

DRAFT - City of Tampa PDRP - Existing Plans and PDRP Crosswalk - Table 1 of 2

Group	PDRP Issues	Achievement Level	Hillsborough County/City of Tampa 2012 PDRP	Tampa Comprehensive Plan and 2024 Coastal Management Element Update	Land Development Regulations City Code of Ordinances Chapter 27	Building Code City Code of Ordinances Chapter 5	City of Tampa Code of Ordinances
Land Use	Phased reconstruction and streamlined permitting	Minimum	Any measures that the County and municipalities can take to streamline procedures and processes will be an asset during reconstruction. Reviewing and modifying the permitting process and the demolition process for simplicity and consistency among jurisdictions would be a worthwhile priority for the County that would be beneficial in a disaster situation. The County can also consider instituting a phased approach to permitting or moratoria, which can be used as a tool post-disaster to speed-up or delay redevelopment in specific areas and help with staff capacity to deal with new permit applications. (Housing, p 25)	LU Policy 8.16.1 Continue to streamline development regulations to remove unnecessary requirements or delays in approving and permitting residential development; LU Policy 9.10.4 Continue to streamline the permitting process by making it more accessible and maintaining an up-to-date online permitting process, which is user friendly			
Land Use	Build back standards for non-conforming and substantially damaged structures	Minimum	Requiring post-disaster rebuilding to meet current safety codes and floodplain regulations is essential to building a more disaster resilient community, but other standards might not be as necessary and could be a burden to disaster recovery efforts. It is important that build-back standards to be enforced after a disaster are clearly understood before a disaster occurs. The consensus during the planning process for addressing build-back standards was that actions should be undertaken as soon as possible to clarify exactly what policies and codes will be enforced during rebuilding because a sense of certainty of what will be allowed before a disaster will lead to a smoother rebuilding process. (Land Use, p 22-25) To track code enforcement for damaged non-conforming structures, create/maintain a non-conforming structure inventory (once non-conforming is defined for disaster redevelopment purposes). Develop a process for evaluation of noncompliant structures specific to disaster redevelopment standards for code enforcement/permitting staff training. (Housing, p 41)	CM 2.2.9 Continue to ensure that all new buildings or structures meet, or exceed, the flood-resistant construction requirements of the Florida Building Code and federal and local floodplain management regulations and retain the ecosystem services of existing natural infrastructure such as wetlands, trees, and green spaces when practicable.	Sec 27-297. - Nonconforming uses of major structures or structures and premises in combination. (4)When building(s) or structure(s) devoted to a nonconforming use are destroyed or damaged, by any cause, to the extent of sixty (60) percent or more of the current assessed taxable value of all the building(s) or structure(s) comprising the nonconforming use, such building(s) or structures, if restored, shall thereafter be devoted to conforming uses. Sec. 27-300. - Nonconforming structures unsafe for reasons other than lack of maintenance. Nonconforming structures or portions thereof that are declared unsafe, but not because of lack of maintenance, by the zoning administrator or other competent authority, may be repaired and restored, except as provided in section 27-298.	Sec. 5-121.44. - Substantial improvement and substantial damage determinations. (a)For applications for building permits to improve buildings and structures, including alterations, movement, enlargement, replacement, repair, change of occupancy, additions, rehabilitations, renovations, substantial improvements, repairs of substantial damage, and any other improvement of or work on such buildings and structures, the floodplain administrator, in coordination with the building official, shall: 1.Estimate the market value, or require the applicant to obtain an appraisal of the market value prepared by a qualified independent appraiser, of the building or structure before the start of construction of the proposed work; in the case of repair, the market value of the building or structure shall be the market value before the damage occurred and before any repairs are made; 2.Compare the square footage of construction costs to perform the improvement, the cost to repair a damaged building to its pre-damaged condition, or the combined costs of improvements and repairs using the most current ICC Building Valuation Data Tables (cost per square foot Group U, miscellaneous) to the market value of the building or structure; 3.Determine and document whether the proposed work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage does not exceed the cumulative cost of construction. The determination requires evaluation of previous permits issued for improvements and repairs as specified in the definition of "substantial improvement". For proposed work to repair damage caused by flooding, the determination requires evaluation of previous permits issued to repair flood-related damage as specified in the definition of "substantial damage"; and 4.Notify the applicant if it is determined that the work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage and that compliance is required with the flood-resistant construction requirements of the Florida Building Code.	
Land Use	Controlling long-term post-disaster blight	Recommended	Removing and Redeveloping Blight (Housing, p 49-50)			Sec. 5-104.13. - Construction public nuisance/abatement. 5-104.13.1 Prohibition. 1.Abandoned construction projects or sites declared unlawful and presumed to be public nuisance. Any construction project or construction site that has been abandoned, as the term "abandonment" is defined in section 5-102.9 of this chapter, shall be presumed a public nuisance and subject to an order to abate construction nuisance from the building official.	Urban Renewal Law Sec. 19.04. - Workable Program. The City of Tampa for the purposes of this Act [article] may formulate for the municipality a workable program for utilizing appropriate private and public resources to eliminate, and prevent the development or spread of slums and urban blight, to encourage needed urban rehabilitation, to provide for the redevelopment of slum and blighted areas, or to undertake such of the aforesaid activities or other feasible municipal activities as may be suitably employed to achieve the objectives of such workable program. Such workable program may include, without limitation, provision for: the prevention of the spread of blight into areas of the municipality which are free from blight through diligent enforcement of housing, zoning and occupancy controls and standards; the rehabilitation or conservation of slum and blighted areas or portions thereof by replanning, removing congestion, providing parks, playgrounds and other public improvements, by encouraging voluntary rehabilitation and by compelling the repair and rehabilitation of deteriorated or deteriorating structures; and the clearance and redevelopment of slum and blighted areas or portions thereof.
Land Use	Reducing disaster vulnerability through voluntary mitigation programs	Recommended	Property owners could register with the county or cities for their land to be a voluntary property for disaster relief communities. (Housing, p 34) Incentives can be created for voluntary green building techniques. (Housing, p 47) The Land Use TAC recommends a strategic use of various voluntary programs including transfer of development rights, hazard mitigation education and assistance, and acquisition programs. As the PDRP and its strategies are tested and mature, this issue may be revisited to perhaps pair the voluntary programs' compensation options with some regulatory measures to more aggressively address highly vulnerable development, especially in light of the threat of sea level rise. (Land Use, p 26-30)				
Land Use	Prioritizing areas to focus redevelopment	Advanced	Defining Priority Redevelopment Areas (PRAs) which are one or more of the following: Rapidly restore centers of economic activity and critical facilities, provide a staging area for restoring nearby impacted communities, locate recovery services efficient and convenient hubs, and facilitate growth into disaster resilient centers; should consider location of floodplains/minimal flood-prone property, vulnerability to storm surge, structures that meet Florida Building Code, and availability of infrastructure and services (sustainable PRA); for selection of PRAs: identify potential PRAs, Analyze a selection of potential PRAs, Assess concept for continuation to next phase, perform gap analysis, public outreach, and post disaster implementation (Land Use, p 18-22) Upon declaration of a disaster, policies and incentives for PRAs passed prior to the disaster will become effective. This may include incentives such as rapid permitting, TDR multiplier, provision of temporary business space until permanent space within the PRA can be secured, etc. (Land Use, p 22)	CRAs identified in the Comp Plan: Central Park Village, Channelside, Downtown, Drew Park, Tampa Heights, West Tampa, East Tampa, and Ybor City; ROS Policy 2.2.4 Open Space recreational areas shall be used as incentives for redevelopment in deteriorating or underutilized areas of the City by giving priority to projects in targeted growth areas as outlined in the Plan, in eligible Community Development Block Grant program areas, and in Community Redevelopment Areas		Urban Renewal Law Sec. 19.06. - Preparation and Approval of Urban Renewal Projects and Urban Renewal Plans. (g)[Emergency planning.] Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act [article], where the Board of Representatives [City Council] certifies that an area is in need of redevelopment or rehabilitation as a result of a flood, fire, hurricane, earthquake, storm, or other catastrophe respecting which the Governor of the State has certified the need for disaster assistance under Public Law 875, Eighty-first Congress, or other Federal Law, the Board of Representatives [City Council] may approve an urban renewal plan and an urban renewal project with respect to such area without regard to the provisions of subsection (d) of this section and the provisions of this section requiring a general plan for the municipality and a public hearing on the urban renewal project.	
Land Use	Historic preservation and restoration	Advanced	Protecting and Restoring Historic Homes (Housing, p 45-46)	LU Policy 1.2.13 Promote standards and incentives for design that enhance the quality and character of the City, including the preservation of significant historic structures and features; LU Policy 5.1.7 Encourage sustainable development and preservation of historic structures through adaptive reuse; LU Policy 9.4.3 Consider allowing additional height in high density multifamily areas for those projects that: provide public open spaces easily accessible to the public, provide housing affordable to low and moderate-income households, include workforce housing or inclusionary zoning, preserve historically or architecturally significant buildings, provide enhanced transit facilities, or provide more space between towers to decrease view blockage and shadows on adjacent structures and open spaces; LU Goal 16 Retain valued reminders of our past while developing valued historic resources for future generations + others; LU Policy 19.2.3 Initiate incentives for the adaptive use of historic structures by...; ENV Policy 3.4.7 Preserve and conserve archaeological sites	districts, multiple property designation or conservation overlay district. Sec. 27-297. - Nonconforming uses of major structures or structures and premises in combination. (5)No structural or non-structural alterations may be made to a nonconforming use, except where the following type alterations do not conflict with the provisions set forth above:d. Within a local historic district, the zoning administrator, after consultation with the historic preservation administrator, may approve alterations and new construction if the proposed work includes the restoration of a contributing historic structure, and the proposed improvement(s) do not increase the degree of nonconformity...Sec. 27-241. - West Tampa Overlay District Development Design Standards. (a)Area description and boundaries. West Tampa is a diverse area comprised of commercial, multi-family, and single family uses existing side by side. A national historic district was mapped in the early 1980s for continuity of structures developed in the 1920s and earlier. The development patterns and physical and dimensional character created by the structures and roadway network built at that time, is the precedent development pattern which this overlay district seeks to maintain...(b)Purpose and Intent. The purpose of the overlay district is to insure that all types of new in fill development and major renovations thereto are compatible in building and structural orientation, design elements, height, lot dimensional requirements, public safety, and other site spatial relationships precedent within the area. The various regulatory elements of the overlay district are used during the site plan review process. Their purpose is to provide an aesthetic framework for design to encourage development that creates a sense of interest, promotes a physically attractive and functionally integrated environment and compatibility with pedestrian access. Sec. 27-176. - Intent. (a)The purpose of the Ybor City Historic District is to promote and preserve this historic district and its landmarks for the educational, cultural, economic and general welfare of the public; through the preservation, protection and regulation of buildings, sites, monuments, structures and other areas of historic interest or importance within the Ybor City area of the city; to safeguard the heritage of our city by preserving and regulating this district and its landmarks which reflect elements of our cultural, social, economic, political and	Sec. 5-109.7 - Historic preservation fee reduction grant program. 5-109.7.1. Purpose. The city shall establish the "Historic Preservation Fee Reduction Grant Program," for the purpose of encouraging the preservation and revitalization of the city's historic and cultural resources, which are designated pursuant to section 27-256, City of Tampa Code. The program, subject to funding, will only be available to a qualifying applicant with a designated property that is undergoing "rehabilitation" or "restoration (historic)," as defined in section 27-43, City of Tampa Code. The program will be administered by the historic preservation manager, or designee. Sec. 5-121.115. - Historic buildings. A variance is authorized to be issued for the repair, improvement, or rehabilitation of a historic building that is determined eligible for the exception to the flood-resistant construction requirements of the Florida Building Code, Existing Building, Chapter 27 Historic Buildings, upon a determination that the proposed repair, improvement, or rehabilitation will not preclude the building's continued designation as a historic building and the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the building. If the proposed work precludes the building's continued designation as a historic building, a variance shall not be granted and the building and any repair, improvement, and rehabilitation shall be subject to the requirements of the Florida Building Code.	

