

MIAMI-DADE COUNTY 2012 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT
LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY

ACTIVITY 510

September 2012

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Introduction

Miami-Dade County is made up of thirty-five municipalities plus a large unincorporated area referred to as the “Unincorporated Municipal Services Area” (UMSA). While referred to as cities throughout this document, officially, some are cities, others are towns and still others are villages. These municipalities consist of both coastal and inland communities; urban, suburban and rural communities; communities that are heavily industrialized, some with an agricultural base and those that are almost completely residential. The county has two of the five largest cities in the state of Florida (Miami and Hialeah) and one city, Islandia, so small it has no infrastructure whatsoever.

In the spring of 1998, the state of Florida contracted with and provided funding to each of the counties within the state to develop a Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS). Miami-Dade County is a highly diverse community yet because of a hurricane named Andrew we all have a profound appreciation for hazard mitigation and a willingness to make the “Strategy” work. Consequently, all of the municipalities in Miami-Dade County have participated in the Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) at one time or another and have formed, with many other organizations, what we refer to as the LMS Working Group.

The LMS Working Group

During the development of the LMS each municipality designated a representative to the Working Group. Additionally, each of the major departments within the county government assigned a representative to the Working Group to address the issues of the unincorporated portions of the county and the county owned and operated facilities that lie within the boundaries of the municipalities. In order to streamline planning, the Working Group was divided into seven subgroups, which, for convenience sake, used the groupings that were already in place within the county as “divisional emergency operations centers” (DEOC) and are loosely based upon geographical proximity. The subgroups are as follows (with new cities added where appropriate):

- Group 1: Aventura, Bal Harbour, Golden Beach, Miami Gardens, North Miami Beach and Sunny Isles Beach.
- Group 2: Bay Harbor Islands, Biscayne Park, Indian Creek Village, North Miami and Surfside.
- Group 3: Doral, Hialeah, Hialeah Gardens, Medley, Miami Lakes, Miami Springs, Opa-Locka and Virginia Gardens.
- Group 4: El Portal, Key Biscayne, Miami, Miami Beach, Miami Shores and North Bay Village.
- 1 Group 5: Coral Gables, Palmetto Bay, Pinecrest, South Miami, Sweetwater, and West Miami.

Group 6: Cutler Bay, Florida City, Homestead, Islandia and the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida.

Group 7: Miami-Dade County departments, divisions and offices – offices and divisions that operate fairly independently of their parent department act on their own in the LMS Working Group.

Other active participants in the Working Group include state and federal agencies, colleges, universities and schools (including the Miami-Dade County Public Schools), hospitals, not-for-profit organizations and private sector companies.

The makeup of the Working Group is not limited to the any particular organization or jurisdiction. Numerous others have expressed the desire to participate in the Local Mitigation Strategy and are welcome to do so. It has been asked why federal and state agencies and private sector companies should participate in the LMS. Well, the answer is easy: They live here and work here, too; our disasters are their disasters.

Each organization, (municipality, county department or other participating organization) appoints an official representative to the Working Group who will vote on behalf of the organization and will be the “voice” of the organization. Each organization is encouraged to solicit participation and commentary from its citizens, employees and members.

It must be noted, however, that to be considered a participant of the Local Mitigation Strategy and receive the benefits thereof, a municipality, county department or any other organization must attend at least two of the four quarterly meetings held each year. The Working Group endorsed this policy unanimously on September 20, 2001. However, any organization may substitute regular participation and attendance on an active LMS committee or subcommittee in lieu of attendance at the quarterly meetings.

Although the state of Florida’s LMS development contract with Miami-Dade County and its municipalities officially terminated in August of 1999 there was a presumption in both the contract and in the publication *The Local Mitigation Strategy: A Guidebook for Florida Cities and Counties* that the Working Group or other successor entity would continue in some form far beyond that date. The requirement for the development of evaluation criteria and review and revision policies implies continuity, as does a long-term conflict resolution policy utilizing the Working Group as part of the process. In any event, the continuation of the Working Group has been addressed as part of the Local Mitigation Strategy even though not required by the contract.

