

Repetitive Loss Properties and Development of Repetitive Loss Areas (December 16, 2016)

Pasco County received its repetitive loss property information from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The latest information was based on FEMA flood insurance claims as of May 31, 2016. Five hundred eight (508) repetitive loss properties were identified in this information. These properties were then located on the property appraiser parcel maps which were then overlaid with the current Flood Insurance Rate Map and 1-foot topographic contours. The Repetitive Loss Areas were then delineated by viewing similarly situated properties (i.e. the same or lower-lying elevations).

Through evaluation of the repetitive loss property locations, map information, and site inspections, it was determined that 20 repetitive loss areas existed in Pasco County. Other repetitive loss properties were in spot areas throughout the County.

By using the Geographical Information System and Property Appraiser building data, an inventory was conducted of each repetitive loss area. The total number of developed properties were identified along with the year in which the structures were built to determine the number of pre-FIRM (built prior to Pasco County receiving its initial Flood Insurance Rate Map) and the number of post-FIRM (built after Pasco County received its initial Flood Insurance Rate Map) structures. These structures were then further identified as to type of structure based on the Use Codes assigned to each.

Each of the repetitive loss property data sheets identified a National Flood Insurance claim date that was associated with a weather event. These dates were arranged in chronological order, and the Office of Emergency Management, the National Weather Service and NOAA were consulted as to the event that occurred on the dates listed.

Repetitive Loss Area No. 1: Hudson

Repetitive Loss Area No. 1, Hudson (RLA 1) is located in Sections 27, 28 and 33, Township 24 South, Range 16 East. RLA 1 is located within the Hammock Creek Watershed in the area bounded by US Highway 19 on the east, the Gulf of Mexico on the west, New York Avenue on the north, and Saltwater Boulevard on the south.

RLA 1 was developed as lots along man-made canals in the late 1950s and throughout the 1960s. The area was developed by the dredging and creation of a canal system with the excavated material deposited, graded, and then subdivided and sold. This area consists of long main streets off of which branch cul-de-sac streets. The area is developed with few vacant lots remaining. Drainage in the area consists of sheet flow along the roadways into catch basins which directly discharge to the canals, leading directly to the Gulf of Mexico.

The area consists of a mixture of older and newer residential and non-residential structures. There are a total of 2,829 structures located within this area. Of those, 1,231 are pre-FIRM and 1,598 are post-FIRM. The flood zones in this area include AE and VE, with the base flood elevation (BFE) ranging from 11 to 18 feet, NAVD88. The average grade elevation in this area ranges from 2 to 6 feet, NAVD88. The structures in this area consist of the following types:

TYPE OF STRUCTURE	PRE-FIRM	POST-FIRM
Single-Family Residential, Single-Family Villas	648	1004
Mobile Homes	453	239
Rental Mobile Home/Recreational Vehicle Parks	5	3
Multifamily	36	5

Condominium	0	321
Retirement Apartments	0	0
Professional Offices or Medical	4	4
Commercial Buildings	44	13
Food-Related Buildings	3	1
Vehicle-Related Buildings	10	3
Marina	0	2
Financial Institutions	0	0
Hotels and Motels	2	0
Hospitals and Nursing Homes	2	0
Churches	5	0
Storage/Warehouses	9	2
Industrial Buildings	0	0
Social /Entertainment/Sporting Facilities	6	1
Schools	1	0
Government Buildings/Facilities	2	0
Utility Buildings	1	0
Total	1,231	1,598

The weather events attributed to flooding in this area are 8, 11, 15, 16, 23, 34 and 42. Flooding in this area is primarily related to coastal events such as that from Hurricane Elena in 1985; heavy rainfall with tropical waves in 1988; high tides combined with heavy rainfall and winds during the 1993 No-Name Storm; and from tropical storms and hurricanes. Past flooding in this area has ranged from a few inches to several feet causing damage mainly to the residential homes with few sustaining substantial damage.

RLA 1 is in an Evacuation Level A area which is the first level to be evacuated. Approximately ten hours are needed to evacuate the entire Level A area. Flooding in this area impacts the roadway areas first. This in turn hampers evacuation efforts as normal passenger vehicles cannot be used and high-rise vehicles must be used.

Mitigation in this area consists of the demolition and rebuilding of structures.

Repetitive Loss Area No. 2: Lake Worrell

Repetitive Loss Area No. 2, Lake Worrell (RLA 2) is located in Sections 25 and 26, Township 25 South, Range 16 East. RLA 2 is located within the Bear Creek/Pithlachascotee Watershed in the area bounded by Hidden Lakes Airport community on the east, Cameo Drive on the west, Ritz Lane on the north, and Ridge Road on the south.

RLA 2 was developed with larger residential lots around the lakes within what is known as the Rocky Sink/Boggy Creek Basin. The area consists of streets that surround the lakes and wetlands. The area is developed with few vacant lots remaining.

The Rocky Sink/Boggy Creek Basin comprises an area of 10 square miles, and includes a lake system comprised of Lakes Worrell, Garden, Worley, Yellow, and Scout. Generally, all surface water drainage north of Ridge Road and south of the northern boundary of RLA 2 pass through the lake system, and then through the adjacent Cranes Roost development located to the northwest. The primary outlet for the drainage within the lakes system is to the south under Ridge Road, through a pair of wetlands and into Rocky Sink. The capacity of Rocky Sink to discharge to the underlying Floridan Aquifer is directly related to the surface water elevation in the sink. At times, drainage into the sink is effectively shut off for a period of time, causing the lake system to attain higher levels for extended periods of time. When water surface elevations are sufficiently high, the Rocky Sink floodwaters will discharge to the south, through a series of wetlands into Boggy Creek, a tributary to the Pithlachascotee River.

The area consists of a mixture of older residential and a few non-residential structures. There are a total of 139 structures located within this area. Of those, 125 are pre-FIRM and 14 are post-FIRM. The flood zone in this area is A with a County determined BFE of 22.3 feet, NAVD88. Based on the BFE, any structure with a finished flood elevation less than the BFE had a chance of experiencing flood damage in the event of a 100-year storm event. Existing building elevations for structures in the area were obtained during a 1988 study. The finished flood elevations ranged from a low of 19.6 feet, NAVD88 to a high of 36.7 feet, NAVD88. The average grade elevation in this area ranges from 17 to 22 feet, NAVD88. The structures in this area consist of the following types:

TYPE OF STRUCTURE	PRE-FIRM	POST-FIRM
Single-Family Residential, Single-Family Villas	107	2
Mobile Homes	9	5
Rental Mobile Home/Recreational Vehicle Parks	0	0
Multifamily	4	4

Condominium	0	0
Retirement Apartments	0	0
Professional Offices or Medical	0	0
Commercial Buildings	3	2
Food-Related Buildings	0	1
Vehicle-Related Buildings	0	0
Marina	0	0
Financial Institutions	0	0
Hotels and Motels	0	0
Hospitals and Nursing Homes	0	0
Churches	1	0
Storage/Warehouses	1	0
Industrial Buildings	0	0
Social /Entertainment/Sporting Facilities	0	0
Schools	0	0
Government Buildings/Facilities	0	0
Utility Buildings	0	0
Total	125	14

The weather events attributed to flooding in this area are 10, 11, 15, 32, 34, 35, 36, 41, 42 and 43. Flooding in this area is associated with rising water within the lakes which in turn cause the flooding of homes, yards and streets in the vicinity of Lakes Worrell, Garden, and Worley. A peak flood stage of 22.1 feet, NAVD 88 was measured, and flood duration of 23 days was experienced during the 1988 storm event. The Spring/Summer 2003 Flood (Incident #03-06118) exceeded the 100-year storm and both the 2015 and 2016 events contributed to structure flooding and resulted in the area being flooded for long periods of time. In addition to structural flooding, when there are long periods of flooding it often becomes necessary to set up comfort stations for the residents. The comfort stations consist of shower units, port-a-lets, potable water source and garbage disposal facilities.

RLA 2 is in an Evacuation Level D area which is the fourth level to be evacuated. Approximately thirteen hours are needed to evacuate the entire Level D area. Flooding in this area impacts the roadway areas first. This in turn hampers evacuation efforts as normal passenger vehicles cannot be used and the use of high-rise vehicles become necessary.

Mitigation in this area consists of the acquisition of land adjacent to the lake areas and demolition and rebuilding of structures.

In addition, the construction of an alternative outfall to the south was constructed in 2010. This alternative outfall serves to reduce the duration of the flooding. The alternative system consists of additional culverts and operable gates that allow for increased discharge south to the Pithlachascotee River when there is capacity available in the river.

Repetitive Loss Area No. 3: Pithlachascotee

Repetitive Loss Area No. 3, Pithlachascotee (RLA 3) is located in Section 10, Township 26 South, Range 16 East. RLA 3 is located within the Bear Creek/Pithlachascotee Watershed in the area bounded by Rowan Road on the east, Colony Cove Mobile Home Park on the west, Plathe Road on the north, and Baillie Drive on the south.

RLA 3 is characterized by unplatted division of larger residential lots adjacent to the Pithlachascotee River. The area is developed with few vacant lots remaining. Drainage in the area consists of sheet flow directly to the river.

The area consists of older residential and a few non-residential structures. There are a total of 8 structures located within this area. Of those, 2 are pre-FIRM and 2 are post-FIRM. The flood zone in this area is AE with a floodway with a BFE of 10 feet, NAVD88. The average grade elevation in this area ranges from 4 to 7 feet, NAVD88. The structures in this area consist of the following types:

TYPE OF STRUCTURE	PRE-FIRM	POST-FIRM
Single-Family Residential, Single-Family Villas	2	2
Mobile Homes	0	0
Rental Mobile Home/Recreational Vehicle Parks	0	0
Multifamily	0	0

Condominium	0	0
Retirement Apartments	0	0
Professional Offices or Medical	0	0
Commercial Buildings	2	2
Food-Related Buildings	0	0
Vehicle-Related Buildings	0	0
Marina	0	0
Financial Institutions	0	0
Hotels and Motels	0	0
Hospitals and Nursing Homes	0	0
Churches	0	0
Storage/Warehouses	0	0
Industrial Buildings	0	0
Social /Entertainment/Sporting Facilities	0	0
Schools	0	0
Government Buildings/Facilities	0	0
Utility Buildings	0	0
Total	4	4

The weather events attributed to flooding in this area are 11, 14, 31, 36, 41 and 42. Flooding in this area is associated with surface runoff and the rising levels in the river.

RLA 3 is in Evacuation Level A area which is the first level to be evacuated. Approximately ten hours are needed to evacuate the entire Level A area. Flooding in this area impacts the roadway areas first. This in turn hampers evacuation efforts as normal passenger vehicles cannot be used and the use of high-rise vehicles become necessary.

Mitigation in this area consists of the demolition and rebuilding of structures.

Repetitive Loss Area No. 4: Green Key

Repetitive Loss Area No. 4, Green Key (RLA 4) is located in Sections 31 and 32, Township 25 South, Range 16 East, and Sections 5 and 6, Township 26 South, Range 16 East. RLA 4 is located within the Lower Coastal Watershed in the area bounded by US Highway 19 on the east, the Gulf of Mexico on the west, Limit Road and the City of Port Richey on the north, and South Road on the south.

RLA 4 was originally known as Deer Island in the first quarter of the 1900s. The area was subdivided in the late 1930s/early 1940s and roadways constructed to the Gulf of Mexico with ditches that lead to the Gulf of Mexico. Drainage in the area is tidally influenced and consists of sheet flow directly to the drainage swales that lead to the Gulf of Mexico. The area is developed with few vacant lots remaining.

The area consists of older residential and a few non-residential structures. There are a total of 371 structures located within this area. Of those, 298 are pre-FIRM and 73 are post-FIRM. The flood zone in this area is AE and VE with a BFE that ranges from 12 to 19 feet, NAVD88. The average grade elevation in this area ranges from 2 to 9 feet, NAVD88. The structures in this area consist of the following types:

TYPE OF STRUCTURE	PRE-FIRM	POST-FIRM
Single-Family Residential, Single-Family Villas	219	56
Mobile Homes	60	10
Rental Mobile Home/Recreational Vehicle Parks	2	0
Multifamily	8	0

Condominium	0	0
Retirement Apartments	0	0
Professional Offices or Medical	1	1
Commercial Buildings	8	2
Food-Related Buildings	0	1
Vehicle-Related Buildings	2	2
Marina	0	0
Financial Institutions	0	0
Hotels and Motels	0	0
Hospitals and Nursing Homes	0	0
Churches	0	0
Storage/Warehouses	0	1
Industrial Buildings	0	0
Social /Entertainment/Sporting Facilities	0	0
Schools	0	0
Government Buildings/Facilities	0	0
Utility Buildings	0	0
Total	298	73

The weather events attributed to flooding in this area are 11, 13, 15, 21, 22, 23, 27, 28, 30, 34, 36, 41 and 43. Flooding in this area is associated with surface runoff and the rising levels in the Gulf of Mexico.

RLA 4 is in Evacuation Level A area which is the first level to be evacuated. Approximately ten hours are needed to evacuate the entire Level A area. Flooding in this area impacts the roadway areas first. This in turn hampers evacuation efforts as normal passenger vehicles cannot be used and the use of high-rise vehicles become necessary. This area is affected by tidal action. Due to the tidal action and the terrain of this area, water often stands some period of time prior to draining to the Gulf of Mexico. Past flooding in this area has ranged from a few inches to several feet causing minor to substantial damage to the structures.

Mitigation in this area consists of the demolition and rebuilding of structures.

Repetitive Loss Area No. 5: Anclote

Repetitive Loss Area No. 5, Anclote (RLA 5) is located in Sections 21 and 22, Township 26 South, Range 16 East. RLA 5 is located within the Pinellas Anclote (West) Watershed in the area bounded by County Road 77/Rowan Road on the east, the Anclote River on the west, State Road 54 on the north, and Old Oak Street on the south.

RLA 5 is characterized by the division of larger residential lots adjacent to the Anclote River. The area is developed with few vacant lots remaining. Drainage in the area consists of sheet flow directly to the river.

The area consists of older residential and a few non-residential structures. There are a total of 73 structures located within this area. Of those, 55 are pre-FIRM and 18 are post-FIRM. The flood zone in this area is AE which includes the floodway with a BFE that ranges from 11 to 18 feet, NAVD88. The average grade elevation in this area ranges from 3 to 16 feet, NAVD88. The structures in this area consist of the following types:

TYPE OF STRUCTURE	PRE-FIRM	POST-FIRM
Single-Family Residential, Single-Family Villas	35	10
Mobile Homes	10	3
Rental Mobile Home/Recreational Vehicle Parks	0	0
Multifamily	8	0

Condominium	0	0
Retirement Apartments	0	0
Professional Offices or Medical	0	2
Commercial Buildings	2	0
Food-Related Buildings	0	0
Vehicle-Related Buildings	0	2
Marina	0	0
Financial Institutions	0	0
Hotels and Motels	0	0
Hospitals and Nursing Homes	0	0
Churches	0	0
Storage/Warehouses	0	1
Industrial Buildings	0	0
Social /Entertainment/Sporting Facilities	0	0
Schools	0	0
Government Buildings/Facilities	0	0
Utility Buildings	0	0
Total	55	18

The weather events attributed to flooding in this area are 11, 12, 14, 15, 32, 36, 41, 42 and 43. Flooding in this area is associated with surface runoff and the rising levels in the Anclote River. Some of the flooding has been so severe as to back up the Anclote River causing it to inundate State Road 54 and County Road 77 effectively closing both to traffic for extended periods of time.

RLA 5 is in Evacuation Levels A and B which are the first and second levels to be evacuated. Approximately ten hours are needed to evacuate the entire Level A area. Flooding in this area impacts the roadway areas first. This in turn hampers evacuation efforts as normal passenger vehicles cannot be used and the use of high-rise vehicles become necessary. Past flooding in this area has ranged from a few inches to several feet causing minor to substantial damage to the structures.

Mitigation in this area consists of the demolition and rebuilding of structures.

Repetitive Loss Area No. 6: Palm Lake Terrace

Repetitive Loss Area No. 6, Palm Lake Terrace (RLA 6) is located in Section 18, Township 26 South, Range 16 East. RLA 6 is located within the Lower Coastal Watershed in the area bounded by Irene Loop and the City of New Port Richey on the east, open lands and the Gulf of Mexico on the west, the City of New Port Richey on the north, and Trouble Creek Road on the south.

RLA 6 is characterized by the division of medium sized residential lots surrounding a retention area. The area is developed with few vacant lots remaining. Drainage in the area consists of sheet flow to a retention area that discharges to a ditch along the north side of Trouble Creek Road that eventually leads to the Gulf of Mexico.

The area consists of older residential structures. There are a total of 54 structures located within this area. Of those, 35 are pre-FIRM and 19 are post-FIRM. The flood zone in this area is AE with a BFE of 11 feet, NAVD88. The average grade elevation in this area ranges from 5 to 7 feet, NAVD88. The structures in this area consist of the following types:

TYPE OF STRUCTURE	PRE-FIRM	POST-FIRM
Single-Family Residential, Single-Family Villas	30	19
Mobile Homes	5	0
Rental Mobile Home/Recreational Vehicle Parks	0	0
Multifamily	0	0

Condominium	0	0
Retirement Apartments	0	0
Professional Offices or Medical	0	0
Commercial Buildings	0	0
Food-Related Buildings	0	0
Vehicle-Related Buildings	0	0
Marina	0	0
Financial Institutions	0	0
Hotels and Motels	0	0
Hospitals and Nursing Homes	0	0
Churches	0	0
Storage/Warehouses	0	0
Industrial Buildings	0	0
Social /Entertainment/Sporting Facilities	0	0
Schools	0	0
Government Buildings/Facilities	0	0
Utility Buildings	0	0
Total	35	19

The weather events attributed to flooding in this area are 11, 14, 15, 36 and 43. Flooding in this area occurs at times of heavy rainfall and high tide which causes the retention pond to overflow.

RLA 6 is in an Evacuation Level A area. Approximately ten hours are needed to evacuate the entire Level A area. Flooding in this area impacts the roadway areas first. This in turn hampers evacuation efforts as normal passenger vehicles cannot be used and the use of high-rise vehicles become necessary. Past flooding in this area has ranged from a few inches to several feet causing minor to substantial damage to the structures.

Mitigation in this area consists of the demolition and rebuilding of structures.

Repetitive Loss Area No. 7: Withlacoochee

Repetitive Loss Area No. 7, Withlacoochee (RLA 7) is located in Sections 24, Township 24 South, Range 21 East. RLA 7 is located within the Upper Withlacoochee Watershed in the area bounded by State Road 575 on the east, the CSX Railroad on the west, Hernando County on the north, and Stellar Drive on the south.

RLA 7 is characterized by the division of larger residential lots adjacent to the Withlacoochee River. The area is sparsely developed. Drainage in the area consists of sheet flow directly to the river.

The area consists of an older mixture of structures. There are a total of 10 structures located within this area. Of those, 4 are pre-FIRM and 6 are post-FIRM. The flood zone in this area is AE which includes the floodway with a BFE that ranges from 70 to 71 feet, NAVD88. The average grade elevation in this area ranges from 53 to 70 feet, NAVD88. The structures in this area consist of the following types:

TYPE OF STRUCTURE	PRE-FIRM	POST-FIRM
Single-Family Residential, Single-Family Villas	1	3
Mobile Homes	1	3
Rental Mobile Home/Recreational Vehicle Parks	1	0
Multifamily	0	0

Condominium	0	0
Retirement Apartments	0	0
Professional Offices or Medical	0	0
Commercial Buildings	0	0
Food-Related Buildings	0	0
Agricultural-Related Buildings	1	0
Vehicle-Related Buildings	0	0
Marina	0	0
Financial Institutions	0	0
Hotels and Motels	0	0
Hospitals and Nursing Homes	0	0
Churches	0	0
Storage/Warehouses	0	0
Industrial Buildings	0	0
Social /Entertainment/Sporting Facilities	0	0
Schools	0	0
Government Buildings/Facilities	0	0
Utility Buildings	0	0
Total	4	6

The weather events attributed to flooding in this area are 11, 14, 15 and 32. Flooding in this area is associated with surface runoff and the rising levels in the Withlacoochee River.

RLA 7 is not in a designated evacuation zone except for the mobile home structures.

Flooding in this area impacts the roadway areas first. This in turn hampers evacuation efforts as normal passenger vehicles cannot be used and the use of high-rise vehicles become necessary. Past flooding in this area has ranged from a few inches to several feet causing minor to substantial damage to the structures.

Mitigation in this area consists of the demolition and rebuilding of structures.

Repetitive Loss Area No. 8: Zephyr Colony

Repetitive Loss Area No. 8, Zephyr Colony (RLA 8) is located in Section 17, Township 26 South, Range 21 East. RLA 8 is located within the Upper Hillsborough Watershed in the area bounded by Firelane Road on the east, Holt Road on the west, State Road 54 on the north, and the Southport Springs development on the south.

RLA 8 was developed with larger residential lots. The area is developed with few vacant lots remaining. Drainage in the area consists of sheet flow to the south along the sides of the roadways with eventual discharge under Chancey Road and then to Indian Creek.

The area consists of a mixture of residential and a few non-residential structures. There are a total of 55 structures located within this area. Of those, 14 are pre-FIRM and 41 are post-FIRM. The flood zone in this area is A with a County determined BFE of 80 feet, NAVD88. The average grade elevation in this area is 77 feet, NAVD88. The structures in this area consist of the following types:

TYPE OF STRUCTURE	PRE-FIRM	POST-FIRM
Single-Family Residential, Single-Family Villas	5	10
Mobile Homes	6	21
Rental Mobile Home/Recreational Vehicle Parks	0	0
Multifamily	2	6

Condominium	0	0
Retirement Apartments	0	0
Professional Offices or Medical	0	0
Commercial Buildings	0	3
Food-Related Buildings	0	0
Vehicle-Related Buildings	1	1
Marina	0	0
Financial Institutions	0	0
Hotels and Motels	0	0
Hospitals and Nursing Homes	0	0
Churches	0	0
Storage/Warehouses	0	0
Industrial Buildings	0	0
Social /Entertainment/Sporting Facilities	0	0
Schools	0	0
Government Buildings/Facilities	0	0
Utility Buildings	0	0
Total	14	41

The weather events attributed to flooding in this area are 2, 7 and 41. Flooding in this area is associated with sheet flow that ponds in some of the area depressions.