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Land Use	Reducing disaster vulnerability through land use and development regulations Develop policies for redeveloping land areas that have sustained repeated damages from storm events	Advanced	Requiring post-disaster rebuilding to meet current safety codes and floodplain regulations is essential to building a more disaster resilient community, but other standards might not be as necessary and could be a burden to disaster recovery efforts. (Land Use, p 22) For structures damaged more than 50% of their replacement costs, they can be rebuilt to their original square footage and use density/intensity but have to become compliant with floodplain standards if applicable, Coastal Construction Control Line setback if applicable, building and life safety codes, and any required land development regulations (other than density or intensity), unless compliance with such regulations would preclude reconstruction otherwise intended by the build-back policy. " This policy is standard and clear except for the last requirement regarding meeting the land development regulations. No definition of what would "preclude reconstruction" leaves this requirement almost unenforceable. It is not recommended that deciding which land development regulations should be met be left to occur case-by-case during post-disaster redevelopment. (Land Use, p 24) Recommended to use a mix of voluntary programs including hazard mitigation education and assistance, land acquisition, transfer of development rights, etc. to prevent vulnerable development from being rebuilt the same way in the same high-risk area, consider repetitive loss properties and wind damaged properties (Land Use, p 26) -> analyze target areas to find best method of vulnerability reduction (Land Use, p 27); modify TDR Program for use in post-disaster redevelopment environment (Land Use, p 28); Identify land acquisition programs (Land Use, p 29)	LU Policy 8.6.1 Establish appropriate building setback lines from the water's edge and to increase public open space; OW Policy 2.3.8 Development in both floodways and the 100-year floodplain shall continue to be regulated to protect floodplain functions; continue to prevent net loss of 100-year floodplain storage volume within the City of Tampa; CM Objective 1.1 Direct future population concentrations away from the Coastal High Hazard Area so as to achieve no net increase in overall residential density within the CHHA; CM Policy 2.2.9 Continue to ensure that all new buildings or structures meet, or exceed, the flood-resistant construction requirements of the Florida Building Code and federal and local floodplain management regulations and retain the ecosystem services of existing natural infrastructure such as wetlands, trees, and green spaces when practicable.; CM Policy 2.2.11 Except when prohibited by the city, all utilities to be installed in subdivisions, including, but not limited to, those required for distribution lines, electric services, telephone, telegraph, and CATV, shall be installed underground; CM Policy 2.2.8 New development, redevelopment, and infrastructure in vulnerable areas shall use best practices to address sea level rise including retaining or using natural systems to control flooding when practicable; CM Policy 2.1.6 Encourage shoreline softening through vegetative projects, submerged vegetation, and living shorelines to minimize flood damage and maintain adaptability to future sea-level rise conditions. Prohibit shoreline hardening unless a threat to human life or property exists due to erosion; ENV Policy 2.8.8 Regulate development in areas with the following characteristics: wetlands, 100-year floodplain, and/or habitats for Listed Species as provided under local rules and regulations, including mitigation as required	Sec. 27-141. - Transfer of development rights program. (a)Intent. The transfer of the development rights program ("TDR") allows the transfer of unused development rights from properties which are intended to be preserved to designated receiving areas. The TDR program uses market forces to provide additional incentives for preservation of historic buildings by allowing developers the right to acquire development rights that can be used to increase development at a suitable location.	Section 5-121. - FLOOD-RESISTANT DEVELOPMENT Sec. 5-121.282. - Limitations on installations in coastal high hazard areas (Zone V) and Coastal A Zones. New installations of manufactured homes in coastal high hazard areas and Coastal A Zones shall be permitted only in existing manufactured home parks and existing manufactured home subdivisions. Sec. 5-121.285. - Elevation. Manufactured homes that are placed, replaced, or substantially improved shall be elevated such that the bottom of the frame is at or above the elevation required, as applicable to the flood hazard area, in the Florida Building Code, Residential section R322.2 (Zone A) or section R322.3 (Zone V and Coastal A Zones). Flood hazard areas, flood zones, and design flood elevations, Sec. 5-121.82. - Information in flood hazard areas without base flood elevations (approximate Zone A). Where flood hazard areas are delineated on the FIRM and base flood elevation data have not been provided, the floodplain administrator shall: 1.Require the applicant to include base flood elevation data prepared in accordance with currently accepted engineering practices. 2.Obtain, review, and provide to applicants base flood elevation and floodway data available from a federal or state agency or other source or require the applicant to obtain and use base flood elevation and floodway data available from a federal or state agency or other source.3.Where base flood elevation and floodway data are not available from another source, where the available data are deemed by the floodplain administrator to not reasonably reflect flooding conditions, or where the available data are known to be scientifically or technically incorrect or otherwise inadequate.a.Require the applicant to include base flood elevation data prepared in accordance with currently accepted engineering practices; orb. Specify that the base flood elevation is two (2) feet above the highest adjacent grade at the location of the development, provided there is no evidence indicating flood depths have been or may be greater than two (2) feet. 4.Upon approval of base flood elevation data, incorporate the data into the stormwater management plan.5.Where the base flood elevation data are to be used to support a letter of map change from FEMA, advise the applicant that the analyses shall be prepared by a Florida-licensed engineer in a format required by FEMA, and that it shall be the responsibility of the applicant to satisfy the submittal requirements and pay the processing fees.	(Continued) Sec. 5-121.241. - Design and construction of buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the Florida Building Code. Pursuant to section 5-121.63 of this section, buildings, structures, and facilities that are exempt from the Florida Building Code, including substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage of such buildings, structures and facilities, shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the flood load and flood-resistant construction requirements of ASCE 24. Structures exempt from the Florida Building Code that are not walled and roofed buildings shall comply with the requirements of division 8 of this article.Sec. 5-121.242. - Buildings and structures seaward of the coastal construction control line.If extending, in whole or in part, seaward of the coastal construction control line and also located, in whole or in part, in a flood hazard area: 1.Buildings and structures shall be designed and constructed to comply with the more restrictive applicable requirements of the Florida Building Code, Building Section 3109 and Section 1612 or Florida Building Code, Residential Section R322. 2.Minor structures and non-habitable major structures as defined in F.S. § 161.54, shall be designed and constructed to comply with the intent and applicable provisions of this section and ASCE 24. Sec. 5-121.83. - Twenty-five-year floodways and floodplains. If the limits of the 25-year floodplain and floodway are available and approved by the city, no development is allowed within the limits of the 25-year floodway. In addition, development is only allowed within the 25-year floodplain when it is outside the limits of the floodway for the 100-year floodplain If delineated on flood insurance rate maps. Engineering studies and analyses shall be submitted to demonstrate the compensatory excavation hydraulically balances the proposed development, redevelopment or fill for development within the 25-year floodplain.
Housing	Temporary housing siting criteria, provision, and removal	Minimum	Disaster Temporary Housing Plan aspects to consider for long-term recovery implications of provisions and removal: FEMA typically provides temp housing assistance for up to 18 months, FEMA will delegate the responsibility of managing and coordinating temp housing to the State (usually), planning timeframe for Red Cross shelters to be primary shelter is a few weeks, types of temp housing available include rentals, Housing Authority units, RVs, and mobile homes, mobile/manufactured home size FEMA prefers is 14 x 60; Hillsborough County LDC: disaster relief dwellings, disaster relief communities; implement timelines and goals for evaluation of progress; identify mobile home vendors that will provide temp housing - meet with experts in temp housing from the State/emergency managers with experience in temp housing installation; add in temp housing removal in Disaster Temp Housing Plan - note that the LDC time limits may not be long enough due to delays in permitting, availability of contractors, and building supply shortages; pre-selection of sites for temp housing consistent with Comp Plan near employment centers and access to public transit; temp housing on-site during repair and rebuilding; employer-supplied temp housing on commercial properties; FEMA guidelines for temp housing siting; LDC guidelines for on-site temp structures and temp housing group sites; avoid placing temp housing in hurricane evacuation zones; potential group sites are mentioned in Disaster Temp Housing Plan	HSG Policy 1.2.3 Ensure that a full range of housing including temporary shelters, transitional, and permanent housing for renters, and ownership opportunities are available with appropriate supportive services for those who need them; CM 2.3.2 Meet public shelter space needs based on a standard of 20 square feet per person and 60 square feet per person for special needs shelters			If extending, in whole or in part, seaward of the coastal construction control line and also located, in whole or in part, in a flood hazard area: 1.Buildings and structures shall be designed and constructed to comply with the more restrictive applicable requirements of the Florida Building Code, Building Section 3109 and Section 1612 or Florida Building Code, Residential Section R322. 2.Minor structures and non-habitable major structures as defined in F.S. § 161.54, shall be designed and constructed to comply with the intent and applicable provisions of this section and ASCE 24.
