

The Florida House of Representatives

Appropriations Project Request - Fiscal Year 2022-23

For projects meeting the definition of House Rule 5.14

Only Members of the Florida House of Representatives can officially submit an Appropriations Project Request
Your request will not be officially submitted unless all questions and applicable sub parts are answered. The information provided in the request will be posted on the House website and available for public review if an Appropriations Project Bill is filed by a Representative.

1. **Title of Project:**
2. **Date of Submission:**
3. **House Member Sponsor:**
4. **Details of Amount Requested:**

- a. Has funding been provided in a previous State budget for this activity? Yes No
- b. What is the most recent fiscal year the project was funded?
- c. Were the funds provided in the most recent fiscal year subsequently vetoed? Yes No
- d. Complete the following Project Request Worksheet to develop your request.
- If vetoed, check if recurring and/or nonrecurring funds: Recurring Nonrecurring

FY:	Input Prior Year Appropriation for this project for FY 2021-22 <i>(If appropriated in FY 2021-22 enter the appropriated amount, even if vetoed.)</i>			Develop New Funds Request for FY 2022-23 <i>(Requests for additional RECURRING funds in Column E are prohibited.)</i>		
Column:	A	B	C	D	E	F
Funds Description	Prior Year Recurring Funds	Prior Year Nonrecurring Funds	Total Funds Appropriated	Recurring Base Budget	Additional Nonrecurring Request	TOTAL Nonrecurring plus Recurring Base Funds
Input Amounts	0	0	0	0	29000000	29000000

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e. Provide the total cost of the project for FY 2022-23 from all sources of funding (Enter "0" if amount is zero):

Type of Funding	Amount	% of Total	Are the other sources of funds guaranteed in writing?	
1. Amount Requested from the State in this Appropriations Project Request	29000000	100 %		
2. Federal	0	0 %	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
3. State (Excluding the requested Total Amount in #4d, Col F)	0	0 %	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
4. Local	0	0 %	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
5. Other	0	0 %	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
TOTAL	29000000	100 %		

5. Is this a multi-year project requiring funding from the state for more than one year? Yes No

a. How much state funding would be requested after 2022-23 over the next 5 years? [<Click to Select>](#)

b. How many additional years of state support do you expect to need for this project? [<Click to Select>](#)

c. What is the total project cost for all years including all federal, local, state, and any other funds? Select the single answer which best describes the total project cost. If funds requested are for ongoing services or for recurring activities, select "ongoing activity". [>10M](#)

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6. Which is the most appropriate state agency to place an appropriation for the issue requested?

[Division of Emergency Management](#)

- a. Has the appropriate state agency for administering the funding, if the request were appropriated, been contacted? Yes No
- b. Describe penalties for failing to meet deliverables or performance measures which the agency should provide in its contract to administer the funding if appropriated.

7. Requester:

- a. First Name: Last Name:
- b. Organization:
- c. Email:
- d. Phone #:

8. Contact for questions about specific technical or financial details about the project.

- a. First Name: Last Name:
- b. Organization:
- c. Email:
- d. Phone #:

9. If there is a registered lobbyist working to secure funding for this project, fill out the information below. If not, click None

- a. First Name: Last Name:
- b. Firm:
- c. Email:
- d. Phone #:

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10. Organization or Name of entity receiving funds:

a. Name:

b. County (County where funds are to be expended)

c. Service Area (Counties being served by the service(s) provided with funding)

11. What type of organization is the entity that will receive the funds?

If other, please describe:

12. What is the specific purpose or goal that will be achieved by the funds being requested?

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13. Provide specific details on how funds will be spent. (Select all that apply)

Spending Category	Description	Amount Requested (Total should equal 4d, Col. E) Enter '0' if request is zero for the category
Administrative Costs		
Executive Director/Project Head Salary and Benefits		<input type="text"/>
Other Salary and Benefits		<input type="text"/>
Expense/Equipment/Travel/Supplies/Other		<input type="text"/>
Consultants/Contracted Services/Study		<input type="text"/>
Operational Costs		
Salaries and Benefits		<input type="text"/>
Expenses/Equipment/Travel/Supplies/Other		<input type="text"/>
Consultants/Contracted Services/Study		<input type="text"/>
Fixed Capital Construction/Major Renovation		
Construction/Renovation/Land/Planning Engineering	CRA design and architectural services. Construction services. Communication Equipment provider and installation.	<input type="text" value="29000000"/>
Total Requested		<input type="text" value="29000000"/>

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14. For Fixed Capital Costs requested in Question 13, what type of ownership will the facility be under when complete?

Local Government (e.g. police, fire or local government buildings, local roads, etc.)

If other, please describe:

100 maximum characters allowed

15. Is the project request an information technology project?

Yes No

Water projects skip to #16

a. Will this information technology project be managed within a state agency to support state agency program goals? Yes No

b. What is the total cost (all years) to design and build the project?

c. What are the ongoing (annual recurring) maintenance and operation costs once the project is completed?

d. Can the state agency fund the ongoing annual recurring costs within its current operating budget? Yes No

e. What are the specific business objectives or needs the IT project is intended to address?

