

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

Group	PDRP Issues	Achievement Level	Hillsborough County/City of Tampa PDRP	Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan	City of Tampa Climate Action and Equity Plan	Hillsborough Local Mitigation Strategy	Resilient Tampa	Economic Advisory Committee Strategies	Programs/Practices
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)						On January 6, 2025, The City of Tampa will implement a new, more streamlined permitting process, affecting commercial and residential permits. The changes follow the implementation of HB 267 (2024), which requires local governments to approve, approve with conditions, or deny a complete and sufficient permit application within 30 days. If it does not meet that deadline, a portion of the permit fees will be refunded for every business day that permit is not complete.
Land Use	Build back standards for non-conforming and substantially damaged structures Non-conforming structures/ substantial damage	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)			Directive 4.4 Promote countywide consistency for higher [building] standards (similar risk thresholds and planning horizons)			
Land Use	Controlling long-term post-disaster blight	Recommended	Removing and Redeveloping Blight (Housing, p 49-50)						
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)		SW 1.2.4 Conduct a study of repetitive loss properties and identify opportunity areas where property acquisition benefits both the property owner and resilience interests	Directive 2.3 Provide guidance to community entities about mitigation initiatives that considered repetitive-loss analyses and lead to healthier, sustainable, resilient, safer and secure areas			
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)		GOV 3.1.2 Create planning overlay zones that relate to future sea-level rise impacts				
Land Use	Historic preservation and restoration	Advanced	Protecting and Restoring Historic Homes (Housing, p 45-46)						
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." (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)	"Any structure in the flood zone with a damage assessment that shows a percentage of damage between 40 and 60 percent will receive a more in-depth evaluation to determine whether the 50 percent threshold has been exceeded. If so, the citizen will be informed that the structure must be raised to the base flood elevation and the place must so indicate" (p 214)	GOV 3.1.1 Locate and develop adaptation action areas; E 2.1.2 Embed weatherization into the City of Tampa Owner-Occupied program; GOV 2.2.1 For new projects, allocate a percentage of scoping to identify resilience components that align with state or federal funding opportunities SW 2.1.3 Differentiate areas of the city and apply unique codes for areas susceptible to sea level rise; ENV 1.1.3 Review and implement a version of the TBRPC living shoreline ordinance, potentially including district overlays. Incorporate long term strategies of incremental removal of sea walls and establishing living shorelines (on the Hillsborough River and along the coast); HD 2.1.1 Finalize and implement policy recommendations from the Coastal Area Action Plan study	Directive 3.2 Promote regulations that restrict and manage development activity in the floodplain Directive 2.1 Provide a higher prioritized rank to LMS projects that will mitigate impacts within areas that have had, and will continue to have, significant flood impacts to humans, natural and built environments Continued action: "Review repetitive loss cases to better examine historical patterns of repetitive damage to determine whether the policy should be expanded or modified to other areas" (p 62); Directive 3.5 Identify mitigation initiatives that may be used in coordination with land-use management practices to reduce density in high-risk areas; Directive 4.3 Identify benefits of higher-risk thresholds to community stakeholders when assessing hazard vulnerability Recommended new action: "Redevelopment of existing properties after a disaster to ensure mitigation strategies that would minimize the number of non-conforming uses" (p 61); Recommends "Review of allowances made for non-conforming uses to rebuild" (p 61)	Action 3.2.2 Incorporate resilience guidelines into the CIP process Action 2.3.1 Map neighborhood-level vulnerabilities to support decision making		
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	Decision to open shelters is responsibility of the County Administrator, staffed by Hillsborough County and City of Tampa personnel (p 259); Shelter verification committee reviews public school facilities to make sure it meets shelter requirements primarily based on safety criteria (p 260); projected shelter capacities and potential shortages are calculated annually, churches may house overflow evacuees (p 260); ESP 7 Resource Management: responsible for compiling local resource lists, establishing agreements and contracts before an emergency, obtain resources through local resource inventories, local agreements, mutual aid, memoranda of understanding, or procurement (p 149)	TLU 2.1.1 Create a diverse and local scale system of sheltering facilities through integrated projects, such as resilience hubs, at locations that are familiar to the community				

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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).	"It is recommended that all permit fees be waived for the first 30 days in order to assist the customer in the rebuilding process and facilitate the issuance of permits" (p 214); "Development & Growth Mgmt./CSC Staff will be assigned to issue repair permits based on the moratorium criteria established by the City" (p 214); customer service area will be established to help citizens with the permit application process, they will be given a checklist and told to return with all the necessary documents (p 213); ESF 7 Resource Management: responsible for compiling local resource lists, establishing agreements and contracts before an emergency, obtain resources through local resource inventories, local agreements, mutual aid, memoranda of understanding, or procurement (p 149)					On January 6, 2025, The City of Tampa will implement a new, more streamlined permitting process, affecting commercial and residential permits. The changes follow the implementation of HB 267 (2024), which requires local governments to approve, approve with conditions, or deny a complete and sufficient permit application within 30 days. If it does not meet that deadline, a portion of the permit fees will be refunded for every business day that permit is not complete.