LMS Committees

In order to streamline the Working Group’s activities, various committees may be formed, each addressing an area of concern. Initially, committees were formed to deal with flooding, evacuations, funding, community education, external policy, agriculture and wildfires. Other committees may be formed as needed. To act as a “board-of-directors” and to guide policy between meetings of the Working Group, a Steering Committee has been formed with members representing the organizations found within the Working Group (i.e. municipal, county, educational, not-for-profit and private sectors). The Steering Committee will also act as a review committee for the establishment of this Local

Mitigation Strategy and the prioritization of the projects therein. Membership on any committee shall be voluntary and subject to the review and approval of the Working Group. A committee member who fails to attend a reasonable number of committee meetings may be dropped from participation in the committee by a majority vote of the other members of that committee. As stated above, serving on a committee may act in lieu of attendance at the quarterly LMS meetings.

Program Continuity and Meetings

In September 1999, The Miami-Dade County Local Mitigation Working Group voted to continue the LMS program with or without state funding. The Steering Committee will meet as needed and the full Working Group will meet once each calendar quarter. Working Group meetings will be noticed by e-mail to the official representative of each jurisdiction and to other interested parties. The representatives are encouraged to post meeting notifications prominently, on community bulletin boards or in some other way, to notify the public or other interested parties at least thirty days prior to each meeting. Meeting times, dates and locations will also be posted on the LMS website: <http://www.miamidade.gov/fire/mitigation.asp> .

The Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group has created the Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS), which is updated semi-annually on June 30th and December 31st. The LMS Working Group is made up of representatives from Miami-Dade municipalities, county departments, state and federal agencies, schools, colleges and universities, hospitals, and private for profit and not-for-profit organizations. The latest published version of the Local Mitigation Strategy is available for public scrutiny and commentary at: <http://www.miamidade.gov/fire/mitigation.asp>. Comments can be provided via e-mail to via e-mail to: mdlms@miamidade.gov. Additional information and questions can be directed to Cathie Perkins and Paul Vitro, LMS Coordinators at cathie.perkins@miamidade.gov and paul.vitro@miamidade.gov, or by phone at (305) 468-5400

The LMS Coordinator working through the Miami-Dade Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security and (EMHS) and with the assistance of the LMS Steering Committee, will undertake to organize the updates. All additions, deletions and amendments must be received at EMHS at least thirty days prior to each agreed upon publication date or risk not being included in the final publication for that time period.

At all times, the latest published version of the Local Mitigation Strategy will be posted on the Miami-Dade County Internet website – www.miamidade.gov/oem/lms.asp – for public scrutiny and commentary. An email address, mdlms@miamidade.gov , has been established for such commentary.

On June 6, 2000 the Miami-Dade Board of County Commissioners passed Resolution R-572-00 formally adopting the Local Mitigation Strategy as official county policy thus further promoting program continuity. Because Miami-Dade County has a metropolitan form of government, this means that each of the municipalities within the county has also automatically adopted the LMS unless they choose not to and to date, none have opted out.

Additionally, on June 7, 2005, the Miami-Dade Board of County Commissioners passed Resolution R-710-05, which states that grant applications filed under the auspices of the Miami-Dade Local Mitigation Strategy no longer have to go to the Commission for approval, but instead authorizes the county

manager to “Apply for, receive, expend and amend applications for grant funds for projects listed in the Miami-Dade County Local Mitigation Strategy. The updates are performed twice a year, on June 30th and December 31st, with the inclusion of new projects and removal of the projects already completed. Please refer to the attached list of projects completed and on-going for all federal funding sources, associated to Miami-dade County unincorporated areas.

Unincorporated Miami-Dade County LMS Project Updates

New projects are recommended by different Miami-Dade County departments and organizations twice a year. Additionally, the Stormwater Management Masterplan performs area floodplain analyses based on hydrology and hydraulics modeling, inspection reports, and repetitive loss information received from FEMA.

Stormwater Management Masterplan area analysis reports are conducted in two cycles: an overall re-evaluation of each of the primary canal basins every 5-years; an evaluation of the repetitive loss areas is performed every year.

The severity of flooding is identified by the Stormwater Management Masterplan through an established Flood Problem Severity Score (FPSS) to rank each individual sub-basin or drainage area by the severity of the flood problem. The executive summary of the latest 5-year flood plain analyses and sub-basin prioritization is included in the attached in the CD.