400 maximum characters allowed

f. Based upon the identified business objectives or needs, what are the success factors that must be realized in order for the state agency to consider the proposed IT project a success?

100 maximum characters allowed

16. Is there any documented show of support for the requested project in the community including public hearings, letters of support, major organizational backing or other expressions of support? Yes No

Please describe:

Levy County BOCC has help multiple public meetings and discussed with the Emergency Management Director, John MacDonald and staff. This packet includes letters of support (Exhibits A-1,2,3,4) from municipalities; architectural drawings (Exhibit B), concept draft budget (Exhibit C); Final Radio System Needs Assessment report for Public Safety (Exhibit D); draft project budget (Exhibit E).

17. Has the need for the funds been documented by a study, completed by an independent 3rd party, for the area to be served? Yes No

Please describe:

400 maximum characters allowed

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18. Will the requested funds be used directly for services to citizens? Yes No

Water projects skip to #19

a. What are the activities and services that will be provided to meet the purpose of the funds?

Levy County is constructing an enhanced Emergency Operations Center for day to day functions, planning and preparation for emergency activation during times of storm, disaster or other. Levy is forward thinking, 20-30 yrs of growth, and planning for a more functional and spacious Emergency Operations Center will provide better services to all citizens and municipalities within Levy County.

b. Describe the direct services to be provided to the citizens by the funding requested.

During times of extreme weather emergencies, natural disaster, public emergencies the improved facilities will provide the opportunity for faster and more up to date relating of information to citizens and municipalities in Levy county. EMS and the EOC are activated nearly 100% of the time during any type of natural weather event due to Levy being a coastal county (Exhibit F).

c. Describe the target population to be served (i.e., “the majority of the funds requested will serve these target populations or groups”). Select all that apply to the target population:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Elderly persons | <input type="checkbox"/> Drug users (in health services) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Persons with poor mental health | <input type="checkbox"/> Preschool students |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Persons with poor physical health | <input type="checkbox"/> Grade school students |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Jobless persons | <input type="checkbox"/> High school students |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Economically disadvantaged persons | <input type="checkbox"/> University/College students |
| <input type="checkbox"/> At-risk youth | <input type="checkbox"/> Currently or formerly incarcerated persons |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Homeless | <input type="checkbox"/> Drug offenders (in criminal Justice) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Developmentally disabled | <input type="checkbox"/> Victims of crime |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Physically disabled | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General (The majority of funds will benefit no specific group) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please describe: | |

As a coastal county, during times of emergency 100% of citizens of Levy County will be impacted.

d. How many in the target population are expected to be served? >800

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19. What benefits or outcomes will be realized by the expenditure of funds requested? (Select each Benefit/Outcome that applies):

Benefit or Outcome	Provide a specific measure of the benefit or outcome	Describe the method for measuring level of benefit or outcome
Improve physical health	The new EOC and Emergency Communication systems will improve information dissemination during times of emergency as well as provide improved emergency response time for physical health and safety and first response treatment.	Improved communications and emergency response to citizens.
Improve mental health	The new EOC and Emergency Communication systems will improve information dissemination during times of emergency as well as provide improved emergency response time for mental health and safety and first response assessment and involvement.	Improved communications and emergency response to citizens.
Enrich cultural experience	Gathering and providing more robust and in-depth emergency information to all communities through enhanced multi-cultural and language barriers.	Enhanced emergency communications and information processing provides for more timely dissemination for multi-cultural communities and it will allow for more direct communications overcoming language barriers.
Improve agricultural production/ promotion/education		
Improve quality of education		
Enhance/preserve/improve environmental or fish and wildlife quality		
Protect the general public from harm (environmental, criminal, etc.)	The new EOC and Emergency Communication systems will improve information dissemination during times of emergency as well as provide improved emergency response time for physical health and safety and first response treatment.	Improved communications and emergency response to citizens.

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Benefit or Outcome	Provide a specific measure of the benefit or outcome	Describe the method for measuring level of benefit or outcome
Improve transportation conditions	An expanded and updated EOC enables better tracking and exchange of information and data, as well as more detailed communication for public consumption and alert.	There will be faster updates to weather and hazards impacting all transportation, and thereby communicating that information to the public.
Increase or improve economic activity	A new and state of the art creates a confidence and sense of ease for new business opportunities to enter a rural county like Levy County.	Businesses and citizens will receive faster updates regarding weather and hazards, thereby fostering a stronger sense of safety and comfort at all times.
Increase tourism	A new and state of the art creates a confidence and sense of ease for tourism in a rural county like Levy County.	Tourists and citizens will receive faster updates regarding weather and hazards, thereby fostering a stronger sense of safety and comfort at all times.
Create specific immediate job opportunities		
Enhance specific individual's economic self sufficiency		
k		
Reduce substance abuse		

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Benefit or Outcome	Provide a specific measure of the benefit or outcome	Describe the method for measuring level of benefit or outcome
Divert from Criminal/ Juvenile Justice System		
Improve wastewater management		
Improve stormwater management		
Improve groundwater quality		
Improve drinking water quality		
Improve surface water quality		
Other (Please describe) 		

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The questions below are additional questions for water projects only

