usually melt before they reach the ground because of the generally warm temperatures in the state. ⁶⁸

Straight-line Winds

Severe Storms often include strong winds that are called “straight-line” winds and are different than the winds in tornadoes. These damaging winds exceed 50-60 mph and can reach up to 100 mph. Damage from these winds is more common than damage from tornadoes in the continental US. Straight line winds form as a result of outflow from a thunderstorm downdraft. ⁶⁹

<i>Location</i>	Severe storm events can occur anywhere within the County, including the City of Crystal River and the City of Inverness. Severe storms can impact any portion of the county. Another component of severe storms is hail. Although hail events are less frequent in Florida than other parts of the country due to the high temperatures, hail events have been recorded in nearly all areas of Citrus County. A hailstorm with hail 2 inches in diameter was recorded in May of 2003.
<i>Extent</i>	The scale and extent of a severe storm can be measured using various methods, including wind speed measurements, damage assessment from wind, hail, lightning, and risk category systems. The National Weather Service (NWS) considers a thunderstorm severe if it produces hail at least one inch in diameter, winds of 58 mph or stronger, or a tornado. According to NCEI storm event data, the highest recorded thunderstorm winds were 75 knots (86 mph). The largest hail recorded in the county was 2 inches in diameter.

⁶⁸ NOAA, “Severe Weather 101 - Hail.”

⁶⁹ NOAA, “Severe Weather 101 - Damaging Winds.”

67.1 <https://www.weather.gov/mfl/beaufort>

All areas of Citrus County, the cities of Crystal River and Inverness, and WREC are at risk to all the effects of Severe Thunderstorms.

Measuring hail typically involves determining the diameter of individual hailstones and assessing the overall scale or extent of the storm. This can be done by direct measurement with a ruler or tape measure, or by comparing the hail to objects of known size, like coins or sports balls. The size and scale of hail can also be estimated using radar data and by observing the damage caused by the storm.

<u>HAIL DIAMETER</u>	<u>SIZE DESCRIPTION</u>
1/4"	Pea Size
1/2"	Mothball Size
3/4"	Penny Size
7/8"	Nickel Size
1" (Severe Criteria)	Quarter Size
1 1/4"	Half Dollar Size
1 1/2"	Walnut or Ping Pong Ball Size
1 3/4"	Golf Ball Size
2"	Hen Egg Size
2 1/2"	Tennis Ball Size
2 3/4"	Baseball Size
3"	Teacup Size
4"	Grapefruit Size
4 1/2"	Softball Size

The Beaufort Wind Scale is a numerical scale that describes wind speed and *Straight-line winds* and its effects on the environment, primarily at sea, but also on land. It ranges from 0 (calm) to 12 (hurricane) and provides descriptive terms for each wind force, helping sailors and those on land visually assess wind conditions.

Land:

Description	Wind Speed	Conditions
Calm	Less than 1 mph Less than 1 km/h	Calm. Smoke rises vertically.
Light Air	1 – 3 mph 1.1 – 5.5 km/h	Smoke drift indicates wind direction. Wind vanes cease moving.
Light Breeze	4 – 7 mph 5.6 – 11 km/h	Wind felt on exposed skin. Leaves rustle and wind vanes begin to move.
Gentle Breeze	8 – 12 mph 12 – 19 km/h	Leaves and small twigs constantly moving. Light flags extended.
Moderate Breeze	13 – 18 mph 20 – 29 km/h	Dust and loose paper raised. Small branches begin to move.
Fresh Breeze	19 – 24 mph 30 – 39 km/h	Branches of moderate size move. Small trees with leaves begin to sway.
Strong Breeze	25 – 31 mph 40 – 50 km/h	Large branches in motion. Whistling heard in overhead wires. Plastic garbage cans tip over. Umbrella usage difficult.
High Wind	32 – 38 mph 51 – 61 mph	Whole trees in motion. Effort needed to walk against the wind.
Gale	39 – 46 mph 62 – 74 km/h	Some twigs broken from trees. Cars veer on the road. Walking is seriously hindered.
Strong Gale	47 – 54 mph 75 – 88 km/h	Some branches break off trees and some small trees blow over. Temporary signs and barricades blow over.
Whole Gale	55 – 63 mph 89 – 102 km/hr	Trees are broken off or uprooted, saplings bent and deformed. Poorly attached asphalt shingles peel off roofs.
Violent Storm	64 – 73 mph 103 – 118 km/hr	Widespread damage to vegetation. Many roofing surfaces are Damages. Damaged asphalt tiles may break completely away.
Hurricane	74 mph + 119 km/h +	Very widespread damage to vegetation. Some windows may break. Severe structural damage. Mobile homes, poorly constructed sheds and barns are damaged. Flying debris possible.

Sea:

Estimating Wind Speed and Sea State with Visual Clues				
Beaufort number	Wind Description	Wind Speed	Wave Height	Visual Clues
0	Calm	0 knots	0 feet	Sea is like a mirror. Smoke rises vertically.
1	Light Air	1-3 kts	< 1/2	Ripples with the appearance of scales are formed, but without foam crests. Smoke drifts from funnel.
2	Light breeze	4-6 kts	1/2 ft (max 1)	Small wavelets, still short but more pronounced, crests have glassy appearance and do not break. Wind felt on face. Smoke rises at about 80 degrees.
3	Gentle Breeze	7-10 kts	2 ft (max 3)	Large wavelets, crests begin to break. Foam of glassy appearance. Perhaps scattered white horses (white caps). Wind extends light flag and pennants. Smoke rises at about 70 deg.
4	Moderate Breeze	11-16 kts	3 ft (max 5)	Small waves, becoming longer. Fairly frequent white horses (white caps). Wind raises dust and loose paper on deck. Smoke rises at about 50 deg. No noticeable sound in the rigging. Slack halyards curve and sway. Heavy flag flaps limply.
5	Fresh Breeze	17-21 kts	6 ft (max 8)	Moderate waves, taking more pronounced long form. Many white horses (white caps) are formed (chance of some spray). Wind felt strongly on face. Smoke rises at about 30 deg. Slack halyards whip while bending continuously to leeward. Taut halyards maintain slightly bent position. Low whistle in the rigging. Heavy flag doesn't extend but flaps over entire length.
6	Strong Breeze	22-27 kts	9 ft (max 12)	Large waves begin to form. White foam crests are more extensive everywhere (probably some spray). Wind stings face in temperatures below 35 deg F (2C). Slight effort in maintaining balance against wind. Smoke rises at about 15 deg. Both slack and taut halyards whip slightly in bent position. Low moaning, rather than whistle, in the rigging. Heavy flag extends and flaps more vigorous.
7	Near Gale	28-33 kts	13 ft (max 19)	Sea heaps up and white foam from breaking waves begins to be blown in streaks along the direction of wind. Necessary to lean slightly into the wind to maintain balance. Smoke rises at about 5 to 10 deg. Higher pitched moaning and whistling heard from rigging. Halyards still whip slightly. Heavy flag extends fully and flaps only at the end. Oilskins and loose clothing inflate and pull against the body.
8	Gale	34-40 kts	18 ft (max 25)	Moderately high waves of greater length. Edges of crests begin to break into the spindrift. The foam is blown in well-marked streaks along the direction of the wind. Head pushed back by the force of the wind if allowed to relax. Oilskins and loose clothing inflate and pull strongly. Halyards rigidly bent. Loud whistle from rigging. Heavy flag straight out and whipping.
9	Strong Gale	41-47 kts	23 ft (max 32)	High waves. Dense streaks of foam along direction of wind. Crests of waves begin to topple, tumble and roll over. Spray may affect visibility.
10	Storm	48-55 kts	29 ft (max 41)	Very high waves with long overhanging crests. The resulting foam, in great patches is blown in dense streaks along the direction of the wind. On the whole, the sea takes on a whitish appearance. Tumbling of the sea becomes heavy and shock-like. Visibility affected.
11	Violent Storm	56-63 kts	37 ft (max 52)	Exceptionally high waves (small and medium-sized ships might be for time lost to view behind the waves). The sea is completely covered with long white patches of foam lying along the direction of the wind. Everywhere, the edges of the wave crests are blown into froth. Visibility greatly affected.
12	Hurricane	64+ kts	45+ ft	The air is filled with foam and spray. The sea is completely white with driving spray. Visibility is seriously affected.

While there is no established index for lightning, a lightning strike is of minimum severity when it has limited impacts on infrastructure (ex. tree limbs) and major severity when it causes extensive damage (ex. Loss of life, fire, structural damage). The potential damage resulting from lightning strikes are primarily loss of life, business interruption, fire and minor structural damage. A

	false sense of security often leads people to believe that they are safe from a lightning strike because it may not appear to be near their location. However, lightning can strike 10 miles away from a rain column, which puts people that are still in clear weather at risk. Changes in development impact vulnerability to lightning and hail resulting from severe storms. With the increase in development in Citrus County over the last five years, residential and commercial, there is an increased vulnerability to potential lightning strikes and damage from hail. The increases in development have been primarily located in the central portion of Citrus County (Lecanto) and the City of Inverness, thus the increased vulnerability is localized and not county-wide.
<i>Previous Occurrences</i>	See Table 23. Between 2014-2024, severe storms caused \$1.18 million in damages, 5 injuries, no deaths; lightning and thunderstorm wind produced the most damage.
<i>Probability</i>	Because of the high frequency of thunderstorms recorded in Citrus County in the past, it is reasonable to assume that Citrus County will experience severe storms again in the future. The probability of a severe storm event affecting Citrus County, the City of Crystal River or the City of Inverness is Highly Likely, with an annual probability of at least 100%. Between 2014 and 2024, Citrus County has experienced between 0 and 6 severe storm events a year, averaging 2.7 each year. Based on previous occurrences Citrus County is likely to experience at least two severe storm events per year (Table 23). Because severe storms can strike anywhere in the County, it is assumed that the probability is the same for Unincorporated Citrus County, the City of Crystal River, and the City of Inverness.
<i>Climate Change</i>	Higher temperatures and humidity may increase atmospheric instability associated with the generation of severe thunderstorms. Vertical wind shear could also decrease, resulting in fewer or weaker severe thunderstorms and tornadoes. ⁷⁰ However, decreases in vertical wind shear are most likely to occur when convective available potential energy (CAPE) is high in spring and summer months, which could result in more frequent severe storms. Furthermore, days with high CAPE are also likely to occur during times of the

⁷⁰ Seneviratne et al., "Changes in Climate Extremes and Their Impacts on the Natural Physical Environment."

year with strong low-level wind shear, increasing the likelihood of the most severe storm events, including tornadoes.⁷¹

Impacts

Impacts to the public, first responders, continuity of operations, property, facilities, infrastructure, environment, economic condition, and public confidence caused by severe storms are generally the same for unincorporated Citrus County, the City of Inverness, and the City of Crystal River.

Public

- Risk of injury or death due to
 - Lightning strikes
 - Dangerous hail
 - Flying debris
 - Tornadoes
 - Inadequate shelter including remaining in a car
 - Car accidents
- Survivor's guilt should their home be unscathed while neighbors suffer property damage, injury or death

First Responders

- Danger from heavy rains, strong winds, hail, lightning, tornadoes.
- Response obstructions by blocked roads or water.
- Risk of injury and death due to
 - Debris
 - Unstable transportation infrastructure
 - Unstable structures
 - Exposure to hazardous materials.
 - Risk posed by live downed wires
- Stress due to dangerous rescues, inability to assist family during event

Continuity of Operations (including continued delivery of services)

- Delay of services due to
 - power outages by wind-strewn debris on roads
 - Wind or lightning damage to power stations or other electrical infrastructure
- Failure of electric or gas requiring prolonged shutdown and delay of services
- Interruption of transportation systems and infrastructure impact access of services

⁷¹ Diffenbaugh, Scherer, and Trapp, "Robust Increases in Severe Thunderstorm Environments in Response to Greenhouse Forcing."

- roads
- Bridges
- Communication systems
- Utilities
- Wastewater

Property, Facilities, Infrastructure: Minor to total structural damage to homes and businesses (including roofs) by strong winds or flooding

Environment: damage to habitats and vegetation in localized area

Economic condition of the jurisdiction:

- Power outages could cause lost revenue and lost wages for businesses and employees
- Costly repairs for damaged buildings
- Loss of wages due to temporary and permanent business closures

Public confidence: power outages and facility closure due to damage could give the appearance that the jurisdictions are unprepared for storms

Table 23. Severe Thunderstorm vulnerability scorecard.

Frequency	Ranking of how often the hazard occurred in the past. 3 - Very Likely: annually
Probability	Ranking of the likelihood of the hazard occurring in the future. 3 - Very Likely: annually
Magnitude	Injuries: Ranking of how many injuries and/or deaths that have been recorded. 1 - Low: no injuries or deaths recorded Infrastructure/Economy: Ranking of the general impact on infrastructure and to the economy due to the hazard occurrence. 2 - Medium: minor impact or damage to infrastructure and economy recorded Environment: Ranking of general impact on the environment due to the hazard occurrence. 2 - Medium: minor impact or damage to infrastructure and economy recorded
Total	11

Table 24. Previous occurrences of severe storms in Citrus County from 2014 - 2024. From NCEI⁷²

Location	Date	Event	Impacts
Arlington, Floral City, Inverness Airport	3/29/2014	Thunder - storm Wind	A band of thunderstorms developed ahead of a cold front that approached West Central Florida on the afternoon of the 29th. Some of the stronger storms produced damaging wind gusts, hail of up to one inch, and heavy rain. The Inverness Fire Department reported a tree was knocked down onto a residence on East Perry Street, and three other trees were reported knocked down throughout the vicinity. No deaths or injuries reported, and property damage totaled \$8,000.
Homosassa, Chassahowi -tzka	5/25/2014	Thunder- storm Wind, Hail	A ridge of high pressure north of Florida led to moderate easterly gradient flow and a sea breeze convergence along the western half of the Florida peninsula. Scattered thunderstorms developed, producing hail and damaging wind gusts (estimated 50 knots) throughout the area. Pictures were posted on social media sites of half dollar sized hail – 1.25 inch – near Sugarmill Woods and Homosassa, while law enforcement reported multiple trees knocked down near Homosassa. No deaths or injuries were reported, and property damage totaled \$3,000.
Hernando	6/10/2014	Thunder- storm Wind	A few sub-severe afternoon thunderstorms caused a few trees to be uprooted across interior sections of the forecast area. Wind gusts were estimated to reach 45 knots. A large tree fell on a mobile home. Damage reported amounted to \$5,000. No deaths or injuries were reported.
Pineola	6/26/2014	Hail	Afternoon sea breeze thunderstorms produced a few strong to severe storms north and east of the Tampa Bay area. The public reported quarter size hail – 1 inch – near CR 48 and the Withalacoochee River. No reports of death, injury, property or crop damage.
Floral City	6/27/2014	Thunder- storm Wind	Slow-moving afternoon sea breeze thunderstorms produced hail and gusty winds across the area (wind gusting up to 50 knots). Several trees were uprooted and/or with large broken limbs in Heatherwood and Flutter Terrace areas around 480 and 581. There were also numerous power lines down from trees falling onto them and several poles were leaning significantly as well. Total property damage amounted to \$15,000, while no deaths or injuries were reported.
Chassahowi -tzka	11/17/2014	Thunder- storm Wind	A line of thunderstorms moved through the Florida peninsula on the afternoon of the 17th ahead of a strong cold front. A

⁷² NCEI, "Storm Events Database."

			couple of these thunderstorms produced severe and damaging wind gusts. Numerous large tree limbs were reported to be knocked down in the Sugarmill Woods Community, causing \$1,000 in damage. No injuries or deaths were reported.
Citrus Springs	4/20/2015	Thunderstorm Wind	Daytime heating combined with a potent upper-level system allowed for strong to severe storms to develop throughout the area. Many were sub-severe, however a few reached severe limits causing damage to homes, trees and power lines. Wind gusts reached 55 knots. Numerous trees were reported down in the vicinity of Citrus Springs Middle School. Minor roof damage occurred to the school as well. Total property damage reported amounted to \$5,000 and no deaths or injuries were sustained.
Crystal River Airport, Lecanto	6/16/2015	Thunderstorm Wind, Hail	A few thunderstorms developed along the sea breeze collision over the Nature Coast. One of these storms in Citrus County produced a severe wind gust and hail. A CoCoRaHS spotter reported hail the size of quarters – 1.00 inch – 4.7 miles east-southeast of Crystal River. The AWOS at Crystal River Airport (KCGC) recorded a 61-knot thunderstorm wind gust. No reports of death, injury, property or crop damage.
Floral City	7/05/2015	Thunderstorm Wind	Strong sea breeze induced thunderstorms developed during the late afternoon and persisted into the evening hours. Most stayed below severe thresholds but still produced some isolated gusty winds leading to some minor damage. The Citrus County emergency manager relayed a report received from a Sheriff's deputy of multiple downed trees and an overturned car port near Floral City. Property damage amounted to \$1,000 and no deaths or injuries were reported.
Inverness	7/13/2015	Lightning	Thunderstorms moved through the Florida peninsula during the afternoon and early evening hours. A lightning strike from one of these storms damaged a drinking water facility in Inverness. Florida Division of Emergency Management relayed a report of a water treatment facility in Inverness that was damaged by a lightning strike, disrupting the drinking water supply to the town. As a result, a boil water notice went into effect and was not lifted until July 20th. Cost to property amounted to \$75,000, and no deaths or injuries were reported.
Landrum, Hernando	8/16/2015	Lightning	Strong thunderstorms produced hundreds of lightning strikes across the Tampa Bay Area during the late evening on Sunday. One lightning strike hit a house in Land O' Lakes. A newspaper reported that a lightning strike caused a fire to a

			home in Hernando (unincorporated Citrus County). The residents were not home, and fire crews quickly put out the fire, however, the newspaper reported that damage was estimated at \$172,750. No deaths or injuries are associated with this event.
Arlington, Inverness	8/22/2015	Lightning	Scattered thunderstorms moved through the area throughout the afternoon. A lightning strike from one of these storms caused a fire to house fire in Inverness. Broadcast media reported on a fire at a home in Inverness, that was believed to be caused by a lightning strike. No one was injured, but the damage was reported to be roughly \$126,000.
Pineola	6/26/2016	Thunder-storm Wind	Sea-breeze thunderstorms developed during the early afternoon across the I-75 corridor and gradually pushed inland over the next few hours. The strongest storms produced winds around 52 knots. Local law enforcement reported 5 large trees down. The trees were about 18-24 inches in diameter. One tree fell onto a vehicle and 2 others fell on to an apartment building. No deaths or injuries were sustained, and property damage amounted to \$15,000.
Crystal River Airport	1/7/2017	Thunder-storm Wind	A strong cold front moved south across the Florida Peninsula, producing a few thunderstorms with one reported damaging wind gust. Citrus County Emergency Management reported that a tree fell across a road in Crystal River. The timing of the tree falling over was estimated by radar. Property damage was reported to the tune of \$1,000, and the storm caused no deaths or injuries. Wind gusts were estimated at 50 knots.
Holder, Crystal River	1/22/2017	Thunder-storm Wind	A line of strong and fast-moving thunderstorms developed ahead of a cold front moving southeast through the Florida Peninsula. Breezy gradient winds were compounded by stronger thunderstorm wind gusts, some of which caused minor damage. Additionally, the persistent gradient winds caused minor coastal flooding. A large oak tree was knocked down and fell on a house in Holder. The homeowner sustained minor injuries and refused transportation to a hospital. Additionally, downed power lines sparked a 50-acre brush fire near Crystal River. No deaths were reported, although property damage amounted to \$30,000.
Inverness Airport	8/28/2018	Thunder-storm Wind	Numerous thunderstorms developed across Florida during the afternoon and shifted west into the eastern Gulf of Mexico during the late afternoon and early evening. Some of these storms produced gusty winds along the coast. Citrus County Law Enforcement reported a small single engine plane

			flipped at the Inverness Airport. AWOS on site had gusted to 39 mph during the storm before the anemometer failed. No deaths or injuries reported, while property damage amounted to \$5,000.
Beverly Hills	1/24/2019	Thunder-storm Wind	A squall line developed ahead of a cold front moving southeast through the eastern Gulf of Mexico and Florida Peninsula. Some of these thunderstorms produced damaging wind gusts with speeds up to 60 knots. Straight line winds caused damage near the intersection of Hartford Street and Citrus Hills Boulevard. Large trees were uprooted, powerlines knocked down, siding ripped off a house, and an aluminum pool cage was destroyed by the winds. No deaths or injuries reported, while property damage amounted to \$30,000.
Crystal River, Beverly Hills, Red Level	4/19/2019	Strong Wind, Thunder-storm Wind	A cold front moving southeast through the eastern Gulf of Mexico into the Florida Peninsula helped produce a band of strong thunderstorms, causing severe wind gusts and widespread damage. A WeatherSTEM Marine Science Station reported a 50-knot wind gust. Broadcast media reported a large tree down near Kings Bay Lodge in Crystal River. Citrus County Sheriff's Department reported multiple trees and power lines down along Bedstrow Boulevard and Oakmont Drive in the Pine Ridge area, and powerlines were reported down in Yankeetown. No deaths or injuries reported, around \$36,000 in property damage sustained in the county.
Homosassa Springs	6/28/2019	Thunder-storm Wind	Easterly flow and deep moisture led to numerous thunderstorms developing along sea breeze and outflow boundaries over the Florida Peninsula and pushing west towards the coast through the afternoon and evening. Multiple trees and power lines down near the 5400 block of South Rovon Point. No deaths or injuries reported, while property sustained \$3,000 in damage.
Floral City, Beverly Hills	7/28/2019	Thunder-storm Wind	Late afternoon thunderstorms developing along sea breeze boundaries produced localized gusty winds (estimated speeds reached 45 knots) across Citrus County. Citrus County Emergency Management reported some downed palm trees and a damaged shed in Beverly Hills, and Citrus County Emergency Management reported a downed tree on a mobile home in the Singing Forest Mobile Home Park. Total property damaged reported valued at \$6,000 and no injuries or deaths were reported.

Citronelle, Crystal River	7/31/2019	Hail	The Easterly flow regime along with increasing moisture aloft led to the development of widespread showers and storms across the area. A resident of Crystal River reported hail near the intersection of Citrus Ave. and Emerald Oaks Drive. No reports of death, injury, property or crop damage.
Inverness	2/6/2020	Thunder- storm Wind	A squall line moved southeast through the Florida Peninsula ahead of a cold front, producing damaging winds across southwest and central Florida. Four different houses had trees that were knocked over onto them in Inverness and Floral City. No deaths or injuries were reported, and property damage amounted to \$40,000.
Citronelle	4/15/2020	Thunder- storm Wind	A squall line pushed through West Central Florida on April 15th producing damaging wind gusts across the area, with gusts reaching an estimated 52 knots. Emergency Manager reported trees and power poles down in the area.
Homosassa Springs	5/26/2020	Lightning	Sea breeze thunderstorm caused lightning injures. Two children ages 4 and 11 received minor injuries while outdoors due to lightning strike across street from yard.
Red Level	3/12/2022	Thunder- storm Wind	A deepening low-pressure system dragged a strong cold front through West Central Florida. As it did it produced strong winds and tornadoes which produced what was determined to be a swath of straight-line damage across areas of Levy and Citrus counties near the Withlacoochee River and Lake Rousseau, with most damage strewn toward the northeast. One manufactured home suffered major roof damage with minor roof damage reported at multiple additional homes. Numerous trees and power lines were also downed. 2 people sustained injuries after becoming trapped inside an RV travel trailer that was blown over. No deaths were reported, although \$150,000 in damage was sustained.
Citronelle, Crystal River	5/31/2022	Hail	Afternoon thunderstorms produce all modes of severe weather across parts of west-central and southwest Florida. The public reported 1-inch hail near Citronelle. No reports of death, injury, property or crop damage.
Lecanto, Homosassa Springs	5/11/2023	Hail	Afternoon sea breeze thunderstorms produce severe hail near Homosassa Springs in Citrus County experienced 1.25-inch hail in Lecanto. Pictures from the public showed half-dollar size, 1.50 in, hail in Homosassa Springs. No reports of death, injury, property or crop damage.
Homosassa	2/4/2024	Hail	A broken line of thunderstorms ahead of a low-pressure system and associated cold front moving across the eastern Gulf of Mexico produced severe hail in Homosassa in Citrus County. Broadcast media relayed pictures from the public of

		half-dollar size, 1.25 inch in diameter, hail in Homosassa. No reports of death, injury, property or crop damage.
--	--	---

Tornado

Hazard Profile Section	Description			
Description	A tornado is a violent windstorm characterized by a twisting, funnel-shaped cloud. Tornado wind speed normally ranges from 65 mph to over 200 mph. The maximum winds in tornadoes are often confined to extremely small areas and vary tremendously over very short distances, even within the funnel itself. Additionally, these storms typically travel around 10 to 20 mph but can move at more than 60 mph. Tornadoes can occur at any time of the year and at any time of day. Tornadoes develop under three scenarios: (1) along or ahead of a squall line ahead of an advancing cold front moving from the north; (2) in connection with thunderstorm squall lines during hot, humid weather; and (3) within a tropical cyclone.			
	The most common, and often the most dangerous, tornadoes come from a supercell thunderstorm. Non- supercell tornadoes form because of spinning air already near the ground, caused by wind shear. These include a gustnado, a whirl of debris with no condensation funnel; a landspout, a narrow condensation funnel that develops while the thunderstorm is still growing; and a waterspout, a landspout that occurs over water.			
	Florida has two tornado seasons, the spring and summer. The deadly spring season is from February through April and is characterized by powerful tornadoes associated with squall lines. The summer tornado season runs from June until September and has the highest frequencies of storm generation, with usual intensities of EF0 or EF1 on the Enhanced Fujita Scale (Table 24). This includes those tornadoes associated with land-falling tropical cyclones.			
	Table 25. Table 3-TO3 Enhanced Fujita Tornado Damage Scale⁷³			
	<table><tr><th>EF Number</th><th>Estimated 3 second gust (MPH)</th><th>Typical Damage</th></tr></table>	EF Number	Estimated 3 second gust (MPH)	Typical Damage
EF Number	Estimated 3 second gust (MPH)	Typical Damage		

⁷³ FCC, "Tornadoes."

	0 (Gale)	65 to 85	Some damage to chimneys; branches broken off trees; shallow-rooted trees pushed over; damaged sign boards.
	1 (Weak)	86 to 110	Surfaces peeled off roofs; mobile homes pushed off foundations or overturned; moving autos pushed off roads.
	2 (Strong)	111 to 200	Considerable damage. Roofs torn off frame houses; mobile homes demolished; boxcars pushed over; large trees snapped or uprooted; light object missiles generated.
	3 (Severe)	136 to 165	Roof and some walls torn off well-constructed houses; trains overturned; most trees in forests uprooted Well-constructed houses leveled; structures with weak foundations blown off some distance; cars thrown and large missiles generated.
	4 (Devastating)	166 to 200	Well-constructed houses leveled; structures with weak foundations blown off some distance; cars thrown and large missiles generated.
	5 (Incredible)	Over 200	Strong frame houses lifted off foundations and carried considerable distances to disintegrate; automobile sized missiles fly through the air in excess of 100 meters; trees debarked; steel reinforced concrete structures badly damaged.
Location	Tornados can occur anywhere within the County, including the City of Crystal River and the City of Inverness. Figure 16 shows the path of thunderstorm winds that impacted Citrus County between 1955 and 2023. As shown, severe storms can impact any portion of the county.		

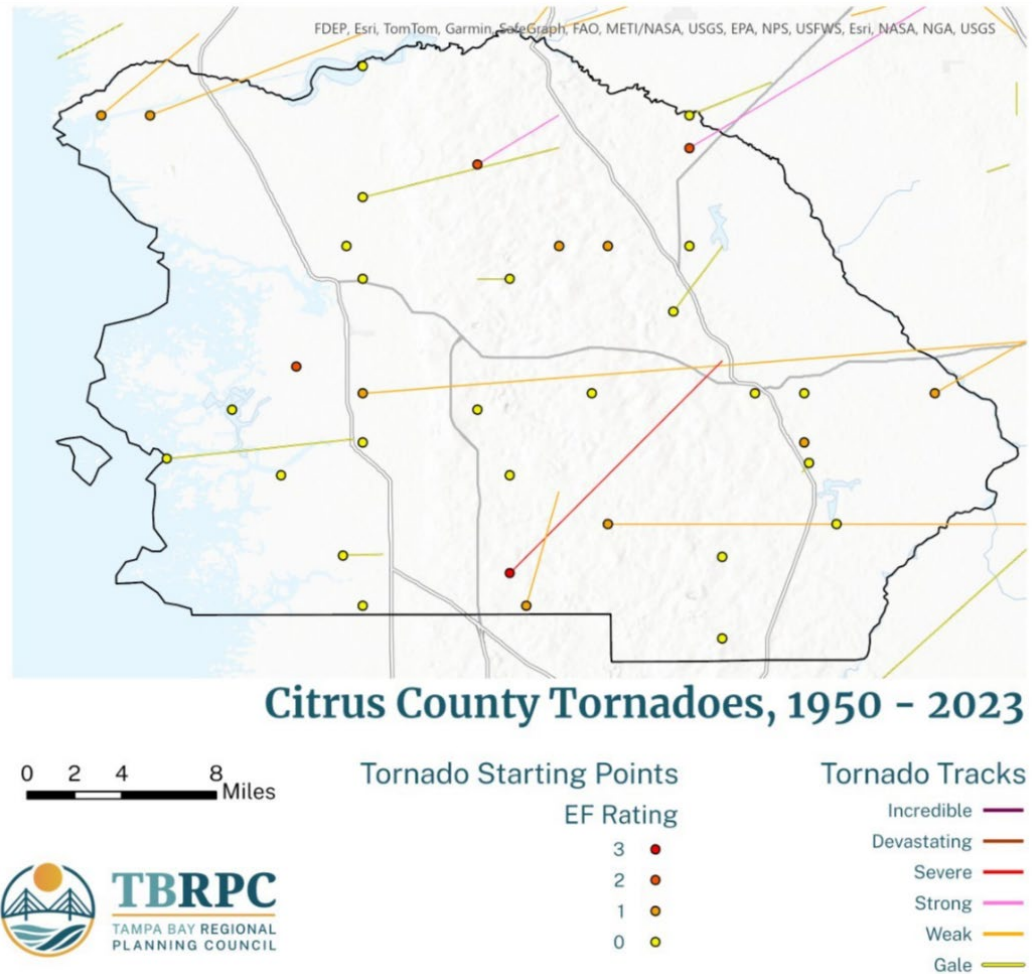


Figure 15. Tornado starting points and tracks in Citrus County between 1950 and 2023. From MRCC ⁷⁴

Extent	According to NCEI storm event data, the most severe tornado recorded in Citrus County was an F3. Tornadoes are measured by their intensity or their wind speed, and their area, using the Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale. The scale ranges from EF 0, with minor damages from winds ranging 65-85 mph, to EF 5 with severe damages from winds in excess of 200 mph (Figure 16). All areas of Citrus County, the cities of Crystal River and Inverness, and WREC are at risk of experiencing a tornado from severe thunderstorms and tropical weather.
Previous Occurrences	See Table 26.

⁷⁴ MRCC, "Tornado Tracks, 1950-2023."

Probability	The probability of a severe storm event affecting Citrus County, the City of Crystal River or the City of Inverness is Highly Likely, with an annual probability of 100%. Because tornadoes can strike anywhere in the County, it is assumed that the probability is the same for Unincorporated Citrus County, the City of Crystal River, and the City of Inverness. Based on previous occurrences Citrus County is likely to experience at least two tornadoes per year.
Climate Change	Higher temperatures and humidity may increase atmospheric instability associated with the generation tornadoes. However, vertical wind shear could also decrease, resulting in fewer or weaker tornadoes. ⁷⁵ There has been an increase in the number of tornado reports over the last 50 years. However, it is believed that this increase is in part attributed to technology improvements that better identify storms.
Impacts	Impacts to the public, first responders, continuity of operations, property, facilities, infrastructure, environment, economic condition, and public confidence caused by tornadoes are generally the same for unincorporated Citrus County, the City of Inverness, and the City of Crystal River. Public ▪ Risk of injury or death due to ○ Lightning strikes ○ Dangerous hail ○ Flying debris ○ Tornadoes ○ Inadequate shelter including remaining in a car ○ Car accidents ▪ Survivor's guilt should their home be unscathed while neighbors suffer property damage, injury or death First Responders ▪ Response obstructions by blocked roads or water. ▪ Risk of injury and death due to ○ Debris ○ Unstable transportation infrastructure ○ Unstable structures ○ Exposure to hazardous materials. ○ Risk posed by live downed wires ▪ Stress due to dangerous rescues, inability to assist family during event

⁷⁵ FCC, "Tornadoes."

Continuity of Operations

- Damage to businesses and structures
- Failure of electric or gas requiring prolonged shutdown and delay of services
- Interruption of transportation systems and infrastructure impact access of services
 - roads
 - Bridges
 - Communication systems
 - Utilities
 - Wastewater

Property, Facilities, Infrastructure: Minor to total structural damage to homes and businesses (including roofs)

Environment: damage to habitats and vegetation in localized area

Economic condition of the jurisdiction: Power outages could cause lost revenue and lost wages for businesses and employees

Public confidence: power outages could give the appearance that the jurisdictions do not know how to restore power

Table 26. Tornado vulnerability scorecard

Frequency	Ranking of how often the hazard occurred in the past. 3 - Very Likely: annually
Probability	Ranking of the likelihood of the hazard occurring in the future. 3 - Very Likely: annually
Magnitude	Injuries: Ranking of how many injuries and/or deaths that have been recorded. 1 - Low: no injuries or deaths recorded Infrastructure/Economy: Ranking of the general impact on infrastructure and to the economy due to the hazard occurrence. 2 - Medium: minor impact or damage to infrastructure and economy recorded Environment: Ranking of general impact on the environment due to the hazard occurrence. 2 - Medium: minor damage to environment recorded
Total	11

Table 27. Previous occurrences of tornadoes between 2014-2024. From NCEI unless otherwise noted ⁷⁶

Location	Date	Event	Impacts
<i>Homosassa Springs, Citrus County</i>	4/20/2020	Tornado	Strength: EF0; A squall line pushed through West Central Florida on April 20th producing damaging wind gusts across the area. A video showed a waterspout moving onshore of the coast in Homosassa, and that same area of rotation continued along a nearly easterly path. This created a narrow damage path starting across a mobile home park near Buzzard Point causing 7 structures with minor damage and 2 structures with major damage amounting to \$100,000. Several trees were then downed or snapped in the Homosassa Springs Wildlife Park, and snapped power poles, a billboard down, the sail of a gas station blown off, and one business with major damage on US Highway 19 and Grover Cleveland Boulevard before lifting. No deaths or injuries were reported
<i>Inglis, Citrus County</i>	10/12/2023	Tornado	Strength: EF2. A severe weather episode with an area of low pressure and associated cold front moving east across the Gulf of Mexico approaching the peninsula produced multiple supercell thunderstorms and likely waterspouts over the open waters before approaching the west Florida coast, where one waterspout was observed, and multiple strong wind gusts were reported. Likely began as a tornadic waterspout that moved ashore, then tracked northeast near the Paradise Point community south of Crystal River before continuing across U.S. Hwy 19 and FL Hwy 44 into eastern parts of Crystal River before lifting northeast of the city shortly thereafter. Several hardwood trees were downed near the Plantation Golf Resort and Spa before more significant damage occurred as the tornado approached and crossed U.S. Hwy 19, with multiple homes receiving roof damage, including one with exterior walls collapsed. A warehouse along U.S. Hwy 19 also had part of its roof removed. Additional minor roof damage observed as the tornado continued northeast and across FL Hwy 44 before dissipating, along with downed electrical transmission lines. No injuries or fatalities reported. \$350,000 in property damage reported.

⁷⁶ NCEI, "Storm Events Database."

Crystal River	6/17/2024	Tornado	Strength: EF0. Pictures by Citrus County Sheriff's office show two buildings destroyed. National Weather Service declined to do a survey. No estimate of damage costs. ⁷⁷
---------------	-----------	---------	--

Cyber Incident

Hazard Profile Section	Description				
Description	According to the Department of Homeland Security, a cyber incident is any attempted or successful access to, exfiltration of, manipulation of, or impairment to the integrity, confidentiality, security, or availability of data, an application, or an information system, without lawful authority. ⁷⁸ Cyber incidents involve computers, networks, and information or services that affect daily operations and critical infrastructure. A Cyber Incident differs from traditional hazards such as a flood, which makes it difficult to plan for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against. For example, there is often a lack of physical presence or evidence of a cyber-incident, making it difficult to understand the scope of the incident. Furthermore, the scope will likely cross municipal jurisdictions because of the nature of cyber technology. There are also fewer resources for cyber incidents due to a lack of awareness and knowledge of the cyber threat. ⁷⁹ The duration of a cyberattack is dependent on the complexity of the attack, how widespread it is, how quickly the attack is detected, and the resources available to aid in restoring the system. One of the difficulties of malicious cyber activity is that it could come from virtually anyone, virtually anywhere. Table 27 summarizes common types of cybersecurity threats. <i>Table 28. Types of cyber attacks</i> <table> <tr> <th>Type of Attack</th><th>Description</th></tr> <tr> <td>Denial of Service</td><td>A method of attack from a single source that denies system access to legitimate users by overwhelming the target computer with messages and blocking legitimate traffic. It can prevent a system from being able to exchange data with other systems or use the Internet.</td></tr> </table>	Type of Attack	Description	Denial of Service	A method of attack from a single source that denies system access to legitimate users by overwhelming the target computer with messages and blocking legitimate traffic. It can prevent a system from being able to exchange data with other systems or use the Internet.
Type of Attack	Description				
Denial of Service	A method of attack from a single source that denies system access to legitimate users by overwhelming the target computer with messages and blocking legitimate traffic. It can prevent a system from being able to exchange data with other systems or use the Internet.				

⁷⁷ *Tornado Causes Damage in Citrus County.*

⁷⁸ "Cybersecurity Policy."

⁷⁹ FEMA, "Planning Considerations for Cyber Incidents: Guidance for Emergency Managers."

	<i>Distributed denial of Services</i>	A variant of the denial-of-service attack that uses a coordinated attack from a distributed system of computers rather than from a single source. It often makes use of worms to spread to multiple computers that can then attack the target.
	<i>Exploit tools</i>	Publicly available and sophisticated tools that intruders of various skill levels can use to determine vulnerabilities and gain entry into targeted systems.
	<i>Logic bombs</i>	A form of sabotage in which a programmer inserts code that causes the program to perform a destructive action when some triggering event occurs, such as terminating the programmer's employment.
	<i>Phishing</i>	The creation and use of e-mails and Web sites—designed to look like those of well-known legitimate businesses, financial institutions, and government agencies—to deceive Internet users into disclosing their personal data, such as bank and financial account information and passwords. The phishers then take that information and use it for criminal purposes, such as identity theft and fraud.
	<i>Sniffer</i>	Synonymous with packet sniffer. A program that intercepts routed data and examines each packet in search of specified information, such as passwords transmitted in clear text.
	<i>Trojan horse</i>	A computer program that conceals harmful code. A Trojan horse usually masquerades as a useful program that a user would wish to execute.
	<i>Virus</i>	A program that infects computer files, usually executable programs, by inserting a copy of itself into the file. These copies are usually executed when the infected file is loaded into memory, allowing the virus to infect other files. Unlike the computer worm, a virus requires human involvement (usually unwitting) to propagate.
	<i>War dialing</i>	Simple programs that dial consecutive telephone numbers looking for modems.
	<i>War Driving</i>	A method of gaining entry into wireless computer networks using a laptop, antennas, and a wireless network adaptor that involves patrolling locations to gain unauthorized access.
	<i>Worm</i>	An independent computer program that reproduces by copying itself from one system to another across a network. Unlike computer viruses, worms do not require human involvement to propagate.
<i>Location</i>	Any agency that utilizes computers and the internet is vulnerable to cyber-incident. The local governments, utilities, hospitals, and schools are heavily reliant on	

	technology for daily operations, including cell phones, handheld devices such as tablets, and computers. Critical facilities may become either uninhabitable or unusable because of a cyberattack if their infrastructure is reliant on technology for operations. Critical infrastructure systems are frequently tied to technology, oftentimes through virtual operations and supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) systems. Cyber incidents could interrupt the operation of critical infrastructure, as well as traffic control, dispatch, utility, and response systems. Targeted cyberattacks can impact water or wastewater treatment facilities. The disruption of the virtual systems tied to this infrastructure could cause water pollution or contamination and subsequent environmental issues. Although various agencies may be more or less vulnerable to cyber attacks, all the County and jurisdictions are all equally threatened by these incidents. Cyberattacks can interfere with emergency response communication and activities. Given that many first responders rely on technology both at operations center and in the field, a cyberattack could impair the ability to communicate. For example, many agencies rely on technology to notify and route responders to the scene of the emergency.
Extent	See Location above.
Previous Occurrences	Because cyber incidents occur in a virtual space, there are not always geographic areas affected by cyber incidents. However, cyber incidents may cause physical disruptions in critical infrastructure, which could affect a jurisdiction or a power grid. It is important to note that power grids are vast, sometimes crossing state lines, meaning that a cyber incident at one facility at one location could cause disruptions at other locations hundreds of miles away. To date there have been no prior occurrences of cyber incidents in Citrus County, however public agencies in Florida have been targeted by cyber-attacks. <u>Undated and Widespread</u> ⁸⁰ • A virus called “Sobig” infected the computer system at CSX Corp’s Jacksonville, Florida headquarters. It shut down signaling, dispatching, and other systems and affected 23 states east of the Mississippi River. • A disgruntled employee of a contractor that supplied IT and control system technology for the sewage system in Maroochy Shire Queensland, Australia used his insider knowledge of the sewage system to issue commands. This led to 800,000 liters of raw sewage spilling into local parks, rivers, and the grounds of a hotel. The effects included marine life dying, water turning black, and a stench that was unbearable for the residents.

⁸⁰ FDEM, “Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan: State of Florida.”