RLA 8 is not in a designated evacuation zone except for the mobile home structures.

Flooding in this area impacts the roadway areas first. This in turn hampers evacuation efforts as normal passenger vehicles cannot be used and the use of high-rise vehicles become necessary. Past flooding in this area has ranged from a few inches to several feet causing minor to substantial damage to the structures.

Mitigation in this area consists of the demolition and rebuilding of structures.

Repetitive Loss Area No. 9: Westport

Repetitive Loss Area No. 9, Westport (RLA 9) is located in Sections 20 and 21, Township 25 South, Range 16 East. RLA 9 is located within the Double Hammock Watershed in the area bounded by Scenic Drive on the east, the Gulf of Mexico on the west, Boyce Wetstone State Park on the north, and a shopping plaza on the south.

RLA 9 was developed as medium sized residential lots in the 1970s. This area is developed with few vacant lots remaining. The storm sewer system within the southeastern portion of West Port Subdivision drains to a ditch that parallels the rear lot line of homes located along the south side of Westport Drive. Storm sewers extend north from the ditch and tie into curb inlets located along the north and south sides of Westport Drive and Sea Breeze Drive. The ditch continues west along the southern limits of the subdivision and eventually discharges to a tidal creek centerline. Elevations of Westport Drive and Sea Breeze Drive are as low as 5.2 feet National Geodetic Vertical Datum.

Flooding problems within the area appear to result from the low elevation of the subdivision relative to the hydraulic profile of the outfall ditch, from limited storm sewer capacity, and from relatively flat road grades and cross slopes. Cleaning the outfall ditch may have some effect on hydraulic profiles. However, it is likely that the hydraulic profile is largely a reflection of tidal conditions.

The frequency of flooding may be reduced by replacing the existing curb inlets as the inlet throats are very narrow, installing eight additional inlets, repaving the road, and cleaning approximately 2,000 linear feet of outfall ditch. The additional inlets are needed due to the relatively flat road profiles and due to the wide spacing between existing inlets. The 1995 estimated cost to complete these conceptual improvements is \$318,000.00.

It should be noted that this conceptual improvement plan was developed without the aid of detailed survey data or modeling. The conceptual plan assumes that cleaning the outfall ditch may have an effect on the hydraulic profiles. However, the hydraulic profiles of the outfall ditch are often a reflection of tidal conditions. It is also unclear if the existing storm sewers have adequate capacity. A stormwater modeling evaluation of the existing system and any proposed improvements is needed to determine the effects of the proposed improvements. Due to limited budget in 1996, the Board of County Commissioners authorized only the cleaning of the ditch to provide some relief to the area.

The area consists of a mixture of older and newer residential and non-residential structures. There are a total of 491 structures located within this area. Of those, 384 are pre-FIRM and 107 are post-FIRM. The flood zones in this area include AE and VE, with the base flood elevation (BFE) ranging from 11 to 14 feet, NAVD88. The average grade elevation in this area ranges from 4 to 7 feet, NAVD88. The structures in this area consist of the following types:

TYPE OF STRUCTURE	PRE-FIRM	POST-FIRM
Single-Family Residential, Single-Family Villas	257	51
	0	0

Mobile Homes		
Rental Mobile Home/Recreational Vehicle Parks	0	0
Multifamily	18	2
Condominium	106	53
Retirement Apartments	0	0
Professional Offices or Medical	0	0
Commercial Buildings	0	1
Food-Related Buildings	0	0
Vehicle-Related Buildings	0	0
Marina	0	0
Financial Institutions	0	0
Hotels and Motels	0	0
Hospitals and Nursing Homes	0	0
Institutional, Vacant	2	0
Churches	0	0
Storage/Warehouses	0	0
Industrial Buildings	0	0
Social /Entertainment/Sporting Facilities	1	0
Schools	0	0
Government Buildings/Facilities	0	0
Utility Buildings	0	0
Total	384	107

The weather events attributed to flooding in this area are 11, 18, 23, and 27.. Flooding in this area is primarily related to coastal events such as that from Hurricane Elena in 1985; heavy rainfall with tropical waves in 1988; high tides combined with heavy rainfall and winds during the 1993 No-Name Storm; and from tropical storms and hurricanes. Past flooding in this area has ranged from a few inches to several feet causing damage mainly to the residential homes with few sustaining substantial damage.

RLA 9 is in an Evacuation Level A area which is the first level to be evacuated. Approximately ten hours are needed to evacuate the entire Level A area. Flooding in this area impacts the roadway areas first. This in turn hampers evacuation efforts as normal passenger vehicles cannot be used and high-rise vehicles must be used.

Mitigation in this area consists of the demolition and rebuilding of structures.

Repetitive Loss Area No. 10: Grove Park

Repetitive Loss Area No. 10, Grove Park (RLA 10) is located in Section 19, Township 26 South, Range 16 East. RLA 10 is located within the Pinellas Anclote Watershed in the area bounded by the Colonial Hills Subdivision on the east, a church and car dealership along US Highway 19, State Road 54 to the north, and the Beacon Hill Subdivision to the south.

RLA 10 is known as Grove Park, Unit 4, consists of residential and commercial structures built in the 1960's. At the time the area was constructed, Pasco County did not have drainage or site development regulations enacted. Drainage improvements were not required by regulation and, therefore, were at the discretion of the developer.

The retention pond located at the southernmost end of Winston Drive was built in the mid-1970 by Beacon Construction Company to alleviate flooding in Beacon Hill Subdivision, Units 1 and 2. The retention pond was deeded to the County in 1979. Improvements to the pond were later constructed, consisting of widening and deepening the pond and an addition of drainage pipes into the pond from Grove Park, Unit 4. Although the drainage pipes assisted in the relief of stormwater runoff, the pond was never designed to alleviate all of the flooding in the area. To alleviate flooding in this area, the construction of a stormwater drainage system and additional drainage retention areas would be needed along with a funding source. At the current time, during times of heavy rainfall, a pumping operation is used to help alleviate the flooding in the area.

There are a total of 51 structures located within this area. Of these, all 51 are pre-FIRM. Only the pond in the area is within a designated flood zone A. The average grade elevation in this area ranges from 24 to 25 feet, NAVD88. The structures in this area consist of the following types:

TYPE OF STRUCTURE	PRE-FIRM	POST-FIRM
Single-Family Residential, Single-Family Villas	50	0
Mobile Homes	0	0
Multifamily	0	0
Rental Mobile Home/Recreational Vehicle Parks	0	0

Condominium	0	0
Multi Story Retirement Apartments	0	0
Professional Offices or Medical	0	0
Commercial Buildings	1	0
Food-Related Buildings	0	0
Vehicle-Related Buildings	0	0
Financial Institutions	0	0
Hotels and Motels	0	0
Hospitals and Nursing Homes	0	0
Churches	0	0
Storage/Warehouses	0	0
Industrial Buildings	0	0
Social Buildings/Entertainment/Sporting Facilities	0	0
Schools	0	0
Government Buildings/Facilities	0	0
Utility Buildings	0	0
Total	51	0

The events attributed to flooding in this area are 15, 25, 27, 32, 42 and 43. Flooding in this area is primarily related to continuous rainfall events that do not allow for the retention area to drain prior to another rainstorm.

RLA 10 is in an Evacuation Level E area which is the last level to be evacuated. Flooding in this area impacts the roadway areas first.

Mitigation in this area consists of the enlargement of the drainage system/pond, temporary pumping operations and demolition and rebuilding of structures.

Repetitive Loss Area No. 11: Aurora Drive

Repetitive Loss Area No. 11, Aurora Drive (RLA 11) is located in Section 33, Township 25 South, Range 16 East. RLA 11 is located within the Port Richey Watershed in the area just northeast of the intersection of Massachusetts Avenue and Congress Street.

RLA 11 consists of a mixture of older residential and commercial properties built within a 24.33-acre closed, drainage basin. The area does not lie within a designated flood zone. High water levels within a small pond just west of Aurora Drive and Carnelian Avenue have caused restrictions to at least two homes and an automobile repair shop on numerous occasions. The automobile repair shop on the north side of the pond has also experienced flooding due to the overflow of stormwater from a drainage ditch, which is located immediately west of the automobile repair shop.

This area lies within a 24.33-acre closed, drainage basin. There are 123 parcels within the drainage basin. The small retention pond is located at the lowest point within the basin. The storage volume of the pond is recovered only through infiltration. During mean annual storm events with approximately five inches of rainfall in 24 hours, the rate of infiltration and storage capacity of the pond are sufficient to prevent flooding of homes and only minor flooding of Aurora Drive. During ten-year storm events with eight inches of rainfall in 24 hours, the storage capacity of the pond is exceeded and Aurora Drive becomes flooded. Events larger than a ten-year storm event have caused flooding to buildings, including a duplex, a home, and an automobile repair shop, and have caused Aurora Drive to be impassible with high water levels.

The events attributed to flooding in this area are 1, 2, 17, 19, 20, 27, 32, 37, 42 and 43. The frequency of flooding within this closed drainage basin could be reduced by expanding the existing pond to provide additional storage. Expansion of the existing pond would require property acquisition, demolition of existing buildings, and construction. The following paragraphs represent various estimates/options developed by County staff for the Aurora Drive area:

Estimate No. 1; Retrofit the Basin to Current Standards. Since this area is a closed basin, current standards require that the stormwater system must handle a 100-year storm event, which is the equivalent of 12 inches of rainfall in 24 hours. Therefore, 24 acre-feet of stormwater storage would be required. To accomplish this, a retention area of three acres would be required. The pond would require the purchase of 14 properties and the partial closure of Aurora Drive, Carnelian Avenue, and Temple Avenue. The 1995 total estimated cost, which includes design costs, land acquisition, demolition of structures, and construction, is \$1,292,000.00.

Estimate No. 2; Construct a 0.50-Acre Pond. Due to the extreme cost of Estimate No. 1, other estimates were developed which would reduce the flooding only. Estimate No. 2 considers the construction of a 0.50-acre retention pond. The existing pond would be expanded to the north and would require the purchase of two properties. This option would not require street closure in the subdivision. This pond would improve the storage capacity of the drainage basin for up to a five-year storm event (seven inches of rainfall in 24 hours). The 1995 total estimated cost, which includes design costs, land acquisition, demolition of structures, and construction, is \$198,000.00.

Estimate No. 3, Purchase Affected Properties. Estimate No. 3 considers the purchase of the four properties that are flood prone and does not include the costs to construct an expansion of the pond. This option would allow the possibility of expanding the pond in the future. The 1995 total estimated cost, which includes land acquisition and demolition of the existing structures, is \$226,000.00.

Estimate No. 4; Construct a 0.45-Acre Pond. Estimate No. 4 considers the construction of a 0.45-acre retention pond by expanding the pond to the north and west, and would require the purchase of two properties. This project would require the closure of a portion of Aurora Drive, but would not deny access to homeowners within the subdivision. This pond would improve the storage capacity of the drainage basin for up to a ten-year storm event (eight inches of rainfall in 24 hours). The 1995 total estimated cost, which includes design costs, land acquisition, demolition of structures, and construction, is \$140,500.00.

Estimate No. 5, Build a Lift Station. Estimate No. 5 considers building a pumping station adjacent to the existing pond and piping the excess stormwater to a newly constructed 2.4-acre retention pond on the south side of Massachusetts Avenue. This estimate would require the purchase of one commercially zoned property. This estimate would improve the storage capacity of the drainage basin for up to a 100-year storm event (12 inches of rainfall in 24 hours). The 1995 total estimated cost, which includes design costs, land acquisition, and construction, is \$680,000.00.

Please note that all of the above estimates, with the exception of Estimate No. 3, will require annual operation and maintenance expenses ranging from \$1,500.00 to \$3,000.00 per year. There currently is no funding available for construction of any drainage improvements in this or any other problem area. Since funding sources to construct any drainage improvement do not exist at this time, the Board of County Commissioners selected not to proceed with the project.

There are a total of 12 structures located within this area, all of which are pre-FIRM.

The structures in this area consist of the following types:

TYPE OF STRUCTURE	PRE-FIRM	POST-FIRM
Single-Family Residential, Single-Family Villas	8	0
Mobile Homes	0	0
Multifamily	3	0

Condominium	0	0
Multi Story Retirement Apartments	0	0
Professional Offices or Medical	0	0
Commercial Buildings	0	0
Food-Related Buildings	0	0
Vehicle-Related Buildings	1	0
Financial Institutions	0	0
Hotels and Motels	0	0
Hospitals and Nursing Homes	0	0
Churches	0	0
Storage/Warehouses	0	0
Industrial Buildings	0	0
Social Buildings/Entertainment/Sporting Facilities	0	0
Schools	0	0
Government Buildings/Facilities	0	0
Utility Buildings	0	0
Total	12	0

RLA. 11 is in an Evacuation Level C area, which is the third level to be evacuated. Approximately 11 hours are needed to evacuate the entire Level C area.

Mitigation in this area consists of the enlargement of the drainage system/pond, temporary pumping operations and demolition and rebuilding of structures.

Repetitive Loss Area No. 12: Aripeka

Repetitive Loss Area No. 12, Aripeka (RLA 12) is located in Sections 1 and 2, Township 24 South, Range 16 East. RLA 12 is located within the Hammock Creek Watershed in the area bounded by Jebert Drive on the east, the Gulf of Mexico on the west, Hernando County on the north, and Jebert Drive/Crary Road on the south.

RLA 12 consists of older homes built in the 1950's and 1960's as a fishing village next to the Gulf of Mexico. Drainage in the area consists of sheet flow along the roadways and into ditches leading directly to the Gulf of Mexico.

The area consists of older residential and non-residential structures. There are a total of 82 structures located within this area. Of those, 69 are pre-FIRM and 13 are post-FIRM. The flood zones in this area include AE and VE, with the base flood elevation (BFE) ranging from 12 to 18 feet, NAVD88. The average grade elevation in this area ranges from 5 to 18 feet, NAVD88. The structures in this area consist of the following types:

TYPE OF STRUCTURE	PRE-FIRM	POST-FIRM
Single-Family Residential, Single-Family Villas	53	12
Mobile Homes	9	1
Rental Mobile Home/Recreational Vehicle Parks	1	0
Multifamily	4	0

Condominium	0	0
Retirement Apartments	0	0
Professional Offices or Medical	1	0
Commercial Buildings	0	0
Food-Related Buildings	0	0
Vehicle-Related Buildings	0	0
Marina	0	0
Financial Institutions	0	0
Hotels and Motels	0	0
Hospitals and Nursing Homes	0	0
Churches	1	0
Storage/Warehouses	0	0
Industrial Buildings	0	0
Social /Entertainment/Sporting Facilities	0	0
Schools	0	0
Government Buildings/Facilities	1	0
Utility Buildings	0	0
Total	69	13

The weather events attributed to flooding in this area are 11, 23 and 31. Flooding in this area is primarily related to coastal events such as that from Hurricane Elena in 1985; heavy rainfall with tropical waves in 1988; high tides combined with heavy rainfall and winds during the 1993 No-Name Storm; and from tropical storms and hurricanes. Past flooding in this area has ranged from a few inches to several feet causing damage mainly to the residential homes with few sustaining substantial damage.

RLA 12 is in an Evacuation Level A area which is the first level to be evacuated. Approximately ten hours are needed to evacuate the entire Level A area. Flooding in this area impacts the roadway areas first. This in turn hampers evacuation efforts as normal passenger vehicles cannot be used and high-rise vehicles must be used.

Mitigation in this area consists of the demolition and rebuilding of structures.

Repetitive Loss Area No. 13: Baillies Bluff

Repetitive Loss Area No. 13, Baillies Bluff (RLA 13) is located in Sections 22 and 23, Township 26 South, Range 15 East. RLA 13 is located within the Lower Coastal Watershed in the area bounded by Stonecrab Drive on the east, the Gulf of Mexico on the west and north and Bluff Boulevard on the south.

RLA 13 was developed as lots along a natural bluff overlooking the Gulf of Mexico in the 1960s. Drainage in the area consists of sheet flow leading directly to the Gulf of Mexico.

The area consists of a mixture of older and newer residential and non-residential structures. There are a total of 52 structures located within this area. Of those, 29 are pre-FIRM and 23 are post-FIRM. The flood zones in this area include AE and VE, with the base flood elevation (BFE) ranging from 12 to 16 feet, NAVD88. The average grade elevation in this area ranges from 3 to 10 feet, NAVD88. The structures in this area consist of the following types:

TYPE OF STRUCTURE	PRE-FIRM	POST-FIRM
Single-Family Residential, Single-Family Villas	27	23
Mobile Homes	0	0
Rental Mobile Home/Recreational Vehicle Parks	0	0
Multifamily	1	0

Condominium	0	0
Retirement Apartments	0	0
Professional Offices or Medical	0	0
Commercial Buildings	0	0
Food-Related Buildings	0	0
Vehicle-Related Buildings	0	0
Marina	0	0
Financial Institutions	0	0
Hotels and Motels	0	0
Hospitals and Nursing Homes	0	0
Institutional, Vacant	1	0
Churches	0	0
Storage/Warehouses	0	0
Industrial Buildings	0	0
Social /Entertainment/Sporting Facilities	0	0
Schools	0	0
Government Buildings/Facilities	0	0
Utility Buildings	0	0
Total	29	23

The weather events attributed to flooding in this area are 11, 23 and 34. Flooding in this area is primarily related to coastal events such as that from Hurricane Elena in 1985; heavy rainfall with tropical waves in 1988; high tides combined with heavy rainfall and winds during the 1993 No-Name Storm; and from tropical storms and hurricanes. Past flooding in this area has ranged from a few inches to several feet causing damage mainly to the residential homes with few sustaining substantial damage.

RLA 13 is in an Evacuation Level A area which is the first level to be evacuated. Approximately ten hours are needed to evacuate the entire Level A area. Flooding in this area impacts the roadway areas first. This in turn hampers evacuation efforts as normal passenger vehicles cannot be used and high-rise vehicles must be used.

Mitigation in this area consists of the demolition and rebuilding of structures.

Repetitive Loss Area No. 14: Bonita

Repetitive Loss Area No. 14, Bonita (RLA 14) is located in Sections 22 and 23, Township 26 South, Range 15 East. RLA 14 is located within the Lower Coastal Watershed in the area bounded by US Highway 19 on the east, Kemper Drive on the west, Lange Road on the north and Bonita Road on the south.

RLA 13 consists of single-family structures built in the mid-1960s. The repetitive loss properties in this area are adjacent to one another and all stormwater runoff ponds at these properties..

The area consists of a mixture of older residential and non-residential structures. There are a total of 47 structures located within this area, all of which are pre-FIRM. The flood zone in this area is shown as 0.2% annual (500-year). However, a watershed evaluation is currently underway to update the floodplain delineation within this watershed. The average grade elevation in this area ranges from 10 to 19 feet, NAVD88. The structures in this area consist of the following types:

TYPE OF STRUCTURE	PRE-FIRM	POST-FIRM
Single-Family Residential, Single-Family Villas	32	0
Mobile Homes	14	0
Rental Mobile Home/Recreational Vehicle Parks	0	0
Multifamily	1	0

Condominium	0	0
Retirement Apartments	0	0
Professional Offices or Medical	0	0
Commercial Buildings	0	0
Food-Related Buildings	0	0
Vehicle-Related Buildings	0	0
Marina	0	0
Financial Institutions	0	0
Hotels and Motels	0	0
Hospitals and Nursing Homes	0	0
Institutional, Vacant	0	0
Churches	0	0
Storage/Warehouses	0	0
Industrial Buildings	0	0
Social /Entertainment/Sporting Facilities	0	0
Schools	0	0
Government Buildings/Facilities	0	0
Utility Buildings	0	0
Total	47	0

The weather events attributed to flooding in this area are 1, 2, 32, 34, 26, 42 and 43. Flooding in this area is primarily related to extended or heavy rainfall events. Past flooding in this area has ranged from a few inches to several feet causing damage mainly to the residential homes with few sustaining substantial damage.

RLA 14 is in an Evacuation Level B area which is the first level to be evacuated. Approximately 11 hours are needed to evacuate the entire Level B area. Flooding in this area impacts the roadway areas first. This in turn hampers evacuation efforts as normal passenger vehicles cannot be used and high-rise vehicles must be used.

Mitigation in this area consists of the construction of a drainage retention pond and the demolition and rebuilding of structures.

Repetitive Loss Area No. 15: Flor A Mar

Repetitive Loss Area No. 15, Flor A Mar (RLA 15) is located in Section 12, Township 26 South, Range 16 East. RLA 15 is located within the Lower Coastal Watershed in the area bounded by US Highway 19 on the east, the Gulf of Mexico on the west, a canal to the north of Floramar Terrace on the north, and the Gulf of Mexico on the south.

RLA 15 was developed as lots along man-made canals. The area was developed by the dredging and creation of a canal system with the excavated material deposited, graded, and then subdivided and sold. This area consists of long main streets off of which branch cul-de-sac streets. The area is developed with few vacant lots remaining. Drainage in the area consists of sheet flow along the roadways into catch basins and a retention area which directly discharge to the canals, leading directly to the Gulf of Mexico.

The area consists of a mixture of older and newer residential and non-residential structures. There are a total of 2,766 structures located within this area. Of those, 2,215 are pre-FIRM and 551 are post-FIRM. The flood zones in this area include AE and VE, with the base flood elevation (BFE) ranging from 11 to 18 feet, NAVD88. The average grade elevation in this area ranges from 3 to 6 feet, NAVD88. The structures in this area consist of the following types:

TYPE OF STRUCTURE	PRE-FIRM	POST-FIRM
Single-Family Residential, Single-Family Villas	1552	535
Mobile Homes	0	0
Rental Mobile Home/Recreational Vehicle Parks	0	0
Multifamily	0	0

Condominium	652	0
Retirement Apartments	0	0
Professional Offices or Medical	1	2
Commercial Buildings	0	1
Food-Related Buildings	1	0
Vehicle-Related Buildings	0	0
Marina	0	0
Financial Institutions	0	0
Hotels and Motels	1	0
Hospitals and Nursing Homes	0	0
Institutional, Vacant	3	2
Churches	1	0
Storage/Warehouses	0	0
Industrial Buildings	0	0
Social /Entertainment/Sporting Facilities	4	0
Schools	0	0
Government Buildings/Facilities	0	0
Utility Buildings	0	0
Total	2,215	551

The weather events attributed to flooding in this area are 23, 24, 34, 36 and 42. Flooding in this area is primarily related to coastal events such as that from Hurricane Elena in 1985; heavy rainfall with tropical waves in 1988; high tides combined with heavy rainfall and winds during the 1993 No-Name Storm; and from tropical storms and hurricanes. Past flooding in this area has ranged from a few inches to several feet causing damage mainly to the residential homes with few sustaining substantial damage.

