

## MITIGATION STRATEGIES

In order to develop a complete picture of options available to the City, the mitigation strategies identified in the *Community Rating System Coordinator's Manual* were consulted. The following presents an assessment of the activities from this document.

- ▶ Preventive activities keep flood problems from getting worse
  - Planning and zoning
    - Although the comprehensive plan policies attempt to steer additional development away from the Coastal High Hazard Area, the floodplain has been extensively built upon.
    - The City does require strict enforcement of FEMA requirements in floodplains, necessitating elevation of structures above the base flood elevation. This requirement will continue.
    - Comprehensive plan policies call for minimal expenditure on new facilities in the floodplain. Existing facilities should remain and be capable of withstanding wind and wave action.
    - There is minimal vacant land, and the City does not have funds to acquire this vacant land, let alone developed parcels.
    - The City has opposed any further development on Honeymoon Island. A resolution in 1988 put forth this policy.
    - The relocation of residential buildings out of the floodplain would have a disastrous effect on the tax base. The City's ad valorem taxes generated by the single family residences alone in the SFHA are approximately \$625,000 annually. Indeed, there are few undeveloped places to which to move within City; this would force residents to relocate outside the City.
  - Open Space Preservation
    - Again, comprehensive plan policies call for minimal expenditure on new facilities in the floodplain. Large open or undeveloped space such as that found at Hammock Park, Fisher Field and the Dunedin Country Club/St. Andrews Links meets important recreation/open space standards as well as limiting additional development in the floodplain. These areas will be retained as open space.
    - Although most land in the floodplain is developed, as noted above, some is developed as open space. The City does not have funds to acquire vacant or developed land with other uses.
    - The City has opposed any further development on Honeymoon Island. Dunedin is fortunate that it is the only coastal community in Pinellas County that does not have extensive development on barrier islands within its corporate boundaries. The City has also assigned a Recreation/Open Space land use category on all of Caladesi Island and the vast majority of Honeymoon Island (except for the Royal Stewart Arms area).
    - The relocation of residential buildings out of the floodplain would have a disastrous effect on the tax base. Indeed, there are few undeveloped places to which to move within the City; this would force residents to relocate outside the City.
  - Floodplain regulations

- The City enforces FEMA requirements in the floodplain.
- Floodproofing information is sent annually to all residents in the Repetitive Loss Areas. This task will continue.
- Higher regulatory standards within the floodplain (e.g., requiring full compliance with floodplain management regulations when improvements or repairs are less than 50% of a building's value, regulating areas subject to flood-related hazards, and low density zoning) could result in extremely high costs to the residents of the floodplain, especially given the amount that the floodplain has already been developed. The City considers the adoption of regulations exceeding FEMA requirements not to be possible at this time.

- Building Codes

- All construction in the V- and A-zones must meet National Flood Insurance Program requirements. In 2002, the City began utilizing the Florida Building Code which has increased requirements for structural stability. For example, windows must be resistant to greater wind loads. The City will continue to enforce the requirements of the Florida Building Code.

- Stormwater Management

- Article II of Chapter 122 of the City's *Uniform Development Code (UDC)* is entitled "Stormwater Management." All development is regulated with regard to surface water runoff. Detention and retention are required to be designed for a storm larger than the 10-year but smaller than the 100-year storm. While the City maintains its own system, it has the power to inspect privately-owned drainage systems and remove, or cause to be removed, obstructions in the channel. The City does prohibit stream dumping. The City requires temporary erosion/sedimentation controls during construction. The City has a Master Drainage Plan (adopted in 1981), from which drainage improvement projects are developed and budgeted. This Master Drainage Plan is currently being updated.

- The City currently has a stormwater utility fee, which is used to generate revenue for drainage maintenance and improvements. The source of the funds is a \$4.50 per month fee to single family dwelling units, and adjusted rates for multifamily units, commercial and industrial customers.

- Any significant new development or redevelopment must obtain an environmental resource permit through SWFWMD which regulates stormwater management. The City enforces this requirement and will continue to do so.