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 Services 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) Disaster 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) 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.	Hillsborough County EPG is the authority that allows reentry to evacuated areas and terminates state of emergency (p 261);					
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.		HD 1.1.1 Continue the Mayor's affordable housing initiative and the Dare to Own the Dream home ownership program; HD 1.1.3 Create an ADU policy for areas outside of the CHHA, increasing the supply of housing in less hazard-prone areas		Action 2.1.1 Community Land Trust housing; policies to decrease the cost of building and begin acquiring land to be used for CLT housing; Action 2.1.2 accelerate the development of new affordable units (goal is 10k by 2027)		
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.		HD 1.2.1 Work with community partners to develop home renovation programs. Focus on helping those with less economic capacity that have strong local social networks; HD 1.2.2 Communicate new state and federal incentives for home improvement related to energy efficiency and storm readiness EMV 1.1.5 Establish no-interest loans for conversion of sea wall to living shoreline	Directive 2.2 Provide guidance using LMS strategies for vulnerable areas to community stakeholders to consider natural-beneficial functions, higher standards for design, resilient structures and sustainable infrastructure Directive 3.1 Provide guidance to community stakeholders about mitigation initiatives to protect the coastal areas of the community against erosion			
Housing	Funding assistance and insurance problems	(Addition from 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	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Pre-Disaster Mitigation, Flood Mitigation Assistance, Individual Assistance	COM 1.2.3 Explain flood insurance and potential liabilities to property owners; GOV 2.1.1 Explore the potential to build mitigation and adaptation funds through policies such as a green building ordinance or a coastline protection mitigation fee for new sea wall projects; GOV 2.1.2 Work with communities to create self-assessed climate funds through overlay districts, based on future needs and community planning strategies	Directive 1.6 Promote flood insurance as an effective method of risk transfer; Continued action "Coordinate repetitive loss flood insurance "payouts" from the Federal government to ensure payments are not for non-conforming structures" (p 62)	Action 2.1.4 Owner-Occupied Rehab Program		
Housing	Code enforcement and contractor licensing; Available contractors and skilled construction workers	(Addition from 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 supplement construction workforce (Housing, p 43)	ESF 7 Resource Management: responsible for compiling local resource lists, establishing agreements and contracts before an emergency, obtain resources through local resource inventories, local agreements, mutual aid, memoranda of understanding, or procurement (p 149)					
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 22); other subsidized temporary business space like vacant office/warehouses if certain eligibility criteria are met (Economics, p 22)				Directive 1.4 Promote awareness of locational vulnerability to businesses and facilities in order to become more sustainable to disasters		
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)	ESF 18 - Private Sector Liaison: offers recovery support to private sector and local government, Lead and Support Agency Representatives works with business groups pre-disaster to develop procedures for providing local companies access to their facilities to do damage assessments and business continuity activities (p 208)		Directive 1.5 Promote small business/facility owners to have continuity plans and reserves	Action 4.1.2 extend principles and policies from Lift Up Local Economic Recovery Plan		

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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)				Action 4.1.3 sector-based approach to develop and elevate transferrable skills demanded in multiple industries with a focus on vulnerable sectors like tourism and hospitality (focus on COVID-19 but could be modified for post-disaster redevelopment)	Recommendation to increase Per Capita Income: 1) Work with job placement partners to identify all existing state and federal funding programs targeted at job creation and assess the effectiveness of each one for improving Tampa's per capita income for underrepresented individuals. 2) Provide information to employers regarding federal, state, and local programs intended to support the labor force and supplement income levels for the employed. 3) Develop training and certification programs for the largest unemployment groups to enhance talent available for workforce opportunities and encourage employers to implement skills-based hiring. 4) Leverage and build upon existing job and career path planning through organizations such as Career Source Tampa Bay to increase skill levels and drive compensation increases. Recommendation to decrease Unemployment Rate: 2) Work with employer groups and other stakeholders to assess the job skills of unemployed and underemployed individuals and encourage the use of skills-based hiring approaches, in addition to educational credentials, to expand the potential hiring pool.	College Intern Program - provides opportunity for recruitment and development of relationships with prospective future employees	