RLA 15 is in an Evacuation Level A area which is the first level to be evacuated. Approximately ten hours are needed to evacuate the entire Level A area. Flooding in this area impacts the roadway areas first. This in turn hampers evacuation efforts as normal passenger vehicles cannot be used and high-rise vehicles must be used.

Mitigation in this area consists of the demolition and rebuilding of structures.

Repetitive Loss Area No. 16: Holiday Hill

Repetitive Loss Area No. 16, Holiday Hill (RLA 16) is located in Section 21, Township 25 South, Range 16 East. RLA 16 is located within the Port Richey Watershed in the area bounded by Rawlins Avenue on the east, commercial businesses along US Highway 19, the Embassy discharge canal to the north, and Stone Road to the south.

RLA 16 consists of residential structures built in the 1960's with one retention area. At the time the area was constructed, Pasco County did not have drainage or site development regulations enacted. Drainage improvements were not required by regulation and, therefore, were at the discretion of the developer.

The subdivision experiences flooding of both streets and homes on a relatively frequent basis. The most severe flooding within the subdivision is in the southwest corner of the subdivision in the vicinity of the intersections of Gainsboro Drive, Hyperion Drive and holiday Hills Boulevard with Pegasus Avenue. The flooding experienced within the subdivision is attributable to two main factors:

1. Limited discharge capacity of the existing pump station
2. Small amount of existing storage available within the existing retention pond.

The subdivision is approximately 35 acres in size characterized by very flat topography and low elevations.

The subdivision is divided into two drainage basins. The northern basin conveys runoff from south to north with a direct discharge to the existing drainage ditch/canal on the northern border of the subdivision. This existing outfall ditch/canal on the northern border of the subdivision is directly connected to the tidal waters of the Gulf of Mexico located to the west.

The southern basin runoff is directed into a small wet retention area of approximately 0.5 acres just east of Pegasus Avenue between Gainsboro Drive and Hyperion Drive. The only outfall is a four (4) inch diameter pump that is connected to the existing storm sewer system within Stone Road. During larger storm events the Stone Road storm sewer system, which flows west to US19 and overflows back into the subdivision. Other properties outside of the subdivision, such as the adjacent commercial properties to the west and the mobile home park to the east are significantly higher.

Simply increasing the pump size will not resolve the flooding due to the outfall limitations.

There are a total of 183 structures located within this area. Of these, 181 are pre-FIRM and 2 are post-FIRM. The flood zone in this area is AE with the base flood elevation (BFE) of 11 feet, NAVD88. The existing street elevation is approximately 6.7 feet, NAVD88 and the existing finished floor elevations of the structures is estimated to be 8.6 feet, NAVD88. The structures in this area consist of the following types:

TYPE OF STRUCTURE	PRE-FIRM	POST-FIRM
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Single-Family Residential, Single-Family Villas	179	2
Mobile Homes	0	0
Multifamily	0	0
Rental Mobile Home/Recreational Vehicle Parks	0	0
Condominium	0	0
Multi Story Retirement Apartments	0	0
Professional Offices or Medical	0	0
Commercial Buildings	0	0
Food-Related Buildings	0	0
Vehicle-Related Buildings	0	0
Financial Institutions	0	0
Hotels and Motels	0	0
Hospitals and Nursing Homes	0	0
Churches	0	0
Storage/Warehouses	1	0
Industrial Buildings	0	0
Social Buildings/Entertainment/Sportin g Facilities	1	0
Schools	0	0
Government Buildings/Facilities	0	0
Utility Buildings	1	0
Total	181	2

The events attributed to flooding in this area are 27, 36, 41 and 42. Flooding in this area is primarily related to continuous rainfall events that do not allow for the retention area to drain prior to another rainstorm.

RLA 16 is in an Evacuation Level B area which is the second level to be evacuated. Flooding in this area impacts the roadway areas first.

Mitigation in this area consists of the enlargement of the drainage system/pond, temporary pumping operations and demolition and rebuilding of structures.

The proposed project to improve conditions by reducing the duration of flooding in the subdivision is:

1. Addition of a pump station that will convey water from the retention pond to the drainage ditch/canal at the northern border of the subdivision. This would

require the installation of piping from the existing retention pond to the north. This system would propose a control structure at the boundary between the north and south basins to prevent inflows from the northern basin to the southern basin and then a number of new ditch bottom inlets would be placed primarily along Pegasus Avenue to gather the localized ponding and direct it to the northern drainage ditch/canal. This will also involve some utility relocation.

2. Acquire the parcels/structures adjacent to the retention pond if they become available.
3. Expand the retention pond.

Repetitive Loss Area No. 17: Sea Pines

Repetitive Loss Area No. 17, Sea Pines (RLA 17) is located in Sections 14 and 23, Township 24 South, Range 16 East. RLA 1 is located within the Hammock Creek Watershed in the area bounded by US Highway 19 on the east, Old Dixie Highway on the west, wetlands on the north, and Gulf Way on the south.

RLA 17 was developed in the 1960s. The area is developed with few vacant lots remaining. The Sea Pines subdivision is surrounded by wetlands to the north, south, and west. Surface drainage flows east to west, while upper portions of the area drain to the wetlands on the north side. Drainage ways within the area can be classified into a northern, central, and southern basin group; where the northern basins drain westerly to a private property or to the wetlands on the north side. The central basins drain the excess rainfall via surface drainage ways or through limited storm sewers to the large wetland in the center of the adjoining Ironwood Villas development or southerly towards the Sea Pines Drive and Gulf Way. The southern basins collect the surface runoff from the off-site contributing areas and from overland runoff captured from Viva Villa Subdivision and other parts of the Central Basin, and drains westerly and southwesterly towards the Gulf and the wetlands to the south.

The area consists of older residential and non-residential structures. There are a total of 460 structures located within this area. Of those, 460 are pre-FIRM. The flood zone in this area is AE with the base flood elevation (BFE) of 12 feet, NAVD88. The average grade elevation in this area ranges from 9 to 12 feet, NAVD88. The structures in this area consist of the following types:

TYPE OF STRUCTURE	PRE-FIRM	POST-FIRM
Single-Family Residential, Single-Family Villas	442	0
Mobile Homes	0	0
Rental Mobile Home/Recreational Vehicle Parks	1	0
Multifamily	9	0

Condominium	0	0
Retirement Apartments	0	0
Professional Offices or Medical	1	0
Commercial Buildings	2	0
Food-Related Buildings	1	0
Vehicle-Related Buildings	3	0
Marina	0	0
Financial Institutions	0	0
Hotels and Motels	0	0
Hospitals and Nursing Homes	1	0
Churches	0	0
Storage/Warehouses	0	0
Industrial Buildings	0	0
Social /Entertainment/Sporting Facilities	0	0
Schools	0	0
Government Buildings/Facilities	0	0
Utility Buildings	0	0
Total	460	0

The weather events attributed to flooding in this area are 17, 23, 35 and 41. Flooding in this area are the result of undersized and limited storm sewer system, sedimentation, and limited topographic relief in the western part of the area. Past flooding in this area has ranged from a few inches to several feet causing damage mainly to the residential homes with few sustaining substantial damage.

RLA 17 is in an Evacuation Level A area which is the first level to be evacuated. Approximately ten hours are needed to evacuate the entire Level A area. Flooding in this area impacts the roadway areas first. This in turn hampers evacuation efforts as normal passenger vehicles cannot be used and high-rise vehicles must be used.

Mitigation in this area consists of the demolition and rebuilding of structures in addition to the structural improvements detailed in the June 2014 report entitled Sea Pines Neighborhood Flood Abatement Project.

Repetitive Loss Area No. 18: Ironbark

Repetitive Loss Area No. 18, Ironbark (RLA 18) is located in Section 10, Township 25 South, Range 16 East. RLA 18 is located within the Double Hammock Watershed in the area bounded by the Timber Oaks community on the east, Zimmerman Road on the west, Gulf Highlands Drive on the north, and Venice Drive on the south.

RLA 18 was developed in the 1960s. The area is developed with few vacant lots remaining. The area consists of a closed stormwater basin of approximately 111-acres in size with no positive outfall. There are two small stormwater management facilities located along Ironbark Drive and Greybirch Terrace.

The area consists of older residential structures. There are a total of 650 structures located within this area. The area, with the exception of the retention pond is not within a designated special flood hazard area. The structures in this area consist of the following types:

TYPE OF STRUCTURE	PRE-FIRM	POST-FIRM
Single-Family Residential, Single-Family Villas	630	19
Mobile Homes	0	0
Rental Mobile Home/Recreational Vehicle Parks	0	0
Multifamily	0	0

Condominium	0	0
Retirement Apartments	0	0
Professional Offices or Medical	0	0
Commercial Buildings	1	0
Food-Related Buildings	0	0
Vehicle-Related Buildings	0	0
Marina	0	0
Financial Institutions	0	0
Hotels and Motels	0	0
Hospitals and Nursing Homes	0	0
Churches	0	0
Storage/Warehouses	0	0
Industrial Buildings	0	0
Social /Entertainment/Sporting Facilities	0	0
Schools	0	0
Government Buildings/Facilities	0	0
Utility Buildings	0	0
Total	631	19

The weather events attributed to flooding in this area are 39, 41, 42 and 43. Significant roadway flooding has occurred within the area especially during multi-day rain events. Structure flooding has also occurred.. Past flooding in this area has ranged from a few inches to several feet causing damage mainly to the residential homes with few sustaining substantial damage.

RLA 18 is in an Evacuation Level C area which is the third level to be evacuated. Approximately 12 hours are needed to evacuate the entire Level C area. Flooding in this area impacts the roadway areas first. This in turn hampers evacuation efforts as normal passenger vehicles cannot be used and high-rise vehicles must be used.

Mitigation in this area consists of the demolition and rebuilding of structures in addition to the structural improvements detailed in the September 2016 report entitled Ironbark Drive Neighborhood Flood Abatement Project.

Repetitive Loss Area No. 19: Hickory Hill

Repetitive Loss Area No. 19, Hickory Hill (RLA 19) is located in Section 3, Township 25 South, Range 21 East. RLA 19 is located within the Duck Lake Watershed in the area bounded by the City of Dade City on the east, Fort King Road on the west, City of Dade City on the north, and Waldo Road on the south.

RLA 19 with large lots developed in the 1960s. The area is also in an area known as Tank Lake. Tank Lake is located to the immediate south of Dade City. The lake has been highly segmented and occupies a number of depressions with the deeper segments located in the eastern portions of the lake. The lake has been divided into east and west halves by an abandoned railroad grade with a north-south alignment. Both halves have been further segmented into a north south quarters by two offset, east west aligned, low level berms. Several culverts convey flow under the abandoned railroad grade between the eastern and western segments of the lake. The western segments of Tank Lake are intermittently flooded wetlands. The eastern portions of the lake have been partially filled as a part of the redevelopment of a former citrus packing plant to commercial and residential use. Flow from the eastern portion of Tank Lake is conveyed via a ditch to US 301, which was recently modified as part of the redevelopment. Historically, this ditch was constructed to remove process water for the citrus packing plant and is referred to as the Evans Canal. This canal historically conveyed runoff from east Tank Lake to the Withlacoochee River.

The area consists of older residential structures. There are a total of 29 structures located within this area. The area is located within flood zone AE with a base flood elevation of 77 feet, NAVD88. The structures in this area consist of the following types:

TYPE OF STRUCTURE	PRE-FIRM	POST-FIRM
Single-Family Residential, Single-Family Villas	23	3
Mobile Homes	1	0
Rental Mobile Home/Recreational Vehicle Parks	0	0
Multifamily	2	0

Condominium	0	0
Retirement Apartments	0	0
Professional Offices or Medical	0	0
Commercial Buildings	0	0
Food-Related Buildings	0	0
Vehicle-Related Buildings	0	0
Marina	0	0
Financial Institutions	0	0
Hotels and Motels	0	0
Hospitals and Nursing Homes	0	0
Churches	0	0
Storage/Warehouses	0	0
Industrial Buildings	0	0
Social /Entertainment/Sporting Facilities	0	0
Schools	0	0
Government Buildings/Facilities	0	0
Utility Buildings	0	0
Total	26	3

The weather events attributed to flooding in this area are 32, 35 and 36. Significant roadway flooding has occurred within the area especially during multi-day rain events. Structure flooding has also occurred.. Past flooding in this area has ranged from a few inches to several feet causing damage mainly to the residential homes with few sustaining substantial damage.

RLA 19 is not within a designated evacuation area.

Mitigation in this area consists of the demolition and rebuilding of structures. Structural improvements were identified but the necessary easements could not be obtained.

Repetitive Loss Area No. 20: Salt Springs Run

Repetitive Loss Area No. 20, Salt Springs Run (RLA 20) is located in Sections 20, Township 25 South, Range 16 East. RLA 20 is located within the Double Hammock Watershed in the area bounded by the Gulf of Mexico on all sides and accessible by a roadway through the marshlands of the Gulf of Mexico.

The area consists of older residential structures. There are a total of 13 structures located within this area. Of those, 12 are pre-FIRM and 1 is post-FIRM. The flood zone in this area is VE, with the base flood elevation (BFE) ranging from 13 to 14 feet, NAVD88. The average grade elevation in this area ranges from 4 to 7 feet, NAVD88. The structures in this area consist of the following types:

TYPE OF STRUCTURE	PRE-FIRM	POST-FIRM
Single-Family Residential, Single-Family Villas	12	1
Mobile Homes	0	0
Rental Mobile Home/Recreational Vehicle Parks	0	0
Multifamily	0	0
Condominium	0	0
Retirement Apartments	0	0
Professional Offices or Medical	0	0
Commercial Buildings	0	0
Food-Related Buildings	0	0
Vehicle-Related Buildings	0	0
Marina	0	0
Financial Institutions	0	0
Hotels and Motels	0	0
Hospitals and Nursing Homes	0	0
Institutional, Vacant	0	0
Churches	0	0
Storage/Warehouses	0	0
Industrial Buildings	0	0
Social /Entertainment/Sporting Facilities	0	0
Schools	0	0
Government Buildings/Facilities	0	0
Utility Buildings	0	0
Total	12	1

The weather events attributed to flooding in this area are 11, 18, 23, and 27.. Flooding in this area is primarily related to coastal events such as that from Hurricane Elena in 1985; heavy rainfall with tropical waves in 1988; high tides combined with heavy rainfall and winds during the 1993 No-Name Storm; and from tropical storms and hurricanes. Past flooding in this area has ranged from a few inches to several feet causing damage mainly to the residential homes with few sustaining substantial damage.

RLA 20 is in an Evacuation Level A area which is the first level to be evacuated. Approximately ten hours are needed to evacuate the entire Level A area. Flooding in this area impacts the roadway areas first. This in turn hampers evacuation efforts as normal passenger vehicles cannot be used and high-rise vehicles must be used.

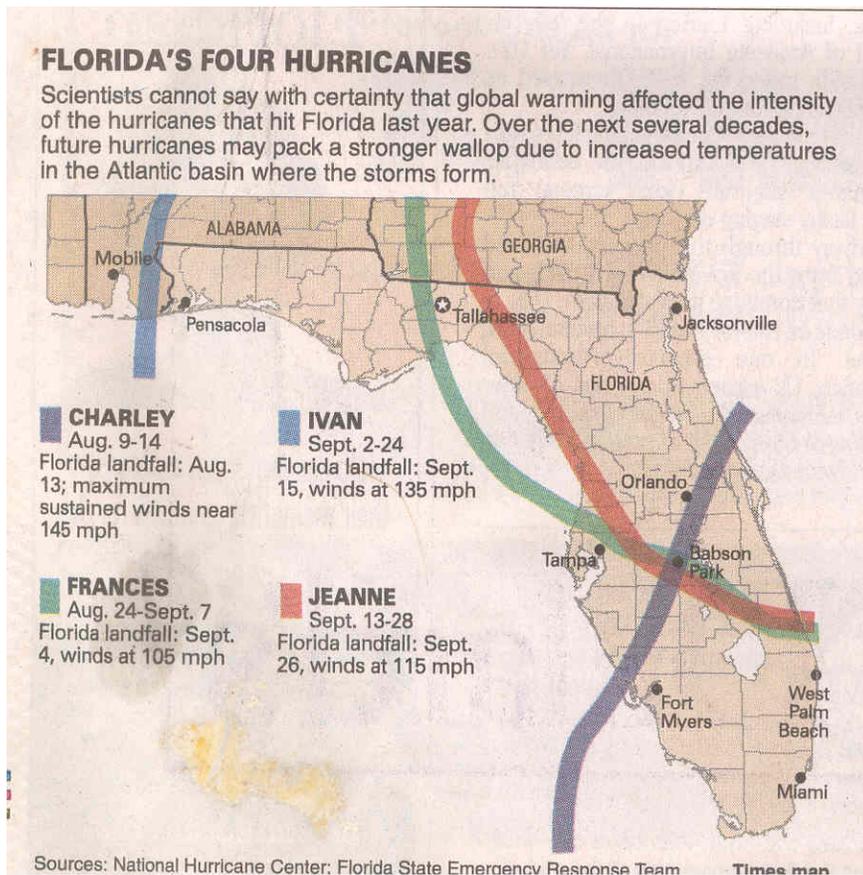
Mitigation in this area consists of the demolition and rebuilding of structures.

Weather Events

1. May 8, 1979: 11.09 inches of rainfall measured in Tarpon Springs.
2. August 11, 1979: 1.5 inches of rainfall measured at Tampa International Airport (TIA).
3. August 22, 1979: 0.25 inch of rainfall measured at TIA.
4. June 26, 1981: 3.67 inches of rainfall measured in St. Leo over a two-day period.
5. June 18, 1982: 6.32 inches of rainfall measured in Tarpon Springs and five inches of rainfall measured in Brooksville.
6. June 23, 1982: No significant amount of rainfall attributed to this day.
7. October 6, 1982: 3.7 inches of rainfall measured in St. Leo.
8. March 24, 1983: No significant amount of rainfall attributed to this day.
9. September 18 and 19, 1983: 5.67 inches of rainfall measured in Tarpon Springs.
10. July 31, 1984: No significant amount of rainfall attributed to this day.
11. August 30 to September 5, 1985: Hurricane Elena was a Category 3 Hurricane, which stalled off the west coast of Florida, causing saltwater and freshwater flooding.
12. January 10, 1986: 4.21 inches of rainfall measured in Tarpon Springs.
13. December 31, 1986: No significant amount of rainfall attributed to this day.
14. March 27 to March 31, 1987: 10.69 inches of rainfall in six days was measured in St. Leo.
15. September 5 to September 9, 1988: 15.38 inches of rainfall in five days was measured in Tarpon Springs. A front had stalled over Central Florida and a series of tropical waves moved along the front, causing widespread freshwater flooding.
16. November 11, 1988: No significant amount of rainfall attributed to this day.
17. June 28, 1989: 0.2 inch of rainfall measured at TIA.
18. July 15, 1990: 3.0 inches of rainfall measured at TIA.
19. August 23, 1991: 1.5 inches of rainfall measured at TIA.
20. August 12, 1992: No significant amount of rainfall attributed to this day.
21. August 27, 1992: 2.3 inches of rainfall measured at TIA.
22. October 3, 1992: 2.0 inches of rainfall measured at TIA.

23. March 13, 1993: No Name Storm. 5.0 inches of rainfall measured at TIA. Due to astronomically high tides, extremely heavy rainfall, wind of near tropical storm strength, and a storm surge of six to eight feet, the coastal areas of Aripeka, Hudson, Port Richey, and New Port Richey experienced severe flooding. Flooding in homes and businesses ranged from several inches to more than four feet of water. Several thousand homes were impacted. The Pasco County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) was fully activated in response to the event. Recovery operations commenced within 24 hours of the storm. The County received a Presidential Disaster Declaration for public assistance and individual assistance.
24. April 6, 1993: 0.4 inch of rainfall measured at TIA.
25. June 7, 1994: 1.4 inches of rainfall measured at TIA.
26. July 7, 1995: 0.4 inch of rainfall measured at TIA.
27. July 18, 1995: 5.1 inches of rainfall measured at TIA. Pasco County experienced localized flooding due to extremely heavy rainfall of more than five inches falling within a few hours on already saturated ground. The flooding was concentrated mainly in the Port Richey area. Homes and businesses received one to two feet of water. The County responded with a partial activation of EOC. A Small Business Administration disaster declaration was awarded to assist in the recovery effort.
28. August 2, 1995: Hurricane Erin. 5.0 to 6.0 inches of rainfall measured at TIA. Hurricane Erin passed over Pasco County with the eye of the storm passing near Dade City. EOC was fully activated as Pasco County was in the direct path of the storm. Damage was minimal, confined mostly to electric power and tree damage. One apartment building housing the elderly received roof damage and the residents evacuated to a local shelter. Rainfall associated with Hurricane Erin caused minor street flooding; however, storm surge was not a problem. Hurricane Erin exited to the north of Pasco County during a low tide period. Pasco County was included in the Presidential Disaster Declaration for Hurricane Erin.
29. October 4, 1995: Hurricane Opal. 1.6 inches of rainfall measured at TIA. Pasco County fully activated EOC in expectation of receiving an impact from Hurricane Opal. Though no direct impact was felt, Hurricane Opal, a gulf storm, was responsible for prolonged high tides. Pasco County did not receive a disaster declaration.
30. October 13, 1995: No significant amount of rainfall attributed to this day.
31. October 7, 1996: Tropical Storm Josephine. 2.0 inches of rainfall measured at TIA. Pasco County fully activated EOC in response to the threat of Tropical Storm Josephine. Tropical Storm Josephine impacted Aripeka, Hudson, Port Richey, and New Port Richey. The City of Port Richey received the greatest impact from the storm, consisting mainly of flooding in homes. The impact of Tropical Storm Josephine was not as severe as the March 13, 1993, No Name Storm, as residents received generally less than one foot of water in their homes. Pasco County received a Presidential Disaster Declaration for individual assistance due to the damage received from Tropical Storm Josephine.
32. December 1997 through March 1998: El Niño.