20. Have you applied for alternative state funding?

- a. Wastewater Revolving Loan
- b. Drinking Water Revolving Loan
- c. Small Community Wastewater Treatment Grant
- d. Other (Please describe)
- e. N/A

21. What is the population economic status?

- a. Financially Disadvantaged Municipality
- b. Rural Area of Critical Economic Concern
- c. Rural Community Experiencing Economic Distress
- d. N/A

22. What is the status of construction?

- a. Ready
- b. Not Ready

23. What percentage of construction has been completed?

24. What is the estimated completion date of construction?



LEVY COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
Government Serving Citizens

COMMISSIONERS
John Meeks, Chair
Rock Meeks, Vice Chair
Lilly Rooks
Matt Brooks

November 3, 2021

To Whom It May Concern,

I have the honor of being the Levy County Board of County Commissioners' Chairman. I am writing to indicate my strong support for Levy County Emergency Management's vision, mission and effort to construct a new Emergency Operations Center and facility including a state of the art Emergency Communications System.

Our Emergency Management team, partnered with First Responders, Levy County Dispatch and 911 mapping teams, is a dedicated, professional and community based team. They care about the residents they serve daily.

Here are some facts about Levy County and the community that relies on these men and women that make up this team.

- Over 41,000 residents
- 1412 square miles
- 762 businesses
- 8 public schools
- 13 major road ways

An updated state of the art facility and communications system would benefit the well-being and safety of the citizens of Levy County, a provision to support and benefit businesses of Levy County as well as its residents. A new facility would increase the excellence and dedication of the already excellent Emergency Management team as well as all of our First Responders of Levy County.

In conclusion, my support as well as that of the whole of the Levy County Board of County Commissioners support these brave First Responders that give selflessly to all of us here in Levy County.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "John Meeks".

John Meeks
Chair
Levy County Board of County Commissioners

Exhibit A-1

Town of Otter Creek
PO Box 65
Otter Creek, FL 32683
(352) 486-4766 phone

November 3, 2021

To Whom It May Concern,

I have the honor of being the mayor of the Town of Otter Creek. I am writing to indicate my strong support for Levy County Emergency Management's vision, mission and effort to construct a new Emergency Operations Center and facility including a state of the art Emergency Communications System.

Our Emergency Management team, partnered with First Responders, Levy County Dispatch and 911 mapping teams, is a dedicated, professional and community based team. They care about the residents they serve daily.

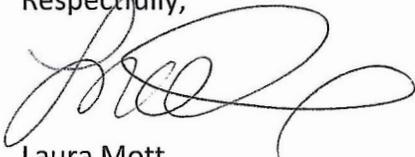
Here are some facts about Levy County and the municipalities that rely on these men and women that make up this team.

- Over 41,000 residents
- 1412 square miles
- 762 businesses
- 8 public schools
- 13 major road ways

An updated state of the art facility and communications system would benefit the well-being and safety of the citizens and businesses of Levy County. A new facility, enabling increased support and benefits, would optimize the excellence and dedication of the already exceptional Emergency Management team as well as all of our First Responders of Levy County.

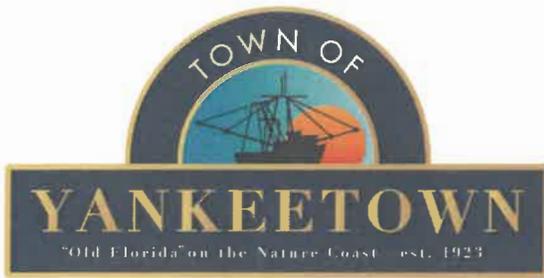
In conclusion, my support as well as that of the whole council of the Town of Otter Creek support these brave First Responders that give selflessly to all of us here in Levy County.

Respectfully,



Laura Mott
Mayor
Town of Otter Creek

Exhibit A-2



Town of Yankeetown

6241 Harmony Lane

Yankeetown, Florida 34498

Phone: 352-447-2511

Web Site: <http://yankeetownfl.govoffice2.com>

November 4, 2021

To Whom It May Concern,

I am writing to indicate my strong support for Levy County Emergency Management's vision, mission and effort to construct a new Emergency Operations Center and facility including a state of the art Emergency Communications System.

The County's Emergency Management team, partnered with First Responders, Levy County Dispatch and 911 mapping teams, is a dedicated, professional and community based team. They care about the residents they serve daily.

An updated state of the art facility and communications system would benefit the well-being and safety of the citizens of Levy County, a provision to support and benefit businesses of Levy County as well as its residents. A new facility would increase the excellence and dedication of the already excellent Emergency Management team as well as all of our First Responders of Levy County.

In conclusion, the town supports these brave First Responders that give selflessly to all of us here in Levy County.

Respectfully,

Sherri MacDonald

Town Clerk/Treasurer/Administrator

CEDAR KEY VOLUNTEER FIRE & RESCUE



P.O. BOX 128
CEDAR KEY, FLORIDA 32625
352-543-5192
email cedarkeyfire@bellsouth.net
www.cedarkeyfire.org



EMERGENCY DIAL 911

November 10, 2021

To Whom It May Concern,

I am the Fire Chief / Emergency Manager of Cedar Key, Florida. I am in full support for Levy County Emergency Management's vision, mission, and effort to construct a new Emergency Operations Center and facility including a new up-to-date Emergency Communications System.