Housing	Ability to reconstruct homes rapidly	Minimum	"The County can utilize mutual aid agreements but may also want to employ local qualified citizens in need of work after the disaster if the staffing needs are expected to be long-term" + strategies to make onboarding/training smooth (Housing, p 24); simplifying permitting process for less damaged areas/phased approach to permitting for more damaged areas; existing ordinance that establishes initial moratorium after declaration of disaster (Hillsborough County Ordinance 93-20); "Destroyed structure moratorium - No building permit may be issued within 30 days following the declaration of the initial building moratorium for the replacement of any structure that has been destroyed. Major damaged structure moratorium - No building permit for repairs of a major damaged structure may be issued for at least 10 days following the declaration of the initial building moratorium. Minor damaged structure moratorium - No building permits for the repair of minor damaged structures may be issued for at least 4 days following the declaration of the initial building moratorium. New development moratorium - Issuance of building permits for new construction not related to the rebuilding or repairing of storm damage of a structure may not be issued for at least 30 days following the declaration of the initial building moratorium. The redevelopment task force shall determine and advise the board of county commissioners whether a new development moratorium is required based upon the results of damage assessment and recommendations from the building department director." (Housing, p 29); recommended to revise this Ordinance criteria that determines length of moratoria on issuing building permits; set up one-stop shops for permitting; consistency and clarity in disaster permitting process across jurisdictions; pre-disaster education about permitting process through brochures and PIO.Rapid repair permitting (Housing, p 28-31) Incentives for Developers (Housing, p 39) The amount of financial incentives available that are targeted to one housing type should be proportional to the amount of that housing type that was damaged or that is needed in the community (i.e. if there was already a pre-disaster shortage of affordable units then the targeted amount would be more than what was damaged).				
Housing	Transitioning residents back to permanent housing	Recommended	Program to assist resident to transition back to permanent housing (Housing, p 28) These people may need to stay in temporary housing beyond when sunset requirements demand its removal. The Housing Recovery and Health and Social Service TACs should develop a program to provide counseling and aid to these residents to assist them in the transition back to permanent housing. Temporary housing siting criteria (Housing, p 31) Disasters Temporary Housing Plan (Housing, p 32) Incorporate into Priority Redev. Areas (Housing, p 33) Transitioning sites to Permanent Housing (Housing, p 34) Employer On-site Temporary Housing, Temporary Housing Siting Criteria, Listing of Potential Sites for Different Disaster Scenarios (Housing, p 35) Chair or Vice-Chair of the PDRP Housing Recovery TAC is consulted on decisions involving temporary housing siting (Housing, p 36)				Sec. 5-121.83. - Twenty-five-year floodways and floodplains.
Housing	Rebuilding affordable housing	Advanced	Hazard Mitigation (Housing, p 46) The Housing Recovery TAC should collaborate with the LMS Working Group to make sure that opportunities to include hazard mitigation during post-disaster rebuilding are identified and prepared for. Post-disaster public education and financial incentives will be principal crossover initiatives between the LMS and the PDRP. Affordable Housing Redevelopment (Housing, p 47) The County should explore options to maintain the affordable housing stock in the County. This could include developing a program for the County to assemble parcels of destroyed homes that are not located in surge or flood zones through voluntary buyouts and then replace with affordable housing or mixed-income housing... The county and cities could enter into MOUs with the Housing Finance Authority so that the local government planners from each jurisdiction would have a major role in any affordable housing land assembly projects after a disaster. The Tampa Housing Authority may also be able to administer a disaster-related program in coordination with an entity that can cover other areas of the county... Habitat for Humanity could be an excellent partner when voluntary buyouts don't lead to contiguous land assembly... pre-approve builders that are interested in building affordable housing and would be able to devote time to affordable projects after a disaster.	LU Policy 8.16.3 Encourage the adaptive reuse of existing buildings for residential use; LU Policy 9.4.3 Consider allowing additional height in high density multifamily areas for those projects that: provide public open spaces easily accessible to the public, provide housing affordable to low and moderate-income households, include workforce housing or inclusionary zoning, preserve historically or architecturally significant buildings, provide enhanced transit facilities, or provide more space between towers to decrease view blockage and shadows on adjacent structures and open spaces; LU Policy 10.1.1 Continue to promote the benefits of affordable housing programs and urban neighborhoods; HSG 1.1.1 Work with existing Community-Based non-profit organizations to provide affordable housing opportunities; Provide incentives such as development density bonuses, expedited permitting for affordable housing, and eco-friendly "green" sustainable building standards to encourage developers to include affordable housing in large scale residential projects; HSG Policy 1.1.11 Promote the preservation and development of a sufficient supply of housing affordable to extremely low-income individuals and households with children in order to reduce or prevent homelessness	Sec. 27-140. - Bonus provisions. (f)List of improvements and amenities to achieve bonus density/FAR. The City of Tampa recognizes the need for certain improvements and amenities that generally enhance the urban quality of life. The list below represents those bonus improvements/amenities, from which the developer/property owner may choose any combination thereof to provide, in order to achieve an equivalent amount of bonus density/FAR, as calculated pursuant to this section: (1)Provision of ten (10) percent of the project's dwelling units as affordable housing. Those units shall be affordable to those buyers or renters who earn no more than eighty (80) to one hundred twenty (120) percent of the area median income (AMI) for the City of Tampa, for a minimum of thirty (30) calendar years from the date of the issuance of the certificate of occupancy for each individual unit deemed affordable. Financial parameters shall be set forth in the developer's agreement for this provision, as reviewed and agreed to by housing and community development, land development coordination and the city attorney for sufficiency.		If the limits of the 25-year floodplain and floodway are available and approved by the city, no development is allowed within the limits of the 25-year floodway. In addition, development is only allowed within the 25-year floodplain when it is outside the limits of the floodway for the 100-year floodplain If delineated on flood insurance rate maps. Engineering studies and analyses shall be submitted to demonstrate the compensatory excavation hydraulically balances the proposed development, redevelopment or fill for development within the 25-year floodplain.
Housing	Encouraging homeowners to incorporate mitigation during rebuilding	Advanced	Incentives such as deferred permit fees for projects with improved building practices and that include mitigation in the design; expedited permitting and prioritization for development within a Sustainable Priority Redevelopment Area Hazard Mitigation (Housing, p 46) The Housing Recovery TAC should collaborate with the LMS Working Group to make sure that opportunities to include hazard mitigation during post-disaster rebuilding are identified and prepared for. Post-disaster public education and financial incentives will be principal crossover initiatives between the LMS and the PDRP.	OW Policy 5.2.1 Create demonstration projects to illustrate the value and effectiveness of green infrastructure and/or LID; OW Objective 5.3 Evaluate incentives and regulatory modifications to enhance the use of green infrastructure and/or LID principles in private development			Sec. 17.5-204. - Incentives to encourage sustainable construction and redevelopment.
Housing	Funding assistance and insurance problems	(Additional to 2010 PDRP)	Develop aggressive public outreach/education program for residents before and after a disaster to aid the public in reviewing insurance claims to ensure they are adequately covered/informing residents about available programs: Pre-Disaster Education, Post-Disaster Education, Assistance for Renters, Individual Rebuilding Assistance and Prioritization, Incentives for Developers	HSG Policy 1.5.7 The City will continue to use State and Federal funding to assist in the rehabilitation of housing in very low-, low and moderate income areas within the City			

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Housing	Code enforcement and contractor licensing; Available contractors and skilled construction workers	(Additional to 2010 PDRP)	Code Enforcement: May need additional code enforcement staff to conduct damage assessments, work with FEMA's substantial damage estimators, carry out large number of inspections quickly to not slow or impede the quality of redevelopment. The Housing Recovery TAC recommends that MOUs be in place pre-disaster with agencies that can place assessment and inspection personnel into the County immediately following a disaster. Also recommended to create training program so all staff are following same procedures and interpreting codes the same way. (Housing, p. 42) Contractor Licensing: Recommends allowing in-state licensed contractors not registered with the municipality to temporarily work while also creating a streamlined system to locally license out-of-state contractors after a disaster. Potential model is a one-stop location for contractors to register where staff can check licenses, insurance, criminal records, and collect fees. (Housing, p. 42) Create an easy system that allows residents to post needs and contractors to advertise skills, also recommended to develop expedited program for out-of-county contractor licensing (contractor licensing topic); set up criteria for placement of transient worker housing to be located near areas where rebuilding is underway; construction trades training in short-term recovery phase to	ENV Policy 3.1.2 Maintain the requirement of a local specialty license for contractors involved in marine construction projects to ensure the proper placement, methods, and materials are used in the construction of seawalls, docks, ramps, and other marine-related structures		Sec. 5-119.1. - Licensed contractors. In order to promote, protect and improve the health, safety and welfare of the citizens of the City of Tampa, the board shall enforce this chapter pursuant to the Hillsborough County Building and Construction Code and the inter-local agreement. 5-119.1.1. The inter-local agreement, as periodically amended, is hereby made a part of this chapter by reference. Sec. 5-119.2. - Unlicensed contractors. In order to promote, protect and improve the health, safety and welfare of the citizens of the City of Tampa, the board shall penalize unlicensed contractor activity pursuant to the Hillsborough County Building and Construction Code and the inter-local agreement, except that the board shall apply the fees established by the city council under this chapter. Sec. 5-121.151. - Enforcement. The owners of property subject to this section [Sec 5-121. - FLOOD-RESISTANT DEVELOPMENT] shall be responsible for compliance with this section with respect to their property. Enforcement action taken by the city or state may be brought against the owner and/or persons or entities in control of the property, including a contractor working on the property. Sec. 5-121.152. - Penalties. (a) Any person who violates any provision of this section shall be punished as provided in section 1-6, City of Tampa Code. (b) Any person or agency violating the provisions of this section may be required to restore land to its undisturbed	