33. October 2, 1988: Hurricane Georges. Pasco County received a Presidential Disaster Declaration.
34. January 1, 1999: Pasco County experienced localized flooding due to extremely heavy rainfall within a few hours coinciding with high tide.
35. June 13 to August 22, 2003, Spring/Summer 2003 Floods (Incident #03-06118): 20 to 30 inches of rainfall inundating areas of the County. Pasco County received a FEMA Disaster Declaration on July 29, 2003.
36. 2004 Tropical Storms and Hurricanes:



The 2004 Hurricane Season was a very active season with a total of fifteen named storms. Eight of the storms grew to become hurricanes and the State of Florida saw four of those storms make landfall as major (Category 3 or higher) hurricanes. The names of the four major hurricanes were Charley, Frances, Ivan and Jeanne. Pasco County was involved in preparation actions for Hurricanes Charley, Frances and Jeanne, as well as response and recovery operations for Frances and Jeanne. Fortunately, when Hurricane Ivan arrived in mid-September, it moved from south to north through the Gulf of Mexico towards landfall in the Panhandle some 300 miles offshore from Pasco County. Therefore, the County was not impacted by this storm.

The State of Florida has experienced several Labor Day/Labor Day weekend storms during its history. Hurricane Frances proved to be the latest in this string of storms, tracking through southwest Pasco County around 11 p.m. on September 5 as it exited the state.

Hurricane Frances made landfall in Martin County on Florida's east coast early in the morning of September 5 as a Category 3. It tracked towards the northwest through Polk and Hillsborough Counties, eventually exiting the State into the Gulf of Mexico through the southwest portion of Pasco County on September 5.

Unlike Hurricane Charley where only preparation actions were necessary on the part of Pasco County, response and recovery actions were needed following Hurricane Francis, since it passed through Pasco County with sustained gale force winds (55+ mph) that caused significant damage as it exited the state. Primary response and recovery operations conducted were flood response/pumping operations and debris removal. Damage assessment reports issued after the storm reflected 782 buildings (primarily mobile homes) in the County with minor damage and 114 with major damage resulting from the storm winds. In addition, 459 flooding reports were received by the County as a result of rains that accompanied the storm. Repetitive Loss Area No. 2, Bass Lake experienced flooding.

The third and final weekend storm of the 2004 Hurricane Season to impact Pasco County was Hurricane Jeanne. Jeanne proved to be a special challenge for Pasco County in that recovery operations that was well underway for Hurricane Frances had to be suspended in order to retrench and initiate preparation (protective) actions for Jeanne. Likewise, after the storm passed, the concurrent efforts of resuming recovery operations for Frances and initiating recovery operations for Jeanne had to be undertaken.

Similar to Hurricane Frances, Jeanne made landfall in Martin County on Florida's east coast early in the morning of September 26 as a Category 3. It followed a track similar to Frances as it generally moved to the north-northwest through Polk, the northeastern part of Hillsborough and into Pasco County with the track taking the center of the storm very close to Zephyrhills and Dade City prior to it exiting the County into Hernando County late in the evening of September 26.

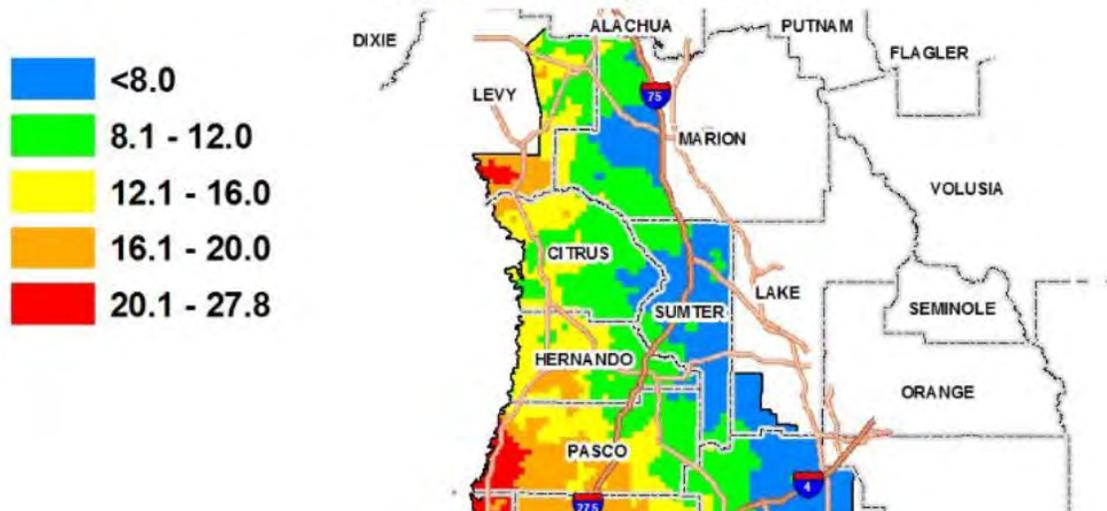
Hurricane Jeanne passed through Pasco County with sustained gale force winds (55+ mph) that once again caused significant damage. Primary response and recovery operations conducted were flood response/pumping operations and debris removal. Damage assessment reports issued after the storm reflected 2,805 buildings (primarily homes) in the County with minor damage, and 558 with major damage resulting from the storm winds. As of the end of September 2004, 462 flooding complaints were received and tasked to field investigators. Unfortunately, Pasco County had one fatality attributable to Hurricane Jeanne.

Pasco County received FEMA Disaster Declarations for all of these events.

37. July 13, 2008: Flash floods were experienced in western Pasco County in the early morning hours. The locations were all west of Little Road.
38. August 18, 2008: Tropical Storm Fay. Pasco County received a FEMA Disaster Declaration on August 21, 2008.
39. July 1, 2009: Heavy rains impacted the Gulf Highlands neighborhood in the west central area of Pasco County resulting in local flooding as the stormwater basins rapidly filled and overflowed into the surrounding streets and structures.
40. April 4, 2011: Flooding along Anclote River.
41. June 23-27 2012: Tropical Storm Debby lashed the Gulf Coast of Florida, delivering total rainfall amounts that exceeded 15-19 inches in some locations as it slowly moved through the area and caused extensive river flooding. Pasco County received a FEMA Disaster Declaration on July 3, 2016.
42. July 23 to August 13, 2015: Heavy continuous rains delivered in excess of 8-inches of rainfall in eastern Pasco County with up to 27.8 inches of rainfall in western Pasco County.

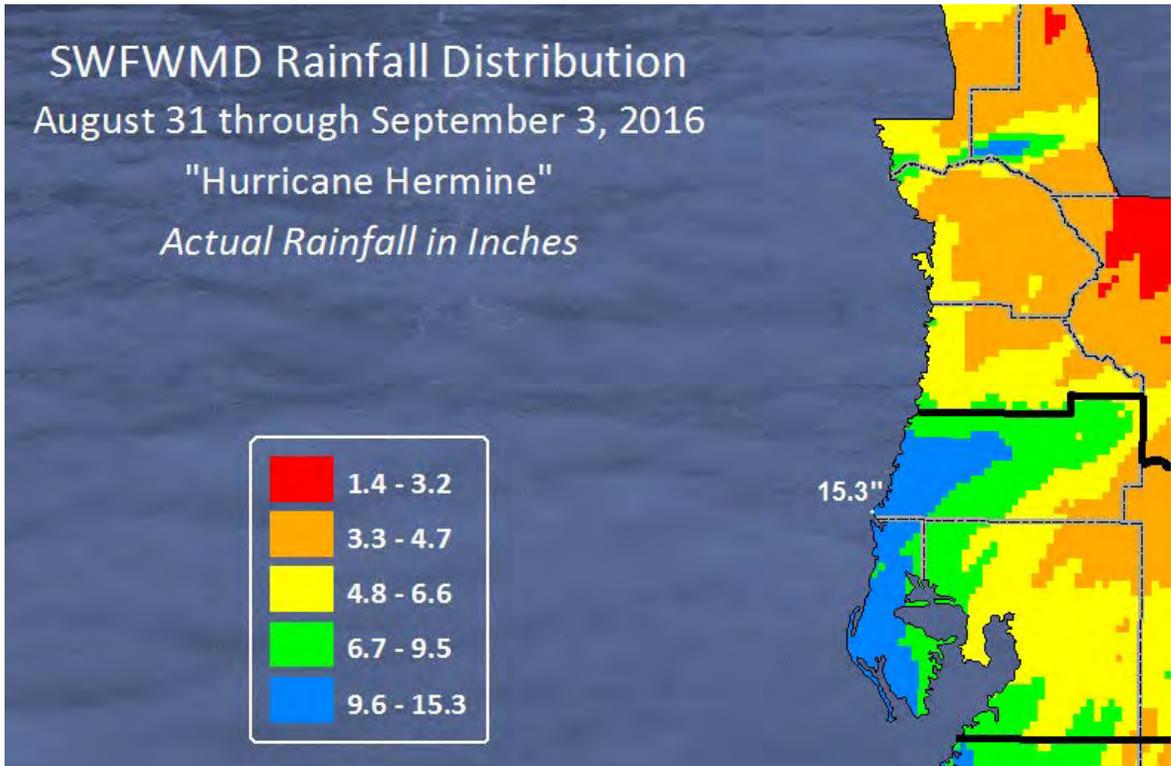
SWFWMD Rainfall Distribution

July 23 to August 13, 2015



43. August 31 to September 11, 2016: Hurricane Hermine and resulting rainfall. With Hurricane Hermine, Pasco County received both a coastal event causing flooding along the Gulf of Mexico, a riverine event when the Anclote River overflowed its banks and flooding in many of the low lying areas. The rainfall exceeded 3 inches in eastern Pasco County and up to 15.3 inches in western

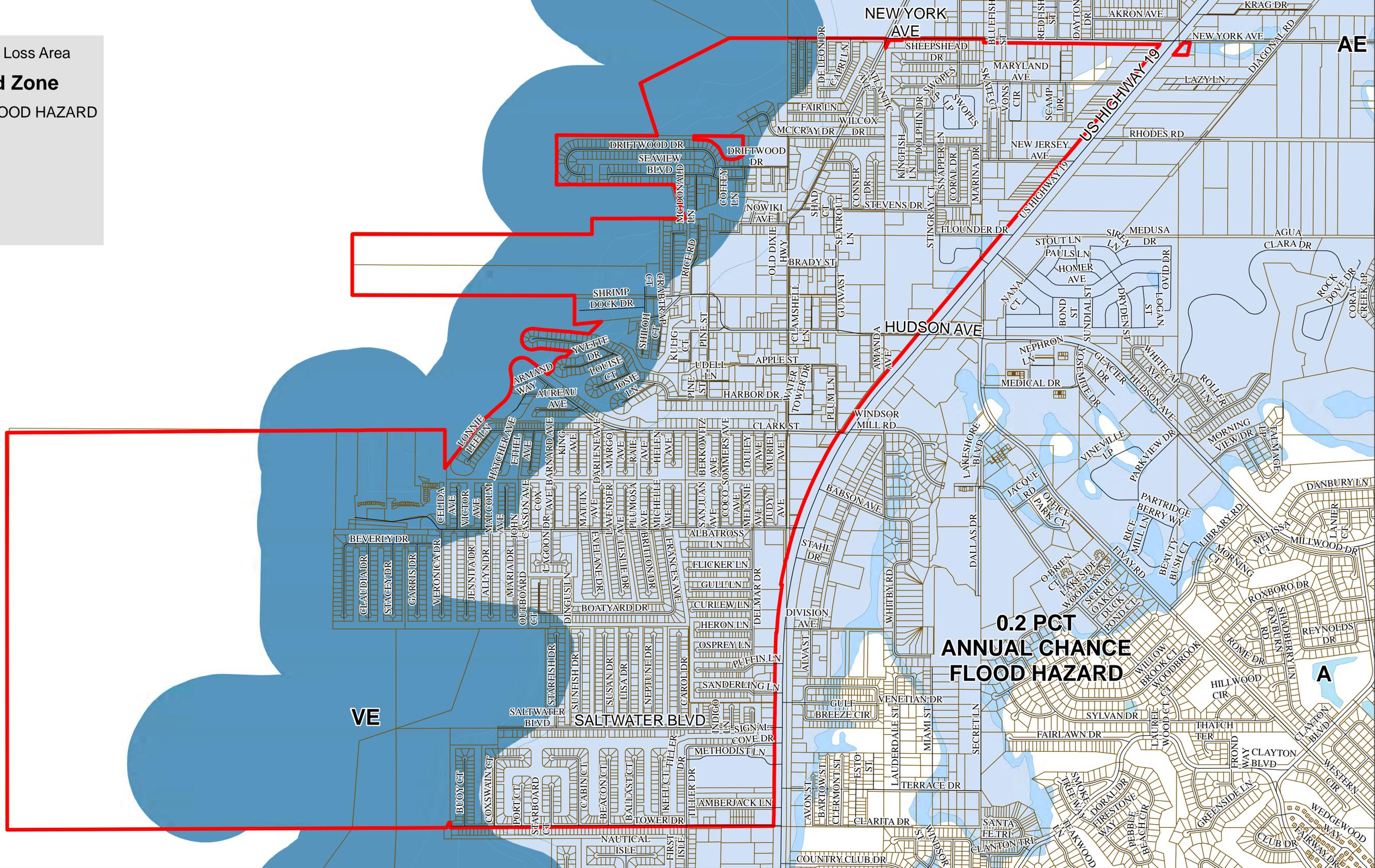
Pasco County over 4-days from August 31 to September 3, 2015. Pasco County received a FEMA Disaster Declaration on September 28, 2016.



Repetitive Loss Area

FEMA Flood Zone

- 0.2% FLOOD HAZARD
- A
- AE
- AH
- VE

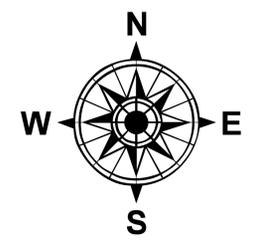
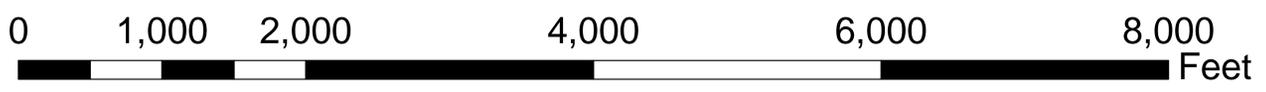
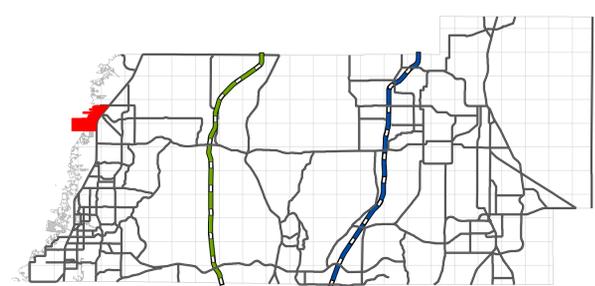


0.2 PCT ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD HAZARD

VE

AE

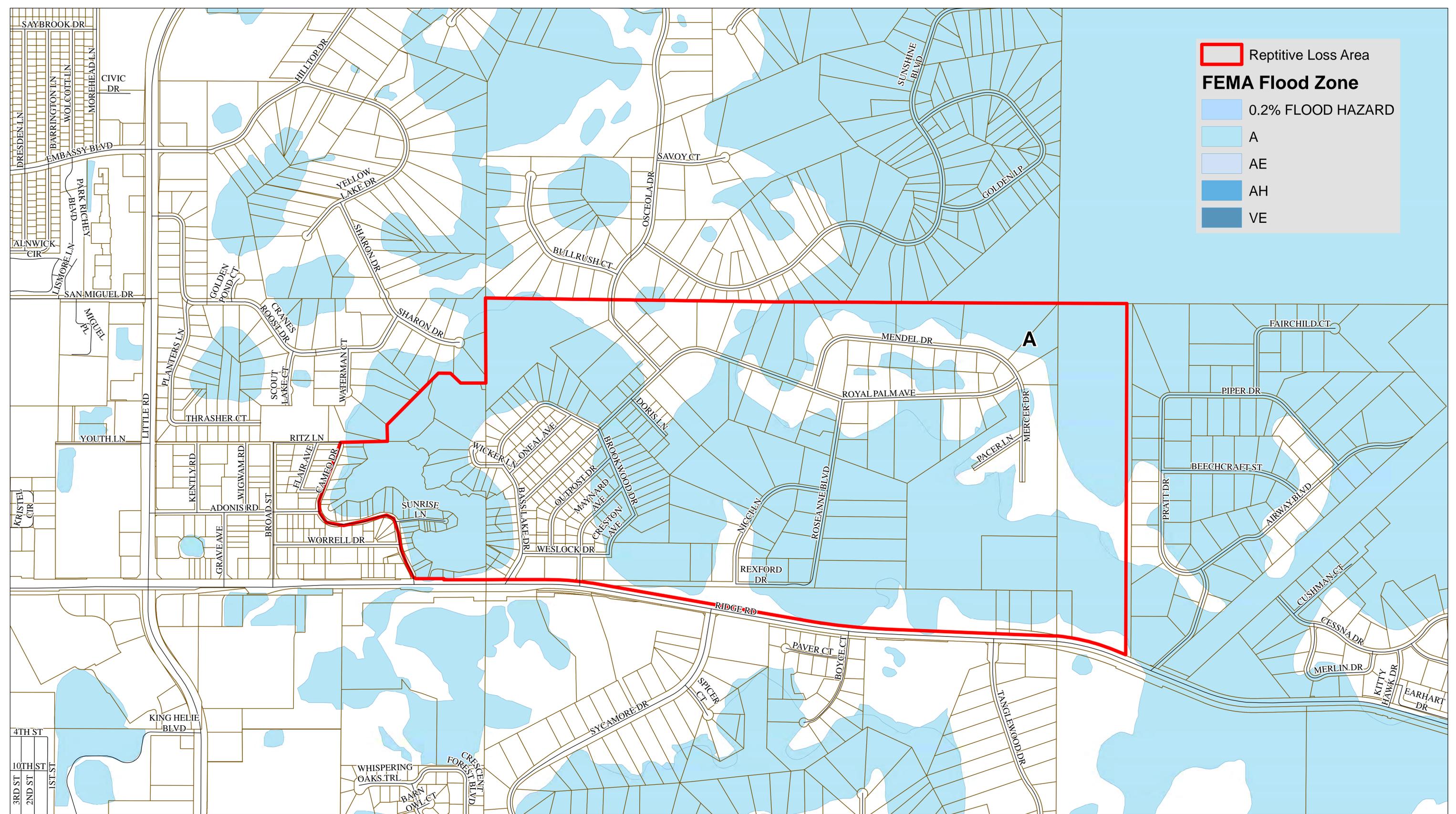
A



Pasco County, Florida
Public Works
 Title: **2016 CRS, Element 503**
RLA 1 - Hudson
NFIP #120230, Pasco County

Author: G. Denise
 Date: 11/4/2016
 Reviewed:

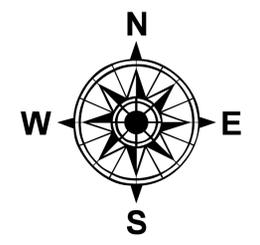
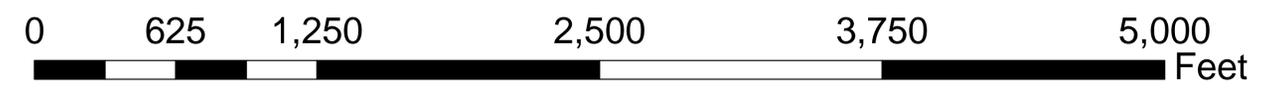
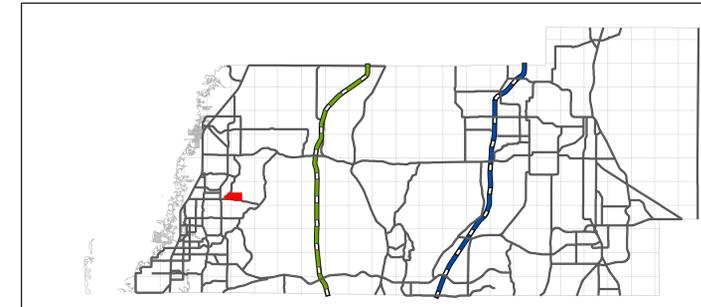
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Repetitive Loss Area

FEMA Flood Zone

- 0.2% FLOOD HAZARD
- A
- AE
- AH
- VE

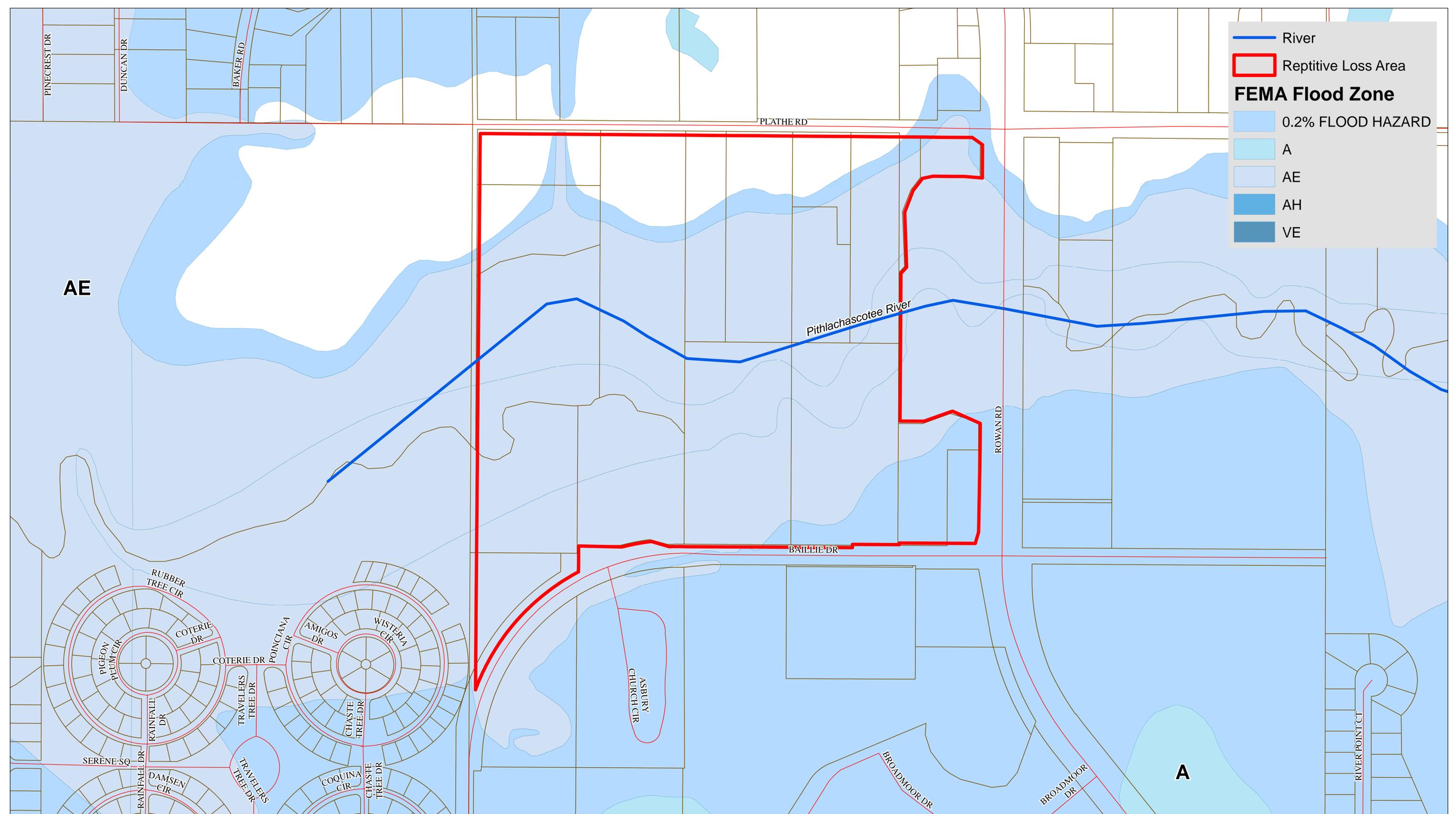


Pasco County, Florida
Public Works
 Title: **2016 CRS, Element 503**
RLA 2 - Lake Worrell
NFIP #120230, Pasco County