The repetitive loss areas or sub-basins are identified and ranked according to the number of losses in each sub-basin; a cost estimate for the recommended drainage system is prepared.

All proposed projects are forwarded to the Department of Public Works for design and construction, pending availability of funds. The schedule of implementation is established based on severity of flooding (priority rank) and availability of funds.

- In the FY 2010-11 Adopted Budget the Stormwater Utility Fund includes Stormwater Carryover (\$36.7 million) and Stormwater Reserves (\$23 million), which are restricted to drainage construction projects to be completed in the next five years.
- The FY 2010-11 Adopted Budget includes a Stormwater Utility transfer of \$21.596 million to the Public Works Department for secondary canal maintenance, drain cleaning, design and construction management of drainage capital projects, and street sweeping; and \$660,000 for survey crews to conduct surveys for planning, design, and construction of drainage infrastructure.

Please refer to the 2010-2011 Capital Budget for the complete list of funded and unfunded, projects posted at:

<http://www.miamidade.gov/budget/home.asp>

The Proposed budget for FY 2011-2012 is also posted in the same website.

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LMS Flood Mitigation Project Status List as of 06/30/2010

Miami-Dade County

Part II of the Miami-Dade Local Mitigation Strategy – The Projects – is a compilation of countywide initiatives and projects. Each initiative or project is included herein as one or more descriptive paragraphs, with a cost estimate where available and status of implementation. Each submitting jurisdiction or organization will also maintain a full, detailed project description as well as a detailed project budget, which may be required for a grant application. Additionally, the Miami-Dade County Domestic Preparedness Strategy (DPS), which includes homeland security mitigation measures, is, by reference, included in the Local Mitigation Strategy. Projects included in the DPS will be considered to be LMS projects.

a. Countywide Initiatives

Shuttering and Windstorm Protection

There is one mitigation method that far exceeds all others in effectiveness and in benefit-to-cost ratio and that is shuttering or the installation of window protection against windstorms. Window protection is required by code in Miami-Dade County for all new construction and any substantial renovation. The LMS residential shuttering program and the LMS institutional shut-tering program are two examples of LMS projects aimed to completely protect every facility in the county. Any project undertaken by an LMS participant that provides window protection or any other means to protect the building envelop is encouraged and will always be considered as part of the Miami-Dade Local Mitigation Strategy. Shuttering and other windstorm protection not only protects the building and its contents but, in many cases, frees up one or more shelter spaces because the occupants of the building may no longer have to evacuate

Sector: Private

Hazard Type: Hurricane/Tropical Storm

Activity/Project Type: Education/Outreach/Public Awareness; Retrofitting, Structural

Activity/Project Start Date: 05/2003

Activity/Project End Date: Ongoing

Funding Source: Hazard Mitigation Technical Assistance Program (HMTAP); Local Sources; State sources

Initiative 1: Flood Control and Reduction

Almost all of our communities consider the stormwater drainage systems to be one of the top priorities for mitigation. Measures to consider are increased use of injection wells (allowed in salt intruded areas only), increased number of ground recharge systems (French drains) and new, improved storm sewers. Partnership with the private sector is vitally important to make improvements, for example, to private parking lots that flood along with the adjacent public street. Other measures include facility elevation and/or retrofit and repetitive-loss

property buyouts. Additionally, the initiative will encourage all municipalities not now a part of the National Flood Insurance Program's Community Rating System to participate in the program in the future. This initiative will seek to include recommendations made by the Miami-Dade Flood Management Task Force that was formed following Hurricane Irene in 1999 and the Governor's South Florida Flood Task Force formed following the October 3, 2000 storm (T.S. Leslie).

Cooperating agencies should be Miami-Dade Department of Environmental Resources Management (DERM), Miami-Dade Office of Emergency Management (DEM), Miami-Dade Public Works (PWD), Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Department (WASD), Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), the National Park Service (NPS), FEMA including the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and the municipalities.