Economic Redevelopment	Resumption and retention of major employers	Minimum	Florida Business Continuity and Risk Management Program (Economics, p 17); potential relocation assistance through transfer of development rights or assistance with impact fees & other incentives usually offered to attract new businesses (Economics, p 21); education programs that teach private sector how to assess, document, and report damage to be used in County assessments for potentially quicker repairs (Economics, p 22); provision of temp office spaces directly from vendors in areas accessible and desirable for redevelopment (Economics, p 22); temporarily waiving sign ordinances (Economics, p 23); other subsidized temporary business space like vacant office/warehouses if certain eligibility criteria are met (Economics, p 22)				
Economic Redevelopment	Small business assistance	Minimum	Promote business continuity planning for small- and medium-sized businesses through public outreach efforts (Chamber & other business organization meetings, newsletters, etc.) (Economics, p 18); State Bridge Loans if available and other bridge loan programs through private sector and nonprofit organizations (Economics, p 21) ; also Florida Business Continuity and Risk Management Program (Economics, p 23); assistance determining when to reopen/what interim services to offer if customer base is not reestablished (Economics, p 23); "partner to offer special small business training classes directly related to the newly self-employed after a disaster" (Economics, p 24), assistance with navigating commercial insurance (Economics, p 24)				
Economic Redevelopment	Workforce retention Address changes in the market and workforce compensation	Recommended	Economic TAC working with Housing TAC and private sector to set up on-site temp housing, increasing & adapting public transit for temp housing sites and commercial centers, focusing on childcare facilities so employees can return to work (Economics, p 20-21) Advertising available job opportunities at One Stop Centers or on a designated website + recruiters for assistance applying (Economics, p 24), workforce training programs (Economics, p 25), National Emergency Grants which create job opportunities associated with clean-up and restoration post-storm event (Economics, p 25)				
Economic Redevelopment	Tourism renewal	Recommended	Pre-disaster assess and prioritize tourist attractions that should be the focus of funding and labor post-storm event (Economics, p 26); marketing campaigns showing damage + detailed vision for redevelopment aka branding, potentially focusing on the unique aspects of said impacted community, ideally marketing campaign would be ready to launch for any part of the county - prepared pre-disaster, goal is to re-attract tourists (Economics, p 26); Econ Redevelopment TAC should work with Public Outreach TAC to develop schedule for resumption of local events and festivals (Economics, p 27); resumption of large conventions and conferences + timeline for hotels to begin housing tourists near convention centers (Economics, p 27)				
Economic Redevelopment	Physical economic redevelopment projects (Community Redevelopment Agency and other economic/multi-use redevelopment projects)	Advanced	FEMA Long-Term Recovery Program, create criteria for economic development organizations to prioritize their projects post-storm and Economic Dev TAC can potentially advocate for funding (Economics, p 31); focus on Priority Redevelopment Areas which should be established pre-disaster (Economics, p 31); consider redeveloping with public involvement certain areas to new uses (Economics, p 32) Identify Most Vulnerable Industries and Expected Impacts (Economics, p 18)	LU Policy 15.2.5 Develop incentives to encourage the redevelopment of existing commercial structures to enhance building facades, signage, landscaping, general buffering and access management, and the economic viability of retail user. Encourage zero lot line construction for new construction, where appropriate LU Policy 1.1.6 Encourage transit oriented, pedestrian friendly mixed-use development with attractive and multifunctional corridors through Community Planning efforts in the Westshore, Central Tampa and University planning districts; LU Policy 1.1.7 Continue to consider the development of strategically located mixed-use areas in all districts that accommodate local serving commercial, employment, and entertainment uses; LU Policy 2.2.4 Promote through the redevelopment process, the introduction of mixed-use development into the city's existing employment centers as a means of enhancing retail viability, establishing truly pedestrian-oriented shopping districts, creating more attractive buildings and public spaces, supporting transit viability, and reducing vehicle trips; LU Policy 6.1.9 Promote redevelopment patterns and streetscape improvements that transform the visual and physical character of these corridors by the following methods: put buildings close to the sidewalk, introduce taller buildings consistent with the underlying plan category, consider placing parking in the rear of the building, create an attractive front and rear facade, reduce visual clutter of signs through a consistent sign program, remove utility poles and put utilities underground, plant street trees and provide street furniture, always try to diversify the types of uses; Prohibit new construction and redevelopment which inhibits the safe and efficient operation of airport facilities within the runway protection zones for Tampa International and Peter O. Knight Airports and Flight Path areas for MacDill AFB (LU Policy 8.3.3); LU Policy 10.1.2 Continue to work with local real estate brokers in order to better market City-owned property for housing redevelopment; ROS Policy 2.2.6 Providing parkland and open space areas in neighborhood and district redevelopment plans shall be a priority in the development of CRA Strategic Plans and Neighborhood Plans	Referenced in Chapter 27: • Channel District Community Redevelopment Area Strategic Action Plan • Community Redevelopment Plan for the Ybor City Community Redevelopment Area of 1988 • Ordinance No. 88-198: Community Redevelopment Plan for the CBD CRA Areas and Establishment of the CRA Trust Fund • Center City Plan • Greater Seminole Heights Vision Plan		
Economic Redevelopment	Opportunities to sustainably restore economic vitality (Business replacement attraction/ incentives)	Advanced	Qualified Target Industry Tax Refund, Qualified Defense Contractor Tax Refund, High Impact Performance Incentive Grant, Capital Investment Tax Credit, Premier Business Bonus Program, Quick Response Training Incentives, Incumbent Worker Training Program (Economics, p 28); Determine which industries should be prioritized for incentive programs - what economic incentives would work to attract businesses to the region post-disaster (Economics, p 29); Identify flexible uses for traditional disaster funding - typically spent on reconstruction rather than economic redevelopment (Economics, p 29); tailor marketing strategies from tourism renewal to not only target tourists but also potential new residents - so include health care, education, transportation, natural amenities, etc. (Economics, p 29), partner with University of South Florida to establish business incubators for target industries - potentially located within Priority	CM Policy 1.3.5 Pursue developing a long-term recreational and commercial working waterfronts program to create and implement strategies to preserve and expand commercial working waterfront lands and enhance recreational uses and enjoyment of the waterfront.			Urban Renewal Law Sec. 19.03. - Encouragement of Private Enterprise. The City of Tampa, to the greatest extent it determines to be feasible in carrying out the provisions of this Act [article], shall afford maximum opportunity, consistent with the sound needs of said municipality as a whole, to the rehabilitation or redevelopment of the urban renewal area by private enterprise. The City shall give consideration to this objective in exercising its powers under this Act [article], including the formulation of a workable program, the approval of urban renewal plans (consistent with the general plan of the municipality), the exercise of its zoning powers, the enforcement of other laws, codes and regulations relating to the use of land and the use and occupancy of buildings and improvements, the disposition of any property acquired, and the provision of necessary public improvements.
Infrastructure and Public Facilities	Infrastructure for temporary recovery operations	Minimum	"Under regulation, TECO cannot absorb the cost of temporary infrastructure during recovery. For example, TECO cannot fund the installation of power lines to temporary housing sites post-disaster. (p 16)"; "It is in the best interest of the County and cities that any infrastructure intended to be used temporarily be located in areas favorable to future permanent development without contributing to sprawl. (p 17)"; increasing availability of public transport, coordination with responsible authorities - mentions special needs populations; mapping recovery routes to designated temp housing and debris sites Generally referenced throughout the Plan (P14-20) Temporary Recovery Operations: Multiple references (Public/Private Infrastructure and Facilities section)				
Infrastructure and Public Facilities	Debris management	Minimum	Generally referenced throughout the Plan (P14-20) Debris removal: Addresses disaster debris removal on essential transportation routes and for coordinating the permanent removal and disposal of all debris from public property and rights-of-way within unincorporated Hillsborough County- HC Debris Management Plan)				

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Infrastructure and Public Facilities	Financing infrastructure and public facilities repair	Minimum	TECO cannot charge undergrounding of infrastructure to customers without public approval. TECO cannot underground infrastructure in Coastal High Hazard Areas because brackish water corrodes electrical equipment. Restoration of power to underground facilities takes TECO longer than restoration to above ground facilities. (p 17 and 18) Generally referenced throughout the Plan (p 14-20)				
Infrastructure and Public Facilities	Infrastructure and public facilities mitigation and historic considerations	Recommended	Multiple references to mitigation (Infrastructure - All) No mention of historic considerations	MBY Policy 3.3.5 Implement technologies, strategies, and improvements that ensure facilities are operational after a disaster; MBY Policy 3.4.1 Develop a sustainable roadway network by incorporating green infrastructure, stormwater management strategies, and streetscape improvements to address the effects of flooding, sea level rise, heat, and air quality; OW 2.3.1 Incorporate adaptation and mitigation measures into planning, budgeting and project funding decisions for water resources infrastructure; OW Policy 2.3.2 Identify future adverse climate conditions, such as increased precipitation and sea level rise, and incorporate into long-range water resources planning; CM Policy 2.2.11 Except when prohibited by the city, all utilities to be installed in subdivisions, including, but not limited to, those required for distribution lines, electric services, telephone, telegraph, and CATV, shall be installed underground. CAP 1.7.1 Limit public expenditures for infrastructure within the Coastal High Hazard Area... CAP 1.7.0 Protect the coastline and avoid loss of life and property in coastal areas by limiting public expenditures for infrastructure in the Coastal High Hazard Area (CHHA) and/or in areas likely to be subject to the impacts of sea-level rise to that which serves the existing and planned population. CM 2.2.0 Reduce risk and mitigate the effects of coastal hazards		Division 4. Site Improvements, Utilities and Limitations Sec. 5-121.261 - Minimum requirements. All proposed new development shall be reviewed to determine that: 1.Such proposals are consistent with the need to minimize flood damage and will be reasonably safe from flooding; 2.All public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electric, communications, and water systems are located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damage; and 3.Adequate drainage is provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards; in Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths shall be provided to guide floodwaters around and away from proposed structures.	