Author: G. Denise
 Date: 11/4/2016
 Reviewed:

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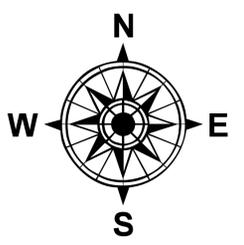
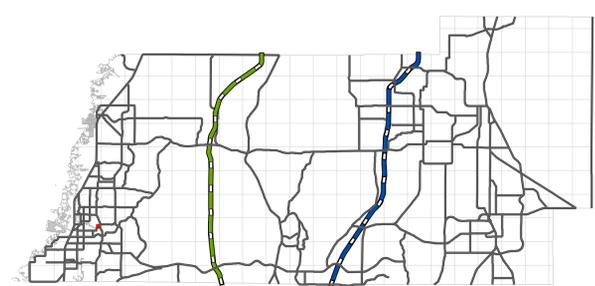
 River
 Reptitive Loss Area
FEMA Flood Zone
 0.2% FLOOD HAZARD
 A
 AE
 AH
 VE



AE

Pithlachascotee River

A



Pasco County, Florida
Public Works
 Title: **2016 CRS, Element 503**
RLA 3 - Pithlachascotee
NFIP #120230, Pasco County

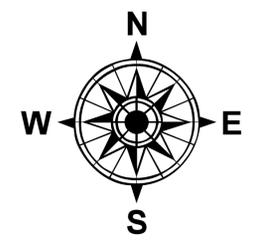
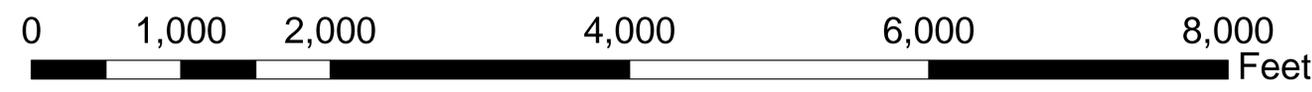
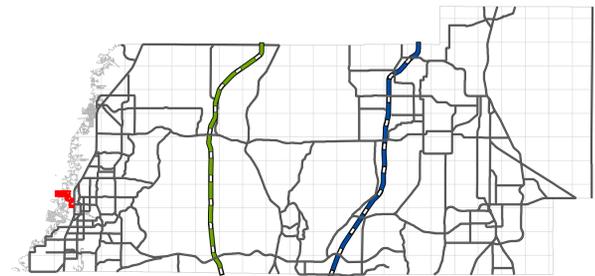
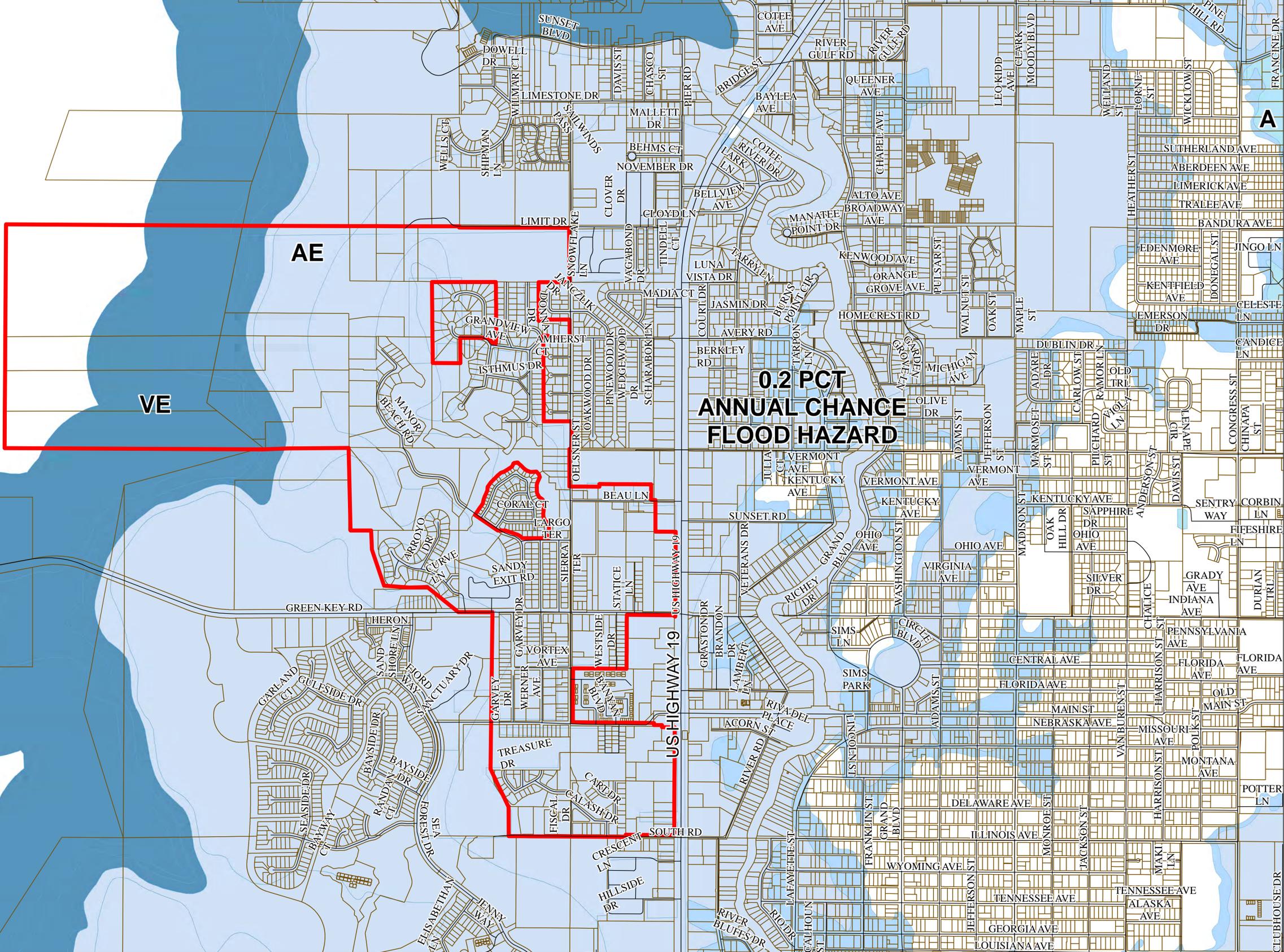
Author: G. Denise
 Date: 11/3/2016
 Reviewed:

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Repetitive Loss Area

FEMA Flood Zone

- 0.2% FLOOD HAZARD
- A
- AE
- AH
- VE

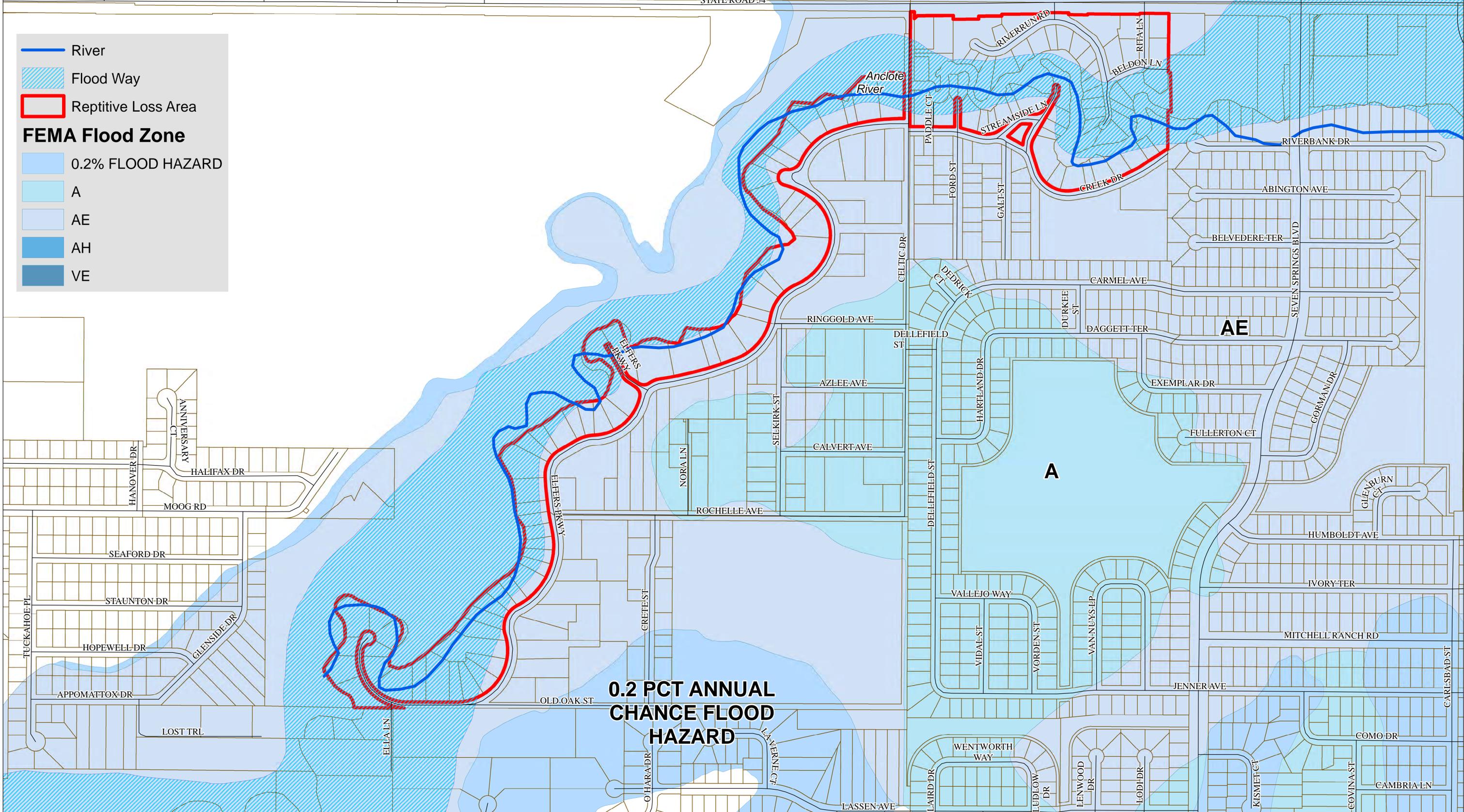


Pasco County, Florida
Public Works
 Title: **2016 CRS, Element 503**
RLA 4 - Green Key
NFIP #120230, Pasco County

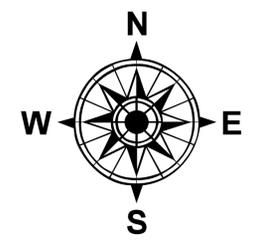
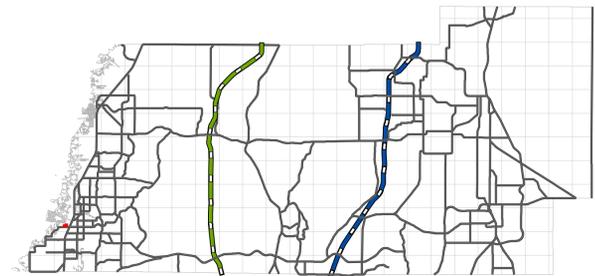
Author: G. Denise
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 Reviewed:

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 River
 Flood Way
 Reptitive Loss Area
FEMA Flood Zone
 0.2% FLOOD HAZARD
 A
 AE
 AH
 VE



**0.2 PCT ANNUAL
CHANCE FLOOD
HAZARD**



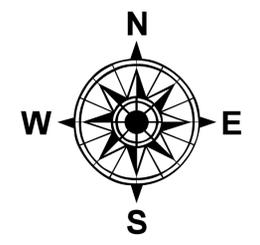
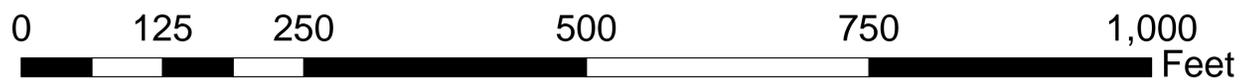
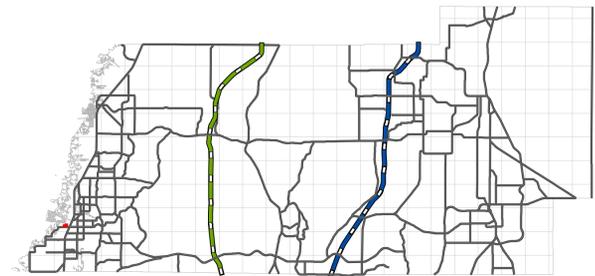
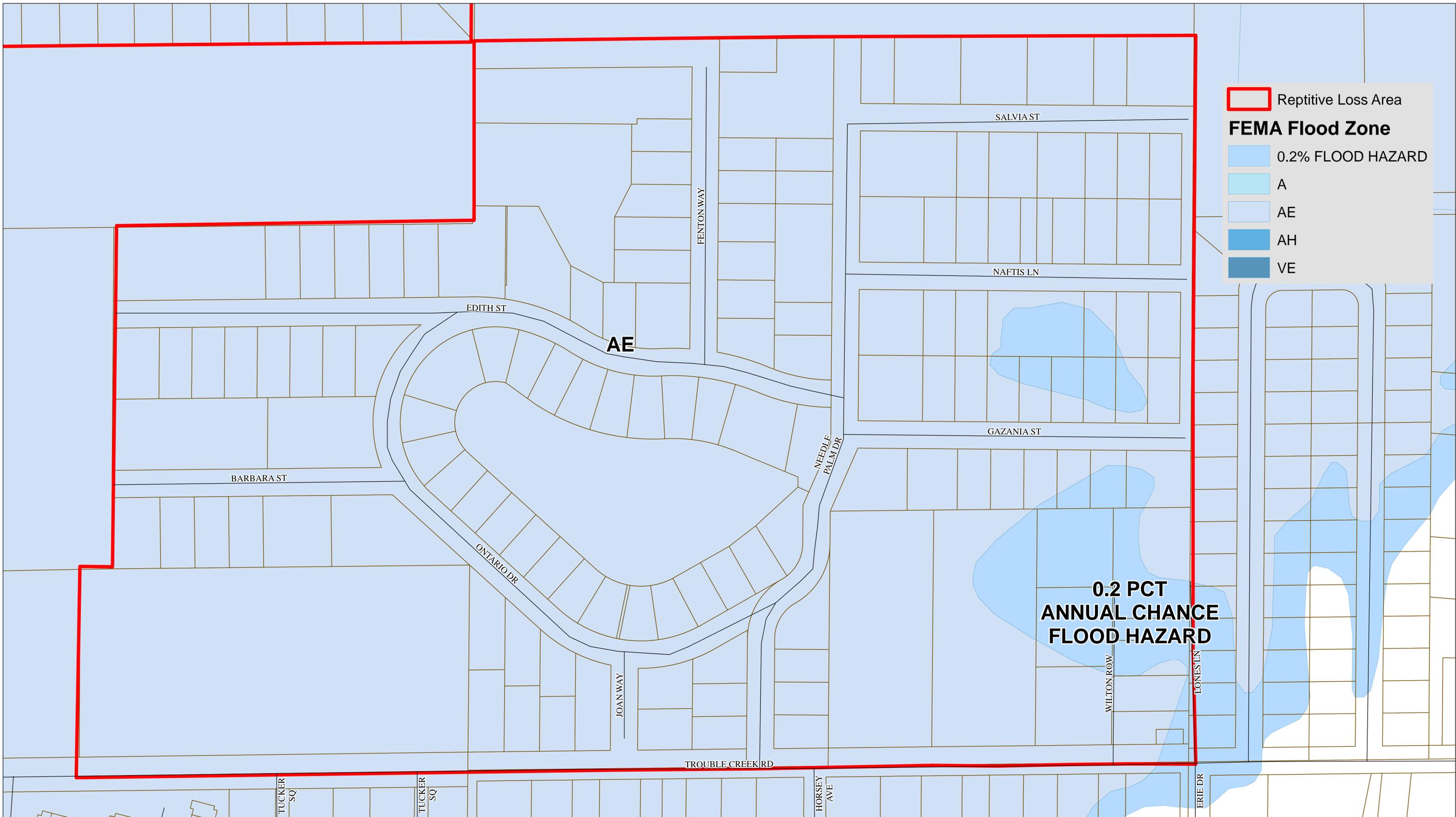
Pasco County, Florida
 Public Works
 Title: **2016 CRS, Element 503**
RLA 5 - Anclote
NFIP #120230, Pasco County
 Author: G. Denise
 Date: 11/3/2016
 Reviewed:

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 Repetitive Loss Area

FEMA Flood Zone

-  0.2% FLOOD HAZARD
-  A
-  AE
-  AH
-  VE

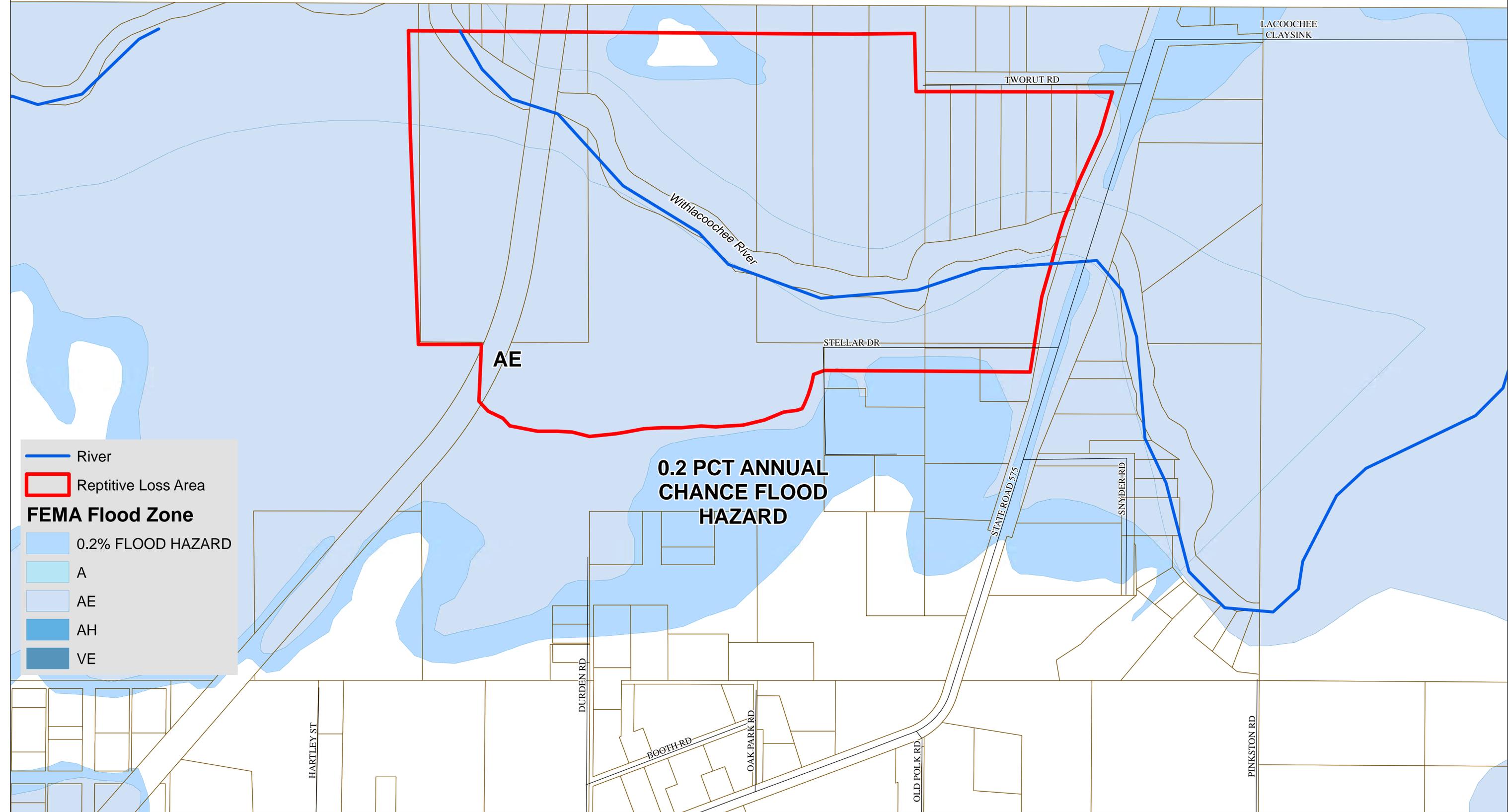


Pasco County, Florida 

Public Works

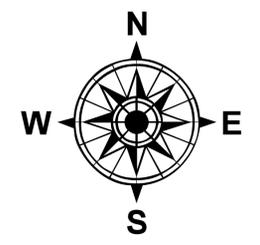
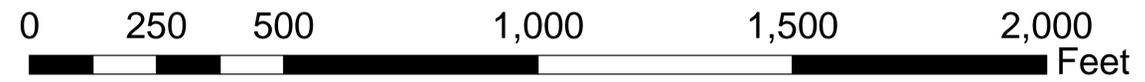
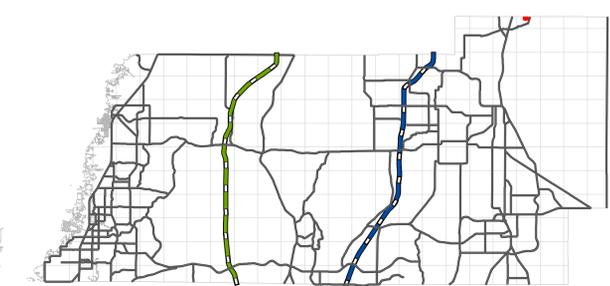
Title: **2016 CRS, Element 503**
RLA 6 - Palm Lake Terrace
NFIP #120230, Pasco County