Sector: Public

Hazard Type: Flood/Tropical Storm/Hurricane

Activity/Project Type: Education/Outreach/Public Awareness; Retrofitting, Structural

Activity/Project Start Date:

Activity/Project End Date: Ongoing

Cooperating Agencies: USACE, NPS-ENP, SFWMD, FDOT, Miami-Dade DERM, WASD, PWD, and the 35 Municipalities.

Funding Sources: Hazard Mitigation Technical Assistance Program (HMTAP); Local Sources; State sources

Initiative 2: Sheltering and Evacuation

Miami-Dade County has far too few hurricane evacuation shelters. This initiative is to develop more evacuation centers, shelters of last resort and short-term shelters to be used for hazardous materials or other chemical, biological or radiological situations caused by spills, terrorism, vandalism, etc. Miami-Dade County Public Schools (MDCPS) currently provide the bulk of the shelter space. Transportation is currently provided by Miami-Dade Transit Agency and MDCPS school buses. Develop methods to increase volunteer personnel to work in shelters. The ultimate goal is for all to be able to safely shelter in place. Additionally, this initiative includes windstorm protection to every possible building in Miami-Dade County.

Sector: Public/Private

Hazard Type: Flood/Hurricane

Activity/Project Type: Education/Outreach/Public Awareness; Retrofitting, Structural

Activity/Project Start Date:

Activity/Project End Date: Ongoing

Cooperating Entities: EMHS, Miami-Dade Community Action Agency (CAA), the American Red Cross, Miami-Dade County Public Schools (MDCPS), Miami-Dade Transit Agency (MDTA), Miami-Dade Police (MDPD), Miami-Dade Fire Rescue (MDFR), the Humane Society, South Florida Regional Planning Council (SFRPC), National Weather Service Miami Forecast Office and the Tropical Prediction Center), the United States Coast Guard (USCG), the municipalities and the private sector.

Funding Source: Hazard Mitigation Technical Assistance Program (HMTAP); Local Sources; State sources

Initiative 3: Counter-Terrorism (not-flood related)

Terrorist acts have been a concern in Miami-Dade County since the late 1950's and early 1960's when Fidel Castro came to power in Cuba, just 90 miles off the coast of Florida. At that time there was a wave of bombings, which have continued off and on ever since. As for the Al Qaeda type terrorist, Miami offers an ideal hiding place with our large foreign population, over ten million tourists each year, and a couple of large universities. The time has come to address the concept of mitigation of terrorism rather than just preparation and response.

Initiative 4: Debris Clearance

The hazard mitigation measure planned for debris is to reduce the cost of debris clearance by developing a plan of action prior to any event that generates large quantities of debris (hurricane or other severe windstorm). The tree trimming measure (see below) is a method to reduce any volume of debris. Miami-Dade County has developed and will implement the "Coordinated Debris Clearance Plan" (CDC). The plan will be in place before any storm and reduces costs by eliminating competition or bidding wars for services of the contractor. Additionally, the plan locates staging area and storage sites and identifies removal methods. The plan also addresses hazardous materials handling, both pre-season pickup and amnesty days as well as post-event handling methods. This hazard mitigation initiative also addresses the acquisition of the necessary tools and equipment to handle debris. The plan was successfully implemented in the unincorporated part of the county following Hurricane Irene.

Sector: Public/Private

Hazard Type: Flood/Hurricane

Activity/Project Type: Education/Outreach/Public Awareness; Retrofitting, Structural

Activity/Project Start Date:

Activity/Project End Date: Ongoing

Cooperating Entities: Miami-Dade Solid Waste Management (SWM), OEM, Public Works, FDOT, Miami-Dade Expressway Authority, Miami-Dade Park & Recreation Department (Parks), DERM, SFWMD, the Cooperative Extension Service and the municipalities.