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)		TLU 1.3.1 Implement the Transit Oriented Development/Mixed-Use Corridor zoning and land use recommendations from City Planning studies		Action 2.2.5 Partner with Community Redevelopment Areas to advance the City's recovery and resilience Action 2.4.1 Leverage Opportunity Zones to increase investments in priority neighborhood, accelerating existing community- and CRA-led plans toward economic and workforce goals Action 4.1.1 Diversify Tampa's strong economic base through closer coordination with CRAs	Recommendation to reduce Poverty Rate: 1) Focus on reducing poverty in specific neighborhoods like East Tampa, West Tampa, and Ybor City by providing increased structure, support, and guidance to those respective Community Redevelopment Areas.	The following CRAs have been established in the City of Tampa: Drew Park CRA West Tampa CRA Ybor City CRA Downtown Tampa CRA East Tampa CRA Channel District CRA Tampa Heights Riverfront CRA West Tampa CRA	
Economic Redevelopment	Opportunities to sustainably restore economic vitality (business replacement attraction/ incentives)	Advanced	Identify Most Vulnerable Industries and Expected Impacts (Economics, p 18) 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 Redevelopment Areas (Economics, p 30) 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)				3.1.2 City will measure the value of clean energy (fostering local job creation) Action 2.4.3 Amplify the innovation district model through partnerships	Recommendation to decrease Unemployment Rate: 1) Support efforts to market designated Opportunity Zones to promote existing businesses and attract new ones to drive job growth. Develop new programs and enhance and promote existing programs that incentivize employers to encourage greater proportion of employment from underserved communities. Recommendation to reduce Poverty Rate: 2) Encourage use of Opportunity Zones to attract more jobs, businesses, and true mixed-use developments to under-served neighborhoods.		
Infrastructure and Public Facilities	Infrastructure for temporary recovery operations	Minimum								
Infrastructure and Public Facilities	Debris management	Minimum		Emergency Support Function 3 - Public Works: open up roadways serving critical facilities (hospitals, medical facilities, police/fire stations, electrical substations, utility pump stations, etc) by cutting/pushing debris off roadways and onto the shoulders or adjacent ROW when possible (p 125); ESF 3 also is responsible for identifying and updating debris storage areas annually/supplying a list to EOC (p 128), ESF 3 also must conduct and coordinate debris clearance in accordance with procedures, acquire appropriate permits, coordination of permission for debris removal and disposal, and identify established priorities for emergency clearance of debris to allow the passage of equipment, personnel and supplies into the affected area immediately following a disaster (p 129); ESF 3 develops and initiates emergency collection, sorting and debris routes and sites for debris clearance from public and private property. Access to private property will be for life, safety and health related requirements (p 130); "A systematic debris removal plan will be activated based on the decision made as to whether or not activation of primary and/or secondary contracts for debris removal and monitoring will occur... If none of the contracts are activated, the Solid Waste Department will formalize the Debris Removal Teams and be responsible for the removal of debris throughout the City of Tampa" (p 262)		WM 3.2.1 Refine the process for handling post-storm events, including consideration of heavy debris. This includes arranging contracts before disasters occur.				Hurricane Debris Removal information for residents on City's website
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)	FEMA's Public Assistance Program (p 88)			Continued action: "Establish a permanent funding source for mitigation projects within the Capital Improvements Program" (p 62); Post-disaster = Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, 406 Mitigation & Pre-disaster = Flood Mitigation Assistance, Severe Repetitive Loss, Hazard Loss Mitigation Program, Pre-Disaster Mitigation grant program (p 488), match funding could come from Ad Valorem tax, Stormwater tax assessment, In-kind services, Impact fees/Development exaction, Tourist tax local option, revenue bonds, permit fees, or state revenue sharing (p 503); other state funding sources are listed in the document		Existing Stormwater Capital Improvement Bond Program/Stormwater Assessment Revenue Bonds (Stormwater Projects/Program Report June 2024, p 35-40)	