Author: G. Denise	<small>This map is for informational purposes only. The data contained herein is not collected under the supervision of, or approved by, a licensed surveyor. It is not intended for any legal use. The data do not meet the minimum technical standards under the Florida Administrative Code 61G17-6. The Pasco County Board of County Commissioners does not accept any responsibility for errors or omissions of any kind contained in the data herein. All products and derivations from the data contained herein must retain this disclaimer.</small>
Date: 11/3/2016	
Reviewed:	



River
 Reptitive Loss Area
FEMA Flood Zone
 0.2% FLOOD HAZARD
 A
 AE
 AH
 VE

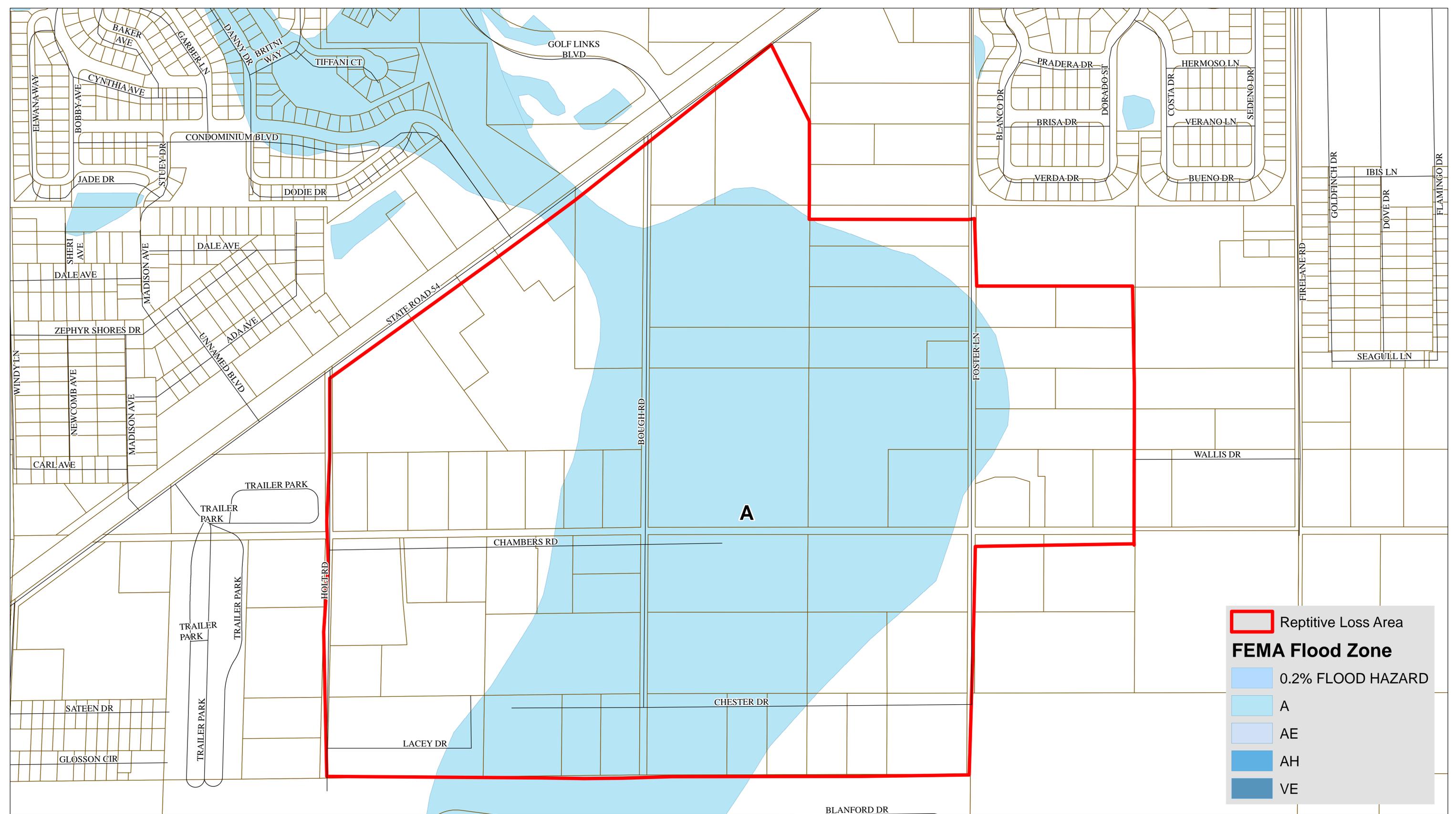
0.2 PCT ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD HAZARD



Pasco County, Florida
 Public Works
 Title: **2016 CRS, Element 503**
RLA 7 - Withlacoochee
NFIP #120230, Pasco County

Author: G. Denise
 Date: 11/3/2016
 Reviewed:

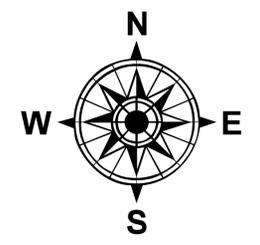
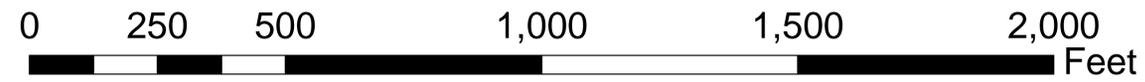
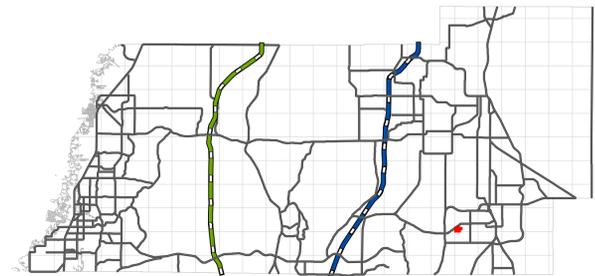
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Repetitive Loss Area

FEMA Flood Zone

- 0.2% FLOOD HAZARD
- A
- AE
- AH
- VE



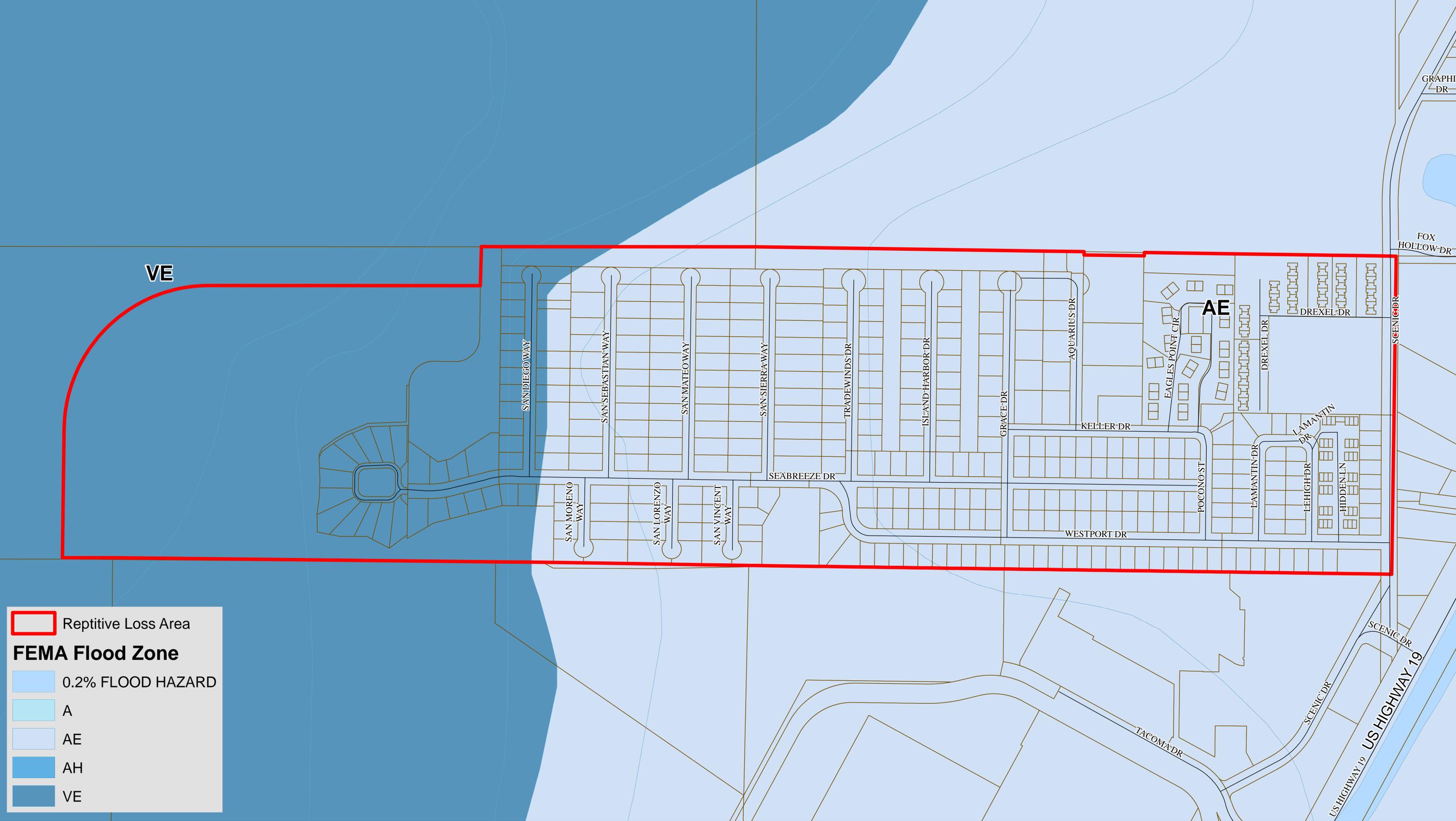
Pasco County, Florida

Public Works

Title: **2016 CRS, Element 503**
RLA 8 - Zephyr Colony
NFIP #120230, Pasco County

Author: G. Denise
 Date: 11/4/2016
 Reviewed:

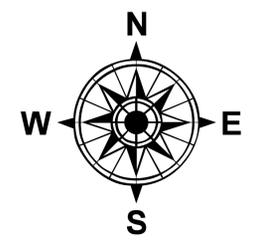
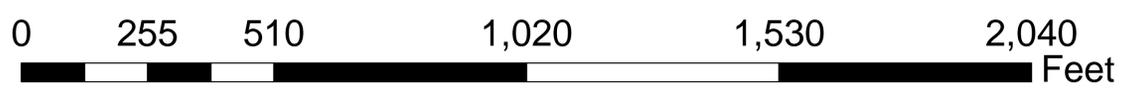
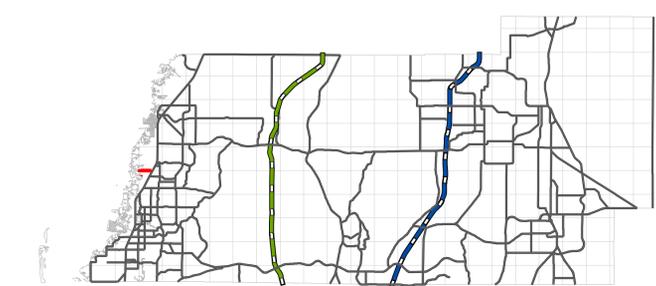
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 Repetitive Loss Area

FEMA Flood Zone

-  0.2% FLOOD HAZARD
-  A
-  AE
-  AH
-  VE



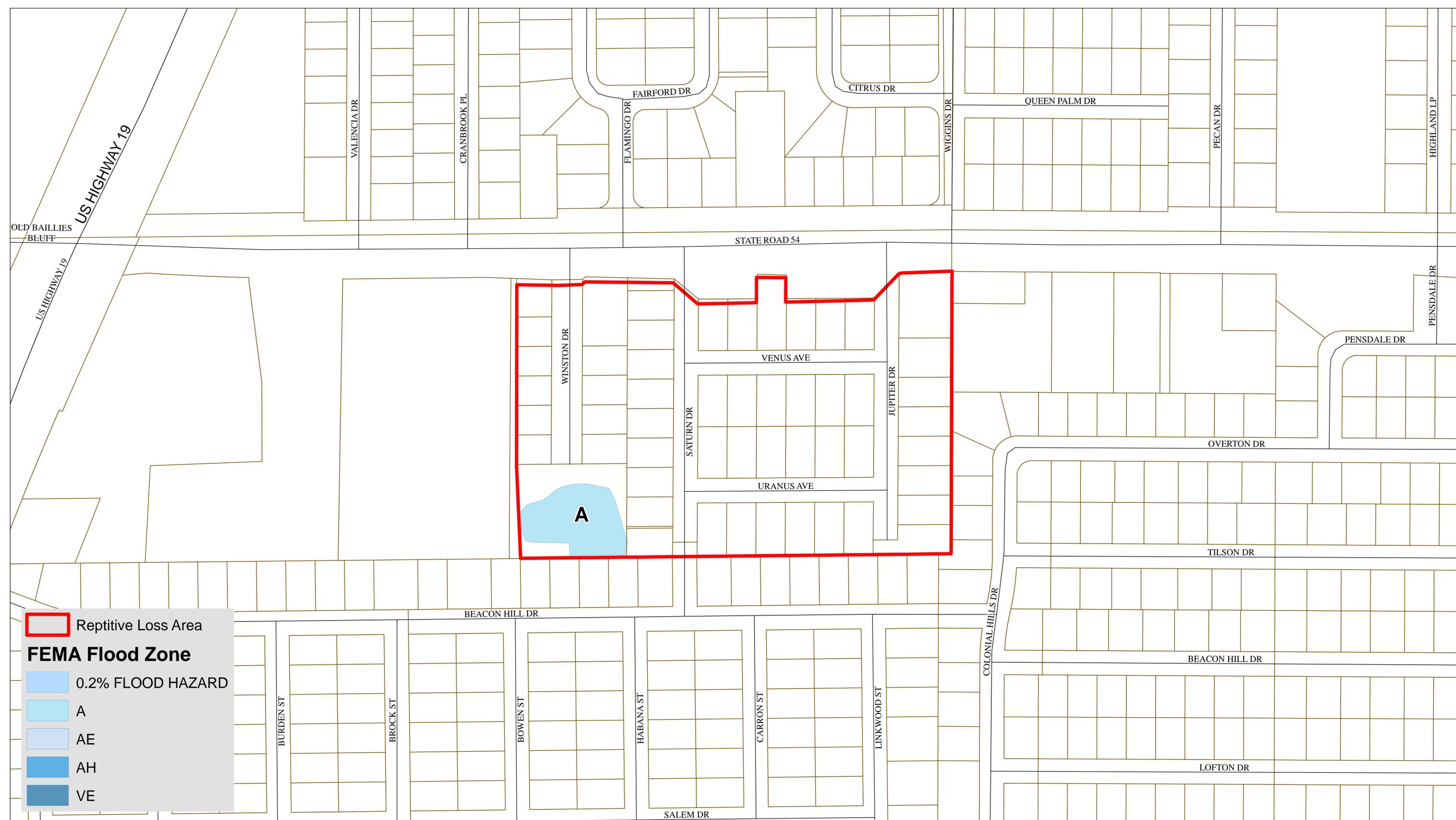
Pasco County, Florida 

Public Works

Title: **2016 CRS, Element 503**
RLA 9 - West Port
NFIP #120230, Pasco County

Author:	G. Denise
Date:	11/4/2016
Reviewed:	

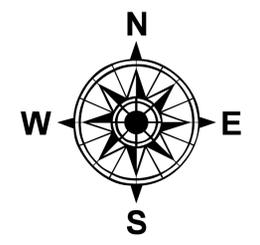
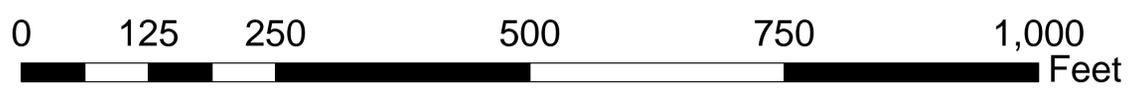
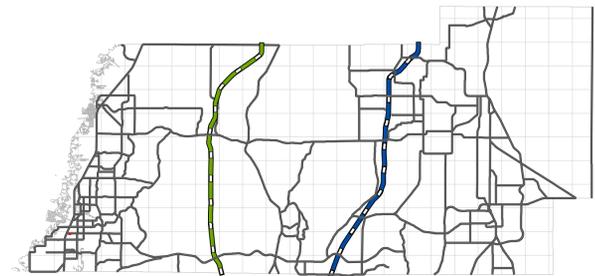
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 Reptitive Loss Area

FEMA Flood Zone

-  0.2% FLOOD HAZARD
-  A
-  AE
-  AH
-  VE

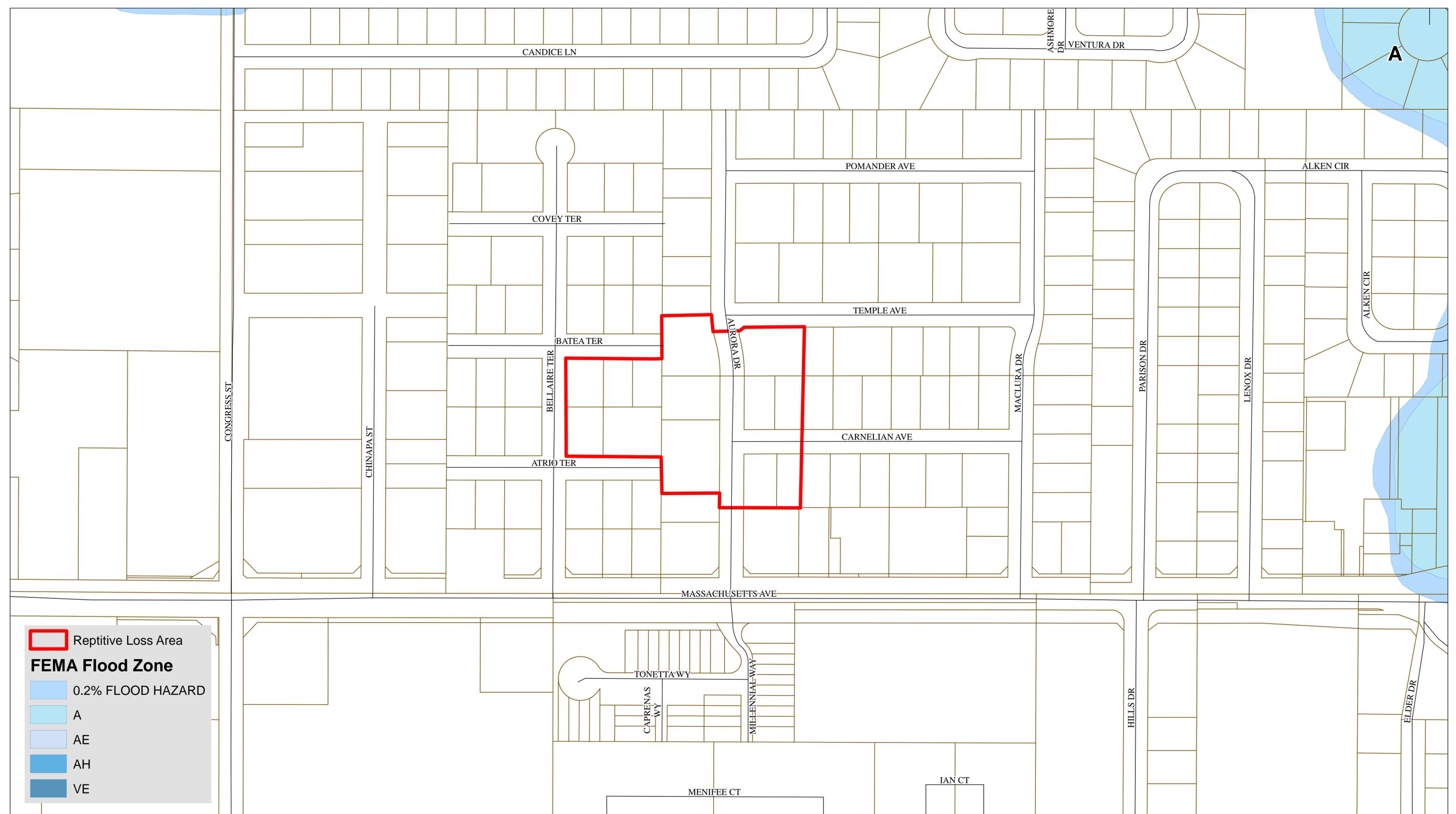


Pasco County, Florida 

Public Works

Title: **2016 CRS, Element 503**
RLA 10 - Grove Park
NFIP #120230, Pasco County

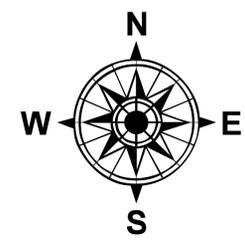
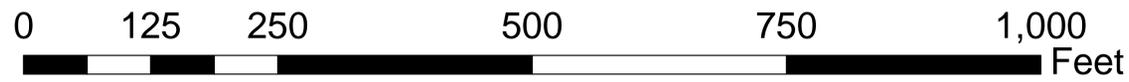
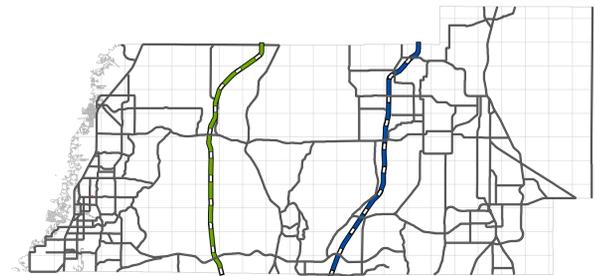
Author: G. Denise	<small>This map is for informational purposes only. The data contained herein is not collected under the supervision of, or approved by, a licensed surveyor. It is not intended for any legal use. The data do not meet the minimum technical standards under the Florida Administrative Code 61G17-6. The Pasco County Board of County Commissioners does not accept any responsibility for errors or omissions of any kind contained in the data herein. All products and derivations from the data contained herein must retain this disclaimer.</small>
Date: 11/4/2016	
Reviewed:	