Funding Sources:

Initiative 5: Canals and Waterways

The canals and waterways of metropolitan Miami-Dade County form a huge system and these canals and waterways directly affect more than eighty percent of the municipalities as well as the unincorporated (UMSA) portion of the county. This initiative is to clean and maintain included exotic weed control, dredge when and where needed, clear banks of potential debris, and stabilize banks to prevent erosion. Clean canals allow better control of water levels, which greatly improves storm water management and the drainage system. (Note: This initiative is closely tied to Initiative 1: Flood Control and Reduction.) Sector: Public/Private

Hazard Type: Flood/Hurricane

Activity/Project Type: Education/Outreach/Public Awareness; Retrofitting, Structural

Activity/Project Start Date:

Activity/Project End Date: Ongoing

Cooperating Entities: PWD, EMHS, Parks, WASD, DERM, SFWMD, USACE, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), USCG, National Park Service, Florida Inland Navigation District and the municipalities

Funding Sources: Hazard Mitigation Technical Assistance Program (HMTAP); Local Sources; State sources

Initiative 6: Tree Trimming

This initiative is to develop measures that reduce debris and protect the infrastructure from damaged sidewalks, curbs, water & sewer lines, power and phone lines (underground and overhead), secondary canals, and clogged storm drains. Also, the initiative identifies the best trees to plant; those that can stand wind, flood or drought. The concept is to develop specifications for contract

Hazard Type: Flood/Hurricane

Activity/Project Type: Education/Outreach/Public Awareness; Retrofitting, Structural

Activity/Project Start Date:

Activity/Project End Date: Ongoing

Cooperating Entities: PWD, EMHS, Parks, WASD, DERM, SFWMD, USACE, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), USCG, National Park Service, Florida Inland Navigation District and the municipalities

Funding Source: Hazard Mitigation Technical Assistance Program (HMTAP); Local Sources; State sources

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LMS Flood Mitigation Funded Projects as of 9/11

Unincorporated Miami-Dade

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UPDATES ON THE LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY FLOOD PROJECT LIST

COMPLETED AND ON-GOING PROJECTS LISTED ON THE LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY –JUNE 2009	
PROJECT	STATUS
Project 3 (Public Works Department) Seaboard Acres Storm Water Pump Station	Design : on-going Construction: not started Funded by: SWU
Project 3 (Miami-Dade DERM) Drainage Improvements to the Seaboard Acres Ditch	Design : on-going Construction: not started Funded by: SWU
Project 7 (LMS June 2009) Caribbean Boulevard Bridge Enhancement	Design on-going Construction on-going
Project 8 (LMS June 2009): Midway Drainage Improvement Project	Construction of Drainage system is complete Pump station design is completed Pump Station construction is on-going
Project 10 (LMS June 2009) SW 157 th AVE, from SW 64 th ST to SW 42 nd ST	Design Complete Construction is on-going
Project 5 SW 122nd AVE Secondary Canal Enhancement Project	Construction Complete
Project 8 Flood Control Measure for Sub-Basin C1N-E-3	Construction Complete

STATUS OF THE PROJECTS LISTED ON THE LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY – JUNE 2010

PROJECT	STATUS
Project 9 Replacement of Culverts in the C1-N Canal	Not Started Project unfunded
Project 10 Addition of Conveyance Pipe to French Drains in C1-S-5 Sub-Basin	Construction Complete
Project 11 Flap Gates on Existing Overflow Structures in C-1 Canal	Not Started Project unfunded
Project 12 Conveyance Pipe to connect 2 French Drains systems	Not Started Project unfunded
Project 13 Beach and Dune Restoration and Maintenance	Construction Completed on FY 09-10 Monitoring on-going
Project 14 32 nd Street Breakwater Rehabilitation and Stabilization	Design completed on December 2008. Submitted to the USACE for permitting in the Spring of 2009. Permitting is on-going
Project 15 55 th Street Erosion Control Breakwater	Not Started Project unfunded
Project 16 Remleys Drainage Improvement Project	Not Started Project unfunded
Project 17 Drainage Improvements of the Ojus and J. H. Glissons Subdivisions	Not Started Project unfunded
Project 18 Severe Repetitive Loss Projects	Not Started Project unfunded
Project 19 Construction of New Breakwater structure in the vicinity of FDEP Monument R60	Not Started Project unfunded

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROJECTS OR REVISED RECOMMENDATIONS

This is the proposed list of Stormwater Management Masterplan Projects to be included in the next LMS update (December 2011), based on the Flood Problem Severity Score (FPSS) and Rank.