I have had the pleasure of working with the Levy County Emergency Management Team many times over the years. Cedar Key is located on a group of islands that extend 3 miles out into the Gulf of Mexico. It is imperative that our community has a well-organized, protected facility for Emergency Management and an uninterrupted form of communication at all times and especially during emergency events.

An updated state of the art facility and communications system would benefit the well-being and safety of the citizens of Levy County, a provision to support and benefit businesses of Levy County as well as its residents. A new facility would increase the excellence and dedication of the already excellent Emergency Management team as well as all of our First Responders of Levy County.

In conclusion, I fully support their efforts and look forward to serving with the staff in the future.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in red ink that reads "Robert W. Robinson". The signature is fluid and cursive, extending to the right.

Robert W. Robinson
Cedar Key Fire Chief / EMD

LEGEND

**PROPOSED
LEVY COUNTY
EOC AND 911
CENTER**

BRONSON, FL



**Clemons, Rutherford,
& Associates, Inc.**

Architects
Planners
Interior Designers
Construction Managers

2027 Thomasville Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32308

phone 850-385-6153
fax 850-386-8420
cra@craarchitects.com

The Drawings, Specifications and other documents prepared by Clemons, Rutherford & Associates, Inc. (CRA) for this Project are instruments of CRA for use solely with respect to this Project and, unless otherwise provided, CRA shall be deemed the author of these documents and shall retain all common law, statutory and other reserved rights, including the copyright. The Owner shall be permitted to retain copies, including reproducible copies, of CRA's Drawings, Specifications and other documents for information and reference in connection with the Owner's use and occupancy of the Project. CRA's Drawings, Specifications or other documents shall not be used by the Owner or others on other projects, for documents shall not be used by the Owner or others on other projects, for additions to this Project or for completion of this Project by others, unless the Architect is adjudged to be in default under this Agreement, except by agreement in writing and with appropriate compensation to CRA.