Infrastructure and Public Facilities	Infrastructure and public facilities mitigation and historic considerations	Recommended			E 2.2.3 Work with TECO to develop a decentralized power generation plan; W 1.1.3 Evaluate pump stations for renovation upgrades that would save energy; W 2.2.2 Install submersible pumps at the wastewater treatment plant; ENV 2.2.1 Move overhead utilities underground while accomplishing streetscape or other capital projects, for example PIPES projects	Directive 2.4 Assistance in guidance for watershed management plans and maintenance for stormwater systems; Multiple LMS projects including pump stations, adding emergency generators, elevating electrical components, expanding/improving stormwater systems, hardening fire stations, erosion control, resiliency assessments for specific critical assets, land acquisition, other vulnerability studies, elevating railroad, and educational outreach to encourage property owners to retrofit structures (p 21 of LMS Annual Compliance 2024)	Action 2.2.1 Integrate Complete Streets into All Capital Improvements; Action 3.2.1 vulnerability assessment and adaptation plan; Action 3.2.3 green infrastructure and LID in citywide development and redevelopment projects; Action 3.2.4 Pilot living shorelines		Multiple stormwater improvement projects including North Tampa Closed Basin Flooding Relief, Southeast Seminole Heights Flooding Relief, Lower Peninsula Flooding Relief, Golf View Flooding Relief, South Howard Flooding Relief, Miscellaneous Capital Improvements (Stormwater Projects/Program Report June 2024, p 1) Completed the City of Tampa Vulnerability Assessment (2024) Purity Springs Restoration and Living Shoreline project	

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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)		TLU 1.2.7 during all major roadway projects, place utility wires underground or install underground conduit to facilitate future underground service; ENV 2.2.2 Work with TECO to prioritize locations for underground utilities				
Infrastructure and Public Facilities	Regional infrastructure consideration, communication and coordination among agencies, jurisdictions, and stakeholders	Advanced			TLU 1.4.3 Support regional transit connections such as the Brightline Communication and coordination among agencies, jurisdictions, and stakeholders; SW 1.1.2 Foster additional collaboration between the Stormwater Department and the Parks and Recreation Department, including the alignment of project budgets and maintenance for some projects				
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)"						
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)"	ESF 7 - Resource Management responsible for implementing cybersecurity measures (p 150), monitoring City systems for potential vulnerabilities or cybersecurity breaches, and facilitates information sharing related to logistics and supply chain operations (p 152)					
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	ESF 8 - Health and Medical: "If area medical facilities are damaged, make preparations to transport victims in serious or critical condition to facilities outside the affected area... Communicate unmet resource needs" (p 159)					
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)	ESF 6 - Mass Care: responsible for organizing to meet basic human needs (shelter, food, clothing, emergency services, etc.) for general population in disaster situations, establish and operate mass feeding facilities (p 141); ESF 11 - Food and Water: responsible for accessing the need for long-term provisions of food, water and ice supplies, monitoring the number and location of community-based feeding sites and determine plans for continued feeding of disaster victims, identify organizations involved in long-term feeding (p 173) Individual Assistance to private citizens who sustained damage from disaster event and do not have enough (or any) insurance to cover losses: administered through small business administration or through FEMA individuals and households program & for unemployed due to disaster (p 86)		ESF 7 Resource Management: responsible for compiling local resource lists, establishing agreements and contracts before an emergency, obtain resources through local resource inventories, local agreements, mutual aid, memoranda of understanding, or procurement (p 149)	Action 1.2.3 Asset-building resources for vulnerable neighborhoods such as "community investment trusts, which could provide accessible investment opportunities in real estate for low-income Tampanians and would allow the City to minimize the uneven economic recovery post-COVID-19... City will also prioritize the promotion of asset-building tools such as emergency savings funds." (p 32) Action 1.3.1 Connecting people with permanent housing solutions; support the development of permanent housing solutions such as supportive housing; Action 2.4.2 City of Tampa will bring together nonprofits and public/private agencies to pilot a collective impact service delivery model in priority neighborhoods; Action 1.3.2 Ongoing support for homelessness prevention programs through financial assistance, support services, financial coaching, etc.	Emergency Evacuation bus and On-demand zone services are free of charge City of Tampa Emergency Utilities Assistance Program Emergency Rental Assistance Program Tampa Hope - new homeless resource program that provides safe, secure, and permanent shelter for hundreds of men and women as well as food, clothing, transportation, education, employment, and benefits assistance, substance abuse and mental health counseling, basic medical care, and case management services. Additional homelessness resources on the City of Tampa's website.	