- Drainage system maintenance

- The City maintains its drainage system very effectively. According to the Public Works and Utilities Department,

...the City routinely inspects all the ditches monthly and removes any debris to include trees, large containers, shopping carts, tires, etc. Presently [there] is nothing that cannot be removed from the drainage system that is causing an obstruction other than mangroves and so far the city has had no problem with mangroves. Remedial maintenance to the storm sewers and ditch systems are done when the problem occurs. This may include repairs to [skimmers], ditch bank cave-ins, broken storm sewer pipes, catch basin structures, inlet and outfall structures, etc. All top and slope mowing is accomplished four (4) times per year from May through October. Aquatic maintenance is accomplished monthly on the ditch drainage system except

during the months of December through March. However, some spot spraying is being done during this period on an [as-needed] basis. Storm sewer piping is cleaned on a yearly basis by a private contractor.

➤ The City owns 16 detention ponds, 30,325 feet of major ditches, and 19,465 feet of minor ditches.

➤ Drainage maintenance will continue as an ongoing task.

- Dune and beach maintenance

➤ The barrier islands are owned by the State of Florida and are maintained by the Department of Environmental Protection. These islands offer a tremendous amount of protection for the mainland. While the City supports efforts to maintain the beaches and dunes on Caladesi and Honeymoon Islands, the City is unable to contribute funds toward these tasks.

▶ Property protection activities are usually undertaken by property owners on a building-by-building or parcel basis.

- Relocation

➤ The relocation of residential buildings out of the floodplain would have a disastrous effect on the tax base. There are few undeveloped places to which to move within the City, forcing residents to relocate outside of Dunedin.

- Acquisition

➤ The City does not have the funds to acquire extensive property. In 1991, a referendum for the purchase of a waterfront parcel for parkland was defeated by the residents of the City. This is a strong indication that the public does not wish to see funds spent for additional parklands. Because of the cost involved, the City would probably require a bond issue in order to acquire extensive properties within the floodplain. As noted above, this could have a disastrous effect on the City's tax base.

- Building elevation

➤ The City maintains elevation certificates on all buildings built in the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) after 1991. While the City cannot verify that elevation certificates are available for all post-FIRM buildings within the SFHA, these certificates go back as far as 1983. The City also enforces the elevation of all new and substantially improved structures. This practice will continue.

- Floodproofing/Retrofitting

➤ The City sends floodproofing information annually to the residents of each repetitive loss area. This results in over 250 packets being mailed out each year. This task will continue.

➤ The City investigated the feasibility of providing additional assistance to repetitive loss areas in the installation of "dry floodproofing barriers." These simple devices can be made from plywood and rubber, and can be easily constructed by homeowners. They fit over openings where water could intrude into houses. These could be installed quickly in the event of an emergency. The City provides a schematic of this floodproofing barrier in one of the newsletters distributed in the outreach program. This task will continue.

➤ The City has been participating in the Flood Mitigation Assistance Program in order to secure funding assistance for the elevation of private

houses in the floodplain. To date, six structures have been elevated with two more currently in the process.

- Sewer backup protection

- Section 122-92 specifies the following:

- Whenever...this Article [requires] that a building be floodproofed, or specify that floodproofing may be used as an alternative to elevating a structure above the base flood level, floodproofing shall be deemed to include all of the following:

- ...The location, construction and installation of all potable water supply systems in such a manner as to prevent contamination from floodwater during the base flood.

- ...Approved backflow preventers or devices shall be installed in main water service lines, at water wells and at all building entry locations to protect the system from backflow or back siphonage of floodwaters or other contaminants.

- ...Sanitary sewer and storm drainage systems that have openings below the regulatory flood elevation shall be equipped with automatic backwater valves or other automatic devices that are installed in each discharge line from the site.

- Additionally, on elevated buildings, “Electrical, plumbing, and other utility connections are prohibited below the base flood elevation....”

- Insurance

- The City sends insurance information annually to the residents of each repetitive loss area. This results in over 250 packets being mailed out each year. This task will continue.

- ▶Natural resource protection activities preserve or restore natural areas or the natural functions of floodplain and watershed areas.

- Wetlands protection

- The City enforces state and federal regulations which protect wetlands. Additionally, the *Uniform Development Code* requires mitigation criteria of 200 percent. In other words, if .5 acres of wetlands are filled in to accommodate a development, a full acre of wetlands must be constructed elsewhere.

- Erosion and sediment control

- The City supports the retention of Honeymoon and Caladesi Islands in their natural state. Barrier islands offer a tremendous amount of protection for the mainland.