Submittal

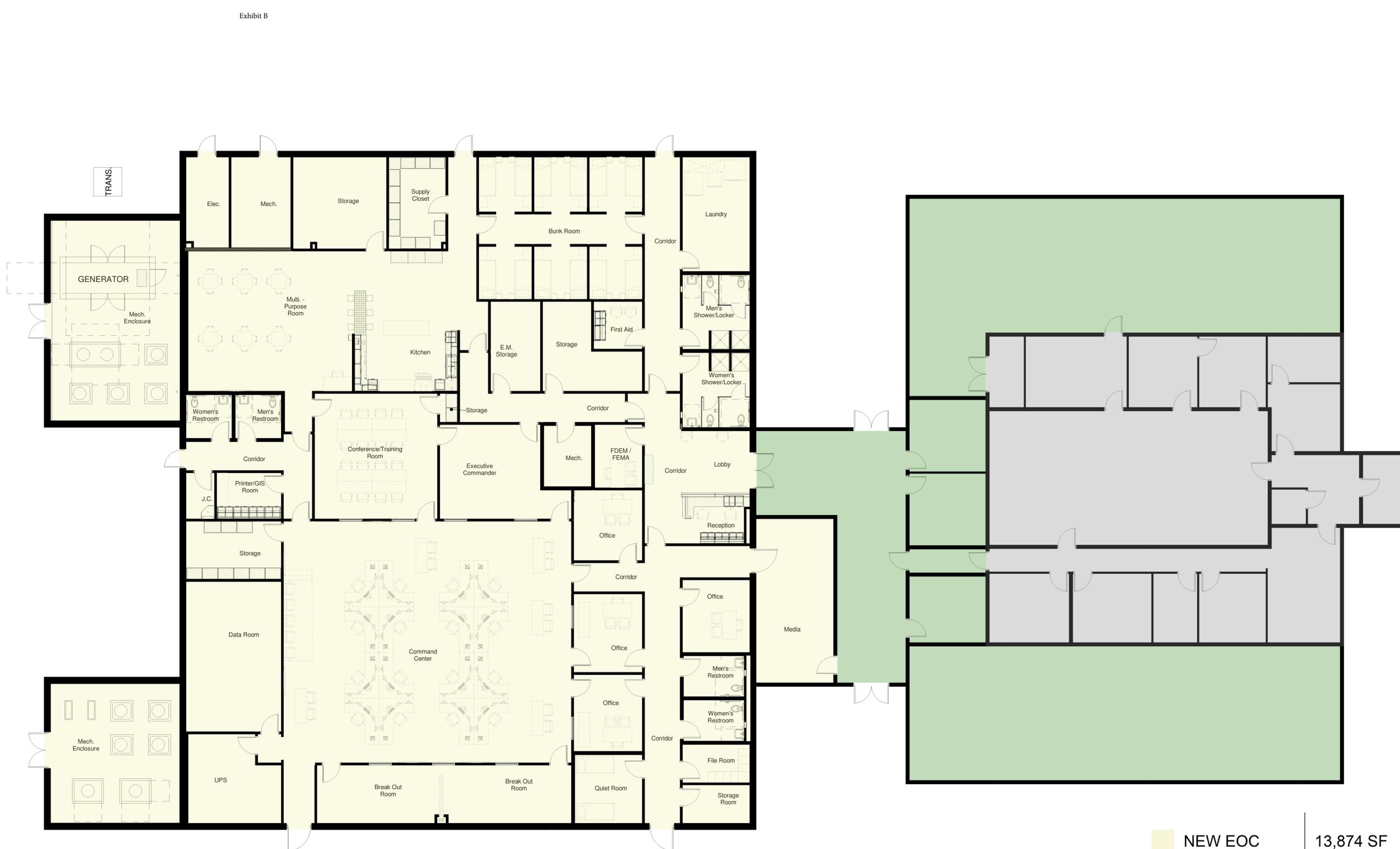
Phase	Date	Drw	Chk
CONCEPTUAL			

Revision

#	Description	Date

CRA Project #
Phase: **CONCEPTUAL**

SHEET TITLE
CONCEPTUAL PLAN
A1.1



NEW EOC	13,874 SF
911 ADDITION	5,204 SF
EXISTING EOC	3,584 SF
TOTAL	22,662 SF

CONCEPTUAL PLAN
Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"
Project

C:\Users\Bdaly\Documents\Levy County EOC 911 Center\A1.1.dwg

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Levy County Public Safety Complex
 Project Budget Estimate
 November 9, 2021
 Bronson , FL

BUDGET ANALYSIS

ESTIMATED FACILITY PROJECT BUDGET - CONCEPTUAL	2022 Cost
PROJECT EXPENSES	
I. SITE ACQUISITION COSTS	
A. Acquisition Purchase Price	\$ -
B. Site Zoning, legal and closing costs	\$ -
C. Environmental Liabilities (Wetland Mitigation, Monitoring, etc.)	\$ -
Subtotal Site Acquisition	\$ -
II. SITE ASSOCIATED COSTS	
A. Topographic Land Survey and Sub-Surface Investigation (Allowance)	incl. in A/E Fees
B. On Site Development Costs - Allowance	\$ 400,000
Subtotal Site Associated Costs	\$ 400,000
III. BUILDING CONSTRUCTION COSTS	
A. Demolition of Existing Asphalt	\$ 12,000
B. Interior Demolition - Existing EOC	\$ 45,000
C. New First Floor Building Addition - 911	\$ 2,133,640
D. Renovation of First Floor- 911	\$ 896,000
E. New EOC Facility	\$ 7,283,850
Subtotal Building Construction Costs	\$ 10,370,490
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS	\$ 10,770,490
V. PROJECT EXPENSES, F.F.E. AND CONTINGENCIES	
A. Tele-Communications, Security Data & Voice-Wiring (Allowance)	\$ 317,268
B. Fixtures, Furnishings & Equipment (Allowance)	\$ 861,639
C. State FM Review (Building, Site Development Review, Etc) (Allowance)	\$ 7,500
D. A/E Fees and Reimbursables Allowance	\$ 915,492
E. Project /Owner Contingencies	\$ 700,082
Subtotal Project Expenses, FFE, and Contingencies	\$ 2,801,981
TOTAL PROJECT COST	\$ 13,572,471

Levy County, Florida



Radio System Needs Assessment and Alternatives Analysis Report

Final

April 23, 2021

REDACTED PER FS 119.071

Prepared by:



**Federal
Engineering®**

Federal Engineering, Inc.
10560 Arrowhead Dr.
Fairfax, VA 22030
703-359-8200



Executive Summary

Levy County, Florida (County) engaged Federal Engineering (*FE*) to assess the County's current radio communications system and review alternatives to upgrade or replace that system. County law enforcement agencies have been using the State of Florida (State) Statewide Law Enforcement Radio System (SLERS) system while County Fire/EMS departments and non-public safety users have been using a VHF digital radio system for the past seven years. Public safety users in the County have over 500 radios with over 240 additional non-public-safety subscriber radios. The County experiences coverage, operability and interoperability challenges communicating across multiple systems and with neighboring counties.

The current SLERS network is primarily comprised of proprietary, legacy technology that severely limits choices for user radio equipment as only one vendor can supply radios that will operate on the existing SLERS and APCO Project 25 (P25) public safety radio standards-based systems. The Levy County Sheriff's Office (LCSO) has many mobile and portable radios that the vendor no longer supports and has deferred replacing them awaiting deployment of a new SLERS system, which has been delayed several times. The State is now in the process of procuring the SLERS replacement, SLERS-2, based on the P25 standard and expects agency migrations to SLERS-2 to begin during the late summer or early fall of 2024 and to continue through 2026 or 2027. SLERS-2 service availability dates in this area are currently unknown.

Over the last few years, the County has made significant improvements to the existing VHF system's sites. These improvements will result in savings for new systems, including the implementation of three prefabricated communications shelters, sites that are closer to areas where the County needs improved coverage, and more favorable site use terms. *FE* estimates that this prior work may decrease the costs needed for deployment of new systems by over \$400k.

County radio system users identified primary needs for coverage focused on areas where the County responds most often, radio equipment that is available from multiple vendors, and better interoperability with neighboring Counties, State, SLERS/SLERS-2 and Federal agencies.