Health and Social Services	Public safety service levels re-established throughout the community	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	ESF 7 Resource Management: responsible for compiling local resource lists, establishing agreements and contracts before an emergency, obtain resources through local resource inventories, local agreements, mutual aid, memoranda of understanding, or procurement (p 149)					
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)	ESF 15 - Volunteers and Donations: creates an organized system for receiving, routing, and dispensing affiliated and spontaneous donations of goods and services in addition to both spontaneous volunteers and donations and requests for spontaneous volunteers and donations (p 191 & 192)					
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.	ESF 6 - Mass Care: Hillsborough County Health Dept collect and track info on residents who are registered with Special Needs Evacuation Shelters (p 142), ALS transport Unit to special needs shelters (p 143); Hillsborough County Special Needs Evacuation Operations Plan (p 260), generators required on site at every special needs shelter (p 260)	TLU 1.2.5 Coordinate with HART to ensure sufficient shade at bus shelters; TLU 1.2.1 Ensure policies do not unnecessarily prioritize vehicle-centric infrastructure; TLU 1.2.2 Quickly expand dedicated, protected spaces for bicyclists and pedestrians, using affordable and efficient methods; TLU 1.4.2 Modernize and expand the streetcar system; TLU 1.4.4 Ensure transit affordability. Explore potential options, such as free or reduced rates for specific corridor		Action 4.2.1 Micro-mobility solutions, adaptive vehicle types to address needs of users with disabilities	Disability Resources for Emergencies: Special Needs Shelter/Transportation HART buses are ADA-accessible and hold up to two wheelchairs (relevant for emergency evacuation services)Special Needs Registry - "Help Us Help You" Special Needs Registry is a voluntary program to enhance communication between first responders and individuals with special needs such as autism or any disability that affects their communication. Online public information resources include: Disability-specific supplies for emergency kits/go kits Autism & Safety: Hurricane Preparation Tips Before, During & After Hurricane Social Narrative for People with Autism When Disaster Strikes: Preparedness for Seniors and People with Disabilities Emergency Preparedness for People with Disabilities Individuals with Disabilities	
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)	"Public damage assessment includes an initial survey of critical transportation, facility and utility assets maintained and operated by the City of Tampa or nonprofit entities to determine the severity and magnitude of the disaster" (p 262); ESF 7 - Resource Management's responsibility to "Establish priorities for the allocation of scarce transportation resources and the processing of transportation resource requests in support of other emergency support functions" (p 149)	TLU 1.2.5 Coordinate with HART to ensure sufficient shade at bus shelters; TLU 1.2.1 Ensure policies do not unnecessarily prioritize vehicle-centric infrastructure; TLU 1.2.2 Quickly expand dedicated, protected spaces for bicyclists and pedestrians, using affordable and efficient methods; TLU 1.4.2 Modernize and expand the streetcar system; TLU 1.4.4 Ensure transit affordability. Explore potential options, such as free or reduced rates for specific corridor		Action 3.1.3 Electrification of municipal vehicles and buses; Action 4.2.2 Modernize and expand streetcar system; 4.2.3 ensure equitable transit access and expansion (improved connectivity + transit discounts)		

Group	PDRP Issues	Achievement Level	Hillsborough County/City of Tampa PDRP	Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan	City of Tampa Climate Action and Equity Plan	Hillsborough Local Mitigation Strategy	Resilient Tampa	Economic Advisory Committee Strategies	Programs/Practices
Health and Social Services	Schools, higher education reopened Daycare, after-school, and teen programs restored	Recommended	<p>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)</p> <p>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)</p> <p>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)</p>						
Health and Social Services	Mental and behavioral health assistance Assisted living and nursing home safety	Recommended	<p>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)</p>						Crisis Counseling program - ongoing partnership with the Crisis Center of Tampa Bay to ensure crime victims and/or those with mental health concerns are able to receive mental health counseling and psychological first aid
Health and Social Services	Medical personnel retention and recruitment	Recommended	<p>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)</p>						