- The Edgewater Drive shoreline has long been a candidate for a rip-rap type of revetment project. According to Public Works, there is “extensive rip-rap placement along Edgewater Drive if not specifically designed and permitted as a revetment. The shoreline does have some protection.” But because the revetment is not efficient the shoreline has not been properly stabilized and continuous wave action erodes the upland area. In 1994, the City developed a draft Dredge and Fill Permit Application for submission to DEP. This application envisioned the placement of filter fabric along the shoreline, with clean concrete rubble placed atop it. Since the concrete rubble was originally planned to come from the City’s sidewalk rehabilitation program (as sidewalks are improved, the old concrete would be broken up and appropriately sized in order to become rip-rap), a multi-year project was

conceived. However, with no money budgeted for the application submission (at the time, the fee was \$1,000 for each year of the life of the project), the application was not submitted. In recent years, however, the City has informally reevaluated the efficacy of a revetment project along Edgewater Drive. Questions have surfaced as to whether there are other methods of protecting the shoreline short of rip-rap constructed by the City. Additionally, according to Public Works, sidewalk concrete is recycled and “is credited toward [the City’s] interlocal agreement with Pinellas County in which [the City] has agreed to work with the County toward their state mandated recycling goals.” Based on this, it may be in the City’s best interest to re-examine the Edgewater Drive shoreline stabilization efforts.

- Best management practices

- The City’s *UDC*, Chapter 122, Article II, “Stormwater Management,” calls for temporary erosion and sedimentation controls during the construction period utilizing best management practices (BMPs). The Construction Site Controls table lists the areas of concern (i.e., slope protection, waterway protection, surface drainage, enclosed drainage, large flat areas, borrow areas and adjacent properties), and the most appropriate control type (e.g., mulching, buffer zones, gradient terraces, riprap, filter fences). The City Engineer must review all proposed site control measures for appropriateness and applicability.

- The City, however, does not require, but continually suggests, best management practices for water quality after construction is complete. The City has included water quality treatment systems in some municipal drainage projects, and continues to do so when appropriate and financially feasible. The City has received its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit, and has been found in compliance without mandatory inclusion of post-construction BMPs.

- The City has developed and published an *Urban Stormwater Improvement Guidance* booklet and has made it available to residents and businesses in Dunedin. The booklet explains how property owners can create their own retention area utilizing berms. This booklet discusses several BMPs for preventing or reducing stormwater pollution, including trenches, swales, use of porous materials and filter strips.

- Coastal barrier protection

- Dunedin is fortunate in that two barrier islands stand between the Gulf of Mexico and the mainland. Additionally, these islands are state parks and, except for Royal Stewart Arms, are minimally developed. Therefore, the islands would provide a great deal of protection while suffering minimal impacts during a hurricane or tropical storm. The City has long opposed any further development on these islands, and will continue to enforce the Recreation/Open Space land use designation on these islands.

- ▶Emergency services measures are taken during a flood to minimize its impact

- Flood/hazard warning

- Pinellas County is responsible for the development and implementation of a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. This plan outlines coordination, responsibilities and standard operating procedures for early warning and other stages of action when a disaster strikes. The

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan was adopted by the Board of County Commissioners in January of 1996. According to Pinellas County's *Repetitive Loss Plan*, the County "operates a flood warning recognition system, provides for emergency dissemination, conducts at least one exercise of their response plan each year, and performs critical facility planning." The City of Dunedin follows Pinellas County's lead during times of evacuation. The Dunedin Fire Department and County Sheriff's Office have procedures to locate and assist evacuees requiring transportation.

➤The City's policies emanating from the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan provide for the responsibilities of the City Commissioners, City Manager, City Attorney, Fire Chief, Public Works Director, Leisure Services Director, Purchasing Department, Administration Department, Community Services Department, various County departments, the Red Cross Manager, the Salvation Army, Mease Dunedin Hospital and Nursing Homes before and during a natural disaster. After the County issues a warning, the City has primary responsibility of disseminating that warning to the general public. Available approaches include sirens, mobile PA systems and individual contact.

- Flood/hazard response

➤The Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan provides for evacuation procedures, including evacuation routes, traffic control and early evacuation. The Plan also provides for hospital evacuation, nursing home evacuation and emergency transportation of nursing homes and hospitals by the Fire Department, school buses, the sheriff's department and the Pinellas Suncoast Transit Authority (PSTA). The Plan lists evacuation buses being furnished by the School Board of Pinellas County and PSTA, and vans being furnished by six different churches. These vehicles are to provide emergency transportation to the mobile home parks within the City (not just within the floodplain) and to other specific locations (e.g., Palm Boulevard and St. Andrews Links Parking Lot, President Street and Edgewater Drive).