FE evaluated two alternatives to meet these needs:

- Alternative 1: County owned and operated 7/800 MHz six site P25 trunked system for all County and local public safety and public service users





- Alternative 2: Hybrid system comprised of SLERS-2, the SLERS replacement system, for County and local public safety users and a County owned and operated 7/800 MHz six site P25 conventional system for public service users

Coverage for Alternative 1 would be designed to meet County agency needs and the County would have direct control over all system features and functions. The County would also be directly responsible for all system costs and control the schedule for implementation.

Alternative 2 continues the current hybrid approach in the County, with County and local public safety entities using the new Florida statewide system, SLERS-2 and public service entities using a new County owned and operated 7/800 MHz six site P25 conventional system. This option also moves County and local fire agencies to SLERS-2 and moves all other users to the new County 7/800 MHz system, so that radios purchased for operation on SLERS-2 could also work on the County owned system, for interoperability. An upgrade to the County owned system could allow all County and local systems to operate on it, if SLERS-2 is delayed or does not meet County public safety users' needs. Coverage for SLERS-2 will be designed to meet State agency needs and may need to be supplemented to meet County needs. There may be opportunities to share costs with the State but since SLERS-2 is still in the initial system procurement phases, *FE* cannot quantify any potential savings at this time nor is the schedule for deployment in this area available. Features and functions available on SLERS-2 will be determined primarily by the State.

While there are minor differences in the predicted total Countywide system coverage for Alternative 1 and the projected SLERS-2 coverage, the SLERS-2 coverage may provide significantly less light inbuilding coverage to County public safety agencies.

To bring the projected SLERS-2 potential light in-building coverage up to the same levels as the Alternative 1, the County would likely need to add four sites to SLERS-2. Table ES1 provides a summary of the estimated 10-year total cost of ownership (TCO) for each alternative, assuming the County enhances SLERS-2 to meet the same in-building coverage levels as Alternative 1. The State and selected SLERS-2 vendor may also consider some of the County sites for use instead of existing SLERS sites, but *FE* cannot confirm this at this time.





Table ES1 - Alternatives 10-Year TCO Estimates

Category	Alternative 1 County Owned PS and Non-PS		Alternative 2 SLERS-2 (PS) County Owned (Non-PS)	
	Lower (est.)	Upper (est.)	Lower (est.)	Upper (est.)
Capital Costs (Infrastructure and Subscribers)	\$9.6M	\$11.6M	\$9.8M	\$12.1M
10 Year System Costs	\$4M	\$4M	\$6.7M	\$6.7M
Total	\$13.6M	\$15.6M	\$16.5M	\$18.8M

FE developed these high-level budgetary cost estimates using an in-house cost analysis that are based on:

- Data collected from previous projects
- Our experience and publicly available industry information
- Information collected specifically for this project
- *FE's* experience designing comparable radio systems

Actual system costs are highly dependent upon final system design choices as well as conditions in the land mobile and microwave radio markets during the system procurement phase.

FE's budgetary estimates are intentionally conservative. Typically, vendor proposal pricing is unlikely to exceed *FE's* estimate, based on a comparable design as outlined in our assumptions. Our cost estimates are based upon recent non-discounted pricing. Frequently, system vendors provide discounts for large system and subscriber unit purchases, however dynamics in the competitive systems market make it impractical to forecast the specific discounts vendors may offer at the time of proposal submission.

Both alternatives considered bring all County and local public safety and public service users onto the same frequency band and digital radio technology. This will increase the level of daily operability for all agencies and increase the level of interoperability with adjacent public safety systems in Alachua, Marion, and Citrus counties. Moving to public safety P25 standards-based systems also increases the potential to qualify for federal and state funding and grants.





Currently, Alternative 1, a standalone, County owned and operated, 700/800 MHz P25 Phase 1, six site trunked shared radio system provides the most certainty regarding costs, deployment schedule, and local system control and has the lowest estimated 10-year total cost of ownership.

To further refine these cost estimates, *FE* recommends the County consider assessing the viability of the current dispatch center for future operations, consistent with current industry standards and best practices. The current center may need to be significantly upgraded or replaced to meet the County's long-term needs and the County needs to address several existing facility deficiencies.

Once the County selects an alternative, *FE* recommends a competitive procurement process to replace the systems. The first step in this process would include the development of functional specifications, based on County requirements, that *FE* would combine with the County procurement requirements into a request for proposals (RFP) document. The RFP would allow for multiple vendors to provide proposals and pricing for the system expansion. The vendors would provide the detailed design of the system allowing for innovative approaches and placing system performance responsibilities on the vendors.