Health and Social Services	Health-related pollution and environmental justice	Advanced	<p>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.</p> <p>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)</p> <p>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)</p> <p>Places emphasis on not forgetting the recreation and cultural activities/leaving them until last because they are a driver for tourism/normalcy 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 18)</p>						The following informational resources are available on the City's website: Returning Home After the Disaster Flood Waters During and After Disaster Mold Safety After a Disaster Water Safety After a Disaster Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention Food Safety After Disaster Flood Safety and Warning Tips
Health and Social Services	Quality of life factors (Community redevelopment from a "Healthy Communities" perspective, Recreation and cultural activities restored)	Advanced			F 2.1.2 Pilot a food hall market within a food desert. Use City-owned property, providing the infrastructure for local farmers and approved gardeners to sell their food		Action 2.2.3 Expand community-led initiatives to provide diversity of mobility options for all residents; Action 2.2.6 Expand community gardens, increasing green space and access to nutritious food; Action 3.3.4 Explore partnerships to increase access to open space with multiple benefits, i.e. "a 15-minute city"		Tampa Night Out program (cultural activity)
Environment	Beach and dune restoration	Minimum	<p>Beaches mentioned (no restoration reference)</p>						
Environment	Environmental contamination (Hazardous materials, debris contaminants, 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 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>Environmental contamination (Environmental Restoration - All)</p>	ESF 10 - Hazardous Materials: coordinate hazardous material support between 911 Dispatch and respective authoritative agencies (p 167), review developing problems, prioritize, and develop plans to mitigate incidents or concerns, active during response and recover phases (p 167)	ENV 1.2.4 Fund water quality initiatives such as street sweeping, collection of oil, spill assistance programs, waste management, and other forms of pollution prevention	Establish a policy direction that encourages removal of septic tanks or hazardous sites from high hazard areas throughout the county after a catastrophic event" (p 61)			
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>						
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 TBEP 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>		SW 1.1.3 Build resources for landscape management within the Parks and Recreation Department; ENV 1.1.1 Create a living shoreline master plan. Include opportunities where there are multiple repetitive loss properties and evaluate for restoration projects ENV 1.3.2 Establish a wetland policy to protect critical ecosystems	Recommended continued action: "Acquisition programs to acquire more hazard-prone areas" (p 61); Directive 3.4 Promote regulations that protect natural habitats that sustain all species			
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>		E 1.2.1 Install solar panels at municipal facilities, using the Solar Feasibility study provided by this plan; E 1.2.2 Mandate that all new municipal construction should utilize solar energy when possible, or be "solar ready"; W 1.2.1 Explore a new program to repair and replace private service laterals, potentially using grant funding; W 1.2.2 Mandate on-site wastewater plumbing to meet code for substantial improvements on private property, including sewer materials. This can be supplemented by the City of Tampa Owner-Occupied program, which provides grants to homeowners to upgrade infrastructure; SW 1.1.1 Coordinate opportunities for green infrastructure in the project planning phase across City departments, prior to establishing capital improvement project	Directive 3.3 Identify mitigation initiatives that may be used to integrate the use of natural habitats with man-made maintenance activities Risk assessment (p. 4-165): "Important mitigation measures in the area will be to discourage development in flood-prone areas and encourage any future development to incorporate green infrastructure and design practices to protect the natural systems, such as wetlands, that help to buffer against floods."	Action 2.3.2 Address impacts of extreme heat through a mix of policy and programs; Action 3.1.4 municipal operations 100% powered by renewables (Climate Action & Equity Plan) Action 3.3.2 Increase green infrastructure by leveraging downtown parking: offering incentives to developers for incorporating GI into parking designs	Greenhouse Gas Inventory - recommends shift to renewable energy, conservation and improved efficiencies, offset emissions for renewables and in the urban forest, lead by example initiatives	