➤Each year, prior to Hurricane Season, several agencies (e.g., Florida Power, GTE, TBRPC) help to produce an *All Hazards Guide* or *Hurricane Guide* and disseminate it to the residents of Pinellas County. This guide provides a map of evacuation zones, shelters and important information on what to do during an emergency. The City assists in this effort by making the publication available at its government buildings (e.g., City Hall, Sheriff's Office). This practice will continue as long as the *Guide* is produced and made available.

➤In August of 1999, the City performed a Storm Notification Study. The report concluded that "Given the extensive use of radio, television, telephone, public address and door-to-door notification, there appears to be no need for additional notification procedures."

➤In June of 2001, the City adopted a *Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan* that describes the manner in which the City will respond to an impending disaster. Based on the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, the *PDRP* localizes the description of efforts. The *PDRP* also includes a build-back policy, criteria for acquisition of damaged land and property, debris disposal and the availability of funding assistance for affected property

owners.

- Critical facilities protection

- As noted above, the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan outlines procedures for the timely evacuation of nursing homes, hospitals and mobile home parks likely to contain occupants who are in need of emergency transportation. (It should be noted that Mease Dunedin Hospital is outside the floodplain.)

- Also, there are numerous structures or facilities which produce, use or store highly volatile, flammable, explosive, toxic and/or water-reactive materials. These facilities should be aware of their vulnerability and what precautions they should take prior to an emergency. The City has instituted an annual program to remind these facilities of their vulnerability and encourage them to follow proper procedures in the event of an impending disaster.

- Only Fire Station Number 2 lies within the floodplain, and their vehicles and equipment would be moved to other locations in the event of an impending Category 3 or higher hurricane. This practice will continue.

- All publicly-maintained lift stations in the floodplain have some type of flood protection, although some are more elaborate than others. For example, six stations have lock down hatch covers that allow the interior to be sealed. Others are simply elevated from one to six feet above the surrounding topography. Control boxes are generally two to three feet off the ground, and vent stacks are also elevated. The maintenance of private lift stations does not fall under the purview of the City, but efforts can be made to contact the responsible parties and encourage them to provide adequate floodproofing if it has not already been done. Some protection is afforded to the Treatment Plant, but the headworks are at an elevation of 12 feet. Also, the one potable water well in the floodplain can have its pump shut off; with 24 other wells in the City, the loss of one should not severely cripple the City's ability to provide water.

- Based on comments from FDOT, they are aware of the critical nature and elevation of the Alternate US 19/Curlew Road intersection. While FDOT is planning to multi-lane Curlew Road, they have stated "there are two projects scheduled for SR 586 but neither project will reach the intersection at Alt 19 that is so critical. If something is done to improve the intersection, it will be done outside of the current projects." The City has requested that some type of improvement should be considered.

- Health and safety maintenance

- The City's policies provide for the Pinellas County Health Department to be responsible for the general public's health during an emergency period. This responsibility ranges from public health hazard identification and prevention to the coordination of medical assistance to mortuary services (the latter of which is to be provided within the City).

- ▶Structural projects keep floodwaters away from an area with a levee, reservoir, or other flood control measure.

- Reservoirs

- There are existing lakes and ponds which act to hold stormwater at least temporarily. However, since much of the damage is expected to come from

the Gulf of Mexico/St. Joseph's Sound, the construction of additional reservoirs would be questionable given their expense. Also, the amount of open space is limited for such projects.

- Levees/floodwalls/seawalls

- The City allows and provides building permits for seawalls, bulkheads and retaining walls. Article VIII of Chapter 98 of the City's *Code of Ordinances* is entitled "Construction on Waterways" and provides for permitting and construction standards for "Approved erosion protection [consisting] of one...or a combination of...seawalls...armored mat revetment...maintenance/planting of mangroves or other suitable plants...[or] other methods subject to the approval of the city engineer." Indeed, most of the waterfront footage in the northern portion of the City is seawalled. This practice of proper permitting will continue.

- Diversion

- As noted above, the City enforces SWFWMD on-site retention requirements for new development. This usually involves the construction of a pond to hold stormwater rather than to allow it to run off the property. Post-development runoff must not exceed pre-development runoff.