	• Melbourne, Australia's Metropolitan ambulance service conducted an upgrade that disabled the service's computer-aided dispatch system for 24 hours. This caused delayed response and duplicate responses. • The WannaCry ransomware infected computers in 99 countries. This malware encrypted files and demanded \$300 in Bitcoins to unlock the files. Computers affected included banks, healthcare facilities, shipping companies, utility companies, etc.
Probability	Based on the number of prior occurrences targeting local governments, there is a growing probability of future cyber incidents in Citrus County, the City of Crystal River and the City of Inverness. The probability of a cyber incident is Possible with an annual probability between 10% and <u>100%</u> .
Climate Change	Because damaging storms are more likely to threaten essential infrastructure, the disruptions to service could also increase the number of opportunities to attack servers and networks.
Impacts	Impacts to the public, first responders, continuity of operations, property, facilities, infrastructure, environment, economic condition, and public confidence caused by cyber incidents are generally the same for unincorporated Citrus County, the City of Inverness, and the City of Crystal River. Public ▪ Release of sensitive information including bank accounts and social security numbers ▪ Loss of wages if employer is forced to close during cyber incident First Responders ▪ May have to work outside regular work hours to stop or remediate an incident ▪ Emergency response systems could be at risk if targeted Continuity of Operations ▪ Operations may be offline for any amount of time, and information may be inaccessible or illegally distributed ▪ Interruption of public safety services, and threat of loss of systems or data Property, Facilities, Infrastructure: could cause damage to infrastructure involved with event Environment: infrastructure housing or transporting hazardous material could be targeted, resulting in environmental damage Economic condition of the jurisdiction: incidents are expensive, with loss of wages, revenue and the cost of recovery and remediation Public Confidence in Jurisdictions Confidence: incidents may result in loss of public confidence in government's ability to keep services operational and safe

Vulnerability	The LMS Working Group wished to elevate this hazard to High vulnerability due to the constant threat and significant investment of resources by the County.
----------------------	---

Table 29. Cyber incident vulnerability scorecard

Frequency	Ranking of how often the hazard occurred in the past. 3 - Very Likely: annually
Probability	Ranking of the likelihood of the hazard occurring in the future. 3 - Very Likely: annually
Magnitude	Injuries: Ranking of how many injuries and/or deaths that have been recorded. 1 - Low: no injuries or deaths recorded Infrastructure/Economy: Ranking of the general impact on infrastructure and to the economy due to the hazard occurrence. 2 - Medium: minor impact or damage to infrastructure and economy recorded Environment: Ranking of general impact on the environment due to the hazard occurrence. 1 - Low: little to no damage to environment recorded
Total	10

Wildfire

Hazard Profile Section	Description
Description	A wildfire is an uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels, such as brush, marshes, grasslands, or field lands, exposing and possibly consuming structures. They often begin unnoticed and spread quickly and are usually signaled by dense smoke that fills the area for miles around. Although wildfires may also be called forest fires, this analysis will exclusively use the term wildfire. The causes of these fires typically include lightning, human carelessness, and arson. An Urban-Wildland Interface fire is a wildfire in a geographical area where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with wildland or vegetative fuels. Urban/wildland interface areas can be classified into the following types:

The **mixed interface** contains structures that are scattered throughout rural areas. Usually, there are isolated homes surrounded by larger or smaller areas of land.

An **occluded interface** is characterized by isolated (either large or small) areas within an urban area. An example may be a city park surrounded by urban homes trying to preserve some contact with a natural setting.

A **class interface** is where homes, especially those crowded onto smaller lots in new subdivisions, press along the wildland vegetation along a broad front. Vast adjacent wildland areas can propagate a massive flame front during a wildfire, and numerous homes are put at risk by a single fire.

In response to increasing demand for more accurate and up-to-date wildfire risk information, the Southern Group of State Forester (SGSF) embarked on a wildfire risk assessment for the entire Southeastern United States. The goal of the Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment (SWRA) project was to provide a consistent, comparable set of scientific results to be used as a foundation for wildfire mitigation and prevention planning in the Southern states. The SWRA data has been in use since, and Florida has undertaken updates in recent years. Products from SWRA incorporated into this LMS include the Wildland Urban Interface, WUI Risk Index, and Burn Probability maps and data.

Location	The Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), Risk Index layer, is a rating of the potential impact of wildfire on people and their homes. The key input, WUI, reflects housing density (houses per acre) consistent with Federal Register National standards. The location of people living in the Wildland Urban Interface and rural areas is key information for defining potential wildfire impacts to people and homes. The range of values is from -1 to -9, with -1 representing the least negative impact and -9 representing the most negative impact. For example, areas with high housing density and high flame lengths are rated -9, while areas with low housing density and low flame lengths are rated -1. The total WUI region representing a 1-mile boundary around all conservation lands and forest areas is 183 miles, and communities within these buffer areas have the greatest exposure to wildland fire threats. The US Forest Service, in coordination with the State's Forest Service, conducted a community at risk identified a region or a community's exposure to wildland fire threats in the categories of low, medium, and high. This assessment was updated in 2024 to reflect the county's communities at risk and their vulnerability ratings as are listed in the table below. Based on the 2024
-----------------	---

update, Citrus County had 8 communities/regions rated at medium risk and 4 rated as high risk.

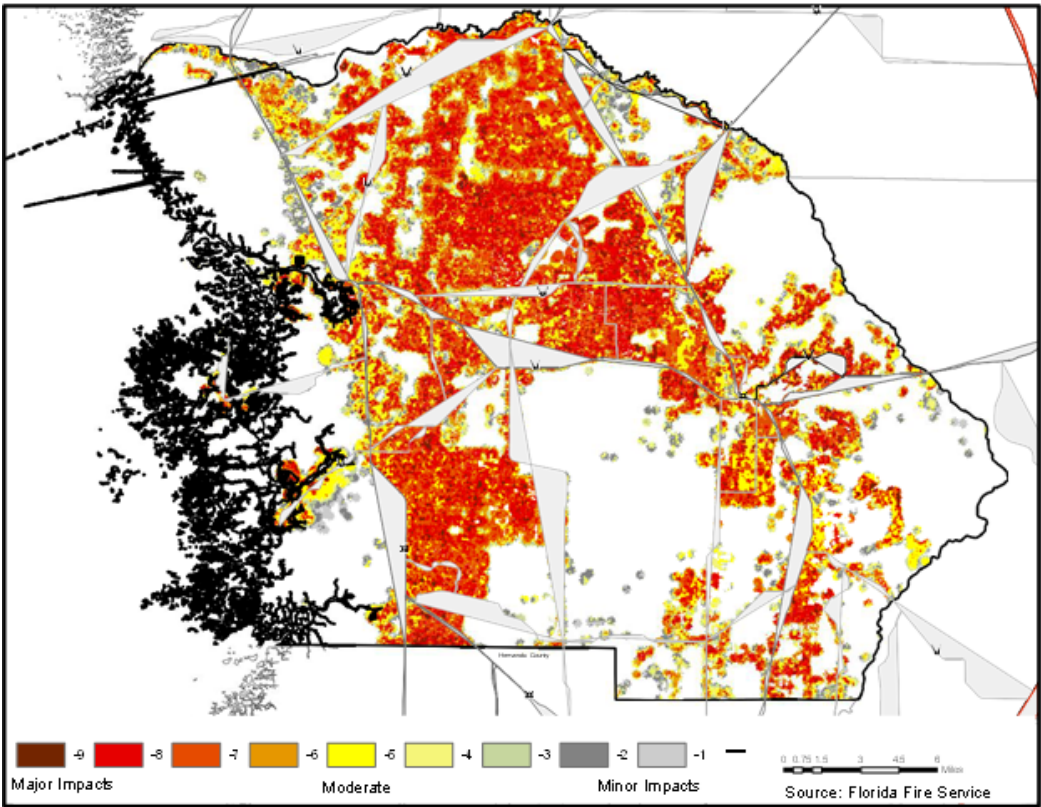


Figure 16. WUI Risk Index. From Florida Fire Service

Extent The worst wildfire recorded in recent history (March 15, 2000) consumed 600 acres of brush and timber along the U.S. Highway 19 corridor between Crystal River and County Road 488. Therefore, the extent of wildfire is 600 acres. Extent can be determined by loss of property or threatened homes.

Fires can be rated based on their fire danger rating, which indicates the predominant fuel types and their capacity to ignite and burn. [Table 29](#) illustrates the fire rating used for various fuel types.

Table 30. Fire danger rating descriptions

Rating	Description
Low	Fuels do not ignite readily from small firebrands although a more intense heat source, such as lightning, may start fires in duff or punky wood. Fires in open cured grasslands may burn freely for a few hours after rain, but wood

	Moderate	Fires can start from most accidental causes, but, with the exception of lightning fires in some areas, the number of starts is generally low. Fires in open cured grasslands will burn briskly and rapidly on windy days. Timber fires spread slowly to moderately fast. The average fire is of moderate intensity, although heavy concentrations of fuel, especially draped fuel, may burn hot. Short-distance spotting may occur but is not persistent. Fires are not likely to become serious, and control is relatively easy.
	High	All fine dead fuels ignite readily, and fires start easily from most causes. Unattended brush and campfires are likely to escape. Fires spread rapidly, and short-distance spotting is common. High-intensity burning may develop on slopes or in concentrations of fine fuels. Fires may become serious and their control difficult unless they are attacked successfully while small.
	Very High	Fires start easily from all causes and immediately after ignition, spread rapidly, and increase quickly in intensity. Spot fires are a constant danger. Fires burning in light fuels may quickly develop intensity characteristics such as long-distance spotting and fire whirlwinds when they burn into heavier fuels.
Previous Occurrences	For the 2014-2024 time period, the county has experienced, on average, 45 wildfires per year (Forest Service suppression actions only) based on the numbers provided by the Withlacoochee Forestry Center (Table 31). Excluding incomplete 2024 data, both the acreage and number of fires have generally increased since 2014. Between 2014 and 2024, excluding prescribed fire, lightning, and incendiary were the most prevalent causes of wildfires that consumed the largest number of acres. Potential risks of wildfire include destruction of land, property, and structures, as well as injuries and loss of life. The year 2017 was a high Wildfire Occurrence year for the state of Florida. In January 2017, Citrus County experienced the Ash White Wildfire. The fire destroyed one outbuilding, threatened 20 Homes, 10 outbuildings, and almost led to the evacuation of the Bayfront Health Seven Rivers hospital. However, it was contained at 70 acres. The same year lightning struck a dry swamp resulting in the Cod Drive wildfire, threatening 12 homes, and was contained to 850 acres. Overall, from 2014 to 2024, impacts from wildfire included destruction of structures, and forested land only, with no recorded injuries or loss of life. See Table 31.	

Probability	Most of the county fuel types are grass and shrub beneath timber overstory. These types of fuels are predominantly light fuel, which makes them more susceptible to vegetative drying during drought conditions and increases the probability of ignition. Of the county's 373,780 acres of drylands (which are typical of the major fuel type) 187,700 acres, nearly half of the lands are owned and managed by Federal, State, and County agencies. These agencies all conduct proactive fuel management programs, such as prescribed burning and mowing operations, to minimize the wildland fire hazards of the communities within the WUI areas. However, the prolonged drought conditions over the past several years have increasingly limited their ability to conduct prescribed burn operations. As a result, the fuel loads within these areas have increased as well as the ignition probability from both human and natural causes. Based on data from the Withlacoochee Forestry Center between 2014-2024, Citrus County experienced an average of 45 wildfires per year, up from 41.8 wildfires per year reported in the last LMS update (Table 31).
Climate Change	The increased frequency or intensity of extreme heat or drought events increasing the flammability of existing fuel could affect wildfire behavior. Changes in vegetation types could also alter fuel mixtures. Reducing moisture of living vegetation, soils, and decomposing organic matter during drought or extreme heat events is associated with increased incidence of wildfires. Furthermore, changes over time in vegetation types could change the mixture and flammability of fuels. As these transitions occur, wildfire occurrences and severity could increase with the introduction of more flammable vegetation types or decrease with the introduction of more fire-resistant species. As the flood hazard profile discussed that arid areas may become drier and moist areas will become wetter. Florida has weather patterns that lead to both dry and wet periods each year. Climate change may cause one or the other, or both to increase in occurrences and magnitude.
Impacts	From 2014 to 2024, impacts from wildfire included the destruction of structures, and forested land only, with no recorded injuries or loss of life. Therefore, the impacts discussed in this section relate to possible future events. Often more devastating than the fire itself is the further impacts that develop from the wildfire event. Smoke and other emissions contain pollutants that can cause significant health problems. Short-term loss caused by a wildfire can include the destruction of timber, habitats for wildlife, scenic landscapes, and watersheds. With the destruction of

watersheds, flooding vulnerability increases. Long-term effects include smaller timber harvests, reduced access to impacted recreational areas, and destruction of cultural and economic resources and community infrastructure. To those directly affected by the fire, the impact is significant. However, the widespread economic impact would be minimal.

There have been several areas identified by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Forest Service as potential problem areas. These areas include the Withlacoochee State Forest and the smoke-sensitive buffer areas along the major transportation routes. A significant number of people would be impacted by a wildfire, especially populations living or working in close proximity of the Withlacoochee State Forest, residents with asthma or other respiratory sensitivity, and very young and elderly residents. Wildfires and urban interface fires would have a great impact on the areas adjacent to the Withlacoochee State Forest, including the City of Crystal River and the City of Inverness. Figure 17 shows areas that are susceptible to major impacts due to wildfire.

Public

- Risk of injury or death due to
 - Contact with fire
 - Smoke inhalation
 - Vehicle accidents due to decreased visibility by smoke

First Responders

- Risk of injury or death while
 - suppressing wildfire (especially during high wind conditions)
 - Vehicle accidents due to decreased visibility
 - Evacuation and rescue missions
 - Smoke inhalation

Continuity of Operations

- Inability to operate businesses if evacuations ordered leading to
 - Lost wages and revenue
 - Employee truancy (absenteeism) if employees are evacuated
 - Blocked transportation routes due to decreased visibility impacting delivery services

Property, Facilities, Infrastructure

- Damage or loss to structures including
 - Personal or businesses
 - Critical infrastructures such as schools, hospitals, government buildings, utilities, etc.

- Agricultural crops and timber

Environment

- Damage or loss to large, forested areas and habitats
- Threat to slow-moving animals including endangered and threatened species

Economic condition of the jurisdiction

- Closures of businesses in evacuation area
- Loss of wages and revenue
- Employee absenteeism leading to forced business closure
- Damage or losses to agricultural crops and timber
- Loss of tourism (due to physical loss or perceived loss) if wildfires are in popular tourist areas

Public Confidence: if evacuations not ordered, messaged and coordinated effectively, resulting in wildfire deaths, public could lose confidence in jurisdiction's governance

Table 31. Wildlife vulnerability scorecard

Frequency	Ranking of how often the hazard occurred in the past. 3 - Very Likely: annually
Probability	Ranking of the likelihood of the hazard occurring in the future. 3 - Very Likely: annually
Magnitude	Injuries: Ranking of how many injuries and/or deaths that have been recorded. 1 - Low: no injuries or deaths recorded Infrastructure/Economy: Ranking of the general impact on infrastructure and to the economy due to the hazard occurrence. 1 - Low: little to no impact or damage to infrastructure and Environment: Ranking of general impact on the environment due to the hazard occurrence. 2 - Medium: minor damage to environment recorded
Total:	10

Table 32. Occurrence rate and acres burned per calendar year. From FDACS

Year	#Fires	Acres Consumed
2014	19	88
2015	30	637

2016	49	774
2017	64	1,225
2018	36	527
2019	53	730
2020	56	307
2021	54	956
2022	47	826
2023	64	526
2024	25	74

Geological Event

Hazard Profile Section	Description
<i>Description</i>	This profile will discuss landslides and sinkholes. In the 2013 update, the SHMP combined sinkholes, landslides and earthquakes. For the 2018 update, Mitigate FL decided to keep landslides and sinkholes together and re-name the profile Geological Events, and create a new hazard named Earthquake. Landslides The State of Florida has very low topographic relief, meaning that the state is flat. Because of this, landslides are not a significant natural hazard in Florida, and the same is true of Citrus County.⁷⁸ No landslides events have been recorded in Citrus County, and any risk or vulnerability to people, property, the environment, or operations would be low. As such, landslides will not be assessed further in this section. Sinkholes Sinkholes are landforms created when overburden subsides or collapses into fissures or cavities underlying carbonate rocks. Florida is underlain by several thousand feet of carbonate rock, limestone, and dolostone, with a variably thick mixture of sands, clays, shells, and other near surface carbonate rock units, called overburden. Those several thousand feet of carbonate rocks are host to one of the world's most productive aquifers, the Floridian aquifer system. Erosional processes, physical and chemical, have created fissures and cavities within the rock. This has created Florida's

karst topography, characterized by the presence of sinkholes, swallets, caves, submerged conduits, springs, and disappearing and reappearing streams. Sinkholes are unpredictable, as they can form rapidly, within minutes to hours, or slowly, within months to years.⁸¹

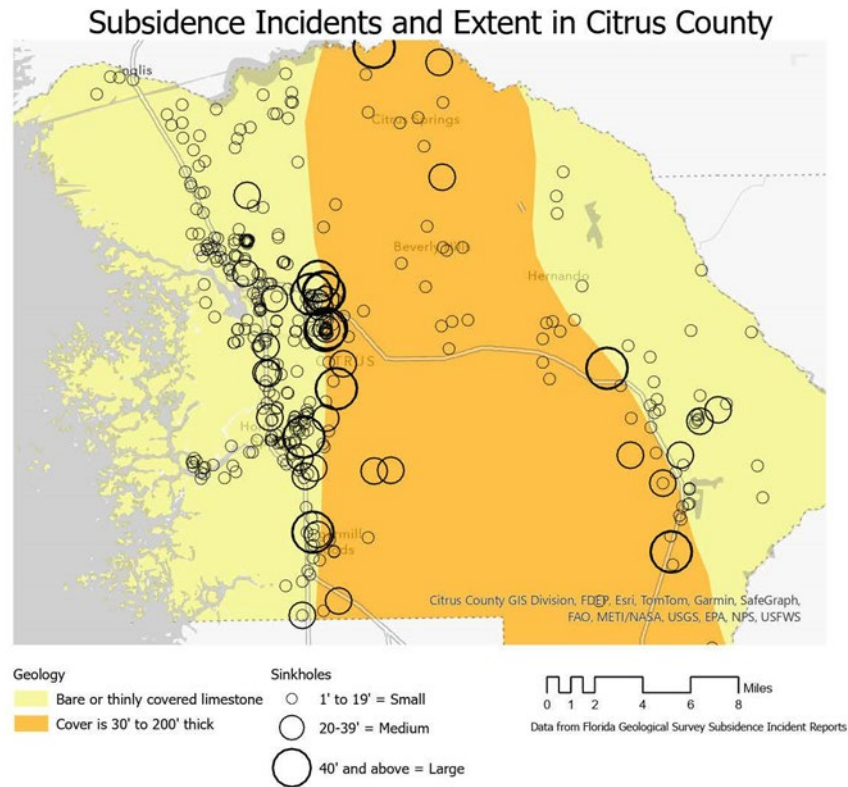


Figure 17. Map of Sinkhole Reports. From Florida Geological Survey Subsidence Incident Reports

This profile will focus on the two common types of sinkholes in Florida, cover collapse sinkholes and cover subsidence sinkholes, because of their rate of formation and the risk they pose to human life and property.

Cover Collapse Sinkholes

Cover-collapse sinkholes may develop quickly and cause significant damage. These sinkholes develop when the ceiling of an underground cavity can no longer support the overlying weight, resulting in an abrupt collapse of the overburden into the cavity, thereby forming a hole in the land surface.⁸² This occurs because over time, surface drainage, erosion,

⁸¹ FDEM, "The Favorability of Florida's Geology to Sinkhole Formation."

⁸² FDEM.

and deposition of materials develop a shallow bowl-shaped depression beneath the surface of the ground.

Cover Subsidence Sinkholes

Cover-subsidence sinkholes develop more gradually, usually where the sediment is permeable and contains sand. The overburden slowly migrates down into the fissures and cavities in the underlying rock, which results in a depression in the land surface.⁸³

Triggers

There are several triggers for sinkhole formation. For example, extended periods of drought can lead to sinkholes, especially if a heavy rain event occurs after an extended drought. Heavy rainfall can trigger sinkholes for several reasons. For example, heavy rainfall can add additional weight to overburden sediments above a cavity which could cause a failure of the cavity ceiling. Or heavy rainfall could collect in low lying areas adding to the weight and accelerating infiltration at that location, which could cause failure of cavity ceilings. Additionally, heavy rainfall could saturate overburden sediments, making them soft, which could weaken the overburden sediments, causing failure of the cavity ceiling (sink report, 10). According to geologists, sinkholes can also be attributed to anthropogenic triggers, such as significant groundwater withdrawal; terraforming, which is the alteration of the earth's surface without realizing the area has thin overburden sediments; some stormwater management practices; heavy infrastructure over critical areas; and well drilling and development.⁸⁴

Location

Eocene era Avon Park limestone that underlies the county allows the possibility of sinkhole formation. The south central and northeastern areas of the County have the lowest rate of occurrence. Anecdotal conversations relate that, historically, many sinkholes in the County served as dumping grounds. Over time, these sinkholes became filled with debris, leaving their present whereabouts unknown. Within the county proper, the highest rate of sinkhole occurrence appears to be along the US 19 Corridor (Figure 18), however the hazard vulnerability is equal across jurisdictions.

Shown in Figure 20, most of the county is in Area I and II as defined by the Florida Geological Survey. Area I consists of bare or thinly covered limestone. Sinkholes of this classification are few, generally shallow, broad and develop gradually. Solution sinkholes dominate. Area II consists mainly of incohesive and permeable sand. Sinkholes are few, shallow, of small diameter and develop gradually. Cover-subsidence sinkholes dominate.

⁸³ FDEM.

⁸⁴ FDEM.

	The spatial extent of a sinkhole event is Small, with between 1 and 10% of the area being affected
<i>Extent</i>	The length and width details for sinkholes are used to determine the extent of the impacts. The following scale was used to rank the size of the sinkholes: • 1' to 19' = Small • 20 to 39' = Medium • 40' and above = Large Although most reported sinkholes in Citrus County are small, the extent is 200 feet in width, as the largest recorded sinkhole in the county was 200 feet wide on August 5, 1988.
<i>Previous Occurrences</i>	The Subsidence Incident Reports database was started by the Florida Geological Survey (FGS) for scientific research purposes only. In the early 1980s, the database was moved to the newly formed and legislatively mandated Florida Sinkhole Research Institute (FSRI); however, in the early 1990s FSRI was eliminated, and the database came back to the FGS. There was never a legal requirement that sinkhole occurrences or sinkhole insurance claims be entered into the database. Before being transferred to FSRI, the data collected came from citizens reporting sinkholes, cities, counties, and FDOT all voluntarily. FSRI did try to increase the number of records entered into the database while it was under their tenure, but even those records were voluntary. Currently, most of the records come from the State Watch Office, which is the clearing house for emergency response calls involving man-made and natural disasters. The State Watch Office has a special reporting form that county, city and state dispatchers fill out (should they choose too) if a call comes in regarding a possible sinkhole occurrence. The second source is from citizens who either fill out and submit a Subsidence Incident Report form (via mail, email, fax) or by calling the FGS. The third source is via emergency situations where a swarm of sinkholes occurs and the FGS is called in by emergency officials to help survey the sinkhole hazard, such as after Tropical Storm Debby or the January 2010 frost/freeze event in the Plant City area. There are some records in the database that are associated with sinkhole insurance claims; however, those represent a small fraction of the total reports. From 2014 to 2024, most of the reported sinkholes affected roads, requiring repair and temporary closure. In December of 2016, Citrus County Sheriff's office reported a sinkhole formed in the Inverness area partially under a septic tank damaging it releasing its contents. In July of 2015 Citrus County Fire Rescue responded to a sinkhole that opened in Pine Ridge. The hole opened because of well drilling taking place at an adjacent home. A utility

	truck fell into the hole. ⁸⁵ In August of 2017, a sinkhole developed under a mobile home, causing residents to evacuate. Several reported sinkholes were seen in Crystal River with unknown causes. According to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Subsidence Incident Report Database, there have been 444 sinkholes reported in Citrus County between 1965 and February 2024. When reported sinkholes are grouped by size; 399 sinks fall within the small category, 31 are medium, and 14 are Large. The remaining 33 sinks could not be categorized due to insufficient dimensional data. ⁸⁶
<i>Probability</i>	Sinkholes and landslides can be triggered by natural and anthropogenic factors, such as heavy rain after an extended drought and groundwater withdrawal or well drilling. This means that heavy rainfall or high levels of groundwater withdrawal can increase the probability of sinkholes in an area. Additionally, as population increases, the potential for individuals to be negatively impacted by a sinkhole or landslide increases because more people will live in locations that are favorable for sinkhole development. ⁸⁷ Based on the information contained in the Subsidence Incident Reports database, there were 69 subsidence incidents reported between January of 2014 and June of 2024. This would mean that the county has a recurrence interval of approximately 7 sinkholes in any given year. The probability of a sinkhole event affecting Citrus County, the City of Crystal River or the City of Inverness is Highly Likely, with an annual probability of 100%. According to the FEMA National Risk Index, Citrus County and it's jurisdictions are at a Relatively Low risk of landslide events. Over the 12 year period of record from 2010 to 2021, there were no events. The probability of a landslide event affecting Citrus County, the City of Crystal River or the City of Inverness is Not Very Likely, with annual probability of less than 10%. ⁸⁸
<i>Climate Change</i>	Incidences of sinkholes increase either after severe storm events with associated flooding and soil saturation or during extended periods of drought.⁸⁹ With the potential for more prolonged and more intense periods of drought as well as greater intensity and frequency of rainfall and inland

⁸⁵ Lonon, "Photos: Possible Sinkhole Swallows Truck in Florida."

⁸⁶ FDEP.

⁸⁷ FDEM, "The Favorability of Florida's Geology to Sinkhole Formation."

⁸⁸ Zuzak et al., "National Risk Index: Citrus County."

⁸⁹ Gutiérrez et al., "A Review on Natural and Human-Induced Geohazards and Impacts in Karst."

	flooding (see Flood and Extreme Heat), it is likely that incidences of sinkholes will increase in the coming century in areas with karst geology or areas identified as favorable for sinkhole development.
<i>Impacts</i>	Impacts to the public, first responders, continuity of operations, property, facilities, infrastructure, environment, economic condition, and public confidence caused by sinkholes are generally the same for unincorporated Citrus County, the City of Inverness, and the City of Crystal River. Public: risk of death or injury if one falls or drives into area of landslide or a sinkhole, as well as from risk of structural collapse First Responders: risk of death or injury if one falls or drives into a sinkhole or area of a landslide, as well as from risk of structural collapse Continuity of Operations: Risk exists if a structure or critical infrastructure impacted Property, Facilities, Infrastructure ▪ Impact to a specific site and limited number of people ▪ Structural damage ranges from moderate to severe depending on both the extent of the sinkhole or landslide, and the type and quality of construction impacted Environment: little risk due to being part of the natural environment, but impacts to wastewater infrastructure would cause environmental damage Economic condition of the jurisdiction: repairs are often expensive for property owners Public Confidence in the Jurisdiction's Governance: public may become concerned if rate of sinkhole occurrences increases, and private property threatened more often.
<i>Vulnerability</i>	The Florida Department of Environmental Protection has developed a sinkhole favorability map that shows that portions of Citrus County are very geologically favorable to sinkholes.⁹⁰ The data shows the geologic favorability for the development of sinkholes and therefore is not useful to determine whether people, property or critical facilities are vulnerable. Furthermore, a loss estimation was not conducted because it would not have been useful for risk assessment purposes because of the imprecise method of identification of areas favorable for sinkhole development.

⁹⁰ FDEM, "The Favorability of Florida's Geology to Sinkhole Formation."

Table 33. Geological event vulnerability scorecard

Frequency	Ranking of how often the hazard occurred in the past. 3 - Very Likely: annually
Probability	Ranking of the likelihood of the hazard occurring in the future. 3 - Very Likely: annually
Magnitude	Injuries: Ranking of how many injuries and/or deaths that have been recorded. 1 - Low: no injuries or deaths recorded Infrastructure/Economy: Ranking of the general impact on infrastructure and to the economy due to the hazard occurrence. 2 - Medium: minor impact or damage to infrastructure and economy recorded Environment: Ranking of general impact on the environment due to the hazard occurrence. 1 - Low: little to no damage to environment recorded
Total:	10

Drought

Hazard Profile Section	Description
<i>Description</i>	Drought is a condition of climatic dryness severe enough to reduce soil moisture and water and snow levels below the minimum necessary for sustaining plant, animal, and economic systems. Drought is a complex physical and social process of widespread significance. It is not usually a statewide phenomenon as differing conditions in the State often make drought a regional issue. Despite all the problems that droughts have caused, it is difficult to define and there is no universally accepted definition because drought, unlike floods, is not a distinct event. Drought is often the result of many complex factors such that it often has no well-defined start nor end, and the impacts vary by affected sector, thus, often making definitions of drought specific to particular affected groups. The most used drought definitions are based on meteorological, agricultural, hydrological, and socioeconomic effects. ⁹¹ • Meteorological drought is often defined by a period of substantially diminished precipitation duration and/or intensity. The commonly used

⁹¹ NDMC, "Types of Drought."

	definition of meteorological drought is an interval of time, generally in the order of months or years, during which the actual moisture supply at a given place consistently falls below the climatically appropriate moisture supply. • Agricultural drought occurs when there is inadequate soil moisture to meet the needs of a particular crop at a particular time. Agricultural drought usually occurs after or during meteorological drought, but before hydrological drought and can also affect livestock and other dry-land agricultural operations. • Hydrological drought refers to deficiencies in surface and subsurface water supplies. It is measured as streamflow, snowpack, and as lake reservoir, and groundwater levels. There is usually a delay between lack of rain or snow and less measurable water in streams, lakes, and reservoirs. Therefore, hydrological measurements tend to lag behind other drought indicators. • Socioeconomic drought occurs when physical water shortages start to affect the health, well-being, and quality of life of the people, or when the drought starts to affect the supply and demand of an economic product.
Location	Droughts can occur anywhere within the County, including the City of Crystal River and the City of Inverness. The spatial extent of a drought event is Large, with between 50 and 100% of the area being affected.
Extent	U.S. Drought Monitor Classification Scheme is a commonly used index that identifies general drought areas, labelling droughts by intensity, with D1 being the least intense and D4 being the most. One method to interpret drought is the Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI), which is based on the supply and demand concept of the water balance equation, considering more than just the precipitation deficit at specific locations (Table 34. Drought classification). The objective of the Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI) is to provide measurements of moisture conditions that are standardized so that comparisons using the index can be made between locations and between months. The U.S. Drought Monitor map identifies areas of drought and labels them by intensity (Figure 19). D0 is the least intense level and D4 the most intense.

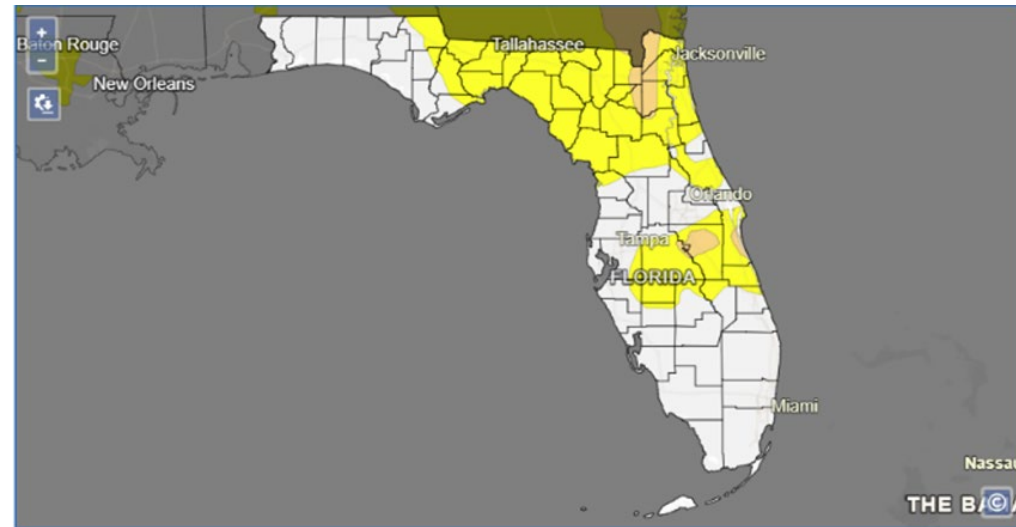
Drought is defined as a moisture deficit bad enough to have social, environmental or economic effects.

D0 areas are not in drought but are experiencing abnormally dry conditions that could turn into drought or are areas recovering from drought but are not yet back to normal. Drought Intensity categories are based on the original five key indicators along with several dozen other objective indicators, local condition reports and impact reports from more than 450 expert observers around the country, and drought impacts which subjectively support and validate the indicators used (Table 34).

The drought severity classification table shows the ranges for each indicator for each dryness level (Table 34). Because the ranges of the various indicators often don't coincide, the final drought category tends to be based on what most of the indicators show and on local observations. The analysts producing the map also weigh the indices according to how well they perform in various parts of the country and at different times of the year. Additional indicators are often needed in the West, where winter snowfall in the mountains has a strong bearing on water supplies. It is this combination of the best available data, local observations and experts' best judgment that makes the U.S. Drought Monitor more versatile than other drought indicators.

Short-term drought indicator blends focus on 1–3-month precipitation. Long-term blends focus on 6-60 months. Additional indices used, mainly during the growing season, include the USDA/NASS Topsoil during the snow season and in the West include snow water content, river basin precipitation, and the Surface Water Supply Index (SWSI). Other indicators include groundwater levels, reservoir storage, and pasture/range conditions. ⁹² Figure 19 is an example of the U.S. Drought Monitor for Florida in July of 2024.

⁹² NDMC, "Drought Classification."



The U.S. Drought Monitor depicts the location and intensity of drought across the country. The map uses 5 classifications: Abnormally Dry (D0), showing areas that may be going into or are coming out of drought, and four levels of drought (D1–D4).

This map is used by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to trigger some disaster declarations and loan eligibility. Individual states and water supply planning may use additional information to inform their declarations and actions. [Learn more](#) .

How has drought impacted this state in the past? View [examples of past drought impacts](#) or explore [historical Drought Monitor maps](#).

Source(s): NDMC, NOAA, USDA

Legend		
Drought & Dryness Categories		% of FL
	D0 – Abnormally Dry	41.4%
	D1 – Moderate Drought	3.7%
	D2 – Severe Drought	0.0%
	D3 – Extreme Drought	0.0%
	D4 – Exceptional Drought	0.0%
	Total Area in Drought (D1–D4)	3.7%

Figure 18. U.S. Drought Monitor for Florida in July of 2024. Accessed 7/15/2024 .⁹³

The worst period of drought in Citrus County was categorized as D4, therefore D4 Exceptional Drought is the extent of drought in Citrus County.

Previous Occurrences

Between 2014 and 2024, the US Drought Monitor estimated that Citrus County, Crystal River, and Inverness experienced 48 weeks of Moderate Drought (D1) to Extreme Drought (D3) conditions. From late March through mid-June of 2017, Citrus County experienced Moderate (D1) drought conditions, elevating briefly to (D2) conditions by July. The most extreme drought conditions occurred in the first months of 2023, beginning in January and extending for 21 weeks, including six weeks where over 88% of the county endured D3 conditions (Figure 20).⁹⁴

Figure 19. Historical drought conditions in Citrus County. Top chart shows 2000-2024, bottom chart shows 2014-2024. From NIDIS

⁹³ NDMC, “Map Viewer.”

⁹⁴ NOAA, NIDIS, “Drought Conditions for Citrus County.”

	The Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) Governing Board put water restrictions in place in mid-November 2023. for the Tampa Bay region experiencing a deficit of 9.2-inches of rainfall. Citrus County experienced a deficit of 23 to 24 inches over 2023 and experienced (D3) conditions. Because these periods of drought conditions were not prolonged, drought impacts were not measurable.
Probability	Historically, Citrus County has experienced periodic drought conditions; however, they were usually not of such a prolonged nature. Past climatic patterns of prolonged La Nina conditions within the Pacific region have resulted in the county's drier local weather conditions and these conditions are expected to repeat. The probability of a drought event affecting Citrus County, the City of Crystal River or the City of Inverness is Likely, with an annual probability between 10 and 100%.
Climate Change	Changes in rates of precipitation, evaporation, and transpiration, may affect the duration and severity of drought events. A warmer climate would impact the hydrological cycle by increasing rates of evaporation leading to a decrease in runoff rates associated with rainfall events. Moreover, increased rates of evapotranspiration would exacerbate current droughts as existing soil moisture and plant moisture would likewise increase moisture in the atmosphere potentially leading to more frequent rainfall events. Regional effects are expected to range widely and are difficult to predict. ⁹⁵ It is widely believed that an overall warming trend may intensify and prolong droughts as they occur due to increased rates of evapotranspiration associated with higher temperatures. ⁹⁶ The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change forecasts with medium confidence both an increase in heavy rainfall periods as well as an increase in the duration of relatively dry periods for North America, particularly in the subtropics, such as Florida. ⁹⁷ South Florida, in particular, may see increased dry and hot periods between heavy rainfall events, exacerbating the risk for drought. ⁹⁸ However, there is uncertainty associated with these projections

⁹⁵ Hayhoe et al., "Our Changing Climate."

⁹⁶ Field et al., *Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation*.

⁹⁷ Seneviratne et al., "Changes in Climate Extremes and Their Impacts on the Natural Physical Environment."

⁹⁸ "Global Climate Change Impacts in the United States."

given the *lack of studies producing downscaled models that would represent possible futures for our region.

Impacts

Impacts to the public, first responders, continuity of operations, property, facilities, infrastructure, environment, economic condition, and public confidence caused by drought are generally the same for unincorporated Citrus County, the City of Inverness, and the City of Crystal River.

Public

- Experience lack of water for personal use; reduced shower times, decrease water usage for cooking and drinking
- Damage to vegetation on property
- Impact water and wastewater utilities

First Responders

- Lack of water to extinguish fires
- Public property including green spaces, gardens, crops etc. may be damaged or die

Continuity of Operations

- Impact public use of water and wastewater utilities; public may experience reduced shower times, decrease water usage for cooking and drinking

Property, Facilities, Infrastructure: should not be affected by drought.

Property, such as green spaces, gardens, and crops may be damaged from lack of water

Environment

- Loss of vegetation and damage to forests
- straining water supplies and lowering lakes and rivers,
- Increase severity of wildfire season, typically peaking in April and May when temperatures rise, and plants dry.
- County's smaller lake and pond resources as well as wetland areas
 - Loss of surface waters and exposure of the bottom beds with the majority comprised of dead vegetative peat or muck layers.
 - These areas would then be exposed to increased human encroachment, lightning strike exposure and wildland fire occurrence rates, compounding damage and destruction

Economic condition of the jurisdiction

- Crop damage or loss, impacting farmers and agricultural economy and perhaps the larger area economy

	Employment loss may result due to lower demand for services such as landscaping, lawn care, car wash, etc. Public Confidence: Could be impacted in the jurisdiction's governance if there is not a plan in place and followed to handle lack of water or water restrictions.
Vulnerability	Agricultural areas may be more vulnerable to drought. Citrus County benefits from over \$700 million in agriculture land value (Table 35).

Table 34. Drought vulnerability scorecard

Frequency	Ranking of how often the hazard occurred in the past. 2 - Likely: every 5-10 years
Probability	Ranking of the likelihood of the hazard occurring in the future. 1 - Very Likely: annually
Magnitude	Injuries: Ranking of how many injuries and/or deaths that have been recorded. 1 - Low: no injuries or deaths recorded Infrastructure/Economy: Ranking of the general impact on infrastructure and to the economy due to the hazard occurrence. 2 - Medium: minor impact or damage to infrastructure and economy recorded Environment: Ranking of general impact on the environment due to the hazard occurrence. 2 - Medium: minor damage to environment recorded
Total:	10

Table 35. Drought classification

Category	Description	Possible Impacts	Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI)	CPC Soil Moisture Model	USGS Weekly Stream flow	Object Drought Indicator Blends	Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)
				Percentiles			
D0	Abnormally Dry	Going into drought: short-term dryness slowing planting, growth of crops or pastures Coming out of drought: some lingering water deficits pastures or crops not fully recovered	1.0 to -1.9	21 to 30	21 to 30	21 to 30	-0.5 to -0.7

D1	Moderate Drought	Some damage to crops, pastures Streams, reservoirs, or wells low, some water shortages developing or imminent Voluntary water-use restrictions requested	-2.0 to -2.9	11 to 20	11 to 20	11 to 20	-0.8 to -1.2
D2	Severe Drought	Crop or pasture losses likely Water shortages common Water restrictions imposed	-3.0 to -3.9	6 to 10	6 to 10	6 to 10	-1.3 to -1.5
D3	Extreme Drought	Major crop/pasture losses Widespread water shortages or restrictions	-4.0 to -4.9	3 to 5	3 to 5	3 to 5	-1.6 to -1.9
D4	Exceptional Drought	Exceptional and widespread crop/pasture losses Shortages of water in reservoirs, streams, and wells creating water emergencies	-5.0 or less	0 to 2	0 to 2	0 to 2	-2.0 or less

Table 36. Agricultural Land Value and Acreage. From USDA.⁹⁹

Jurisdiction	Agricultural Acreage	Land Value
Citrus County (Unincorporated, City of Crystal River, and City of Inverness)	51,098	\$705,000,000 (est.)

Public Health Emergencies

Hazard Profile Section	Description
Description	The LMS group prioritized biological vectors (or biological agents) and public health emergencies as particular threats to human health.

⁹⁹ USDA, "Table 1. County Summary Highlights 2022."

Biological Agents and Vectors

A biological incident can refer to bacteria, viruses or toxins that might be harmful or deadly. A non-inclusive list of the most virulent and prevalent biological agents according to the CDC include:

Anthrax	Avian Flu
Bloodborne Pathogens	Botulism
COVID-19	Ebola
Hantavirus	Legionnaire's disease
Mold	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)
Smallpox	Tularemia

Transmission of diseases and illnesses that cause a biological incident or outbreak are communicable. Spread occurs either directly or indirectly using skin-to-skin contact, droplet spread (shortrange aerosols from sneezing, coughing or speaking) sexual intercourse, or contact with soil or vegetation that hosts the infectious agent. Indirect transmission can occur when an infectious agent transfers to a host from suspended air particles, inanimate objects, or animate intermediaries (vectors, e.g. mosquitoes, fleas, ticks).

Diseases considered in this profile are waterborne, foodborne, and airborne including those that are the result of a terrorist act (bioterrorism). ¹⁰⁰

Florida's Prominent Diseases

This profile is not inclusive of every possible agent, but those of particular concern for the state of Florida.

COVID-19

Caused by the virus SARS-CoV-2, coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) developed into a global pandemic in early 2020. Multiple variants formed as transmission increased, in particular from the air droplets from the breath of an infected person landing on surfaces or being breathed in by healthy person. Reinfection was common, although some individuals developed some protection from repeat infections. The disease is associated with a wide variety of symptoms, including chills, fever, cough, fatigue, sore throat, congestion, and/or runny nose. The symptoms range from mild to severe, and manifest 2-14 days after exposure. Those vulnerable in particular are older adults, those with weakened immune response, those with lung or heart disease, and those who are unvaccinated. ¹⁰¹

¹⁰⁰ FDEM, "Human Health Incident."

¹⁰¹ FDEM.

Influenza

A contagious respiratory illness, influenza is caused by viruses that infect the nose, throat and lungs. Infection can cause mild to severe illness and in some instances cause complications or death, with the most vulnerable populations being people over 65, children (especially those six months to 23 months), and those with chronic medical conditions. Vaccinations are available annually.