Reptitive Loss Area

FEMA Flood Zone

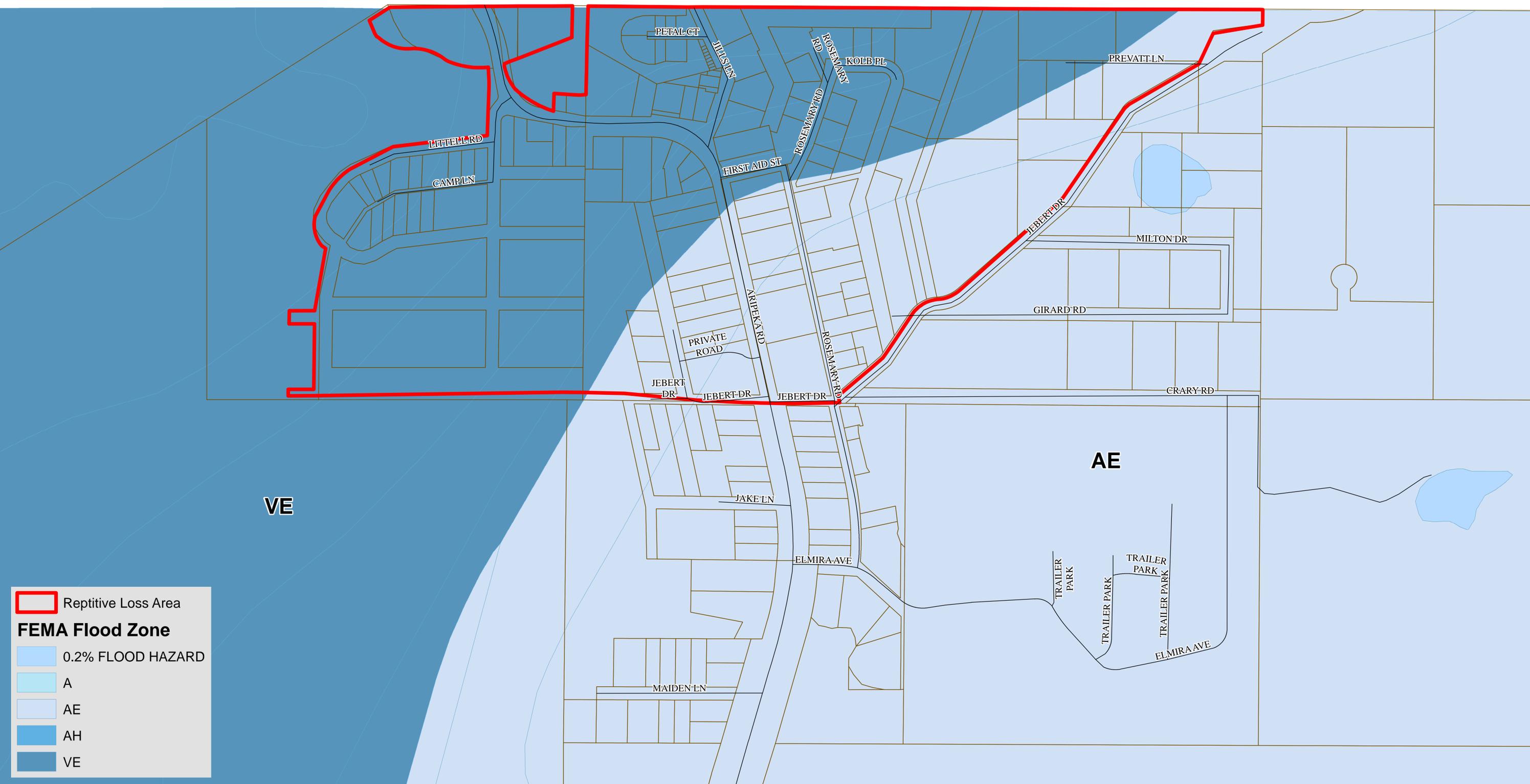
- 0.2% FLOOD HAZARD
- A
- AE
- AH
- VE



Pasco County, Florida
Public Works
 Title: **2016 CRS, Element 503**
RLA 11 - Aurora
NFIP #120230, Pasco County

Author: G. Denise
 Date: 11/4/2016
 Reviewed:

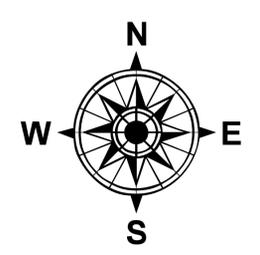
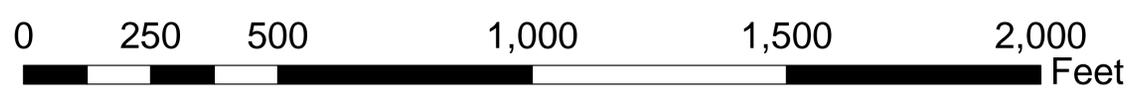
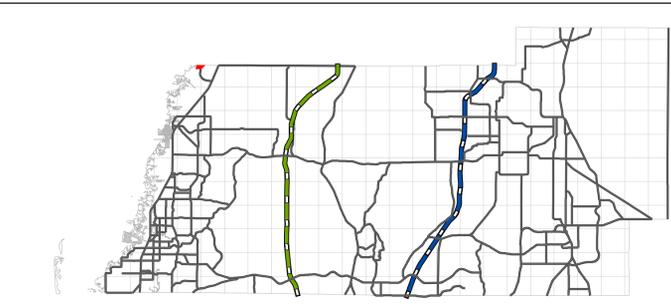
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Reptitive Loss Area

FEMA Flood Zone

- 0.2% FLOOD HAZARD
- A
- AE
- AH
- VE



Pasco County, Florida

Public Works

Title: **2016 CRS, Element 503**
RLA 12 - Aripeka
NFIP #120230, Pasco County

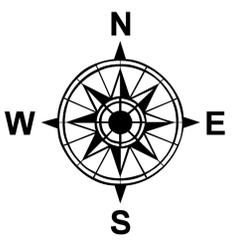
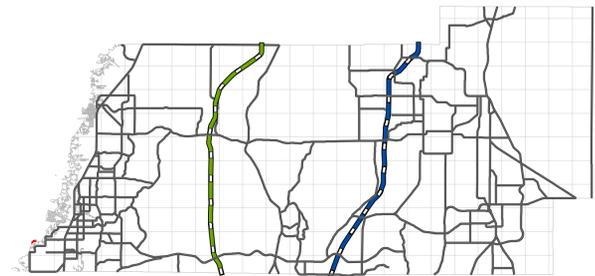
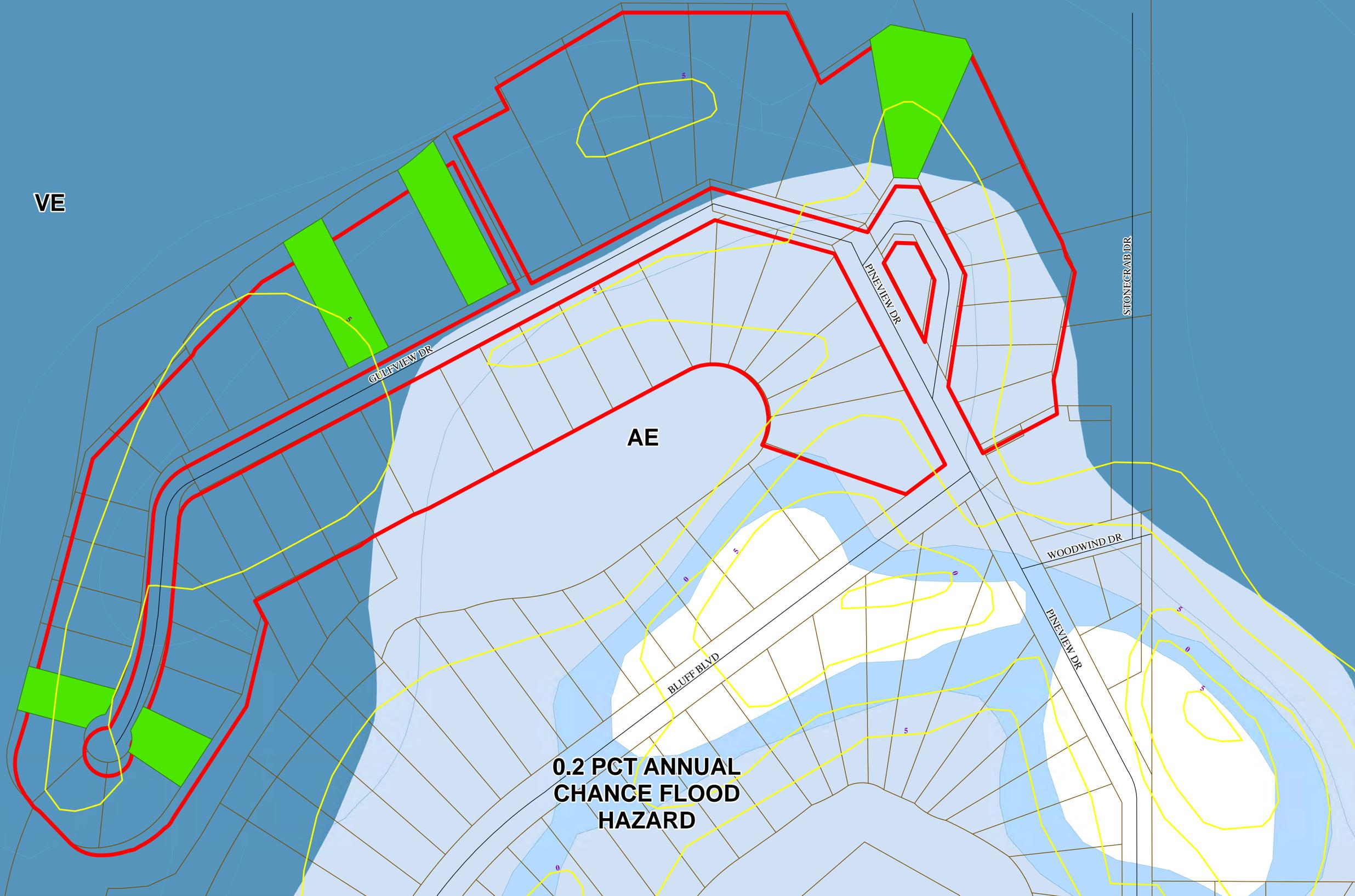
Author: G. Denise

Date: 11/4/2016

Reviewed:

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— 5 ft. Topo Line
 ■ RLA Parcels
 ■ Reptitive Loss Area
FEMA Flood Zone
 ■ 0.2% FLOOD HAZARD
 ■ A
 ■ AE
 ■ AH
 ■ VE



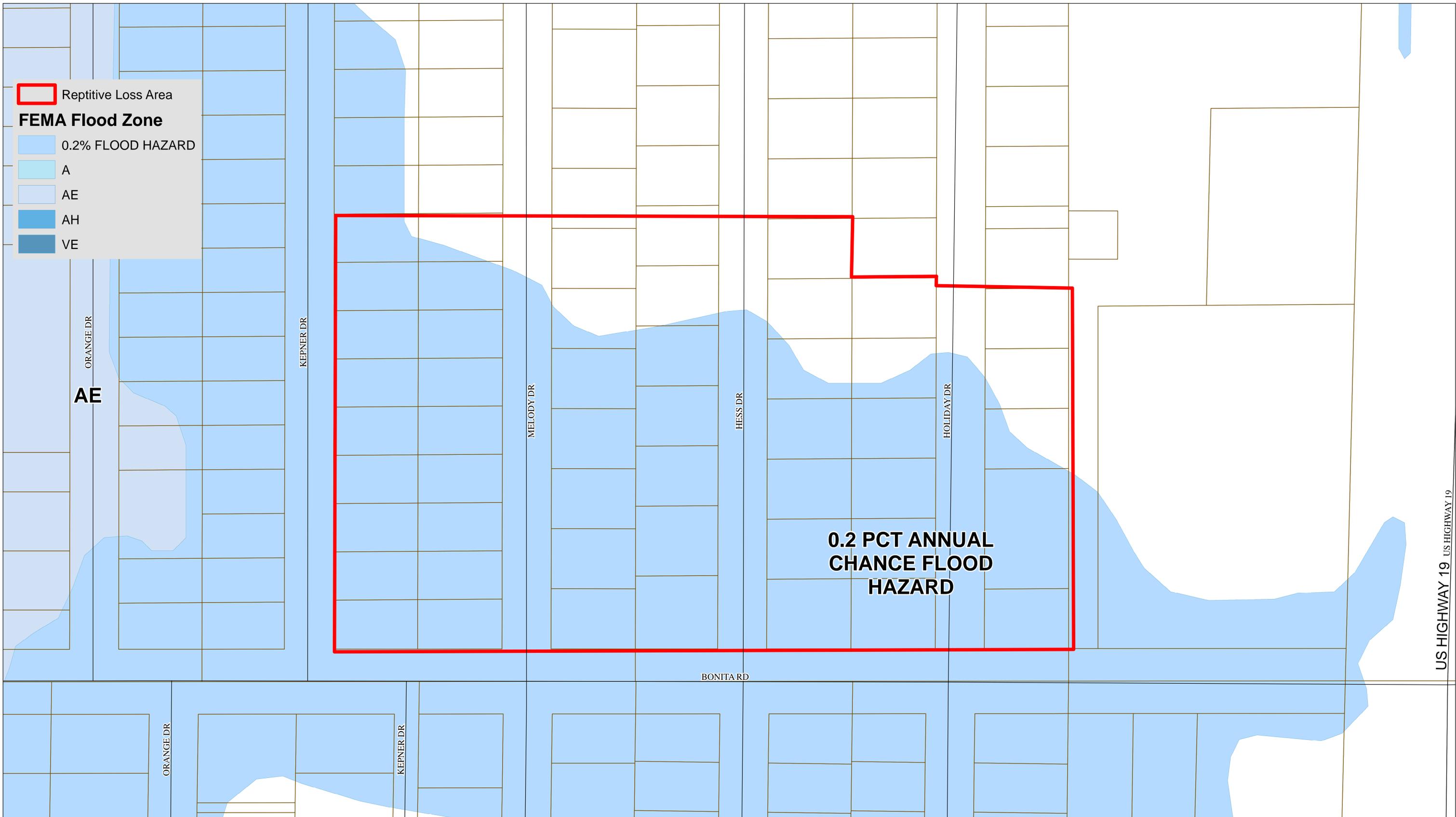
Pasco County, Florida
Public Works
 Title: **2016 CRS, Element 503**
RLA 13 - Baillies Bluff
NFIP #120230, Pasco County

Author: G. Denise
 Date: 11/4/2016
 Reviewed:
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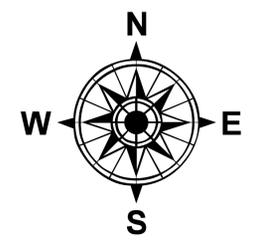
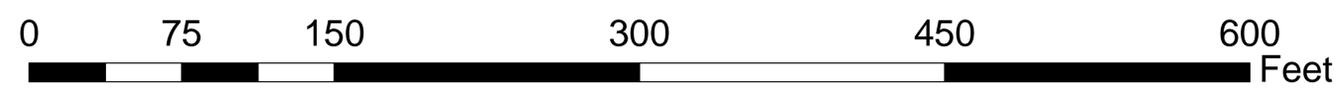
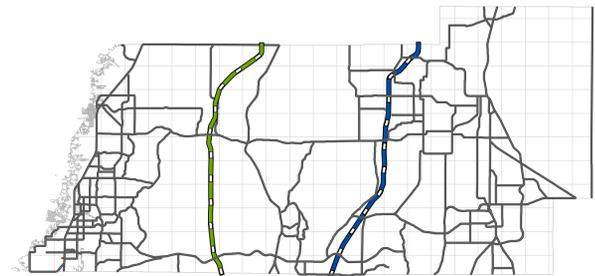
 Reptitive Loss Area

FEMA Flood Zone

-  0.2% FLOOD HAZARD
-  A
-  AE
-  AH
-  VE



**0.2 PCT ANNUAL
CHANCE FLOOD
HAZARD**



Pasco County, Florida 

Public Works

Title: **2016 CRS, Element 503
RLA 14 - Buena Vista
NFIP #120230, Pasco County**

Author: G. Denise	<small>This map is for informational purposes only. The data contained herein is not collected under the supervision of, or approved by, a licensed surveyor. It is not intended for any legal use. The data do not meet the minimum technical standards under the Florida Administrative Code 61G17-6. The Pasco County Board of County Commissioners does not accept any responsibility for errors or omissions of any kind contained in the data herein. All products and derivations from the data contained herein must retain this disclaimer.</small>
Date: 11/4/2016	
Reviewed:	

Repetitive Loss Area

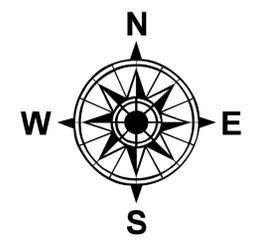
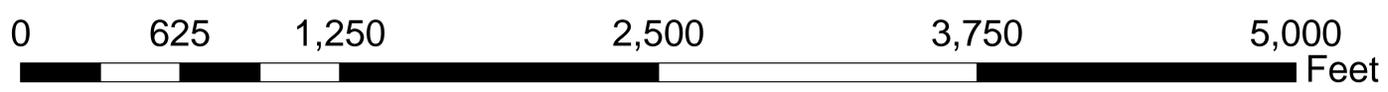
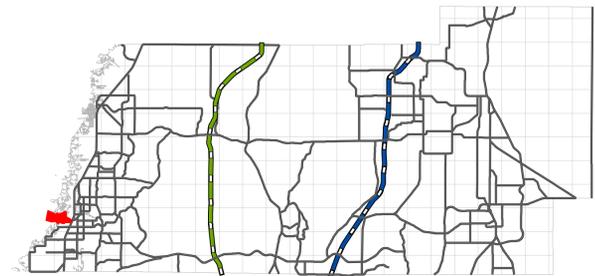
FEMA Flood Zone

- 0.2% FLOOD HAZARD
- A
- AE
- AH
- VE

VE

AE

0.2 PCT ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD HAZARD



Pasco County, Florida
Public Works
 Title: **2016 CRS, Element 503**
RLA 15 - Gulf Harbors/Flora MAR
NFIP #120230, Pasco County

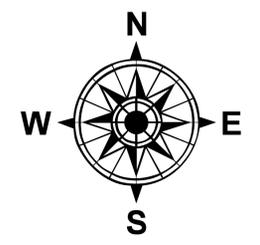
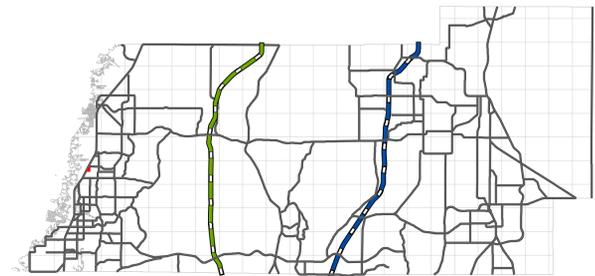
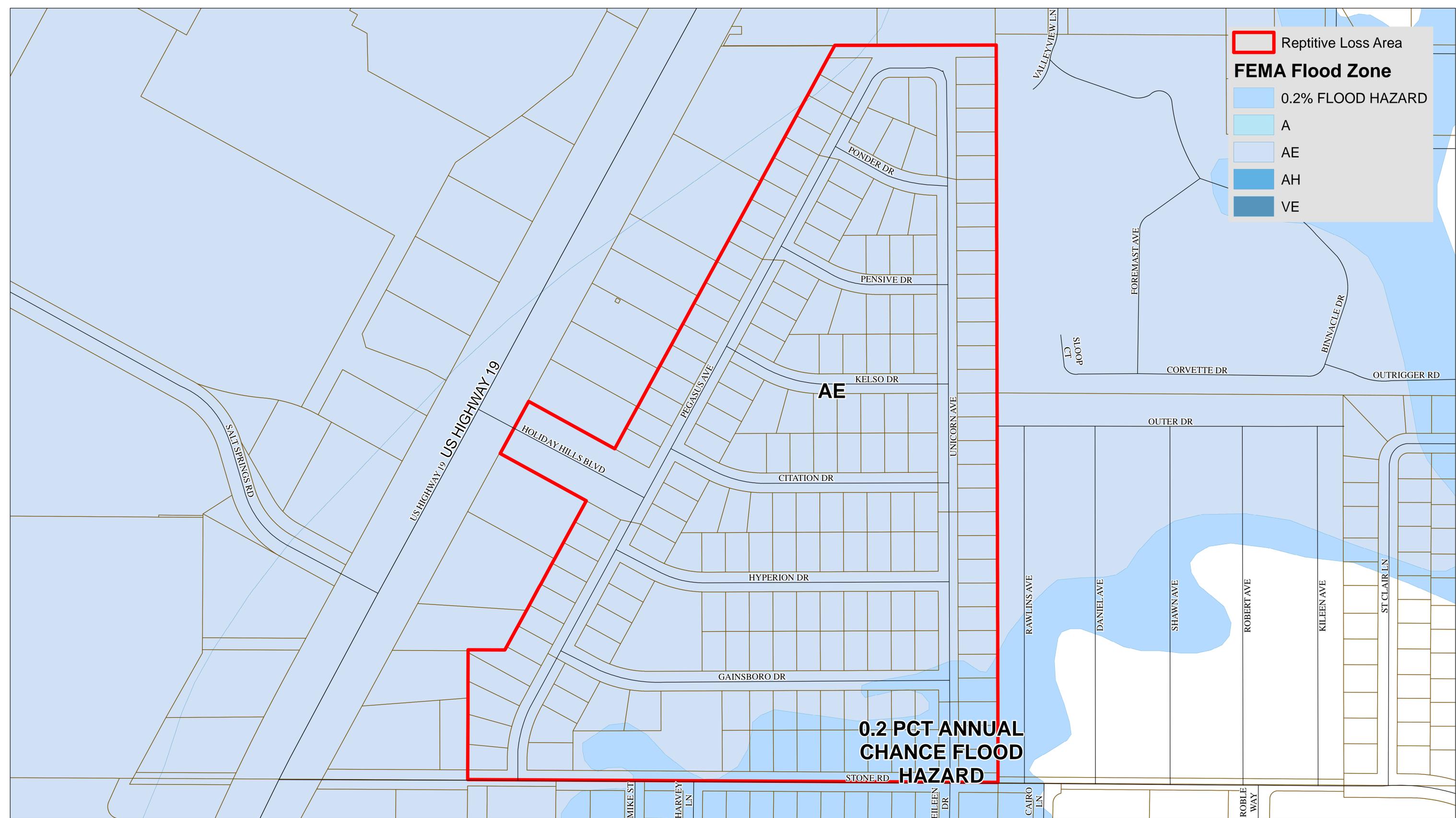
Author: G. Denise
 Date: 11/4/2016
 Reviewed:

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Repetitive Loss Area

FEMA Flood Zone

- 0.2% FLOOD HAZARD
- A
- AE
- AH
- VE



Pasco County, Florida

Public Works

2016 CRS, Element 503

RLA 16 - Holiday Hill

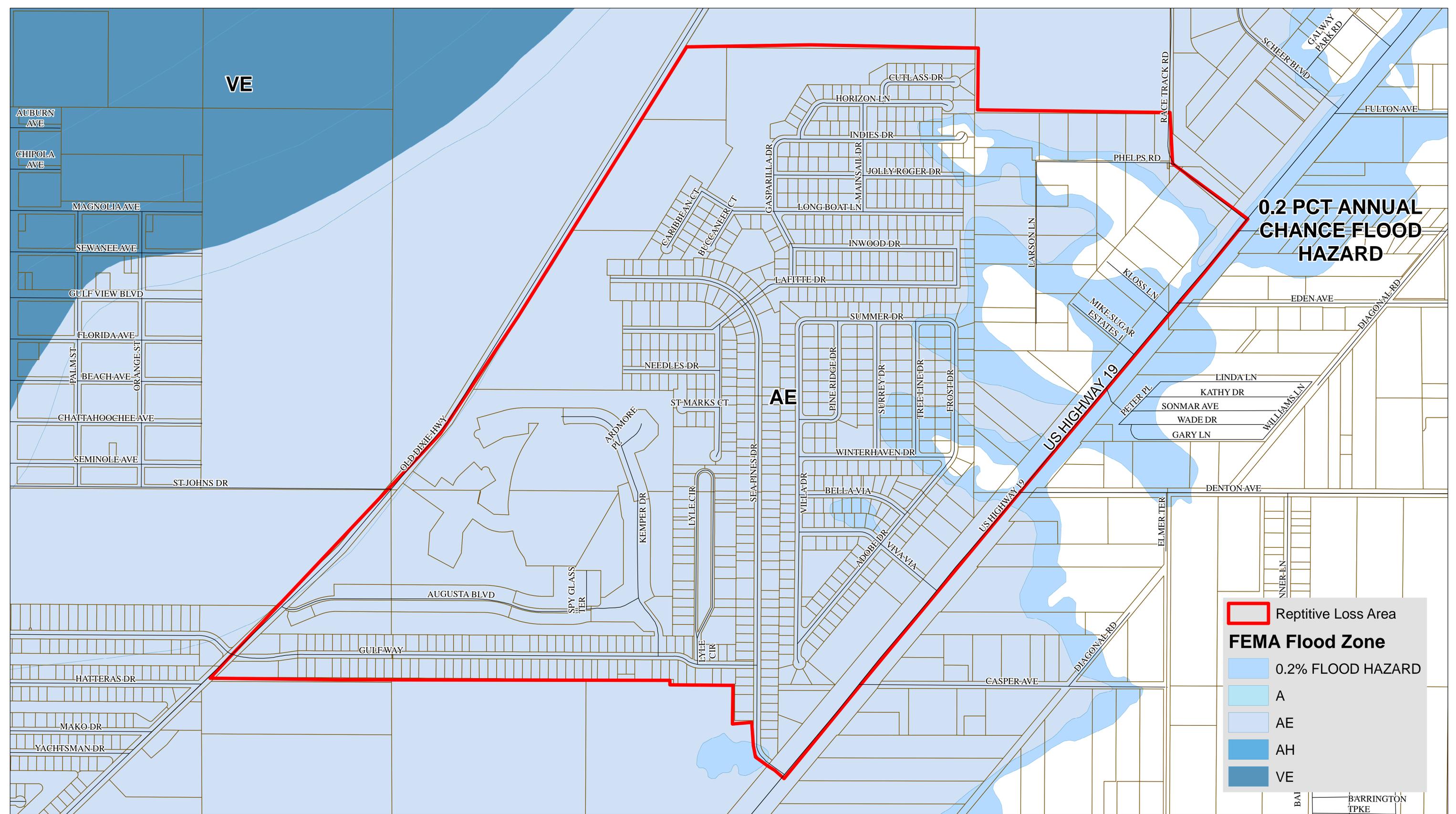
NFIP #120230, Pasco County

Author: G. Denise

Date: 11/4/2016

Reviewed:

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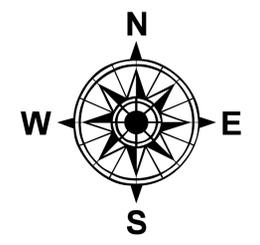
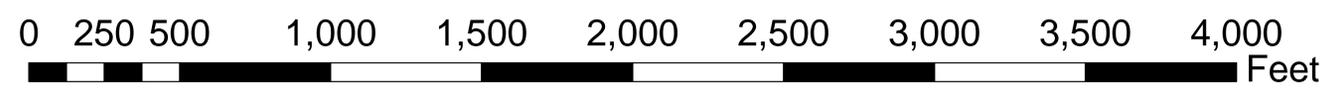
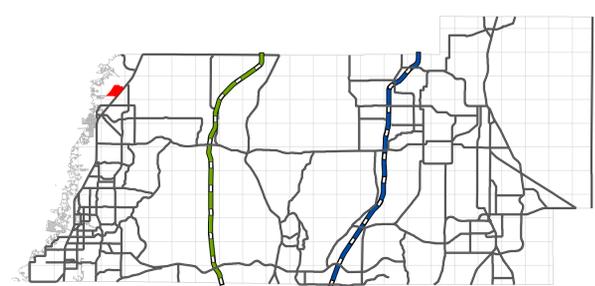
**0.2 PCT ANNUAL
CHANCE FLOOD
HAZARD**

AE

Repetitive Loss Area

FEMA Flood Zone

- 0.2% FLOOD HAZARD
- A
- AE
- AH
- VE



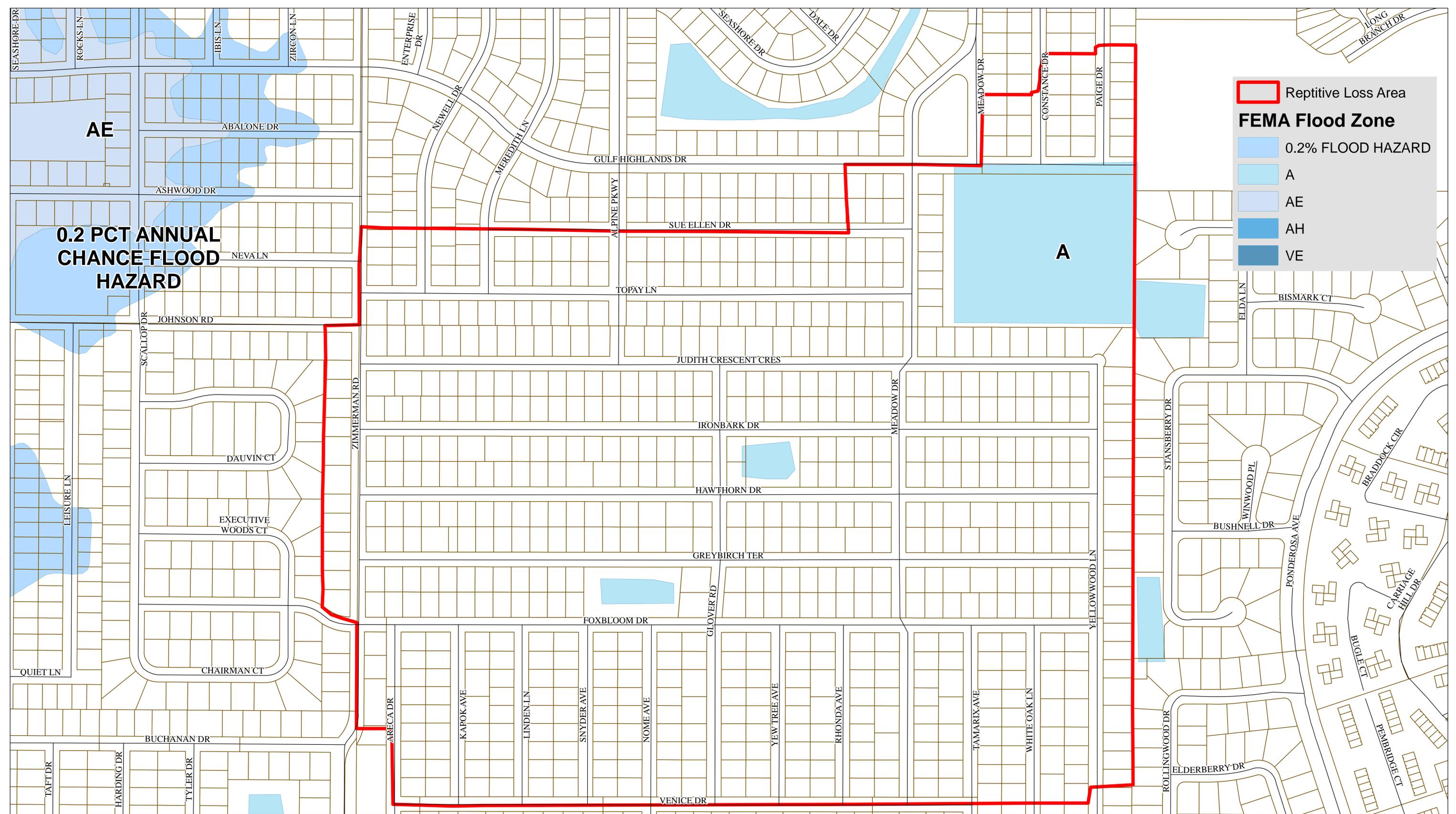
Pasco County, Florida

Public Works

Title: **2016 CRS, Element 503**
RLA 17 - Sea Pines
NFIP #120230, Pasco County

Author: G. Denise
Date: 11/4/2016
Reviewed:

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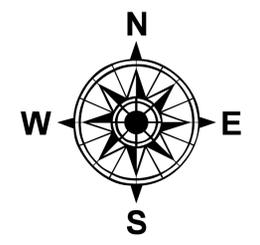
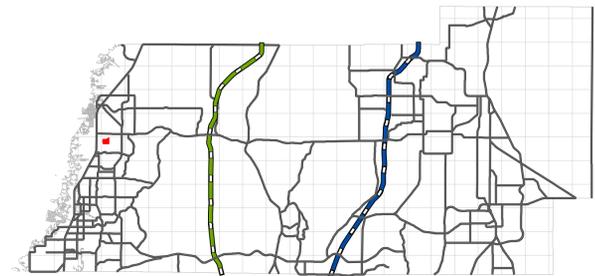


Reptitive Loss Area

FEMA Flood Zone

- 0.2% FLOOD HAZARD
- A
- AE
- AH
- VE

0.2 PCT ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD HAZARD



Pasco County, Florida
Public Works
 Title: **2016 CRS, Element 503**
RLA 18 - IronBark
NFIP #120230, Pasco County

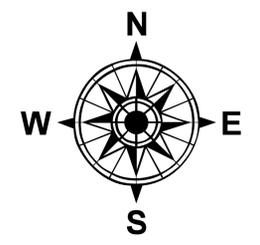
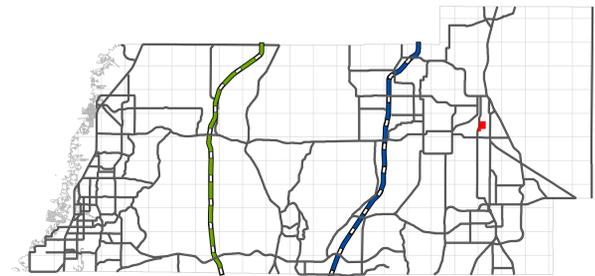
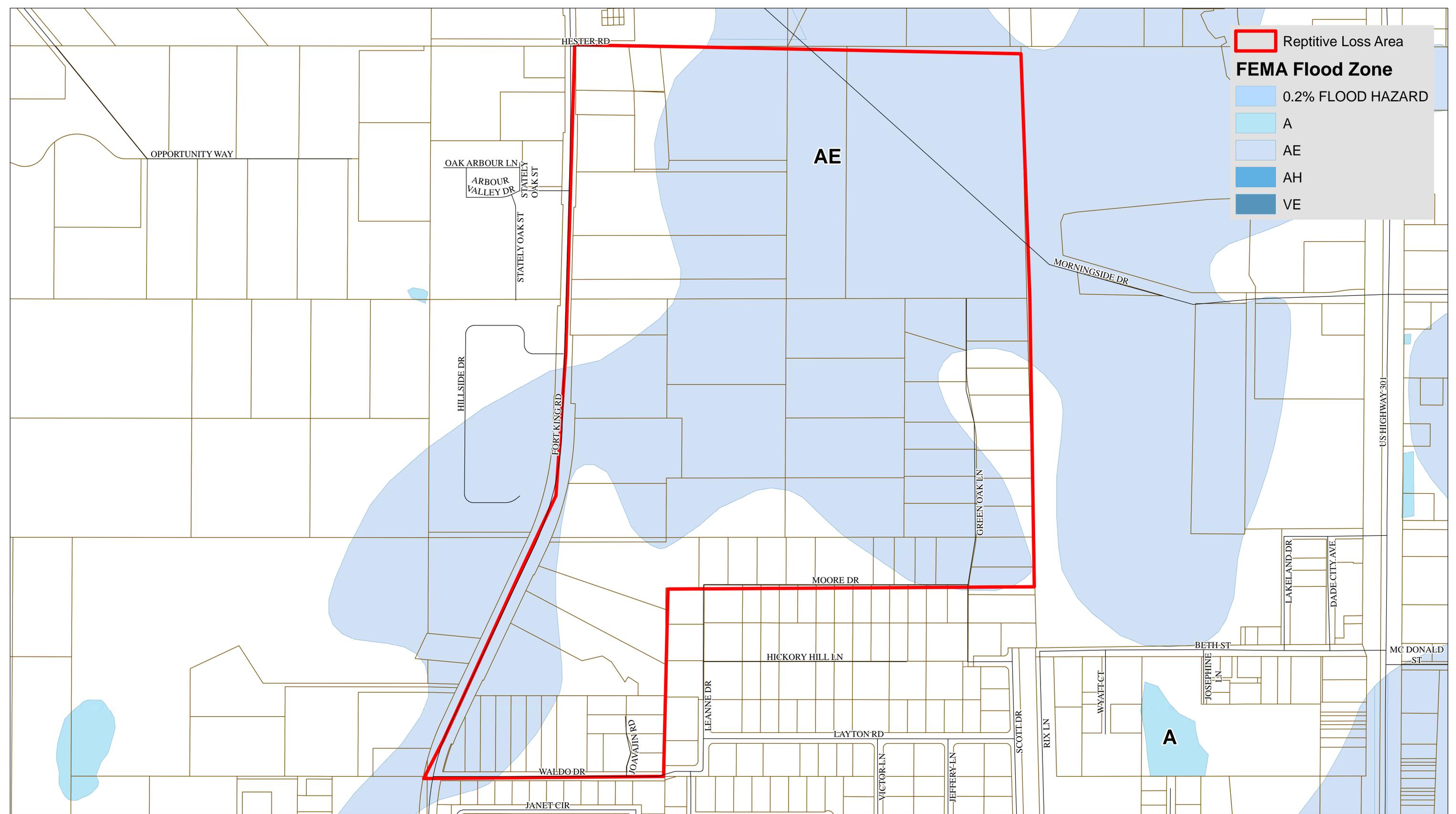
Author: G. Denise
 Date: 11/4/2016
 Reviewed:

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 Reptitive Loss Area

FEMA Flood Zone

-  0.2% FLOOD HAZARD
-  A
-  AE
-  AH
-  VE



Pasco County, Florida 

Public Works

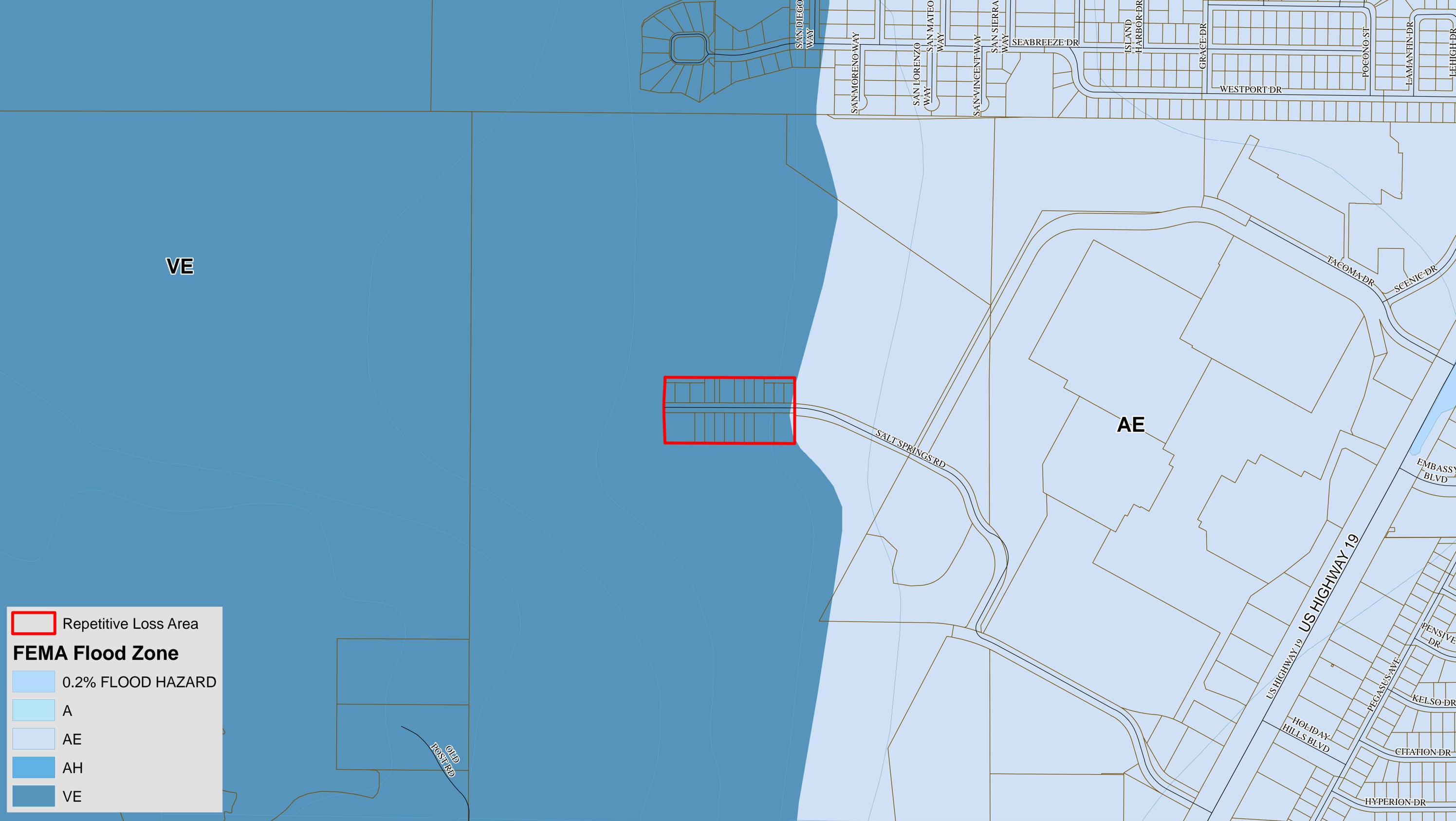
Title: **2016 CRS, Element 503**
RLA 19 - Hickory Hill
NFIP #120230, Pasco County

Author: G. Denise

Date: 11/4/2016

Reviewed:

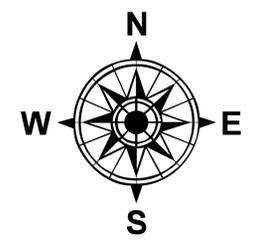
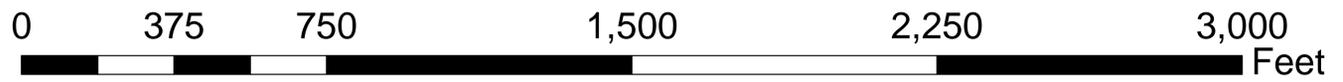
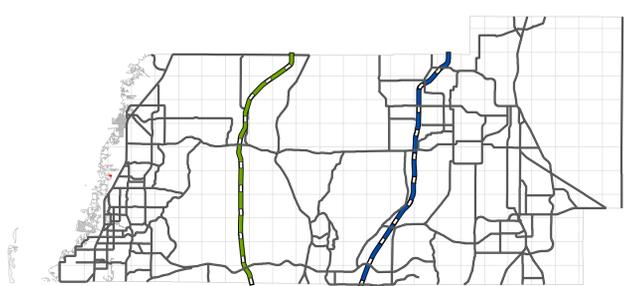
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 Repetitive Loss Area

FEMA Flood Zone

-  0.2% FLOOD HAZARD
-  A
-  AE
-  AH
-  VE



Pasco County, Florida
Public Works
 Title: **2016 CRS, Element 503**
RLA 20 - Salt Springs Run
NFIP #120230, Pasco County

Author: G. Denise
 Date: 11/4/2016
 Reviewed:

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