Exhibit E

DRAFT EOC/Public Safety Budget

Construction Costs for New EOC Facility and Re-Purposed Public Safety (Dispatch/911 Facility/911 Mapping)

On Site Development Costs - Allowance \$ 400,000.00

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION COSTS:

A.Demolition of Existing Asphalt \$ 12,000.00

B.Interior Demolition - Existing EOC \$ 45,000.00

C.New First Floor Building Addition - 911 \$ 2,133,640.00

D.Renovation of First Floor- 911 \$ 896,000.00

E.New EOC Facility \$ 7,283,850.00

Subtotal Const. Cost \$ 10,370,490.00

PROJECT EXPENSES, F.F.E. AND CONTINGENCIES:

A.Tele-Communications, Security Data & Voice-Wiring (Allowance) \$ 317,268.00

B.Fixtures, Furnishings & Equipment (Allowance) \$ 861,639.00

C.State FM Review(Building, Site Development Review, Etc) (Allowance) \$ 7,500.00

D.A/E Fees and Reimbursables Allowance \$ 915,492.00

E.Project /Owner Contingencies \$ 700,082.00

Subtotal PE, FFE, Contingency \$ 2,801,981.00

Subtotal Construction Project Cost \$ 13,572,471.00

Public Safety Communication System

P25 County Owned Public Safety and Non-Public Safety (Cost based on upper level estimate)

Captial Costs (Infrastructure and Subscribers) \$ 11,600,000.00

10 year System Costs \$ 4,000,000.00

Subtotal \$ 15,600,000.00

TOTAL REQUESTED FUNDS FOR EOC AND PUBLIC SAFETY ENHANCEMENT

\$ 29,172,471.00

I. INTRODUCTION

Hazards are unpreventable natural events that by their nature may expose the population to the risk of injury or death and may damage or destroy private property, public infrastructure, and agricultural or other resources. Florida, with its large and rapidly growing population centers located in coastal areas, emphasizes the need for all levels of coordination and preparation.

From 1992 to 2021, Florida received 41 major disaster declarations for various events: 1 for Hurricanes; 22 for tropical cyclones; 16 for a variety or combination of severe storms, tornadoes, and floods; one severe freeze; and one wildfire. FEMA estimates that about 41 percent of Florida is flood prone, the highest percentage of all 50 states. Over three-quarters of Florida's population lives in coastal counties and approximately 33 percent live within a category five storm tide inundation zone. Florida has 1,350 miles of general coastline, and 118,436 miles of tidal shoreline, which includes the outer coast, offshore islands, sounds, bays, rivers and creeks. The population in coastal counties is a mixture of those who have experienced, first hand, the threat of coastal storms and those who have no experience in preparation and evacuation in case of such weather. Furthermore, because of the large concentrated population in these areas, it is important to monitor both natural and man-made coastal threats and hazards as well as the level of preparation being conducted by government and citizens to increase the level of safety to the population at risk.

Historically, Florida residents have dealt with a number of severe weather conditions related to hurricanes. Between 1900 and 2021, Florida was impacted by 82 hurricanes, 38 of which were major hurricanes (Category 3 or higher). In 1985, a series of storms (Elena, Juan, and Kate) jolted the Panhandle, resulting in death, damage to coastal structures, destruction of numerous sea walls, and damage to coastal highways. In August 1992, Hurricane Andrew made landfall in south Dade County. The hurricane was classified as a category 4 storm with sustained wind speeds of 145 miles per hour. The hurricane produced approximately 7 inches of rain and a maximum storm tide of 16.9 feet. A total of 60,000 homes were destroyed and a quarter of a million people were left homeless in Dade County.

Hurricane Andrew cost an estimated \$30 billion in insured and uninsured losses, devastating the environment, entire communities, and the insurance industry. Many families were left homeless and many insurers were left bankrupt. The aftermath of Hurricane Andrew has brought issues of hazard mitigation and preparation, populations at risk along Florida's coast, and personal responsibility to the forefront.

In 1994, two tropical storms (Alberto and Beryl) caused 100-year flooding events in the state's Panhandle. The flooding was so extreme that Presidential declarations of "emergency" and "disaster" were made. Finally, Hurricane Opal in October 1995 hit Florida with Category 4 storm surges that resulted in \$3 billion worth of damage. Levy County locals are also aware of the unnamed storm events, resulting in disaster declarations in 1993, 1998, 2000 and 2003 due to flood damage from rainfall events. Florida again experienced notable hurricane season weather in 2004, as a series of three storms in quick succession hit the State. During 2004, Levy County was impacted by tropical storm conditions yet, due to its flood vulnerability, suffered significant damage as the result of Hurricanes Charley, Francis and Jeanne. More recently Levy County was included in presidential disaster declarations for Tropical Storms Alberto (2006) and Fay (2008) and Debby (2012) and Hurricane Hermine (2016).

Florida is very susceptible to storm-induced flooding. The average elevation throughout the state is approximately 100 feet above mean sea level (msl). The flooding created by hurricanes is a threat to the life and property of coastal residents. The most critical threat is to those residents within the category 1 surge zone developed with updated Sea, Lake, and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH) data by the National Hurricane Center. This zone shows all areas that would be inundated with water from a land falling category 1 hurricane, defined as having sustained winds of 74 to 95 miles per hour. The category 1 hurricane evacuation zone generally includes all of Florida's barrier islands, even those with areas of elevation above the category 1 level. The Coastal High Hazard Area is defined as the category 1 hurricane evacuation zone but as it is designated by the most recent regional evacuation study. The Coastal High Hazard Area is used by the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO) to review land use issues as part of the Comprehensive Planning process.