Florida is particularly vulnerable to an influenza pandemic (PanFlu), where a novel, contagious strain of the virus might emerge and affect a large percentage of the population. Because nearly a third of the population lives in just three counties in the state, an influence pandemic could result in up to ten million infected Floridians, overwhelming the state's healthcare industry.¹⁰²

The [Florida Influenza Surveillance](#) report dates back to the 2001 influenza season, and describes weekly trends in illness activity for RSV, COVID-19 and influenza.¹⁰³

Zika Virus

This virus is primarily spread when an infected mosquito bites a human; in particular, mosquitos of the Aedes species are the only carriers of Zika. In some cases, transmission can occur through sexual intercourse, blood transfusions, and from pregnant person so the fetus. Zika is known to cause debilitating birth defects including microcephaly and Guillain-Barre syndrome. Symptoms of Zika, which can last for multiple days up to a week, include fever, rash, joint pain, red eyes, muscle pain, and headache. Fortunately, the disease is not deadly, although there is no vaccine or medical cure. A Zika infection can be confirmed with a blood or urine test at a medical facility.¹⁰⁴

The CDC works with state and local health departments and healthcare centers to monitor emerging disease outbreaks. These emerging diseases or emerging biological agents are infectious disease that are newly appeared or rapidly spreading in an unexpected geography. Monitoring programs can be found at the [National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infections](#).¹⁰⁵

An additional vector of concern are zoonotic diseases. These diseases are transmitted between people and animals. Common examples include Lyme disease, salmonella, and rabies.

¹⁰² FDEM.

¹⁰³ "Respiratory Illness."

¹⁰⁴ FDEM, "Human Health Incident."

¹⁰⁵ CDC, "NCEZID."

Location	Citrus County is equally vulnerable throughout the jurisdiction, with transportation hubs and urban areas at elevated risk.
Extent	Communities with limited access to government communications (e.g. lack of internet and radio communication systems) may not receive timely recommendations and warnings, while populations over 65 or with chronic illness may be more physically vulnerable to illness. Individuals in the agricultural industry with increased interaction with animals and food products are more likely to be susceptible to or spread zoonotic diseases or those spread by biological agents.
Previous Occurrences	On October 8, 2024, in the wake of Hurricanes Helene and Milton, the US Department of Health and Human Services Secretary Xavier Becerra declared a Public Health Emergency for the state of Florida, "the second public health emergency declaration for the state to aid in a hurricane response within the past two weeks. ¹⁰⁶ On September 26, 2024, Becerra declared the initial public health emergency "as a result of the consequences of Hurricane Helene." With flood waters associated with both storms comes the risks of waterborne disease transmission. ¹⁰⁷ In August 2022, an outbreak of monkeypox spread throughout the US and Florida. The total count of 3,153 cases were reported in the state of Florida between August 2022 and November 2024. The counties with the most cases includes Miami-Dade (995), Broward (753), Orange (348) and Hillsborough (252). Citrus County reported 2 cases, both in the initial 2022 surge of cases. ¹⁰⁸ January 2020: the first confirmed case of Covid-19 was document in the U.S. COVID-19 deaths made up 17.5% of all deaths in Citrus County between 2019 and 2021. This was lower than the statewide rate of death of about 27%. ¹⁰⁹ February 2016, the Florida Surgeon General and State Health Officer John H. Armstrong declared a public health emergency for Zika virus. At the time of declaration, there were nine confirmed cases related to travel in Miami-Dade, Hillsborough, Lee and Santa Rosa counties. In 2016 there were 1,456 reported cases of Zika virus in the state; most cases are assumed to be related to travel instead of local transmission. ¹¹⁰

¹⁰⁶ US HHS, "HHS Secretary Xavier Becerra Declares Public Health Emergency for Florida to Aid Health Care Response to Hurricane Milton."

¹⁰⁷ US HHS, "Determination That a Public Health Emergency Exists."

¹⁰⁸ WellFlorida Council, CCDH, and CCCCF, "Citrus County Community Health Needs Assessment 2023-2028."

¹⁰⁹ Florida Health, "Reportable Diseases Frequency Report."

¹¹⁰ Florida Department of Health, Office of Communications, "Declaration of Public Health Emergency for Zika."

Probability	Citrus County is not one of the most populated counties in the state, and therefore infectious diseases have a probability of impact that is lower than Florida at large. However, the older Citrus County population is at an increased risk of illness, and common human health incidents such as the flu occur annually to varying degree of severity. Further, although outbreaks like Zika and COVID-19 occur less frequently, they are likely to occur in the future with widespread impacts. This hazard was determined to occur about every 5 to 10 years and therefore the probability is Likely.
Climate Change	Increasing interactions between humans and animals as natural habitats are increasingly threatened also increase the risk of zoonotic disease spread. ¹¹¹ Further, rising temperatures change the way virus interact and spread; for instance, COVID-19 was believed to spread during summer months because of increased community interaction during that time of year. As winter months become increasingly pleasant and warm, viruses like that associated with COVID-19 are going to threaten individuals more often.
Impacts	Impacts to the public, first responders, continuity of operations, property, facilities, infrastructure, environment, economic condition, and public confidence caused by human health incidents are generally the same for unincorporated Citrus County, the City of Inverness, and the City of Crystal River. Public - Populations in urban areas may face greater risk, and vulnerable populations will face additional risk. - Risk of hysteria and mass psychogenic illness, where people display similar symptoms as others that are infected, but are not actually infected. First Responders: increased risk of exposure, injury or death Continuity of Operations - Response measures put in place prior to events as precaution might be damaged - Access to facilities and infrastructure could be limited or halted until safety measures are put into place or risk reduces Property, Facilities, Infrastructure: No direct risk, although maintenance of these systems might be deprioritized, impacting long term level of service Environment: Pollution from personal protective equipment Economic condition of the jurisdiction - Loss of function and/or inventory to all businesses

¹¹¹ FDEM, "Human Health Incident."

	▪ If restriction of movement and travel of people and animals is required for control, there could be negative economic impacts to all industries including agriculture and tourism. Public Confidence in Jurisdictions Confidence ▪ Inability to operate businesses and critical personnel becoming ill ▪ If people become ill and or die from exposure, local communities may believe government is not acting sufficiently neutralizing the threat
--	---

Table 37. Public health incident vulnerability scorecard

Frequency	Ranking of how often the hazard occurred in the past. 2 - Likely: every 5-10 years
Probability	Ranking of the likelihood of the hazard occurring in the future. 2 - Likely: every 5-10 years
Magnitude	Injuries: Ranking of how many injuries and/or deaths that have been recorded. 3 - High: deaths recorded Infrastructure/Economy: Ranking of the general impact on infrastructure and to the economy due to the hazard occurrence. 3 - High: significant impact or damage to infrastructure and economy recorded Environment: Ranking of general impact on the environment due to the hazard occurrence. 1 - Low: little to no damage to environment recorded
Total:	11

Tropical Cyclone

Hazard Profile Section	Description
Description	Hurricanes and tropical storms, as well as tropical depressions, are all tropical cyclones defined by the National Weather Service's National Hurricane Center (NHC) as warm core, non-frontal, synoptic-scale cyclones. They originate over tropical or subtropical waters with deep, organized convection with a closed surface wind circulation around a well-defined center. Once they have formed, tropical cyclones maintain themselves by extracting heat energy from the ocean at high temperatures, releasing heat at low temperatures of the upper troposphere. Hurricanes and tropical storms bring heavy rainfalls, storm

surge, and high winds, all of which can cause significant damage. These storms can last for several days and, therefore, have the potential to cause sustained flooding, high wind, and erosion conditions.

Storm surge is the abnormal rise in water level caused by the wind and pressure forces of a hurricane or tropical storm. Storm surge is a major component of nor'easter storms along the East Coast of the U.S. Because winds are moving from a north and/or eastward position, winds move across the ocean toward shore and form large waves. Storm surge produces most of the flood damage and drownings associated with storms that make landfall or that closely approach the coastline. Of the hurricane hazards, the storm surge is considered to be the most dangerous: as nine out of ten hurricane-related deaths are caused by drowning, 49% of which are associated with storm surge.¹¹²

Storm surge can be modeled by various techniques; one such technique is the use of the NWS's Sea, Lake and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH) model. The model is used to predict storm surge heights based on hurricane category. Surge inundation areas are classified based on the category of hurricane that would cause flooding.

Tropical Cyclones can produce very strong and destructive winds that can persist for great distance in area and duration even after landfall. Hurricane force winds are extremely dangerous and can cause severe damage and debris. This debris, including signs, pieces of structures not properly secured, and shallow rooted trees, is often then carried by the high winds and can cause further damage.

Location	A map of the storm surge inundation areas for the county is shown in the flood hazard profile. The maps indicate the areas of Citrus County that are subject to flood from storm surge from hurricanes or another severe storm event. It shows the worst-case scenario that would be generated by a storm making landfall in the county. It does not show the surge from any track, or from all tracks. It does show the worst possible case for each category of tropical storm or hurricane. Although the entire County, including the City of Crystal River and the City of Inverness, may be affected by tropical storms and hurricanes, the City of Inverness is not vulnerable to coastal storm surge. From the SLOSH maps, it may be concluded that the VE zones would be inundated during a Category 1 storm. The SLOSH map indicates that a significant portion of the County,
-----------------	---

¹¹² Rappaport, "Fatalities in the United States from Atlantic Tropical Cyclones: New Data and Interpretation."

including the majority of the City of Crystal River, would be inundated in a Category 1 hurricane. As the category of the hurricane increases from a Category 1 to a Category 5, additional land area will become inundated.

Extent While the average tropical cyclone affecting Citrus County is a tropical storm, the extent is Category 3, as the worst tropical cyclone recorded was Category 3 Hurricane Donna in 1960.

While all Citrus County, the cities of Crystal River and Inverness, and WREC are at risk of experiencing a Tropical Cyclone, the areas of Coastal Citrus County and all of Crystal River are most vulnerable due to the historical path of previous hurricanes and the impacts of Storm Surge. The City of Inverness is at risk of tropical storms and hurricane force winds and heavy rainfall inundation from a Tropical Cyclone that follows an inland path. The degree of development near the coast in Crystal River increases that jurisdiction’s vulnerability to storm surge and exposure to tropical cyclone damage.

Category	Sustained Winds	Types of Damage Due to Hurricane
1	74-95 mph 64-82 kt 119-153 km/h	Very dangerous winds will produce some damage: Well-constructed frame homes could have damage to shingles, vinyl siding and gutters. Large branch will snap and shallowly rooted trees may be toppled. Extensive damage to power lines and poles likely resulting in power outages that could last a few to several days.
2	96-110 mph 83-95 kt 154-177 km/h	Extremely dangerous winds will cause extensive damage: Well-constructed frame homes could suffer major roof and siding damage. Many shallowly rooted trees will be snapped or uprooted and block numerous roads. Near-total power loss is expected with outages lasting from several days to weeks.
3 (major)	111-129 mph 96-112 kt 178-208 km/h	Devastating damage will occur: Well-built frame homes may incur major damage or removal of roof decking or gable ends. Many trees will be snapped or uprooted, blocking numerous roads. Electricity and water service unavailable for several days to weeks after the storm passes.
4 (major)	130-156 mph 113-136 kt 209-251 km/h	Catastrophic damage will occur: Well-built frame homes can sustain severe damage with loss of most of the roof structure and/or some exterior walls. Most trees will be snapped or uprooted and block numerous roads. Electrical and water service unavailable for several days to weeks after the storm passes.

	snapped or uprooted and power poles downed. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.																						
	5 (major)	157 mph or higher 137 kt or higher 252 km/h or higher	Catastrophic damage will occur: A high percentage of framed homes will be destroyed, with total roof failure and wall collapse. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last for weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.																				
Previous Occurrences	See Table 39. Note that information about Hurricanes Debby, Helene and Milton are preliminary as available at time of access 01/27/2025.																						
Probability	Since tropical cyclones are random in distribution, it is impossible to forecast whether Citrus County will experience a tropical cyclone. However, because of the high frequency of tropical cyclones that have affected Florida in the past, it is reasonable to assume that Citrus County will experience tropical cyclones again in the future. The probability of a tropical storm event affecting Citrus County, the City of Crystal River or the City of Inverness is Likely, with an annual probability of 10 -100%. According to data from the NCEI Storm Event Database, and data from 2014 to 2024, Citrus County experiences an average of average of 0.8 tropical storms and 0.2 hurricanes each year. No deaths or injuries were reported in Citrus County related to those events, although an estimated \$5,940,000 in property damage were reported, excluding impacts associated with Hurricanes Helene and Milton and Tropical Storm Debby. <i>Table 38. Probability of future Occurrence. Note that impacts associated with Hurricanes Helene and Milton are not included. From NCEI ¹¹³</i> <table><tr><th>Type of Storm</th><th>NCDC Report</th><th>Average Events per year (2014-2024)</th><th>Injuries</th><th>Deaths</th><th>Damage</th></tr><tr><td>Tropical Storm</td><td>8</td><td>0.8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>\$7,000</td></tr><tr><td>Hurricane</td><td>2</td><td>0.2</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>\$5,940,000</td></tr></table> The Colorado State University Hurricane Forecast Team also publishes predictions of Tropical Cyclone Impact Probabilities. ¹¹⁴ Table 40 displays the					Type of Storm	NCDC Report	Average Events per year (2014-2024)	Injuries	Deaths	Damage	Tropical Storm	8	0.8	0	0	\$7,000	Hurricane	2	0.2	0	0	\$5,940,000
Type of Storm	NCDC Report	Average Events per year (2014-2024)	Injuries	Deaths	Damage																		
Tropical Storm	8	0.8	0	0	\$7,000																		
Hurricane	2	0.2	0	0	\$5,940,000																		

¹¹³ NCEI, “Storm Events Database.”
¹¹⁴ CSU, “CSU Tropical Cyclone Impact Probabilities.”

	results of their 2024 calculations. The probability for at least one major hurricane (Category 3 or higher) impact to Citrus County in 2024 was 17%.
<i>Climate Change</i>	A warmer atmosphere could influence two of the factors that affect the generation and strength of tropical cyclones: (1) increased thermal energy resulting from higher sea surface temperatures (SST), and (2) increased vertical wind shear. ¹¹⁵ These effects are likely to counteract each other to some degree. The exact role of increasing SST remains to be determined: tropical cyclone intensity, as measured by power dissipation indices may increase directly as a function of SST, or intensity may be a function of the difference between SST in the cyclone development region and mean global tropical SST. ¹¹⁶ Vertical wind shear disturbs the structure of a tropical cyclone and, therefore, increased shear can lead to system weakening. ¹¹⁷ Tropical cyclone intensity is one of the principal determinants of storm surge height; thus, the net effects of climate change on tropical cyclone intensity will also affect the magnitude of coastal flooding associated with these storms. Tropical cyclone tracks and consequently, the number of systems that make landfall in Florida, could be influenced by atmospheric steering currents and climate phenomena such as the El Niño-Southern Oscillation, North Atlantic Oscillation, Atlantic Meridional Mode, and Madden-Julian Oscillation. ¹¹⁸ As stated in the flood hazard profile, higher rainfall intensity is likely as atmospheric moisture increases. ¹¹⁹
<i>Impacts</i>	Impacts to the public, first responders, continuity of operations, property, facilities, infrastructure, environment, and public confidence caused by storm surge and tropical cyclone winds are generally the same for unincorporated Citrus County, the City of Inverness, and the City of Crystal River. The City of Crystal River would have more severe economic impacts, caused by storm surge, due to the fact that most of the city would be inundated after a Category 1 event. The city's economy is reliant on water-related industries and coastal tourism. Evacuation • Citrus County and the City of Crystal River have a high vulnerability to hurricanes, including a Category 4 or Category 5 event, the impact of which would be catastrophic. The number of people affected by

¹¹⁵ Grinsted, Moore, and Jevrejeva, "Projected Atlantic Hurricane Surge Threat from Rising Temperatures."

¹¹⁶ Grossmann and Morgan, "Tropical Cyclones, Climate Change, and Scientific Uncertainty."

¹¹⁷ Tuleya et al., "Impacts... on Tropical Cyclone Evolution."

¹¹⁸ Kossin et al., "Hurricane Intensity Reanalysis."

¹¹⁹ EPA, "What Climate Change Means for Florida."

hurricanes and coastal storms is significant, and the economic and response costs could be so high that the local governments could not absorb them in order to facilitate recovery.

- Table 3-15 identifies Citrus County’s evacuation clearance times. This information was updated in 2017 as part of the Statewide Regional Evacuation Study conducted by the Regional Planning Councils.
 - **Clearance Time to Shelter** - The time necessary to safely evacuate vulnerable residents and visitors to a “point of safety” within the county based on a specific hazard, behavioral assumptions and evacuation scenario. Calculated from the point in time when the evacuation order is given to the point in time when the last vehicle reaches a point of safety within the county. Key points to remember for clearance time to shelter include:
 - All in-county trips reach their destination within the county outside of an evacuation zone A-E; and,
 - This definition does not include any out of the county trips.
 - **In-County Clearance Time** - The time required from the point an evacuation order is given until the last evacuee can either leave the evacuation zone or arrive at safe shelter within the county (which is not in an A-E evacuation zone). This does not include those evacuees leaving the county on their own. Key points to remember for in-county clearance time include:
 - All in-county trips reach their destination within the county.
 - All out of county trips exit the evacuation zone, but may still be in the county and not left yet; and,
 - This definition does not include out-of-county pass-through trips from adjacent counties, unless they evacuate through an evacuation zone.

Public

- Risk of death or injury due to
 - Drowning
 - Impact by debris
 - Stranding on roofs or in cars
- Car accidents due to flood, waters, high winds, panic, traffic jams and power outages
- Delayed emergency response

- Extended emergency response waits
- Exposure to hazardous materials
- Exposure to contaminated water
- Pets and animals similarly at risk of death or injury as above
- Stress due to safety concerns for family members, fear of property damage, forfeit of a pet, and/or lost wages
 - Damage to property and vehicles
 - Flood
 - Mold
 - Debris
 - Power connections interrupted or destroyed
 - Cost and labor to repair could make homes uninhabitable
- Costs
 - Lost wages
 - Damaged vehicle
 - Damage to place of employment
 - Travel and temporary housing
 - Loss of perishable food due to power outages
- Risk of accidental fire and carbon monoxide poisoning due to generators

First Responders

- Response obstructions by blocked roads or water.
- Risk of injury and fatality due to
 - Debris
 - Unstable transportation infrastructure
 - Unstable structures
 - Exposure to hazardous materials.
 - Risk posed by live downed wires
- Stress due to dangerous rescues, inability to assist family during event

Continuity of Operations (including continued delivery of services)

- Damage to businesses and structures
- Failure of electric or gas requiring prolonged shutdown and delay of services
- Interruption of transportation systems and infrastructure impact access of services
 - roads
 - Bridges
 - Communication systems
 - Utilities

- Wastewater

Property, Facilities, Infrastructure

- Damaged or destroyed property, particularly to roofs due to wind
- Flooding risk
- Costs incurred including repair, replacement of goods, and crop damage or loss
- Damage to infrastructure including washed out roads, bridge collapse, closure of major transportation networks
- Risk of losing access of clean water should water and/or wastewater systems be impacted
- Unintentional release of hazardous materials pose risk to human health

Public Confidence in the Jurisdiction's Governance

- Damage to public confidence in the government's capacity to manage water risks and emergency events
- Risk to confidence if evacuations and shelter openings are not appropriately timed
- Inappropriate communication of warnings and risks; confidence can be impacted either if the warnings are insufficient or if impacts are exaggerated

Environment

- Beach and dune erosion
- Downed trees
- Eroded riverbanks
- Contamination of habitat due to release of hazardous materials
- Habitat loss or damage due to flooding, high winds, crop damage
- Debris impacts to waterway navigation and submerged wetland habitats.

Economic condition of the jurisdiction

- Damage and destruction of businesses leading to long-term closures and possible permanent closures
- Heavy reliance on water-based industry may result in outsized impacts to City of Crystal River than the rest of Citrus County
- Delay in re-opening of businesses due to utility impacts and road blockages
- Crop damage and loss possible
- Additional impacts to businesses that suffer from absenteeism from work after a disaster

Vulnerability	The damage resulting from tropical systems and hurricanes are directly related to the strength of the system, condition of the exposed structures, their design and construction, and the quality of the building materials. There are 9,504 mobile home parcels and several hundred recreational vehicle lots in the County that are vulnerable to Tropical Systems and Hurricanes. Mobile homes and older, wood-framed structures are more vulnerable to damage from wind during significant events than steel framed structures. Other factors, such as location, condition and maintenance of trees play a significant role in determining vulnerability. All critical facilities located within Citrus County are geographically assumed to be uniformly at risk due to tropical systems and hurricanes.
----------------------	---

Table 39. Tropical Cyclone Vulnerability Scorecard

Frequency	Ranking of how often the hazard occurred in the past. 2 - Likely: every 5-10 years
Probability	Ranking of the likelihood of the hazard occurring in the future. 2 - Likely: every 5-10 years
Magnitude	Injuries: Ranking of how many injuries and/or deaths that have been recorded. 1 - Low: no injuries or deaths recorded Infrastructure/Economy: Ranking of the general impact on infrastructure and to the economy due to the hazard occurrence. 2 - Medium: minor impact or damage to infrastructure and economy recorded Environment: Ranking of general impact on the environment due to the hazard occurrence. 2 - Medium: minor damage to environment recorded
TOTAL	9

Table 40. Previous Occurrences of tropical cyclones throughout Citrus County through 2024. From NCEI unless otherwise noted. ¹²⁰

Date	Event	Impacts
10/08/2024-10/10/2024	Hurricane Milton	From preliminary reports: Hurricane Milton made landfall along the west-central Florida peninsula coast as a Category 3 hurricane and brought devastating impacts along its path.

¹²⁰ NCEI, "Storm Events Database."

8/26/2024	Hurricane Helene	From preliminary reports: Hurricane Helene made landfall in the Big Bend area of the Florida Gulf Coast as a Category 4 storm late in the evening of September 26, 2024. Surface observations indicate peak wind gusts generally between 50 to 60 mph, with a maximum gust of 54 mph near Lecanto at 9:45 PM EST on September 26. Rainfall ranged from 1 to 3 inches, with a maximum total of 2.66 inches near Homosassa. A peak water level of 7.70 feet above MHHW was measured at the mouth of Crystal River at 2:30 AM EST on September 27, surpassing the previous site record of 5.99 feet above MHHW during Hurricane Idalia on August 30, 2023. Peak water levels measured elsewhere along coastal Citrus County generally ranged from 5 to 8 feet. Fatalities, injuries and damages are unknown at the time of writing. ¹²¹
8/05/2024	Tropical Storm	From preliminary reports: Hurricane Debby gradually moved north-northeast and made landfall near Steinhatchee, Florida in Taylor County as a Category 1 hurricane on the morning of August 5, 2024. Debby's broad wind field and outer rain bands impacted nearly the entire west coast of Florida with storm surge flooding, strong wind gusts, and torrential rainfall. Peak wind gusts were detected at NWS station Cedar Key 1 SE reaching 67 mph. Total rainfall detected at CoCoRaHS station FL-AL-102 was 7.60 inches. Fatalities, injuries and damages are unknown at the time of writing. ¹²²
8/30/2023	Tropical Storm	Hurricane Idalia made landfall just to the north of the local area near Keaton Beach, FL in Taylor county in Florida's Big Bend as a category 3 hurricane and brought devastating storm surge and wind impacts all along the west Florida coast, especially in closer vicinity to the landfall area across the Nature Coast. Storm surge flooding reached into homes and businesses as far south as Lee county, and the surge inundation is the highest on record for the Cedar Key area. Surface observations indicate peak wind gusts generally between 60 to 70 mph, with a maximum gust of 64 mph near Crystal River at 5:15 AM EST on August 30. Rainfall ranged from 2 to 5 inches, with a maximum total of 5.2 inches near Inverness. A peak water level of 7.01 feet above MHHW was measured at the mouth of Crystal River near Shell Island at 8:45 AM EST on August 30. Peak water levels measured elsewhere along coastal Citrus County generally ranged from 4 to 7 feet. Elevated water levels submerged or partially

¹²¹ NWS, "County Impacts Associated with Hurricane Helene (2024)."

¹²² Powell, "Hurricane Debby Post-Storm Summary Report."

		inundated numerous roadways and structures along the immediate waterfront. Over 6,450 structures had inundation, with 72% being residential, 20% multi-family, and 8% commercial. No reported deaths, injuries, or damage to property.
11/10/2022	Tropical Storm	Hurricane Nicole made landfall on North Hutchinson Island just south of Vero Beach, Florida at 0800 UTC (3:00 AM EST) on November 10, with maximum sustained winds of 75 mph and a minimum pressure of 981 mb. Nicole quickly weakened to a tropical storm while moving west-northwest across the central Florida peninsula during the early morning into the afternoon hours, briefly partially emerged over the extreme northeast Gulf of Mexico north of Tampa during the afternoon, then straddled along the coast across Cedar Key before moving inland across the Florida Big Bend and weakening to a tropical depression during the evening the 10th. In Citrus County, maximum winds were estimated between 40 and 50 mph in gusts. Rainfall ranged from 2 to 4 inches, with a maximum total of 3.61 inches north of Hernando. Peak water levels around one foot above normal were reported near Crystal River around 3 AM EST on November 11. A limited number of customers experienced power outages. Minor damage was reported to homes with a tree reported down on one home. No reported deaths, injuries, or damage to property.
9/28/2022	Tropical Storm	Hurricane Ian made its second landfall -- and first in Florida -- at 1905 UTC (2:05 PM EST) on September 28 near Cayo Costa with maximum sustained winds of 150 mph and a pressure of 940 mb, before making its third landfall -- and second in Florida -- less than 2 hours later at 2035 UTC (3:35 PM EST) just south of Punta Gorda, near Pirate Harbor with maximum sustained winds of 145 mph and a pressure of 942 mb. Ian made its fourth and final landfall in South Carolina on September 30 at 1805 UTC with maximum sustained winds of 85 mph and a pressure of 977 mb. In Citrus County, maximum winds were estimated between 50 and 65 mph in gusts. Rainfall ranged from 1 to 3 inches, with a maximum total of 1.34 inches near Inverness. Offshore winds caused below normal tides of 3 to 4 feet. No reported deaths or injuries, and \$15,000 in damage to property reported in coastal Citrus County.
7/7/2021	Tropical Storm	Hurricane Elsa re-strengthened to a hurricane and reached a second peak of 75 mph and 995 mb on July 6th while centered

about 100 miles south-southwest of Tampa. Elsa once again weakened to a tropical storm as it approached the northern Florida gulf coast and made landfall on July 7th in Taylor County around 10 AM EST with maximum sustained winds of 65 mph and a minimum central pressure of 999 mb.

In Citrus County the highest wind reported from Hurricane Elsa was a gust of 47 mph at a WeatherStem mesonet site near Crystal River. Rainfall was around 2 to 5 inches across the area and the maximum storm surge was 2.11 ft MHHW at Yankeetown. Little to no property damage was reported. No deaths or injuries reported.

11/12/2020	Tropical Storm	Hurricane Eta originated from a tropical depression that formed in the central Caribbean Sea on October 31st. The depression strengthened into Tropical Storm Eta later that day and continued rapid intensification to major hurricane status on November 2nd while moving westward across the western Caribbean, reaching peak intensity of 150 mph and 923 mb on November 3rd, before making landfall near Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua. Eta accelerated north-northeast across the eastern Gulf toward the western Florida coast and briefly strengthened to a minimal hurricane during the early morning hours on the 11th, reaching a second peak of 75 mph and 983 mb while centered about 170 miles south-southwest of Tampa. Eta then weakened to a tropical storm as it approached the peninsula and made landfall on November 12th near Cedar Key around 4 AM EST with maximum sustained winds of 50 mph and a minimum central pressure of 996 mb. The highest measured wind gust in west central Florida was 60 mph at Punta Gorda (KPGD) in Charlotte County. The greatest water level rises occurred at Old Port Tampa in Hillsborough County, where a peak of 3.87 ft MHHW was observed. Area rainfall amounts were generally in the 5- to 10-inch range, with a maximum storm total rainfall amount of 10.39 inches recorded near Sun City Center in Hillsborough County. In Citrus County the highest wind reported from Hurricane Eta was a gust of 53 mph at a mesonet site in Crystal River. Rainfall was below 5 inches across the area with the highest total being 3.64 inches in Inverness. No significant damage was reported. The emergency manager reported trees down county-wide; \$25,000 in property damage was reported in the inland
------------	----------------	--

		section of the county, and no crop damage, deaths or injuries were reported.
9/10/2017 - 9/11/2017	Tropical Storm	Hurricane Irma made landfall on Marco Island as a Category 3 hurricane on the afternoon of the 10th and traveled north through southwest Florida through the morning of the 11th. Prior to making landfall in southwest Florida, Irma had previously reached Category 5 strength and made landfalls in Cuba and the Florida Keys. At its peak, Irma had a central pressure of 914 mb. The maximum storm surge in southwest Florida was 3.88 feet in Fort Myers at midnight EST on the 11th. Subtracting the astronomical tide of 0.04 feet, the maximum storm tide was calculated from the tide gauge as 3.28 feet MHHW at 2:36 PM EST on the 11th. Farther north, the storm surge was generally less than 3 feet. Due to the track making landfall south of the area then moving north and parallel but inland of the coast, strong offshore flow north of the eye produced in even stronger negative storm surge before the positive surge in most areas as water was pushed away from the coast. Rain from Irma started to accumulate over southwest Florida and interior parts of west central Florida on the morning and afternoon of the 10th, with most of the area seeing the highest rain totals during the early morning hours of the 11th. The rain then largely ended by mid-morning on the 11th. Most of the area saw rainfall accumulations of 5-10 inches, with some isolated spots seeing totals of over 15 inches. The highest rain total reported was 18.65 inches at the home weather station D1496 in Beverly Hills in Citrus County. The widespread heavy rain caused significant river flooding issues across west central and southwest Florida, with major flooding being observed at points on the Withlacoochee, Anclote, Hillsborough, Alafia, Little Manatee, and Peace Rivers as well as the Horse Creek. The collective effects of Hurricane Irma in west central and southwest Florida during the period of September 10 and 11 resulted in 2 direct fatalities, 14 indirect fatalities, an estimated \$2.2 billion in property damage (adding individual assistance claims and public assistance claims, not including the cost of debris removal and emergency protective measures when known), and \$379 million in crop damage. A total of 509 homes and businesses were

		destroyed, 5,589 had major damage, 18,834 sustained minor damage, and 61,920 were affected by Hurricane Irma in west central and southwest Florida. In coastal portions of Citrus County, winds from Hurricane Irma were estimated to be around 40 to 60 knots based on surrounding observations. Rainfall was generally around 5 inches or greater. The wind knocked over numerous trees and power lines throughout the county. The total damage from Hurricane Irma in Citrus County was estimated at \$5.9 million in public assistance claims, including debris removal and emergency protective measures, roughly half of which was estimated to be for wind damage in coastal Citrus County.
6/6/2016 – 6/7/2016	Tropical Storm	Tropical Storm Colin moved onshore in the Big Bend region of Florida with a minimum central pressure of 1000 mb. In Inland Citrus County, the peak wind measured was 36 knots from a home weather station in Beverly Hills (D1496). Rain totals generally ranged from 3-6 inches. The highest rainfall total was 6.44 inches at the CoCoRaHS site Crystal River 4.7 ESE. Tropical Storm Colin impacted coastal Citrus County as well: Across the west coast of the Florida Peninsula, the maximum storm tide was around 3 to 7 feet MLLW during the afternoon of the 6th. Subtracting the predicted astronomical tide, the calculated highest storm surge ranged from around 2.5 to 4.5 feet during the evening of the 6th.

Table 41. Tropical cyclone impact possibilities for Citrus County of storms within 50 miles. From CSU Tropical Group ¹²³

2024 Forecast Probability of Named Storm Impact	2024 Forecast Probability of Hurricane impact	2024 Forecast Probability of Major Hurricane impact	Average Probability of Named Storm impact	Average Probability of Hurricane Impact	Average Probability of Major Hurricane Impact	Named Storms 1880- 2020	Hurricanes 1880-2020	Major Hurricanes 1880-2020
46%	24%	4%	34%	3%	3%	59	26	4

¹²³ CSU, “CSU Tropical Cyclone Impact Probabilities.”

Hazardous Materials Incident

Hazard Profile Section	Description
Description	A hazardous material is any substance that poses a threat to humans, animals, or the environment. Hazardous Materials (also called HazMat) refers generally to high-risk substances, petroleum, natural gas, synthetic gas, and acutely toxic chemicals. Hazardous materials are defined and regulated in the United States primarily by laws and regulations administered by the EPA, OSHA, DOT, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) further explains that HazMat is any substance or chemical which is a health hazard or physical hazard, including: - chemicals which are carcinogens, toxic agents, irritants, corrosives, sensitizers. - agents which act on the hematopoietic system. - agents which damage the lungs, skin, eyes, or mucus membranes. - chemicals which are combustible, explosive, flammable, oxidizers, pyrophoric, unstable-reactive or water-reactive; and - chemicals which during normal handling, use, or storage may produce or release dusts, gases, fumes, vapors, mists, or smoke which may have any of the previously mentioned characteristics. Hazardous materials typically fall into one of three categories: Biological Hazards, Chemical Hazards, or Radiological Hazards. Each these HazMats have both short-term and long-term effects based on the timing of detection and the response time to mitigate the effects of the hazard. ¹²⁴ Citrus County contains many companies that store, handle, process, or transfer hazardous materials. Any time a hazardous material is utilized in any manner there is a chance of a release, which could endanger human life or the environment. Companies that meet the following three criteria must report to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI): - Is in a specific industry sector (e.g., manufacturing, mining, electric power generation) - Employs 10 or more full-time equivalent employees

¹²⁴ GSA, "Hazardous Materials Management (HAZMAT)."

- Manufactures or processes more than 25,000 lbs. of a TRI-listed chemical or otherwise uses more than 10,000 lbs. of a listed chemical in a given year.

Also, the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA), Section 302, requires facilities to notify the state/tribe emergency response commissions (SERCs/TERCs), and local emergency planning committees (LEPCs) of the presence of any "extremely hazardous substance" (the list of such substances is in 40 CFR Part 355, Appendices A and B) if it has such a substance in excess of the substance's threshold planning quantity, and directs the facility to appoint an emergency response coordinator.¹²⁵

Location	Major HazMat incidents can occur at any facility that produces, uses, or stores hazardous materials. These include chemical manifesting plants, laboratories, shipyards, railroad yards, warehouses, or chemical disposal areas. Illegal dumpsites can appear anywhere. Several facilities in Citrus County store, use, dispose, or have the capacity and infrastructure to handle hazardous materials on a regular basis. Hazardous materials are widely used at facilities such as hospitals, wastewater treatment plants, and farms. Accidents involving the transportation of hazardous materials can occur at any time and severely impact the affected community. The entire county is vulnerable to HazMat Incidents.
Extent	Hazardous materials releases are usually isolated to a particular site. The people impacted from a hazardous material release could be limited to the specific area surrounding the release or could expand to a larger area, within 1 mile of the site depending on the chemical, location, and the necessary response to clean and remediate the site. A hazardous material incident can have various impacts on people, buildings and critical facilities nearby. The level of impact from this release can vary greatly depending on the type of waste, the amount of contact an individual has with the chemical, and if there is an explosion or fire associated with the event. A hazardous material release event can be particularly costly to clean up, especially when groundwater and soil have been contaminated. Contamination can travel outward from a spill and leave localities and even

¹²⁵ "EPCRA Section 302."

	regions uninhabitable, especially when water and food stocks are impacted. These affected areas also become less attractive to tourists and the economy.
<i>Previous Occurrences</i>	The Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) tracks the management of certain toxic chemicals that may pose a threat to human health and the environment. U.S. facilities in different industry sectors must report annually how much of each chemical is released to the environment and/or managed through recycling, energy recovery and treatment. (A "release" of a chemical means that it is emitted to the air or water or placed in some type of land disposal.) According to the TRI 821,434 pounds of toxic chemicals were released on-site in 2017. On-site disposal or other releases include emissions to the air, discharges to bodies of water, disposal at the facility to land, and disposal in underground injection wells. Six pounds of toxic chemicals were released off-site. All the reported disposals and releases were associated with Duke Energy's Crystal River Power Plant.¹²⁶ Major hazardous material releases have not been recorded in Citrus County, but are likely based on the existing transportation infrastructure, the presence of hazardous material facilities, and the existence of a major natural gas pipeline. ¹²⁷ Table 41 lists previous occurrences of hazardous material incidences in Florida reflective of the risk in Citrus County. <i>Significant Hazardous Materials Incidents</i> On 6 July 2019, a gas pipeline exploded underneath a shopping center in Plantation, Florida. A rupture in the line released gas into a vacant pizza restaurant at the Foundations Plaza Mall eventually causing an explosion. The building and neighboring stores were destroyed, and 23 people were injured. ¹²⁷
<i>Probability</i>	Reports of hazardous material spills and releases are increasingly commonplace. Thousands of new chemicals are developed each year and transported domestically and internationally creating the risk of accidents and spills. Major chemicals spills can occur at any facility that produces, uses, or stores chemicals. These include chemical manifesting plants, laboratories, shipyards, railroad yards, warehouses, or chemical disposal areas. Illegal dumpsites can appear anywhere. Accidents involving the transportation of hazardous materials can occur at any time and severely impact the affected

¹²⁶ EPA, "Release Chemical Report."

¹²⁷ FDEM, "Hazardous Materials Incident."

	community. Recent evidence shows that hazardous materials incidents may be the most significant threat facing local jurisdictions. The probability of a hazardous materials event is Possible with an annual probability between 1 and 10%.
Climate Change	Increasing rates of extreme weather could threaten infrastructure that transports hazardous materials and maintains stability. According to the EPA, frequent and intense storms and sea level rise are likely to threaten to spread chemicals held in buried storage tanks, landfills, and storm debris. ¹²⁸
Impacts	The impact of a hazardous material event, based on previous events is Minor, with very few injuries, if any. Only minor property damage and minimal disruption of quality life is seen in prior occurrences. Temporary shutdown of critical facilities is possible. Impacts to the public, first responders, continuity of operations, property, facilities, infrastructure, environment, economic condition, and public confidence caused by hazardous material incidents are generally the same for unincorporated Citrus County, the City of Inverness, and the City of Crystal River. Public ▪ Risk of injury or death from contamination ▪ Diseases may be exacerbated First Responders ▪ Risk of injury or death from contamination, explosions, cleanup and emergency response ▪ Diseases may be exacerbated Continuity of Operations: may be impacted due to lost material (e.g. gas leak could lead to shortages and price increases) Property, Facilities, Infrastructure ▪ Risk of sustaining damage due to excavation and removal of soil and water. ▪ Properties in the vicinity of incidents may be unable to rebuild due to contamination ▪ Transportation services depending on affected roads, train tracks, plane flight paths and waterways could be limited Environment ▪ Risk of injury, illness or death of pets, wildlife, and plants near the spill ▪ Airborne issues such as toxic fumes, gases or vapors from chemicals

¹²⁸ US EPA, "Climate Adaptation – Chemical Exposure and Health."

- Risk of water, soil, and air contamination
- Economic condition of the jurisdiction
- The high cost of cleanup and restoration
 - Business closures might lead to reduction and loss of
 - Revenue and wages
 - Tourism and product

Table 42. Previous occurrences from across the State that are representative of the risk in Citrus County. From SHMP ¹²⁹

Date	Impacts
December 8, 2000	Cars 17 and 18 of the train derailed, causing 199,500 pounds of Ammonium Nitrate to spill. All the Ammonium Nitrate was recovered and salvaged.
May 4, 2009	106 feet of buried pipe was displaced on I-95 and the Florida Turnpike. Three injured and the damage cost was \$606,360.
May 9, 2009	One of the cars was punctured through derailment, releasing 16,800 gallons of hydrochloric acid at 38% concentration. The duration of the release is estimated at 6 to 18 hours.
December 15, 2009	1,000 gallons of sodium hydroxide was released from a faulty gasket on a pipeline attached to a storage tank at a liquid transfer facility. The product ended up in the St. Marks River.
April 20, 2010	BP oil rig called Deepwater Horizon exploded. 11 people were killed. Oil gushed from the leak for 87 days before being capped.
May 31, 2011	Mercury spilled in a residential home in Tampa. Mercury vapor readings with windows open in two rooms were 43,000 ng/m3 and 47,000 ng/m3 respectively (Lumex readings). The source of mercury is unknown but was discovered during home renovations.
July 29, 2013	A fire was spotted in the very back of the storage yard. The fire spread quickly; propelling filled 20 lb. tanks into the air. There were 79,696 tanks on site 38,052 were filled. The fire damaged majority of the tanks and some equipment in the yard. The 3 bulk tanks for propane and the production buildings sustained minor damage.

¹²⁹ FDEM, "Hazardous Materials Incident."

January 28, 2014	Three cars of Phosphoric Acid releasing 11,839 gallons after derailment. No reported injuries or fatalities. Four railcars with 96% concentration phosphoric acid were derailed, at least one was leaking into the creek.
February 2, 2016	A train car loaded with Ammonium Nitrate started leaking from hatch at bottom of the car. It released 32 tons of product during transit.
May 16, 2016	A shipment was picked up at another location and transported to the facility. There were no markings on the outside of the package declaring live ammunition, nor any hazardous documentation.
November 1, 2016	Two trains collided in Marion County, released 1,346 tons of coal, 1,150 tons of phosphate, 7,400 gallons of diesel fuel, 77 gallons of sulfuric acid, 10 gallons of lubrication oil.
July 1, 2019	20 people injured, two very seriously. The gas pipeline ruptured and caused an accumulation of gas inside an empty building within the shopping plaza.

Table 43. Hazardous materials incident vulnerability assessment

Frequency	Ranking of how often hazard occurred in the past. 2 - Likely: every 5-10 years
Probability	Ranking of the likelihood of the hazard occurring in the future. 2 - Likely: every 5-10 years
Magnitude	Injuries: Ranking of how many injuries and/or deaths have been recorded. 2. Medium: injuries recorded, but no deaths Infrastructure/Economy: Ranking of the general impact on infrastructure and to the economy due to the hazard occurrence. 1 - Low: little to no impact or damage to infrastructure and economy recorded Environment: Ranking of general impact on the environment due to hazard occurrence. 2 - Medium: minor damage to environment recorded
Total:	9

Erosion

Hazard Profile Section	Description
Description	Coastal erosion is the wearing away of land or the removal of beach or dune sediments by wave action, tidal currents, wave currents, or drainage. Waves generated by storms cause coastal erosion, which may take the form of long-term losses of sediment and rocks, or merely in the temporary redistribution of coastal sediments. The study of erosion and sediment redistribution is called “coastal morphodynamics,” which can be described also as the dynamic interaction between the shoreline, seabed, and water. The ability of waves to cause erosion depends on several factors, which include: • Erodibility of the beach, cliff, or rocks. • Power of the waves to cross the beach. • Lowering of the beach or shore platform through wave action; and • Near shore bathymetry. For example, waves must be strong enough to remove material from the debris lobe for erosion to occur. Additionally, beaches can help dissipate wave energy on the foreshore and can provide a measure of protection to cliffs, rocks, and other harder formations, as well as any area upland. Some erosion changes are slow, inexorable, and usually gradual. However, the changes on a beach can happen overnight, especially during a storm. Even without storms, sediment may be lost to longshore drift (the currents that parallel coastlines), or sediment may be pulled to deeper water and lost to the coastal system. Coastal erosion may also be caused by the construction and maintenance of navigation inlets. There are over 60 inlets across Florida, many of which have been artificially deepened to accommodate commercial and recreational vessels. Jetties are also installed to prevent sediment from filling in these inlets. A consequence of this practice is that the jetties and inlets interrupt the natural flow of sediment along the beach, leading to an accumulation of sediment in the inlet and at jetty on one side of the inlet, and a loss of sediment to beaches on the other side of the inlet. ¹³⁰

¹³⁰ FDEM, “Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan: State of Florida.”