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>		TLU 1.2.3 Provide tree canopy or other shading network within the pedestrian mobility network; TLU 1.2.4 Begin an intense tree planning effort along trails; TLU 1.2.6 Integrate tree planting into new mobility projects; ENV 2.1.1 Integrate tree planting into public works and mobility projects, including a budget allocation towards tree installation and ongoing maintenance; ENV 2.1.3 If form-based codes are developed, consider spacing requirements for trees and maximize canopy potential; ENV 2.3.1 Establish new tree planting procurement methods for Parks and Recreation Department; ENV 2.6.4 Create a study to prioritize locations to plant trees in public property and ROW; ENV 2.6.2 Hold community events to distribute trees; ENV 2.6.3 Develop and fund a reforestation program to work with large property owners to plant surplus lands with canopy tree		Tree canopy ordinance requires that urban forest be assessed every 5 years (Ord. No. 2006-74, 9, 3-23-06); Action 3.3.3 Preserve and increase tree canopy	Development of an Urban Forest Management Plan	

Group	PDRP Issues	Achievement Level	Hillsborough County/City of Tampa PDRP	Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan	City of Tampa Climate Action and Equity Plan	Hillsborough Local Mitigation Strategy	Resilient Tampa	Economic Advisory Committee Strategies	Programs/Practices
Environment	Environmental review of housing sites/ neighborhoods	(Addition from 2010 PDRP)	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 Restoration, p 26)	Hillsborough County EPG is the authority that allows reentry to evacuated areas and terminates state of emergency, areas determined safe by the law enforcement, fire rescue, building, utilities, and health departments (p 261)					
Finance	Project revenue shortfalls	(Addition from 2010 PDRP)	Revenue impact analysis - identify worst case disaster scenario for each category hurricane and estimate revenue impacts						
Finance	Coordinate private and public funding	(Addition from 2010 PDRP)	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)						
Finance	Pre-develop options for sustainably cutting services or finding other funding sources	(Addition from 2010 PDRP)	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)						
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)						
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)						
Public Outreach	Effective and clear communication to all affected groups	(Addition from 2010 PDRP)	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. 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)	ESF 14 - Public Information: ensures the availability of ASL interpreters during press conferences (p 189)					Several public outreach materials online including ASL and captioned videos and Spanish versions of materials
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	Alert Tampa Emergency Notification system provides emergency information by phone, text, and email, Hillsborough County has two emergency alert systems stations which includes radio and tv and cable to provide emergency announcements, Integrated Public Alert and Warning System, National Weather Service, Wireless Emergency Alerts for severe weather warnings (p 71); ESF 14 - Public Information: responsible for coordinating all news releases (p 188)	COM 1.1.1 Familiarize residents with environmental hazards and response through everyday project outreach activities; COM 1.1.2 Create a map that triggers specific information delivery, coordinated with outreach opportunities for all projects occurring in the City; COM 1.2.2 Create a communication channel designed to inform underserved communities	Directive 1.3 Through integrated community networks provide guidance to identify information on community health resources available within socially vulnerable areas	Action 2.3.3 Climate Risk Education and Communications Campaign	CERT Training courses include, but are not limited to: fire extinguisher usage, CPR, amateur radio, triage, search and rescue, basic medical care, and incident command. Sessions are from 6-9 PM on Wednesday nights (training schedule is online) Emergency Preparedness Guide for Hurricanes Individuals with Disabilities Emergency Power Planning for People Who Use Electricity and Battery-Dependent Assistive Technology and Medical Devices During Disaster - ASL and captioned video Shelter in Place - ASL and captioned video After the disaster, critical needs assistance Other Needs Assistance Mass Care and Emergency Assistance	
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)		COM 1.1.3 Provide a survey at relevant community events and online, coordinated through community outreach, that identifies vulnerabilities and concerns within a neighborhood				
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)		SW 1.2.1 Initiate conversations with the communities most vulnerable to sea level rise and develop planning strategies		Directive 1.1 Provide guidance to promote education of residents and business to their vulnerability to hazards; Directive 1.2 Provide within areas of community needs, guidance regarding emergency response, warnings and related activities		Action 4.3.2 approaches to intentionally and equitably bring voices to residents in future planning processes
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)						
Public Outreach	Defense and promotion of area's liability/ability to re-build	(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)						