Infrastructure and Public Facilities	Relocation of vulnerable infrastructure and public facilities	Advanced	Relocation and hardening of critical facilities pre-disaster; priority given to evac and truck routes and then other infrastructure in LMS planning; prioritize community critical infrastructure in LMS planning; severely damaged areas should be low priority for repair; disaster preparedness - temp housing near employment, port practices "Vulnerable PRAs include those that would be cost prohibitive to relocate or would not be able to function in a different location but are vital for the recovery of the region. As the Land Use TAC begins to identify PRAs, the Infrastructure TAC can be involved in this process and request that any critical location-dependent infrastructure be designated as Vulnerable Location-Dependent PRAs or Priority Redevelopment Corridors. Examples of critical location-dependent infrastructure include the seaport, airport, and TECO installations. (P.15) "Options about which structures to mitigate and relocate can be discussed pre-disaster and preliminary plans can be drafted." (P. 18)	MBY Policy 3.3.4 Coordinate with partners to evaluate, harden, repair, or relocate vulnerable infrastructure to provide a system resilient to flooding; OW Policy 2.1.7 Promote the co-location of water resources infrastructure and other City facilities to enhance the efficient use of land, reduce public costs, and where applicable, serve as assets for the community; OW Policy 2.3.6 New potable and wastewater treatment plants are prohibited in the Coastal High Hazard Area; CM Policy 2.2.8 New development, redevelopment, and infrastructure in vulnerable areas shall use best practices to address sea level rise including retaining or using natural systems to control flooding when practicable; CAP 1.7.3 Maintain an inventory of existing infrastructure within the CHHA and develop a program to relocate or retrofit such facilities as replacements become necessary			
Infrastructure and Public Facilities	Regional infrastructure consideration, communication and coordination among agencies, jurisdictions, and stakeholders	Advanced	Coordination with FDOT pre-disaster Communication and coordination among agencies, jurisdictions, and stakeholders: "dialogue and coordination between agencies, jurisdictions, and stakeholders should begin pre-disaster so that recovery can begin with as many parties as possible on the same page" (p 19); Infrastructure TAC create stakeholder coordination meetings post-disaster; Public Outreach TAC create metrics to track progress of recovery and redevelopment; Infrastructure and Housing Recovery TACs work together for temp to permanent housing	GOV Policy 1.5.1 The City of Tampa shall regularly attend and participate in the quarterly Coordinated Urban Transportation Study meetings and monthly Metropolitan Planning Organization and Technical Advisory Committee meetings; GOV Policy 1.5.2 The local planning agency shall continue to coordinate with FDOT which shall guide the Local Planning Agency, Metropolitan Planning Organization, in their comprehensive planning in at least the following areas... LU Policy 7.1.1 Prior to the commencement of Station Area analysis for transit oriented development, an interlocal agreement will be executed defining specific roles and responsibilities for each of the responsible agencies (including but not limited to the City of Tampa, HART, TBARTA, FDOT, Metropolitan Planning Organization, Local Planning Agency) and jurisdictions involved in the planning, design, and construction of the fixed-guideway transit system and its station area CM 2.2.5 Actively participate in the Regional Resiliency Coalition and collaborate to increase regional resiliency to climate change and other hazards by sharing technical expertise, assessing regional vulnerabilities, and advancing agreedupon mitigation and adaptation strategies; CM 2.3.1 Utilize the Florida Statewide Regional Evacuation Study for Tampa Bay and the Statewide Emergency Shelter Plan when evaluating evacuation and shelter space needs			
Infrastructure and Public Facilities	Enhanced infrastructure capacity to priority redevelopment areas	Advanced	As intensity or density is increased from development moving from more hazardous areas to less impacted community centers, Land Use TAC may require new infrastructure service or enhanced capacity: "The Infrastructure TAC can work with the Land Use TAC to perform a capacity analysis for potential PRAs during the identification process... For example, a disaster could hit the County before planned pre-disaster infrastructure projects are completed and the Infrastructure TAC's capacity assessments would give the County an idea of the size of population that can realistically relocate to a specific PRA. (p 15)"	LU Policy 1.2.15 Invest in public infrastructure and amenities strategically to promote community identity and attract development; INF Policy 1.1.13 Concentrate infill redevelopment and new development with priority given to areas where capacity is available within each public facility through agencies and programs, such as, but not limited to, the Community Redevelopment Agency and data; OW Policy 5.1.3 Evaluate regional or areawide stormwater infrastructure as an option for redevelopment areas, or other areas where increases in density and intensity would be desirable			
Infrastructure and Public Facilities	Security of critical infrastructure information	(Addition from 2010 PDRP)	Infrastructure info that would be a threat to security if released will be protected and available as an attachment to PDRP for staff and cleared individuals working on Infrastructure planning/repair; Hillsborough County PDRP will not cite name or specific location of private infrastructure facility information; "The County can reach out to all private infrastructure and utility companies to assist them in preparing plans for long-term recovery from a major disaster. (p 14)"; "As the PDRP is updated during implementation, it can be expanded to include strategies to respond to acts of terrorism... when PDRP actions relate to potential disaster impacts from an act of terrorism, any details that could threaten the County's security can be cleared from the action forms and a contact person can be listed for those with security clearance that would need more information for implementation of the actions. (p 15)"				Sec. 2-545 - Misuse of position. [Jacksonville] It is unlawful for an officer or employee of the city to intentionally use his or her official position to secure, by coercion or threat or otherwise, a special privilege or exemption for himself, herself, or others, or to secure confidential information for any purpose other than official responsibilities.
Health and Social Services	Health facility restoration	Minimum	Hospital, clinic, and medical office restoration (Health and Social Services, p 12-14): 1) Assessment 2) Facility Restoration 3) Systems Restoration 4) Funneling Resources to Existing Facilities				
Health and Social Services	Social service provision to socioeconomic vulnerable populations (Low-income assistance and homeless programs, Children and family services)	Minimum	Low income assistance: establish a coalition of social service organizations to focus on recruitment efforts that meets minimally before an event to identify gaps for social service professionals, para-professionals, and volunteers. Develop active recruitment program that also includes a method to retain existing human resources through incentives, recognition, promotional opportunities, etc. After disaster, identify post-disaster grant funds available for local-income populations. Marketing campaigns to promote donations for low-income disaster victims. (Health and Social Services, p 23) Homeless programs: Social Services TAC work with Housing Recovery TAC to incorporate affordable housing into reconstruction and offer counseling to help residents transition from temp housing to permanent housing (Health and Social Services, p 23) Child and Family Services: Pre-disaster survey to identify providers with continuity plans to give an idea of which providers may need assistance to start working. Also can help them create continuity plans for recovery and long-term redevelopment/update existing plans (Health and Social Services, p 22)				

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Health and Social Services	Public safety service levels re-established throughout the	Minimum	Public safety service levels reestablished (Health and Social Services, p 19) 1) Coordinate Plans and Procedures 2) Reconsider facility locations 3) Extending the presence of responders during transition				
Health and Social Services	Coordination and assistance for non-governmental organizations and volunteers	Minimum	Review of mutual aid agreements/make necessary updates; draft any needed additional mutual aid agreements or Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) with volunteer organizations to fill any predicted service gaps. (Health and Social Services, p 24)				(a)The Tampa Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) is a voluntary program that trains citizens to be prepared for and respond to emergencies that may arise in their community. CERT volunteers complete training that enables citizens to help themselves and their neighbors by applying basic response and organizational skills during an emergency. CERT members can also serve as first responders to an emergency until professional emergency services arrive.
Health and Social Services	Provide for special needs populations throughout long-term redevelopment	Minimum	Long-term assistance for special needs population (Health and Social Services, p 16) Step 1: preliminary research to identify existing barriers that may be preventing special needs populations from accessing healthcare Step 2: work with state and local gov organizations and NGOs to develop specific programs to alleviate barriers Recommendations to reduce disparities include building partnerships and alliances among organizations representing these sects of the population to address common challenges and identifying barriers, gaps, assets and opportunities that will assist in achieving goals and objectives related to health inequities.	MBY Policy 1.3 Partner with HART, the Florida Commission for the Transportation Disadvantaged, and other providers to improve the mobility of transportation disadvantaged populations through paratransit and other services; MBY Policy 1.3.2 Continue to implement the City's ADA Transition Plan for the construction of sidewalks, crosswalks, mobility device ramps and improved access to bus stops on all City-maintained facilities; HSG Policy 1.6.7 Expand the supply of housing that is accessible for people with disabilities	Sec. 27-181.2 (2) (c) (3) (d) "Building design plan containing drawings of the building or structure including the following: ... 5. Designation of all ADA ramps, including areas where the sidewalk intersects driveways and garages"; Sec. 27-181.2 (2) (c) (3) (e) "Streetscape plan indicating the streetscape and landscape plan proposed containing the following information: ... 3. Location and dimensions of proposed driveways, ADA ramps, ingress and egress points, and curbs"; other ADA accessibility requirements to meet local, state, and federal standards		
Health and Social Services	Public transportation restoration and improvement	Minimum	Existing public transportation infrastructure be assessed quickly and restructured to meet shifts in need; also look at opportunities to expand public transportation options and availability (Health and Social Services, p 22) Opportunities to reduce vulnerabilities: vulnerability assessment of physical assets and support services, including transportation, maintenance, and student records - strategies to reduce vulnerabilities - potential COOPs for continuity of essential functions like payroll and student data (Health and Social Services, p 20); also increase counseling and mental health services through the school system; continuity of educational services for special populations (Exceptional Student Education and home or hospital bound students) (Health and Social Services, p 21)	LU Policy 2.2.7 Encourage greater pedestrian and bicycle connections between mixed-use centers and surrounding neighborhoods to establish the centers as important neighborhoods, regional destinations, and activity centers; LU Policy 3.6.1 Examine the development of rail connections, or other forms of mass transit, to improve connections between the downtown area, and other regional activity centers and outlying communities; LU Policy 3.6.2 Preserve opportunity for future multi-modal/high-speed rail site; LU Policy 5.1.3 Ensure that redevelopment projects in urban villages are designed for pedestrian traffic and connect and support a citywide transit system			
Health and Social Services	Schools, higher education reopened Daycare, after-school, and teen programs restored	Recommended	Recommended that the County allocate resources to the school districts for additional daycare, after-school, and teen programs post-disaster; can potentially integrate mental health/counseling services into other programs (Health and Social Services, p 21)				