Location	In Citrus County there is a 0.2-mile segment of critically eroded shoreline at Fort Island Beach Park, located near Crystal River. The critically eroded area is in unincorporated Citrus County. There are no critically eroded areas identified within incorporated Crystal River or Inverness. The beach is nourished approximately every four years using sand from an upland source.¹³¹ The spatial extent of coastal erosion is Negligible, with less than 1% of the area being affected.
Extent	Florida has 825 miles of sandy beach coastline fronting the Atlantic Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Straits of Florida. The beaches in Florida serve many critical purposes. For example, the beaches are home to several species of plants and animals that are dependent upon beaches, dunes, and near shore waters for all or part of their lives. In fact, there are over 30 rare species within the state that inhabit the beach and adjacent habitats. These species have adapted to living in the beach's harsh environment of salt spray, shifting and infertile sand, bright sunlight, and storms. Additionally, people visit Florida beaches at very high rates. Tourists and residents visit the beaches and coastal waters to relax, tan, swim, boat, fish, and dive. ¹³² According to the Beach Management Funding Assistance Program (BMFA) within Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) (formerly the Beach Erosion Control Program), there are many stretches of shoreline that have been critically eroded. Critically eroded shoreline is defined as, "a segment of the shoreline where natural processes or human activity have caused or contributed to erosion and recession of the beach or dune system to such a degree that upland development, recreational interests, wildlife habitat, or important cultural resources are threatened or lost. Critically eroded areas may also include peripheral segments or gaps between identified critically eroded areas which, although they may be stable or slightly erosional now, their inclusion is necessary for continuity of management of the coastal system or for the design integrity of adjacent beach management projects". Therefore, critically eroded beaches are those in which there is a threat or loss of one of four specific interests: upland development, recreation, wildlife habitat, or important cultural resources. Non-critically eroded

¹³¹ ORCP, "Big Bend Region Beach Management."

¹³² FDEP, "Beaches."

	beaches are those in which there may be significant erosion conditions, but there is currently no public or private interest threatened. ¹³³
Previous Occurrences	DEP maintains a database of all the occurrences of erosion in the state with high quality reporting since the inception of the BMFA Program. There are constant cases of beach erosion throughout the state, and the 2013 revision reflects agreement that each previous occurrence would not be listed in this section. According to a FDEP report on critically eroded beaches, Citrus County last reported 0.2 miles of critically eroded beach area at Fort Island Beach. In 2004, beach nourishment was conducted to mitigate loss, but the area remains threatened. ¹³⁴ The disastrous hurricane seasons of 2004–2005 had a severe impact on the state in terms of erosion, and DEP has published a number of reports about the specific details of these events. Erosion is attributed to tropical storms, hurricanes, and the natural geomorphic changes caused by the pattern of littoral transport of sediments in the Big Bend Gulf Coast Region. The most erosive storms in recent years were Hurricane Agnes (1972), Hurricanes Elena and Kate (1985), a severe winter storm in March 1993, Tropical Storm Josephine (1996), Hurricane Gordon (2000), Tropical Storm Frances (2004), Tropical Storm Debby (2012), Tropical Storm Colin (2016) and Hurricane Hermine (2016). ¹³⁵ Citrus County, the cities of Crystal River and Inverness, and WREC have had no Erosion occurrences in the past 5 years.
Probability	DEP maintains an active and on-going program to study this issue and mitigate damage as much as possible. The probability of erosion is high, especially in conjunction with hurricanes, winter storms, and coastal flooding, and considering the likelihood of future development in coastal areas. There is a very high probability that this hazard will continue to affect a small portion of Citrus County in the future. Coastal erosion has occurred in Florida since the start of such record keeping. Additionally, coastal flooding will continue to occur, whether it is due to tropical storms or sea level rise, or both. Development is not likely to affect Fort Island Beach Park as it is government owned and designated as Conservation and Recreation

¹³³ FDEM, “Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan: State of Florida.”

¹³⁴ “Critically Eroded Beaches in Florida.”

¹³⁵ ORCP, “Big Bend Region Beach Management.”

	in the Future Land Use Element of the Comprehensive Plan. Because of the limited spatial extent of the coastal erosion risk area, the probability differs for the unincorporated areas of Citrus County and the incorporated areas of Crystal River and Inverness. The probability of coastal erosion affecting Citrus County is Likely, with an annual probability between 10 and 100%. The probability of coastal erosion affecting the City of Crystal River and the City of Inverness is Unlikely, with an annual probability of less than 1%.
Climate Change	Both increased rates of global eustatic sea level rise and increased frequency of higher intensity hurricanes may affect coastal erosion. As described in the Flood Hazard Profile, continued atmospheric warming could increase rates of global eustatic sea level rise. In the absence of offsetting changes in natural sediment supply, sand beaches will erode more rapidly as the rate of sea level rise increases. If the frequency of higher intensity hurricanes does increase (see Extreme Heat Hazard Profile), events will occur more often when sand eroded from beaches is transported to depths from which it will not be moved back on shore by swell waves. More frequent category 4 and 5 hurricanes also would increase incidence of dune erosion and over wash where beach sediments are carried landward. These processes can damage structures, but where structures are not present, the over wash process can permit a beach and dune system to migrate landward. ¹³⁶ Rising sea levels also threaten the survival of coastal wetlands when natural rates of sediment accretion and elevation increase are not fast enough to offset the rising sea. ¹³⁷ However, wetlands also may be able to migrate landward with adequate sediment influx if there are no physical barriers to their movement
Impacts	Impacts to the public, first responders, continuity of operations, property, facilities, infrastructure, environment, economic condition, and public confidence caused by erosion are generally the same for unincorporated Citrus County, the City of Inverness, and the City of Crystal River. The City of Crystal River may experience more severe impacts for all categories if erosion in Fort Island Park causes the city to be exposed to increased storm surge. Public: Post event, residents and businesses in Crystal River exposed to increased storm surge due to erosion at Fort Island Park

¹³⁶ May et al., "Chapter 9."

¹³⁷ Cahoon et al., "Coastal Wetland Sustainability."

First Responders: impacts unlikely

Continuity of Operations:

- No critical infrastructure is located in the area of critical erosion.
- Operation of the recreational facilities located in Fort Island Park may be hindered if erosion occurs. Government operations that rely on the boat ramp facilities may be obstructed if the boat ramp is damaged due to erosion

Property, Facilities, Infrastructure: Structures in Fort Island Park may be damaged when coastal erosion damages the ground

Environment

- Severe damage to habitat for plant and animal species
 - Coastal areas
 - Marches
 - Mangroves
 - Sandy beaches
- Storm surge could reach homes, businesses and roads if large portions of coastal areas and dunes wash away

Economic condition of the jurisdiction

- Recreational facilities in Fort Island Park are owned by Citrus County and include parking, bathrooms, and concessions.
- Revenue loss from damage to these recreation facilities could impact the County.

Public Confidence in Jurisdiction's Governance: Public might be frustrated if damage to roads or infrastructure at public access is not repaired quickly

Vulnerability

The LMS Working Group determined coastal erosion to be a low priority hazard in Citrus County. As described in the profile above, the impacts of coastal within the county are geographically limited to a 0.2 mile portion of Fort Island Beach. There are no residents living at the Park, which is owned by the Citrus County Board of County Commissioners. According to the Citrus County Property Appraiser, the land value of the 9.12-acre property is \$705,060, and the improved value assigned by the Appraiser's office is \$193,110. In the area in or around the critically eroded beach area, there are gazebos, concessions, bathroom facilities, boardwalks, paved parking areas, a boat ramp, and a fishing pier. These facilities could potentially be damaged or disrupted by a coastal erosion event.

The critically eroded area is located in unincorporated Citrus County, however most of the unincorporated area is not at risk of erosion. The

incorporated areas of Crystal River and Inverness are not at risk of coastal erosion. However, if the protective dunes on Fort Island are eroded, portions of coastal unincorporated Citrus and Crystal River may experience increases in storm surge during tropical cyclone events.

Table 44. Erosion vulnerability scorecard

Frequency	Ranking of how often the hazard occurred in the past. 2 - Likely: every 5-10 years
Probability	Ranking of the likelihood of the hazard occurring in the future. 2 - Likely: every 5-10 years
Magnitude	Injuries: Ranking of how many injuries and/or deaths that have been recorded. 1 - Low: no injuries or deaths recorded Infrastructure/Economy: Ranking of the general impact on infrastructure and to the economy due to the hazard occurrence. 1 - Low: little to no impact or damage to infrastructure and economy recorded Environment: Ranking of general impact on the environment due to the hazard occurrence. 2 - Medium: minor damage to environment recorded
Total:	8

Space Weather

Hazard Profile Section	Description
Description	Space weather is a general term that encompasses atmospheric events with the potential to negatively affect conditions on Earth. Emissions from the Sun cause two particular space weather events that interact with Earth: coronal mass ejections (CMEs) and solar flares. CMEs and solar flares on the Sun can result in three types of events on Earth: geomagnetic storms, solar radiation storms and radio blackouts. Because the US has become increasingly dependent on technology that can fail due to space weather events, many of our critical infrastructure systems are at risk. For example, communications networks, satellite and airline

	operations, navigation systems, and the electric power grid are vulnerable to space weather, resulting to long lasting problems and damage. ¹³⁸ At the Federal level, The Space Weather Operations, Research and Mitigation (<u>SWORM</u>) Task Force was formed in 2014 and was designed to unite the national and homeland security field with the science and technology industry in developing a cohesive response to enhance national preparedness for space weather. ¹³⁹ CMEs are events where the Sun’s corona expels billions of tons of plasma and magnetic field that is stronger than the background solar wind interplanetary magnetic field strength. The fastest these CMEs can reach Earth is within 15 to 18 hours, while slower ejections can take several days to arrive. As they approach earth, they expand in size, which larger CMEs taking up nearly a quarter of the space between the Earth and Sun by it reaches the planet. Typically, CMEs that impact Earth’s magnetosphere will at one point have an interplanetary magnetic field strength that is likely to cause a geomagnetic storm. ¹⁴⁰ These storms are classified using a five-level NOAA Space Weather Scale and can be analyzed for potential impact with a three-day forecast. The scale is based on G1-G5, where G1 is a minor event with weak fluctuations likely for the power grid, up to G5 extreme events, bringing widespread voltage control problems and grid collapse likely. ¹⁴¹ Solar Radiation storms and Radio Blackouts have scales similar to geomagnetic storms. They each range from minor to extreme on a 5 level scale, where Solar Radiation storms are notated S1 through S5, and Radio Blackouts are rated R1 through R5. ¹⁴²
Location	Any point on earth is vulnerable to the impacts of space weather, although areas on the equator or at higher altitudes and latitudes are more likely to experience severe conditions. The location is less important, since power grids and communication systems across North America are increasingly interconnected. ¹⁴³
Extent	According to FDEM, Florida has not been directly affected by space weather since significant infrastructure installation in the 1950s. In the future, extreme geomagnetic storms could produce electrical system disturbances

¹³⁸ FDEM, “Space Weather.”

¹³⁹ SWORM, “SWORM Interagency Working Group.”

¹⁴⁰ NOAA SWPC, “Coronal Mass Ejections.”

¹⁴¹ NOAA SWPC, “NOAA Space Weather Scales.”

¹⁴² NOAA SWPC.

¹⁴³ FDEM, “Space Weather.”

	and cause widespread disruptions or blackouts across the state. Citrus County is not itself more or less likely to experience these impacts. ¹⁴⁴
<i>Previous Occurrences</i>	No space weather events have been reported in the state of Florida, although two events occurred since the last LMS update. In September 2012, a solar storm knocked out radio communications, impacting aviation, maritime, ham radio and other emergency bands. This had significant impact as Hurricane Irma was passing through the Caribbean at the time of the event. In February 2022, a geomagnetic storm destroyed 40 Starlink internet satellites upon deployment. ¹⁴⁵
<i>Probability</i>	A solar cycle is about 9-14 years, through which the Sun releases varying amounts of magnetic energy; for instance, solar maximum occurs when hundreds of sunspots are visible, and solar minimum is a low point when no sunspots are visible for days at a time. According to FDEM, the solar cycle we are in now began in December 2019 and peak sunspot activity will occur in July 2025. During these peaks, there is an increase in potential magnitude and frequency of space weather events. Major solar storms are rare, although their effect would impact the entire State and associated infrastructure. Minor solar events would likely impact public, property, environment and operations to some small degree. This hazard was determined to occur about every 5-10 year and therefore its probability is likely. ¹⁴⁶
<i>Climate Change</i>	Space weather is not affected by climate change. However, space weather is the main process by which the climate changes. Space and Earth weather are influenced by the Sun's changes throughout the solar cycle, and these could impact global climate. First, variations in total solar radiation can produce measurable climatic change. A four percent variation would impact the climate of a decade, and a variation with a longer period and amplitude under 1 percent could influence the global climate including Citrus County. Second, the change in solar irradiance of meteoroid dust in our atmosphere, which can reflect solar energy, can impact global climate. So far, changes in solar irradiance have been too small and brief to factor into recent climate changes, but potential impacts of asteroids and comets on the Earth's surface have the potential to cause global disturbances, which could lead to

¹⁴⁴ FDEM.

¹⁴⁵ FDEM.

¹⁴⁶ FDEM.

	“massive biosphere extinctions,” and seem to have occurred in the past “at intervals on the order of 100 million years.” ¹⁴⁷
Impacts	Impacts to the public, first responders, continuity of operations, property, facilities, infrastructure, environment, economic condition, and public confidence caused by Solar Weather are generally the same for unincorporated Citrus County, the City of Inverness, and the City of Crystal River. Public: ▪ Population in urban areas may face greater risk ▪ People that depend on life support systems or those that have chronic illness could experience disruptions to necessary medical interventions First Responders: Could face risk of injury or death from attempting to repair damages to infrastructure Continuity of Operations ▪ Communications and power systems are likely to be impacted, especially by power outages. ▪ Operations may be offline for any amount of time ▪ Interruption of public safety services, and threat of loss of systems or data Property, Facilities, Infrastructure: systems that could experience damage or disruption include: ▪ Electric grid ▪ GPS ▪ Radar interference ▪ Cellular disruption ▪ Radio wave disturbance ▪ Airline passenger radiation Environment: possibility of aurora borealis and fires from power surges Economic condition of the jurisdiction: incidents are expensive, with loss of wages, revenue and the cost of recovery and remediation, and industries reliant on above systems could lose function or inventory due to complications

¹⁴⁷ FDEM.

	Public Confidence in Jurisdictions Confidence: - incidents may result in loss of public confidence in government's ability to keep services operational and safe - Impacts would be compounded if outages occur during hazardous events (e.g. pre- or post-hurricane)
Vulnerability	FDEM determined the vulnerability for this hazard for the entirety of the State. Because the statewide outlook is medium, and there have been no reported impacts by specific space weather events in Citrus County, the state vulnerability was applied here (Table 44).

Table 45. Space weather vulnerability scorecard

Frequency	Ranking of how often hazard occurred in the past. 1 - Not Likely: every 50-100 years
Probability	Ranking of the likelihood of the hazard occurring in the future. 2 - Likely: every 5-10 years
Magnitude	Injuries: Ranking of how many injuries and/or deaths have been recorded. 1 - Low: no injuries or deaths recorded Infrastructure/Economy: Ranking of the general impact on infrastructure and to the economy due to the hazard occurrence. 2 - Medium: minor impact or damage to infrastructure and economy recorded Environment: Ranking of general impact on the environment due to hazard occurrence. 1 - Low: little to no damage to environment recorded
Total:	7

Winter Weather and Freeze

Hazard Profile Section	Description
Description	Severe winter weather includes extreme cold, snowfall, ice storms, winter storms, and/or strong winds, and affects every state in the continental United States. Areas where such weather is uncommon, such as Florida, may experience a greater impact on transportation, agriculture, and people from

relatively small events compared to other states that experience winter weather more frequently.

While winter storms have not been recorded in Citrus County, freezing events are more common. Freeze occurs when overnight temperatures reach at least 32 degrees Fahrenheit. A Hard Freeze occurs when the temperature falls below 28 degrees Fahrenheit for four hours or more. While most vegetation can survive a frost, very little vegetation can survive a hard freeze, and this is when the most damage to crops occurs.

Prolonged exposure to freezing temperatures can cause frostbite or hypothermia and become life threatening. Infants and elderly people are most at risk. In areas unaccustomed to winter weather, near freezing temperatures are considered extreme cold. During unexpected cold periods there are often issues with propane gas supplies, and electrical and natural gas systems are pushed to their limits to meet the record demands. Also, residents in Citrus County may have inadequate heating systems and insulation and turn to alternatives such as space heaters and wood fires that increase the likelihood of accidental house fires.

Location	Freezing events can occur anywhere within the County, including the City of Crystal River and the City of Inverness. Based on historic occurrences winter storms are not likely to occur in Citrus County.										
Extent	Winter storms and freezes can immobilize an entire region. All parts of Citrus County are equally likely to be impacted by extreme cold and freeze events. Previously recorded incidents of extreme cold or freeze resulted in up to \$1M in crop losses. Table 45 lists the fruit temperatures at which freezing begins. <i>Table 46. Fruit temperatures at which freezing begins</i> <table> <tr> <th>Crop</th><th>Temperature (°F)</th></tr> <tr> <td>Green oranges</td><td>28.5 to 29.5</td></tr> <tr> <td>Half-rip oranges, grapefruit and mandarins</td><td>28.0 to 29.0</td></tr> <tr> <td>Ripe oranges, grapefruit and mandarins</td><td>27.0 to 28.0</td></tr> <tr> <td>Button lemons (up to 1/2-inch diameter)</td><td>29.5 to 30.5</td></tr> </table>	Crop	Temperature (°F)	Green oranges	28.5 to 29.5	Half-rip oranges, grapefruit and mandarins	28.0 to 29.0	Ripe oranges, grapefruit and mandarins	27.0 to 28.0	Button lemons (up to 1/2-inch diameter)	29.5 to 30.5
Crop	Temperature (°F)										
Green oranges	28.5 to 29.5										
Half-rip oranges, grapefruit and mandarins	28.0 to 29.0										
Ripe oranges, grapefruit and mandarins	27.0 to 28.0										
Button lemons (up to 1/2-inch diameter)	29.5 to 30.5										

	Tree-ripe lemons	29.5 to 30.5
	Green lemons (larger than ½-inch diameter)	28.5 to 29.5
	Buds and blossoms	27.0
Previous Occurrences	Although there have been many events recorded in the NCDC records where Citrus County has been exposed to extreme cold and damaging freeze events, there are only a few events that record any losses. The first event occurred on December 20, 2000, and damaged approximately 100 acres of citrus crops with a value of \$1.0 million. Most of the crop losses occurred in communities to the south of Citrus County where farms are more prevalent. On January 10th, February 26th, and December 14th, 2010, frost/freeze events caused crop losses valued at \$730K, \$100K, and \$450K, respectively. In 1990, Citrus County was included in Disaster Declaration FEMA-851-DR-FL for freezing weather. This declaration provided Disaster Unemployment Assistance only to 32 of the State’s 67 counties from Marion County south to Monroe County. ¹⁴⁸ In December 2000 through January 2001, there were approximately 20 days where the temperature was in the 20’s. From January 2009 through February 2009, there were approximately 10 days where the temperature was in the 20’s or lower. In 2010, Citrus County experienced a greater number of days with very low temperatures. In January, February, and December of 2010, there were 33 days where the temperature was in the 20’s or lower (8 of which were below 20 degrees). This type of extended event could have more extreme impacts within the elderly and homeless populations, although there is nothing on record to date. According to NCEI data, There were no frost/freeze events in Citrus County from 2014 to 2024. During this period, there were no reported deaths, injuries, or property damage due to frost/freeze. The number of days with temperatures below 32°F between 2014 and 2023, was recorded at the Inverness 3 SE Weather station, ranged from 3 to 18 with an average of 9.9 days, down from the all-time average of 10.47 days (red	

¹⁴⁸ FEMA, “Disasters and Other Declarations.”

line in Figure 21).¹⁴⁹ There were no extreme cold events recorded by the NCEI storm events database between 2014 and 2024.¹⁵⁰

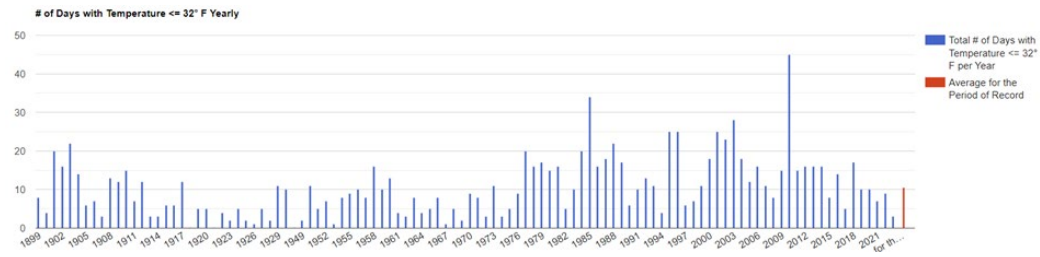


Figure 20. Number of days that did not exceed 32 degrees F. From FCC.¹⁵¹

Probability	Because of the moderate frequency of days with temperatures under 32 degrees recorded in Citrus County in the past, it is reasonable to assume that Citrus County will experience winter storms or freezing events again in the future. The probability of a winter storm or freezing event affecting Citrus County, the City of Crystal River or the City of Inverness is Likely, with an annual probability between 10 and 100%.
Climate Change	Climate change is not expected to increase occurrences or magnitude of winter storms and freezes in Citrus County. However, climate change does not mean that winter storms and freezes would not continue to occur in the county. Climate variability will continue to influence daily temperature variability so isolated and prolonged winter storms and freeze events are not unlikely. ¹⁵² Severe winter storms will not disappear. Specifically, isolated or prolonged winter freeze events will still occur.
Impacts	Impacts to the public, first responders, continuity of operations, property, facilities, infrastructure, environment, economic condition, and public confidence caused by winter storm and freeze events are generally the same for unincorporated Citrus County, the City of Inverness, and the City of Crystal River. Public ▪ Risk of death or injury caused by ○ Automobile accidents on icy roads and bridges ○ Exposure to cold weather, either by being stranded outside or lack of functional heating system

¹⁴⁹ FCC, "The Climate Data and Visualization Tool."

¹⁵⁰ NCEI, "Storm Events Database."

¹⁵¹ FCC, "The Climate Data and Visualization Tool."

¹⁵² Hoffman et al., "Chapter 22."

	First Responders: in responding to traffic accidents and medical emergencies, could be at risk of injury or death on icy roads and bridges Continuity of Operations (including continued delivery of services): outages caused by overloaded power grids Property, Facilities, Infrastructure: Damage to: ▪ Roads and highways, such as icing, potholes and cracks ▪ Electrical transmission lines ▪ Plumbing sewers and waterlines ▪ Homes and roofs including fires from portable heaters Environment: Loss or damage to green spaces, habitats, and/or species Economic condition of the jurisdiction: loss or damage to crops due to freezes Public Confidence in the Jurisdictions Governance: power outages could cause public to believe that government did not adequately prepare for the incident
Vulnerability	Agricultural uses are most vulnerable to freezing events. As discussed in the drought vulnerability analysis (see Drought).

Table 47. Winter weather and freeze vulnerability scorecard

Frequency	Ranking of how often the hazard occurred in the past. 1 - Not Likely: every 50-100 years
Probability	Ranking of the likelihood of the hazard occurring in the future. 1 - Not Likely: every 50-100 years
Magnitude	Injuries: Ranking of how many injuries and/or deaths that have been recorded. 1 - Low: no injuries or deaths recorded Infrastructure/Economy: Ranking of the general impact on infrastructure and to the economy due to the hazard occurrence. 2 - Medium: minor impact or damage to infrastructure and economy recorded Environment: Ranking of general impact on the environment due to the hazard occurrence. 1 - Low: little to no damage to environment recorded
Total:	6

Radiological Incident

Hazard Profile Section	Description
Description	Duke Energy Florida has maintained a long-standing effort to provide the community with accurate information regarding potential hazards at their facilities, specifically the Crystal River Energy Complex. This information includes outreach and planning efforts to ensure the complex remains a safe and responsible member of the community. The Crystal River Energy Complex contained both coal and nuclear power generating units. However, in 2009, engineers discovered a separation of concrete, within the containment building that surrounds the nuclear reactor vessel. In 2011, additional delamination was discovered. On Feb. 5, 2013, Duke Energy announced its decision to retire the Crystal River Nuclear Plant, also known as CR3. CR3 remains in a safe, stable condition and nuclear safety remains a top priority. Comprehensive emergency preparedness plans and full-time, round-the-clock security force remain in place. On August 1, 2014, Duke Energy Florida filed a site certification application for a combined-cycle plant pursuant to Florida’s Electrical Power Plant Siting Act. Duke Energy's new Citrus Combined Cycle Station started generating cleaner-burning, highly efficient energy in two phases. The first 820-megawatt power block started running Oct. 26, 2018, and the second 820-megawatt power block came online Nov. 24, 2018. Duke Energy broke ground on the new facility in March 2016 and held a ceremonial grand opening on April 4, 2019.¹⁵³ A plan from Duke Energy to decommission the Crystal River Nuclear Plant was approved by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Florida Public Service Commission on August 18, 2020. The plan accelerates the decommissioning and is now to be completed in 2027 instead of 2074. This decommissioning is highly regulated and will involve removing, packaging and shipping radioactive materials, such as the reactor vessel, to a licensed facility and then demolishing buildings. Twenty-four-hour security, emergency response and radiological and environmental monitoring programs will continue during and after decommissioning. A dry cask storage

¹⁵³ Duke Energy, “Citrus Combined Cycle Station.”

	facility that houses used nuclear fuel assemblies will remain after decontamination and dismantlement work is completed in 2027. ¹⁵⁴ In 2015 the Nuclear Regulatory Commission granted Duke Energy Florida's request to alter the emergency preparedness plan for the Crystal River Unit 3 nuclear power plant in Crystal River, FL to reflect the plant's decommissioning status. The changes come in the form of exemptions from certain requirements in NRC's regulations for operating nuclear power plants that may not be appropriate for a plant that has permanently ceased operations. Once the exemptions are implemented, state and local governments may rely on comprehensive emergency management ("all hazard") planning for off-site emergency response to events at Crystal River, rather than having a dedicated radiological emergency response plan approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. As a result, there will not be a 10-mile emergency planning zone identified in the license for Crystal River Unit 3. The plant will maintain an onsite emergency plan and response capabilities, including the continued notification of local government officials for an emergency declaration. ¹⁵⁵
Location	In the 2015 Local Mitigation Strategy update, the location of risk for radiological incidents was identified as a circumference of 5- and 10-mile emergency planning zones. However, in 2017 the Duke Energy Crystal River Nuclear Plant was moved from the REP program – Radiological Emergency Planning program to a PDEP – Permanently Defueled Emergency Plan. This dissolves the REP Program which eliminated the 10-mile emergency planning zone. According to FDEM, any hazardous material release associated with the Crystal River Nuclear plant would be nuclear waste and would not contaminate the surrounding area. ¹⁵⁶
Extent	An emergency at the Crystal River Energy Complex could range from a minor to a major disaster. For nuclear power plant incidents, areas at risk are normally designated as (1) within the plume emergency planning zone (EPZ) of such facilities (i.e., jurisdiction located within a 10-mile radius of a nuclear power plant) or (2) within the ingestion emergency planning zone (IPZ) (i.e., jurisdictions within a

¹⁵⁴ Duke Energy, "Crystal River Nuclear Plant."

¹⁵⁵ USNRC, "Press Release No:15-022."

¹⁵⁶ FDEM, "Radiological Incident."

	50-mile radius of a nuclear power plant). As noted above, the Crystal River Nuclear Plant has been decommissioned and the emergency planning zone is no longer applicable. As such, assessing the vulnerable population, buildings and critical facilities within the risk area would not reflect the status of the nuclear plant.
Previous Occurrences	There is no history of incidents at the Crystal River Energy Complex.
Probability	Because of federal oversight, existing radiological emergency operations plans, and ongoing FEMA graded exercises and evaluations the probability of a radiological event is Unlikely with a less than 1% annual probability.
Climate Change	According to the EPA, frequent and intense storms and sea level rise could threaten to spread hazardous materials held in buried storage tanks or in transport. ¹⁵⁷
Impacts	Impacts to the public, first responders, continuity of operations, property, facilities, infrastructure, environment, economic condition, and public confidence caused by radiological event are greatest for the western portions of unincorporated Citrus County, and the City of Crystal River. The unincorporated portions of Citrus County would still be less impacted as many critical facilities are in the central and eastern portions of the county allowing for better outcomes related to continuity of operations. The City of Inverness would see fewer impacts due to its location in the eastern portion of the county. Public: risk of contamination or radiation poisoning due to exposure First Responders: risk of contamination or radiation poisoning due to exposure and handling Continuity of Operations (including continued delivery of services): potential disruption of power plant operations Property, Facilities, Infrastructure: an event may require decontamination of facility and potentially damage surrounding properties Environment ▪ May cause environmental damage requiring decontamination and lasting impacts ▪ Risk to animal species and habitats that could lead to population decline Economic condition of the jurisdiction:

¹⁵⁷ US EPA, "Climate Adaptation – Chemical Exposure and Health."

	- Impact to owners and consumers - Loss of wages, revenue, and high cost of recovery and remediation. Public Confidence in Jurisdiction's Governance: an incident at a nuclear power plant would cause panic and a significant loss of public confidence
--	--

Table 48. Radiological incident vulnerability assessment

Frequency	Ranking of how often hazard occurred in the past. 1 - Not Likely: every 50-100 years
Probability	Ranking of the likelihood of the hazard occurring in the future. 1 - Not Likely: every 50-100 years
Magnitude	Injuries: Ranking of how many injuries and/or deaths have been recorded. 1 - Low: no injuries or deaths recorded Infrastructure/Economy: Ranking of the general impact on infrastructure and to the economy due to hazard occurrence. 1 - Low: little to no impact or damage to infrastructure and economy recorded Environment: Ranking of general impact on the environment due to hazard occurrence. 1 - Low: little to no damage to environment recorded
Total:	5

Earthquake

Hazard Profile Section	Description
Description	An earthquake, or seismic event, is a sudden, rapid shaking of the earth caused by the breaking and shifting of rock beneath the earth's surface that creates seismic waves. This shaking can cause buildings and bridges to collapse; disrupt gas, electric, and phone service; and sometimes trigger landslides, and tsunamis or indirectly cause flash floods or fires.
Location	Citrus County, the cities of Crystal River and Inverness, and WREC are not in proximity to a fault line that would result in impacts from an Earthquake.
Extent	Citrus County, the cities of Crystal River and Inverness, and WREC are not at risk of experiencing an Earthquake.
Previous Occurrences	Citrus County, the cities of Crystal River and Inverness, and WREC have had no Earthquake occurrences in the past 5 years.

Probability	According to the USGS, the expected frequency of damaging earthquake shaking is fewer than 2 occurrences over a period of 10,000 years. ¹⁵⁸
Climate Change	--
Impacts	There are no expected future impacts to Citrus County, the cities of Crystal River and Inverness, and WREC from Earthquakes. If the unlikely events were to occur, Impacts to the public, first responders, continuity of operations, property, facilities, infrastructure, environment, economic condition, and public confidence would generally be the same for unincorporated Citrus County, the City of Inverness, and the City of Crystal River, and similar to impacts from other Geological Events. Public: risk of death or injury if one falls or drives into a sinkhole, as well as from risk of structural collapse First Responders: risk of death or injury if one falls or drives into impacted area, as well as from risk of structural collapse Continuity of Operations: Risk exists if a structure or critical infrastructure impacted Property, Facilities, Infrastructure ▪ Structural damage ranges from moderate to severe depending on both the extent of the sinkhole and the type and quality of construction impacted Environment: Impacts to wastewater infrastructure would cause environmental damage Economic condition of the jurisdiction: repairs are often expensive for property owners Public Confidence in the Jurisdiction's Governance: public may become concerned if rate of earthquake occurrences increases, and private property threatened more often.
Vulnerability	Because of the low probability of seismic events, extent, location, and summary of impacts were not assessed for this hazard. Should the probability of seismic events in Citrus County change in the future, the LMS Working Group will incorporate a full assessment of the hazard either at the required 5-year cycle review or post disaster.

Table 49. Earthquake vulnerability scorecard

Frequency	Ranking of how often hazard occurred in the past.
------------------	---

¹⁵⁸ USGS, "Introduction to the National Seismic Hazard Maps."

	1 - Not Likely: every 50-100 years
Probability	Ranking of the likelihood of the hazard occurring in the future. 1 - Not Likely: every 50-100 years
Magnitude	Injuries: Ranking of how many injuries and/or deaths have been recorded. 1 - Low: no injuries or deaths recorded Infrastructure/Economy: Ranking of the general impact on infrastructure and to the economy due to hazard occurrence. 1 - Low: little to no impact or damage to infrastructure and economy recorded Environment: Ranking of general impact on the environment due to hazard occurrence. 1 - Low: little to no damage to environment recorded
Total:	5

Tsunami

Hazard Profile Section	Description
Description	Tsunamis are powerful waves created because of another non-meteorological, geologic in nature, hazard such as earthquakes, underwater landslides, volcanic eruptions, or other displacements of large amounts of water under the sea. As the waves travel towards land, they build up to higher heights as the depth of the ocean decreases and appear as walls of water or turbulent waves that resemble hurricane storm surge. The speed at which a tsunami travels depends on the ocean depth rather than the distance from the source of the wave. Deeper water generates greater speed, and the waves slow down when reaching shallow waters. Where the ocean is deep, tsunamis can travel at speeds up to 500 miles an hour. Tsunamis arrive on land with enormous force and recede with nearly equal force. ¹⁵⁹
Location	Citrus County, the cities of Crystal River and Inverness, and WREC are not in proximity to a fault line that would result in impacts from a Tsunami.
Extent	Citrus County, the cities of Crystal River and Inverness, and WREC are not at risk of experiencing a Tsunami.
Previous Occurrences	Although tsunamis have been known to affect the Atlantic Coast of Florida, no events have been recorded on the Florida Gulf Coast. ¹⁶⁰

¹⁵⁹ FDEM, "Tsunami Hazard Profile."

¹⁶⁰ FDEM.

	Citrus County, the cities of Crystal River and Inverness, and WREC have had no Tsunami occurrences in the past 5 years.
Probability	Since earthquakes cause most tsunamis and Florida is in a seismically stable region, there is a low probability that a tsunami will affect Citrus County. Due to the low probability of tsunami, extent, location, and summary of impacts were not assessed for this hazard.
Climate Change	--
Impacts	There are no expected future impacts to Citrus County, the cities of Crystal River and Inverness, and WREC from Tsunamis. There are no expected future impacts to Citrus County, the cities of Crystal River and Inverness, and WREC from Earthquakes. If the unlikely events were to occur, impacts to the public, first responders, continuity of operations, property, facilities, infrastructure, environment, economic condition, and public confidence would generally the same for unincorporated Citrus County, and the City of Crystal River, with the City of Inverness to be the least at risk. Impacts to expect would be similar to tropical cyclone events, especially in terms of storm surge. Public ▪ Risk of death or injury due to ○ Drowning ○ Impact by debris ○ Stranding on roofs or in cars ▪ Car accidents due to flood, waters, high winds, panic, traffic jams and power outages ▪ Delayed emergency response ▪ Extended emergency response waits ▪ Exposure to hazardous materials ▪ Exposure to contaminated water ▪ Pets and animals similarly at risk of death or injury as above ▪ Stress due to safety concerns for family members, fear of property damage, forfeit of a pet, and/or lost wages ○ Damage to property and vehicles ○ Flood ○ Mold ○ Debris ○ Power connections interrupted or destroyed ○ Cost and labor to repair could make homes uninhabitable ▪ Costs ○ Lost wages ○ Damaged vehicle

- Damage to place of employment
- Travel and temporary housing
- Loss of perishable food due to power outages
- Risk of accidental fire and carbon monoxide poisoning due to generators

First Responders

- Response obstructions by blocked roads or water.
- Risk of injury and fatality due to
 - Debris
 - Unstable transportation infrastructure
 - Unstable structures
 - Exposure to hazardous materials.
 - Risk posed by live downed wires
- Stress due to dangerous rescues, inability to assist family during event

Continuity of Operations (including continued delivery of services)

- Damage to businesses and structures
- Failure of electric or gas requiring prolonged shutdown and delay of services
- Interruption of transportation systems and infrastructure impact access of services
 - roads
 - Bridges
 - Communication systems
 - Utilities
 - Wastewater

Property, Facilities, Infrastructure

- Damaged or destroyed property, particularly to roofs due to wind
- Flooding risk
- Costs incurred including repair, replacement of goods, and crop damage or loss
- Damage to infrastructure including washed out roads, bridge collapse, closure of major transportation networks
- Risk of losing access of clean water should water and/or wastewater systems be impacted
- Unintentional release of hazardous materials pose risk to human health

Public Confidence in the Jurisdiction's Governance

- Damage to public confidence in the government's capacity to manage water risks and emergency events
- Risk to confidence if evacuations and shelter openings are not appropriately timed

	▪ Inappropriate communication of warnings and risks; confidence can be impacted either if the warnings are insufficient or if impacts are exaggerated Environment ▪ Beach and dune erosion ▪ Downed trees ▪ Eroded riverbanks ▪ Contamination of habitat due to release of hazardous materials ▪ Habitat loss or damage due to flooding, high winds, crop damage ▪ Debris impacts to waterway navigation and submerged wetland habitats. Economic condition of the jurisdiction ▪ Damage and destruction of businesses leading to long-term closures and possible permanent closures ▪ Heavy reliance on water-based industry may result in outsized impacts to City of Crystal River than the rest of Citrus County ▪ Delay in re-opening of businesses due to utility impacts and road blockages ▪ Crop damage and loss possible Additional impacts to businesses that suffer from absenteeism from work after a disaster Public Confidence in the Jurisdiction's Governance: public may become concerned if rate of tsunami occurrences increases, and private property threatened more often.
Vulnerability	Due to the low probability of occurrence a vulnerability assessment will not be conducted for this hazard. Should the probability of tsunami events in Citrus County change in the future, the LMS Working Group will incorporate a full assessment of the hazard either at the required 5-year cycle review or post disaster.

Table 50. Tsunami vulnerability scorecard

Frequency	Ranking of how often hazard occurred in the past. 1 - Not Likely: every 50-100 years
Probability	Ranking of the likelihood of the hazard occurring in the future. 1 - Not Likely: every 50-100 years
Magnitude	Injuries: Ranking of how many injuries and/or deaths have been recorded. 1 - Low: no injuries or deaths recorded Infrastructure/Economy: Ranking of the general impact on infrastructure and to the economy due to hazard occurrence.

	1 - Low: little to no impact or damage to infrastructure and economy recorded Environment: Ranking of general impact on the environment due to hazard occurrence. 1 - Low: little to no damage to environment recorded
Total:	5

Citations

BEBR. "Florida Estimates of Population, 2024." Gainesville, FL: Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR), University of Florida, April 2024. <https://bebr.ufl.edu/florida-estimates-of-population-2024/>.

———. "Florida Population: Census Summary 2010." University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research, April 2011.
https://www.bebr.ufl.edu/sites/default/files/Research%20Reports/census_summary_2010.pdf.

———. "Population Projections By Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin For Florida and Its Counties, 2025-2050, With Estimates for 2022, Bulletin 196." University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research, October 2023. https://bebr.ufl.edu/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/projections_2023_asrh.pdf.

Cahoon, Donald R., Denise J. Reed, Alexander S. Kolker, and Mark M. Brinson. "Coastal Wetland Sustainability." In *Coastal Sensitivity to Sea-Level Rise: A Focus on the Mid-Atlantic Region*, by James G. Titus, K. Eric Anderson, Donald R. Cahoon, Dean B. Gesch, Stephen K. Gill, Benjamin T. Gutierrez, E. Robert Thieler, and S. Jeffress Williams. Washington, DC, USA: U.S. Climate Change Science Program and

the Subcommittee on Global Change Research, 2009. <https://roa.midatlanticocean.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/CCSP-2009.pdf>.

CDC. “National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases (NCEZID).” Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Accessed November 22, 2024. <https://www.cdc.gov/ncezid/>.

CDC, ATSDR, and GRASP. “CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index 2022, Citrus County, FL.” Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Geospatial Research, Analysis, and Services Program, 2022. https://svi.cdc.gov/Documents/CountyMaps/2022/Florida/Florida2022_Citrus%20County.pdf.

———. “CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index Interactive Map 2022 Database.” Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Geospatial Research, Analysis, and Services Program, 2022. <https://svi.cdc.gov/map/>.

“Chapter 2 – EPCRA Section 302: Emergency Planning Notification.” In *Emergency Planna and Community Right-to-Know Act*. Environmental Protection Agency. Accessed January 30, 2025. <https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2022-01/chapter-2-epcra-section-302.pdf>.

Citrus County Aquatic Services. “Tsala Apopka Chain of Lakes.” Citrus County Board of County Commissioners. Accessed November 25, 2024. https://www.citrusbocc.com/departments/public_works/aquatic_services/tsala_apopka_chain_of_lakes/index.php.

Citrus County, TBRPC. “County Evacuation Guidelines Map,” 2025. <https://cms5.revize.com/revize/citrus/divisions/bureau%20support%20operations/EM/Evac%20Map2025.pdf>.

“Citrus County Transit Development Plan; 2021-2030 Major Update.” Citrus County Transit, Tindale Oliver, May 2020. https://cms5.revize.com/revize/citrusfl/document_center/Department/Community%20Services/Support%20Services/Transit/CCT%20Final%20Transit%20Development%20Plan.pdf.

“Citrus/Hernando Waterways Restoration Council: Report to the Legislature, 2007.” Southwest Florida Water Management District, Citrus/Hernando Waterways Restoration Council, November 14, 2007. <https://www.swfwmd.state.fl.us/sites/default/files/medias/documents/2007%20Report%20to%20the%20Legislature.pdf>.

“Critically Eroded Beaches in Florida.” Office of Resilience and Coastal Protection, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, July 2023. https://floridadep.gov/sites/default/files/FDEP_Critically%20Eroded%20Beaches_07-2023_0.pdf.

CSU. “CSU Tropical Cyclone Impact Probabilities.” Forecasting and Research Resources, Tropical Weather & Climate Research. Accessed October 29, 2024. https://tropical.colostate.edu/TC_impact.html.

Diffenbaugh, Noah S., Martin Scherer, and Robert J. Trapp. “Robust Increases in Severe Thunderstorm Environments in Response to Greenhouse Forcing.” *PNAS* 110, no. 41 (October 8, 2013): 16361–66. <https://doi.org/doi/10.1073/pnas.1307758110>.

Dreier, Natalie. "New York City Bridge Stuck Open Due to Extreme Heat." *Boston 25 News*, July 9, 2024. <https://www.boston25news.com/news/trending/new-york-city-bridge-stuck-open-due-extreme-heat/MNBVV5SQBD6FBAUSZ4OZMAUOA/>.

Duke Energy. "Citrus Combined Cycle Station." Duke Energy: Our Company. Accessed January 30, 2025. <https://www.duke-energy.com/our-company/about-us/new-generation/natural-gas/citrus-natural-gas>.