As previously stated, populations within the category 1 hurricane surge zone face a greater risk than those outside of this zone due to their immediate vulnerability to low intensity hurricanes. The population at risk includes residential property owners, tourists and visitors who may be using facilities in the coastal area, and the general population residing in mobile homes.

The size of the population in coastal high hazard areas is a good indicator of a potential risk to human health. Additionally, the insured value of property in coastal hazard areas is also an indicator of risk to property. Recent hurricane events demonstrate that insured losses can be significant and create a tremendous burden for homeowners, private insurers, and local, state, and federal governments. As insured value of property in coastal hazard areas rises, the state is faced with increasing responsibility for the fiscal impacts caused by natural disasters. Florida has numerous mobile homes in the coastal areas, all of which are extremely susceptible to the effects of hurricane force winds and thus their location and installation need to be regulated.

The cost of post-disaster recovery has grown at such an alarming rate throughout the United States that the issue of hazard mitigation has gained attention from all levels of government. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has developed a National Mitigation Strategy and the state of Florida has created a Statewide Mitigation Strategy. These strategies view planning for disasters as the way to ensure a safer community and reduce recovery costs. Additional funding is becoming available to support hazard mitigation efforts. This funding will provide mitigation planning opportunities for local governments that have been affected by a disaster or are vulnerable to disasters.

What is Hazard Mitigation?

Hazard mitigation is any action taken to permanently reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and their property from the effects of hazards. Tools of hazard mitigation include land use planning techniques that limit the infrastructure in high hazard areas and programs for retrofitting existing structures to meet new building codes and standards. Ideally, a community can minimize the effects of future hazards through a mix of code enforcement, planning, and responsible development. The result of incorporating mitigation into development practices will be the creation of safer and more economically resilient communities.

The Hazard Mitigation Strategy

The Local Mitigation Strategy is a plan that a community can develop to promote hazard mitigation and to manage post-disaster recovery. Developing these strategies in Florida is important because the state is

vulnerable to many hazards as discussed previously. Florida is subject both to riverine flooding and coastal flooding. One indication of how vulnerable our communities are to flooding is the high number of National Flood Insurance policies statewide. Florida leads the nation in the number of flood insurance policies- with more than 80 percent of the total number of polices written.

Local governments may use this Strategy as an index to record where criteria items are addressed in existing plans, ordinances, or policies. The Local Mitigation Strategy criteria are based on existing planning requirements, and additional information has been included to further direct the County's mitigation choices and allow the County and its communities to rebuild better after a disaster.

The Local Mitigation Strategy belongs to the community - as government agencies work together, coordinating within and between various city and the county agencies, private sector interests, concerned residents and nonprofit organizations - the community is taking an important step toward becoming more disaster resistant.

Benefits of a Local Mitigation Strategy

Local governments will benefit from preparing a Local Mitigation Strategy in a number of very important ways.

- ***More Funding***

By identifying problems and possible solutions and mitigation activities in advance of a disaster, local governments will be in a better position to obtain post-disaster funding. Local governments will have the chance to initiate changes in their communities that can permanently reduce the risk of future losses--an opportunity that is often lost in the rush to rebuild after a disaster to pre-disaster conditions. By identifying and prioritizing projects prior to a disaster, the local government will gather the kind of information that is typically required on applications for post-disaster funding. Since these local governments will have collected and analyzed that information during "blue skies," they will be able to quickly submit applications for disaster funds should they be impacted by an event.

- ***Faster Recovery***

Through planning and implementation of their local mitigation strategies as well as coordinating among all levels of government, communities will be able to reduce their vulnerability to disasters and identify opportunities for post-disaster mitigation. As a result, communities will be able to recover faster. To provide long-term disaster protection for their communities and to complement the national and state mitigation strategies, it is helpful that local governments have their own mitigation strategies. A Local Mitigation Strategy will reflect the concerns unique to a particular community and will help that community identify mitigation opportunities before the community is impacted by a disaster.

- ***Planning Compliance***

Communities will meet comprehensive planning and other planning requirements and achieve community goals. The mitigation Strategy serves as a bridge between the local government comprehensive growth management plan, the county comprehensive emergency management plan, land development regulations, building codes, and relevant ordinances such as floodplain management and coastal management ordinances. The Strategy integrates mitigation initiatives established through various policies, programs, and regulations into a single document.

The Strategy was developed as a separate working document that compiles hazard mitigation planning, projects and programs from a range of existing sources such as the local comprehensive land use plan, the comprehensive emergency management plan, and other related codes and ordinances. From this point, mitigation initiatives can be identified and prioritized, allowing a community to address mitigation in a manageable way. In the Levy County Local Mitigation Strategy, the various policies, programs and ordinances have been analyzed and included in the *Community Guiding Principles* chapter of this document. A list of mitigation programs and projects included in *Hazard Mitigation Projects and Initiatives* chapter will help local governments more effectively access available funding - both post-disaster and on an ongoing basis.

As a planning tool, local governments, including planners, emergency managers, building officials, public safety directors, public works directors, as well as elected and appointed officials, are encouraged to use this Strategy to develop a comprehensive hazard Mitigation Strategy.