Health and Social Services	Mental and behavioral health assistance Assisted living and nursing home safety	Recommended	Form a coalition of active and qualified community members from the mental health sector and local public/nonprofit social services organizations to provide mental health assistance (accessible to entire community, telehealth, at schools and temp housing sites, etc) (Health and Social Services, p 15) Establishment of a community based working group of representatives from local nursing homes, senior advocacy groups, the Health Department, and the Health and Social Services Department to assess the level of preparedness of facilities to meet the needs of their residents in a disaster event and ensure that they can provide appropriate services. (Health and Social Services, p 16)	CM Policy 1.1.8 Expansion of existing "special needs" facilities, including adult congregate living facilities, hospitals, nursing homes, homes for the aged and total care facilities in the CHHA may be considered if an evacuation and shelter space plan is approved by the County Emergency Management Department; CM Policy 1.1.7 Prohibit the location of new "special needs" facilities in the CHHA, including adult congregate living facilities, hospitals, nursing homes, homes for the aged and total care facilities; ROS Policy 1.7.5 Include accessibility for all (elderly, disabled, and economically disadvantaged others with special mobility needs) as a design criteria for new facilities and shall "retrofit" all existing sites by 2025			
Health and Social Services	Medical personnel retention and recruitment	Recommended	Develop active recruitment program to be used post-disaster for medical professionals; review COOPs of USF Colleges of Medicine, Public Health, and Nursing and University of Tampa College of Nursing to ensure they are prepared to sustain not only recovery but also the interim period and long-term phases of redevelopment; develop process for affiliation with national health and medical organizations such as the Medical Reserve Corps to provide assistance, volunteers, and resources for education programs after a disaster (Health and Social Services, p 14)				
Health and Social Services	Health-related pollution and environmental justice	Advanced	Address general household environmental health concerns such as dealing with disaster debris, disposing of household hazardous waste, keeping mold under control, and addressing problems with private water wells through public outreach and distribution of education materials. Develop a collaborative body to deal with environmental health issues to launch an environmental health risk communication program and provide information to public and local responsible gov offices while establishing a long-term monitoring process to assess the impact of environmental factors on health. (Health and Social Services, p 17)				
Health and Social Services	Quality of life factors (Community redevelopment from a "Healthy Communities" perspective, Recreation and cultural activities restored)	Advanced	Adopt a broader definition of "health" that includes more than medical/clinical approach to well-being (such as complete physical, mental, and social well-being). Incorporating principles as such might look like more walk-able and bike-able communities, increased access to fresh fruits and vegetables, community space, and neighborhood clinics. Identify which aspects of "healthy communities" are most important to the City. Conduct a pre-disaster gaps analysis for each PRA during which the County would identify the mechanisms that need to be in place before a disaster for the PRA to function to its full capability, i.e., policies, Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) designation, incentives, specialized permitting procedures, plans for recovery assistance hub services to be located there, and temporary housing/business location, etc. Incentives green building techniques. (Health and Social Services, p 18) Places emphasis on not forgetting the recreation and cultural activities/leaving them until last because they are a driver for tourism/normality in life and there may be available disaster recovery grants specific to these types of amenities that have short windows for applications (Health and Social Services, p 21)	LU Policy 1.2.9 Establish, promote and incentivize well-designed urban environmental that create vibrant, livable places to live, work, and play; LU Policy 1.2.24 Promote design of neighborhoods, centers, streets, and public spaces that enhance public safety and discourage crime by providing street-fronting uses "eyes on the street", adequate lighting and sight lines, and features that cultivate a sense of community "ownership"			Tampa Community Benefits Ordinance Sec. 2-851 - Findings, purpose and intent. The city finds that certain new development and redevelopment projects present unique opportunities for collaboration among the city, a developer and the community. These collaborations will acknowledge that new development and redevelopment projects often have impacts to the community, and that specific amenities and best practices provided by these projects can mitigate and even create positive benefits for a surrounding neighborhood and the city at large. The city intends to administer this community benefit program to ensure that covered projects under this article provide tangible benefits to the citizens of Tampa in exchange for the city's participation in the project, and to maximize the returns on the public investment. Sec. 2-853 - Required community benefits for covered project. (a)For Tier 1 projects, the developer shall satisfy the following requirements, in addition to any other agreed-upon contractual requirements as provided for in the guidance documents: (1)Comply with the city's Land Development Regulations;(2)Construct streetscape/public realm improvements to match the community's master plan, CMA plan or related neighborhood plan;(3)Projects that receive city participation value equal to or greater than ten million dollars (\$10,000,000.00) will achieve LEED certification;(7)Exceed minimum energy performance standards and use Energy Star and Home Energy Rating System (HERS) components;1.Project will also use other sustainable design practices such as green infrastructure, cool roofs, and use of materials that benefit the environment and occupant health. (b)For Tier 2 projects, the developer shall satisfy the following requirements, in addition to any other agreed-upon contractual requirements as provided for in the guidance documents:(1)Complete all requirements for Tier 1 projects;(2)Establish or utilize an existing apprenticeship program registered with the State of Florida Department of Education (if available), or industry certification training program, or company sponsored training program, or an on-the-job training program (such as the Florida Department of Transportation On-the-Job Training Program) for local residents;(4)Projects that receive city participation value equal to or greater than twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000.00) will achieve LEED Silver certification. (c)For Tier 3 projects, the developer shall satisfy the following requirements, in addition to any other agreed-upon contractual requirements as provided for in the guidance documents:(1)Complete all requirements for Tier 1 and Tier 2 projects, collectively;(2)Select at least one (1) additional city-approved item from the guidance document for Tier 3 projects; and(3)Projects that receive city participation value equal to or greater than thirty million dollars (\$30,000,000.00) will achieve LEED Silver certification with consideration for zero ready elements for energy, carbon, water, and waste.
Environment	Beach and dune restoration	Minimum	Beaches mentioned (no restoration reference)	CM Policy 2.1.2 Coordinate beach stabilization techniques with state agencies; CM Policy 2.1.1 Protect and restore beaches to provide storm protection, recreational opportunities, and a natural habitat for endemic flora and fauna.		Sec. 5-121.266. - Limitations on sites in coastal high hazard areas (Zone V) and Coastal A Zones. In coastal high-hazard areas and Coastal A Zones, alteration of sand dunes shall be permitted only if such alteration is approved by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, and alteration of mangrove stands shall be permitted only if permitted by F.S. §§ 403.9321-403.9334, "Mangrove Trimming and Preservation Act", and alteration of environmentally sensitive lands shall be permitted only if permitted by the City of Tampa's Land Development Code Article VI, Division 4, Subdivision 6. - Upland Habitat, section 27-287.10 and only if the engineering analysis required by section 5-121.84(4) of this section demonstrates that the proposed alteration will not increase the potential for flood damage. Construction or restoration of dunes under or around elevated buildings and structures shall comply with section 5-121.338(3) of this section. Sec. 5-121.338. - Nonstructural fill in coastal high hazard areas (Zone V) and Coastal A Zones. In coastal high hazard areas and Coastal A Zones: 3.Where authorized by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection or applicable local approval, sand dune construction and restoration of sand dunes under or around elevated buildings are permitted without additional engineering analysis or certification of the diversion of floodwater or wave runup and wave reflection if the scale and location of the dune work is consistent with local beach-dune morphology and the vertical clearance is maintained between the top of the sand dune and the lowest horizontal structural member of the building.	

Group	PDRP Issues	Achievement Level	Hillsborough County/City of Tampa 2012 PDRP	Tampa Comprehensive Plan and 2024 Coastal Management Element Update	Land Development Regulations City Code of Ordinances Chapter 27	Building Code City Code of Ordinances Chapter 5	City of Tampa Code of Ordinances
Environment	Environmental contamination (hazardous materials, debris, waterway debris removal, pollution)	Minimum	<p>Create a chart or table to show potential contamination (i.e., types, sources, and locations) linked to agency responsibilities, including environmental groups who have been involved with restoration efforts which may be affected by potential contamination' (Environmental Restoration, p 14); 'Pre-disaster coordination between environmental protection or conservation agencies with emergency managers can prioritize which cleanup methods are most desirable in a post-disaster situation.' (Environmental Restoration, p 14); potentially relocate vulnerable facilities such as the Wastewater Treatment Plant (Environmental Restoration, p 14); Identification of licensed contractors to transport and dispose of hazardous waste pre-disaster (Environmental Restoration, p 15); volunteers may need specialized training to help with cleanup and recycling programs of household waste and debris contaminants (Environmental Restoration, p 15)</p> <p>Pre-disaster identify qualified cleanup crews to handle shoreline debris and place post-disaster temporary staging areas nearby expected debris areas and identify baseline water quality data to ensure cleanup meets previous water quality standards (Environmental Restoration, p 18)</p>	<p>LU Policy 8.10.1 Strict performance standards shall be required for any industrial use located within 200 ft of any water body. Future industrial development along the Hillsborough River is prohibited; SW Goal 3 Maintain a program designated to reduce the presence of toxic, ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or carcinogenic substances in the City's solid waste stream while properly managing and disposing of known hazardous wastes; There is a requirement that new development connect to sanitary sewer if it's available; ENV Policy 3.2.6 Assist in preventing potential contamination by wastewater disposal systems within the Hillsborough River's drainage basin, prevent incidental discharges by maintaining redundancy systems where appropriate, and prioritize maintaining wastewater lines that would directly impact the River; ENV Policy 3.2.8 Continue to prohibit solid waste landfills, hazardous waste facilities, and other potentially hazardous uses that may adversely affect the River and its tributaries</p> <p>ENV Policy 3.2.11 Coordinate with local environmental organizations to hold periodic river clean-ups; ENV Policy 3.2.12 Continue to pursue technologies that limit the influx of debris, oil, and other runoff from storm drainage and increase dissolved oxygen</p>		<p>Sec. 5-121.351. - Manufacture and storage of hazardous materials. Structures used for the manufacture or storage of hazardous materials shall not be permitted in any floodplain or floodway.</p> <p>Sec. 5-121.352. - Discharge of hazardous materials. It shall be unlawful for any person to discharge, cause to be discharged, or allow to be discharged any hazardous materials within any floodplain or floodway.</p>	Sec. 25-182. - Designated truck routes established; observance required; hazardous materials routing established.