———. "Crystal River Nuclear Plant." Duke Energy: Our Company. Accessed January 30, 2025. <https://www.duke-energy.com/our-company/about-us/power-plants/crystal-river>.

EDR. "Citrus County Profile." Florida Legislature Office of Economic and Demographic Research, September 2024. <http://edr.state.fl.us/Content/area-profiles/county/citrus.pdf>.

EPA. "Release Chemical Report." TRI Explorer. Accessed January 30, 2025. https://enviro.epa.gov/triexplorer/tri_release.chemical.

———. "What Climate Change Means for Florida." Environmental Protection Agency, August 2016. <https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2016-08/documents/climate-change-fl.pdf>.

FCC. "Sea Level Rise and Coastal Risk." Florida Climate Center. Accessed October 31, 2024. <https://climatecenter.fsu.edu/topics/sea-level-rise#SLRimpacts>.

———. "The Climate Data and Visualization Tool." Florida Climate Center. Accessed November 1, 2024. <https://climatecenter.fsu.edu/climate-data-access-tools/climate-data-visualization>.

———. "Tornadoes." Florida Climate Center, Florida State University. Accessed January 29, 2025. <http://climatecenter.fsu.edu/topics/tornadoes>.

FDEM. "Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan: State of Florida." Florida Division of Emergency Management, 2018. https://www.floridadisaster.org/globalassets/dem/mitigation/mitigate-fl-shmp/shmp-2018-full_final_approved.6.11.2018.pdf.

———. "Hazardous Materials Incident." Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2023. <https://flshmp-floridadisaster.hub.arcgis.com/pages/hazardous-materials-incident>.

———. "Human Health Incident." Disaster Hub. Florida State Hazard Mitigation Plan. Accessed November 21, 2024. <https://flshmp-floridadisaster.hub.arcgis.com/pages/human-health-incident>.

———. "Radiological Incident." Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2023. <https://flshmp-floridadisaster.hub.arcgis.com/>.

———. "Space Weather." Disaster Hub. Florida State Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2023. <https://flshmp-floridadisaster.hub.arcgis.com/pages/space-weather>.

———. "The Favorability of Florida's Geology to Sinkhole Formation." Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Florida Geological Survey, June 2017. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/321411626_THE_FAVORABILITY_OF_FLORIDA%27S_GEOLOGY_TO_SINKHOLE_FORMATION#fullTextFileContent.

———. "Tsunami Hazard Profile." Florida Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2023. <https://flshmp-floridadisaster.hub.arcgis.com/>.

FDEP. "Beaches." Florida Department of Environmental Protection. Accessed January 29, 2025. <https://floridadep.gov/rcp/beaches>.

———. "Crystal River Preserve State Park Approved Unit Management Plan." Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Recreation and Parks, October 2018. https://floridadep.gov/sites/default/files/CRPSP_Approved_Website_0.pdf.

———. "Florida Coastal Access Guide: Citrus County." Florida Department of Environmental Protection, November 14, 2023. <https://floridadep.gov/rcp/coastal-access-guide/content/citrus-county>.

———. Map Direct: Subsidence Incident Reports Map. Accessed January 30, 2025. <https://ca.dep.state.fl.us/mapdirect/?focus=fgssinkholes>.

FEMA. "Disasters and Other Declarations." Federal Emergency Management Agency. Accessed January 24, 2025. <https://www.fema.gov/disaster/declarations>.

———. "Final Flood Hazard Determinations," August 1, 2014. <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2014-08-01/pdf/2014-18252.pdf>.

———. "Planning Considerations for Cyber Incidents: Guidance for Emergency Managers." Washington, DC, USA: Federal Emergency Management Agency, National Flood Insurance Policy, November 2023. https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_planning-considerations-cyber-incidents_2023.pdf.

———. "Policy Information by State and Community." Spreadsheet, September 30, 2024. https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fnfipservices.floodsmart.gov%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2Fnfip_policy-information-by-state_20240930.xlsx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK.

FEMA, NFIP. "Historical NFIP Claims Information and Trends." FloodSmart. Accessed January 27, 2025. <https://www.floodsmart.gov/historical-nfip-claims-information-and-trends?map=countries/us/us-fl-all®ion=us-fl-017&miny=all&maxy=all&county=Citrus>ype=county>.

———. "Policy Information by State and Community." Federal Emergency Management Agency, National Flood Insurance Policy, December 31, 2024. https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fnfipservices.floodsmart.gov%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2Fnfip_policy-information-by-state_20241231.xlsx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK.

FFS. "Withlacoochee State Forest (Brochure)." Florida Forest Service, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. Accessed November 12, 2024. <https://ccmedia.fdacs.gov/content/download/40621/file/Withlacoochee2.pdf>.

Field, Christopher B., Vicente Barros, Thomas F. Stocker, and Qin Dahe, eds. *Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation: Special Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. 1st ed. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2012. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CB09781139177245>.

Florida Climate Center. "Inverness 3 SE Data, From 1 January 1915 through 31 December 1985." Accessed January 21, 2025. <https://climatecenter.fsu.edu/climate-data-access-tools/downloadable-data>.

Florida Department of Health, Office of Communications. "Declaration of Public Health Emergency for Zika." Florida Health, February 4, 2016. <https://www.floridahealth.gov/newsroom/2016/02/020416-zika-declaration-public-health-emergency.html>.

Florida Health. "Reportable Diseases Frequency Report." Database. Florida Health Charts, November 21, 2024.

<https://www.flhealthcharts.gov/ChartsReports/rdPage.aspx?rdReport=FrequencyMerlin.Frequency&FirstTime=True>.

Florida Health. "Respiratory Illness," n.d. <https://www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/respiratory-illness/index.html>.

Florida Health, CDC. "Health Effects of Summer Heat in Florida." Florida Department of Health, US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Environmental Health, 2015. <https://flbrace.org/images/docs/heat-profile.pdf>.

FloridaCommerce, BWSER. "Employer Database: Top Employers, Citrus County." Florida Insight, 2024. <https://floridajobs.org/wser-home/employer-database>.

"Future Land Use Element." In *Citrus County Comprehensive Plan*, 2022.

https://cms5.revize.com/revize/citrusfl//document_center/Department/Growth%20Management/LDD/Chapter%2010%20-aug%202024%20rem.pdf.

FWC. "Habitat Assessment and Restoration on the Peace River and Withlacoochee River." Florida Fish And Wildlife Conservation Commission. Accessed November 25, 2024. <https://myfwc.com/research/habitat/freshwater-plants/peace-withlacoochee-river/>.

"Global Climate Change Impacts in the United States." Washington, DC, USA: Cambridge University Press, 2009. <https://www.nrc.gov/docs/ML1006/ML100601201.pdf>.

Griffith, Glenn, Daniel Canfield, Christine Horsburgh, James Omernik, and Sandra Azevedo. "Lake Regions of Florida." Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Environmental Protection Agency, University of Florida, Florida Lakewatch, Florida Lake Management Society. Accessed November 26, 2024. https://floridadep.gov/sites/default/files/fl_lkreg_front.pdf.

Grinsted, Aslak, John C. Moore, and Svetlana Jevrejeva. "Projected Atlantic Hurricane Surge Threat from Rising Temperatures." *PNAS* 110, no. 14 (April 2, 2013): 5369–73. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1209980110>.

Grossmann, Iris, and M. Granger Morgan. "Tropical Cyclones, Climate Change, and Scientific Uncertainty: What Do We Know, What Does It Mean, and What Should Be Done?" *Climatic Change* 108, no. 3 (February 17, 2011): 543–79. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10584-011-0020-1>.

GSA. "Hazardous Materials Management (HAZMAT)." U.S. General Services Administration. Accessed January 30, 2025. <https://www.gsa.gov/buy-through-us/purchasing-programs/requisition-programs/gsa-global-supply/gsa-global-supply-standards/hazardous-materials-management-hazmat>.

Gutiérrez, F., M. Parise, J. De Waele, and H. Jourde. "A Review on Natural and Human-Induced Geohazards and Impacts in Karst." *Earth-Science Reviews* 138 (November 2014): 61–88. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.earscirev.2014.08.002>.

Hayhoe, K., D.J. Wuebbles, D.R. Easterling, D.W. Fahey, S. Doherty, J. Kossin, W. Sweet, R. Vose, and M. Wehner. "Our Changing Climate." In *Impacts, Risks, and Adaptation in the United States: Fourth National Climate Assessment, Volume II*, 72–144. Washington, DC, USA: U.S. Global Change Research Program. Accessed July 17, 2024. <http://doi.org/10.7930/NCA4.2018.CH2>.

Hoffman, Jeremy S., Steven G. McNulty, Claudia Brown, Kathie D. Dello, Pamela N. Knox, Aranzazu Lascurain, Carl Mickalonis, et al. "Chapter 22 : Southeast. Fifth National Climate Assessment." U.S. Global Change Research Program, 2023. <https://doi.org/10.7930/NCA5.2023.CH22>.

IPCC. "Summary for Policymakers [H.-O. Pörtner, D.C. Roberts, E.S. Poloczanska, K. Mintenbeck, M. Tignor, A. Alegría, M. Craig, S. Langsdorf, S. Löschke, V. Möller, A. Okem (Eds.)].” In *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability*, 3–33. Cambridge, UK and New York, NY, USA: Cambridge University Press, 2022. doi:10.1017/9781009325844.001.

Kossin, J.P., K.R. Knapp, D.J. Vimont, R.J. Murnane, and B.A. Harper. "A Globally Consistent Reanalysis of Hurricane Variability and Trends." *Geophysical Research Letters* 34, no. 4 (February 28, 2007). <https://doi.org/10.1029/2006GL028836>.

Lonon, Sherri. "Photos: Possible Sinkhole Swallows Truck in Florida." Patch, July 23, 2015. <https://patch.com/florida/newportrichey/photos-possible-sinkhole-swallows-truck-florida>.

May, Christine L., Mark S. Osler, Hilary F. Stockdon, Patrick L. Barnard, John A. Callahan, Renee C. Collini, Celso M. Ferreira, et al. "Chapter 9 : Coastal Effects." Fifth National Climate Assessment. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Global Change Research Program, 2023. <https://doi.org/10.7930/NCA5.2023.CH9>.

MRCC. "Tornado Tracks, 1950-2023." Midwestern Regional Climate Center, Purdue University, n.d. <https://mrcc.purdue.edu/gismaps/cntytornd>.

"National Security Presidential Directive/NSPD-54 Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-23," January 8, 2008. <https://irp.fas.org/offdocs/nspd/nspd-54.pdf>.

NCEI, NOAA. "Storm Events Database." National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Centers for Environmental Information. Accessed January 24, 2025. <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/>.

NDMC. "Drought Classification." U.S. Drought Monitor, National Drought Mitigation Center, 2025. <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About/AbouttheData/DroughtClassification.aspx>.

———. "Map Viewer." U.S. Drought Monitor, National Drought Mitigation Center, July 2024. <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/Maps/MapView.aspx>.

———. "Types of Drought." University of Nebraska, National Drought Mitigation Center, 2025. <https://drought.unl.edu/Education/DroughtIn-depth/TypesofDrought.aspx>.

NOAA. "High Tide Flooding." National Oceanic and Atmospheric and Administration, Office for Coastal Management, January 17, 2025. <https://coast.noaa.gov/states/fast-facts/recurrent-tidal-flooding.html#:~:text=Annual%20Acceleration,all%20NOAA%20tide%20gauge%20locations>.

———. "Severe Weather 101 - Damaging Winds." National Severe Storms Laboratory. Accessed January 29, 2025. <http://www.nssl.noaa.gov/education/svrwx101/wind/>.

NOAA, NIDIS. "Drought Conditions for Citrus County." Drought.gov. Accessed January 30, 2025. <https://www.drought.gov/states/Florida/county/Citrus>.

NOAA, NSSL. "Severe Weather 101 - Hail." NOAA National Severe Storms Laboratory. Accessed January 29, 2025. <https://www.nssl.noaa.gov/education/svrwx101/hail/>.

NOAA SWPC. "Coronal Mass Ejections." National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Space Weather Prediction Center. Accessed November 21, 2024. <https://www.swpc.noaa.gov/phenomena/coronal-mass-ejections>.

———. "NOAA Space Weather Scales." National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Space Weather Prediction Center. Accessed November 21, 2024. <https://www.swpc.noaa.gov/noaa-scales-explanation>.

NWS. "County Impacts Associated with Hurricane Helene (2024)." Post Tropical Cyclone Reports. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Weather Service, October 2, 2024. https://www.weather.gov/media/tbw/TropicalEventSummary/PSHTBW_2024AL09_Helene_ImpactNarratives.pdf.

———. "Heat Cramps, Exhaustion, Stroke." NOAA National Weather Service. Accessed January 30, 2025. <https://www.weather.gov/safety/heat-illness>.

———. "Heat Forecast Tools." NOAA National Weather Service. Accessed January 30, 2025. <https://www.weather.gov/safety/heat-index>.

ORCP, FDEP. "Strategic Beach Management Plan: Big Bend Gulf Coast Region." Tallahassee, FL: Office of Resilience and Coastal Protection, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, May 2023. https://floridadep.gov/sites/default/files/SBMP_Big_Bend_2023.pdf.

Powell, Emily. "Hurricane Debby Post-Storm Summary Report." Florida Climate Center, August 14, 2024. https://climatecenter.fsu.edu/images/docs/Hurricane_Debby_Report.pdf.

Rappaport, Edward N. "Fatalities in the United States from Atlantic Tropical Cyclones: New Data and Interpretation." *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society* 95, no. 3 (March 1, 2014). <https://doi.org/10.1175/BAMS-D-12-00074.1>.

Seneviratne, Sonia I., Neville Nicholls, David Easterling, Clare M. Goodess, Shinjiro Kanae, James Kossin, Yali Luo, et al. "Changes in Climate Extremes and Their Impacts on the Natural Physical Environment." In *Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation*, edited by Matilde Rusticucci and Vladimir Semenov, 109–230. A Special Report of Working Groups I and II of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Cambridge, UK and New York, NY, USA: Cambridge University Press, 2012. https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/03/SREX-Chap3_FINAL-1.pdf.

Sweet, W.V., B.D. Hamlington, R.E. Kopp, C.P. Weaver, P.L. Barnard, D. Bekaert, W. Brooks, et al. "Global and Regional Sea Level Rise Scenarios for the United States: Updated Mean Projections and Extreme Water Level Probabilities Along U.S. Coastlines." NOAA Technical Report NOS 01. Silver Spring, MD: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Ocean Service, 2022. <https://oceanservice.noaa.gov/hazards/sealevelrise/noaa-nostechrpt01-global-regional-SLR-scenarios-US.pdf>.

SWFWMD. "A Plan for the Use and Management of the Chassahowitzka Riverine Swamp Sanctuary." Management Plan. Brooksville, FL: Southwest Florida Water Management District, August 30, 2005. <https://www.swfwmd.state.fl.us/sites/default/files/medias/documents/ChasahowitzkaRiverandCoastalSwamps.pdf>.

———. "Crystal River/Kings Bay, Citrus County." Southwest Florida Water Management District. Accessed November 8, 2024. <https://www.swfwmd.state.fl.us/projects/springs/kings-bay>.

———. "Crystal River/Kings Bay Surface Water Improvement and Management (SWIM) Plan: A Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan." Southwest Florida Water Management District, December 2015. <https://www.swfwmd.state.fl.us/sites/default/files/medias/documents/Crystal%20River%20Kings%20Bay%20SWIM%20Plan%20revised%202024%20FINAL.pdf>.

———. "Four Rivers Emerge." Southwest Florida Water Management District: The Green Swamp. Accessed November 25, 2024. <https://www5.swfwmd.state.fl.us/greenswamp/four-rivers-emerge>.

———. "Homosassa Springs, Citrus County." Southwest Florida Water Management District, 2024. <https://www.swfwmd.state.fl.us/projects/springs/homosassa>.

SWORM. "SWORM Interagency Working Group." Space Weather Operations, Research and Mitigation Subcommittee. Accessed November 20, 2024. <https://www.sworm.gov/about.htm>.

Taylor, Sid. "From Devestation to Reforestation: The Story of the Withlacoochee State Forest." Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. Accessed November 12, 2024. https://ccmedia.fdacs.gov/content/download/65287/file/WSF_History_Shortened.pdf.

Tornado Causes Damage in Citrus County. Broadcast video online, 2024. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wOisHbsxAm4>.

Tuleya, Robert E., Morris Bender, Thomas R. Knutson, Joseph J. Sirutis, Biju Thomas, and Isaac Ginis. "Impact of Upper-Trophospheric Temperature Anomalies and Vertical Wind Shear on Tropical Cyclone Evolution Using an Idealized Version of the Operational GFDL Hurricane Model." *American Meteorological Society* 73 (October 2016): 3803–20. <https://doi.org/10.1175/JAS-D-16-0045.1>.

US Census Bureau, US DOC. "Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2023 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)." American Community Survey, ACS 1-Year Estimates Subject Tables, Table S1901. U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce, 2023. [https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST1Y2023.S1901?q=Citrus County, Florida Income and Poverty](https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST1Y2023.S1901?q=Citrus%20County,%20Florida%20Income%20and%20Poverty).

US EPA. "Causes of Heat Islands." United States Environmental Protection Agency, March 4, 2025. <https://www.epa.gov/heatislands/what-are-heat-islands#causes>.

———. "Climate Adaptation – Chemical Exposure and Health." Overviews and Factsheets. Environmental Protection Agency, March 31, 2016. <https://www.epa.gov/arc-x/climate-adaptation-chemical-exposure-and-health>.

US HHS. "Determination That a Public Health Emergency Exists." Administration for Strategic Preparedness & Response, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, September 12, 2024. <https://aspr.hhs.gov/legal/PHE/Pages/LA-Hurricane-Francine.aspx>.

———. “HHS Secretary Xavier Becerra Declares Public Health Emergency for Florida to Aid Health Care Response to Hurricane Milton.” U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, October 8, 2024. <https://www.hhs.gov/about/news/2024/10/08/secretary-xavier-becerra-declares-public-health-emergency-florida-aid-health-care-response-hurricane-milton.html>.

USDA. “Table 1. County Summary Highlights 2022.” US Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service, 2022. https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2022/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_2_County_Level/Florida/st12_2_001_001.pdf.

USFWS. “Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge.” U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. Accessed November 12, 2024. <https://www.fws.gov/refuge/chassahowitzka>.

———. “Crystal River National Wildlife Refuge.” U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. Accessed November 12, 2024. <https://www.fws.gov/refuge/crystal-river>.

USGS. “Introduction to the National Seismic Hazard Maps.” U.S. Geological Survey. Accessed January 30, 2025. <https://www.usgs.gov/programs/earthquake-hazards/science/introduction-national-seismic-hazard-maps>.

USNRC. “NO: 15-022: NRC Agrees to Changes in Crystal River Nuclear Plant’s Emergency Programs.” US Nuclear Regulatory Commission, April 1, 2015. <https://www.nrc.gov/docs/ML1509/ML15096A478.pdf>.

WellFlorida Council, CCDH, and CCCCF. “Citrus County Community Health Needs Assessment 2023-2028.” WellFlorida Council, Citrus County Department of Health, Citrus County Community Charitable Foundation, Inc., July 2023. https://www.wellflorida.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/Citrus-CHNA-2023_2028.pdf.

WSER. “Summary of Employment, Demographics, and Commuting Patterns for Citrus County, FL.” Tallahassee, FL: Bureau of Workforce Statistics and Economic Research, 2024. https://lmsresources.labormarketinfo.com/library/labor_shed/citrus.pdf.

Zuzak, C., E Goodenough, C Stanton, M. Mowrer, A. Sheehan, B. Roberts, P. McGuire, and J. Rozelle. “National Risk Index Technical Documentation: Citrus County, Florida.” Washington, DC: Federal Emergency Management Agency, 2023. <https://hazards.fema.gov/nri/report/viewer?dataLOD=Counties&dataIDs=C12017>.

Annex – B. Citrus County and the City of Inverness Vulnerability Assessment

To be added upon completion.

Annex – C. City of Crystal River Vulnerability Assessment

Annex D. Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group Meetings
Notices, minutes, and sign-in sheets

Citrus County Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group
Thursday, February 8, 2024, at 10:00 A.M.
Lecanto Government Building, 3600 W. Sovereign Path, Room 280
Lecanto FL 34461

MEETING MINUTES

Present: Chair – Chief Craig Stevens, Vice Chair - Lane Schneider, County Liaison - Carlton Hall, Recording Secretary - Rachel Harrolle, Katlyn Bell, Amy Bidwell, Russ Collins, Michelle Alford, Samuel Acosta, Eric Landon, Bryan Cope, Karla Grzeca, Jenette Collins, Carly Hanson, Vicki Austin, Cynthia Skelhorn, Veronica Kampschroer, Eric Head, Erin Dohren, Mariselle Rodriguez

I. Call to Order 10:00 AM – Meeting called to order by Chair, Chief Craig Stevens

- a. Pledge of Allegiance – Led by Bryan Cope
- b. Welcome and Introductions – Led by Chair, Chief Craig Stevens
- c. Public Input – None
- d. Staff Announcements –
 - Title Change:
 - Carlton Hall, Assistant Public Works Director
 - Veronica Kampschroer, Special Projects Manager
 - Additions:
 - Marcello Tavernari, Public Works Director
 - Andrew Kemler, Sr Technical Coordinator @ AtkinsRealis (consultant)
 - Carly Hanson, Asst Growth Management Director

II. Kick off for:

a. LMS Plan 5-Year Update

1. The existing LMS adopted in 2020 expires September 14, 2025. The new plan needs to be submitted March 2025; giving the State 6 months to review.
2. New FEMA and FDEM updates discussed.

b. Vulnerability Assessment for Citrus County & City of Inverness

1. Nominations for Steering Committee were suggested and discussed. Several attendees will follow up with Amy to provide nominations and Amy will coordinate.
2. Discussion ensued about the goal to increase public outreach. Various ideas were suggested and discussed.

c. Next Steps:

1. Anyone who volunteered or who was nominated during the meeting will receive a formal invitation from Amy to join the Steering Committee.
2. Three categories of background data needed:
 - Critical Assets
 - Topographic Data
 - Flood Scenario-related Data
3. Public Outreach meeting #1 – Date & Time: TBD
 - The first meeting needs to be held before March 8th.
 - Locations for in-person Public Outreach meeting were suggested and discussed: Rachel Harrolle and/or Eric Head will assist with scheduling if a local Community Center or Public Library are selected.
4. Stakeholder/LMS WG Meeting: April 11, at 10:00 AM

III. Additional Discussion

- a. The new proposed method of project ranking procedure was reviewed and discussed.
- b. Project updates:
 1. **Project #11:** City of Crystal River will provide list of individuals looking for FEMA/Idalia assistance – Amy will investigate; confirming addresses are in similar location will increase the size of the area for the project.
 2. **Project #18:** To be put on hold until BOCC removes stop work order for IV4. This project will not be removed; only de-ranked, allowing another project to move to this position.
 3. **Project #21:** Fire Station will remain at current location; will be applying for HMGP funding again.

Unanimous approval of the above changes.

- c. Further discussion:
 1. **Project #27:** If location of project is the same as individual homeowners requiring assistance in Project #11, these projects could be combined.
 2. **Project #28:** Fire Truck not eligible for funding.

IV. Next meeting will be on April 11, 2024, at 10:00 AM.

Adjournment – Meeting was adjourned by Chief Craig Stevens at 11:20 am.

Citrus County, Florida Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group

LMS Meeting

Thursday, February 08, 2024, 10:00 AM

Lecanto Government Building, 3600 W. Sovereign Path, Room 280

Lecanto, Florida

SIGN - IN SHEET

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	AFFILIATION	E-MAIL
Amy Bidwell	TBRPC	amy@tbrpc.org
Russ Collins	FAC	russell.collins@citrusbocc.com
Michelle Alford	Housing	michelle.alford@citrusbocc.com
Samuel Acosta	Growth Mgmt.	samuel.acosta@citrusbocc.com
Eric Landow	Growth Mgmt.	eric.landow@citrusbocc.com
Bryan Cope	Fleet Mgmt	Bryan.Cope@CitrusBocc.com
Craig Stevens	CCFR	Craig.Stevens@CitrusCountyFire.com
Marla Grzeca	Fla Mgmt.	Marla.Grzeca@citrus
Jenette Collins	City of Crystal River	jcollins@crystalriverfl.com
Carly Hansen	" "	chansen@crystalriverfl.com
Vicki Austin	RM Citrus County	vicki.austin@citrusbocc.com
Cynthia Skelhorn	Bocc - GIS	Cynthia.Skelhorn@citrusbocc.com
CARLTON HALL	Bocc - DPW	CARLTON.HALL@CITRUSBOCC.COM

LMS Meeting Attendance Sheet – February 08, 2024

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)

AFFILIATION

E-MAIL

Lucas Schneider

Citrus Sheriff Emergency Management

Ischneider@swefix.it 13.05

VERONICA KAMPSCHROER

CC BOCC

Veronica@citrusbocc.com

Eric C. Head

BCC Community Services

eric.head@citrusbo.cc.com

Marizelle Rodriguez

Erin Doherty

Ce Back

Scanned with CamScanner

Rachel Harrolle

CL Bocc

rachel.harrolle@citrusbox.com

Kathryn Bell

CC BoCC

Kathryn Bell@citrusbcc.com

AFFP

0125 THCRN 2/8/24 MTG LMS

Affidavit of Publication

STATE OF FLORIDA }
COUNTY OF CITRUS }

SS

0125 THCRN 2/8/24 MTG LMS

NOTICE OF MEETING

CITRUS COUNTY
LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION STRATEGY (LMS)
WORKING GROUP

Before the undersigned authority personally appeared Jeanne Ethridge, who on oath says that she is a Legal Advertising Representative of the Citrus County Chronicle, a daily newspaper published at 1624 N Meadowcrest Blvd, Crystal River, FL in Citrus County, Florida; that the attached copy of advertisement, being a legal notice in the matter of 0125 THCRN 2/8/24 MTG LMS, was published in said newspaper by print in the issues of January 25, 2024 or by publication on the newspaper's website, if authorized, on January 25, 2024.

Affiant further says that the newspaper complies with all legal requirements for publication in chapter 50, Florida Statutes.


Affiant

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of January 2024, by Jeanne Ethridge who is personally known to me.


Maria A. Parks, Notary Public 4/20/2025



MARIA A. PARKS
Commission # HH 099773
Expires April 20, 2025
Bonded Thru Budget Notary Services

Publisher's Fee: \$ 28.15

50002912 50083002

Katlyn Bell
CITRUS COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS,
ADMINISTRATION
3600 W SOVEREIGN PATH
SUITE 212
LECANTO, FL 34461

The Citrus County Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Working Group has scheduled a meeting as follows:

Date: Thursday, February 08, 2023, at 10:00 AM

Location: Lecanto Government Building - Room 280
3600 W Sovereign Path
Lecanto, Florida 34461

This meeting is open to the public and all interested parties.

Any person requiring reasonable accommodation at this meeting because of a disability or physical impairment should contact Citrus County, 3600 W. Sovereign Path, Lecanto, FL 34461, Carlton Hall, ADA Coordinator (352) 527-5477, at least two days before the meeting.

If you are hearing or speech impaired, dial 7-1-1 or 1-800-955-8771 (TTY) or 1-800-955-8770 (v), via Florida Relay Service.

If you need a Spanish Translator, dial 7-1-1 or 1-800-955-8771 (TTY) or 1-800-955-8770 (v), via Florida Relay Service. For all other languages, please contact Carlton Hall at 352-527-5477.

Si necesita un traductor de español, marque 7-1-1 o 1-800-955-8771 (TTY) o 1-800-955-8770 (v) a través del Servicio de Retransmisión de Florida. Por otras lenguas, llame Carlton Hall a (352) 527-5477.

Any person who decides to appeal a decision of the Governing Body with respect to any matter considered at this meeting will need a record of the proceedings and for such purpose may need to provide that a verbatim record of the proceeding is made, which record includes testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is to be based. (Section 286.0101, Florida Statutes)

Published January 25, 2024

Citrus County Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group
Wednesday, March 6, 2024, at 1:00 P.M.
Lecanto Government Building, 3600 W. Sovereign Path, Room 280
Lecanto FL 34461

MEETING MINUTES

Present: Chair – Chief Craig Stevens, Vice Chair - Lane Schneider, County Liaison - Carlton Hall, Recording Secretary - Rachel Harrolle, Katlyn Bell, Lynsie Roddenberry, Michelle Alford, Glenn Bryant, Walt Eastmond, Russ Collins, Samuel Acosta, Lela Braunsch, Eric Head, Vicki Austin, Andrew Kelmer, Jenette Collins, Carly Hanson, Cynthia Skelhorn, Erin Dohren, Stephen Collins, Andrew Lanier, Veronica Kampschroer, Mariselle Rodriguez

I. Call to Order 1:00 pm – Meeting called to order by Vice Chair, Lane Schneider

- a. Pledge of Allegiance – Led by Vice Chair, Lane Schneider
- b. Welcome and Introductions – Led by Vice Chair, Lane Schneider
- c. Public Input – None
- d. Staff Announcements –
 - Building Division: Karla Grezca, resigned
 - New Contractor Service/Inspection Specialist: Dawson Retter

II. Projects

- a. The status of each current project was discussed; the following updates/additions are to be made:
 - Project #10: could be removed or moved to low priority position on list.
 - Project #11: Crystal River will be applying for HGMP (state funding) and FMA (national funding), if necessary. Should have updated # of RLP's by March 15th to be submitted to the board for March 26th.
 - Project #12: will not be pursuing with HGMP grant.
 - Project #14: will not be pursuing with HGMP grant.
 - Project #19: cost estimate should be increased by 30%.
 - Project #20: cost estimate ~ \$4 million
 - Project #21: cost estimate ~ \$8 million
 - Project #22: awaiting response from Amy after submitting application, (although three new projects take priority over this one).
 - Project #23: cost estimate should be increased by 20%
 - Project #24: Citrus County Resource Center, cost estimate ~ \$1 million
- b. Amy will provide background information regarding grants at the next meeting.
- c. Three new WREC projects presented and discussed:
 - Pole upgrades: W. Dunnellon Rd. – W. Deepwoods
 - (3 miles, est. \$1.5 million)
 - Pole upgrades: Yulee – S. Mason Creek
 - (3 miles, est. \$1.5 million)
 - Pole upgrades: W. Ozello Trail
 - (7 miles, est. \$3 million)

III. Additional Discussion

- a. Addition of three new WREC projects approved by majority vote.
- b. Prioritization for projects eligible for HMGP funding took place. Outcome approved by majority vote:
 - 1. Install generators for CRC, LGB and Meadowcrest (project #24)
 - 2. Install standby generators for Fire Stations #8, 9, 18 (project #6)
 - 3. Rebuild Homosassa Fire Station 3 (project #21)
 - 4. Install tide valves on roads subject to flooding, Crystal River (project #27)
 - 5. Reduce number of repetitive loss properties, Crystal River (project # 11)
 - 6. Pole upgrades: W. Dunnellon Rd.-W. Deepwoods (new WREC project)
 - 7. Pole upgrades: Yulee-S. Mason Creek (new WREC project)
 - 8. Pole upgrades: W. Ozello Trail (new WREC project)

IV. Next meeting will be on April 11, 2024, at 10:00 AM.

V. Adjournment – Meeting was adjourned by Lane Schneider at 2:50 pm.

Citrus County, Florida Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group

LMS Meeting

Wednesday, March 6, 2024, 1:00 PM
Lecanto Government Building, 3600 W. Sovereign Path, Room 280
Lecanto, Florida

SIGN - IN SHEET

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	AFFILIATION	E-MAIL
Lynsie Roddenberry	Citrus County Support Services	lynsie.rodtenberry@citrusbocc.com
Michelle Atford	Citrus Co. Housing Services	michelle.atford@citrusbocc.com
Glenn Bryant "Will"	FL DOH Citrus	glenn.bryant@FLHealth.gov
Russ Collins	FAC.	Russell.Collins@bocc.com
Samuel Acosta	Growth Mgmt.	samuel.acosta@citrusbocc.com
Lela Braunsch	Florida Forest Service	lela.braunsch@FDACS.gov
Eric Head	Citrus County Community Services	eric.head@citrusbocc.com
Vicki Austin	Citrus Co BOCC ^{Records} Systems Mgmt	Vicki.Austin@citrusbocc.com
Andrew Kemler	City of Crystal River - Consultant	andrew.kemler@atkinsrealis.com
Cynthia Skelhorn	Citrus County BOCC	cynthia.skelhorn@citrusbocc.com
Erin Doherty	Citrus County BOCC	Erin.Doherty@citrusbocc.com
Stephanie Stevens	Citrus County BOCC	Stephanie.Stevens@citrusbocc.com
Jenette Collins	Crystal River Growth Management DE.	jcollins@crystalriverfl.org

LMS Meeting Attendance Sheet – March 6, 2024

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)

AFFILIATION

E-MAIL

Carly Hanson

City of Crystal River

Chanson@cryosdriverfl.org

Stephen Collins

WREC

scollins@wrec.net

ANDREW LANIER

WREC

alanier@wrec.net

VERONICA KAMPSCHROER

CITRUS COUNTY BOCC

veronica@citrusbocc.com

Rachel Harrold

4 11 11

rachel.harroll@citrusboce.com

Kathryn Bell

“ ” ”

Kathryn Bell @citrusbox.com

Mariselle Rodriguez

Craig Stevens

Citrus County Fire Rescue

Craig.stevens@citruscountyfire.com

CARLTON HALL

Uwe Schneider

CCSO @ M

Ischneider@stetispkitty.org

WAS ESTIMOM

CC Tech Serv

Affidavit of PublicationSTATE OF FLORIDA }
COUNTY OF CITRUS }

SS

0228 WCRN 3/6/24 LMS MTG

NOTICE OF MEETING

CITRUS COUNTY
LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION STRATEGY (LMS)
WORKING GROUP

Before the undersigned authority personally appeared Jeanne Ethridge, who on oath says that she is a Legal Advertising Representative of the Citrus County Chronicle, a daily newspaper published at 1624 N Meadowcrest Blvd, Crystal River, FL in Citrus County, Florida; that the attached copy of advertisement, being a legal notice in the matter of 0228 WCRN 3/6/24 LMS MTG, was published in said newspaper by print in the issues of February 28, 2024 or by publication on the newspaper's website, if authorized, on February 28, 2024.

The Citrus County Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Working Group has scheduled a special meeting as follows:

Date: Wednesday, March 06, 2024, at 1:00 PM

Location: Lecanto Government Building - Room 280
3600 W Sovereign Path
Lecanto, Florida 34461

This meeting is open to the public and all interested parties.

Affiant further says that the newspaper complies with all legal requirements for publication in chapter 50, Florida Statutes.

Any person requiring reasonable accommodation at this meeting because of a disability or physical impairment should contact Citrus County, 3600 W. Sovereign Path, Lecanto, FL 34461, Carlton Hall, ADA Coordinator (352) 527-5477, at least two days before the meeting.

If you are hearing or speech impaired, dial 7-1-1 or 1-800-955-8771 (TTY) or 1-800-955-8770 (v), via Florida Relay Service.

If you need a Spanish Translator, dial 7-1-1 or 1-800-955-8771 (TTY) or 1-800-955-8770 (v), via Florida Relay Service. For all other languages, please contact Carlton Hall at 352-527-5477.

Si necesita un traductor de español, marque 7-1-1 o 1-800-955-8771 (TTY) o 1-800-955-8770 (v) a través del Servicio de Retransmisión de Florida. Por otras lenguas, llame Carlton Hall a (352) 527-5477.

Any person who decides to appeal a decision of the Governing Body with respect to any matter considered at this meeting will need a record of the proceedings and for such purpose may need to provide that a verbatim record of the proceeding is made, which record includes testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is to be based. (Section 286.0101, Florida Statutes)

Published February 28, 2024


Affiant

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of February 2024, by Jeanne Ethridge who is personally known to me.


Maria A. Parks, Notary Public 4/20/2025



MARIA A. PARKS
Commission # HH 099773
Expires April 20, 2025
Bonded Thru Budget Notary Services

Publisher's Fee: \$ 28.15

50002912 50084721

Katlyn Bell
CITRUS COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS,
ADMINISTRATION
3600 W SOVEREIGN PATH
SUITE 212
LECANTO, FL 34461

Citrus County Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group
Thursday, August 15, 2024, at 10:00 A.M.
Lecanto Government Building, 3600 W. Sovereign Path, Room 280
Lecanto FL 34461

MEETING MINUTES

Present: Chair - Chief Craig Stevens, Vice-Chair Amy Bidwell, County Liaison - Carlton Hall, Recording Secretary - Rachel Harrolle, Katlyn Bell, Lysie Roddenberry, Eric Head, Russ Collins, Erin Dohren, Stephanie Stevens, Veronica Kampschroer, Walt Eastmond, Jason Smith, Christopher Evan, Mariselle Rodriguez, Michelle Alford, Chuck Dixon, Cynthia Skelhorn, Carly Hanson, Meghan Blancher, Dawson Retter, Stephanie Raucci, Shasta Lopez, Jason Packard, Michael Penn

- I. Call to Order 10:10 AM** – Meeting called to order by Chair, Chief Craig Stevens
 - a. Pledge of Allegiance - Led by Chair, Chief Craig Stevens
 - b. Welcome and Introductions - Led by Chair, Chief Craig Stevens
 - c. Public Input - None
 - d. Staff Announcements – None
- II. HMGP Idalia Project Updates**
 - a. Updates were given on County and Crystal River HMGP projects.
 - b. Crystal River requested approval to re-allocate funds; approval was granted by a majority vote.
- III. LMS Plan 5-Year Update**
 - a. Goals and objectives were reviewed and discussed. Amy will make any necessary changes and send out an updated list.
 - b. Discussion ensued regarding the creation of a subcommittee, specifically geared toward public outreach.
- IV. Vulnerability Assessment for Citrus County Update**
 - a. Currently in process of reviewing all data, draft is about 75% complete.
- V. Next meeting will be November 14, 2024, at 10:00 AM.**
- VI. Adjournment – Meeting adjourned by Chair Chief Craig Stevens at 11:50 AM.**

Citrus County, Florida Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group

LMS Meeting

Thursday, August 15 2024, 10:00 PM
 Lecanto Government Building, 3600 W. Sovereign Path, Room 280
 Lecanto, Florida

SIGN - IN SHEET

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	AFFILIATION	E-MAIL
Lynsie Roddenberry	Citrus County Support Services	lynslie.rodtenberry@citruspace.com
Eric C. Head	Citrus Co. Community Services	eric.head@citrusbooc.com
Russ Collins	FAC.	Russell.Collins@booc.com
Eric Dixon	Citrus County Booc	Eric.Dixon@Citrusbooc.com
Stephanie Stevens	Citrus County Booc	Stephanie.Stevens@Citrusbooc.com
VERONICA HAMPSCHROER	CITRUS COUNTY BOOC	veronica@citrusbooc.com
WALT EASTMOND	"	Walt.Eastmond@Citrusbooc.com
Jason Smith	Emergency Management	jason.smith@sheriffcitrus.org
EVAN, CHRISTOPHER	CCSO EM	cevan@sheriffcitrus.org
Manselle Rodriguez	County Administration	Manselle.Rodriguez@citrusbooc.com
Michelle Afford	Citrus Co. Housing	michelle.afford@citrusbooc.com
Chuck Dixon	Citrus County Schools	dixon@citrusschools.org
Cynthia Skelhorn	Citrus County Booc	Cynthia.Skelhorn@citrusbooc.com

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)

AFFILIATION

E-MAIL

Carly Hanson

City of Crystal River

Chanson@crystalriverfl.org

Meghan Blancher

TBRPC

meghan@tbrpc.org

Dawson Retter

Citrus County BACC

dawson.retter@citrusbacc.com

Stephanie Rauceo

11

Stephanie.Rauceo@citrusbacc.com

Shasta Lopez

Citrus County BACC

shasta.lopez@citrusbacc.com

Jason Peckard

Florida Forest Service

Jason.Peckard@fdacs.gov

Michael Penn

Florida Forest Service

michael.penn@fdacs.gov

Katya Beu

BCCDPW

Rachel Harrolle

BACC DPW

Craig Stensens

Citrus County Fire Rescue

Craig.Stensens@citruscountyfire.com

CARLTON HALL

CITRUS COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS

CARLTON.HALL@citrusbacc.com

Amy Bidwell

TBRPC

Amy@tbrpc.org

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)

AFFILIATION

E-MAIL

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no text or other markings on the paper.

Affidavit of Publication

STATE OF FLORIDA }
COUNTY OF CITRUS }

SS

0801 THCRN 8/15/24 LMS MTG

NOTICE OF MEETING

CITRUS COUNTY
LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION STRATEGY (LMS)
WORKING GROUP

Before the undersigned authority personally appeared Jeanne Ethridge, who on oath says that she is a Legal Advertising Representative of the Citrus County Chronicle, a daily newspaper published at 1624 N Meadowcrest Blvd, Crystal River, FL in Citrus County, Florida; that the attached copy of advertisement, being a legal notice in the matter of 0801 THCRN 8/15/24 LMS MTG, was published in said newspaper by print in the issues of August 01, 2024 or by publication on the newspaper's website, if authorized, on August 01, 2024.

The Citrus County Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Working Group has scheduled a meeting as follows:

Date: Thursday, August 15, 2024, at 10:00 AM

Location: Lecanto Government Building - Room 280
3600 W Sovereign Path
Lecanto, Florida 34461

This meeting is open to the public and all interested parties.

Affiant further says that the newspaper complies with all legal requirements for publication in chapter 50, Florida Statutes.

Any person requiring reasonable accommodation at this meeting because of a disability or physical impairment should contact Citrus County, 3600 W. Sovereign Path, Lecanto, FL 34461, Carlton Hall, ADA Coordinator (352) 527-5477, at least two days before the meeting.

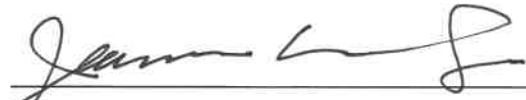
If you are hearing or speech impaired, dial 7-1-1 or 1-800-955-8771 (TTY) or 1-800-955-8770 (v), via Florida Relay Service.

If you need a Spanish Translator, dial 7-1-1 or 1-800-955-8771 (TTY) or 1-800-955-8770 (v), via Florida Relay Service. For all other languages, please contact Carlton Hall at 352-527-5477.

Si necesita un traductor de español, marque 7-1-1 o 1-800-955-8771 (TTY) o 1-800-955-8770 (v) a través del Servicio de Retransmisión de Florida. Por otras lenguas, llame Carlton Hall a (352) 527-5477.

Any person who decides to appeal a decision of the Governing Body with respect to any matter considered at this meeting will need a record of the proceedings and for such purpose may need to provide that a verbatim record of the proceeding is made, which record includes testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is to be based. (Section 286.0101, Florida Statutes)

Published August 1, 2024


Affiant

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of August 2024, by Jeanne Ethridge who is personally known to me.