- As noted above, the City has developed and published an *Urban Stormwater Improvement Guidance* booklet and has made it available to residents and businesses in Dunedin. The booklet explains how homeowners can create their own retention area utilizing berms. Creation of residential retention areas will result in a reduction of the Stormwater Utility Fee.

- Channel modifications

- It is the City's policy to preserve natural lakes and watercourses. However, the Master Drainage Plan and attendant drainage improvement projects may call for certain modifications to man-made channels. These are implemented as funding becomes available.

- Beach nourishment

- The Dunedin Causeway is the only beach under the jurisdiction of the City. While the beach has been renourished in recent years, its ability to offer storm surge protection is overwhelmed by the barrier islands. Since these barrier islands are owned and operated by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, it would be up to the State of Florida to provide for beach renourishment.

- Storm sewers

- Dunedin has extensive storm sewers throughout the City. These channel stormwater into storage facilities and/or into man-made or natural drainageways or directly into St. Joseph's Sound. Section 122-38 of the *UDC* states that, "The open areas and roadways within the proposed development shall be designed to convey safely, via routes acceptable to the city engineer, the one-hundred year storm runoff from within the development to a designated floodway or area within a designated one-hundred-year floodplain." These routes can come in the form of open ditches or storm sewers. The *UDC* (Section 122-40) also specifies that "the size, type and location of storm sewer inlets, grating or other opening into the closed roadway collector piping system of the proposed development

shall be based on the post-development time-of-concentration of flows of a ten-year storm....” This ordinance requirement shall continue to be enforced.

►Public information activities advise property owners, potential property owners, and visitors about the hazards, ways to protect people and property from the hazards, and the natural and beneficial functions of local floodplains.

- Map information

- The City provides a Map Determination Service at no cost to the consumer and will continue to do this. Each year, an outreach project is initiated in order to advise insurance companies, financial institutions and real estate companies that this service is provided. This will also continue.

- Outreach projects

- Information on floodproofing and insurance is sent to all residents in Repetitive Loss Areas. This project will continue.

- As noted above, the City has investigated the feasibility of providing additional assistance to repetitive loss areas in the installation of “dry floodproofing barriers.” These simple devices are shown in the newsletter provided annually to the repetitive loss property area residents. This task will continue.

- Real estate disclosure

- Although the City provides a map determination service, it is not known whether real estate agents provide this information well in advance of the actual purchase of property in a Special Flood Hazard Area. The City does not require that such hazard disclosure be made. The administration of such a requirement would be difficult to enforce. The City has provided reproducible forms and informational brochures to real estate agencies and encourages them to provide this data to property buyers.

- Library

- In late 1996, the City began a Flood Protection Library at the Dunedin Public Library. This Library, with a computerized card catalogue system, provides documents relating to FIRM Maps, flood protection, flood insurance, floodproofing, and flood mitigation. This library will be continued and updated with new and revised information and documents.

- Technical assistance

- While not necessarily a formal program, City Engineering Section personnel can and do provide information, expertise and advice to residents and businesses regarding flooding and methods to prevent or reduce such. Depending on the existing workload, this may include on-site visits. This task will continue, but, as noted, is limited by the workload of the Engineering Section personnel.

- Environmental education

- While not specifically related to flood protection, the City has two policies in *Dunedin 2015-The Comprehensive Plan* relating to environmental education:

- By the year 2000, the City will develop an information outreach campaign relevant to environmental protection.

- By the year 2002, the City will investigate the feasibility of a habitat or ecosystem management (including both upland and wetland) ordinance and, if appropriate, adopt one.

With regard to the first policy, a set of newsletters has been designed to promote environmental awareness and what citizens can do to protect and enhance the environment. With regard to the second policy, an analysis of the City's existing codes showed that the City currently addresses most of the necessary elements of a habitat/ecosystem management ordinance and that there were extenuating circumstances regarding those items that were not adequately covered. The study concluded that no specific habitat/ecosystem management ordinance was necessary.

➤ The City has developed and published an *Urban Stormwater Improvement Guidance* booklet and has made it available to residents and businesses in Dunedin. In addition to explaining how homeowners can create their own retention area utilizing berms, this booklet discusses the proper use of insecticides and fertilizers. This booklet will continue to be made available and updated when necessary.

## **ACTION PLAN**

The following takes the "Mitigation Strategies" discussion and makes recommendations on the actions the City should take.

### ▶ Preventive Activities

- Continue the extensive use of open space throughout the City and particularly within the floodplain. This includes Hammock Park, Fisher Field, the Dunedin Country Club and St. Andrews Links.