Environment	Environmental and historical review of temporary sites	Minimum	<p>Coordinate with FDEP and EPA to do relevant environmental testing of potential temporary debris storage sites to see if there are chemicals of concern already present on the site/set a baseline from soil results to ensure cleanup of the temp site brings site back to its original standards (Environmental Restoration, p 17)</p> <p>Historical review: Restore the historic balance of coastal wetland habitats and preserve the bay's marsh and mangrove habitat (Habitat Restoration Master Plan, Tampa Estuary Program)</p>	<p>ENV Policy 2.1.2 The Development Review Committee shall consider the presence of Environmentally Sensitive Areas in formulation their recommendations for development; ENV Policy 3.4.3 To obtain permits for development on the river corridor, specific site reviews must be conducted to identify essential and significant habitats and plans to preserve habitat. Encourage Hillsborough County, the City of Temple Terrace, and other permitting agencies to coordinate such activities in the permitting process</p>			
Environment	Natural land and habitat restoration (habitat restoration on conservation lands, wetland restoration)	Recommended	<p>Tampa Bay Habitat Restoration Master Plan, pre-determine vulnerable areas: endangered and/or threatened species and sensitive/critical habitats in addition to probability of damage to species and habitats impacted which will help to inform future acquisition efforts (Environmental Restoration, p 22); partnerships with private and public organizations to provide written strategies that advance ecological restoration & strategic land acquisition efforts, coordinate efforts with wetland restoration efforts (Environmental Restoration, p 23)</p> <p>Coordinate wetland restoration activities with FDEP, develop living shorelines program for erosion control and maintenance of coastal processes, other efforts to protect wetlands both regulatory and initiative based (Environmental Restoration, p 19 & 20); develop habitat and critical species protection scenarios and maps to aid in land use and redevelopment decisions around wetlands (Environmental Restoration, p 20); research on the current status of Comp Plan Coastal Element objectives to inform implementation strategies related to wetlands (Environmental Restoration, p 20); utilize resources such as TIEP to discuss wetland restoration actions that ensure long-term sustainability of wetlands (Environmental Restoration, p 20)</p> <p>Habitat restoration on conservation lands (Environmental Restoration - All)</p>	<p>performance Incentives and tools, including but not limited to cluster zoning, planned development review, the dedication of easements for public access, and on-site transfer of development rights; LU Policy 4.2.1 Place a high priority on acquiring and preserving open space lands for purposes of recreation, habitat protection and enhancement, flood hazard management, public safety, and water resources protection for the overall benefit of the community; LU Policy 8.13.1 Clustering will be identified on detailed site plans compactly and contiguously. Types of uses allowed in the open space areas must be consistent with preserving significant wildlife habitat and biologically functioning and integrated with the habit. Permitted uses include conservation, mitigation areas, nature observation, hiking, stormwater systems, landscaping, and pedestrian and bike trails; LU Policy 8.14.5 Development and redevelopment proposals may be considered for density/intensity credits to protect Environmentally Sensitive Areas on-site as defined in the Definitions Section; LU Policy 8.15.4 Except as provided herein, new land use category designations, and changes to existing FLU category designations, on surface waters are limited to the Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) land use category. This policy does not apply to 1) man-made water bodies created after July 1, 1994, 2) projects that have an Overriding Public Interest, 3) Incidental Fill, or 4) Wetland or other surface water impacts consistent with the comprehensive plan; CM Policy 2.2.4 Give priority to acquiring land in the CHHA to increase open space, recreation opportunities, public access, and to reduce the risk of property damage from potential disasters; CM Policy 3.1.7 Water-dependent, related, or enhanced development and redevelopment proposals must ensure that Listed Species are protected, relocated and/or adverse impacts are mitigated; ENV Policy 2.2.2 Seek assistance in the public acquisition of natural preserves under federal, state, and regional programs; ENV Policy 2.2.1 Support the Jan K Platt Environmental Lands Acquisition and Protection Program (ELAPP) and seek to acquire ecologically valuable land to ensure maximum diversity of wildlife species; ROS Policy 1.4.1 Develop management plans for all properties acquired through the ELAPP and state acquisition programs. These management plans shall provide for the conservation and protection of the natural resources of the site per the management goals and objectives of the acquisition program utilized for purchase</p>	<p>(a)Plan approval required. Except as specifically exempted herein, no person shall commence any site clearing, land alteration, or receive a development approval or building permit for any development on a parcel within the upland habitat overlay district meeting the criteria outlined in sections 27-287.11 through 27-287.15 until an upland habitat plan is approved by the coordinator in accordance with this article to ensure such activity does not harm any significant or essential wildlife habitat on that parcel. In instances where phased development is to occur pursuant to the terms of the city zoning code or ordinance, a person shall apply to the coordinator for approval of an upland habitat plan which addresses all phases of said development, prior to permitting and development of the initial phase of the development.</p> <p>Sec. 27-287.10. - Environmentally sensitive areas--Uplands providing significant and essential wildlife habitat; general provisions.</p> <p>(a)Sections 27-287.11 through 27-287.15 provide standards and guidelines for the protection of upland significant wildlife habitat, generally, as well as upland habitat for endangered and threatened species and species of special concern, (i.e., upland essential wildlife habitat). (b)On-site preservation shall be considered the most desirable alternative to protect upland habitat and plant and wildlife species. However, in some cases as specified in these regulations and determined by the coordinator in cooperation with the Florida Game and Freshwater Fish Commission and, when appropriate, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the protection of upland wildlife habitat or upland habitat for endangered or threatened species or species of special concern will be best accomplished through off-site preservation.</p> <p>Sec 27-282.7 (a)(4) "If the use is within two hundred (200) feet of any jurisdictional wetland area, as defined in this chapter, the following restrictions apply: a. No storage of underground fuel tanks is permitted. b. No open storage of raw materials or chemicals shall be permitted within flood zone A, as established by the Federal Emergency Management</p>	<p>Sec. 5-121.221. - Development not permitted in floodways, isolated wetlands, and preservation areas. No new development, expansion of existing buildings, or fill shall be permitted within the 100-year floodway, the 25-year floodway, isolated wetlands, or environmentally sensitive areas that are designated as preservation areas on the future land use map adopted by the city. Floodplain maintenance and improvement projects that serve the public, such as bank stabilization, drainage improvements, habitat restoration, and park or preserve projects, may be permitted providing disturbance and alteration of the ground contours are minimal and the requirements of section 5-121.223 of this section are satisfied.</p> <p>Sec. 5-121.223. - Floodway setback. No encroachments, including fill material or structures, shall be located within a distance of the stream bank equal to three (3) times the width of the stream at the top of bank or twenty (20) feet on each side from top of bank, whichever is greater, unless certification by a registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating that such encroachments shall not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.</p> <p>Sec. 5-121.68. - Other permits required. Floodplain development permits and building permits shall include a condition that all other applicable state or federal permits be obtained before commencement of the permitted development, including but not limited to the following: 5.Florida Department of Environmental Protection for activities that affect wetlands and alter surface water flows, in conjunction with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; section 404 of the Clean Water Act.</p>	
Environment	Green rebuilding	Advanced	<p>Create incentive and education programs for residents to build back better (green building) & information made available at one-stop permitting centers on municipal websites. Housing Recover TAC to consider whether green building standards should become codified. Create standards of what constitutes green building before incentives can be put in place. Initiate a demolition/recycling program where intact building materials are salvaged and resold at central debris sites to help offset demo costs (reference HUD's Guide to Deconstruction).</p> <p>Incentives could include: reduced permit fees, priority in permitting and inspection, grants/loans to offset increased costs of some green building components. (Housing, p 46-47)</p>	<p>LU Policy 1.3.1 Continue encouraging and promoting developments and redevelopments exceeding the Florida Building Code's minimum energy efficiency requirements; LU Policy 1.3.2 Explore creating incentives for Green Developments, new homes, and commercial buildings which follow criteria and become certified under the US Green Building Council's LEED program, the Florida Green Building Coalition, or meet similar standards of development; LU Policy 1.3.3 Encourage new and renovate City-owned facilities, at minimum, will meet the most current USGBC LEED Silver Standard program or meet similar standards; OW Policy 3.1.8 Require low flow plumbing fixtures for all new development and continue to fund retrofits of older fixtures and devices in existing development; ENV Policy 1.1.5 Encourage buildings and developers to exceed the Florida Building Code's minimum energy efficiency requirements by sharing information on available training tools or literature on resource-efficient development</p>			<p>City of Tampa Sustainability Ordinance Sec. 17.5-203. - City funded construction and renovation of structures to comply with LEED Silver Standard. Sec. 17.5-204. - Incentives to encourage sustainable construction and redevelopment. (a)As of October 1, 2008, a process will be instituted by the city for providing a grant which would provide a partial rebate of permit fees, if funds are made available through the budget process on a yearly basis. Property owners who receive a permit for single family or multi family homes or for commercial projects, after the date which this program is instituted, may be eligible if the structure constructed is appropriately certified as a green structure by the USGBC or FGBC.</p> <p>Sec. 17.5-205. - Green building initiatives for affordable housing. All multifamily and single family homes constructed after October 1, 2008, through any of the city's affordable housing programs will be encouraged to utilize the Florida Green Building Coalition's specifications for green building certification, Florida Energy Star and Florida Water Star appliances and principles. When evaluating the extent to which these specifications, appliances and principles can be used, consideration of federal and state rules, regulations, funding and programs will be included in the evaluation. If the administration determines that compliance with these specifications, appliances, and principles is not feasible for the affordable housing structure to attain, the administration may waive compliance with this section. The CGO will identify the project in his/her report to city council.</p>