Maria A. Parks, Notary Public 4/20/2025



MARIA A. PARKS
Commission # HH 099773
Expires April 20, 2025
Bonded Thru Budget Notary Services

Publisher's Fee: \$ 28.15
50002912 50092188

Katlyn Bell,
Citrus County Public Works Dept.
3600 W SOVEREIGN PATH
SUITE 212
LECANTO, FL 34461

Citrus County Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group
Thursday, August 15, 2024, at 10:00 A.M.
Lecanto Government Building, 3600 W. Sovereign Path, Room 280
Lecanto FL 34461

MEETING MINUTES

Present: Chair - Chief Craig Stevens, Vice-Chair Amy Bidwell, County Liaison - Carlton Hall, Recording Secretary - Rachel Harrolle, Katlyn Bell, Lysie Roddenberry, Eric Head, Russ Collins, Erin Dohren, Stephanie Stevens, Veronica Kampschroer, Walt Eastmond, Jason Smith, Christopher Evan, Mariselle Rodriguez, Michelle Alford, Chuck Dixon, Cynthia Skelhorn, Carly Hanson, Meghan Blancher, Dawson Retter, Stephanie Raucci, Shasta Lopez, Jason Packard, Michael Penn

- I. Call to Order 10:10 AM** – Meeting called to order by Chair, Chief Craig Stevens
 - a. Pledge of Allegiance - Led by Chair, Chief Craig Stevens
 - b. Welcome and Introductions - Led by Chair, Chief Craig Stevens
 - c. Public Input - None
 - d. Staff Announcements – None
- II. HMGP Idalia Project Updates**
 - a. Updates were given on County and Crystal River HMGP projects.
 - b. Crystal River requested approval to re-allocate funds; approval was granted by a majority vote.
- III. LMS Plan 5-Year Update**
 - a. Goals and objectives were reviewed and discussed. Amy will make any necessary changes and send out an updated list.
 - b. Discussion ensued regarding the creation of a subcommittee, specifically geared toward public outreach.
- IV. Vulnerability Assessment for Citrus County Update**
 - a. Currently in process of reviewing all data, draft is about 75% complete.
- V. Next meeting will be November 14, 2024, at 10:00 AM.**
- VI. Adjournment – Meeting adjourned by Chair Chief Craig Stevens at 11:50 AM.**

Citrus County, Florida Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group

LMS Meeting

Thursday, August 15 2024, 10:00 PM
Lecanto Government Building, 3600 W. Sovereign Path, Room 280
Lecanto, Florida

SIGN - IN SHEET

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	AFFILIATION	E-MAIL
Lynsie Roddenberry	Citrus County Support Services	lynzie.roddenberry@citruspace.com
Eric C. Head	Citrus Co. Community Services	eric.head@citrusbooc.com
Russ Collins	FAC.	Russell.Collins@booc.com
Eric Dixon	Citrus County Booc	Eric.Dixon@Citrusbooc.com
Stephanie Stevens	Citrus County Booc	Stephanie.Stevens@Citrusbooc.com
VERONICA HAMPSCHROER	CITRUS COUNTY BOOC	veronica@citrusbooc.com
WALT EASTMOND	"	Walt.Eastmond@Citrusbooc.com
Jason Smith	Emergency Management	jason.smith@sheriffcitrus.org
EVAN, CHRISTOPHER	CCSO EM	cevan@sheriffcitrus.org
Manselle Rodriguez	County Administration	Manselle.Rodriguez@citrusbooc.com
Michelle Afford	Citrus Co. Housing	michelle.afford@citrusbooc.com
Chuck Dixon	Citrus County Schools	dixon@citrusschools.org
Cynthia Skelhorn	Citrus County Booc	Cynthia.Skelhorn@citrusbooc.com

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)

AFFILIATION

E-MAIL

Carly Hanson

City of Crystal River

Chanson@crystalriverfl.org

Meghan Blancher

TBRPC

meghan@tbrpc.org

Dawson Retter

Citrus County BACC

dawson.retter@citrusbacc.com

Stephanie Rance

11

Stephanie.Rance@citrusbacc.com

Shasta Lopez

Citrus County BACC

shasta.lopez@citrusbacc.com

Jason Peckard

Florida Forest Service

Jason.Peckard@fdacs.gov

Michael Penn

Florida Forest Service

michael.penn@fdacs.gov

Katya Beu

BCCDPW

Rachel Harrolle

BACC DPW

Craig Stensens

Citrus County Fire Rescue

Craig.Stensens@citruscountyfire.com

CARLTON HALL

CITRUS COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS

CARLTON.HALL@citrusbacc.com

Amy Bidwell

TBRPC

Amy@tbrpc.org

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)

AFFILIATION

E-MAIL

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no text or other markings on the paper.

Affidavit of Publication

STATE OF FLORIDA }
COUNTY OF CITRUS }

SS

1107 THCRN 11/14/24 LMS MTG

NOTICE OF MEETING

CITRUS COUNTY
LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION STRATEGY (LMS)
WORKING GROUP

The Citrus County Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Working Group has scheduled a meeting as follows:

Date: Thursday, November 14, 2024, at 10:00 AM

Location: Lecanto Government Building - Room 280
3600 W Sovereign Path
Lecanto, Florida 34461

This meeting is open to the public and all interested parties.

Any person requiring reasonable accommodation at this meeting because of a disability or physical impairment should contact Citrus County, 3600 W. Sovereign Path, Lecanto, FL 34461, Carlton Hall, ADA Coordinator (352) 527-5477, at least two days before the meeting.

If you are hearing or speech impaired, dial 7-1-1 or 1-800-955-8771 (TTY) or 1-800-955-8770 (v), via Florida Relay Service.

If you need a Spanish Translator, dial 7-1-1 or 1-800-955-8771 (TTY) or 1-800-955-8770 (v), via Florida Relay Service. For all other languages, please contact Carlton Hall at 352-527-5477.

Si necesita un traductor de español, marque 7-1-1 o 1-800-955-8771 (TTY) o 1-800-955-8770 (v) a través del Servicio de Retransmisión de Florida. Por otras lenguas, llame Carlton Hall a (352) 527-5477.

Any person who decides to appeal a decision of the Governing Body with respect to any matter considered at this meeting will need a record of the proceedings and for such purpose may need to provide that a verbatim record of the proceeding is made, which record includes testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is to be based. (Section 286.0101, Florida Statutes)

Published November 7, 2024

Before the undersigned authority personally appeared Jeanne Ethridge, who on oath says that she is a Legal Advertising Representative of the Citrus County Chronicle, a daily newspaper published at 1624 N Meadowcrest Blvd, Crystal River, FL in Citrus County, Florida; that the attached copy of advertisement, being a legal notice in the matter of 1107 THCRN 11/14/24 LMS MTG, was published in said newspaper by print in the issues of November 07, 2024 or by publication on the newspaper's website, if authorized, on November 07, 2024.

Affiant further says that the newspaper complies with all legal requirements for publication in chapter 50, Florida Statutes.


Affiant

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 7th day of November 2024, by Jeanne Ethridge who is personally known to me.


Maria A. Parks, Notary Public 4/20/2025



MARIA A. PARKS
Commission # HH 099773
Expires April 20, 2025
Bonded Thru Budget Notary Services

Publisher's Fee: \$ 0.00

50002912 50101289

Katlyn Bell
Citrus County Public Works Dept.
3600 W SOVEREIGN PATH
SUITE 212
LECANTO, FL 34461

Citrus County Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group

**November 14, 2024, at 10:00 A.M.
Lecanto Government Building,
3600 W. Sovereign Path, Room 280
Lecanto FL, 34461**

AGENDA

I. Call to Order 10 AM

- a. Pledge of Allegiance
- b. Chair - Fire Chief Craig Stevens - Welcome & Introductions (please be sure to sign in for attendance records).
- c. Public Input
- d. Review current LMS Working Group – any changes must be submitted to Rachel Harrolle via email (Rachel.harrolle@citrusbocc.com) **OR** update in the Citrus County Local Mitigation Strategy Teams Channel.

II. HMGP Idalia Update/Projects

III. LMS Plan 5-Year Update Plan Draft Review

IV. Vulnerability Assessment Update

V. Schedule date for next meeting

VI. Adjournment

PLEASE BE SURE TO SIGN THE ATTENDANCE SHEET

Citrus County, Florida Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group

LMS Meeting

Thursday, November 14, 2024, 10:00 PM
Lecanto Government Building, 3600 W. Sovereign Path, Room 280
Lecanto, Florida

SIGN - IN SHEET

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)

AFFILIATION

E-MAIL

Ken Nash

Gulf Archaeology Res. Inst

gari.arch@gmail.com

Tom Henry

Citrus Bocc / Pub

Thomas.Henry@citrusbocc.com

Carlton Hall

Citrus Bocc Pub/IC works

carlton.hall@citrusbocc.com

Meghan Blancher

TBRPC

meghan@tbrpc.org

Amy Bidwell

TBRPC

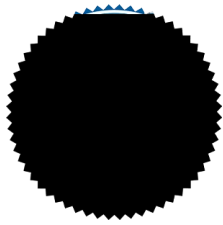
Amy@TBRPC.org

Citrus County Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group
Thursday, November 14, 2024, at 10:00 A.M.
Lecanto Government Building, 3600 W. Sovereign Path, Room 280
Lecanto FL 34461

MEETING MINUTES

Present Vice-Chair Amy Bidwell, County Liaison - Carlton Hall, Recording Secretary - Rachel Harrolle, Tom Henry, Meghan Blancher, Ken Nash

- I. Call to Order 10:10 AM** – Meeting called to order by Vice Chair, Amy Bidwell
 - a. Pledge of Allegiance - Led by Vice Chair, Amy Bidwell
 - b. Welcome and Introductions - Led by Vice Chair, Amy Bidwell
 - i. Note: Low attendance due to not receiving an invite for the scheduled meeting.
 - c. Public Input - None
 - d. Staff Announcements – None
- II. HMGP Idalia Project Updates**
 - a. Ongoing
- III. LMS Plan 5-Year Update & Vulnerability Assessment for Citrus County Update**
 - a. The first draft of Phase I deliverables is to be completed by November 30th – for the County for review and to be discussed at the next meeting in December. We have until March to review it.
 - b. Amy conferred with Chris Evan regarding minor changes re: goals and actions – to be discussed at the next meeting.
 - c. Discussion regarding goals and actions – to be discussed at the next meeting as well.
 - d. Updated hazards profile – tornados will be its own profile and removed from severe weather profile. Lighting covered under severe weather.
 - e. Project Prioritization to be discussed at the upcoming December meeting
 - f. Amy is currently working on the Exposure and Sensitivity Analyses and should be done by the end of the month.
 - g. Discussion ensued regarding status of final assessment items.
- IV. Next meeting will be December 12, 2024, at 10:00 AM.**
 - a. To combine our regular meeting with the Public Outreach immediately following.
- V. Adjournment – Meeting adjourned by Vice Chair Amy Bidwell at 10:50 AM.**



TBRPC
TAMPA BAY REGIONAL
PLANNING COUNCIL

Join us at a public workshop to discuss the 5-Year Update for the Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS).

December 12, 2024, 11:00 am – 12:00 pm

Location: 3600 W Sovereign Path, Lecanto, FL 34461, Room 280

The Citrus County Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) is a detailed plan that assesses various types of hazards. It evaluates the risks our communities face from both natural and manmade disasters. The LMS helps numerous jurisdictions manage projects that aim to reduce or even prevent the loss of life and property. Implementing this plan also allows local governments, businesses, non-profits and residents to qualify for federal funding.

Additionally, the LMS acts as the county's floodplain management plan. It earns credit under the Community Rating System (CRS) program, which gives residents and property owners discounts on flood insurance premiums.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requires us to update the entire plan every five years. We need your help to keep this plan relevant by addressing the evolving risks that may bring harm to our communities.

This public workshop will provide information on hazards we face and seek citizens input on updating our plan to address them.

AFFP

1127 WCRN 12/12/24 LMS MTG

Affidavit of Publication

STATE OF FLORIDA }
COUNTY OF CITRUS }

SS

1127 WCRN 12/12/24 LMS MTG

NOTICE OF MEETING

CITRUS COUNTY

CITRUS COUNTY

and



MARIA A. PARKS
Commission # HH 099773
Expires April 20, 2025
Bonded Thru Budget Notary Services

Publisher's Fee: \$ 28.15

50012010 50101987

Rachel Harrolle, Admin Ast II, Lecanto
Government Building
Dept of Public Works Administration

Citrus County, Florida Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group

LMS Meeting

Thursday, December 12, 2024, 10:00 PM
Lecanto Government Building, 3600 W. Sovereign Pat , Room: 280
Lecanto, Florida

SIGN - IN SHEET

NAME PLEASE PRINT

AFFILIATION

E-MAIL



g, C @citrusBacc.com
sollins@wrec. et
m b .org
Khas 82 ahuo.com
len B ant @FLDOH.g
arina. word nrbacc
m, kel. l C u bacc
collins cr hrverfl.org
ie.rod @citrus
cc stal river
Russ H. ollin. L's bacc.com
C nthia-Skelhor itrusBacc
N, A/ CITRUS BACC.COM

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)

AFFILIATION

E-MAIL

Joan Deaton

Citrus Bocc

Joan.Deaton@citrusbocc.gov

WALT EASTMAN

Citrus Bocc

WALT.EASTMAN@CITRUSBocc.GOV

VERONICA KAMPSCHROER

CITRUS BOCC

VERONICA@CITRUSBocc.GOV

Tom Henry

CITRUS BOCC PW

THOMAS.HENRY@CITRUSBocc.GOV

Eric Head

Citrus Bocc

eric.head@citrusbocc.gov

MIKE BRIDGES

CITRUS BOCC

Michael.bridges@citrusbocc.gov

Stephanie Rance

Citrus Bocc

Stephanie.Rance@Citrusbocc.gov

Eric Landon

Citrus

eric.landon@citrusbocc.gov

Mariselle Rodriguez

Citrus Bocc

mariselle.Rodriguez@Citrusbocc.com

Louis Foltzer

Citrus Bocc

Louis.Foltzer@Citrusbocc.gov

Tiffany Crosby

Citrus Bocc

tiffany.crosby@citrusbocc.gov

Local Mitigation Strategy 5-year Plan Update

Prepared by Amy Bidwell – Principal Hazard Mitigation Planner

12/13/2024

TODAY'S PRESENTATION

1 LMS Plan Phase I Deliverables

4 Subcommittee and Public Participation

2 Goals and Actions Final Review

5 Next Steps

3 Project Prioritization Final Review

6 LMS Plan Public Workshop

LMS Plan Phase I Deliverables

1. Minutes of LMS Working Group meetings through August 31, 2024
2. Updated Hazards Analysis and Maps
3. List of Workgroup Members and Subcommittees
4. Minutes of LMS Subcommittee Meetings
5. Community Participation and Outreach Subcommittee Report
6. CRS/LMS Integration Report
7. Critical Facility Inventory and Maps
8. Repetitive Loss Property Areas map
9. Citrus LMS Maps
10. 1st Draft of complete LMS by November 30, 2024.

LMS Plan Goals and Objectives

GOAL 1:

Reduce the impacts of flood related damage or loss.

ACTION(s):

Reduce number of RL/SLR properties through -
acquisitions, elevations.

LMS Plan Goals and Objectives

GOAL 2:

Enhance communication, provide information and education to the public and private sectors about all hazards that could impact Citrus County and its municipalities.

ACTION(s):

Establish a subcommittee of the LMS WG to develop a Program for Public Information PPI - consistency in messaging, more public events, framework, and plan.

LMS Plan Goals and Objectives

GOAL 3:

Improve protection and resiliency of Critical Facilities and Assets to floods and ALL Hazards.

ACTION(s):

- Complete the FDEP Flood Vulnerability Assessment and place prioritized projects from the identified focus areas in the mitigation Action Plan.
- Develop a Flood Adaptation Plan for implementing flood mitigation projects.
- Implement all hazard mitigation measures to critical facilities and critical assets.

LMS Plan Goals and Objectives

GOAL 4:

Construct a hurricane resistant structure capable of housing general population, pet friendly and special needs during critical events, act as a transitional shelter post event. May be used during blue sky days for community activities and public outreach and education events.

ACTION(s):

Construct a hurricane resistant structure capable of housing residents including those with pets and special needs, during critical events and act as a transitional shelter post event.

LMS Plan Goals and Objectives

GOAL 5:

Strengthen whole community resilience and catalyze strategy implementation by promoting leadership, education and empowerment in government, community and business organizations.

ACTION(s):

- Develop a Citrus County Resilience Adaptation Plan. Emphasizing community participation in the planning process.

LMS Plan Project Prioritization Methodology

This is a ***proposed*** project prioritization methodology and is an effort to rank mitigation projects based on more than a benefit cost ratio. It includes assigning points under three categories for **Suitability, Reduction of Risk, and Cost**. This methodology is inclusive of the LMS WG's local knowledge, consistency with the goals of the LMS and other planning mechanisms, and the safety of our communities. These categories are examples and may be changed based on the WG's discussion and vote, if the group should decide to use it.

LMS Plan Project Prioritization Methodology

Suitability			
1	Appropriateness of the Project	5 - High: Reduces vulnerability and is consistent with Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) goals and plans for future growth. 3 - Medium: Needed but does not tie to identified vulnerability. 1 - Low: Inconsistent with LMS goals or plans.	0
2	Community Acceptance	5 - High: Accepted by most communities. 3 - Medium: Accepted by most; may create some burdens. 1 - Low: Not likely to be accepted by any community ("The not in my backyard" theory).	0
3	Environmental Impact	5 - Positive effect on the environment. 3 - No effect - environmentally neutral. 1 - Adverse effect on the environment.	0
4	Consistent with Existing Legislation and/or Policies	5 - High: Consistent with existing laws and policies. 3 - Medium: New legislation or policy changes needed, but no conflicts identified. 1 - Low: Conflicts with existing laws, regulations and/or policies.	0
5	Consistent with Existing Plans and Priorities	5 - High - Consistent with existing plans and priorities. 3 - Medium - Somewhat consistent with current plans and priorities. 1 - Low - Conflicts with existing plans and priorities. Does not fit in with identified initiatives.	0
Suitability Total			

LMS Plan Project Prioritization Methodology

Risk Reduction			
1	Scope of Benefits	5 - High: Benefits the entire jurisdiction directly or indirectly. 3 - Medium: Benefits more than half of the jurisdictions area. 1 - Low: Benefits less than half the jurisdiction.	0
2	Potential to Save or Protect Human Lives	5 - High: More than 1,000 lives. 3 - Medium: Up to 1,000 lives. 1 - Low: No lifesaving potential.	0
3	Importance of Benefits	5 - High: Needed for essential services. 3 - Medium: Needed for other services. 1 - Low: No significant implications.	0
4	Level of Inconvenience or "Nuisance Factor" Caused by the Project	5 - None: Causes few problems. 3 - Moderate: Most major problems avoided. 1 - Significant: Causes much inconvenience (e.g., traffic jams, loss of power, delays).	0
5	Economic Effect or Loss Caused by the Project	5 - Low: Minimal economic loss (little effect during project). 3 - Moderate: Moderate economic loss (minimum disruption). 1 - High: Significant economic loss (businesses closed, jobs affected, etc.).	0
6	Number of People to Benefit from this Project	5 - High: More than 100,000 people. 3 - Medium: 10,000 to 100,000 people. 1 - Low: Fewer than 10,000 people.	0
Risk Reduction Total			

LMS Plan Project Prioritization Methodology

Cost			
1	Initial Cost	5 - Low , \$0-\$100,000 3 - Moderate : \$100,001 to \$1 million. 1 - High More than \$1 million	0
2	Maintenance/Operating Costs	5 - Low costs 3 - Moderate costs 1 - High costs	0
3	Benefit to Cost Ratio B/C=BCR	5 - High : Ratio is 1.0 or greater. 3 - Medium : Ratio is between 0.5 and 0.9. 1 - Low : Ratio is less than 0.5.	0
4	Financing availability	5 - Good : Readily available through grants or other funding sources. 3 - Moderate : Limited grant or matching funds available. 1 - Poor : No funding sources or matching funds are identified.	0
5	Affordability	5 - Good : Project is easily affordable. 3 - Moderate : Project is somewhat affordable. 1 - Poor : Project is very costly for the jurisdiction.	0
6	Repetitive Loss or Damages Corrected	5 - High : Alleviates repetitive loss. Property must have been damaged in the past by a disaster event. 3 - Medium : Repetitive loss may have occurred but was not documented. 1 - Low : No effect on repetitive loss.	0
Cost Total			

LMS Plan Project Prioritization Methodology

SUITABILITY	0
-------------	---

RISK REDUCTION	0
----------------	---

COST	0
------	---

TOTAL	0
-------	---

LMS Plan Subcommittee

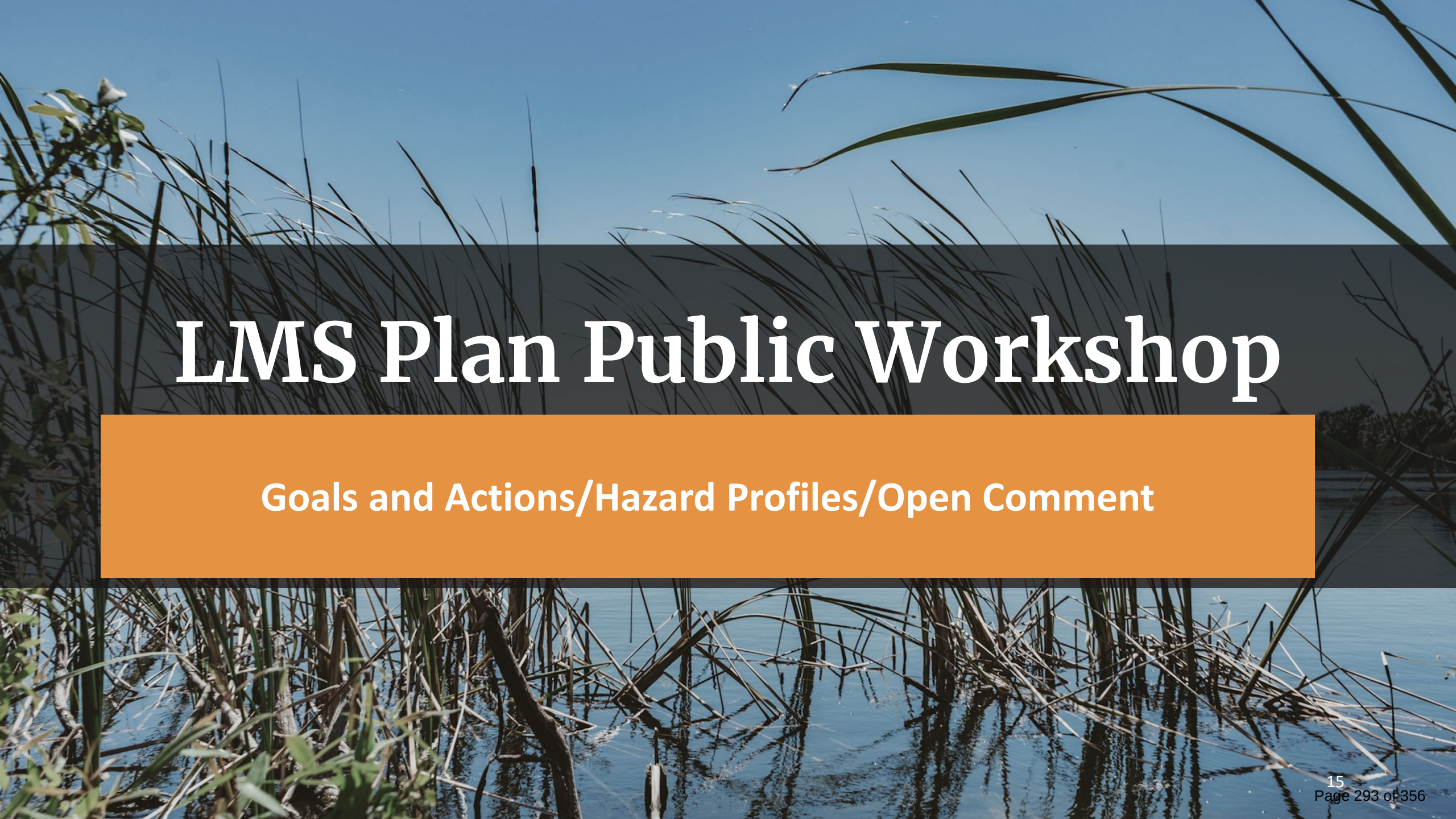
Public Outreach and Education Committee:

- Establish Members
- Should follow guidelines for the Program for Public Information CRS requirements
- Is a meeting separate from the LMS WG.
 - Quarterly, bi-annually, as needed?
 - Would help meet Goal 2 of the LMS.



Next Steps/Meetings

Public Workshop/Comment Period/Final Plan Submission



LMS Plan Public Workshop

Goals and Actions/Hazard Profiles/Open Comment

Hazard Profiles

Description	This section includes a basic overview of the hazard, such as causes, various types of the hazard, the measurements of the hazard, advisories for the hazard and any other pertinent information. There are also statements about the overall frequency and magnitude determinations that were made regarding the hazard. Each hazard description includes a section titled “Potential Impacts of Climate Variability,” where the potential impacts of climate change on that hazard are discussed. If there are no known potential impacts of climate change for a given hazard, there is a statement in place of the discussion.
Location	This section discusses the areas of the county that are likely to be impacted by the hazard. There may also be references to where the hazard has occurred in the past.
Extent	This section includes a description of the strength or magnitude of the hazard.
Previous Occurrences	This section updates the lists of significant occurrences to include data between 2014 and 2024. If there are significant occurrences before 2014, these will also be included. Where the number of hazard events is too numerous, a summary will be provided.
Probability	This section includes a description of the likelihood of the hazard occurring in the future. Where possible, annual probability is also determined by averaging the number of occurrences within a specified timeframe. There is also a statement about the determined overall probability of the hazard.
Climate Change	This discusses how climate change may impact the future conditions of each hazard. It will discuss recognized trends and how climate change may or may not increase the frequency, duration, and intensity of applicable natural hazards.
Impacts	This section lists impacts that are possible due to the hazard occurring in the county. They are categorized into impacts affecting: •Public •First Responders •Continuity of Operations (including continued delivery of services) •Property, Facilities, Infrastructure •Environment •Economic condition of the jurisdiction
Vulnerability	An overall vulnerability scorecard can be found at the end of each vulnerability section. The information below summarizes how the overall vulnerability score was calculated. •Overall Vulnerability = Frequency + Probability + Magnitude [Injuries, Infrastructure/Economy, Environment]

Hazard Profile: Human Health Incident

Hazard Profile Section	Description	Location	Extent	Previous Occurrences												
Description	The LMS group prioritized biological vectors (or biological agents) and public health emergencies as particular threats to human health. Biological Agents and Vectors A biological incident can refer to bacteria, viruses or toxins that might be harmful or deadly. A non-inclusive list of the most virulent and prevalent biological agents according to the CDC include: <table><tr><td>Anthrax</td><td>Avian Flu</td></tr><tr><td>Bloodborne Pathogens</td><td>Botulism</td></tr><tr><td>COVID-19</td><td>Ebola</td></tr><tr><td>Hantavirus</td><td>Legionnaire's disease</td></tr><tr><td>Mold</td><td>Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)</td></tr><tr><td>Smallpox</td><td>Tularemia</td></tr></table> Transmission of diseases and illnesses that cause a biological incident or outbreak are communicable. Spread occurs either directly or indirectly using skin-to-skin contact, droplet spread (shortrange aerosols from sneezing, coughing or speaking) sexual intercourse, or contact with soil or vegetation that hosts the infectious agent. Indirect transmission can occur when an infectious agent transfers to a host from suspended air particles, inanimate objects, or animate intermediaries (vectors, e.g. mosquitoes, fleas, ticks). Diseases considered in this hazard are waterborne, foodborne, and airborne including those that are the result of a terrorist act (bioterrorism). ^[1] Florida's Prominent Diseases This profile is not inclusive of every possible agent, but those of particular concern for the state of Florida.	Anthrax	Avian Flu	Bloodborne Pathogens	Botulism	COVID-19	Ebola	Hantavirus	Legionnaire's disease	Mold	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)	Smallpox	Tularemia	Citrus County is equally vulnerable throughout the jurisdiction, with transportation hubs and urban areas at elevated risk.	Communities with limited access to government communications (e.g. lack of internet and radio communication systems) may not receive timely recommendations and warnings, while populations over 65 or with chronic illness may be more physically vulnerable to illness. Individuals in the agricultural industry with increased interaction with animals and food products are more likely to be susceptible to or spread zoonotic diseases or those spread by biological agents.	On October 8, 2024, in the wake of Hurricanes Helene and Milton, the US Department of Health and Human Services Secretary Xavier Becerra declared a Public Health Emergency for the state of Florida, "the second public health emergency declaration for the state to aid in a hurricane response within the past two weeks. ^[1] On September 26, 2024, Becerra declared the initial public health emergency "as a result of the consequences of Hurricane Helene." With flood waters associated with both storms comes the risks of waterborne disease transmission.^[1] In August 2022, an outbreak of monkeypox spread throughout the US and Florida. The total count of 3,153 cases were reported in the state of Florida between August 2022 and November 2024. The counties with the most cases includes Miami-Dade (995), Broward (753), Orange (348) and Hillsborough (252). Citrus County reported 2 cases, both in the initial 2022 surge of cases. ^[1] January 2020: the first confirmed case of Covid-19 was document in the U.S. COVID-19 deaths made up 17.5% of all deaths in Citrus County between 2019 and 2021. This was lower than the statewide rate of death of about 27%. ^[1]
Anthrax	Avian Flu															
Bloodborne Pathogens	Botulism															
COVID-19	Ebola															
Hantavirus	Legionnaire's disease															
Mold	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)															
Smallpox	Tularemia															

Vulnerability Scorecard

Frequency	Ranking of how often the hazard occurred in the past. 1. Not Likely: every 50-100 years 2. Likely: every 5-10 years 3. Very Likely: annually	• To be consistent with other plans in the region, this Vulnerability Scorecard replaces the Priority Risk Index • Overall vulnerability of the County to the hazard is calculated by adding the scores from each category, where • Low Vulnerability = 5 • Medium Vulnerability = 6-10 • High Vulnerability = 11-15
Probability	Ranking of the likelihood of the hazard occurring in the future. 1. Not Likely: every 50-100 years 2. Likely: every 5-10 years 3. Very Likely: annually	
Magnitude	Injuries: Ranking of how many injuries and/or deaths that have been recorded. 1. Low: no injuries or deaths recorded 2. Medium: injuries recorded, but no deaths 3. High: deaths recorded Infrastructure/Economy: Ranking of the general impact on infrastructure and to the economy due to the hazard occurrence. 1. Low: little to no impact or damage to infrastructure and economy recorded 2. Medium: minor impact or damage to infrastructure and economy recorded 3. High: significant impact or damage to infrastructure and economy recorded Environment: Ranking of general impact on the environment due to the hazard occurrence. 1. Low: little to no damage to environment recorded 2. Medium: minor damage to environment recorded 3. High: significant damage to environment recorded	

Hazard Profiles: Vulnerability Scores

Changes to Hazards This Update:

- Space Weather, including Coronal Mass Ejections and Sunspots
- Human Health Incidents, including biological vectors and public health emergencies
- Severe thunderstorm and Tornado became separate threats (previously severe storms)

Level	Hazard	Overall Vulnerability Score
High	Flood	12
	Extreme Heat	11
	Human Health Incidents	11
	Severe Thunderstorm	11
Medium	Tornado	11
	Drought	10
	Geological Event	10
	Wildfire	10
	Cyber Incident	9
	Hazardous Materials Incident	9
	Tropical Cyclone	9
	Erosion	8
	Space Weather	7
	Winter Weather and Freeze	6
Low	Earthquake	5
	Radiological Incident	5
	Tsunami	5

Hazard Profile: Tropical Cyclone

- Evaluated prior to hurricanes Helene and Milton
 - Should probability be increased to very likely annual?
- Impacts and damage to infrastructure and economy yet to be officially determined for most recent storms, but that could increase to major impact

Frequency	Ranking of how often the hazard occurred in the past. 2 - Likely: every 5-10 years
Probability	Ranking of the likelihood of the hazard occurring in the future. 2 - Likely: every 5-10 years
Magnitude	Injuries: Ranking of how many injuries and/or deaths that have been recorded. 1. Low: no injuries or deaths recorded Infrastructure/Economy: Ranking of the general impact on infrastructure and to the economy due to the hazard occurrence. 2. Medium: minor impact or damage to infrastructure and economy recorded Environment: Ranking of general impact on the environment due to the hazard occurrence. 2. Medium: minor damage to environment recorded
TOTAL	9

Hazard Profile: Cyber Incident

- Few occurrences officially reported; frequency could be increased to annual risk
- Impact to infrastructure and economy is currently medium with minor impacts, but could be increased if necessary

Frequency	Ranking of how often the hazard occurred in the past. 2.Likely: every 5-10 years
Probability	Ranking of the likelihood of the hazard occurring in the future. 3.Very Likely: annually
Magnitude	Injuries: Ranking of how many injuries and/or deaths that have been recorded. 1.Low: no injuries or deaths recorded Infrastructure/Economy: Ranking of the general impact on infrastructure and to the economy due to the hazard occurrence. 2.Medium: minor impact or damage to infrastructure and economy recorded Environment: Ranking of general impact on the environment due to the hazard occurrence. 1.Low: little to no damage to environment recorded
Total:	9

THANK YOU!

QUESTIONS?

<https://tbrpc.org/emergency-preparedness/hazard-mitigation/>

Amy Bidwell, MA – amy@tbrpc.org

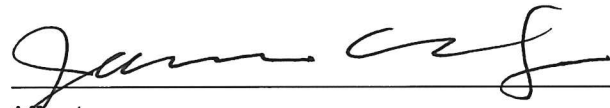


Affidavit of Publication

STATE OF FLORIDA }
COUNTY OF CITRUS } SS

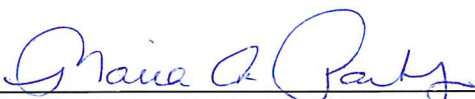
Before the undersigned authority personally appeared Jeanne Ethridge, who on oath says that she is a Legal Advertising Representative of the Citrus County Chronicle, a daily newspaper published at 1624 N Meadowcrest Blvd, Crystal River, FL in Citrus County, Florida; that the attached copy of advertisement, being a legal notice in the matter of 0227 THCRN 3/13/25 LMS MTG, was published in said newspaper by print in the issues of February 27, 2025 or by publication on the newspaper's website, if authorized, on February 27, 2025.

Affiant further says that the newspaper complies with all legal requirements for publication in chapter 50, Florida Statutes.



Affiant

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of February 2025, by Jeanne Ethridge who is personally known to me.



Maria A. Parks, Notary Public 4/20/2025



MARIA A. PARKS
Commission # HH 099773
Expires April 20, 2025
Bonded Thru Budget Notary Services

Publisher's Fee: \$ 28.15
50002912 50104496

Rachel Harrolle, Adm Asst III /Hannah A.
Petty, Adm Asst II
Citrus County Public Works Dept.
3600 W SOVEREIGN PATH
SUITE 212
LECANTO, FL 34461

0227 THCRN 3/13/25 LMS MTG

NOTICE OF MEETING

CITRUS COUNTY
LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION STRATEGY (LMS)
WORKING GROUP

The Citrus County Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Working Group has scheduled a meeting as follows:

Date: Thursday, March 13, 2025, at 10:00 AM

Location: Lecanto Government Building - Room 280
3600 W Sovereign Path
Lecanto, Florida 34461

This meeting is open to the public and all interested parties.

Any person requiring reasonable accommodation at this meeting because of a disability or physical impairment should contact Citrus County, 3600 W. Sovereign Path, Lecanto, FL 34461, Carlton Hall, ADA Coordinator (352) 527-5477, at least two days before the meeting.

If you are hearing or speech impaired, dial 7-1-1 or 1-800-955-8771 (TTY) or 1-800-955-8770 (v), via Florida Relay Service.

If you need a Spanish Translator, dial 7-1-1 or 1-800-955-8771 (TTY) or 1-800-955-8770 (v), via Florida Relay Service. For all other languages, please contact Carlton Hall at 352-527-5477.

Si necesita un traductor de español, marque 7-1-1 o 1-800-955-8771 (TTY) o 1-800-955-8770 (v) a través del Servicio de Retransmisión de Florida. Por otras lenguas, llame Carlton Hall a (352) 527-5477.

Any person who decides to appeal a decision of the Governing Body with respect to any matter considered at this meeting will need a record of the proceedings and for such purpose may need to provide that a verbatim record of the proceeding is made, which record includes testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is to be based. (Section 286.0101, Florida Statutes)

Published February 27, 2025

Citrus County Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group

**March 13, 2025, at 10:00 A.M.
Lecanto Government Building,
3600 W. Sovereign Path, Room 280
Lecanto FL, 34461**

AGENDA

I. Call to Order 10 AM

- a. Pledge of Allegiance
- b. Chair - Fire Chief Craig Stevens - Welcome & Introductions (please be sure to sign in for attendance records).
- c. Public Input
- d. Review current LMS Working Group – any changes must be submitted to Rachel Harrolle via email (Rachel.harrolle@citrusbocc.com) **OR** update in the Citrus County Local Mitigation Strategy Teams Channel.

II. HMGP Update

III. Project List Updates

IV. LMS Plan 5-Year Update

V. Vulnerability Assessment Update

VI. Schedule date for next meeting

VII. Adjournment

PLEASE BE SURE TO SIGN THE ATTENDANCE SHEET

Citrus County Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group
Thursday, March 13, 2025, at 10:00 A.M.
Lecanto Government Building, 3600 W. Sovereign Path, Room 280
Lecanto FL 34461

MEETING MINUTES

Present: Chair – Chief Craig Stevens, County Liaison – Marina Edwards, Recording Secretary - Rachel Harrolle/Marina Edwards, Louis Foltzer, Eric Landon, Marla Smith, Justin Duvall, Jamen Monbarren, Chuck Dixon, Ken Nash, Morgan Spencer, Dawson Retter, Michelle Alford, Carly Hansen, Walt Eastmond, Veronica Kampschroer, Stephanie Stevens, Mike Bridges, Bryan Cope, Cory Dillmore

- I. Call to Order 10:03 AM** – Meeting called to order by Chair, Craig Stevens
 - a. Pledge of Allegiance - Led by Cory Dillmore
 - b. Welcome and Introductions - Led by Chair, Craig Stevens
 - c. Public Input - None
 - d. Staff Announcements – None
- II. HMGP Updates**
 - a. City of Crystal River – no updates but working on additional projects.
 - b. WREC – no changes currently.
- III. Project List Updates**
 - a. Members to verify and update, if necessary, project information and costs.
 - b. Need to meet the requirements via the Benefit Cost Analysis
 - c. Citrus County Schools – to relocate Crystal River Bus Station
 - d. WREC – pole strengthening & to perhaps remove project #15 – Homosassa River replacement of 4 poles.
 - e. Need direction from Amy Bidwell, regarding changed grant eligibility requirements
 - i. Projects to be more specific and focused
 - ii. Residential vs Commercial – re: elevating structures
 - f. Next meeting – to vote on a back-up project for any unused grant funds – approx. \$11M for Helene and \$4M for Milton. – Due date ~ mid-July '25.
- IV. LMS Plan 5-Year Update**
 - a. Amy Bidwell – LMS to be submitted to the State Friday and wait for their comment(s).
- V. Vulnerability Assessment for Citrus County Update**
 - a. Vulnerability Assessment – Public Outreach meeting scheduled for Friday and to be presented to the BOCC on April 8th.

VI. Next meeting will be June 12, 2025, at 10:00 AM.

VII. Adjournment – Meeting adjourned by Chair Craig Stevens at 10:34 AM.

DRAFT

Citrus County Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group

**May 8, 2025, at 10:00 A.M. Lecanto
Government Building, 3600 W.
Sovereign Path, Room 280
Lecanto FL, 34461**

AGENDA

I. Call to Order 10 AM

- a. Pledge of Allegiance
- b. Chair - Fire Chief Craig Stevens - Welcome & Introductions (please be sure to sign in for attendance records).
- c. Public Input

II. HMGP Update/Projects

III. LMS Plan 5-Year Update

- a. Update to FEMA requirements

IV. Next meeting

V. Adjournment

PLEASE BE SURE TO SIGN THE ATTENDANCE SHEET

Citrus County, Florida Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group

LMS Meeting

Thursday, May 8, 2025, 10:00 PM

Lecanto Government Building, 3600 W. Sovereign Path, Room 280

Lecanto, Florida

SIGN - IN SHEET

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	AFFILIATION	E-MAIL
Amy Bidwell	TBRPC	amy@tbrpc.org
Russ Collins	RAC	russell.collins@citrusbacc.com
Stacy Houston	City of Crystal River	Shouston@CrystalRiverFl.org
Drya Cope	BOCC	Dya.Cope@CitrusBacc.com
ANDREW LANIER	WREC	alanier@wrec.net
Justia Dillall	WREC	JDall@wrec.net
Marla Smith	WREC	mjsmith@wrec.net
Caris Foltzer	CCBOC	Caris.Foltzer@Citrusbacc.gov
Troy Slattery	City of Crystal River	TSlattery@crystalriverfl.org
Morgan Spencer	CCBOC	Morgan.spencer@citrusbacc.com
Stephen Ziegman	Facilities	Stephen.Ziegman@citrusbacc.com
Chuck Dixon	Citrus Schools	cdixon@citruschools.org
Lynsie Roddenberry	CCBOC	lynsie.rodtenberry@citrusbacc.gov

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)

AFFILIATION

E-MAIL

WALT EASTMAN

C.C. DEW

Walt.Eastman@CitrusBOCC.com

Rachel Harrolle

CCDPW

rachel.harrolle@citrusbocc.com

Stephanie Stevens

BOCC

Tom HENRY

CC PW

THOMAS.HENRY@CITRUSBGCC.COM

Eric C. Head

BOCC (am. Serv.)

eric.head@Citrusbocc.gov

Mariselle Rodriguez

BOCC

Michelle Atford

BOCC

michelle.atford@citrusbocc.gov

Marina Edwards

BOCC

marina.edwards@citrusbocc.gov

Craig Stevens

Citrus County Fire

Craig.stevens@citruscountyfire.com

Jason Smith

Citrus County EM

jasonsmith@sheriffcitrus.org

CARLTON HALL

CITRUS COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS

CARLTON.HALL@CITRUSBGCC.COM

VERONICA KAMPSCHROER

CITRUS BOCC

veronica@citrusbocc.com

Cory Dilmore

CITRUS COUNTY

Cory.dilmore@CitrusBOCC.com

Eck Landon

CITRUS CO

Early Manson

Crystal River

Chanson@crystalriverfl.org

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)

AFFILIATION

E-MAIL

Page 3 of 3

Affidavit of Publication

STATE OF FLORIDA }
COUNTY OF CITRUS }

SS

0529 THCRN 6/12/25 LMS MTG

NOTICE OF MEETING

CITRUS COUNTY
LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION STRATEGY (LMS)
WORKING GROUP

Before the undersigned authority personally appeared Evelyn Larsen, who on oath says that she is a Legal Advertising Representative of the Citrus County Chronicle, a daily newspaper published at 1624 N Meadowcrest Blvd, Crystal River, FL in Citrus County, Florida; that the attached copy of advertisement, being a legal notice in the matter of 0529 THCRN 6/12/25 LMS MTG, was published in said newspaper by print in the issues of May 29, 2025 or by publication on the newspaper's website, if authorized, on May 29, 2025.

Affiant further says that the newspaper complies with all legal requirements for publication in chapter 50, Florida Statutes.



Affiant

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of May 2025, by Evelyn Larsen who is personally known to me.