RECOMMENDED STORMWATER MANAGEMENT MASTERPLAN PROJECTS

TO BE INCLUDED IN THE LOCAL MITIGATION STRATEGY

DECEMBER 2011 UPDATE

PROJECT NAME	ESTIMATED COST
C103-6 Bridge and Canal Cross-Section Improvement at the intersection of Campbell Drive and SW 312 ST	\$ 1,500,000
C102-7,8 and 9 Raise the canal banks from 9.0 to 10.0 for the C102-S-3 and C102-N-3 banks to mitigate the flooding effects of the 100-year storm event, raise the canal bank from 8.5 to 10.0 for the C102-S-2 and C102-N-2 banks to mitigate the flooding effects of the 100-year storm event, and to raise the canal bank from 9.0 to 10.0 for the C102-S-1 and C102-N-1 banks to mitigate the flooding effects of the 100-year storm event.	\$1,000,000
C3-1 Replacement of C-3 culvert canal crossings at SW 67th Avenue just north of SW 36th Street.	\$ 1,300,000
C9-1 Flood Control Improvements for Sub-basin 199ST-1	\$ 1,589,000
C9-1 Flood Control Improvements for Sub-basin 170ST-C-10	\$ 5,393,000

C6/Wagner Creek Water Quality Improvements

Water Quality Improvements on Sub-basins CC6-N-14, CC6-N-18 and CC6-N-19, which drain to the Wagner Creek.

\$ 1,150,942

This is the list of Repetitive Loss Area Projects proposed by Miami-Dade County. The selection of project areas is based on based on the number of historical flood losses and repetitive losses in the drainage area or sub-basin. The areas are ranked based on the number of losses. The 10 sub-basins with the largest number of losses are prioritized, and scheduled for design and construction based on the availability of funds.

RECOMMENDED REPETITIVE LOSS AREA PROJECTS

Sub-Basin	Area, Acres	Comm. District	Basin	PROJECT LIMITS	No. of Rep. Losses in the Area (*)	RANK	STATUS	COST
							Site 1- SW 147 Ave, from SW 88 St to SW 90 St ---construction completed	
CC100-W-1	412	11	C-100	SW 88TH ST & SW 149TH AVE & SW 104TH TER & SW 142 AVE	635	1	Site 2- SW 96 terrace to SW 98 terrace from SW 146 Ave to SW 147 Ave--- construction completed Site 3- SW 99 St to SW 101 Street from SW 146 Ave to SW 147 Ave- under construction.	\$ 2,680,750
C1-N-4	1160	11	C-1	SW 88TH ST & SW 167TH CT & SW 117TH ST & SW 147 CT	421	2	not started - private drainage system	\$ 7,537,854
BD-S-3	633	11	C-2	SW 56TH ST & SW 157TH CT & SW 42ND ST & SW 147 AVE	321	3	unfunded	\$ 4,114,506
BD-S-4	624	11	C-2	SW 56TH ST & SW 137TH AVE & SW 42ND ST & SW 147 AVE	296	4	unfunded	\$ 4,058,897
C100-E-1	575	10	C-100	SW 88TH TER & SW 137TH AVE & SW 104TH ST & SW 127 AVE	257	5	unfunded	\$ 3,739,428
CC4-N-6	337	12	C-4	NW 12TH ST & NW 137 AVE & NW 6TH ST & NW 128 PL	218	6	Under design	\$ 2,193,123
C1-N-3	949	11	C-1	SW 88 ST & SW 167TH AVE & SW 157 AVE & C1-W CANAL	215	7	unfunded	\$ 6,170,547
CC100-W-2	327	11	C-100	SW 104TH TER & SW 147 AVE & SW 120 ST & SW 142 CT	214	8	unfunded	\$ 2,127,166
139AVE-E-1	179	11	C-2	SW 8TH ST & SW 139TH AVE & SW 26TH TER & SW 137TH AVE	185	9	unfunded	\$ 1,162,909
MC-W-1	366	11	C-2	SW 8TH ST & SW 137TH AVE & SW 26TH TER & SW 131ST CT	184	10	unfunded	\$ 2,380,690
TOTAL COST								\$ 36,165,870

(*) No. OF LOSSES EXCLUDES NO-NAME STORM AND IRENE