Environment	Parks and urban forest restoration	Advanced	<p>Recommended that the County establish a Hurricane Reforestation Task Force made of urban foresters, arborists, utility foresters, and Cooperative Extension Service personnel who would be responsible for long-term efforts like creating a master plan and re-establishing the urban forest, also educational outreach materials for post-storm care of damaged trees and replanting guidelines (Environmental Restoration, p 23); pre-disaster inventory, pruning and maintenance efforts to reduce damage from wind/lightning (Environmental Restoration, p 24); professional teams identify salvageable trees in short-term post-disaster recovery period to avoid unnecessary tree removal (Environmental Restoration, p 24)</p> <p>Parks mentioned throughout</p>	<p>LU Policy 9.12.4 Continue to analyze the potential of developing City owned vacant parcels with little or no redevelopment potential for neighborhood parks, playgrounds, or possible "Community Gardens"; LU Policy 15.3.6 Provide a parking credit for the preservation of trees within the parking area; OW 5.2.2 Where feasible, design City green infrastructure projects so that they serve multiple functions. Examples include stormwater infrastructure that also serves as public spaces, or linear parks along roadways that serve as pedestrian/bicycle facilities as well as stormwater management.</p> <p>OW 5.2.4 Ensure that publicly owned land and right-of-way landscaping is designed to serve multiple functions, utilizing Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ whenever practicable. This landscaping should be designed to allow for the capture, treatment and utilization of stormwater runoff and incorporate a treatment train approach where feasible.</p> <p>ENV Policy 2.7.5 Consider the community's street trees as infrastructure. All efforts will be made to preserve, protect, and maintain these trees as a community and private property asset per the Urban Forest Management Plan;</p> <p>ENV Policy 2.7.14 Promote institutional collaboration and evaluate options for joint urban forest management programs across departments;</p> <p>ROS Policy 1.3.1 Provide 1000 trees annually to preserve and augment the community's canopy and sustainability;</p> <p>ROS Policy 1.3.3 Continue to promote the City's Tree and Landscape Ordinance as a key element in retention and provision of private plant materials to support sustainable development principles of tree preservation and</p>	<p>Sec. 27-284. - Title; purpose and applicability; periodic study of Tampa's urban forest. (b) The city initiative an urban forest ecological analysis (also referred to as the "urban forest canopy study") within the geographic boundaries of the city in 2006. Thereafter, the city has and shall continue to conduct such study/analysis, every five (5) years. Sec. 27-284.1.2. - Trees--Protected, grand, and exempt trees; measurement methods. Sec. 27-284.2. - Permits, in general; tree protection during construction; inspections. Sec. 27-284.2.1. - Permit for site clearing; application; required documentation; inspections. Sec. 27-284.2.2. - Permits for landscaping and tree planting activities as part of a building permit; application; required documentation; inspections. Sec. 27-284.2.5. - Permit for grand tree removal; application; required documentation; standards and criteria for decision; inspections; petition for review. Sec. 27-284.3. - Tree preservation, planting, landscaped area requirements.Etc. in Sec. 27-284</p>		<p>Article V. - Tree Trust Fund Sec. 16-86. - Tree trust funds established by city planning district. (e)Transfer of monies between funds. City council may approve the transfer of funds between planning district tree trust funds, if available, in order to address loss of canopy in one planning district as follows: (2)At any time to address loss of canopy caused by natural disasters...</p>
Environment	Environmental review of housing sites/neighborhoods	(Addition from 2010 PDRP)	<p>CEMP process for termination of state of emergency + allowing reentry into evacuated areas, area must be deemed safe, asbestos abatement prior to home demolition if necessary (Environmental Restoration, p 24 & 25); pre-disaster agree on what constitutes a contaminated site, what level of contamination prevents immediate return to neighborhoods/houses, and what types of sampling/testing methods will be used to ensure safety standards are met (Environmental Restoration, p 25); discussion about whether reconstruction should include cleanup of pre-hurricane contamination (Environmental Restoration, p 26); communicating to the public in a timely manner potential environmental safety issues to ensure caution is taken with personal health and safety which can be pre-recorded public service announcements, web info, fliers, etc. and residents should be educated to notice new signs of contamination (Environmental</p>				
Finance	Project revenue shortfalls	(Addition from 2010 PDRP)	<p>Revenue impact analysis - identify worst case disaster scenario for each category hurricane and estimate revenue impacts</p>				
Finance	Coordinate private and public funding	(Addition from 2010 PDRP)	<p>Developing systems and procedures in preparation to apply for new sources of funding like FEMA Individuals and Households Program and grants from private organizations and NGOs (Financial Administration, p 13); fill local knowledge gaps and train employees so they are prepared for the application process for a variety of funds/increase capacity to obtain alternative funding (Financial Administration, p 14); prevent staffing shortages to manage incoming funding (Financial Administration, p 14)</p>				
Finance	Pre-develop options for sustainably cutting services or finding other funding sources	(Addition from 2010 PDRP)	<p>Pre-developed plan of what can temporarily be cut from the budget/where other funding can be used/pre-establish relationships for new potential funding sources (Financial Administration, p 15); develop contingency plans with service providers to cover reductions in general services and provide assistance to special needs areas - funds should match and address funding short-falls predicted in the disaster scenarios (Financial Administration, p 15)</p>				

Group	PDRP Issues	Achievement Level	Hillsborough County/City of Tampa 2012 PDRP	Tampa Comprehensive Plan and 2024 Coastal Management Element Update	Land Development Regulations City Code of Ordinances Chapter 27	Building Code City Code of Ordinances Chapter 5	City of Tampa Code of Ordinances
Finance	Retain high bond ratings	(Addition from 2010 PDRP)	Potentially amend the Debt Management policy to include criteria specifically applicable to post-disaster environments; leverage bonds as an option to cover match requirements from other federal and state grant programs (Financial Administration, p 17)				Sec. 19.10 - Issuance of Bonds. (a) [Generally.] The City of Tampa shall have power to issue bonds from time to time in its discretion to finance the undertaking of any urban renewal project under this Act [article], including, without limiting the generality thereof, the payment of principal and interest upon any advances for surveys and plans, and shall also have power to issue refunding bonds for the payment or retirement of such bonds previously issued by it. Such bonds shall be made payable, as to both principal and interest, solely from the income, proceeds, revenues, and funds of the municipality derived from or held in connection with its undertaking and carrying out of urban renewal projects under this Act [article]; Provided, however, that payment of such bonds, both as to principal and interest, may be further secured by a pledge of any loan, grant or contribution from the Federal Government or other source, in aid of any urban renewal projects of the municipality under this Act [article]. (c) [Terms and conditions.] Bonds issued under this section shall be authorized by resolution or ordinance of the local
Finance	Enforce equitable disaster assistance	(Addition from 2010 PDRP)	When familiarizing with potential funding programs, it's recommended to take note of what portions of the population are eligible for which programs and how they can apply (in some programs, local government can apply on behalf of nonprofits, homeowners, or business owners). Also note what is available to minority groups and special needs persons & efforts should be made to reach these people who are isolated due to physical disability or English proficiency to prevent inequalities in distribution of aid (Financial Administration, p 18) Periodically survey the community during redevelopment using various forms of communications to gather feedback to determine if the outreach messages are reaching targeted audiences (in post-disaster service/redevelopment areas identified as highly vulnerable/displaced populations). Modify as needed to meet the needs of the affected residents.				
Public Outreach	Effective and clear communication to all affected groups	(Addition from 2010 PDRP)	Provide communications/essential materials in alternative formats and translations for persons with disabilities or special needs. Organizations, technology, and businesses that can assist in translating/providing alternative formats of communication should be identified and contractual arrangements in place before a disaster (Public Outreach, p 9)				
Public Outreach	Pre-established outreach methods, traditional and nontraditional	(Addition from 2010 PDRP)	Conduct survey of existing communication methods to determine that they are successful at reaching target audiences in a timely manner. Make any necessary improvements. (Public Outreach, p 11) • Additional public outreach methods to consider implementing include: • Magnetic signs on gov vehicles, debris removal trucks, utility trucks, etc. • Signage on other gov-owned assets such as buildings and along busy roads • Toll-free 1-800 numbers for out-of-area residents (pre-recorded messages) • Video on Demand on cable channels • Unused cable channels in other areas where residents are temporarily living • Use of CERT and Citizen Corps volunteers • Holding public meetings in other areas where residents are temporarily living • Podcasts and other forms of social media, live chat with gov. officials, Facebook, etc. • XM Satellite Radio messages				
Public Outreach	Establishment or co-location of well-distributed information centers	(Addition from 2010 PDRP)	The Public Outreach TAC has determined that there is a need for central points of information/assistance in affected communities for the entire post-disaster period in the form of long-term disaster recovery centers (DRCs). These centers can either be extensions of the DRCs that were established during recovery or new locations, preferably government office locations so that they are easily recognizable to residents. Ideally, long-term DRCs would be located in facilities large enough to host public meetings and hold offices for various government agencies to meet with residents and disseminate information. Ideal locations for DRCs would include Priority Redevelopment Areas (PRAs). (Public Outreach, p 13)				
Public Outreach	Clear and effective cross-communication among governments (local, state, federal)	(Addition from 2010 PDRP)	Amend CEMP to specify that Joint Information Centers (JIC) serving as central points of coordination and dissemination of public information be extended and maintained throughout the duration of redevelopment and not just through recovery. (Public Outreach, p 14) Develop a long-term communication strategy and schedule (during recovery) for regular communication among main government communications representatives to discuss and coordinate on-going issues, campaigns, and messages throughout redevelopment processes. (Public Outreach, p 14)				
Public Outreach	Opportunity for public participation in redevelopment decisions	(Addition from 2010 PDRP)	(Public Outreach, p 15) Keep permanent, seasonal, and displaced residents up-to-date on redevelopment decisions and activities potentially using the following methods: • Video recording post-disaster public meetings made available on the internet for later view • Public meetings held outside the region • Website targeting nonlocal, displaced residents • Public information campaign including slogan • Social media efforts by gov. and involved organizations • Newspapers, e-mail blasts, TV, and radio • Public participation opportunities (varying)	LU Policy 6.1.12 Collaborate with the community in planning for the future; LU Policy 10.2.4 Continue to involve affected residents, neighborhood associations, and the general public when planning for residential land uses; PSF Policy 1.4.3 Ensure that adjacent neighborhoods have the opportunity to provide input into the school redevelopment and siting process			
Public Outreach	Public understanding of redevelopment policies before a disaster	(Addition from 2010 PDRP)	Identify the policies that will most significantly affect residents (PDRP implementation) and launch a public awareness campaign of these changes and their effect on residents. (Public Outreach, p 16)	LU Objective 13.1 Provide residents with information regarding existing City programs, procedures and services			
Public Outreach	Transparency in redevelopment decisions and activities	(Addition from 2010 PDRP)	Set goals and recovery milestones after the immediate response is completed and disaster assessments have been reviewed. Develop system of reporting to the public on the progress of recovery operations and the status of meeting those goals. Quantitative and qualitative indicators can be pre-determined and tracked throughout a multi-year process. Indicators could include financial expenditure, performance and schedule variance from set goals or estimated timeline, contracting statistics, public participation levels, employment resumption metrics, organization and coordination effectiveness, standard of living measurements, number of actions/projects started and accomplished. (Public Outreach, p 17)				Urban Renewal Law Sec. 19.06. - Preparation and Approval of Urban Renewal Projects and Urban Renewal Plans. (c) [Public hearing.] The Board of Representatives [City Council] shall hold a public hearing on an urban renewal project, after public notice thereof by publication in a newspaper having a general circulation in the area of operation of the municipality. The notice shall describe the time, date, place and purpose of the hearing, shall generally identify the urban renewal area covered by the plan, and shall outline the general scope of the urban renewal project under consideration.
Public Outreach	Promotion of area's viability/ability to recover	(Addition from 2010 PDRP)	Launch a swift and coordinated publicity campaign highlighting the area's successes in redevelopment as soon as it can accommodate tourists and normal business activity after a disaster. Target restoring tourism levels and re-attracting businesses. (Public Outreach, p 18)				