Maria A. Parks, Notary Public 4/20/2029



MARIA A. PARKS
Commission # HH 656337
Expires April 20, 2029

Publisher's Fee: \$ 28.15

50002912 50104497

Rachel Harrolle, Adm Asst III /Hannah A.
Petty, Adm Asst II
Citrus County Public Works Dept.
3600 W SOVEREIGN PATH
SUITE 212
LECANTO, FL 34461

The Citrus County Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Working Group has scheduled a meeting as follows:

Date: Thursday, June 12, 2025, at 10:00 AM

Location: Lecanto Government Building - Room 280
3600 W Sovereign Path
Lecanto, Florida 34461

This meeting is open to the public and all interested parties.

Any person requiring reasonable accommodation at this meeting because of a disability or physical impairment should contact Citrus County, 3600 W. Sovereign Path, Lecanto, FL 34461, Carlton Hall, ADA Coordinator (352) 527-5477, at least two days before the meeting.

If you are hearing or speech impaired, dial 7-1-1 or 1-800-955-8771 (TTY) or 1-800-955-8770 (v), via Florida Relay Service.

If you need a Spanish Translator, dial 7-1-1 or 1-800-955-8771 (TTY) or 1-800-955-8770 (v), via Florida Relay Service. For all other languages, please contact Carlton Hall at 352-527-5477.

Si necesita un traductor de español, marque 7-1-1 o 1-800-955-8771 (TTY) o 1-800-955-8770 (v) a través del Servicio de Retransmisión de Florida. Por otras lenguas, llame Carlton Hall a (352) 527-5477.

Any person who decides to appeal a decision of the Governing Body with respect to any matter considered at this meeting will need a record of the proceedings and for such purpose may need to provide that a verbatim record of the proceeding is made, which record includes testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is to be based. (Section 286.0101, Florida Statutes)

Published May 29, 2025

Citrus County Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group

**June 12, 2025, at 10:00 A.M.
Lecanto Government Building,
3600 W. Sovereign Path, Room 280
Lecanto FL, 34461**

AGENDA

I. Call to Order 10 AM

- a. Pledge of Allegiance
- b. Chair - Fire Chief Craig Stevens - Welcome & Introductions (please be sure to sign in for attendance records).
- c. Public Input

II. Project list

- a. Updated worksheets
- b. Prioritization

III. HMGP Update/Projects

IV. Next meeting

- a. September 11, 2025 10:00 am

V. Adjournment

PLEASE BE SURE TO SIGN THE ATTENDANCE SHEET

Citrus County, Florida Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group

LMS Meeting

Thursday, June 12, 2025, 10:00 PM

Lecanto Government Building, 3600 W. Sovereign Path, Room 280
Lecanto, Florida

SIGN - IN SHEET

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	AFFILIATION	E-MAIL
Lynsie Roddenberry	Citrus County Support Services	lynsie.roddenberry@citrusboccc.gov
Cory Dilmore	Citrus County UPE	Cory.dilmore@citrusboccc.gov
Stephen Collins	WREC	scollins@wrec.net
ANDREW LANIER	WREC	alanier@wrec.net
Marla Smith	WREC	mjsmith@wrec.net
Justin Duhall	WREC	sduhall@wrec.net
Marina Edwards	Citrus County Housing	marina.edwards@citrusboccc.gov
Stephanie Stevens	Citrus County DMB	stephanie.stevens@citrusboccc.gov
Carly Hansen	Crystal River	chanson@crystalriverfl.org
Kevin Nash	Gulf Archaeology Research Inst	knash@12@yahoo.com
Walter Eastman	Citrus Co. DFW-Test Sites	walter.eastman@citrusboccc.com
Kuss Collins	FAC.	Tussell.Collins@citrusboccc.com
Bryon Cape	FLCET	Bryon.Cape@citrusboccc.com

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)

AFFILIATION

E-MAIL

Joshua Younce Citrus County Solid Waste joshua.younce@citrusboc.com

CARLTON HALL CITRUS COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS CARLTON.HALL@CITRUSBOC.COM

Dawson Ketter Building Div. dawson.ketter@citrusboc.com

Chuck Dixon Citrus County Schools cdixon@citruschools.org

ERIC LAMBSON Citrus Co. elambson@citrusboc.com

Citrus County Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group
Wednesday, June 12, 2025, at 10:00 A.M.
Lecanto Government Building, 3600 W. Sovereign Path, Room 280
Lecanto FL 34461

MEETING MINUTES

Present: Chair – Chief Craig Stevens, County Liaison and Recording Secretary – Marina Edwards, Lynsie Roddenberry, Cory Dillmore, Stephen Collins, Andrew Lanier, Marla Smith, Justin DuVall, Stephanie Stevens, Carly Hanson, Ken Nash, Walt Eastmond, Russ Collins, Bryan Cope, Joshua Younce, Carlton Hall, Dawson Retter, Chuck Dixon, Eric Landon, David DeCarlo, Mariselle Rodriguez, Veronica Kampshroer, Rachel Harrolle.

I. Call to Order 10:06 AM – Meeting called to order by Chair, Craig Stevens

- a. Pledge of Allegiance - Led by Chair, Craig Stevens
- b. Welcome and Introductions - Led by Chair, Craig Stevens
- c. Public Input – None
- d. Staff Announcements – Cory Dillmore – Relining of Sewer Systems and manhole/lift station upgrades. The BOCC have approved the submitting of an application for supplemental appropriation for hurricanes Helene and Milton and through the Clean Water Act for \$35 million in SRF funding with 100% principal forgiveness.

II. Project List

- a. Update Worksheets – none submitted, no new projects
- b. Prioritization – a discussion was had to decide on which applications would be put forward for both Hurricane Helene and Hurricane Milton HMGP funding should any funding remain after the Elevate Florida program is complete and priority ranking for selected projects. The following projects were selected and ranked by priority.

Hurricane Helene (\$11,426,919.05)

1. Generators and ancillary facilities to power the Citrus County Schools (9 schools at approximately \$850,000 each) - \$7,650,000
2. Hourglass subdivision storm water retrofit/Kimberly Plantation Estates - \$2,583,348.20
3. Flood proofing the City of Crystal River Fire Station - \$76,723
4. Flood proofing the City of Crystal River Workshop Maintenance Building - \$26,620.00
5. Flood proofing the old Crystal River City Hall/museum - \$22,494
6. Flood proofing the Crystal River Pump House - \$22,494

Milton (\$4,785,637.97)

1. Storm Hardening WREC lines from County Line Road to Cardinal Street - \$2,481,967
2. Install a Tide Valve on city roads that are subject to flooding in Crystal River - \$1,500,000

III. HMGP Update/Projects

No updates.

IV. Next meeting will be September 18, 2025, at 10:00 AM.

V. Adjournment – Meeting adjourned by Chair Craig Stevens at 11:19 AM.

DRAFT

Annex E. Adoption and Resolution

Agenda Memorandum - *City of Inverness*

August 19, 2025

TO: Elected Officials

FROM: Eric Williams, City Manager

SUBJECT: Annexation - 4030 E. Dawson Dr - First Reading

CC: Susan Jackson, City Clerk, Christopher Shoemaker, Director of Community Development

Enclosures: 1. 1. Ords 2025-846, 847, 848
2. 2. Application and Property Records
3. 3. Legal Notices

The property located at 4030 E. Dawson Drive is a 0.19 acre or 8,415 square foot lot with a single-family home lot located at the northern end of the city limits. A request for voluntary annexation was submitted by the property owner as they own a vacant lot to the south on Eisenhower Street West, which is within City limits. The owner plans to fence both properties and would like to work with one permitting authority for both tracts.

Annexation and changes to land use and zoning are implemented by Ordinance. This requires a public hearing and recommendation of action by the Planning and Zoning Commission to the City Council. The Planning and Zoning Commission voted 5 - 0 to recommend approval to the City Council at their meeting of August 6, 2025.

This evening, the City Council will consider the matter on a first reading Ordinance 2025-846 (Annexation); 2025-847 (Land Use); and 2025-848. A public hearing will follow on September 2, 2025, for a second reading and final adoption of the three Ordinances.

The annexation process is followed by an amendment to the City's Future Land Use Map and an amendment to the Official Zoning Map by designating a land use category and zoning district for the annexed parcel as shown below.

Existing Conditions:

Land Use: Citrus County MDR
Future Land Use: Citrus County MDR

Proposed Changes:

Future Land Use: City Low Density (LD)
Zoning: City Low Density Residential (LD/R1)

Legal Notice Requirements

The legal notice requirements found in Section 3.11 of the Inverness Land Development Code include publication in the Citrus Chronicle of Notice of Proposed Enactment on two separate dates; mail notice to adjustment property owners within 200 feet of the property boundary; and posting of signage advertising the proposed actions and date for each. State statute requires a Notice of Proposed Enactment be sent to the Chairperson of the Citrus County Board of County Commissioners and that Notice was sent registered mail on June 9, 2025.

Recommended Action

Annexation

1. *Allow Staff to speak*
2. *Motion, second, and vote to read Ordinance 2025-846 (Annexation) by title only.*
3. *Deliberate the matter.*
4. *Motion, second and vote to adopt Ordinance 2025-846 on a first reading by roll call.*

Land Use

1. *Motion, second, and vote to read Ordinance 2025-847 (Land Use) by title only.*
2. *Deliberate the matter.*
3. *Motion, second and vote to adopt Ordinance 2025-847 on a first reading by roll call.*

Zoning

1. *Motion, second, and vote to read Ordinance 2025-848 (Zoning) by title only.*
2. *Deliberate the matter.*
3. *Motion, second and vote to adopt Ordinance 2025-848 on a first reading by roll call.*

If you wish to discuss this further, please contact me at your convenience.

Eric C. Williams
City Manager

ORDINANCE 2025-846

AN ORDINANCE ANNEXING TO THE CITY OF INVERNESS, FLORIDA, CERTAIN PROPERTY LOCATED AT 4030 EAST DAWSON DRIVE, SECTION 02, TOWNSHIP 19 SOUTH, RANGE 19 EAST CITRUS COUNTY, FLORIDA, PURSUANT TO CHAPTER 171, FLORIDA STATUTES PROVIDING FOR TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SAID ANNEXATION, DESCRIBING THE AREA TO BE ANNEXED; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR THE REPEAL OF CONFLICTING ORDINANCES; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

W I T N E S S E T H:

WHEREAS, owners of real property to an unincorporated area of Citrus County which is contiguous to the City of Inverness, Florida, have petitioned the City Council of the City of Inverness that said property be annexed to the City of Inverness, Florida, in accordance with Section 171.044, Florida Statutes; and

WHEREAS, it has been determined by the City Council of the City of Inverness, Florida, that the petition bears the signature of all owners of property in the area proposed to be annexed.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF INVERNESS, FLORIDA, in regular session as follows:

Section 1. City Council of the City of Inverness, Florida in accordance with the powers given and granted to said City of Inverness in and by Chapter 171, Florida Statutes, does hereby redefine the boundary lines of the City of Inverness, so as to include therein the property contiguous thereto and described as follows:

A PARCEL OF LAND LYING IN SECTION 02, TOWNSHIP 19 SOUTH, RANGE 19 EAST CITRUS COUNTY, FLORIDA, BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS; INVERNESS HIGHLANDS UNIT 3, BLOCK 76, LOTS 158, 159, 160 & 161, A SUBDIVISION ACCORDNIG TO THE PLAT THEREOF RECORDED IN PLAT BOOK 2, PAGE 106, INCLUSIVE, PUBLIC RECORDS OF CITRUS COUNTY FLORIDA PARCEL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 19E19SS020030 00780 1580, ALTKEY 1644763.

Section 2. Severability Clause. Should any provision or section of this ordinance be held by a Court of competent jurisdiction to be unconstitutional or invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of this ordinance as a whole, or any part thereof,

other than the part so declared to be unconstitutional or invalid.

Section 3. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 4. This ordinance shall take effect upon approval by the mayor, or upon becoming law without such approval.

Upon motion duly made and carried on first reading, the foregoing Ordinance was approved on the _____ day of _____, 2025.

Upon motion duly made and carried on second reading, the foregoing Ordinance was adopted on the _____ day of _____, 2025.

CITY OF INVERNESS, FLORIDA

BY: _____
GENE DAVIS, President

BY: _____
ROBERT PLAISTED, Mayor

ATTEST:

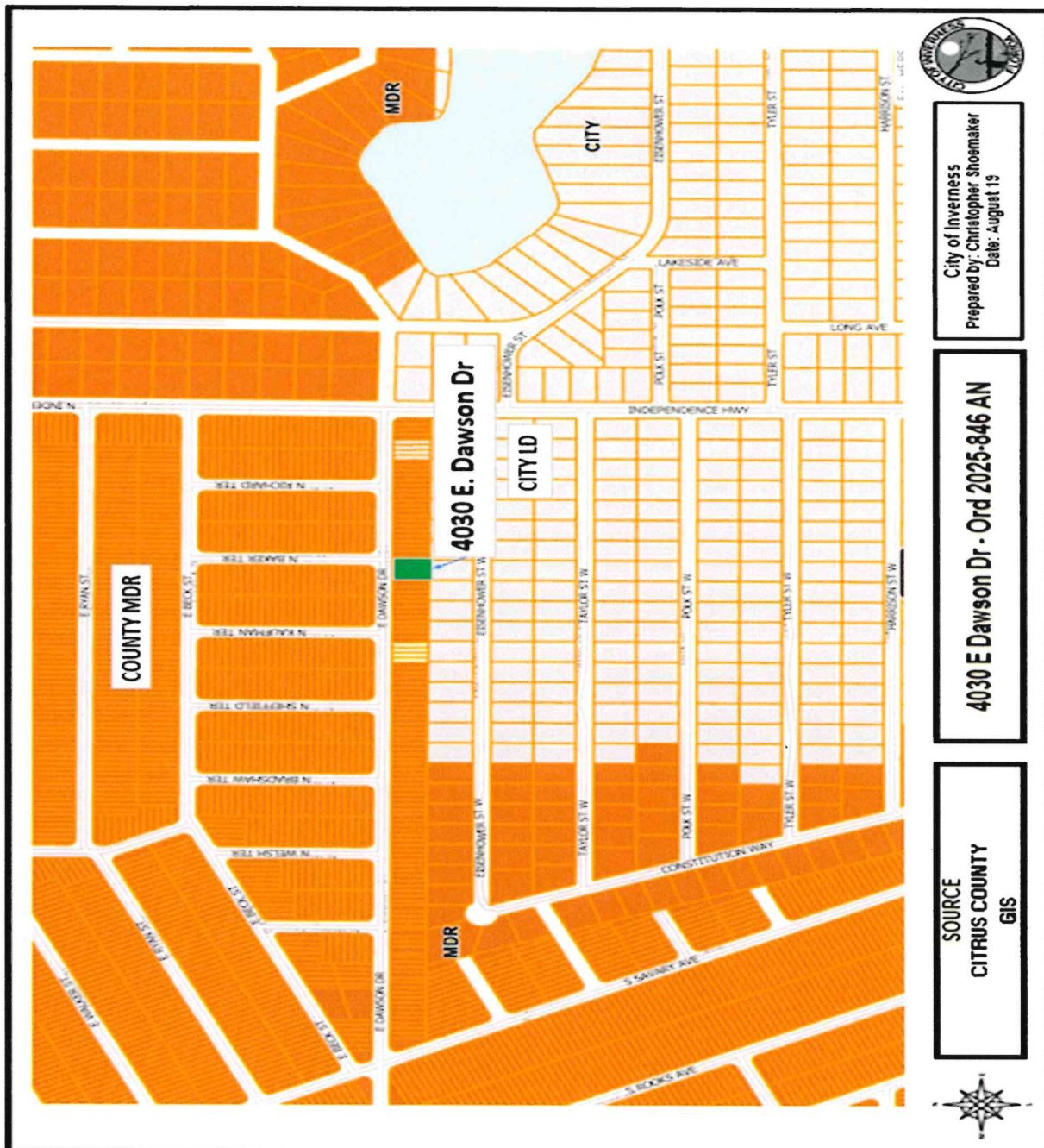
SUSAN JACKSON, City Clerk

Approved as to form and correctness:

JAMES T. HARTLEY, Assistant City Attorney

ANNEXATION CASE MAP

OWNER:	Kelly L. Scoville
CASE NUMBER:	25-AN-02
PARCEL NUMBER:	1644763
PROPERTY SIZE:	0.19 acres
EXISTING LAND USE:	Medium Density Residential “MDR”(County
EXISTING ZONING:	Medium Density Residential “MDR” (County)
PROPOSED LAND USE:	Low Density “LD” (City)
PROPOSED ZONING:	Low Density Residential “LD/R1” (City)



ORDINANCE NO 2025-847

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE FUTURE LAND USE MAP OF THE CITY OF INVERNESS, FLORIDA COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AS REQUIRED IN SECTIONS 163.3161 THROUGH AND INCLUDING SECTION 163.3248, FLORIDA STATUTES; DETAILING THE LAND USE CHANGE INVOLVED AND AMENDING THE FUTURE LAND USE MAP FOR THE PROPERTY SPECIFICALLY DESCRIBED HEREIN; RECLASSIFYING 0.19 ACRES OF ANNEXED PROPERTY FROM CITRUS COUNTY MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (“MDR”) TO CITY OF INVERNESS LOW DENSITY (“LD”); PROVIDING FOR FINDINGS OF FACT; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR REPEAL OF CONFLICTING ORDINANCES; PROVIDING FOR INCLUSION IN THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the legislature of the State of Florida adopted the Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Land Development Regulation Act of 1985, as contained in Section 163.3161 through and including Section 163.3248, Florida Statutes, which required the City of Inverness, Florida to prepare and adopt a comprehensive plan in accordance with the requirements of said act; and

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Inverness recognizes the need to plan for orderly growth and development and has prepared a comprehensive plan which meets the requirements of the Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Land Development Regulation Act of 1985; and

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Inverness adopted the City of Inverness Comprehensive Plan, Ordinance 2016-713, on July 7, 2016, including a Future Land Use Map, and has approved subsequent amendments; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT ORDAINED by the City Council of the City of Inverness, Florida as follows:

Section 1. Short Title. This ordinance shall be known as, cited as and referred to the City of Inverness (Comprehensive Plan Amendment 25-02SSA) and shall be effective within the incorporated areas of the City of Inverness.

Section 2. The City of Inverness Comprehensive Plan Future Land Use Map is hereby amended as required by the Florida Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Land Development Regulation Act of 1985 contained in Section 163.3161 through and including Section 163.3248, Florida Statutes, and pursuant to the Code of Ordinances of the City of Inverness, Florida. The following described lands are hereby reclassified on the City of Inverness Comprehensive Plan, Future Land Use Map as set forth in Section 3, below, and as depicted on the attached “Land Use Map” attached hereto, which is incorporated by reference into this ordinance:

A PARCEL OF LAND LYING IN SECTION 02 TOWNSHIP 19 SOUTH, RANGE 19 EAST CITRUS COUNTY, FLORIDA BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS: INVERNESS HGLDS UNIT 3 PB 2 PG 106 LOTS 158, 159, 160 & 161 BLK 76

Section 3. The City of Inverness Comprehensive Plan, Future Land Use Map is hereby amended as follows in the manner depicted on the attached map, which is incorporated by reference into this ordinance:

3.1. 0.19 acres depicted on the “Land Use Map” attached hereto is hereby reclassified from Citrus County Medium Density Residential (“MDR”) to City of Inverness Low Density (“LD”).

Section 4. Severability Clause. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance is for any reason held illegal, invalid or unconstitutional by the decision of any court or regulatory body of competent Jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions hereof. The City Council of the City of Inverness hereby declares that it would have passed this ordinance and each Section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase hereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more Section, subsections, sentences, clauses, or phrases be declared illegal, invalid or unconstitutional and all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions of the ordinance are hereby repealed.

Section 5. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 6. Inclusion in the Comprehensive Plan. The provisions of this Ordinance shall become and be made a part of the City of Inverness Comprehensive Plan (City of Inverness Ordinance No. 2016-713). To this end, the sections of this Ordinance may be renumbered or re-lettered to accomplish such intention, and that the word “ordinance” may be changed to “section”, “article”, “policy”, or other appropriate designation.

Section 7. The effective date of this Comprehensive Plan amendment shall be 31 days after approval by the mayor, or upon becoming law without such approval, unless the amendment is challenged pursuant to Section 163.3187(5), F.S. If challenged, the effective date of the amendment shall be the date a final order is issued by the state land planning agency, or the Administration Commission, finding the amendment in compliance with Section 163.3184, F.S. No development orders, development permits or land uses dependent on this amendment may be issued or commence before it has become effective. If a final order of noncompliance is issued by the Administration Commission, this amendment may nevertheless be made effective by adoption of a resolution affirming its effective status, a copy of which resolution shall be sent to the state land planning agency, 107 East Madison Street, MSC 160, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-6545.

UPON MOTION DULY MADE AND CARRIED on first reading, the foregoing Ordinance was adopted on the _____ day of _____ 2025.

UPON MOTION DULY MADE AND CARRIED on second reading, the foregoing Ordinance was adopted on the _____ day of _____ 2025.

CITY OF INVERNESS, FLORIDA

BY: _____
GENE DAVIS, President

BY: _____
ROBERT PLAISTED, Mayor

ATTEST:

SUSAN JACKSON, City Clerk

Approved as to form and correctness:

JAMES T. HARTLEY, Assistant City Attorney

ZONING CASE MAP

OWNER:	Kelly L. Scoville
CASE NUMBER:	2025-02-ZO
PARCEL NUMBER:	1644763
PROPERTY SIZE:	0.19 acres
CURRENT ZONING:	Medium Density Residential "MDR" (County)
PROPOSED ZONING:	Low Density Residential "LD/R1" (City)



ORDINANCE NO 2025-848

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF INVERNESS, FLORIDA, AMENDING THE OFFICIAL ZONING MAP OF THE CITY OF INVERNESS, FLORIDA; AMENDING THE OFFICIAL ZONING MAP FOR 0.19 ACRES FROM CITRUS COUNTY MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (MDR) TO CITY OF INVERNESS RESIDENTIAL (LD/R1); PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR INCLUSION IN THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE; PROVIDING FOR REPEAL OF CONFLICTING ORDINANCES; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Inverness recognizes the need to plan for orderly growth and development; and

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Inverness adopted the City of Inverness Comprehensive Plan, Ordinance 2016-713 on June 7, 2016 and subsequent amendments; and

WHEREAS, Chapter 163 Part II, Florida Statutes provides for and empowers the City to adopt Land Development Regulations, and

WHEREAS, the Planning and Zoning Commission of the City of Inverness held the required public hearings with public notice having been provided and, reviewed and considered all comments received during said public hearing and the amendment report concerning said application for amendment described below; and

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Inverness has determined that all provisions of this ordinance are consistent with the City of Inverness Comprehensive Plan.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT ORDAINED by the City Council of the City of Inverness, Florida as follows:

Section 1. Short Title. This ordinance shall be known as, cited as and referred to the City of Inverness Zoning Map Amendment 2025-02-ZO and shall be effective with the incorporated areas of the City of Inverness.

Section 2. Revisions and Additions to the Zoning Map of the City of Inverness. Pursuant to Chapter 4 of the Land Development Code, the City of Inverness Zoning Map is hereby amended in conformity with the Zoning Map attached hereto and hereby incorporated, assigning new zoning designations to the lands described in the attached map. This City of Inverness Zoning Map Amendment 2025-02-ZO is adopted pursuant to Chapter 163 Part II, Florida Statutes, assigning a Residential (LD/R1) to 0.19 acres to the lands described on the corresponding portions of the attached Zoning Map.

Section 3. Severability Clause. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance is for any reason held illegal, invalid or unconstitutional by the decision of any court or regulatory body of competent Jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions hereof. The City Council of the City of Inverness hereby declares that it would

have passed this ordinance and each Section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase hereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more Section, subsections, sentences, clauses, or phrases be declared illegal, invalid or unconstitutional and all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions of the ordinance are hereby repealed.

Section 4. Inclusion in the Land Development Code. The provisions of this Ordinance shall become and be made a part of the City of Inverness Zoning Map. To this end, the sections of this ordinance may be renumbered or re-lettered to accomplish such intention, including graphic revision to the zoning map.

Section 5. The effective date of this ordinance shall be the same as the effective date of Ordinance 2025-847.

Upon motion duly made and carried on first reading, the foregoing Ordinance was approved on the _____ day of _____, 2025.

Upon motion duly made and carried on second reading, the foregoing Ordinance was adopted on the _____ day of _____, 2025.

CITY OF INVERNESS, FLORIDA

BY: _____
GENE DAVIS, President

BY: _____
ROBERT PLAISTED, Mayor

ATTEST:

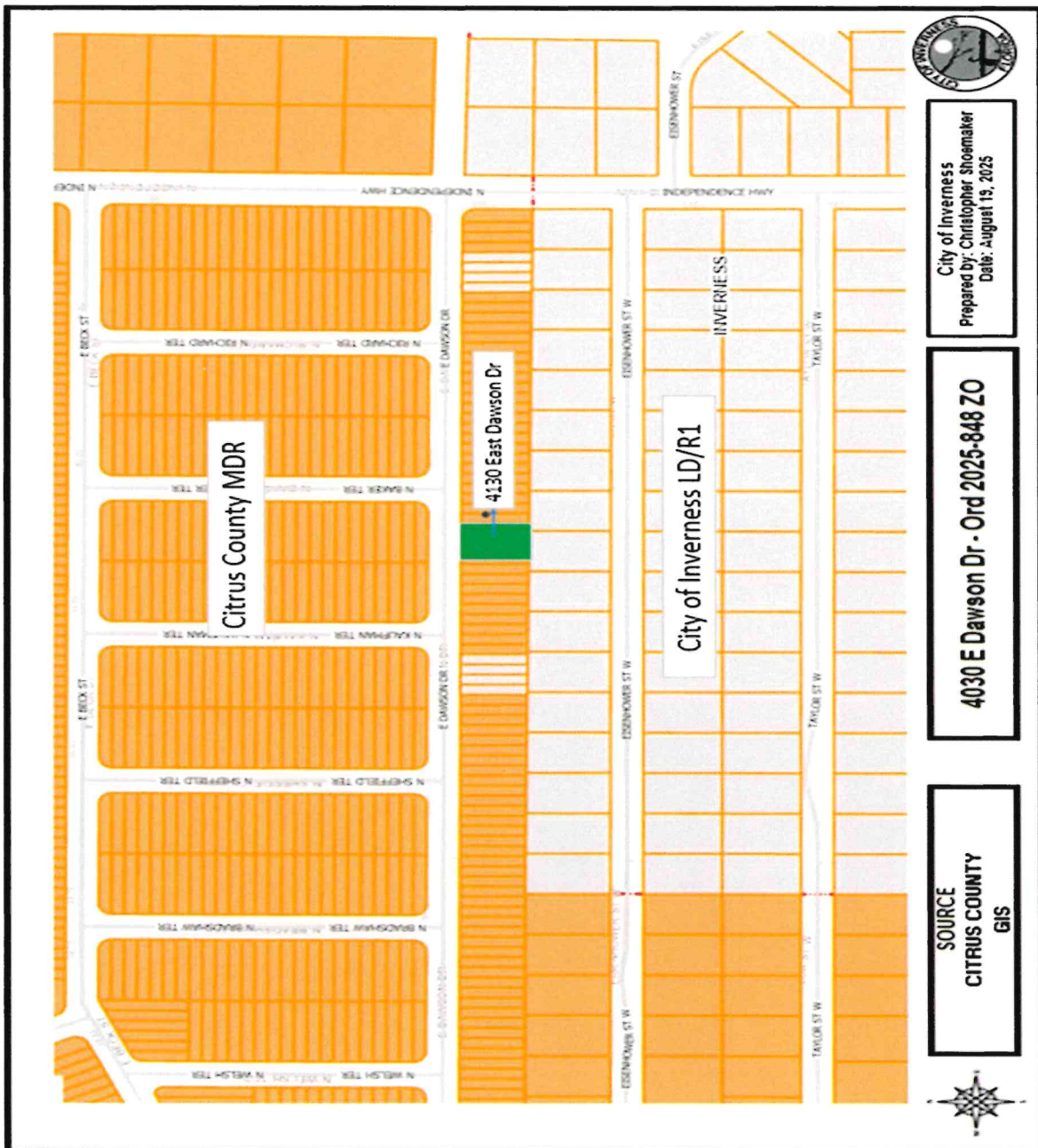
SUSAN JACKSON, City Clerk

Approved as to form and correctness:

JAMES T. HARTLEY, Assistant City Attorney

ZONING CASE MAP

OWNER: Kelly L. Scoville
CASE NUMBER: 2025-02-ZO
PARCEL NUMBER: 1644763
PROPERTY SIZE: 0.19 acres
EXISTING ZONING: Medium Density Residential "MDR" (County)
PROPOSED ZONING: Low Density Residential 1 "LD/R1 (City)





City of Inverness

Community Development Department
212 West Main Street – Inverness, Florida 34450
(352)726-3401 - Fax (352)726-5473
DDS@Inverness.gov

PLANNING AND ZONING APPLICATION

Please note: All applicants should attend a pre-application conference with the Community Development Director prior to filing this application.

Date: 5/1/2025 Application No: 2025-AN-02
2025-02-SSA LU 2025-ZO-02 Zon
Applicant Name: Kelly L Scoville Phone # 352-228-3421
Address: 4030 E. Dawson Drive Inverness, FL 34453
Email Address: notary.klscoville@gmail.com Fax # —
Applicant is: ☒ Owner ☐ Agent ☐ Purchaser ☐ Lessee ☐ Other —
Owner's Name: Kelly L Scoville Phone # 352-228-3421
Address: 4030 E Dawson Drive Inverness, FL 34453
Email Address: notary.klscoville@gmail.com Fax # —

Application Type:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| ☒ Annexation | ☐ Rezoning | ☐ Comprehensive Plan Amendment |
| ☐ Variance – Residential | ☐ Administrative Appeal | ☐ Preliminary Plat Review |
| ☐ Variance | ☐ Final Plat | ☐ Special Exception Use |
| ☐ Road/Easement Vacation | ☐ Planned Unit Development | |
| ☐ Other: <u>—</u> | | |

Reason for Request: to combine vacant lot to property w/ house for installation of a privacy fence on the vacant lot

Project Title (If any): —
Property Address: 2812 Eisenhower St W Inverness FL 34453
Property size (acres): 0.46 Parcel ID Number: 3525235
Existing use of Property: vacant lot Existing Zoning: LD (lot) / mdr (House)
Existing land use designation: —

Current number of structure(s) on the property: 0
Type of Structure(s) on the property (house, shed, etc.): 0
Proposed use of Property: Not changing - vacant lot
Proposed Zoning: — Proposed land use designation: Not changing vacant lot

Please explain your request for the proposed zoning and/or future land use: to put up a privacy fence on the vacant lot in city limits by ~~see~~ annexing the lot to my house on 4030 E. Dawson Dr. NOT in city limits

What utilities currently exist on the site?

☐ Water ☐ Sewer ☐ Well ☐ Septic ☒ None

What utilities are proposed to be used?

☐ Water ☐ Sewer ☐ Well ☐ Septic ☒ None

Have any previous applications been filed within the last year in connection with this property?

☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, please describe and give application numbers: _____

Submittal Requirements: (Check Box for each item you are attaching)

All applications MUST provide the following:

- ☒ Completed Planning and Zoning Application.
- ☒ Copy of the Recorded Deed(s) for the property.
- ☒ Copy of Property Record Card(s) (available online at <http://www.citruspa.org>)
- ☒ Owner's/Agent's affidavit (last page of this application)

All Applications MUST provide the following upon request by the City:

- ☐ Lot Plan
- ☐ Survey of the Property - 4030 E. Dawson attached / 2812 Eisenhower in process
- ☐ Diagram

Specific attachments:

- ☒ Annexation: Complete electronic legal description in MS Word Format.
- ☐ Large Scale Comprehensive Plan Amendment (LPSPA): Complete electronic legal description in Word.
- ☐ Variance: Survey of property detailing variance request.
- ☐ Special Exception: Survey of property detailing special exception request.
- ☐ Preliminary Plat Application: 7 copies of site plan and 1 electronic copy.
- ☐ Final Plat Application: 7 copies of the plat and 1 electronic copy.
- ☐ Road/Lot/Parcel/Plat/Easement Vacation: Survey detailing request.
- ☐ Planned Unit Development (PUD) Zoning: 7 copies of site plan and 1 electronic copy.
- ☐ Other: _____

ONLY CONCURRENT ANNEXATION, REZONING AND COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AMENDMENTS ARE ALLOWED ON A SINGLE APPLICATION



City of Inverness

Community Development Department
212 West Main Street – Inverness, Florida 34450
(352)726-3401 - Fax (352)726-5473
DDS@Inverness-fl.gov

Property Owner & Agent Affidavit

Before me, the undersigned authority personally appeared, Kelly L Scoville (property owner's name), who being by me duly on oath, deposes and says:

1. That said authority is a fee-simple owner of the property legal described in this application.

2. That said authority desires to: would like to annex vacant lot on Eisenbrier (uncity limits) to 4030E Dawson Dr in order to put up a privacy fence

3. That said authority (Property owner) has appointed Kelly L Scoville (Agent's name to act in his behalf to accomplish the above, and before me the undersigned authorized agent personally appeared and being by me duly sworn on oath, deposes and says:

A. That he/she affirms and certifies that he/she understands and will comply with all ordinances, regulations and provisions of the City of Inverness, Florida, and that all statements and diagrams submitted herewith are true and accurate to the best of his/her knowledge and belief, and further that this application and attachments shall become part of the Official Records of the City of Inverness, Florida are not returnable.

B. That the submittal requirements for the application have been completed and attached hereto as part of the application.

Kelly L Scoville
Property Owner's Signature

Kelly L Scoville
Agent's Signature

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF CITRUS

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me on
May 2, 2025 (date) by
Kelly L Scoville (name) of an affiant
deponent or other signer. He/She is personally known to me
or has presented State ID as identification.

Victoria Reitmeier
Public Notary



VICTORIA REITMEYER
Notary Public
State of Florida
Comm# HH607517
Expires 10/28/2028

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF CITRUS

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed before me on
May 2, 2025 (date) by
Kelly L. Scoville (name) of an affiant
deponent, or other signer. He/She is personally known to me
or has presented State ID as identification.

Victoria Reitmeier
Public Notary



VICTORIA REITMEYER
Notary Public
State of Florida
Comm# HH607517
Expires 10/28/2028

Home Parcel Search ▾

Summary

Legal

Land & Agriculture

Residential

Commercial

Misc Improvements

Values

Sketch

Photos

Permits

Quick Links

Map

Pictometry

Altkey: 1644763
SCOVILLE KELLY L

Parcel ID: 19E19S020030 00760 1580
4030 E DAWSON DR , INVERNESS

Citrus County Property Appraiser, Cregg E. Dalton

1 of 1

Return to Search Results
My Tax Year: 2025 ▾

PC Code 0100 - SINGLE FAMILY
Bldg Counts Res 1 / MH 0 / Comm 0
Nbhd 8730 - INVERNESS HIGHLANDS NORTH
Tax District 000X - WITHLACOCHEE RIVER BASIN
Subdivision 001036 - INVERNESS HIGHLANDS UNIT 3
Short Legal INVERNESS HGLDS UNIT 3 LOTS 158, 159, 160 & 161
BLK 76 DESCIN OR BK 547 PG 1177

Est. Parcel Sqft 8,415
Est. Parcel Acres .19
Map SC-TW-RG 01-19S-19E

Recording Activity Notification (RAN) system WORRIED ABOUT PROPERTY FRAUD?

Mailing Address

Name SCOVILLE KELLY L
Mailing Address 4030 E DAWSON DR
INVERNESS FL 34453

Actions

Neighborhood Sales
Printable Summary
Printable Version

Reports

Attribute Export
Mailing List
Property Record Card
Original Trim Notice

Go

Links

Search Help

All Owners

Name	Owner Type
SCOVILLE KELLY L	IN - Individual

Homestead Exemption

Code	Homestead Year Begin
R39 - Homestead	2017

Value History and Tax Amount

Year	Land Value	Impr Value	Just Value	Non-Sch. Assessed	Non-Sch. Exemptions	Non-Sch. Taxable	HX Cap Savings	Tax Estimate	Tax Link
2024	\$7,440	\$104,617	\$112,057	\$52,424	\$32,424	\$20,000	\$59,633	\$474.41	Link
2023	\$6,800	\$108,557	\$115,357	\$50,897	\$30,897	\$20,000	\$64,460	\$469.22	Link

Tax Estimate upon sale of the property (no assessment capping or exemptions)

Year	Tax Dist	District Name	Market Value	Millage Rate	Tax Estimate
2024	000X	WITHLACOCHEE RIVER BASIN	\$112,057	14.8306	\$1,826.71

Buyer Beware!

Property taxes may be affected with change in ownership. When buying real estate property, you should not assume that property taxes will remain the same. Whenever there is a change in ownership, the assessed value of the property may reset to full market value, which could result in higher property taxes. Please use our tax estimator to approximate your new property taxes. Homestead exemptions and agricultural classifications are not transferable to the new owner. You must apply for your own exemptions and agricultural classifications.

Special Assessments

Project #	Description	Amount
0030	SOLID WASTE, RESID IMPRVD	\$27.00
0131	FIRE SERVICES ASSESSMENT	\$125.00
0154	STORMWATER	\$58.84

Sales

Sale Date	Sale Price	Book/Page	Instr Type	V/I
11/21/2024	\$100	3519/0674	03-SAME FAMILY/DEED FOL	I
09/17/2020	\$100	3097/0404	07-LIFE ESTATE	I
12/12/2016	\$64,000	2799/1190	00-WARRANTY DEED	I
05/17/2016	\$100	2758/1885	02-MIN DOC STAMP (\$100)	I
01/01/2014	\$100	2601/1860	03-SAME FAMILY/DEED FOL	I
11/01/2011	\$100	2447/0921	01-CORRECTIVE/QC/TD/COT	I
02/01/2010	\$100	2341/0435	03-SAME FAMILY/DEED FOL	I
11/01/1979	\$100	0547/1177	02-MIN DOC STAMP (\$100)	I

This Instrument Prepared by and Return to
Kelly L Scoville
4030 E Dawson Dr
Inverness, FL 34453

Parcel I.D 19E19S020030 00760 158

WARRANTY DEED

This Warranty Deed Made this 21ST day of November, 2024, by Kelly Scoville, an unremarried widow, whose post office address is. 4030 E. Dawson Dr. Inverness, FL 34453, hereinafter called the grantor

to

Kelly L. Scoville, an unremarried widow, whose post office address is 4030 E. Dawson Dr. Inverness, FL 34453, hereinafter called the grantee,

WITNESSETH That said grantor, for and in consideration of the sum of \$10 00 (Ten) Dollars and other valuable considerations, receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hereby grants, bargains, sells, aliens, remises, releases, conveys and confirms unto the grantee, all that certain land situate in Citrus County, Florida, viz

Lots 158 thru 161, Block 76, INVERNESS HIGHLANDS UNIT NO. 3, according to the plat thereof recorded in Plat Book 2, Pages 103 through 108, Public Records of Citrus County, Florida.

****This Property is the homestead of the Grantor(s).**

TOGETHER with all the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining
To Have and to Hold, the same in fee simple forever.

And the grantor hereby covenants with said grantee that the grantor is lawfully seized of said land in fee simple, that the grantor has good right and lawful authority to sell and convey said land, that the grantor hereby fully warrants the title to said land and will defend the same against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever, and that said land is free of all encumbrances, except taxes accruing subsequent to 2024, reservations, restrictions and easements of record, if any

(The terms "grantor" and "grantee" herein shall be construed to include all genders and singular or plural as the context indicates)

BOUNDARY SURVEY

E DAWSON DRIVE

50' R/W (IMPROVED)

FOUND 4X4
CONCRETE
MONUMENT

FOUND 4X4
CONCRETE
MONUMENT

SCALE
1"=20'

S89°50'20"E 80.00'

CONC.
DRIVE

BUILDING
#4030

A/C

LOT 157
BLOCK 76

LOT 162
BLOCK 76

N00°09'40"E 104.46'

N00°09'40"E 104.57'

N00°09'40"E 104.67'

N00°09'40"E 104.77'

N00°09'40"E 104.88'

LOT 158
BLOCK 76

LOT 159
BLOCK 76

LOT 160
BLOCK 76

LOT 161
BLOCK 76

FOUND 4X4
CONCRETE
MONUMENT

FOUND 4X4
CONCRETE
MONUMENT

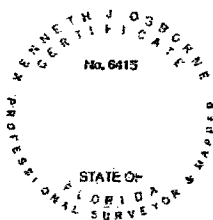
WELL

SURVEY NOTES
CONCRETE DRIVE CROSSING INTO R/W
ON NORTHERLY SIDE OF LOT.

THERE ARE FENCES NEAR THE BOUNDARY
AT BOTH SIDES AND REAR OF PROPERTY.

S89°33'05"E 80.00'

UNPLATTED



SURVEYORS CERTIFICATE

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS BOUNDARY SURVEY
IS A TRUE AND CORRECT REPRESENTATION OF A
SURVEY PREPARED UNDER MY DIRECTION.
NOT VALID WITHOUT AN AUTHENTICATED ELECTRONIC
SIGNATURE AND AUTHENTICATED ELECTRONIC SEAL,
OR A RAISED EMBOSSED SEAL AND SIGNATURE.

Kenneth
Osborne

Digitally signed by Kenneth Osborne
DN: cn=Kenneth Osborne, o=Target
Surveying, LLC, ou,
email=Kenneth@targetsurveying.net,
c=US
Date: 2016.12.13 22:24:55 -0500

**TARGET
SURVEYING, LLC**

LB #7893

SERVING FLORIDA

6250 N. MILITARY TRAIL, SUITE 102

WEST PALM BEACH, FL 33407

PHONE (561) 640-4800

STATEWIDE PHONE (800) 226-4807

STATEWIDE FACSIMILE (800) 741-0576

WEBSITE: <http://targetsurveying.net>

(SIGNED)

KENNETH J. OSBORNE
PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR AND MAPPER #6415

PAGE 2 OF 2 PAGES
(NOT COMPLETE (THIS IS PAGE 1))



City of Inverness

Department of Administration

212 West Main Street
Inverness, Florida 34450-0419
Administration@Inverness.gov

(352) 726-2611

FAX (352) 726-0607

July 7, 2025

Rebecca Bays, Chairperson
Citrus County Board of County Commissioners
110 N. Apopka Avenue
Inverness, Florida 34450

Re: Notice of Intent to Annex Property into the City of Inverness

Dear Chairperson Bays:

Pursuant to subsection 171.044(6) Florida Statutes and at the property owner's request, the City of Inverness intends to voluntarily annex property into the City of Inverness. The parcel is 0.19 acres located at 2030 East Dawson Street. This parcel is part of unincorporated Citrus County and adjacent to the City of Inverness. The legal description follows below:

4030 East Dawson Drive, Inverness Highlands Unit 3, Lots 158, 159, 160 & 161, Block 76 as described in Plat Book 2, Pages 103 – 106, Public Records of Citrus County, Florida. Property Appraisers Parcel ID No: 19E19S020030 00760 1580 Altkey 1644763

Following adoption, the annexation ordinance will be filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court, the Chief Administrative Officer of the County, and with the Department of State within seven days after the adoption. The Public Notice is attached.