- Timetable: Ongoing

- Evaluation Criteria: Number of acres of open space within the floodplain.

- Budget: Staff time (operating funds): Leisure Services Department

- Continue the enforcement of Chapter 122 of the *Uniform Development Code* entitled "Stormwater Management," particularly as it relates to the construction of systems regulating stormwater runoff.

- Timetable: Ongoing

- Evaluation Criteria: Most recent information on number of new developments (both residential and non-residential) installing stormwater control systems; amount of funds generated by the stormwater utility fee.

- Budget: Staff time (operating funds): Public Works Department

- Continue the maintenance of the City's drainage system. This includes routine inspection, removal of debris, repairs, top and slope mowing, and aquatic maintenance.

- Timetable: Annually

- Evaluation Criteria: Most recent information on the total number of inspections and maintenance performed; most recent information on the total amount of funds expended on maintenance.

- Budget: Staff time (operating funds): Public Works Department

### ▶ Property Protection Activities

- Continue the mail-out of floodproofing information to the residents of each repetitive loss area.

- Timetable: Annually



long as it is produced and made available to residents and local governments.

➤ Timetable: Annually

➤ Evaluation Criteria: Locations in the City where the *All Hazards Guide* or *Hurricane Guide* is made available (e.g., City Hall, Library, Sheriff's Office).

➤ Budget: Staff time (operating funds): City-wide

• Continue advising the Florida Department of Transportation of the critical nature of the Alternate US 19/Curlew Road intersection. Request that some type of improvement to the elevation conditions at this location be made.

➤ Timetable: Ongoing

➤ Evaluation Criteria: Letters or other contacts with FDOT and their responses.

➤ Budget: Staff time (operating funds): Community Services Department

► Structural Projects

• Continue the permitting of erosion protection projects as outlined in Article VIII of Chapter 98 of the *Uniform Development Code*.

➤ Timetable: Ongoing

➤ Evaluation Criteria: Linear feet of erosion protection permitted to be installed or repaired during the previous year.

➤ Budget: Staff time (operating funds): Public Works Department

• Continue the enforcement of Chapter 122 of the *Uniform Development Code* entitled "Stormwater Management," particularly as it relates to the construction of systems regulating stormwater runoff.

➤ Timetable: Ongoing

➤ Evaluation Criteria: Number of new developments (both residential and non-residential) installing stormwater control systems, including storm sewers.

➤ Budget: Staff time (operating funds): Public Works Department

► Public Information Activities

• Continue to provide the Map Determination Service, including the publicizing of the service.

➤ Timetable: Ongoing

➤ Evaluation Criteria: Number of announcements sent publicizing the service; number of map determinations provided.

➤ Budget: Staff time, postage (operating funds): Community Services Department

• Continue to develop and send brochures and reproducible forms to real estate agencies regarding information relating to flood hazards of property.

➤ Timetable: Annually

➤ Evaluation Criteria: Brochures and reproducible forms developed

➤ Budget: Staff time (operating funds): Community Services Department

• Continue to maintain and publicize the Flood Library documents available at the Dunedin Public Library.

➤ Timetable: Ongoing

➤ Evaluation Criteria: Number and type of documents available at the Dunedin Public Library.

➤ Budget: Staff time (operating funds): Library

• Continue to provide technical assistance where possible on flood issues.

- Timetable: Ongoing
  - Evaluation Criteria: Estimated number of times some type of technical assistance was provided to Dunedin residents or businesses.
  - Budget: Staff time (operating funds): Public Works Department; Community Services Department
- Continue to publish, update and make available the *Urban Stormwater Improvement Guidance* booklet.
  - Timetable: Ongoing
  - Evaluation Criteria: Availability of the *Urban Stormwater Improvement Guidance* booklet.
  - Budget: Staff time (operating funds): Public Works Department

The implementation of this action plan will be monitored through an evaluation which will be performed by the Department of Community Services. This evaluation will be prepared annually and will be submitted to the proper authorities during the City's recertification process. This evaluation report will also be made available to the City Commission and the media.

Additionally, during the preparation of the evaluation, significant changes and events (e.g., Flood Insurance Rate Maps, policy modifications, major storms) taking place during the preceding year will be noted so that the five-year update of the Local Mitigation Strategy can be performed more efficiently. Any revisions to the LMS will be adopted by resolution.