Thank you in advance for your understanding of this action.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Eric C. Williams", is written over a horizontal line.

Eric C. Williams
City Manager

Cc: Steve Howard, County Administrator
Gene Davis, City Council President
Susan Jackson, City Clerk
James T. Hartley, Assistant City Attorney

Encl: Public Notice

SEN



THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY

☐ Agent
☐ Addressee

(Printed Name)

C. Date of Delivery

71M DEIFIED3C

1. A. Is delivery address different from item 1? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If "Yes" enter delivery address below: ☐ No

Rebecca Bays, Chairperson
Citrus County Board of County Commissioners
110 N. Apopka Avenue
Inverness, Florida 34450



9590 9402 7875 2234 0034 61

3. Service Type
☐ Adult Signature
☐ Adult Signature Restricted Delivery
☐ Certified Mail®
☐ Certified Mail Restricted Delivery
☐ Collect on Delivery
☐ Collect on Delivery Restricted Delivery
☐ Priority Mail Express®
☐ Registered Mail™
☐ Registered Mail Restricted Delivery
☐ Signature Confirmation™
☐ Signature Confirmation Restricted Delivery

2. Article Number (Transfer from service label)
9589 0710 5270 1193 2450 91
1 Mail Restricted Delivery
300

PS Form 3811, July 2020 PSN 7530-02-000-9053

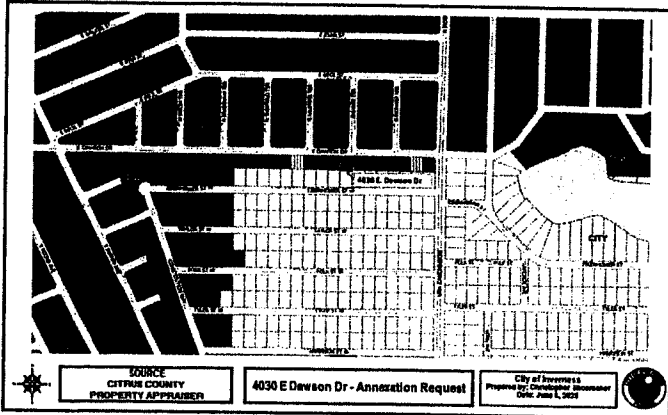
Domestic Return Receipt

PUBLIC NOTICE OF PROPOSED ENACTMENT

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the City of Inverness Planning and Zoning Commission and the City Council of the City of Inverness will hold Public Hearings pursuant to Section 166.041 Florida Statutes to consider a proposed Annexation, Small-Scale Amendment to the City of Inverness Comprehensive Plan and a proposed Amendment to the Zoning Map of the City of Inverness, Florida as follows

ORDINANCE 2025-846

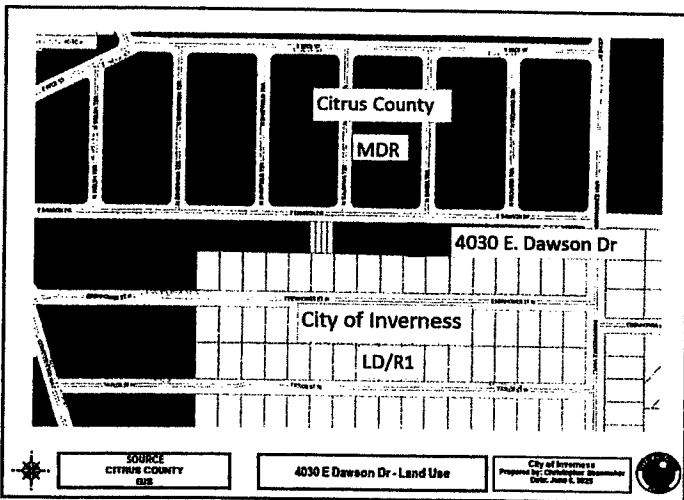
AN ORDINANCE ANNEXING TO THE CITY OF INVERNESS, FLORIDA, CERTAIN PROPERTY LOCATED AT 4030 EAST DAWSON DRIVE, SECTION 02, TOWNSHIP 19 SOUTH, RANGE 19 EAST CITRUS COUNTY, FLORIDA, PURSUANT TO CHAPTER 171, FLORIDA STATUTES PROVIDING FOR TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SAID ANNEXATION, DESCRIBING THE AREA TO BE ANNEXED PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR THE REPEAL OF CONFLICTING ORDINANCES AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.



AND

ORDINANCE NO 2025-847

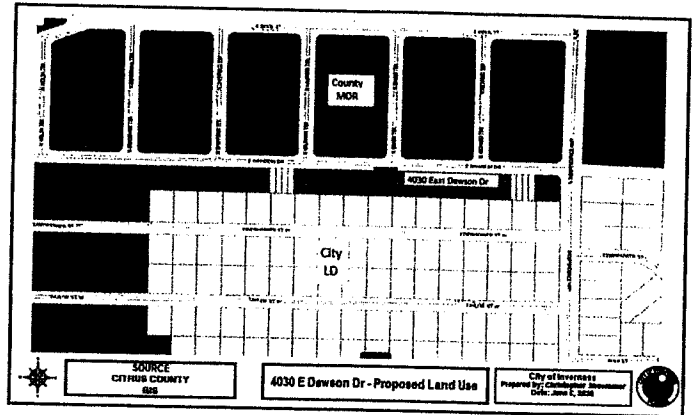
AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE FUTURE LAND USE MAP OF THE CITY OF INVERNESS, FLORIDA COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AS REQUIRED IN SECTIONS 163.3161 THROUGH AND INCLUDING SECTION 163.3248, FLORIDA STATUTES; DETAILING THE LAND USE CHANGE INVOLVED AND AMENDING THE FUTURE LAND USE MAP FOR THE PROPERTY SPECIFICALLY DESCRIBED HEREIN; RECLASSIFYING 0.19 ACRES OF ANNEXED PROPERTY FROM CITRUS COUNTY MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL ("MDR") TO CITY OF INVERNESS LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL ("LD/R1"); PROVIDING FOR FINDINGS OF FACT; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR REPEAL OF CONFLICTING ORDINANCES; PROVIDING FOR INCLUSION IN THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.



AND

ORDINANCE NO 2025-848

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF INVERNESS, FLORIDA, AMENDING THE OFFICIAL ZONING MAP OF THE CITY OF INVERNESS, FLORIDA; AMENDING THE OFFICIAL ZONING MAP FOR 0.19 ACR FROM CITRUS COUNTY MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (MDR) TO CITY OF INVERNESS LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (LD/R1); PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR INCLUSION THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE; PROVIDING FOR REPEAL OF CONFLICTING ORDINANCES; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.



Planning & Zoning Commission

1st Reading City Council:

2nd Reading & Public Hearing City Council:

Wednesday, August 6, 2025 at 5:00 p.m.

Tuesday, August 19, 2025 at 5:30 p.m.

Tuesday, September 2, 2025 at 5:30 p.m.

Note: All hearings are held at 212 W. Main St., Inverness, FL 34450

All interested parties may appear at the meeting and be heard with respect to the proposed ordinances.

Copy of the proposed ordinance will be on file and available for inspection by the public in the office of the City Clerk in the City Hall, 212 W. Main Street, Inverness, Florida, between the hours of 8:30 AM and 4:00 PM Monday through Friday of each week.

Be advised that if any person or persons may wish to appeal a decision of the City Council of the City of Inverness, Florida, made at this meeting, a record of the proceedings will be needed by such person or persons and a verbatim record may be needed.

This Notice is issued under my hand as the President of the City Council of the City of Inverness this 1st day of July, 2025

Attest:/s/ Susan Jackson City Clerk

/s/ Gene Davis, President of City Council

SOUND OFF

Massulo is a good man

In support of Ralph Massulo — especially after the useless Ingoglia — Ralph has done so much. He really has. And he gave a lot of money out of his own pocket for the animal shelter. I'm a Democrat. But let me tell you something. Ralph is a good man. Ralph is a man with integrity. Vote Ralph.

Commissioners should give salaries to firefighters

None of the county commissioners need their pay. So why not firefighters, who work 10 times harder and put their lives on the line? How about the county commissioners giving their pay to five firefighters?

Fire chief asking too much

This is for Mr. Fire Chief. He needs to settle down. He's acting like our former sheriff now, and somebody needs to rein him in. People around here are not made of money.

Code enforcement

Isn't there code enforcement here in Citrus County? There is a hotel that looks bad. What an eyesore amongst a whole bunch of other places. I mean, this is getting to be ridiculous. Florida is not looking too nice lately. We're stacking.

Driving tips

Tips from a driving instructor. Number one: With the advent of steering wheel airbags in vehicles, the hands-on-wheel position has changed from 10 and 2 to 8 and 4, as far as looking at a clock is concerned. The logic is that if your hands are high on the wheel in a front-end collision, the airbags will severely damage your arms and also hinder their effectiveness. Number two: How lazy can a person be to leave their empty grocery cart stranded in a parking lot, waiting for the wind to blow it into another car, rather than taking a short walk to the cart corral?

Firefighters want to work

This is about the article where some of the county commissioners are against pay raises for firefighters. I've been retired for many years. I still have many problems. I've had knee replacements, shoulder work and so forth — all from job injuries that have come back to haunt me after many years. Although I'm retired and in my mid-80s, give me an air pack, have the fire department teach the county commissioners how to use it. Light a fire in a burn building, get it to 1,200 to 1,500 degrees — that's the average room-of-contents fire — and I'd be glad to walk in with those county commissioners to see if they still think firefighters don't deserve the pay raises.

Do you realize how many lives are saved by firefighters? Not only in fires, but EMS calls, traffic accidents. I couldn't tell you how many people I brought back to life in a big city by doing CPR or pulling them out of a burning building, or wrecked cars.

So if people don't think firefighters earn their pay, put on a mask and go into a building. It's only 1,200 to 1,500 degrees. That's not bad — especially for the county commissioners. You're all talk and no action. Let me see some action. Do something for the firefighters. Believe me, they deserve it.

Many, many years after I retired, I was still having problems with my bones. I've had many injuries. And my wife said, "Knowing now what you know, if you had known it then, would you still do the job?" And I told her, "In a heartbeat." I travel all over the world and I've talked to firefighters all over the world. I've never heard one — not one

— complain about having to go to work. It's in our blood. We love the job. But we should be compensated for it.

Remember, when we leave home, a firefighter may not come back. Firefighting is still one of the most dangerous jobs in the world. So, county commissioners, go ahead. See if you can go into a burning building and stay in five minutes. I guarantee you, you'll come out shaking.

Voting districts

Gerrymandering of political districts should be banned in all U.S. states. It takes away my right to vote, as well as many others, and that's not right. My voice should be heard through my vote, not gerrymandered by corrupt politicians.

Use your own trash can

People, when you walk your dog, please do not put your brown bag of dog feces in my garbage can. Wait until you get home and put it in your own garbage can. I do not put brown bags in my garbage can.

Don't abandon dogs

Somebody dropped off a dog on Monday, August 4, on Turner Camp Road — a medium-sized black dog with long fur — and it was running around the road looking at all the cars as though somebody had dumped it.

If you dumped your dog, why did you not call animal services or bring it to the shelter instead of leaving it on the road? I hope that the dog was just lost and you're looking for it. But if you just dropped it off, it's very cruel. You should have called animal services to pick it up if you didn't want that dog. It's disgraceful.

Florida DOGE

Well, it looks like Florida DOGE has gone to Alachua County to clean house. And I guess they're saying that even donations to charities and working with nonprofit foundations are on the chopping block. My idea is all they really have to do is find anything the governor doesn't like — and those programs will be called waste, fraud and abuse.

What Florida DOGE really ought to be looking at is Florida Hope. Remember the governor and his wife's scam of the taxpayers? Now that would be worth watching.

Too late for baseball

This is just concerning the baseball game between the Rays and the Dodgers. This is on Monday the 4th. The game is supposed to start at 9:38 p.m. I mean, am I the only person who thinks that's just a little bit late? I mean, granted, there are different time zones. And while it might be 5 o'clock here in Florida, it might be 10 or 12 o'clock somewhere else, so you have it earlier. We do that all the time. We've had baseball games start here in Florida around noon — 12 o'clock noon — because in their time zone, it's probably 3 or 4. And that's fine.

But 9:38 p.m.? I mean, God forbid some kid wants to watch it and they can't because it's past their bedtime. This is totally ridiculous. Please, Sound Off readers — am I the only one who feels this way?

Give tickets for uncovered loads

Went through Lecanto today and saw four big branches on the ground. Some had to go on the grass to get around them. They need to start giving tickets out for uncovered loads.

SOUND OFF

The Chronicle invites you to Sound Off with opinions about local and state issues by calling 352-563-0579.

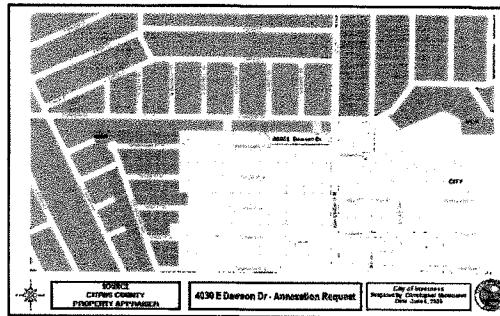
We do not publish Sound Offs about political candidates, political campaigns or national issues.

PUBLIC NOTICE OF PROPOSED ENACTMENT

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the City of Inverness Planning and Zoning Commission and the City Council of the City of Inverness will hold Public Hearings pursuant to Section 166.041 Florida Statutes, to consider a proposed Annexation, Small-Scale Amendment to the City of Inverness Comprehensive Plan and a proposed Amendment to the Zoning Map of the City of Inverness, Florida as follows:

ORDINANCE 2025-846

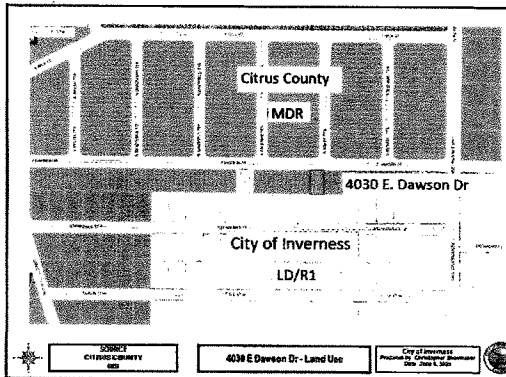
AN ORDINANCE ANNEXING TO THE CITY OF INVERNESS, FLORIDA, CERTAIN PROPERTY LOCATED AT 4030 EAST DAWSON DRIVE, SECTION 02, TOWNSHIP 19 SOUTH, RANGE 19 EAST CITRUS COUNTY, FLORIDA, PURSUANT TO CHAPTER 171, FLORIDA STATUTES PROVIDING FOR TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SAID ANNEXATION, DESCRIBING THE AREA TO BE ANNEXED; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR THE REPEAL OF CONFLICTING ORDINANCES; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.



AND

ORDINANCE NO 2025-847

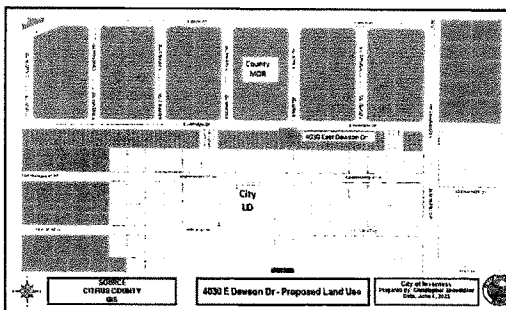
AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE FUTURE LAND USE MAP OF THE CITY OF INVERNESS, FLORIDA COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AS REQUIRED IN SECTIONS 163.3161 THROUGH AND INCLUDING SECTION 163.3248, FLORIDA STATUTES; DETAILING THE LAND USE CHANGE INVOLVED AND AMENDING THE FUTURE LAND USE MAP FOR THE PROPERTY SPECIFICALLY DESCRIBED HEREIN: RECLASSIFYING 0.19 ACRES OF ANNEXED PROPERTY FROM CITRUS COUNTY MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL ("MDR") TO CITY OF INVERNESS LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL ("LD/R1"); PROVIDING FOR FINDINGS OF FACT; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR REPEAL OF CONFLICTING ORDINANCES; PROVIDING FOR INCLUSION IN THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.



AND

ORDINANCE NO 2025-848

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF INVERNESS, FLORIDA, AMENDING THE OFFICIAL ZONING MAP OF THE CITY OF INVERNESS, FLORIDA; AMENDING THE OFFICIAL ZONING MAP FOR 0.19 ACRES FROM CITRUS COUNTY MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (MDR) TO CITY OF INVERNESS LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (LD/R1); PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR INCLUSION IN THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE; PROVIDING FOR REPEAL OF CONFLICTING ORDINANCES; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.



Planning & Zoning Commission

1st Reading City Council:

2nd Reading & Public Hearing City Council:

Wednesday, August 6, 2025 at 5:00 p.m.

Tuesday, August 19, 2025 at 5:30 p.m.

Tuesday, September 2, 2025 at 5:30 p.m.

Note: All hearings are held at 212 W. Main St., Inverness, FL 34450

All interested parties may appear at the meeting and be heard with respect to the proposed ordinances.

Copy of the proposed ordinance will be on file and available for inspection by the public in the office of the City Clerk in the City Hall, 212 W. Main Street, Inverness, Florida, between the hours of 8:30 AM and 4:00 PM, Monday through Friday of each week.

Be advised that if any person or persons may wish to appeal a decision of the City Council of the City of Inverness, Florida, made at this meeting, a record of the proceedings will be needed by such person or persons and a verbatim record may be needed.

This Notice is issued under my hand as the President of the City Council of the City of Inverness this 1st day of July, 2025

Attest: /s/ Susan Jackson City Clerk

/s/ Gene Davis, President of City Council



Why am I am getting this notice?

Section 3.11 Inverness Land Development Code Notice Requirements. The designated Administrative Official shall also mail notices setting forth the time, place and purpose of the hearing to (a) the applicant; (b) the owner of the property described in the application, if other than the applicant; and (c) **the owners of every parcel of land within a distance of two hundred (200) feet from the property line of the property described in the application and if the applicant is the owner of land not described in the application but which adjoins the land described in the application, to the owners of every parcel of land within a distance of two hundred (200) feet from the property line of such adjoining lands owned by the applicant.**

So, this notice is mailed to every property owner within 200 feet of the property proposed for annexation which is 4030 E. Dawson Drive. The dividing line between the City and County is the rear lot lines between Dawson Drive and Eisenhower Street West. This is the third lot on E. Dawson that applied for annexation into the City. Questions or concerns please contact me: Christopher A. Shoemaker, Community Development Department Director Email: cshoemaker@inverness.gov Phone: 352.726-2611x1103

PUBLIC NOTICE OF PROPOSED ENACTMENT

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the City of Inverness Planning and Zoning Commission and the City Council of the City of Inverness will hold Public Hearings pursuant to Section 166.041 Florida Statutes, to consider a proposed Annexation, Small-Scale Amendment to the City of Inverness Comprehensive Plan and a proposed Amendment to the Zoning Map of the City of Inverness, Florida as follows

ORDINANCE 2025-846

AN ORDINANCE ANNEXING TO THE CITY OF INVERNESS, FLORIDA, CERTAIN PROPERTY LOCATED AT 4030 EAST DAWSON DRIVE, SECTION 02, TOWNSHIP 19 SOUTH, RANGE 19 EAST CITRUS COUNTY, FLORIDA, PURSUANT TO CHAPTER 171, FLORIDA STATUTES PROVIDING FOR TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SAID ANNEXATION, DESCRIBING THE AREA TO BE ANNEXED; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR THE REPEAL OF CONFLICTING ORDINANCES; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

altkey	owner	mailing adc mailing address2	mailing address3
1644798	RUIZ WILLIAM	129 SE PARADISE PT RD APT 1	CRYSTAL RIVER FL 34429
1673291	HAGESKOG CARL AXEL	SERAFIMEF VAXJO	35257 SWEDEN
3525235	SCOVILLE KELLY L	4030 E DAWSON DR	INVERNESS FL 34453
1648661	GRAY MARY ROBIN	25 N KAUFMAN TER	INVERNESS FL 34453
1648670	GRAY MARY ROBIN	25 KAUFFMAN TER	INVERNESS FL 34453
1648688	SOUTHERN IMPRESSION HOMES LLC	10151 DEERWOOD PARK BLVD	JACKSONVILLE FL 32256
1673038	FLORIDA COAST CONTRACTORS LLC	6431 S SUNCOAST BLVD	HOMOSASSA FL 34446
1644763	SCOVILLE KELLY L	4030 E DAWSON DR	INVERNESS FL 34453
1673020	DUNBAR EXCAVATION SERVICES LLC	1545 W ATTUCKS LN	DUNNELLON FL 34434
1673046	HILL FRANK E	3990 E DAWSON DR	INVERNESS FL 34453
1648599	LOBIANCO JAMES	3 OLD COLONY LN	LEDYARD CT 06339
1644739	THROWER NANCY GAYLE	3990 E DAWSON DR	INVERNESS FL 34453
1644771	RUIZ WILLIAM	129 SE PARADISE POINT RD UNIT	CRYSTAL RIVER FL 34429
1672988	GRAMZ MATTHEW P	2808 W EISENHOWER ST	INVERNESS FL 34453
1673283	SCRIMP LLC	19 ROCKY POINT DR	BOW NH 03304
1644747	SECONI VALERIE T	PO BOX 371	INVERNESS FL 34451
1644755	KUSTELSKI SHARON L	4020 E DAWSON DR	INVERNESS FL 34453
1644780	WEED ANNA LYNN	1960 S MOORING DR	INVERNESS FL 34450
1673305	FLORIDA PROPERTY TRUST LLC	2221 NE 164TH ST STE 1120	NORTH MIAMI BEACH FL 33160
1648742	MOSES LLOYD CRISPIN	170 BIRCH RILL DR	ALPHARETTA GA 30022
1672996	GRAMZ MATTHEW P	2808 W EISENHOWER ST	INVERNESS FL 34453

Legal Notice for Annexation of 4030 E. Dawson Drive

Sign Posting 7.21.25



Agenda Memorandum - *City of Inverness*

August 19, 2025

TO: Elected Officials
FROM: Eric Williams, City Manager
SUBJECT: Request for Release of Lien - 815 Emery Street
CC: Susan Jackson, City Clerk, Alexis Koter, Finance Director, Christopher Shoemaker, Director of Community Development
Enclosures: 1. Claim of Lien 815 Emery Street

The priority of code compliance is to maintain property values, enforce city codes, correct violations and secure reimbursement for enforcement costs. The release of lien is not processed until all fees have been paid and violations corrected.

A single-family residential home located at 815 Emery Street has been subject to code enforcement actions since February 2025 resulting in liens of \$8,800 from Case #857.

The property received a notice of violation for having a carport on the property without a permit on February 19, 2025. The case went to the Special Magistrate on April 2, 2025, where it was decided to give the owner 30 days to remedy the problem or to start a lien of \$100 per day. The current lien went into effect on May 21, 2025.

Mr. Steven Smith, who is the current owner, was made aware of the problem on July 25, 2025, by a local title company. Mr. Smith promptly contacted our office that same day and had removed the carport by July 28, 2025. The certified letters that were sent to the owners' mailing address appear not to have made it into the correct P.O. Box. The violation was abated on July 28, 2025, with a total amount of \$8,800 as lien upon the property.

Mr. Steven Smith offered to settle the \$8,800 lien for \$500. When considering a settlement offer, the key objective is to recover the administrative, legal, maintenance and inspection costs related to the code case. It is recommended that Council accept the settlement offer of \$500 that satisfies direct costs to the City for administration and enforcement of this case.

Recommended Action

1. Allow staff to speak
2. Motion and second to accept the settlement offer in the amount of \$500 of the \$8,800 lien amount and write-off the \$8,300 to release the lien
3. Deliberate the matter
4. Vote the matter

If you wish to discuss this further, please contact me at your convenience.

Eric C. Williams
City Manager

RECORDING \$61.00

SPREARED BY:
CITY OF INVERNESS
212 W. MAIN STREET
INVERNESS, FLORIDA 34450
SUSAN JACKSON - CITY CLERK

CLAIM OF LIEN
BY
CITY OF INVERNESS, FLORIDA
(Code Compliance)

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF CITRUS

Eric C. Williams duly authorized representative of the City of Inverness, Florida, 212 W. Main Street, Inverness, Florida 34450, being duly sworn states that in furtherance of the Code Enforcement Special Magistrate, City of Inverness, Florida, the Board caused to be performed the following to Wit:

VIOLATION 2.6 APPLICATION OF REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR SPECIFIC USES - H.H. CANOPIES

to the value of **ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$100.00) PER DAY** on the following described real property. (Describe real property sufficiently for identification, giving street and number if known:

815 EMERY STREET, INVERNESS - ALT KEY: 1760194
LABELLE ADD PB 1 PG 29 W1/2 OF BLK 5 EXCEPT THE S 135 FT
THEREOF IN SE1/4 SEC 18-19-20 CERT/TITLE IN OR BK 2525 PG 1591
PARCEL ID: 20E19S180050 B0050 0040

Owned by **RDB INVESTMENTS OF CITRUS, LLC** (name of owner against who interest lien is claimed) whose interest in such real property is Fee Simple, (state owner's interest, as fee simple, life estate, lease-holder, if known).

Further stating the amount claimed by this lien at **\$100.00 per day** penalty will continue to be assessed until compliance is achieved on the real property herein as described.

BY:

SIGNATURE

CITY OF INVERNESS, FLORIDA

ERIC C. WILLIAMS

Typed

CITY MANAGER

Title

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF CITRUS

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me by means of ☒ **physical presence** or ☐ **online notarization** this

21st day of MAY, 2025, Eric C. Williams, City Manager of the City of Inverness.

He is personally known to me and did take an oath.

WITNESS my hand and seal on this day last above written.



NOTARY PUBLIC

SIGNATURE

Printed Name of Notary

My Commission Expires:

**BEFORE THE CODE ENFORCEMENT SPECIAL MAGISTRATE
CITY OF INVERNESS, FLORIDA**

City of Inverness, a
Florida municipal corporation,

Petitioner,

Case No. #: 857

Vs.

RDB INVESTMENTS OF CITRUS, LLC

2859 E GULF TO LAKE HWY STE 429

INVERNESS, FL 34453

Re: 816 EMERY STREET, Inverness, Florida.

Respondent.

RDB INVESTMENTS OF CITRUS LLC

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER - VIOLATION

THIS CAUSE, came for public hearing before the Code Enforcement Special Magistrate on APRIL 2, 2025 AT 1:30 PM, after due notice to the Respondent. The Code Enforcement Special Magistrate having heard testimony under oath, received evidence and heard argument, thereupon issues its Final Administrative Order including Findings of Fact, Conclusions and Order as follows:

I. FINDINGS OF FACT:

- A. Respondent, RDB INVESTMENTS OF CITRUS, LLC is the owner in Charge of the property located at 816 EMERY STREET, Inverness, Florida, having the following identifiable information assigned by the Citrus County Property Appraiser: Parcel ID # 20E19S180050 B0050 0040 and alt key: 1780194

B. That on and between FEBRUARY 20, 2025 and APRIL 2, 2025
the property, as described in above, was in violation of the 2.8 APPLICATION OF
REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR SPECIFIC USES, HH CANOPIES

Specifically, such subsections provide as follows:

HH CANOPIES. 1. DEFINITIONS. THE FOLLOWING WORDS, TERMS AND PHRASES, WHEN USED IN THE
ARTICLE, SHALL HAVE THE MEANINGS ASCRIBED TO THEM IN THIS SECTION, EXCEPT WHERE THE
CONTEST CLEARLY INDICATED A DIFFERENT MEANING.

CANOPY MEANS A STRUCTURE CONSISTING OF A WOODEN, PLASTIC, OR METAL FRAME WITH
A COVER OF CLOTH, RUBBER OR PLASTIC FABRIC ATTACHED TO THE GROUND ONLY BY TIE-DOWNS
PERMANENT CANOPY MEANS A CANOPY THAT IS NOT PERMANENTLY FIXED TO THE GROUND BY MEANS OF CONCRETE
OR BURIED STRUCTURAL MEMBERS AND IS ERECTED FOR MORE THAN SEVEN (7) CONSECUTIVE DAYS
TEMPORARY CANOPY MEANS A SEMI-PERMANENT CANOPY ERECTED FOR SEVEN (7) DAYS OR LESS
WITHIN ANY NINETY DAY PERIOD.

2. PLACEMENT. (A) SEMI-PERMANENT CANOPIES. WHEN PLACED IN THE FRONT YARD, SEMI-PERMANENT CANOPIES
MUST MEET ALL FRONT AND SIDE YARD SETBACK REQUIREMENTS OF THE CITY ZONING RULES AND REGULATIONS.
WHEN PLACED IN THE SIDE OR REAR YARD, THE SETBACK SHALL BE ONE-HALF THE SETBACK REQUIREMENT OF PERMANENT STRUCTURES
PERMANENT CANOPIES. PERMANENT CANOPIES MUST COMPLY WITH THE MOST CURRENT FLORIDA BUILDING CODE
AND ALL SETBACKS REQUIREMENTS OF THE CITY ZONING RULES AND REGULATIONS. WHEN PLACED IN A SIDE
OR REAR YARD, THE SETBACK SHALL BE ONE-HALF THE SETBACK REQUIREMENT OF PERMANENT STRUCTURES...

TO WIT:

A FRAME WITH GRAY CANVAS/PLASTIC IS ON THE PROPERTY. A PERMIT WAS NOT SUBMITTED WITH
THE REQUIRED ENGINEERED DRAWINGS FOR THE CANOPY STRUCTURE

II. CONCLUSION OF LAW:

A. Respondent, by reason of the foregoing is in violation of the 2.8 APPLICATION OF REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR SPECIFIC USES
HH CANOPIES

in that the Respondent has failed to remedy the violation(s) and is subject to
the provisions of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Inverness, Florida;
Sec.3.4 – City of Inverness Code Enforcement Ordinance.

III. ORDER:

A. I hereby find the Respondent in violation of the 2.8 APPLICATION OF REGULATION
AND REQUIREMENTS FOR SPECIFIC USES HH CANOPIES

and order Respondent to perform all work remedy and conditions set forth in
paragraphs I.B., above, and bring the property into compliance with the
2.8 APPLICATION OF REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR SPECIFIC USES HH CANOPIES

Respondent shall:

1. If no permits are required the work necessary to comply with the foregoing pursuant to the current Florida Building Code, the National Electric Code, any identified Standard Housing Codes, or the codes adopted by the City of Inverness Code of Ordinances or Land Development Code; the Respondent shall complete the work necessary by 7:00 a.m. on MAY 2, 2025. If the Respondent fails to comply by 7:00 a.m. on MAY 2, 2025 subsection (4) shall apply; and/or

2. Failure to comply with any subsection of paragraph III in the times allowed for compliance herein shall be a fine of \$ 100.00 per day thereafter, which shall run until all violations described herein have been abated. The total fines per day shall not exceed \$250.00 per day, without regard to how many items remain in violation.

All fines will be assessed as a lien against the property. After three (3) months from the filing of any such lien which remains unpaid, refer to the City Attorney's office for consideration of foreclosure.

- B. This Order may be recorded in the Public Records of Citrus County, Florida, and shall constitute a lien against the above-described property, and upon any other real, or personal property, owned by the Respondent, pursuant to Sections 162.08 and 162.09, Florida State Statutes.
- C. The holder of this Order, and the lien arising hereunder, is the City of Inverness, a Florida municipal corporation, with the address of 212 W. MAIN STREET, INVERNESS, FLORIDA 34450.

DONE AND ORDERED THE APRIL 2, 2025

CODE ENFORCEMENT SPECIAL MAGISTRATE
INVERNESS, FLORIDA



Robert Christensen

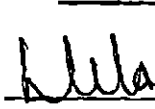
Code Enforcement Special Magistrate

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

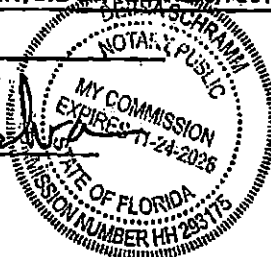
I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true and correct copy of the foregoing document has been furnished to the Respondent by mail to: ROB INVESTMENTS OF CITRUS, LLC

2850 E GULF TO LAKE HWY, STE 420, INVERNESS, FL 34463

This APRIL 2, 2025



Notary Public



IMPORTANT NOTICE:

NOTICE OF HEARING ON COMPLIANCE AND IMPOSITION OF FINES:

Non-compliance Hearing – If you, as the respondent, 1.) do not bring the property into compliance, 2.) call for a reinspection, and 3.) receive an affidavit of compliance; notice is hereby given that a hearing before the Code Enforcement Special Magistrate is to be held on APRIL 2, 2025 at 1:30 p.m. at the **CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS, CITY HALL, 212 W MAIN STREET, INVERNESS, FLORIDA 34450**, to determine if the violation as set forth in the Order dated APRIL 2, 2025 in Case No. #857 continued beyond the **COMPLIANCE DATE**, AND if so to consider imposition of a fine or other penalties. Your failure to appear could result in a waiver of your opportunity to be heard in this matter and may result in an action by the Code Enforcement Special Magistrate which could be adverse to your interest. Additionally, please be advised that pursuant to Chapter 162 of Florida Statutes, you may have other additional rights in reference to any findings by the **CODE ENFORCEMENT SPECIAL MAGISTRATE**.

IN THE EVENT OF NON-COMPLIANCE, AN ORDER IMPOSING A FINE SHALL BE RECORDED IN THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF CITRUS COUNTY, FLORIDA AND THEREAFTER SHALL CONSTITUTE A LIEN AGAINST THE LAND UPON WHICH THE VIOLATION(S) EXISTS, OR UPON ANY OTHER REAL OR PERSONAL PROPERTY OWNED BY YOU. BE ADVISED THAT YOU HAVE A RIGHT TO APPEAL THIS ORDER WITHIN A PERIOD OF THIRTY (30) DAYS FROM THE DATE OF THE ORDER, IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 3.4(N), CODE OF ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF INVERNESS, TO THE CIRCUIT COURT OF CITRUS COUNTY.

IF A REPEAT VIOLATION IS FOUND, THE CODE INSPECTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE VIOLATOR BUT IS NOT REQUIRED TO GIVE THE VIOLATOR A REASONABLE TIME TO CORRECT THE VIOLATION. THE CASE MAY BE PRESENTED TO THE CODE ENFORCEMENT SPECIAL MAGISTRATE, EVEN IF THE REPEAT VIOLATION HAS BEEN CORRECTED PRIOR TO THE CODE ENFORCEMENT SPECIAL MAGISTRATE HEARING, AND UPON FIND THAT A REPEAT VIOLATION HAS BEEN COMMITTED, MAY ORDER THE VIOLATOR TO PAY A FINE NOT TO EXCEED \$500.00 PER DAY FROM THE INITIAL INSPECTION WHEN THE VIOLATION WAS OBSERVED.

FOR QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS FINAL ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER, PLEASE CONTACT THE CITY OF INVERNESS, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT AT (352)728-2811.

Agenda Memorandum - *City of Inverness*

August 19, 2025

TO: Elected Officials

FROM: Eric Williams, City Manager

SUBJECT: FDOT Community Aesthetic Feature - Gateway Signage Resolution 2025-03

CC: Susan Jackson, City Clerk, Rob Pell, Public Works Director, Christopher Shoemaker, Director of Community Development

Enclosures: 1. 8.19.25 Resolution 2025-03 FDOT CFA

GAI-Community Services Group (CSG) was engaged by the City to assist with creation of a new street signage system to match the City's brand. Two products were designed for the program including large scale Gateway signage to enhance the welcome experience entering the City and smaller Wayfinding signage to guide residents and visitors in and around the downtown.

Installation of the Gateway signs is underway. There is a final step to the installation/permitting for those within certain FDOT rights of way. The FDOT requires submission of a City Resolution, a Community Aesthetic Feature Agreement (CAF) and permit to install signage within their right of way.

Before Council this evening is resolution 2025-03 that assigns full financial responsibility to the City for the feature's design, construction, and ongoing maintenance and provides the City Manager with signatory authority for the CAF Agreement and permit for installation of the three signs within the FDOT rights of way.

It is recommended that Council proceed to adopt resolution as presented.

Recommended Action

1. Allow staff to speak
2. Motion, second, and vote to read Resolution 2025-03 by title only
3. Council deliberates the matter
4. Motion, second and vote to adopt Resolution 2025-03 by roll call

If you wish to discuss this further, please contact me at your convenience.

Eric C. Williams
City Manager

RESOLUTION NO: 2025-03

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY INVERNESS, FLORIDA APPROVING A COMMUNITY AESTHEIC FEATURE AGREEMENT WITH THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FOR PERMISSIVE USE OF FDOT RIGHT OF WAY FOR THE CITY'S INSTALLATION OF LOCAL GATEWAY ENTRY SIGNAGE FOR THE CITY OF INVERNESS GATEWAY SIGNAGE PROGRAM.

W I T N E S S E T H:

WHEREAS, the City of Inverness has requested permission from the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) to install three local signs within the FDOT Right of Way to identify the entry and provide a welcome to the City of Inverness; and

WHEREAS, the City has the opportunity to design, install and maintain three stand-alone local identification community aesthetic features on certain rights of way owned by the FDOT located at the Intersection of State Road 44 and US Hwy 41 South, a second sign located within the eastern FDOT Right-of-Way at 315 US Hwy 41 South, and a third sign within the western Right-of-Way of US Hwy 41 North adjacent 6600 as shown by Exhibit "A" attached hereto and made part of this Resolution; and

WHEREAS, installation of the three-community aesthetic feature Gateway signs would serve a valid public purpose; and

WHEREAS, the FDOT is requesting the City approve, execute and deliver a Community Aesthetic Feature Agreement (CAF) to implement the project in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Agreement; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the FDOT Design Manual Section 127 Community Aesthetic Features dated January 1, 2023, the City Council approves the resolution criteria required under this section; and

WHEREAS, the City Council financially supports the design, engineering, construction and perpetual maintenance of the three "Local Identification Markers Stand Alone Gateway Signs" to meet the

applicable standards of the FDOT.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF INVERNESS, FLORIDA, that:

SECTION 1. The above recitals are true and correct, and incorporated as the findings of City Council.

SECTION 2. The City agrees to fund all costs for the design, installation, and maintenance of the Project in accordance with the terms of the Agreement.

SECTION 3. The City Manager or his designee is authorized to apply for any necessary FDOT permits to implement the Project and to execute the Community Aesthetic Feature Agreement and any amendments, extensions, terminations and novation changes to the Agreement and expend budgeted funds on behalf of the City.

SECTION 4. Each provision of this Resolution shall be deemed separate and severable and if any section or part is held to be invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of this Resolution shall not be affected.

SECTION 5. This Resolution shall become effective immediately upon its passage and adoption.

ATTEST:

CITY OF INVERNESS, FLORIDA

Susan Jackson, City Clerk

Gene Davis, Council President

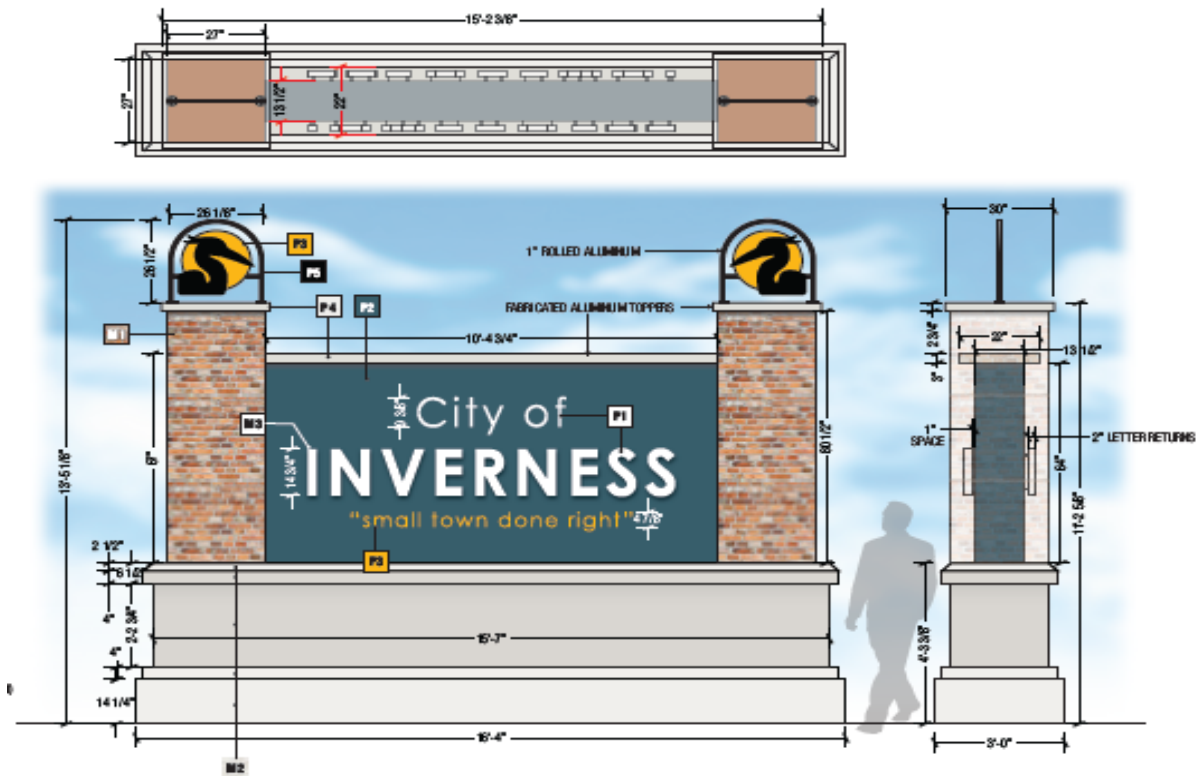
Approved as to form and legality:

James T. Hartley, Assistant City Attorney

Exhibit "A"

CAF Agreement between the Florida Department of Transportation and the City of Inverness

Landscape City Gateway - QTY 1



The architectural drawings include:

- Top View:** Shows a square base with dimensions 46 1/2" by 46 1/2". The central channel has a width of 40 3/8".
- Front / Back Elevation:** Features a brick column with a central blue channel containing the word "INVERNESS" in white capital letters. Above the channel is a circular emblem with a yellow background and a black swan silhouette. Dimensions include a total height of 18' 0" and a base width of 4'-0". A person's silhouette is shown for scale.
- Sides Elevation:** Shows the side profile of the brick column with a height of 17'-0" and a base width of 4'-0". It includes details for the top and bottom sections.
- Detail Callouts:**
 - "RECESSED CHANNEL ON FRONT AND BACK FOR CHANNEL LETTERS AND RACEWAY PAN"
 - "RACEWAY"
 - "2" DEEP HALO ILLUMINATED CHANNEL LETTERS"
 - "COLUMN DESIGN INTENT"
 - "EVENING APPEARANCE"



4



315 US Hwy 41 South

Agenda Memorandum - ***City of Inverness***

August 19, 2025

TO: Elected Officials

FROM:

SUBJECT: Projects and Programs Updates

- Teens Night Out
- IGC Improvements/ County Lease
- Other

CC:

Enclosures:
