
Santa Rosa County Emergency Management

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) 2014

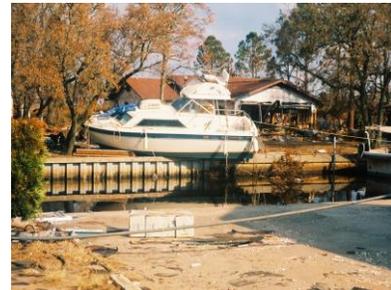
FIRE



TORNADO



HURRICANE



TROPICAL STORM



HAZMAT



TRAINING



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RECORD OF REVISIONS

<u>Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Posted By</u>	<u>Date Posted</u>
1	01 July 02	Steve Mewborn	07 August 02
2	13 Nov 05	Deborah Thayer (WFRPC)	13 November 05
3	12 Jun 06	Deborah Thayer	12 June 06
4	Jun 08-Aug 09	Daniel Hahn	September 2009
_____	_____	_____	_____
5	Jun-Nov 13	Daniel Hahn Matt Dykstra	Jan 2014
_____	_____	_____	_____
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SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

It is intended that this plan, when implemented, be used by Santa Rosa County departments and organizations to obtain maximum use of existing resources, organizations, and systems in their response to emergencies and disasters that could and/or have occurred in the county. The format utilized is:

<u>Basic Plan</u>	The Basic Plan contains information pertaining to the planning process, trends in disaster, potential hazards to which Santa Rosa County is vulnerable, vulnerable locations and populations, and the concept of operations for Emergency Management.
<u>Preparedness Prevention</u>	This section details Santa Rosa County's efforts to prepare for disasters. The Preparedness and Prevention Section coincide with efforts undertaken to mitigate the effects of disasters, as stated in the Mitigation Section.
<u>Response</u>	Details the policies, organization, concept of operations, and assignment of responsibilities, necessary for Santa Rosa County response operations.
<u>Recovery</u>	Addresses the community's short and long-range recovery issues. The Recovery Section details the procedures for damage assessment, requests for Federal Disaster Assistance, Individual Assistance programs, and Public Assistance programs.
<u>Mitigation</u>	Current CEMP requirements state that if a jurisdiction has an approved LMS plan, that plan takes the place of the Mitigation chapter in the CEMP. Our County has a State & FEMA-approved Local Mitigation Strategy, which expires on June 9th 2016 and our county has an approved Flood Mitigation plan as well (Separate Document).
<u>ORG CHARTS/ MAPS/FORMS</u>	Organizational Charts, sample forms, and relevant maps have been included in the CEMP in order to provide the reader with a comprehensive understanding of Santa Rosa County's emergency management program.
<u>ESF ANNEXES</u>	Each Emergency Support Function (ESF) has a plan, which specifies roles, responsibilities, and coordination necessary to accomplish each function. Although not technically a part of the CEMP, they have been included for easy reference.
<u>COMMUNICATIONS</u>	Selected sections (Sections, 5, 6, and 10) of Emergency Management's Communications Standard Operating Guidelines (SOG's) are included, though not technically part of the CEMP, for easy reference.
<u>SUPPLEMENTAL</u>	(Separate Documents) One Supplemental Plan that ties into the CEMP is the Local Mitigation Strategy Plan, dated 2005. The Local Mitigation Strategy Plan is available online at the Santa Rosa County website and is not included in this document. Other supplemental plans include, but are not limited to; Debris Management, Disaster Housing, and shelter plans.

Questions or comments about this plan should be directed to the Santa Rosa County Division of Emergency Management, 4499 Pine Forest Rd, Milton, Florida 32583 or by phone 850-983-5360.

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Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Introduction

Chapter 252, Florida Statutes (State Emergency Management Act) requires each County in the State of Florida to prepare a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).

The Santa Rosa County CEMP establishes an integrated approach to the management of all emergency phases, prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery, for all types of emergencies and disasters, manmade, natural, and acts of terrorism.

This operational plan outlines basic strategies, mechanisms, and the command structure, which the county and its departments may use to guide activities including prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.

To facilitate effective intergovernmental operations, the CEMP adopts an approach that follows the Incident Command System and groups' functional types of assistance to be provided by the Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). This system serves as the primary mechanism through which state assistance is requested and provided under the overall coordination authority of the State Coordinating Officer (SCO).

The Santa Rosa County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) satisfies the plan criteria document, (CEMP 001-1) as set forth by the State of Florida and was written in alignment with the National Response Framework (NRF) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as required by Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5.

This document may be modified at any time by authority of the EM director in order to achieve goals of the emergency management program.

Purpose

The purpose of the Santa Rosa County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (SRC CEMP) is to establish a comprehensive, coordinated approach to incident management in Santa Rosa County in order to:

1. Reduce the vulnerability of the people and communities of this Santa Rosa County to damage, injury, and loss of life resulting from natural or man-made emergencies. Mitigation is covered in the County LMS plan.
2. Prepare for prompt and efficient response and recovery activities to protect lives and property affected by emergencies.
3. Respond to emergencies using all systems, plans, and resources necessary to preserve the health, safety, and welfare of persons affected by the emergency.
4. Recover from emergencies by providing for the rapid and orderly implementation of restoration and rehabilitation programs for persons and property affected by emergencies.
5. Assist in anticipation, recognition, appraisal, prevention, and mitigation of emergencies.

AUTHORITIES/REFERENCES

Scope

This plan establishes the coordinating structures, processes, and protocols required to integrate the specific statutory and policy authorities of various County Departments and agencies into a framework for action to include prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities.

The CEMP is an all-hazards plan and applies to incidents regardless of size, cause, or complexity. This CEMP establishes direction and control, and outlines interagency and multi-jurisdictional mechanisms necessary for the involvement of and coordination among the county, municipalities, non-governmental organizations, state and federal government. This CEMP also outlines processes

for the recovery from disasters and efforts to mitigate the risk of such disasters.

The SRC CEMP applies within the geographical limits of unincorporated Santa Rosa County, the Town of Jay, the City of Milton, and the City of Gulf Breeze.

In the event that a CEMP is developed for a specific municipality, it must be consistent with this CEMP, and their emergency management efforts must be coordinated with those of Santa Rosa County.

This plan is not intended to alter or impede the ability of any department, agency, or jurisdiction to carry out their specific authorities or perform their responsibilities under applicable laws.

Authorities

The authority for Santa Rosa County government to respond to situations and take actions necessary to safeguard the life and property of its citizens is set forth in the following regulations.

Santa Rosa County

SANTA ROSA COUNTY ORDINANCES/ RESOLUTIONS

Resolution 2005-14
Adopts the National Incident Management System as the standard for incident management in Santa Rosa County

Santa Rosa County Code of Ordinances, as amended in its entirety with emphasis on the following Chapters/Appendices:

Chapter 2, Administration
Chapter 4, Animals
Chapter 5, Buildings and Building Regulation
Chapter 9, Emergency Services
Chapter 10, Environment
Chapter 11, Fire Prevention and Protection
Chapter 12, Health and Sanitation
Chapter 16, Planning
Chapter 17, Roads and Bridges
Chapter 18, Solid Waste

Chapter 19, Special Districts
Chapter 22, Utilities
Chapter 23, Waterways
Appendix C, Land Development Code

Ordinance 9-26
Provides for continuity of government and the establishment of emergency measures

Ordinance 93-12, 3, 6-1-93
Pursuant to F.S. Ch 252 establishes emergency management regulations to provide for coordination of emergency operations and the establishment of an emergency management agency, places the Emergency Management Director under the direction and control of the county public services director, county administrator and the Board of County Commissioners and grants the specific powers of the emergency management agency.

AUTHORITIES/REFERENCES

State of Florida

FLORIDA STATUTES

Chapter 1, Definitions
Chapter 7, County Boundaries
Chapter 14, Title IV, Executive Branch, Governor
Chapter 22, Emergency Continuity of Government
Chapter 23, The Florida Mutual Aid Act
Chapter 30, Sheriffs
Chapter 73, Eminent Domain
Chapter 74, Proceedings Supplemental to Eminent Domain
Chapter 125, County Government
Chapter 154, Public Health Facilities
Chapter 161, Beach and Shore Preservation
Chapter 162, County or Municipal Code
Chapter 163, Intergovernmental Programs, Part III, Community Development
Chapter 165, Title XII, Municipalities, Formation of Local Governments
Chapter 166, Municipalities
Chapter 187 State Comprehensive Plan
Chapter 215, Financial Matters
Chapter 216, Planning and Budget
Chapter 235, Educational Facilities
Chapter 245, Disposition of Dead Bodies
Chapter 250, Military Affairs
Chapter 252, Emergency Management
As mandated by Florida Statute Section 252.38, county governments are responsible for:

1. Maintaining a county level comprehensive emergency management program that encompasses all governmental, private and volunteer organizations that has a role in emergency management.
2. Preparing a comprehensive emergency management plan that's all-inclusive (i.e. evacuation activities) in preparation for any level of emergencies and catastrophic events.
3. Maintaining an emergency management program that is designed to mitigate, prepare for, respond to and recover from a disaster by the enforcement of policies and regulations.
4. Coordinating mutual-aid agreements inter-locally and among their surrounding jurisdictions.
5. Implementing inter-state mutual aid agreements for assistance and reciprocal emergency aid in the event that the situation is beyond a county's capability.
6. Executing educational public awareness programs that are designed for all citizens including those whom are hearing impaired and non-English speaking.
7. Maintaining an accurate account the financial expenditures that are associated with disasters (including mobilized resources per MOU/MAA).

8. Organizing public information throughout an emergency situation.
9. Developing procedures to receive and shelter citizens whom reside within your jurisdiction and outside the designated area with assistance from the State.
10. Operating/maintaining a 24-hour communication warning point.

Chapter, 284, State Risk Management and Safety Programs
Chapter 287, Procurement of Personal Property and Services
Chapter 321, Highway Patrol
Chapter 376, Pollutant Discharge
Chapter 377, Energy Resources
Chapter 380, Land and Water Management
Chapter 381, Title XXIX, Public Health
Chapter 401, Medical Communications and Trans
Chapter 403, Environmental Control
Chapter 404, Radiation
Chapter 406, Medical Examiners
Chapter 409, Title XXX, Social Welfare
Chapter 427, Transportation Services
Chapter 442, Occupational Safety and Health
Chapter 553, Building Construction Standards
Chapter 581, Plant Industry
Chapter 590, Forest Protection
Chapter 633, Fire Prevention and Control
Chapter 768, Good Samaritan Act
Chapter 870, Affrays, Riots, Routs, and unlawful assemblies
Chapter 943, Law Enforcement

CONSTITUTION OF STATE OF FLORIDA

Article VIII S.1, Establishment of County Government
Article VIII S.2 (b), Municipalities, Power, and Duties

FLORIDA ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

Florida Executive Office of the Governor
Administrative Rule Chapter 27P-6, 11, 14, 19, 20, and 21

FLORIDA EXECUTIVE ORDERS

State of Florida, Governor's Executive Order 80-29, April 14, 1980 Disaster Preparedness

Executive Order 87-57 (State Emergency Response Commission) dated April 17, 1987; as updated by Executive Orders 093-242 and 98-155

AUTHORITIES/REFERENCES

Federal

FEDERAL PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVES/EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5

Assigned Sec. of DHS as FCO, Attn General as lead for terrorist incidents through FBI; made NIMS adoption requirement for receiving federal preparedness grants

Homeland Security Presidential Directive-8

HSPD-8 enacted national preparedness goal, predicates the receipt of preparedness assistance on adoption of a statewide comprehensive all-hazards preparedness strategy consistent with goal

Presidential Decision Directive-39, United State Policy on Counter Terrorism

Presidential Decision Directive-62, United States Policy on Combating Terrorism

Presidential Decision Directive-63, United States Policy on Protecting America's Critical Infrastructures

Executive Order 11988, Flood Plain Management

Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands

Executive Order 12241, Transferring Review and Concurrence Responsibility for State Plans from the NRC to FEMA

Executive Order 12656, Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities

Executive Order 12657, Federal Emergency Management Assistance in Emergency Planning at Commercial Nuclear Power Plants

FEDERAL STATUTES

16 USC 3501, Coastal Barriers Resource Act

Public Law 85-256, Price Anderson Act, 42 USC 2210 which provides for a system of compensating the public for harm caused by a nuclear accident

Public Law 89-665, National Historic Preservation Act, 16 USC 470 relating to preservation of historic resources damaged as a result of disasters

Public Law 91-671, Food Stamp Act of 1964, in conjunction with Section 412 of the Stafford Act, relating to food stamp distribution after a major disaster

Public Law 93-234, Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, as amended, provides insurance coverage for all types of buildings

Public Law 93-288, as amended 42 U.S.C. 5121, The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; authority for response and recovery assistance under the Federal Response Plan

Public Law 94-499, Superfund Amendments and Re-Authorization Act of 1986. Governs hazardous materials planning and community right-to-know

Public Law 95-510, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) as amended, which requires facilities to notify authorities of accidental releases of hazardous materials

Public Law 100-707, Federal Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988, which is the authority for federal assistance to Local/State Government through Presidential Disaster Declaration

Public Law 101-549, Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, which provides for reductions in hazardous air pollutants and risk management planning requirements

Public Law 101-615, Hazardous Materials Transportation Uniform Safety Act (HMTUSA), which provides funding to improve capability to respond to hazardous materials incidents

Public Law 103-337 re-enacts the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 into the Stafford Act. It provides a system for joint capability building at the federal, state, and local levels for all hazards

Reigel Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994

Public Law 833-703, an Amendment to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954

Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, 42 USC 4001, as amended by the national Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 (Title V of Public Law 103-325) – related to the National Flood Insurance Program and other programs

OSHA 1910.120, Hazardous Materials Operations

AUTHORITIES/REFERENCES

FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

44 CFR Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations
44 CFR Part 10 Environmental Considerations
44 CFR Part 13 (The Common Rule) Uniform
Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative
Agreements

44 CFR Part 14, Audits of State and Local Governments
44 CFR 59-76, National Flood Insurance Program
44 CFR Part 206, Federal Disaster Assistance for
Disasters Declared after November 23, 1988
44 CFR Part 350 of the Code of Federal Regulations

FEDERAL SUPPORTING PLANS

Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended, 2006
Natural Oil and Hazardous Materials Pollution Contingency Plan
Nuclear Regulation 0654/FEMA-Rep-1, which provides federal guidance for development and review of radiological
Emergency Management Plans for Nuclear Power Plants
Interagency Radiological Assistance Plan (Interim), US Department of Energy, Region III
The Federal Bureau of Investigation's Concept of Operations for WMD
The Federal Radiological Response Plan
Federal Response Plan Terrorism Incident Annex
Federal Response Plan, Terrorism Incident Overview
Chemical/Biological Incident Contingency Plan (FBI, Unclassified)
Nuclear Incident Contingency Plan (FBI, Unclassified)
Health and Medical Services Support Plan for the Federal Response to Acts of Chemical/Biological terrorism (Department of
Health and Human Services)
National Emergency Repatriation Plan, as revised, Feb 1968

REFERENCES

Santa Rosa County Comprehensive Emergency
Management Plan-2010
Santa Rosa County EOC Handbook
Santa Rosa County Emergency Support Function Plans
Santa Rosa County Dispatch Procedures
Santa Rosa County COOP Plan
Santa Rosa County Local Mitigation Strategy, 2009-2014
District 1 Local Emergency Planning Committee Regional
HAZMAT Plan-2005
Region 1 RDSTF MAC Group Standard Operations
Guide-2005
State of Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management
Plan, February 2012
State of Florida Crosswalk Criteria Form CEMP 2013
State of Florida Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement, Yr 2000
State of Florida Coastal Pollution Spill Contingency Plan
Federal Response Plan
National Response Framework-2007
National Incident Management System-2004
Integration of the National Incident Management System
(NIMS) into the Comprehensive Emergency Management
Plan: A Guide- 2005

National Incident Management System: Principles and
Practice
National Incident Management Capability Assessment
Support Tool (NIMCAST)-2004
Lake County, Florida Comprehensive Emergency
Management Plan-2004
City of Austin, TX Emergency Operations Plan

MEMORANDUMS OF AGREEMENT

Memorandums of Understanding/Agreement

Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement for Catastrophic Disaster Response and Recovery, 2000

Santa Rosa County and LifeGuard Ambulance Service Agreement, 2007

Santa Rosa County and Santa Rosa County Firefighter's Association, July 1984, as amended annually

Santa Rosa County DEM and Santa Rosa County School District (Resources, Shelters, transportation, meals, etc), 2005

Emergency Management Assistance Compact, 1996

Santa Rosa EM and American Red Cross of Northwest Florida, (Funding for Preparedness), 2005

Santa Rosa County and Santa Rosa County School District (ESF 1) accepting responsibilities under ESF Plan, 2013, as amended annually

Santa Rosa County and Department of Transportation (DOT), (ESF 1 Primary) accepting responsibilities under ESF Plan, 2013, as amended annually

Santa Rosa County and Santa Rosa County E-911 (ESF 2) accepting responsibilities under ESF Plan, 2013, as amended annually

Santa Rosa County and Santa Rosa County Public Works (ESF 3) accepting responsibilities under ESF Plan, 2013, as amended annually

Santa Rosa County and SRC Emergency Management Communications (ESF 4) accepting responsibilities under ESF Plan, 2013, as amended annually

Santa Rosa County and American Red Cross of Northwest Florida (ESF 6) accepting responsibilities under ESF Plan, 2013, as amended annually

Santa Rosa County and SRC Office of Budget and Management (ESF 7) accepting responsibilities under ESF Plan, 2013

Santa Rosa County and SRC Dept of Health, (ESF 8) accepting responsibilities under ESF Plan, 2013, as amended annually

Santa Rosa County and SRC Search and Rescue (ESF 9) accepting responsibilities under ESF Plan, 2013, as amended annually

Santa Rosa County and Santa Rosa County Firefighter's Assoc (ESF 10) accepting responsibilities under ESF Plan, 2013, as amended annually

Santa Rosa County and Division of Forestry (ESF 11) accepting responsibilities under ESF Plan, 2013, as amended annually

Santa Rosa County and SRC Public Information Office (ESF 14) accepting responsibilities under ESF Plan, 2013, as amended annually

Santa Rosa County and SRC RSVP (ESF 15) accepting responsibilities under ESF Plan, 2013, as amended annually

Santa Rosa County and SRC Sheriff's Office (ESF 16) accepting responsibilities under ESF Plan, 2013, as amended annually

Santa Rosa County and SRC Animal Services (ESF 17) accepting responsibilities under ESF Plan, 2013 as amended annually

MEMORANDUMS OF AGREEMENT

Santa Rosa County and local Chambers of Commerce (ESF 18) accepting responsibilities under ESF Plan, 2013 as amended annually

SRC BOCC and CES Team 1, (For communications maintenance, repair, and disaster support to the EOC, towers, and other county infrastructure), 2009, Annual Contract

SRC EM and Cummins Mid-South (Vendor-Contract-Annual preventative, maintenance, and emergency repair during disasters of existing Generator s for EOC, towers, etc, 2009)

SRC and MediaCom to implement Cable Interrupt, 2009, annual

SRC with Emergency Alert System to broadcast emergency messages

Florida and FEMA Region IV, 1993

Florida and the American Red Cross, 1992

Florida and the Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (Inland Search and Rescue), as amended, 1995

Florida Division of Emergency Management and the Civil Air Patrol (Search and Rescue, Transport), 1992

Florida Division of Emergency Management and Florida Power Corporation; FDEM and Florida Power and Light Co; and FDEM and Southern Nuclear Operating Co. (Radiological Emergency Response Planning/Operations) Annual Agreements

MOU between the State of Florida, and the Florida Fire Chiefs Association for SAR

Building Officials Association of Florida and Division of Emergency Management, Oct 1994

National Weather Service and Division of Emergency Management, Sept 1994

Statement of Understanding between the Administration on Aging and the American Red Cross, ARC 5067, June 1995

Statement of Understanding between the Salvation Army and the American Red Cross, Aug 1994

Statement of Understanding between the Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) agencies and other agencies

Statement of Understanding between FEMA and the American Red Cross, Jan 1982

MOU between the Centers for Disease Control, the US Public Health Service of the Dept of Health and Human Services and the American Red Cross, Dec 1988

State of Florida Agreement, American Red Cross and Department of Health for use of USDA donated foods, Sept 1989

MOU with the American Veterinary Medical Association -Emergency Preparedness and Response Guide

MOU between Strategic Metropolitan Assistance and Recovery Teams and Florida DEM, Feb 14, 1997

Interstate Agreement during a Hurricane Threat or Other Events, Florida DEM and Georgia DEM

Southern Mutual Radiological Assistance Plan, Southern States Emergency Response Council

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

Planning Assumptions

Several planning assumptions were made during the development of the Santa Rosa Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).

- Effective, coordinated incident management is essential to safeguarding lives and property.
- The citizens of Santa Rosa County expect a coordinated effort with regards to community preparedness/prevention, response, recovery and mitigation.
- While the government takes a key role in emergencies, the presence of the CEMP does not alter the responsibility of the citizenry to take personal measures to prepare for, mitigate, respond to and recover from emergencies.
- Recovery from disasters is a community-wide responsibility involving actions by government and citizens, individually and through grass roots movements, and each is critical to accomplishing the range of actions necessary to recover from large-scale disasters.
- Santa Rosa County may experience incidents which go beyond the local capacity and which overwhelm local resources. Assistance through the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreements, the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), and federal resources may be necessary and will be available.
- The use of the Incident Command System for incident management will be used for day-to-day emergencies as well as for larger emergencies necessitating outside assistance.
- Due to the National Incident Management System, all local responders, as well as those coming into the impacted area from other jurisdictions and other states, will know the ICS system and utilize commonly established operational structures, terminology, policies and procedures.
- The use of the Incident Command System will provide an effective organizational structure for on-scene incident response capable of expanding and contracting as needed to accommodate personnel, equipment and teams from both local and external sources.
- The Santa Rosa County Board of County Commissioners maintains control through the County Administrator of county departments who are involved in emergency activities, as well as those that occur in preparation for emergencies.
- Additional local agencies with incident response activities exist, that are outside of the direct control of the Santa Rosa Board of County Commissioners. Coordination with such entities is essential to effective incident management. These agencies include: Fire, HAZMAT, Search and Rescue and numerous others.
- Local Agencies not directed or controlled by the Santa Rosa County Board of Commissioners will also adopt the Incident Command System and National Incident Management System and will agree to any responsibilities or coordination methods assigned within the CEMP.
- The CEMP does not alter the responsibility, ability or authority under applicable laws of any local, state, federal, etc. department, agency or organization.

PLANNING DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

Plan Development Process

METHODOLOGY

The Santa Rosa County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (SRC CEMP) was developed using generally accepted management principles and practices for emergency management with input from preparedness organizations, such as the Santa Rosa County Disaster Managers Group, the Santa Rosa County Local Mitigation Task Force, and a number of individuals. This method helped to address the coordination of various preparedness activities among all appropriate agencies within the jurisdiction, across jurisdictions and with private organizations.

The SRC CEMP was written in accordance with the CEMP plan criteria (Form CEMP-001) established by the Florida Division of Emergency Management. The plan takes into account lessons learned from most recent events, such as Hurricanes Ivan, Dennis, Katrina, and Rita. Additionally, other recent disaster like Deepwater Horizon, and the H1N1 pandemic have guided development of this plan. The CEMP incorporates the concepts, assumptions, and terminology of the National Incident Management System (NIMS), as well as the National Response Framework (NRF) and institutionalizes the use of the Incident Command System for field response. The plan is also consistent with the national priorities as identified in Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 8.

Note: ESF variations exist between the Santa Rosa County CEMP and those identified in the NRF.

Plan Development Contributors

The Santa Rosa County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) was developed thanks to the dedication and efforts of the following individuals, whose consultation and input helped to form the elements contained within:

Mrs. Sheryl Bracewell (Santa Rosa County Emergency Management Director)
Emergency management staff
Planning and zoning staff
Computer department staff
Municipality administrative staff (City of Gulf Breeze, City of Milton, Town of Jay)

In addition, input from the Santa Rosa County Policy Group, the Disaster Managers Group, and the ESF Function leads contributed greatly to identifying issues to be addressed in the 2013 CEMP update. Information on hazards to which the community is vulnerable was due in part to the efforts of the Santa Rosa County Local Mitigation Task Force and flood mitigation sub-committee.

There are several “disaster related organizations” that will coordinate preparedness/response/recovery activities among the appropriate county agencies, municipal agencies, and private organizations as well as across jurisdictional lines to ensure and enhance preparedness as required under the National Incident Management System (NIMS) through the use preparedness organizations. Emergency Management is the first organization to do the above tasks with the support of ESF primary agencies. ESF support agencies can also play a part depending on their specific functions. The Santa Rosa County Division of Emergency Management (SRC DEM) provides the NIMS coordinator for the County. The Disaster Managers Group (DMG) is another organization that is made up of department heads of multiple organizations with response and preparedness roles. The DMG offers feedback on preparedness activities initiated by SRC DEM and other organizations. The DMG is also a clearing house of information so all jurisdictions in the community are aware of preparedness activities. The Santa Rosa COAD (Community Organizations Active in Disasters) known as SAFER (Support Alliance For Emergency Readiness) is another avenue for sharing and soliciting ideas through private sector partners. SAFER has a membership roster of over 160 participants from around the County. SAFER is operated out of DEM, which makes coordination between all community partners for preparedness issues a simple task.

PLANNING DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

PLAN MAINTENANCE, DISTRIBUTION, AND LOCAL PARTICIPATION

The Santa Rosa County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (SRCCEMP) is a dynamic document that periodically needs revision. The Santa Rosa County Emergency Management Department is responsible for development, maintenance, revision, and distribution of the CEMP and will make plan changes when significant changes warrant, or every four years, whichever occurs first. A revision table is located in front of the plan to record such changes.

Information used to update the CEMP comes from various sources including input from County Emergency Management staff; local input solicited from primary “Emergency Support Function” agencies, or as a direct result of issues that have arisen during training, exercises, or actual disaster operations. Additionally, revisions may be statutorily driven as in the case of Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 and 8. Another example of when and why changes to the SRCCEMP occur is from lessons learned. Lessons learned from major incidents can drive changes in actions, protocols, processes, and procedures.

Once revisions are made, the Director of Emergency Management forwards the draft plan to key public officials for review and comment. The draft plan may also be posted for public comment and review on the county’s website. Suggestions are addressed and the plan is submitted to the State of Florida DEM for review. Upon receipt, the State reviews the CEMP for compliance with the plan criteria and conducts a Capabilities Assessment to determine the county’s ability to carry out critical disaster functions.

Upon acceptance of the CEMP by the Florida Division of Emergency Management, the Santa Rosa County Board of County Commissioners will approve the SRC CEMP by resolution, and the Chairman will sign the Adoption Resolution in lieu of a Promulgation Letter.

The updates are subsequently sent to those on the SRC CEMP Distribution list, which is included as Appendix 7 in this plan. To ensure that recipients of this plan make distributed changes, Santa Rosa County sends an “Acknowledgement of Receipt” letter along with the revisions, requesting each recipient agree to review the updates/revisions and insert the revisions into their copy of the Santa Rosa County CEMP. Additionally, those agencies holding responsibility under the plan as an ESF Lead agency are required to formally acknowledge and accept their responsibilities under the plan.

The CEMP is distributed to key personnel and is placed in electronic form, on the SRC DEM webpage.

SITUATION

Trends Affecting Future Disasters

In the recent past (hurricanes 2004-2005, drought 2006-2008, floods 2011, 2013), Santa Rosa County has experienced an upswing in Major and Catastrophic Disasters, primarily as a result of Hurricanes and Tropical Storms. More recently there have been a series of severe storms causing damaging straight line winds, tornadoes, and flooding. The potential for similar catastrophes in the future shows no sign of decline. According to George Weber, Secretary General of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, "Climate change, urbanization, the reemergence of old diseases and the emergence of new ones all point to a ready supply of disaster triggers".

In addition to the increased potential for disasters, a number of other factors are also on the rise. These include property values, population growth, and population density within hazard vulnerable zones. This sets the stage for increased impact and economic ramifications of catastrophic events.

Another trend affecting future disasters is a growing reliance on government for disaster support. Particularly in major disasters, the public looks to government, at all levels, for assistance and to facilitate through all available means the continuity of community within Santa Rosa County.

HAZARDS

There are many hazards that pose a potential threat to the citizens and visitors to Santa Rosa County. The following sections provide an overview of each hazard. This overview is intended to help emergency officials and public policy makers identify hazards, estimate probability/severity, determine vulnerable populations, and understand potential consequences.

The following information can also be found in the 2005-2010 Santa Rosa County Local Mitigation Strategy and represents best available data during the planning period. More detailed information on risk and vulnerability of the community to each hazard is contained in that separate multi-jurisdictional plan entitled, "Santa Rosa County's Local Mitigation Strategy (2005-2010)" available on the County website (<http://www.santarosa.fl.gov>), as well as in hard copy in the Santa Rosa County Emergency Management Office located at 4499 Pine Forest Rd Milton, FL 32583. Hazard information was developed for the CEMP, and then used in the development of the SRC LMS plan. Due to changes in CEMP crosswalk requirements, much of this material remains in the LMS and is only mentioned in the CEMP.

HAZARDS

HURRICANES/TROPICAL STORMS/STORM SURGE

Santa Rosa has a 33% probability of experiencing a tropical storm or hurricane, and associated storm surge in any given year and generally experiences the impact from at least one tropical storm/hurricane per year. Upon occurrence of a direct hit, the severity is generally “High”. Property values may see a sharp decline for damaged properties and increase for those structures with no damage or repaired damage. Per capita income may also be affected and is dependent on the degree of personal or employment loss. Loss may be offset somewhat by disaster aid and insurance monies.

Recent catastrophic storms that have left their mark on Santa Rosa County include “Hurricane Dennis” in 2005, “Hurricane Ivan” in 2004 and more recent tropical storms like TS Debbie and TS Isaac. Each demonstrated the powerful force of natural hazards and the necessity for efficient, effective emergency management even in the most overwhelming of circumstances. Additionally, other disasters, such as Hurricane Katrina, have affected Santa Rosa County indirectly.

THUNDERSTORMS/LIGHTNING

Santa Rosa County experiences thunderstorms year-round with an estimated frequency of 70-90 occurrences per year. The probability of encountering a thunderstorm is “High”. Upon occurrence, thunderstorms have a “Medium” severity. Per capita income is not generally affected; however, economic loss from electric disruption or personal property loss could potentially affect per capita income in severe cases. For facilities with electronics, computers and other sensitive machinery, thunderstorms and resultant lightning surges or water leakage could prove costly. Severe thunderstorms have the potential to cause widespread flooding, electric disruption, and can spawn deadly tornadoes. The affect of thunderstorms on property values is dependent on the extent of damage and is limited to individually affected properties. Unless widespread damage occurs, it is not likely to have a community-wide affect on property values.

TORNADOES

A tornado is a violently rotating column of air extending from a thunderstorm to the ground. The most violent tornadoes are capable of tremendous destruction with wind speeds of 250 mph or more. Damage paths can be in excess of one mile wide and 50 miles long. They can occur at any time of year, but primarily occur from March to May. Between 1959 and 1999, Santa Rosa County experienced 34 tornadoes, resulting in 17 deaths and 101 injuries. According to NWS official records, there have been 23 tornadoes in Santa Rosa county since 1996, causing about \$2.8 million in damage. The frequency based on local historical occurrences of tornadoes is one per year and the probability is “High”. Upon occurrence, the severity of tornado-related damage in Florida is less than the national average because Florida’s tornadoes are generally of shorter duration (3 miles) and have narrower paths (125 yards wide). However, for the individual structures affected, the severity is “High”. Property values for individually damaged structures may decrease however, overall community property values are not likely to be affected either positively or negatively unless widespread tornado damage occurs. The same relationship is applicable to per capital income.

The most devastating tornado in Santa Rosa County’s history occurred March 31, 1962 in Milton. It left a path of destruction 8 miles long and 150 yards wide. Although only about 2 miles of the path ran through a heavily populated area, 51 homes were destroyed and 64 suffered major damage. Seventeen people were killed and forty-six were seriously injured.

FLOODING

There is a “High” probability of flooding in Santa Rosa County with at least one incidence of localized flooding occurring annually. Oftentimes such events occur as a result of thunderstorms, hurricanes, or tropical storms. Upon occurrence, the degree of severity is “Med to High” and is dependent upon how high the water rises above normal, and whether or not structures are involved.

HAZARDS

FLOODING (CONT)

The summer floods of 2005 demonstrated the potential for flooding in Santa Rosa County. The series of heavy rain events occurred on already saturated soils. These rain events were further complicated by the presence of leftover hurricane debris in local waterways, and demonstrate the continuing threat of flooding. The series of large rain events caused widespread flooding to communities and roadways in Santa Rosa County. Additional large scale flooding took place in the spring of 2009, further demonstrating the potential for extreme flooding in excess of the 100 year storm projections for flooding. Summer flooding in 2013 again exemplified the potential damage excessive amounts of rainfall can have in developed communities, when parts of Santa Rosa County received over 30 inches of rain in a six week period.

Flooding of homes and businesses can result in displaced residents, and can directly affect the financial stability of individuals. Those without flood insurance or underinsured by flood insurance will be most personally affected. The degree of personal and employment loss will determine whether the event will have broad implications and result in a loss to per capita income. This loss is somewhat offset by flood insurance. Homeowners of substantially damaged properties will likely incur additional expenses, as homeowners may be required to bring their property up to the most current local codes and standards. In addition, property values, particularly for repetitive flood structures, may also suffer, as citizens become aware of the financial risk involved in living in unmitigated structures in flood-prone areas.

In order to help determine such areas prone to flooding for the National Flood Insurance Program, the Federal Emergency Management Agency publishes "Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM)". FIRM maps are based on elevations, historical occurrences, and other such data and are the basis for determining flood insurance rates based on the corresponding flood zone. The Santa Rosa County Building Inspection Office maintains these maps for Santa Rosa County, as well as the municipalities.

On December 19, 2006 the Flood Insurance Rate Maps became County-wide maps. The Community Numbers remain the same however.

Santa Rosa County, FL including incorporated areas.	12113C	Revised December 19, 2006
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HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENTS

Hazardous Materials are used, stored, manufactured, or transported everyday throughout Santa Rosa County. Potential sources of transportation include fixed facilities, highway, rail, plane, pipeline, and barge/boat traffic.

Interstate 10, Hwy 90, and Hwy 98 are three high volume transportation corridors within Santa Rosa County through which hazardous materials travel. In 2008, 138 sites stored hazardous materials in quantities sufficient to report storage to the District 1 Local Emergency Planning Committee. Of those, 71 sites stored extremely hazardous materials (EHSs). Fifty-two of those sites were water wells or water treatment facilities with chlorine storage near neighborhoods, schools, nursing homes, and other businesses. Large consumers/manufacturers of hazardous materials within Santa Rosa County include Taminco/Air Products, Sterling Fibers, Whiting Field, Exxon Mobil and Petro Operating Plant.

Due to Santa Rosa's proximity to I-10 and the presence of major chemical users, there is a "High" probability of Hazardous Materials release. The frequency of fixed facility HAZMAT releases is 3-5/year. The majority of these have been small-scale incidents. The severity of such an event would depend on proximity to population, nature of the chemical, wind direction, response capability, and situational awareness. Worst-case scenarios could potentially involve a nineteen-mile vulnerable zone; therefore, the potential exists for a HAZMAT incident of "Very High" severity.

Hazardous materials releases have historically come from fixed facilities, interstate transportation, as well as pipelines within Santa Rosa County. Santa Rosa County is at "Low" risk for radiological/nuclear Hazmat incident, however, the presence of I-10 and a rail line, combined with several military and industrial facilities, creates the possibility for such an event.

HAZARDS

In a radiological/nuclear emergency, exposure could come from the release of radioactive material into the environment. The area the radioactive release may affect is determined by the amount released, wind direction, speed and weather conditions (i.e., rain, snow, etc.).

Severity depends on the nature of the event and factors that lessen the direct impact such as increased distance, time, and shielding.

TERRORISM/WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

Since September 2001, the potential for the threat of terrorism or the usage of weapons of mass destruction against the citizens of the United States has increased dramatically.

There have been no instances of terrorism within Santa Rosa County, however within the State of Florida, there are known to be those individuals whose discontent with government, or other personal views, if taken to the extreme, pose the potential for such action.

The probability for terrorism or WMD usage in the county is considered "Moderate", but possible. Additionally, terrorism within the United States, or in communities similar to Santa Rosa County, may still trigger fear and panic and may likely necessitate additional local actions to prevent or mitigate similar occurrences.

Any such incidence of terrorism, particularly from Biological, Nuclear, Incendiary, Chemical, or Explosives (B-NICE) would be of "High" severity. Such an instance could cause physical injury or harm, disrupt the local economy, and result in increased panic or civil disorder. In such an event, the entire population would be vulnerable to either actual physical harm or mental anxiety from personal or property loss, concern, or fear.

The resultant fear could drive further damages potentially affecting the local economy, per capita income, movement of people and supplies, and necessitate further investments into protection.

Property value loss would be dependent on the nature of the event, public perception regarding the probability of recurrence and other issues.

A response to a terrorism event of any scale would likely cost greater than 5 million dollars. Such an event would result in the need for external resources, such as the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile, medical care, lab testing, technical services, large-scale biological/radiation monitoring capability, food distribution, personal protection supplies, specialty teams, and other necessities.

FIRE

In 2012 Santa Rosa County had 203 wildfires, 365 structure fires, 114 vehicle fires, and 276 "other" fires (this includes boat fires, unknown type fires, and trash fires).

Such fires often resulted from spontaneous combustion, lightning, arson, unattended or out of control campfires, trash burning, improper cigarette disposal, faulty electrical wiring, or other causes. Periods of drought or extreme temperatures can also contribute to increased risk of fires.

Past occurrences have generally been of "Low" severity, but fires can quickly spread out of control, threatening population, structures, and natural resources within Santa Rosa County.

The fifteen fire districts located throughout Santa Rosa County stand ready to respond to and mitigate such an event. Uncontrolled, widespread fires can cause "Severe" damage and require the relocation of significant population. This could negatively affect property values, disrupt the economic vitality of the community, and reduce per capita income.

HAZARDS

MAJOR TRANSPORTATION INCIDENTS

Santa Rosa County has experienced a few major transportation incidents in recent memory with regards to highway, air, rail, or water transportation routes. The most recent major incident in Santa Rosa County involved the destruction of a quarter-mile section of the eastbound I-10 Bridge due to Hurricane Ivan in 2004. A 20 ft. wave of water knocked 58 spans off of the eastbound and westbound bridges and misaligned another 66 spans.

Other transportation incidents included an airliner that crashed into Escambia Bay in the late 70's. There have also been several airplane/helicopter crashes with victims onboard due to military activity or small commercial aviation. While the frequency has been relatively "Low", the probability of a major transportation incident is "Medium" due to constant exposure. The potential exists for an airplane to impact business, industrial, or population centers or a train derailment or highway accident to disrupt local throughways.

Severity of such an event is dependent on the nature of the event, affected area, extent of damage/injury, length of disruption, impacted economic sectors, and other factors. For instance, the I-10 Bridge damaged by Hurricane Ivan was partially reopened (two of four lanes) after 17 days and was estimated to cost over \$26.4-million dollars to repair. It is possible that the severity factors listed above could align into a worst-case scenario event with a "High" severity and could result in significant casualties and loss, in addition to high financial expenses. Per capita income and average property values in the immediate area could be affected depending on the economic sectors affected, the continuity of operations, personal loss and public perception regarding recurrence.

The chart below shows transportation-related routes and facilities within Santa Rosa County.

MAJOR HWY ARTERIES	AIRPORTS/FIELDS/HELIBASES			
Interstate 10	Blackwater Airfield	Holley NOLF	Odoms Flying Service #2	Spencer NOLF
US Highways 90 and 98	Buchanan Airport	J-22 Ranch Airport	Pace NOLF	Thomas Farms Airport
Fl. 4, 87, 89, 197, 281	Ft Walton Beach	Jay Airport	Peter Prince Field	Wells Flying Service Airport
RAIL LINES	Garcon Field Airport	Jay Flying Service Airport	Porter Stolport	Whiting Field NAS-North
CSX	G.B. Emergency Helipad	Jay Hospital	Santa Rosa Medical Center	Whiting Field NAS-South
Amtrak (Travels through SR Co, but no station)	Harold NOLF	McCutchan Airstrip	Santa Rosa NOLF	EOC LZ

<http://www.florida-aviation-database.com>

LAND EROSION/EXPANSIVE SOILS

According to the 2005-2010 LMS plan for Santa Rosa County, there are 39,977 acres of land in Santa Rosa County that are considered "Highly Erodible" soils, and an additional 18,350 acres are considered "Potentially Highly Erodible". This encompasses 34.1 % of soils in all of Santa Rosa County, resulting therefore in a 34.1 % chance of encountering soil erosion. Additionally, 1.6% of the soils in the County are considered vulnerable to expansion.

The probability of such a soil event is considered "High" with severity generally being "Low-Medium". Erosion has historically been seen near rivers and along the coastal communities. For the purposes of the CEMP, emergency situations could arise in extreme cases due to the undermining of structures or roadways. Examples of past occurrences included coastal erosion due to Hurricane Ivan, such as the Gulf Blvd (Hwy 399) washout in Navarre Beach. Additionally there was an isolated incident of the undermining of a restaurant in 2005 due to erosion from a busted water pipe.

Per Capita income is not likely to be impacted, nor are community-wide property values expected to decline significantly due to erosion. This outcome could be markedly different for those in highly vulnerable locations, whose properties are reliant to some degree on continued public financial support to combat erosive elements.

HAZARDS

HEAT WAVES, DROUGHT

According to the 2005-2010 Santa Rosa County LMS Plan, heat waves generally occur over five to ten continuous days. The occurrence of heat waves is infrequent, meaning not every year. Heat waves, when they do occur, take place in the summer and are usually anticipated. Droughts, which are abnormally dry persistent weather, are more cyclical and frequent, occurring in April and October. The probability of drought and/or heat wave is "High" in Santa Rosa County. The severity depends upon the degree of moisture deficiency, the duration, the temperature, heat index, and the size of the affected area. The severity has been relatively "Low".

From 1999 to 2002, drought conditions prevailed in Santa Rosa County. The community was not subject to significant disruption during that period, though the conditions resulted in high agricultural losses. However, a worst-case scenario involving inadequate or depleted water supplies for population demand, combined with extended long-term heat wave and reduced electrical availability has the potential for catastrophic implications for the community. Fortunately, the severity has not occurred to that extent. In the most severe case, per capita income could be affected, as could property values.

For the purposes of the CEMP, due to drought and heat wave, the emergency response community may see an increase in fires, increases in heat injuries, decrease in water resources, increased electrical demand and the potential need for outside mutual aid assistance or supplies. Droughts occur infrequently, but last for long periods of time, appearing to be cyclic. The last drought was in 2006/2007, with a previous period of drought 4 years earlier. Both heat waves and droughts are considered to be low frequency, incidents, with droughts also considered long duration incidents. Records show 2006 - 2007 were the driest back-to-back calendar years Florida has experienced, based on data dating back to 1932.

WINTER STORMS, FREEZES

Winter weather in Santa Rosa County can include snow, ice, sleet (freezing rain), or a mix of these wintry forms of precipitation., hard freeze temperatures, and frost. Ice storms occur when moisture falls and freezes immediately upon impact on trees, powerlines, communication towers, structures, roads and other hard surfaces. Winter storms and ice storms can down trees, cause widespread power outages, damage property, and cause fatalities and injuries to human life. The most common winter event is frost, followed by hard freeze.

Winter Storms (freezes) occur most every winter, with the average winter minimum low occurring near January 20 with a temperature of 20° F. (-6.6° C.). Generally, the second night following the passage of a strong cold front is the coldest night when skies are clear and humidity is lowest. Most low temperatures involving freezes occur at night and in the hours near dawn. In most instances, temperatures even on the coldest winter days rise above freezing during daylight hours. Such freezes are climatologically expected in this region of Florida. Probability of a winter storm (freeze) is once in most every year.

A freeze's greatest risk is generally unprotected or under-protected water pipes in homes, businesses and infrastructure. Outdoor irrigation systems and plumbing in homes where insulation is inadequate in walls or in off-grade homes are most vulnerable. Unmitigated older structures are probably the most vulnerable structures, with manufactured housing (due to its off-grade construction and placement technique) is also vulnerable. Mitigation occurs when individuals take actions during construction or for a freeze to protect pipes with wrapping forming a layer of insulation, and/or keeping water moving through pipes by leaving a faucet on.

Home and business heating is accomplished locally with electricity, natural gas, or propane appliances. A few individuals may use other methods, such as kerosene heaters or wood fireplaces or stoves. Temperatures lower than 15° F. (-9.4° C.) for an extended period would likely cause County Emergency Management to open a shelter for those who had inadequate heating of their homes.

Since tropical or subtropical crops are generally not grown in northern and western Florida in the winter freeze season, agricultural damage so often associated with winter freezes in the state are all but absent in Santa Rosa County. Ill or old animals, or unprotected animals exposed to a night of freezing wind, are most vulnerable. During a very severe freeze, some ornamental plants may receive damage, and some poultry operations may experience difficulties keeping fowl warm in brooder houses in the county. Mitigation is generally accomplished through farm heating units and allowing animals to enter barns or shelters.

Icing, glaze, and sleet are rare but real possibilities in the county. A large ice storm affected portions of North Florida in the 1980's in the Lake City to Wildwood corridor of I-75 about 300 miles east of Santa Rosa County with devastating results on traffic flow. Some five inches of ice accumulated on I-75. The State of Florida had no means of ice removal in such a situation, and mutual aid resources from neighboring states were needed. A similar incident in Santa Rosa County would likely cause total paralysis of the community and its roadways, including I-10. With no

HAZARDS

means of salting roadways or removing ice, emergency response would be severely slowed in iced areas. Electrical service would likely be interrupted or totally absent in many areas due to power line glazing and tree branch falls. The possibility of need for shelter would be great in order to keep people warm and safe. Mitigation efforts would more likely focus on sheltering and ability to receive outside mutual aid assistance, rather than on equipment and ice buildup prevention due to the infrequency and inconsistency of such events.

Snow in Santa Rosa County is considered a very rare and exciting event. Neighborhoods come to life with children playing outdoors when it snows. A single snow "event" over five or ten years is probably the average. A few big wet flakes and a dusting on the ground on a Christmas Eve (as occurred in 1988) was an occasion worth celebrating and remembering for young and old across West Florida! During the past fifty years, there have been approximately twenty-five events of "trace amounts" of snow, and about four measurable snowfall events of up to four inches of accumulation. The March 10, 1993 "Super storm" provided one of the heaviest snowfalls on record for the area (4 inches). Snow generally will melt off in about six to eight hours; if indeed it takes that long (more often melting occurs in minutes). Such an event will cause schools to close. The worst in modern history was the January 2014 freeze which closed I-10 for 300 miles, closed multiple roads and bridges in the county, and caused accidents resulting in 2 deaths. Snow generally accumulates on natural surfaces, while roadways remain open, albeit slippery on some bridges. Generally, the risk of snow and the chances or needs for mitigation of snow events are virtually zero in the county.

INADEQUATE WATER SUPPLY AND/OR CONTAMINATION

Water supply is considered a vital, lifeline service. The adequacy and cleanliness of the water source is key to the sustainability of any community. Contamination of water supplies can occur as a result of a sudden catastrophic event, or as a result of processes whose onset occurs more slowly. Adequacy of the supply can be affected by increases in usage, as well as other factors such as recharge rates and saltwater intrusion.

Santa Rosa County encountered this hazard on the Gulf Breeze Peninsula and in Navarre Beach in the late 1990's when the water system was affected by a decline in aquifer levels and was adversely affected by saltwater intrusion. The situation was addressed through the implementation of water management activities, planning and special projects, such as the augmentation of the coastal water supply with water from the "Sand and Gravel" aquifer in northern Santa Rosa County.

There is a "Medium" probability of encountering a hazard affecting the water supply. The severity of such an event depends on the ability to mitigate the situation, the nature of the event, and the extent to which public health is affected. In extreme cases, according to global experiences, water supply issues can affect the health and economy of a community, result in community displacement, hamper relief efforts, and reduce property values and per capita income. Efforts by the water utilities, the Northwest Florida Water Management District, the Department of Environmental Protection, and others help to mitigate the risk of this hazard.

PUBLIC HEALTH THREATS (PANDEMIC OUTBREAK/EXOTIC DISEASES/AGROTERRORISM/PESTS)

Since September 2001, additional emphasis has been placed on awareness of current and emerging public health threats. These can occur as a result of bio terrorism agents, chemical threats, radiation emergencies, mass casualties, natural disasters, or disease outbreak. Recent high profile examples globally have included anthrax, mad cow disease, avian flu, SARS, the West Nile virus, Eastern equine, and St Louis encephalitis. Of these, the last three were confirmed in Santa Rosa County within the past few years. Exotic diseases occur infrequently but do not reach epidemic or pandemic status. This is considered a very low frequency incident; however pandemics can be of long duration. Severity is dependent upon the particular disease.

Public Health threats are present at all times in some form or another and have a "High" probability for occurrence. These have historically had "Low" severity and limited impact in Santa Rosa County. There is the potential for increased severity if such a threat resulted in a pandemic or other widespread situation posing immediate and prolonged life safety issues. Such an event could warrant a massive mobilization of resources and quickly overwhelm local, state, and federal capabilities. The severity is dependent on the nature of the threat, rapid detection, method of transmission, mortality rate, public perception, medical stockpiling, and a host of other factors. Such an event could have an effect on health, property values, per capita income, and potentially community functioning. The advent of the H1N1 novel influenza virus in 2009 accentuates the public health threat of diseases. Additionally the H1N1 2009 novel influenza "A" is the only occurrence of a pandemic in Santa Rosa since 1957.

HAZARDS

MASS EXODUS/IMMIGRATION

Santa Rosa County is steadily growing; a significant, sudden mass exodus, or immigration could strain or overwhelm local resources and infrastructure. There is a “Low” probability for experiencing such an event in any given year, but it is possible. Communities can swell to more than double their size when large numbers of families and communities are displaced from other communities. Temporary mass migration into the community may require shelter services provided through the Santa Rosa County Host Shelter Program. Additional reliance may be necessary on the goodwill of community members, local hotels, churches and state and federal programs to sufficiently house dislocated families.

Mass exodus out of Santa Rosa County could affect the local economic and taxable base, affecting per capita income, property values and available workforce and services. Such an incident has a “Low” probability of occurrence, but a “High” potential severity upon occurrence. Santa Rosa County has experienced temporary mass exodus with hurricane evacuations, however in the true sense of mass exodus, or a permanent exodus, this hazard has not occurred.

COASTAL OIL SPILLS

Oil spills may occur from various activities including pipeline ruptures, well blowouts, leaking oil storage containers, activities associated with offshore oil exploration, production, and transportation. The probability of coastal oil spill in Santa Rosa County is currently in the medium to low range, with “Low” frequency” and a potential for “High” severity upon occurrence. Florida prohibits drilling in its waters within 125 miles of its shoreline. Yet, Santa Rosa County remains vulnerable to coastal oil spills resulting from in-shore activities, as well as from offshore activities such as drilling, tanker accidents, or releases near other Gulf Coast states.

The U.S. Coast Guard has responded to oil spills near Santa Rosa County, generally associated with hurricane after-effects. Santa Rosa has also dealt with the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. The potential exists that another large spill may reach the coastline of Santa Rosa County impacting miles of recreational beaches, natural resources, and wildlife habitat. Potential future action to open up drilling in waters beyond the 125-mile coastal boundary could elevate the risk further. Regardless of cause, a large coastal oil spill could directly affect the values of the properties involved, and in the case of a long-term incident, or one involving negative public perception, may impact overall coastal property values, just as Deepwater Horizon did.

CIVIL DISTURBANCE

Civil Disturbances are instances that for whatever reason results in mass rioting, arson, looting, confrontations with law enforcement, or other related actions. There have been no historical occurrences in Santa Rosa County of this hazard for the purposes of this plan.

There is always the possibility that such an event could happen in combination with another hazard that reduces available necessities, such as food and water, as in pandemics, hurricanes, or other widespread disaster; however, in Santa Rosa County it is probable, but not likely. As there have been no past occurrences of this hazard, there is no available data on which to base further analysis.

ACTIVE SHOOTER/LONE WOLF TERRORIST

There has been an increase in the number of active shooter incidents taking place in the United States in the last decade. Additionally there has been an increase in acts of violence against service members and religious faiths by elements identified as criminals, or potential terrorists. A documented history exists of such attacks including; Timothy McVeigh, The Uni-bomber Ted Kaczynski, Nidal Malik Hasan in Fort Hood, Faisal Shahzad the Times Square Bomber, James Holmes shooting at the Aurora theater, Adam Lanza shooting at Sandy Hook, Jared Lee Loughner shooting Representative Giffords 18 others, the attacks on two Canadian soldiers by designated terrorists, and the list continues.

While there is no definitive threat to Santa Rosa County, there is a large population of military personnel and their families in the Santa Rosa area. Santa Rosa also has 33 schools and several movie theaters. The threat of an active shooter regardless of motivation is plausible.

HAZARDS

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HAZARDS

VULNERABILITY CHART: HURRICANES/TROPICAL STORMS

Geographic Locations	All geographic locations within Santa Rosa County are vulnerable; however, damaging winds and storm surge effects can be expected to be most intense along the Southern coastal border including Gulf Breeze, Midway, and Navarre Beach. Such coastal settings are the most sought after properties, with the potential for increased populations, and thus are at higher risk of property and personal damage. Coastal surge can also be expected to push up the bays and river systems flooding homes and businesses along water features. Locations further inland may experience lesser wind fields, but may still see significant damage.
Damage Estimates	Damage and loss are in direct relation to the population density of the impacted area. Please refer to the 2005 Local Mitigation Strategy Appendix A (Pgs 14-75 for Storm Surge and Pg 64 for Wind Events) for damage estimates.
Populations: 0-18yr/ 18-24/ 25-64/ 65+ / Medically-Needy, Handicapped, Homeless, Transient, Transportation Disadvantaged, Tourists Non-English Speaking, Hearing- Impaired, Visually-Impaired, Impoverished	All populations in Santa Rosa County are vulnerable to injury and increased hardship due to community interruption, however certain populations are more vulnerable: The elderly, handicapped and medically needy are more vulnerable due to mobility issues, medical conditions exacerbated by the storm, and potential reliance on medicines and electricity-dependent machinery. Hearing and sight-impaired populations are vulnerable as urgent public information or situational awareness may be impeded due to the nature of their disability. Homeless populations are also more vulnerable as situational awareness and ability to get to public shelters may be a factor. Impoverished populations are more vulnerable to the damage caused by hurricanes/tropical storms, as monies necessary to relocate or repair may not be available. Additionally, tourists are more vulnerable due to lack of familiarity with local roads, evacuation routes, alternate routes, locations of hospitals, and sources of relief. They are also unlikely to have necessary disaster supplies on hand. In addition, situational awareness may arrive more slowly for those focused on recreational activities. Many tourists stay in hotels, motels, RV parks or campgrounds and frequent tourist destinations near the same locations prone to higher hurricane impacts.
Personal Injury	Typical injuries may result from: Wind- blown debris, falling limbs, downed power lines, structural collapse, rising flood waters, vehicle accidents, heat stress, lack of food/water/ medical treatment/medicines, loss of access to emergency services. Additional injuries may occur during the post event cleanup: Chainsaw Injuries, Falls from heights, Animal Bites (wasps, spiders, snakes, dogs etc), Heat Stress, Overexertion, Mold-induced respiratory conditions, hepatitis A and B, tetanus, mosquito-borne illnesses, heart attacks/stroke, increased stress, mental anxiety etc.
Group Homes	Assisted Living Facilities, Nursing Homes, Schools, Jails/Prisons are vulnerable due to the special needs of such facilities, the length of time necessary to evacuate, the transportation requirements of such a facility, and the staffing required to support group facilities. Additionally, most in group settings must rely on the emergency plans, decisions, and care of others.
Structural	All structures are vulnerable to hurricane damage. In general, sheds, pool coverings, lanais, carports, billboards/outdoor signage, Mobile Homes, already compromised structures and homes built to less stringent building codes (Pre 2001 Florida Building Code) are the most vulnerable to structural damage from collapse, tree damage, wind damage, lift-off, and other nature-forced movement. Roof and window systems are another source of structural vulnerability. Accessories attached to roof systems, can lead to roof failure, as can excessive winds, falling trees and wind-blown debris.
Infrastructure	Community infrastructure is vulnerable to considerable disruption/failure. Examples include: Road and bridge failure/blockage or compromise, gas leaks, compromised electric delivery systems, jammed cell and land line phones / downed towers / flooded switches/ broken lines, sewerage lift station failure, flooded/overwhelmed/powerless water treatment facilities
Business/Economic Vulnerability	Businesses are vulnerable to loss of product/ facilities, displaced or loss of workers and customer base, supply disruption, loss of important paperwork, shifting of consumer spending to emergency/ replacement needs. All affect the economy of Santa Rosa County. This economic disruption may be offset somewhat by the significant boost in business for reconstruction occupations as residents rebuild, replace, and repair. All employment sectors are vulnerable; however, specific vulnerabilities exist for Farm Workers whose livelihood is vulnerable due to wind-damaged/flooded crops, eroded nutrient layers, loss of farm equipment/storage, increased pests/disease, disruption in supply and distribution. Potential economic impact is directly related to the size and scope of the disaster.
Associated Hazards	Associated hazards include: damaging winds, dangerous lightning, storm produced tornadoes, inland and coastal flooding, contamination, storm surge, HAZMAT Releases, gas explosions, structural fires, electrocution from downed wires, drowning, sinkholes, civil disturbance, political unrest
Public trust	25,000 disaster guides are printed and distributed to the public annually. Santa Rosa teaches CERT in 3 HSs and has two CERT teams. EM is invited to speak at multiple civic/social functions annually. Volume 3-1 of the Florida Evacuation Study states that over 70% over people in the Panhandle have evacuation plans. 31% of Santa Rosans get storm information from the internet. SRC has a FB page and web site.

HAZARDS

VULNERABILITY CHART: THUNDERSTORMS/LIGHTNING/TORNADOES

Geographic Locations	All geographic locations within Santa Rosa County are vulnerable, including the coastline where tornadoes over water or “waterspouts” are possible. Rising floodwaters associated with severe storms, can affect those in low-lying areas, areas of poor-drainage or along bodies of water.
Damage Estimates	Damage and loss are in direct relation to the population density of the impacted area. Please refer to the 2005 Local Mitigation Strategy for structural damage estimates. See LMS Plan Appendix A-P78.
Populations: 0-18yr/ 18-24/ 25-64/ 65+ / Medically-Needy, Handicapped, Homeless, Transient, Transportation Disadvantaged, Tourists Non-English Speaking, Hearing-Impaired, Visually-Impaired, Impoverished	<p>All populations in Santa Rosa County are vulnerable to injury or structural damage, however certain populations are more vulnerable:</p> <p>The elderly, handicapped and medically needy are more vulnerable due to mobility issues, medical conditions exacerbated by the storm, and potential reliance on medicines and electricity-dependent machinery.</p> <p>Hearing and sight-impaired populations are more vulnerable as urgent public information or situational awareness may be impeded due to the nature of their disability. Hearing-impairments may also create vulnerability due to the inability to recognize the typical sounds associated with an approaching tornado. Homeless populations are also more vulnerable as situational awareness and ability to take/find appropriate shelter may be a factor.</p> <p>Impoverished populations are more vulnerable to the damage caused by severe thunderstorms and tornadoes, as monies necessary to relocate or repair may not be available.</p>
Personal Injury	Typical injuries may result from: Vehicle accidents, wind-blown debris, falling limbs, lightning strikes, downed power lines, structural collapse, rising flood waters, mold-induced illnesses, contaminated waters
Group Homes	For tornadoes, Assisted Living Facilities, Nursing Homes, Schools, Jails/Prisons are vulnerable due to the special needs of the occupants of such facilities, the length of time necessary to take immediate shelter (for approaching tornadoes), and the potential for electrically-dependent populations within. Additionally, most in group settings must rely on the emergency plans, decisions, and care of others.
Structural	All structures are vulnerable to severe thunderstorms/lightning/tornado damage. Thunderstorms can result in water damage via localized flooding or through wind-driven water entering older or compromised roof systems. Structural vulnerability lies in the inability to withstand the cyclonic action of the winds. Manufactured housing, poorly constructed or substandard housing are particularly vulnerable due to their lack of resistance to even smaller intensity tornadoes. Substandard housing can create projectiles, which can compromise well-built structures.
Infrastructure	Community infrastructure is vulnerable to disruption/failure. The primary disruption is associated with power outages. Other possibilities include: Flooded, undermined or impassable roads, clogged drainage systems, communications failure, flooded/overwhelmed/powerless water treatment facilities
Business/Economic Vulnerability	<p>For severe thunderstorms/tornadoes, economic sectors dependent on computers, power, or fair weather are vulnerable to disruption and loss. Business vulnerability is dependent on the degree of preparedness for continuity of operations, protection of key electrical components, ability to quickly restore functioning, and mitigative types of insurances (such as for flood damage, lost income, structural repairs etc). Businesses may also be vulnerable to loss of product/facilities, supply disruption, loss of important paperwork, shifting of consumer spending to emergency/replacement needs. Storms with widespread damage have the potential to disrupt the local economy. Potential economic impact is directly related to the size and scope of the disaster, and is unpredictable in advance.</p> <p>Specific vulnerabilities exist for Farm Workers whose farmlands offer little resistance to tornadoes, which can destroy equipment, farmhouses, storage bins, and result in personal or economic loss. While most farming operations are dependent on rainfall, thunderstorms with high winds, forceful downpours, and flooding rains can damage fragile crops.</p>
Associated Hazards	Associated hazards include: Damaging winds, dangerous lightning, storm produced tornadoes, flooding, contamination, storm surge, HAZMAT Releases, gas explosions, structural fires, electrocution from downed wires, drowning, sinkholes, vehicle accidents
Public trust	25,000 disaster guides are printed and distributed to the public annually. Santa Rosa teaches CERT in 3 HSs and has two CERT teams. EM is invited to speak at multiple civic/social functions annually. Volume 3-1 of the Florida Evacuation Study states that over 70% over people in the Panhandle have evacuation plans. 31% of Santa Rosans get storm information from the internet. SRC has a FB page and web site.

HAZARDS

VULNERABILITY CHART: FLOODING/STORM SURGE

<p>Vulnerable Geographic Locations</p>	<p>All geographic locations within Santa Rosa County are vulnerable due to relatively flat topography and a humid subtropical climate. Of the 2,207 miles of State and County roads, 331 miles are within the 100-year flood zone and 14 miles are within the 500-year flood zone not including the hundreds of undocumented rural roads. Floodwaters associated with severe storms, can affect those in low-lying areas, areas of poor-drainage or along bodies of water. See "Flooding" in the Basic CEMP Pg 23 for references to specific Santa Rosa County Flood Insurance Rate Maps. Areas of particular vulnerability and increased risk include, but are not limited to structures along: Escambia River, Yellow River, Blackwater River, local streams, creeks, bays, wetlands, or sinkhole lakes. Others include the City of Milton, near drainage ditches and former wetlands now dredged and filled; the Town of Pace along Escambia River, the lands bordering the Escambia Bay Bridge on I-10, Escambia Bay Bridge along Hwy 90; Garcon Point, the City of Gulf Breeze</p>
<p>Damage Estimates</p>	<p>Damage and loss are in direct relation to the population density and elevation of the impacted area. Please refer to the 2005 Local Mitigation Strategy for structural damage estimates Appendix A, P106-159.</p>
<p>Populations: 0-18yr/ 18-24/ 25-64/ 65+ / Medically-Needy, Handicapped, Homeless, Transient, Transportation Disadvantaged, Tourists, Non-English Speaking, Hearing-Impaired, Visually- Impaired, Impoverished</p>	<p>All populations within the floodplain in Santa Rosa County are vulnerable to injury or structural damage. Certain populations are more vulnerable: The elderly, handicapped and medically needy are more vulnerable due to mobility issues, medical conditions exacerbated by the storm, and potential reliance on medicines and electricity-dependent machinery. Young children are more vulnerable to the illnesses contaminated floodwaters can bring. Non-English Speaking and Hearing-impaired populations are slightly more vulnerable as information such as status of closed/impassible roadways may be delayed. Similarly, Sight-impaired populations may not be able to visually-gauge from a distance the status of rising floodwaters and may have difficulty in accessing or breaching rooftop egress etc. Homeless populations are also more vulnerable as situational awareness and ability to take appropriate shelter may be a factor. In addition, they are more likely to encounter floodwaters and less likely to be aware of "boil water" notices or have access to appropriate medical care. Tourists are more vulnerable to the impacts of flooding, due to their unfamiliarity with roadways and locations of drainage ditches, creeks, and other water features now obscured. Impoverished populations are more vulnerable as they are less likely to have engaged in mitigation measures.</p>
<p>Personal Injury</p>	<p>Typical injuries may result from: falling trees/limbs, downed power lines, structural collapse, rising flood waters, vehicle accidents/submersion, drowning, contaminated water, water-borne illnesses, mosquito-borne illnesses, Mold-induced illnesses, sewerage contamination, animal bites</p>
<p>Group Homes</p>	<p>For flooding, Assisted Living Facilities, Nursing Homes, Schools, Jails/Prisons are vulnerable due to the special needs of the occupants of such facilities, the length of time necessary to take evacuate, the mobility of the occupants, and the potential for electrically-dependent populations within. Additionally, most in group settings must rely on the emergency plans, decisions, and care of others.</p>
<p>Structural</p>	<p>Homes built at-grade within flood-prone areas are more vulnerable than sufficiently raised houses. Structural vulnerability depends on elevation, proximity to bodies of water, capacity of community drainage systems, impediments to water flow, soil saturation, and other factors. Drywall, carpet, wood, and other materials are particularly vulnerable to flood damage. Structural, electrical, plumbing, and flooring systems may be compromised and contribute to the risk of other hazards. Additionally, flooding can cause mold growth on structural components or personal belongings.</p>
<p>Infrastructure</p>	<p>Community infrastructure is vulnerable to disruption/failure. The primary disruption is associated with flooded or undermined roads, clogged drainage systems, power outages, communications failure, flooded/overwhelmed/powerless water treatment facilities, inaccessible community services</p>
<p>Business/Economic Vulnerability</p>	<p>All economic sectors are vulnerable to loss from flooding. Business vulnerability is dependent on the degree of preparedness for continuity of operations, protection of key electrical components, ability to quickly restore functioning, and mitigative types of insurances (such as for flood damage, lost income, structural repairs etc). Businesses may also be vulnerable to loss of product/facilities, supply disruption, loss of important paperwork, shifting of consumer spending to emergency/replacement needs. Potential economic impact is directly related to the size and scope of the disaster, and is unpredictable in advance Specific vulnerabilities exist for Farm Workers. Floods can destroy crops, equipment, farmhouses, storage bins, and result in personal or economic loss. While most farming operations are dependent on rainfall, flooding rains can damage fragile crops and erode nutrient layers in soil.</p>
<p>Associated Hazards</p>	<p>Associated hazards include: Damaging winds, dangerous lightning, storm produced tornadoes, contamination, storm surge, HAZMAT Releases, gas explosions, structural fires, electrocution from downed wires, drowning, sinkholes, vehicle accidents/submersion, flash-flooding, illness</p>
<p>Public trust</p>	<p>Santa Rosa has a lot of experience with floods and EMs handling of these issues builds public confidence. Also, 25,000 disaster guides are printed and distributed to the public annually. Santa Rosa teaches CERT in 3 HSs and has two CERT teams. EM is invited to speak at multiple civic/social functions annually. Santa Rosa has one of the few Flood plans in the state and had public engagement during its creation.</p>

HAZARDS

VULNERABILITY CHART: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Vulnerable Geographic Locations	All locations in close proximity to fixed facilities, highway, rail, plane, pipeline, and barge/boat traffic. Particularly vulnerable are those locations near Interstate 10, Hwy 90, Hwy 98, Air Products, Sterling Fibers, Whiting Field, and Exxon Mobil. Vulnerability also exists in those locations near any of 136 sites that store hazardous materials in Santa Rosa County, and include neighborhoods near water treatment facilities, water wells, pump or lift stations.
Damage Estimates	Due to the nature of the threat, damages will vary with the nature and extent of release, but could encompass emergency response, spill cleanup actions, health and medical treatment, mortuary services and owner liability issues, with potential to exceed over 5 million dollars in severe incidents.
Populations: 0-18yr/ 18-24/ 25-64/ 65+ / Medically-Needy, Handicapped, Homeless, Transient, Transportation Disadvantaged, Tourists, Non-English Speaking, Hearing-Impaired, Visually- Impaired, Impoverished	All populations are vulnerable to injury due to exposure to hazardous materials. The community is most vulnerable to those chemicals that pose a wind-borne toxic inhalant threat. Certain populations are more vulnerable: Vulnerable populations are: those unprepared for hazardous chemicals release, those without knowledge of shelter-in-place procedures, those unable to recognize warning signs of release, those who do not/cannot take action in a timely manner, those with existing respiratory conditions, those for whom situational awareness is impeded (hearing and/or visually impaired, Non-English Speaking, Homeless, Transient), those unconnected to methods used to notify the public, those without vehicles (if evacuation is ordered), those caught outdoors, those in very close proximity, downwind of release site, those in more vulnerable structures
Personal Injury	Injuries vary with chemical involved. Material Safety Data Sheet's (MSDS), the most current Emergency Response Guidebooks (ERG), NIOSH pocket guide, ATSDR publications, and emergency hotlines such as CHEMTREC offer chemical-specific injury details and protective measures. Generally, routes of exposure include inhalation, ingestion, and physical contact, and may lead to respiratory distress, organ failure, burns or death
Group Homes	Most in group settings must rely on the emergency plans, decisions and care of others. Assisted Living Facilities, Nursing Homes, Schools, Jails/Prisons are vulnerable due to the special needs of the occupants of such facilities, the length of time necessary to evacuate and the mobility of the occupants. To some extent, group facilities, particularly schools, may have added vulnerability in that families may risk exposure to check on loved ones, and may find themselves on the outside of a facility locked down under SIP conditions. Additionally vulnerability exists for those facilities, such as prisons typically built for ventilation, or those for whom AC/Heat functions are located off premises or inaccessible.
Structural	Structural vulnerability is a function of the capacity to adequately shelter its occupants and isolate outside air. Vulnerability increases for occupants of leaky structures with doors/windows without adequate seals and inadequate insulation. Additionally vulnerability exists for occupants of structures where AC/Heat is inaccessible or controlled off premises, or for those facilities built specifically to exchange air (such as prisons, etc). Structural vulnerability also exists due to explosive potential associated with the release of certain chemicals.
Infrastructure	The primary infrastructure disruption associated with major hazardous materials releases is overwhelmed health and medical services. Additionally emergency response capabilities, such as fire, HAZMAT Teams, search and rescue, decontamination, ambulance, police may also be overwhelmed.
Business/Economic Vulnerability	All economic sectors are vulnerable, however, for hazardous materials releases; primary vulnerability issues exist for the spiller. The potential for downtime, loss production, profit loss, liability, and other issues may have a trickle down affect on other occupations. Additionally, occupations such as tourism, and other industries may be impacted if such a release impedes the function or quality of local waterways. Potential economic impact is directly related to the size and scope of the disaster, and is unpredictable in advance.
Associated Hazards	Associated hazards include: Public Health threats (Contamination, Disease/ illness), explosions, fires, vehicle accidents, Mass Exodus, Civil Unrest
Public trust	Santa Rosa has had several experiences with hazardous materials. Training for the public has been widespread to increase public confidence. 25,000 disaster guides are printed and distributed to the public annually. EM is invited to speak at multiple civic/social functions annually.

HAZARDS

VULNERABILITY CHART: TERRORISM/ WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

Vulnerable Geographic Locations	All geographic locations are vulnerable to Terrorism/WMD events. At particular risk are high-profile locations/facilities, business/industry with local, regional, and/or national economic ramifications, areas of lax security and high potential impact, locations near government centers, public events, densely populated areas, geographic locations near hazardous materials transportation, usage or storage (see HAZMAT Vulnerability Chart -CEMP Basic pg 33), area waterways, community food networks, restaurants, mass transportation, tourist destinations, schools, churches, government and civic centers, or facilities using/storing Biological, Nuclear, Incendiary, Chemical, or Explosives (B-NICE)
Damage Estimates	Response to a successfully executed terrorism event could result in the need for external resources such as the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile, medical care, lab testing and technical services, large-scale biological/radiation monitoring capability, food distribution, personal protection supplies, specialty teams, and other necessities. It would be unrealistic to estimate potential damages due to the wide range of vectors and targets that could be used.
Populations: 0-18yr/ 18-24/ 25-64/ 65+ / Medically-Needy, Handicapped, Homeless, Transient, Transportation Disadvantaged, Tourists, Non-English Speaking, Hearing-Impaired, Visually- Impaired, Impoverished	The entire population is vulnerable to either actual physical harm or mental anxiety from personal or property loss, concern, or fear. Particular populations may have additional risks as terrorists may target these populations. This may include school-aged youth, churchgoers, tourists, emergency responders, government, healthcare, financial, industrial and transportation workers.
Personal Injury	Injuries may vary according to the method used. All may cause stress and panic, and subsequent hazards that can cause additional personal injury; Typical injuries can include or result from: Biological WMD- disease/death, contaminated or limited access to food/water; Nuclear WMD- radiation sickness, burns, blast, cancer, death, contaminated food/water, dust Explosives/Incendiary devices- burns, lacerations, trauma, death, structural collapse, subsequent explosions/fires Chemical WMD- respiratory distress, organ failure, burns, death
Group Homes	For WMD using incendiary and explosives, vulnerability for those in nursing homes/assisted living facilities is similar to the general population; See the separate Vulnerability Charts on pages 33, 37, and 44 of the CEMP Basic Plan for Public Health threats (bio-terrorism), Nuclear, and Hazardous Materials (chemical vulnerability)
Structural	All structures are vulnerable to Explosives/Incendiary Devices
Infrastructure	Infrastructure is vulnerable to explosives/incendiary devices; Such an event could disrupt community services, utilities, and transportation routes and quickly overwhelm emergency response capabilities, such as search and rescue, fire, ambulance, hospital and police.
Business/Economic Vulnerability	All employment sectors are vulnerable to terrorism through the use of Weapons of Mass Destruction; either directly, or indirectly, such as through increased transportation costs, security costs, additional precautions, loss of customer or employee base, etc. For biological terrorism, the impact, if widespread, as in a pandemic, could cripple economic sectors and individual organizations due to loss of employees and/or customer base. Potential economic impact is directly related to the size and scope of the disaster, and is unpredictable in advance.
Associated Hazards	Associated hazards include: Public Health threats (Contamination, Disease/ illness), explosions, fires, vehicle accidents, Mass Exodus, Civil Unrest
Public trust	25,000 disaster guides are printed and distributed to the public annually. EM is invited to speak at multiple civic/social functions annually.

HAZARDS

VULNERABILITY CHART: FIRE

Vulnerable Geographic Locations	All geographic locations are vulnerable to fires. At particular risk are those structures and agricultural operations along the rural/urban interface. Vacant fields, woodlands, lots, and acreage connect communities to the rural/urban interface. This could allow fires to come into subdivisions and neighborhoods in urban and suburban areas.
Damage Estimates	See Santa Rosa County LMS for damage estimates (Section 5 page 8) The City of Gulf Breeze has 7 residential structures and 6 commercial structures within 300 feet of wildfire level of concern 7 or higher and is vulnerable to approximately \$3,439,279 (just value) in damages due to a wildfire event. The Town of Jay has no critical facilities located within 300 feet of a level of Concern 7 or higher area. There are 268 residential and 34 commercial structures with a total value of \$11,335,690 with the 300 foot buffer vulnerable to wildfire damages in Jay. In addition to 5 critical facilities within the 300 foot buffer of a level of Concern 7 or higher area in the City of Milton there are 2,550 residential and 311 commercial properties with an approximate value of \$340,087,344 within the buffer area. Unincorporated Santa Rosa County has 5 critical facilities, 40,090 residential and 1,994 commercial properties within the 300 foot buffer. These vulnerable properties are valued at approximately \$5,690,801,084. There has been no loss of life attributed to wildfires in Santa Rosa County or the municipalities in recent history.
Populations: 0-18yr/ 18-24/ 25-64/ 65+ / Medically-Needy, Handicapped, Homeless, Transient, Transportation Disadvantaged, Tourists, Non-English Speaking, Hearing-Impaired, Visually- Impaired, Impoverished	The entire population is vulnerable to the effects of fire. Vulnerability to structure fires may be increased for the elderly, young children, or those with physical handicaps. Additionally the impoverished, may be more apt to live in conditions favorable for fires, and are subsequently more vulnerable to fires. The elderly, young children, and those with existing respiratory ailments may be more vulnerable to respiratory distress caused by smoke from wildfires.
Personal Injury	Typical injuries include: smoke inhalation, toxic inhalation, burns, respiratory distress, structural collapse, trauma, death
Group Homes	Nursing home facilities near the rural-urban interface may be more vulnerable to fires. The vulnerability of elderly populations is stated above.
Structural	All structures are vulnerable to fire, however vulnerability is increased for those with older or faulty electrical systems, those that lack or have inadequate smoke detectors or alarms, those without interior sprinkler systems, wood structures, etc
Infrastructure	Infrastructure is vulnerable to fires, as transportation routes may be blocked during the response to wildfires, critical facilities along the urban rural interface may be more vulnerable to the direct effect of fire, or to associated hazards.
Business/Economic Vulnerability	Each employment sector is potentially vulnerable to fire. Such precautions as fire escape plans, smoke detectors/alarms, sprinkler systems, continuity of operations planning, insurance, and contingency planning for the protection of critical records, helps to reduce the vulnerability associated with a potential fire. Potential economic impact is directly related to the size and scope of the disaster, and is unpredictable in advance.
Associated Hazards	Associated hazards include: explosions, hazardous materials incidents, vehicle accidents, mass exodus, evacuations, illness.
Public trust	25,000 disaster guides are printed and distributed to the public annually. EM is invited to speak at multiple civic/social functions annually.

HAZARDS

VULNERABILITY CHART: TRANSPORTATION INCIDENTS

Vulnerable Geographic Locations	All roadways, highways, and waterways are vulnerable, but particularly those locations near Interstate 10, Hwy 90, Hwy 98, Fl. 4, 87, 89, 197, 281, locations near barge/boat traffic, under the pathways of air transportation, or near railroads.
Damage Estimates	Varies depending on magnitude of the event
Populations: 0-18yr/ 18-24/ 25-64/ 65+ / Medically-Needy, Handicapped, Homeless, Transient, Transportation Disadvantaged, Tourists, Non-English Speaking, Hearing-Impaired, Visually- Impaired, Impoverished	All
Personal Injury	Trauma, burns, entrapment, chemical contamination/burns, toxic smoke inhalation, respiratory illnesses, death
Group Homes	Dependent on proximity to the incident. (See Hazardous Materials Vulnerability Chart , CEMP Basic Plan-pg 33)
Structural	N/A
Infrastructure	Transportation Incidents may affect or directly impact any critical facility including transportation and energy systems, defense installations, banking and financial assets, water supplies, chemical plants, food and agricultural resources, police and fire departments, hospitals and public health systems, and government offices.
Business/Economic Vulnerability	A longer period of disruption to major transportation routes may have an immediate effect on productivity and result in financial loss to all business sectors. Potential economic impact is directly related to the size and scope of the disaster, and is unpredictable in advance.
Associated Hazards	In severe cases, dependent on the type of transportation incident, associated hazards could potentially include: broken gas lines, explosions, structural fires, HAZMAT Releases, contamination, strained local resources, reduced food/water supply, wildfires, subsequent traffic accidents, mass casualties
Public trust	25,000 disaster guides are printed and distributed to the public annually. EM is invited to speak at multiple civic/social functions annually.

GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VULNERABILITY CHART: LAND EROSION/EXPANSIVE SOILS

<p>Vulnerable Geographic Locations</p>	<p>34.1 % of soils in Santa Rosa are considered highly (39,977 acres) or potentially (18,350 acres) Erodible soils. 1.6% of the soils in the County are considered vulnerable to expansion.</p> <p>Land Erosion such as Sheet erosion, rills, gullies, and alluvial fans occurs in the northern two thirds of the County and along unpaved roadways in hilly areas. Potential also exists for erosion in the cities of Gulf Breeze and Milton.</p> <p>River erosion is found where bluffs occur. Areas can include rivers such as Blackwater, Big Coldwater, Big Juniper, and their tributaries. The lower Blackwater (from near the entrance of Clear Creek westward), the Yellow, Escambia, and East Bay River are slower rivers with wide floodplains and little, if any, erosion. Steephead valleys surrounding these rivers, however, may be subject to erosion.</p> <p>Santa Rosa Island is vulnerable to Coastal erosion, particularly at Gulf Breeze and Navarre Beach.</p>
<p>Damage Estimates</p>	<p>Varies depending on magnitude off erosion, mitigation efforts in place, and type and number of structures involved; Sudden erosive forces such as with hurricanes and storm surge can cost greater than 5 million dollars.</p>
<p>Populations: 0-18yr/ 18-24/ 25-64/ 65+ /</p> <p>Medically-Needy, Handicapped, Homeless, Transient, Transportation Disadvantaged, Tourists, Non-English Speaking, Hearing-Impaired, Visually-Impaired, Impoverished</p>	<p>All populations are vulnerable to effects of erosion;</p> <p>Special populations may be more vulnerable to the associated hazards that may occur as a result of erosion. Such may include medically needy, handicapped, visually impaired due to physical mobility or impediments to situational awareness, particularly with collapse, ruptured gas lines, or flooding.</p>
<p>Personal Injury</p>	<p>Structural or earthen collapse, subsequent explosions/fires</p>
<p>Group Homes</p>	<p>Same as general population</p>
<p>Structural</p>	<p>Structures along waterfront including bulkheads and seawalls are vulnerable to erosion associated with hurricanes and storm surge. Structures with storm water-induced erosion can trace the problem to development design problems related to construction of the structure itself, or to overall storm water management in a neighborhood or area. Structures built along the Gulf of Mexico are most vulnerable.</p>
<p>Infrastructure</p>	<p>Erosion can undermine structures or roadways and fill drainage systems, natural creeks, and water bodies with sediment. It can also undermine drainage pipes and water mains.</p>
<p>Business/Economic Vulnerability</p>	<p>Vulnerability of businesses exists to the extent that the facilities of such establishments may be located in erosion/expansion vulnerable areas. Potential economic impact is directly related to the size and scope of the disaster, and is unpredictable in advance.</p>
<p>Associated Hazards</p>	<p>Associated hazards include: broken gas lines, or water mains, road/ bridge collapse, vehicle accidents, structural collapse or undermining, sedimentation, increased flooding</p>
<p>Public trust</p>	<p>25,000 disaster guides are printed and distributed to the public annually. EM is invited to speak at multiple civic/social functions annually.</p>

GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VULNERABILITY CHART: WINTER STORMS (ICE STORMS, SNOW, SLEET, HARD FREEZE)

Vulnerable Geographic Locations	ALL-particularly communities not located directly on the Gulf of Mexico
Damage Estimates	Varies depending on magnitude; Severe Ice storms can rival costs associated with hurricanes; See the 2005-2010 Local Mitigation Strategy. See Appendix A P78 for Hail and Pgs 3-64 for Hurricanes.
Populations: 0-18yr/ 18-24/ 25-64/ 65+ / Medically-Needy, Handicapped, Homeless, Transient, Transportation Disadvantaged, Tourists, Non-English Speaking, Hearing-Impaired, Visually- Impaired, Impoverished	<p>All populations are vulnerable to effects of winter storms, particularly compounded due to potential utility loss at a critical time when heating is needed. Those without access to portable heaters and generators are more vulnerable.</p> <p>Special populations may also be more vulnerable to winter storms. Vulnerability exists for those who are particularly susceptible to cold weather (children, elderly, homeless), unable to afford available heating (impoverished) or reliant on electricity for life-sustaining medical equipment (medically-needy).</p> <p>Additional populations are vulnerable such as those with hearing or visual impairments, as situational awareness of associated hazards may be impeded.</p>
Personal Injury	Typical injuries may result from: slippery surfaces, falling limbs, downed power lines, structural collapse, vehicle accidents, freezing, frostbite, hypothermia, lack of food/water/medical treatment/medicines, and limited access to emergency services.
Group Homes	Assisted Living Facilities, Nursing Homes, Schools, Jails/Prisons are vulnerable due to the special needs of such facilities, the transportation requirements of such a facility, large-scale heating needs and the staffing required to support group facilities. Additionally, most in group settings must rely on the emergency plans, decisions, and care of others.
Structural	All structures are vulnerable to winter storm damage. In general, structures are the most vulnerable to tree damage; hail, burst or uprooted water pipes and gas lines. Additionally elevated structures are more vulnerable to the bursting of water pipes associated with freezing temperatures.
Infrastructure	Power and communication systems using overhead lines are usually the hardest hit by ice storms. Additionally gas and water lines are vulnerable to tree damage and extreme temperatures. Roads and bridges may be impassible due to storm debris, or icing.
Business/Economic Vulnerability	<p>Economic sectors such as utilities, government, construction, agriculture, and other outdoor related sectors are vulnerable to the impact of winter storms; in the case of severe ice storm scenarios, all employment sectors could be affected.</p> <p>Businesses are vulnerable to loss of production, supply disruption, displaced workers, shifting of consumer spending to emergency/replacement needs. All affect the economy of Santa Rosa County.</p> <p>Specific vulnerabilities exist for Farm Workers whose crops may be devastated by extreme temperatures. Potential economic impact is directly related to the size and scope of the disaster, and is unpredictable in advance</p>
Associated Hazards	Associated hazards include: lack of heating, hail, falling trees, communication system and/or power outage, broken gas lines, or water mains, iced roads/bridges, vehicle accidents, structural collapse
Public trust	Santa Rosa has recently experienced weather of this kind and did very well in the eyes of the public. This kind of disaster was added to our disaster guide. 25,000 disaster guides are printed and distributed to the public annually. EM is invited to speak at multiple civic/social functions annually.

GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VULNERABILITY CHART: HEAT WAVE/DROUGHT

Vulnerable Geographic Locations	ALL
Damage Estimates	Varies depending on magnitude; could jeopardize Santa Rosa County's \$20,000,000 + agricultural production in addition to electrical, municipal and water supply expenses.
Populations: 0-18yr/ 18-24/ 25-64/ 65+ / Medically-Needy, Handicapped, Homeless, Transient, Transportation Disadvantaged, Tourists, Non-English Speaking, Hearing-Impaired, Visually- Impaired, Impoverished	All populations are vulnerable to effects of heat wave/drought. Special populations may also be more vulnerable to heat wave/drought. Outdoor workers, Elderly persons, small children, invalid, homeless, those on certain medications or drugs (especially tranquilizers and anticholinergics), and persons with weight and alcohol problems are particularly susceptible to heat reactions. Additionally, impoverished individuals are more vulnerable as they may reduce or eliminate the use of A/C systems due to rising cooling costs.
Personal Injury	Typical injuries: sunburn, heat cramps, heat exhaustion, heat stroke, dehydration, fatigue, death
Group Homes	Assisted Living Facilities, Nursing Homes, Schools, are more vulnerable due to the population they accommodate being more susceptible to the effects of heat.
Structural	Structures may be vulnerable to structural expansion, soil erosion, soil contraction, and fires.
Infrastructure	Power lines are vulnerable to heat wave, as they sag more than normal when heated and can contact nearby trees, taking the line out of service, and shifting load to other lines. Vulnerability also lies in the increased demand and reliability of the transmission. Drought-induced water shortages may result as water sources declines and demands for personal consumption and firefighting increase.
Business/Economic Vulnerability	Drought/Heat wave can cause crop failure, wildfires, energy shortages, municipal water shortages, higher energy prices, and fish and wildlife mortality, and, therefore, affects many sectors of the economy—particularly agricultural, energy, and tourism, as well as municipalities, government. Potential economic impact is directly related to the size and scope of the disaster, and is unpredictable in advance.
Associated Hazards	Associated hazards include: heat wave trapped air pollutants, concentrated levels of chemicals and bacteria in water supply, wildfires, energy shortages, water shortages, flash flood, wind erosion
Public trust	Santa Rosa has been through droughts and heat waves without public complaint. 25,000 disaster guides are printed and distributed to the public annually. EM is invited to speak at multiple civic/social functions annually.

GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VULNERABILITY CHART: INADEQUATE WATER SUPPLY AND/OR CONTAMINATION

Vulnerable Geographic Locations	All
Damage Estimates	Varies depending on magnitude; greater than 5 million dollars
Populations: 0-18yr/ 18-24/ 25-64/ 65+ /	All populations are vulnerable to inadequate or contaminated water supply
Medically-Needy, Handicapped, Homeless, Transient, Transportation Disadvantaged, Tourists, Non-English Speaking, Hearing-Impaired, Visually- Impaired, Impoverished	Special populations may also be more vulnerable to inadequate or contaminated water supply. Elderly, small children, medically needy, homeless, and impoverished individuals are more vulnerable to effects of contaminated or reduced availability of water.
Personal Injury	Typical injuries: diarrhea, water-borne illness (cholera, hepatitis, and typhoid), dehydration, fatigue, death
Group Homes	Assisted Living Facilities, Nursing Homes, Schools, are more vulnerable due to the population they accommodate being more susceptible to the effects of waterborne illness
Structural	N/A
Infrastructure	Vulnerability exists for Water Systems (source, structures and distribution network)
Business/Economic Vulnerability	The water systems in Santa Rosa County support agriculture, commercial/recreational fishing, marine transportation, outdoor recreation, public water supply, and tourism. Contamination to the water supply threatens these activities and can contribute to decreased quality of life and adverse health conditions. As such, the economy would be vulnerable to disruption from inadequate or contaminated water supply. Potential economic impact is directly related to the size and scope of the disaster, and is unpredictable in advance.
Associated Hazards	Associated hazards include: concentrated levels of chemicals and bacteria in available water supply, infectious diseases, wildfires, energy shortages, water shortages, flash flood, wind erosion, illness, civil disorder, community decline, exodus
Public trust	Santa Rosa passed a well field protection ordinance with participation from EM and a lot of public involvement. 25,000 disaster guides are printed and distributed to the public annually. EM is invited to speak at multiple civic/social functions annually.

GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VULNERABILITY CHART: COASTAL OIL SPILLS

Vulnerable Geographic Locations	Locations along the Gulf of Mexico, Santa Rosa Sound, Gulf Breeze peninsula, Garcon Point, Escambia and East Bay, and all rivers and streams could be vulnerable to this hazard. Additionally properties along pipeline routes are vulnerable to oil spills.
Damage Estimates	Varies depending on magnitude; greater than 5 million dollars
Populations: 0-18yr/ 18-24/ 25-64/ 65+ / Medically-Needy, Handicapped, Homeless, Transient, Transportation Disadvantaged, Tourists, Non-English Speaking, Hearing-Impaired, Visually- Impaired, Impoverished	Vulnerable populations include those that are in direct contact with the oil or dependent on water quality for economic livelihood.
Personal Injury	Typical injuries: toxicity, contamination
Group Homes	Assisted Living Facilities, Nursing Homes, Schools, are more vulnerable due to the population they accommodate being more susceptible to the effects of waterborne illness
Structural	As oil contamination is a health hazard, structural vulnerability could arise due to the absorbent nature of certain building materials and would depend on the extent of infiltration and the ability to remediate the contamination.
Infrastructure	Vulnerability exists for Water Systems (source, structures and distribution network)
Business/Economic Vulnerability	Water dependent industries, such as the tourism, seafood, fuel, and boating industries, are vulnerable to this hazard. In addition, those who are dependent on the aforementioned industries are also vulnerable to the affects of coastal oil spills. Potential economic impact is directly related to the size and scope of the disaster, and is unpredictable in advance.
Associated Hazards	Associated hazards include: concentrated levels of contaminants in available water supply, diseases, loss of wildlife and habitat, contaminated soils
Public trust	Santa Rosa EM gained public confidence during Deepwater Horizon oil spill. 25,000 disaster guides are printed and distributed to the public annually. EM is invited to speak at multiple civic/social functions annually.

GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE

MASS EXODUS/IMMIGRATION

Vulnerable Geographic Locations	All -Santa Rosa County has experienced temporary mass exodus as occurs with hurricane evacuations, however in the true sense of mass exodus, or a permanent exodus, this hazard has not occurred.
Damage Estimates	Varies depending on magnitude and the economic loss
Populations: 0-18yr/ 18-24/ 25-64/ 65+ / Medically-Needy, Handicapped, Homeless, Transient, Transportation Disadvantaged, Tourists, Non-English Speaking, Hearing-Impaired, Visually- Impaired, Impoverished	All populations are vulnerable to increased difficulty, financial or physical loss as a result of any mass exodus, or migration out of the county. Young children are vulnerable to separation from their parents or loved ones. The elderly and medically needy may be separated from their established lines of essential medical services. Traditional lines of communication amongst families may be non-functional or overloaded. All are vulnerable to financial loss and mental anxiety as result of such activity.
Personal Injury	Injuries could arise from vehicle accidents, lack of food, shelter, or medical care. Additional injury may occur if the exodus or migration occurs in conjunction with heat wave, drought, chemical contamination, ice storms, or other environmental conditions.
Group Homes	Assisted Living Facilities, Nursing Homes, Schools, Jails are more vulnerable to mass exodus such as traditional lines of accounting for clients may breakdown, and supplies may not be readily available within the facility. No known vulnerability exists for immigration into Santa Rosa County for this population.
Structural	N/A
Infrastructure	Vulnerability potentially exists for Water Systems, Transportation Systems, and Food Distribution networks to support mass immigration into Santa Rosa County or in preparation for exodus out of Santa Rosa County.
Business/Economic Vulnerability	Potentially all economic sectors could be vulnerable to the loss of workers, buyers, or product resulting from mass exodus out of Santa Rosa County. Potential economic impact is directly related to the size and scope of the disaster, and is unpredictable in advance.
Associated Hazards	Associated hazards could potentially include: Strained local resources, reduced food/water supply, civil disorder, traffic accidents, housing shortages, increased medical needs, etc.
Public trust	25,000 disaster guides are printed and distributed to the public annually. EM is invited to speak at multiple civic/social functions annually.

GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VULNERABILITY CHART: PUBLIC HEALTH THREATS-PANDEMIC OUTBREAK/EXOTIC DISEASES/PESTS

Vulnerable Geographic Locations	All
Damage Estimates	Varies depending on magnitude; extent, method of transmission, mortality rate, etc.
Populations: 0-18yr/ 18-24/ 25-64/ 65+ /	All populations are vulnerable to public health threats.
Medically-Needy, Handicapped, Homeless, Transient, Transportation Disadvantaged, Tourists, Non-English Speaking, Hearing-Impaired, Visually- Impaired, Impoverished	Special populations may also be more vulnerable and include Elderly, small children, medically needy, homeless, impoverished are more vulnerable to public health threats.
Personal Injury	Typical injuries: Each public health threat is issued with its own unique characteristics and will depend on the threat itself.
Group Homes	Assisted Living Facilities, Nursing Homes, Schools, Jails are more vulnerable due to the population they accommodate being more susceptible to the effects of public health threats, such as flu, water-borne illnesses, etc. The population density at such facilities also increases the risk of infectious diseases.
Structural	N/A
Infrastructure	Vulnerability potentially exists for Water Systems and Food Distribution networks depending on the threat.
Business/Economic Vulnerability	Potentially all economic sectors could be vulnerable to the loss of workers, buyers, or product resulting from widespread public health threats. Additionally, agriculture, commercial/recreational fishing, marine transportation, outdoor recreation, public water supply, and tourism industries have an increased vulnerability. Potential economic impact is directly related to the size and scope of the disaster, and is unpredictable in advance.
Associated Hazards	Associated hazards could potentially include: crop failure, reduced food/water supply, infectious or other diseases, pharmaceutical shortage, energy shortages, water shortages, civil disorder, community decline, exodus
Public trust	EM has been involved in the H5N1 preparation, H1N1 response, rabies vaccine exercises, and Ebola preparation gaining public confidence. 25,000 disaster guides are printed and distributed to the public annually. EM is invited to speak at multiple civic/social functions annually.

GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE

VULNERABILITY CHART: CIVIL DISTURBANCE

Vulnerable Geographic Locations	All, but particularly within the city limits, or near centers of government, courthouses, shopping facilities, or near a source of controversy
Damage Estimates	Varies depending on magnitude and the economic loss
Populations: 0-18yr/ 18-24/ 25-64/ 65+ / Medically-Needy, Handicapped, Homeless, Transient, Transportation Disadvantaged, Tourists, Non-English Speaking, Hearing-Impaired, Visually- Impaired, Impoverished	Populations in close proximity to the disturbance may be directly affected.
Personal Injury	Physical injury such as burns, blunt trauma, gunshot wounds, death, or other injuries may occur as a result of civil disorder.
Group Homes	Prisons/jails are more vulnerable to civil disorder.
Structural	N/A
Infrastructure	Water Systems, Transportation Systems, and Food Distribution networks government facilities, or other infrastructure could be at risk of civil disorder.
Business/Economic Vulnerability	Potentially all economic sectors could be vulnerable to the impact of civil disorder. Potential economic impact is directly related to the size and scope of the disaster, and is unpredictable in advance.
Associated Hazards	Associated hazards could potentially include: Strained local resources, reduced food/water supply, traffic accidents, mass casualties, and increased medical needs, etc.
Public trust	25,000 disaster guides are printed and distributed to the public annually. EM is invited to speak at multiple civic/social functions annually.

GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE

ACTIVE SHOOTER/LONE WOLF TERRORIST

Vulnerable Geographic Locations	All geographic locations on which an attack could take place.
Damage Estimates	Varies depending on magnitude of the event
Populations: 0-18yr/ 18-24/ 25-64/ 65+ /	All
Medically-Needy, Handicapped, Homeless, Transient, Transportation Disadvantaged, Tourists, Non-English Speaking, Hearing-Impaired, Visually- Impaired, Impoverished	Gunshots, explosions, trauma
Personal Injury	Physical injury such as burns, blunt trauma, gunshot wounds, death, or other injuries may occur as a result of civil disorder.
Group Homes	N/A
Structural	Emergency response capability is vulnerable to additional strain, or direct impact, particularly if the incident is due to terrorism, involving subsequent incidents.
Infrastructure	Particularly vulnerable to disasters involving active shooters, are the tourism industry, hotels/hospitality, schools, and government. Vulnerability for other entities would depend on the situation. Potential economic impact is directly related to the size and scope of the disaster, and is unpredictable in advance.
Business/Economic Vulnerability	Associated hazards could potentially include: shootings, broken gas lines, explosions, structural fires, HAZMAT Releases, contamination, strained local resources, traffic accidents, mass casualties, civil disturbance, structural collapse, etc.
Associated Hazards	
Public trust	Santa Rosa EM has held multiple trainings, and been asked to participate in school safety committees, gaining public confidence. 25,000 disaster guides are printed and distributed to the public annually. EM is invited to speak at multiple civic/social functions annually.

GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE

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GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

Santa Rosa County is located along the Gulf of Mexico in the panhandle of Florida. It is bordered on the west by Escambia County, the north by the state of Alabama, on the east by Okaloosa County and the Gulf of Mexico to the south.

SQUARE MILES (WATER AND LAND)

It covers a total of 1,174 square miles, of which approximately 1,017 square miles are land, and 157 are water.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE LAND

The county's elevation varies from sea level to about 280 feet above sea level (Jay is the highest point in the county). The area's lands consist of upland forests, which are mostly re-vegetated pine forests, coastal lowlands, unique beach and dune systems, river floodplains and tidal creeks.

JURISDICTIONS

There are three incorporated municipalities with Santa Rosa County, including the cities of Gulf Breeze and Milton, and the Town of Jay. The City of Milton serves as the county seat. Unincorporated communities within Santa Rosa County include Avalon Beach-Mulat, Allentown, Bagdad, Berrydale, Brownsdale, Chumuckla, Dickerson City, Dicksonville, East Milton, Fidelis, Florida Town, Harold, Holley, Midway, Morristown, Mt. Carmel, Munson, Navarre, Navarre Beach, New York, Pace, Pea Ridge, Sellersville, Skyline, Wallace and Ward Basin. (See *Appendix 4, Maps, pg 25: Fire District Map of Santa Rosa County, which depicts the locations of these communities*)

LAND USE PATTERNS

According to the Santa Rosa County Zoning Map (July 20, 2004) the predominant land use categories in the northwestern quadrant of Santa Rosa County are Agriculture/Rural residential (AG) and Agriculture (AG2).

LAND USE PATTERNS (Cont)

The Northeastern quadrant is primarily zoned for State/Conservation Land use with Agriculture/Rural Residential (AG) and Agriculture (AG2) interspersed. Military lands compose a small portion of the lands used within Santa Rosa county and can be found just off the Hwy 90 corridor. Also found along the Hwy 90 corridor are commercial, industrial and residential land uses.

The southern portions of Santa Rosa County along Gulf Breeze and Navarre are primarily zoned for residential uses with a commercial corridor following Hwy 98. (See *Appendix 4 Maps, pg 38: Santa Rosa County Zoning Map.*)

The Santa Rosa County Future Land Use Map indicates a projected increase in Conservation/Recreation Land Use along the bays. It also indicates an expansion of industrial uses. (See *Appendix 4 Maps, pg 33: Santa Rosa County Future Land Use Map*)

DRAINAGE PATTERNS

According to the Environmental Protection Agency, Santa Rosa County drains to four watersheds: Yellow, Blackwater, Pensacola Bay, and Escambia. Drainage patterns are as follows: In Santa Rosa County, west of Milton, runoff drains to the Escambia River or Bay. From Milton it flows into the Blackwater River; from Whiting Field, it goes to Coldwater Creek; from Pace north to Chumuckla it flows to Pond Creek, then to the Blackwater River, and eventually, to Blackwater Bay or East Bay. From Eglin and Highway 98, it runs into the Yellow River and East Bay. (Report of the Special Grand Jury on Air and Water Quality)

Applicable maps in this document include "*Drainage Basins Affecting Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties*", "*Surface Water Flow in Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties*". They can be found in Appendix 4, Maps, pgs 18-19.

Additionally, drainage from other areas affects Santa Rosa County. See "*Drainage Basins affecting Escambia and Santa Rosa County*" map in Appendix 4, Maps, pg 18.

GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE

FLOOD PRONE AREAS

Santa Rosa County has over 81 miles of rivers and streams, numerous lakes and ponds and 100 miles of tidally effected shoreline. According to the Santa Rosa County Local Mitigation Strategy 2005-2010, flooding is the primary emergency concern along the Escambia River, Yellow River, Blackwater River and associated tributaries, sloughs, river oxbow lakes, sinkhole/sand hill lakes and isolated swamps (locally called “bays”). Out of the 2,207 total miles of State and County roads in Santa Rosa County, 331 miles (15%) are located in the 100-year flood zones and 14 miles (7%) are located in the 500-year flood zone. These figures do not count the hundreds of informal, undocumented roads located in the more rural areas of the county.

Flood prone areas of the county include portions of the City of Milton near various drainage system ditches and former wetlands now dredged and filled, some residences along the Escambia River, especially near the Town of Pace, businesses and residences along I-10 leading across the Escambia Bay, and other locations along wetlands, streams, or sinkhole lakes. Increased hazard potential lies in those areas affected by both strong storm surge activity and high flood potential. These areas include the Garcon Point area, the City of Gulf Breeze, and the areas located along the eastern bank of the Escambia River toward the southern outlet into the Escambia Bay.

Flood-prone areas are shown on Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), and are available in digital format (DFIRM) on the Santa Rosa County website at www.santarosa.fl.gov and on paper, which are kept on file in the Santa Rosa County Building Inspection Department Office. They are also available on line at www.fema.gov in the Map Service Center.

FLOOD PRONE AREAS (Cont)

After Hurricane Ivan (2004), FEMA developed “Hurricane Ivan Inundation maps” showing the High Water Mark (HWM) flood elevations, flood inundation limits, the inland limit of waterborne debris (trash lines), and storm surge elevation contours. The maps also show existing FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) flood elevations for comparison to the Hurricane Ivan data. The data is located online at <http://www.fema.gov/ivanmaps/santarosa.shtm> and is attached to this plan in the Maps Section, pg 28, as best available data for flood-prone areas due to Hurricanes.

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE LANDS

Environmentally sensitive lands are defined as wetlands under the jurisdiction of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection or the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; floodplains as identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency; free flowing streams, rivers, lakes, bays, basins, and bayous; and wildlife habitat within publicly owned lands managed for conservation use. Two examples include Garcon Point and Navarre Beach, (*See Appendix 4: Maps of Major Listed Water Segments (p22), Wetlands (p20), Zoning Map (p37) and Future Land Use Map (p32).*)

HAZARDS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

The Vulnerability Charts listed in the previous Hazards Section (pgs 30-47) provide information on geographic areas susceptible to each hazard.

DEMOGRAPHICS PROFILE

POPULATION

According to the 2012 population estimates released by the US Census Bureau, an estimated 155,390 persons live in Santa Rosa County. This population is expected to steadily increase and is projected to reach 229,000 by the year 2030 according to “medium” growth forecasts by University of Florida’s Bureau of Economic and Business Research. Statistical data retrieved from: <http://www.bebr.ufl.edu/population>

2012 Population: 158,512 Persons

POPULATION DENSITY

The average population density in Santa Rosa County is 149.6 persons per square mile (<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/12/12113.html>). This is expected to increase to 222 persons per square mile by the year 2030 according to Population Growth forecasts. (See 2010 Census-based “Population Density Map” in Appendix 4, pg8)

Some areas, however, particularly the Santa Rosa Peninsula and the Pace areas, already exceed 1,000 persons per square mile.

Average Density: 149.6 persons/ Sq. Mile

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

The county’s estimated population of approximately 155,390—persons (University of Florida’s Bureau of Economic and Business Research 2012 Population Estimate) is distributed over 1,017 square miles. Of the total, an estimated 9,139 persons reside in the City of Milton (the County Seat); 5,790 reside in the City of Gulf Breeze in the south and 526 reside in the Town of Jay in the north.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION (CONT)

The remaining 139,935 or 90% of the population lives in unincorporated areas of the County. Such areas include the communities of Allentown, Avalon Beach-Mulat, Bagdad, Berrydale, Brownsdale, Chumuckla, Dickerson City, Dicksonville, East Milton, Fidelis, Florida Town, Harold, Holley, Midway, Morristown, Mt. Carmel, Munson, Navarre, Navarre Beach, New York, Pace, Pea Ridge, Sellersville, Skyline, Wallace, Ward Basin. (See Appendix 4, pg 9: “Total Population Map” based on the US Census 2010 Block Groups.)

Population distributed over 1017 sq miles

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE

Population by Age Category		
All Ages	158,206	100.0%
Under 60	127,845	80.8%
60+	30,361	19.2%
65+	21,116	13.3%
70+	13,679	8.6%
75+	8,131	5.1%
80+	4,315	2.7%
85+	1,804	1.1%

Source: State of Florida Elder Affairs, County Profiles 2012, http://elderaffairs.state.fl.us/doea/pubs/stats/County_2012 Projections/Counties/Santa%20Rosa.pdf

For more information, please refer to the following maps in Appendix 4, pgs 5-9: “Percent of Total Population Under 18”, “Percent of Total Population Ages 18-64”, “Percent of Total Population Ages 65 and Up”, “Total Population Map for Santa Rosa County”

DEMOGRAPHICS PROFILE

ECONOMICS

Using the Bureau of Economic Analysis' 2011 estimates of employment was 61,278. The county has an estimated 2012 population of 155,390 with an estimated average per capita personal income of \$36,141 (2011).

Source:
<http://www.bea.gov/iTable/iTable.cfm?reqid=70&step=1&isuri=1&acrdn=5#reqid=70&step=30&isuri=1&7028=-1&7040=-1&7083=Levels&7031=12000&7022=20&7023=7&7024=Non-Industry&7025=4&7026=12113&7027=2011&7001=720&7029=20&7090=70&7033=-1>

Any significant decrease in per-capita income for a long period of time, (such as during the 2008-2009 recession) has an adverse effect on the county. This can be exacerbated by any of the disasters listed on pages 30-47.

In May in 2011, the average unemployment rate was 8.7%, or 6192 individuals. Source:
http://www.floridajobs.org/publications/news_rel/LMS%20Release%2006-17-11.pdf

The area has a diversified economy supporting over 150 different industry sectors.

FIVE LARGEST EMPLOYERS

State & Local Government-(5,788)
 Santa Rosa County School District-(2,600)
 US Government-(2,078)
 Wal-Mart Stores-(1,282)
 Baptist Health Systems-(626)

Any of the hazards listed on pages 30-47 that catastrophically affect the businesses in the box above would have a moderate impact on the economy of the county. Any two or more of these industries being adversely affected would have a major impact, and if all of them were affected, the economic impact could be severe. Mitigation through business continuity is

pushed through local Chambers of Commerce to alleviate such potentially devastating economic impacts.

HOUSING

The average property value of single-family residence according to the 2010 Census was \$116,600 in Milton, \$170,900 in Pace, \$290,400 in Gulf Breeze, and \$211,100 in Navarre. Property value decreases as seen in the recession of 2008-2009 can have an adverse effect on the county. Source: <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/12/1253725.html>

The average sales price for a single family home was \$187,951 in 2012. The median sales price that year was \$161,300, compared to a statewide median sales price of \$150,000.

Housing Units by Type (All units), Summary, 2007-2011 American Community Survey

County	Place	Total Units/Properties		
		Single Family	Mobile Home	Multi-Family 2 or more units
Santa Rosa	Santa Rosa County	49,197	7,863	6,873
Santa Rosa	Gulf Breeze	1,904	---	465
Santa Rosa	Jay	229	87	---
Santa Rosa	Milton	3,205	75	998
Santa Rosa	Santa Rosa-Unincorporated Area	43,859	7,664	5,392

Source: http://flhousingdata.shimberg.ufl.edu/a/general?report=housing_units_all&report=a13_tab1_part2&report=a14_tab1&action=results&county_id=57&nid=5700&go.x=12&go.y=14

<http://flhousingdata.shimberg.ufl.edu/a/profiles?action=results&nid=5700&image.x=16&image.y=5>

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY		
<i>N/D = No Data</i>	Santa Rosa	Florida
(2010)		
Average Annual Employment	30,744	7,109,630
Natural Resources & Mining	0.7%	1.2%
Construction	7.1%	5.0%
Manufacturing	2.1%	4.3%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	21.2%	21.2%
Information	3.9%	1.9%
Financial Activities	3.9%	6.6%
Professional & Business Services	12.2%	14.8%
Education & Health Services	12.9%	22.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	14.1%	13.2%
Other Services	3.0%	3.3%
Public administration	8.9%	6.6%
Unclassified	0.0%	0.0%

Source:
<http://www.eflorida.com/profiles/countyreport.asp?countyid=13&display=all>

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

In any discussion of hazard impact and vulnerability, there are several specific populations and/or facilities that may be more vulnerable to the effects of a disaster than the general population.

Such populations include:

1. Special Needs
2. Elderly
3. Hearing-impaired populations
4. Farm Workers
5. Non-English speaking populations
6. Transient populations
7. Populations in Mobile homes
8. Populations in Group facilities
9. Inmate populations
10. Tourists
11. Impoverished

SPECIAL NEEDS

Special Needs is a categorization given to that segment of the population for whom special arrangements are necessary during emergencies, particularly during shelter operations, due to medical issues, handicaps or other impairments.

Special Needs individuals compose a particularly vulnerable population set. Typically, they are vulnerable to those hazards that could compromise the electrical distribution system or render them without power for life-sustaining equipment or supplies.

Additionally, they are vulnerable to those events requiring mobility to escape or evacuate, or to those health hazards, which due to age or medical condition may be more likely to affect them.

According to the U.S. Census the population of persons over the age of 5 with a disability is 14.7%. "Individuals were classified as having a disability if any of the following three conditions was true:

1. They were five years old and over and reported a long-lasting sensory, physical, mental or self-care disability;
2. They were 16 years old and over and reported difficulty going outside the home because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting six months or more; or

3. They were 16 to 64 years old and reported difficulty working at a job or business because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting six months or more.

Disability status was not tabulated for persons in institutions, people in the Armed Forces, and people under 5 years old. The percentage shown is calculated by dividing the number of persons with a disability by the number of civilian non-institutionalized persons 5 years old and over".

<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/12/12113.html>

Santa Rosa County Emergency Management maintains a year-round voluntary registration program for such individuals, in order to pre-plan, identify needs and determine potential sheltering options for these individuals.

During a major disaster, these individuals may be sheltered in the county's Special Need Shelter (Bennett Russell Elementary School), which is staffed by the Santa Rosa County Health Department. Other options include local Hospitals, or general public shelters, depending on the individual's needs.

The list of individuals who have registered with the County as having "Special Needs" is maintained as a separate document at the Santa Rosa County Emergency Management office.

For more information, please refer to the CEMP Response Element (Shelter Section), pg 31.

ELDERLY

Santa Rosa County has approximately 21,116 citizens classified as elderly, ages 65 or older. (http://elderaffairs.state.fl.us/doea/pubs/stats/County_2012_Projections/Counties/Santa%20Rosa.pdf) The majority of the elderly population resides in the community, as opposed to nursing home or assisted living facilities. See "Percent of Total Population Ages 65 and Up" map in Appendix 4, pg 7, of the CEMP for areas of distribution.

Ten Nursing Homes/Assisted Living Facilities/ Retirement Centers and three hospitals (Gulf Breeze Hospital-65 beds, Santa Rosa Medical Center-129 beds and Jay Hospital-55 beds) serve a small segment of the elderly population in Santa Rosa County.

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

ELDERLY (Cont)

Medical Facility Beds

Nursing Homes/Assisted Living Facilities	803
Hospitals	249
TOTAL BEDS	1052

Elderly populations, particularly handicapped or medically needy, are vulnerable to hurricanes, tropical storms, wind events, thunderstorms, lightning, floods, and critical infrastructure disruption that could compromise the electrical distribution system or render them without power for life-sustaining equipment or supplies. Additionally, they are vulnerable to those events requiring mobility to escape or evacuate, such as occurs with floods, hazardous materials spills, brushfires, wildfires, forest fires, tornadoes, sinkholes, major transportation incidents, and critical infrastructure disruption. They are also more vulnerable due to age or medical condition to health hazards, such as hazardous materials spills, extreme temperatures, wildfires, diseases, and pandemic outbreaks.

PERSONS WITH HEARING IMPAIRMENTS OR HEARING LOSS

Best available data from the Florida Department of Education/Division of Vocational Rehabilitation estimates that in the year 2000, there were 10,126 persons with hearing-impairment or hearing loss within Santa Rosa County. These individuals are located throughout Santa Rosa County in no particular geographic areas of concentration.

Hearing-impaired populations may be more vulnerable to those hazards where recognition of the threat may be impeded by not hearing the sounds

typically associated with hazards, such as sirens or explosions. Additionally, urgent public information or situational awareness may be delayed in getting to these populations due to the nature of their disability. TV crawlers, website updates, and closed-caption television are methods used to inform this population about an impending disaster.

NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING & ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

FARM WORKERS

Farm workers are dependent on production of crops or livestock for their livelihood. Natural and manmade hazards can jeopardize that production and therefore the economic viability of the operation.

Hazards, such strong winds and floods can damage crops, erode nutrient layers, and result in an increase in disease-spreading pests. Other threats, such as drought, wildfires, and ice storms could potentially affect the health of the crop, or render it unsuitable for distribution.

With total production market value for Santa Rosa County farms estimated at \$20,770,000, widespread damage to this industry can also have far-reaching implications into Santa Rosa County's economy. (2007 Census of Agriculture),

SANTA ROSA COUNTY FARM STATISTICS:

70,179 Acres Farmland:

Farms: 594

Farm Operators: 704

Avg. Farm Size: 118 acres

Avg. Per Farm Production Value \$41,579

(2007 Census of Agriculture County Profile)

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

The US Census 2010 identified 6.8% of the population of Santa Rosa County as non-English speaking individuals over the age of 5 years old. See *Appendix 4, pg 16, for the map entitled, "Percentage of Population 5 years and over that do not speak English" for geographic distribution.*

Similarly, Santa Rosa County has a low percentage of individuals over 5 years old that speak a language other than English at home. For the majority of the county, the 2000 census blocks indicate a range of 6.8%. <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/12/12113.html>

Geographical distribution based on the best available data (2010 Census data) can be found in the map entitled, "*Percentage of Population 5 Years and Over That Speak a Language Other Than English at Home*" in *Appendix 4, pg 17.*

Due to the language barrier, Non-English speaking populations are more vulnerable to the hazards facing the community than the general population. Messages, such as public protective actions, television scrolls, and other situational awareness are primarily disseminated in English, therefore a time delay may exist in initial recognition of the event. Additionally, the language barrier may also impede the ability to seek out additional information, such as street closures, shelter locations, and assistance locations, etc.

In order to address this vulnerability, Santa Rosa County contracts with a foreign language service called "Can Talk" that can be used, if necessary, to translate public safety messages or to directly call residents known to be in need. The presence of family members or neighbors who can translate in such situations may serve to mitigate this vulnerability. Additionally, Santa Rosa County's Hurricane Plan is translated into Spanish and is on the county website: www.santarosa.fl.gov.

TRANSIENT POPULATIONS

Santa Rosa County is estimated to have approximately 77 homeless or transient persons daily according to the Florida Department of Children and Families' Annual Report on Homeless Conditions FY 2012 report. These number are potentially deflated due to poor self reporting and difficulty getting volunteers to do annual counts. In accordance with McKinney – Vento reporting criteria, Santa Rosa has 1,703 homeless students (2013) 155 of which are unaccompanied youth.

Transient populations are vulnerable to the effects of all of the hazards in Santa Rosa County, natural and manmade.

In general, such populations can be located near urban areas, cars, vacant properties, railroads, parks, or other locations. Public protective measures relayed through the traditional media outlets may be delayed in reaching these populations, and without transportation, these populations may find it difficult to travel to public shelters set up for a specific disaster.

POPULATIONS IN MOBILE HOMES

The City-Data.com site indicates there are 8,586 Mobile homes registered in Santa Rosa County (http://www.city-data.com/county/Santa_Rosa_County-FL.html). Mobile homes which are not assessed as "real property" but rather purchase a yearly decal and are registered through the Florida Division of Motor Vehicles through the Santa Rosa County Tax Collector's Office is 8,077. This brings the total to approximately 15,606 Mobile Homes.

Mobile homes are used as an affordable form of housing in Santa Rosa County. They are distributed throughout the county, in the rural as well as urban areas.

Areas of particularly high concentrations can be found in the numerous mobile home parks in the county. There are 90 mobile home parks in the county. See *Appendix 4, pg 11, for the map of Santa Rosa County Mobile Home Park locations. Additional maps include the Mobile Homes map, the Mobile Homes and Evacuation Zones map, the Mobile Homes and Storm Surge Zones map, and the Mobile Homes Permit Chart, located in Appendix 4, pgs 12-15.*

Mobile Home populations are particularly vulnerable to structural damage due to severe wind events, such as Hurricanes/Tropical Storms, Tornadoes, and severe thunderstorms. In addition, they offer less protection to their occupants during extreme temperatures and hazardous materials spills than other types of residences.

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

INMATE POPULATION

Santa Rosa County is home to the Santa Rosa County Jail, the Santa Rosa Correctional Institution, and the Berrydale Forestry Prison Camp. Inmates in these facilities are protected in accordance with respective institution emergency plans.

1. The Santa Rosa Correctional Institution housed an average of 1366 prisoners as of August 2013. (*Florida Dept.of Corrections "End-of-Month Florida Prison Populations by Facility FY 2013-2014", online at <http://www.dc.state.fl.us/pub/pop/facility/index.html>*)
2. The Santa Rosa County Jail held an average of 500 inmates daily during 2012. (*FI Dept. Of Corrections, "County Detention Facilities 2012 Annual Report", <http://www.dc.state.fl.us/pub/jails/2012/01/table3.html>*)
3. The Berrydale Forestry Prison camp in Jay, FL houses an average of 136 individuals at any particular time.

AREAS OF LARGE TOURIST POPULATIONS

In the summer months, 10,000 - 15,000 tourists can be present at any given time at local attractions. Gulf Island National Seashore, Gulf Breeze Zoo, Blackwater River State Park, Adventures Unlimited, and Navarre Beach are among the largest sites to attract tourists in Santa Rosa

AREAS OF LARGE TOURIST POPULATIONS (Cont)

County. Tourist populations can also be found in numerous motels, hotels, RV parks, and campgrounds.

Visitors to Santa Rosa County are often unaware of, or complacent about, the potential for severe disasters in the area. Recent events, such as the national news media coverage surrounding the devastation from Hurricane Ivan, have increased the public's awareness to the area's vulnerability.

This population is vulnerable to all of the hazards facing the community. Their vulnerability stems from potential lack of situational awareness and unfamiliarity with local roadways, evacuation routes, hospitals, and resources. Additional vulnerability exists if the individual is a tourist in combination with special needs qualifiers.

IMPOVERISHED

As per the 2010 Census, approximately 10.8% of the population in Santa Rosa County lives below the poverty line. Their vulnerability lies in the increased likelihood that mitigation actions may not have been conducted due to lack of resources. <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/12/12113.html>

This population may also be more likely to reside in areas built to earlier building codes, and therefore be more vulnerable in that regard. Impact of disasters on this population can add further strain to an already limited amount of personal resources.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

GENERAL CONCEPTS

The following sections describe Santa Rosa County's organization, authority, direction and control, and Incident Command Structure for field operations. This section is the preface for the each element contained within the CEMP, specifically the Response, Recovery, Preparedness and Mitigation Elements, which contain additional operational information.

- Santa Rosa County will incorporate the concepts of the National Incident Management System into the management and activities of Preparedness, Prevention, Response, Recovery, and Mitigation.
- Santa Rosa County will strive to be consistent with the national priorities according to HSPD-8.
- Most incidents will be managed locally, being handled by emergency responders within a single jurisdiction and Santa Rosa County Emergency Management's communications staff.
- In some cases, incidents that begin under one jurisdiction/discipline may rapidly expand to incidents that cross discipline and jurisdictional boundaries, requiring additional resources and support.
- Certain situations may warrant activation of the Emergency Operations Center, as deemed necessary by the Santa Rosa County Director of Emergency Management.
- Santa Rosa County will utilize the resources available within its jurisdiction, and request assistance if needed, through existing mutual aid agreements, as well as through the statewide mutual aid agreement.
- Santa Rosa County will conduct field operations in accordance with a Standard Set of NIMS-Compliant Incident Command System (ICS) Organizations, Concepts, and Procedures.

County Government Organization

Santa Rosa County operates under the authority of the five members of the Santa Rosa Board of County Commissioners and the Santa Rosa County School Board respectively, and six Constitutional Officers (Sheriff, Clerk of Court, Tax Collector, Property Appraiser, Supervisor of Elections, and Superintendent of Schools).

Each is directly accountable to the citizens of Santa Rosa County, independent of each other, and responsible for the administration of their respective departments/agencies.

AUTHORITY TO COORDINATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

The Santa Rosa County Board of County Commissioners bears the legal authority for establishing and maintaining the county's emergency management agency.

AUTHORITY TO COORDINATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (Cont)

In keeping with the legal responsibility, and in order to respect the authority of the remaining units of government, Santa Rosa County Emergency Management closely coordinates efforts with municipalities, local, state, and federal government, private sector, and nongovernmental organizations.

In order to bridge the gap among governmental, non-governmental, and private agencies with respect to emergency planning, all governmental entities, as well as those non-governmental or private agencies with responsibilities under the CEMP are required to coordinate their actions, pertaining to preparedness, prevention, response, recovery, and mitigation with Santa Rosa County Emergency Management.

Generally, this is accomplished via preparedness organizations in the course of non-emergency county tasks. *Additionally, their plans and procedures must be consistent with the Santa Rosa County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (SRC CEMP). (Chapter 252 Florida Statutes)*

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

COUNTY MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE AND INDEPENDENT AUTHORITY

The Santa Rosa County Board of County Commissioners has legal authority to coordinate, control, and direct the actions and programs of the county departments directly under its organizational structure. (See Appendix 3: "Santa Rosa County Organizational Chart")

Each of the remaining governmental authorities (School Board, Sheriff, Clerk of Court, Tax Collector, Property Appraiser, and Supervisor of Elections) retains the independent authority and legal responsibilities vested in them as Government entities or Constitutional Officers of Santa Rosa County.

Additionally, Municipalities, Special Districts and Response Organizations, such as Fire Districts, and Search and Rescue, do not fall under the direct control of the Santa Rosa Board of County Commissioners. These entities also retain their independent authority and decision-making consistent with their legal responsibilities. As stated above, however, they are required to coordinate their emergency management actions and plans with that of Santa Rosa County Emergency Management.

ESTABLISHMENT AND OVERSIGHT OF SANTA ROSA COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

SRC Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) established the SRC Division of Emergency Management (DEM) in accordance with their legal responsibility. The County Commissioners maintain general oversight of the SRCDEM, with operational oversight delegated to the Santa Rosa County Administrator, who oversees all county departments.

The Director of the Division of Emergency Management reports to the Director of the Department of Public Services, operating under the County Administrator.

NO DIFFERENCES IN INCIDENT MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

As detailed in the following sections, Santa Rosa County has aligned its policies, procedures, and structures with that of the National Incident Management System. NIMS outlines a consistent management structure, called the Incident Command

System (ICS), to be used by all agencies engaged in field operations. The adoption of this management structure is a federal requirement with implementation completed in FY 2006.

There should be no differences in the management structure based on who is in charge, the type of disaster, or level of disaster.

For all field operations, Santa Rosa County will use the Incident Command System, which can be converted to a Unified Command, if the incident crosses agency, or jurisdictional boundaries. Additionally, area commands, or unified area commands, may also be established in keeping with the Incident Command System.

KEY GOVERNMENTAL OFFICIALS-LINES OF SUCCESSION

The following details the key government officials who will ensure leadership authority and responsibility during emergency situations for issues within the county's scope of authority:

1. Board of County Commissioners (BOCC)
2. BOCC Chairman
3. Any BOCC member
4. County Administrator
5. Santa Rosa County Director of Public Services
6. Santa Rosa County Director of Emergency Management

PRESERVATION OF VITAL RECORDS

The Continuity of Government Plan assigns the responsibility for the preservation of vital record/documents to the Santa Rosa County Clerk of Court, and county financial documents to the Office of Management and Budget. Additionally computer backups are made of staff files by the Santa Rosa County Computer Department and stored offsite.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

THE FIVE PHASES OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

There are five overall phases, which are used to categorize activities and actions in emergency management. The following are the definitions of each phase according to the National Incident Management Systems (2004):

PREVENTION

Prevention is any action that can be taken to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and may include such countermeasures as: deterrence operations, heightened inspections, improved surveillance and security operations, investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat, public health and agricultural surveillance/testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting or disrupting illegal activity, apprehending potential perpetrators, and bringing them to justice

PREPAREDNESS

The range of deliberate critical tasks and activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the operational capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents. Preparedness is a continuous process and involves efforts at all levels of government along with private sector and non-governmental organizations in order to identify threats, determine vulnerabilities, and identify required resources. Preparedness is operationally focused on establishing guidelines, protocols, and standards for planning, training and exercises, personnel qualification and certification, equipment certification, and publication management.

RESPONSE

The activities that address the short-term and direct, effects of an incident. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of emergency operations Plans and of mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes. As indicated by the situation, response activities include applying intelligence and other information to lessen the effects or consequences of an incident; increased security operations; continuing investigations into the nature and source of the threat; ongoing public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and specific law enforcement operations aimed at preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity, and apprehending actual perpetrators and bringing them to justice

RECOVERY

The development, coordination, and execution of service and site restoration plans; the reconstitution of government operations and services; individual, private sector, nongovernmental, and public assistance programs to provide housing and to promote restoration; long term treatment of affected persons; additional measures for social, political; environmental, and economic restoration; evaluation of the incident to identify lessons learned; post incident reporting; and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents

MITIGATION

Those activities designed to reduce or eliminate risk to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident. Mitigation measures are often informed by lessons learned from prior incidents. Mitigation involves ongoing actions to reduce exposure to, probability of, or potential loss from hazards. Measures may include zoning and building codes, floodplain buyouts, and analysis of hazard-related data to determine where it is safe to build or locate temporary facilities. Mitigation can include efforts to educate governments, businesses, and the public on measures they can take to reduce loss and injury.

The emergency management organization system that will be used during an emergency or disaster situation involving response, recovery, and mitigation is the organizational chart called SRC EOC Organizational Structure 09Jan24 found in Appendix 3.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

ABOUT SANTA ROSA COUNTY DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Santa Rosa County Division of Emergency Management is a full-time dedicated support element that advises various community organizations and agencies with responsibilities in disaster. The Santa Rosa County Division of Emergency Management (DEM) falls under the Santa Rosa County Department of Public Services. Santa Rosa County DEM is composed of a number of staff, which each have various roles in the emergency management program. For instance, certain staff of the Division of Emergency Management, such as the communications specialists, are primarily engaged in monitoring emergency radio traffic, receiving emergency calls (E-911), dispatching emergency responders and providing established communications support to field response agencies. Staff that perform these duties also receive and transfer phone calls associated with the county's Enhanced-911 system. Other employees are engaged in aspects of the emergency management program, such as exercising, planning, training, and technical support. All of the staff members operate under the Director of Emergency Management.

Under the County structure, staff assigned to Emergency Management Communications (EMC), Enhanced 911 (E-911), and Santa Rosa County Division of Emergency Management (SRC DEM) are treated separately for budgetary purposes. However, for the purpose of this plan and in actuality, these three are one entity, collectively known as the Division of Emergency Management, and operate seamlessly on a daily basis without divisional designations. Therefore, for the purposes of this plan, the Santa Rosa County Division of Emergency Management, or Emergency Management, herein refers to the actions of staff, regardless of whether their efforts are focused on emergency communications, dispatching, disaster planning, exercising, etc. This organizational structure is depicted in the Santa Rosa County Emergency Management Organizational Chart. (See Appendix 3, Organizational Chart Section in this CEMP.)

Santa Rosa County Division of Emergency Management operates the Emergency Operations Center. This facility is maintained by Emergency Management personnel and utilized towards the accomplishment of the Division's mission.

For all activations the organizational chart called SRC EOC Organizational Structure 09Jan24 found in Appendix 3 is used. The only difference is that depending on the incident, the EOC might not activate every ESF. This is dictated by the level of activation which is dictated by the incident.

The incident commander may be from an outside agency such as the DOH during a pandemic, this, however does not change the organizational structure utilized in the EOC.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Roles and Responsibilities

The following section outlines the general roles and responsibilities of the various levels of government (County, Municipality, State, and Federal) in Emergency Management.

SANTA ROSA COUNTY GOVERNMENT

According to the State of Florida's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (2012) and as required by 252.38, Florida Statutes, county governments are responsible for:

1. Developing a comprehensive emergency management plan subject to state and federal criteria
2. Maintaining an emergency management program at the county level involving all organizations which have responsibilities under the comprehensive emergency management system within the county
3. Implementing a broad-based public awareness, education and information program designed to reach all citizens of the county, including those needing special media formats, who are non-English speaking (including persons who do not use English as their first language), and those with hearing impairment or loss.
4. Developing and maintaining procedures to receive and shelter persons evacuating within their political jurisdiction and those persons evacuating from outside into their jurisdiction with assistance from the State
5. Ensuring the county's ability to maintain and operate a 24-hour warning point with the capability of warning the public.
6. Executing mutual aid agreements within the State for reciprocal emergency aid and assistance in the event a situation is beyond the county's capability.
7. Coordinating local resources to address actions to prepare for, respond to, recover from and mitigate the effects of incidents

8. Coordinating public information activities during an emergency
9. Requesting State and, if necessary, Federal assistance through the State of Florida when the county's capabilities have been exceeded or exhausted
10. Serving as liaison for and coordinator of municipalities' request for state and federal assistance during post disaster emergency operations
11. Maintaining cost and expenditure reports associated with disasters, including resources mobilized as a result of mutual aid agreements.

MUNICIPALITIES

Municipalities (The Town of Jay, The City of Milton, and the City of Gulf Breeze) are responsible for the following as relates to events that could involve Santa Rosa County:

1. Coordinating resources within their jurisdiction to prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents
2. Executing mutual aid agreements with Santa Rosa County for reciprocal emergency aid and assistance in the event a situation is beyond either the municipality's or county's capability
3. Establishing liaisons with Santa Rosa County and State organizations to support emergency management capabilities
4. Coordinating requests for state and federal emergency response assistance with Santa Rosa County, who serves as liaison
5. Maintaining municipality's cost and expenditure reports associated with disasters, including resources mobilized as a result of mutual aid agreements

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

SPECIAL DISTRICTS

Special districts, such as Soil and Water Conservation, Water Management, Fire and Rescue, and Santa Rosa School District are responsible for establishing liaisons with Santa Rosa County and for supporting emergency management capabilities.

Special districts that involve inter-jurisdictional authority provide resources and services to support other functionally related systems in time of disaster.

STATE OF FLORIDA

The State of Florida is responsible for:

1. Maintaining an emergency management organization at the State level that involves all government agencies, businesses, and volunteer organizations with responsibilities in emergency management within Florida
2. Maintaining a broad-based public awareness, education, and preparedness program designed to reach a majority of the citizens of Florida, including citizens needing special media formats, such as non-English speaking individuals.
3. Supporting the emergency management needs of all counties by developing reciprocal intra- and inter-state mutual aid agreements; when requests for assistance exceed state resources, the state will contact other states for assistance, as well as the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
4. Directing and controlling a State response and recovery organization based on emergency support functions, involving broad participation from State, private and voluntary relief organizations that is compatible with the federal response and recovery organization
5. Developing and implementing programs or initiatives designed to avoid reduce and mitigate the effects of hazards through the development and enforcement of policies, standards, and regulations
6. Coordinating State activities with those Florida volunteer organizations active in disasters; Ensuring that these organizations are identified and organized under Emergency Support Function 15 (Volunteers and Donations) of the State Emergency Response Team

7. Coordinating State activities with Florida's business community and its organizations to ensure a broad and comprehensive coverage of assistance and relief during a disaster
8. Promoting mitigation efforts in the business community with emphasis on the State's infrastructure
9. Identifying critical industry and infrastructures that may be impacted by disaster or are required for emergency response efforts
10. Reviewing and analyzing the CEMP against national criteria to ensure compliance with goals, procedures, and benchmarks that guide emergency management

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The federal government is responsible for:

1. Providing emergency response on federally owned or controlled property, such as military installations and federal prisons
2. Providing federal assistance as directed by the President of the United States under the coordination of the Department of Homeland Security and the Federal Emergency Management Agency in accordance with federal emergency plans
3. Identifying and coordinating provision of assistance under other federal statutory authorities
4. Providing assistance to the State and local governments for response to and recovery from a commercial radiological incident as established in the current Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan and the Federal Response Plan.
5. Managing and resolving all issues pertaining to a mass influx of illegal aliens.
6. Providing repatriation assistance to U.S. citizens evacuated from overseas areas. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), in coordination with other designated federal departments and agencies, is responsible for providing such assistance.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

THE ROLE OF THE CITIZENS OF SANTA ROSA COUNTY

Each level of government conducts effort on behalf of the citizens of Santa Rosa County to prevent emergencies, and to prepare for, mitigate, respond to and recover from those incidents that happen to occur. However, each member of the community is a stakeholder in the process, and as such, has certain personal responsibilities that contribute to the community's ability to handle emergencies. Some of these responsibilities are detailed below.

Prevention:

1. Maintaining situational awareness
2. Reporting suspicious activities, or potentially hazardous conditions to local authorities
3. Following local and State laws enacted to avoid emergencies (traffic laws, hazardous waste disposal, safe burning practices, etc)
4. Removing and properly disposing of hazards that may exist on personal property (flammable materials or debris, household chemicals, dangerous animals, unsafe structures, etc)

Preparedness:

1. Participating in community training in such activities as First Aid and CPR, in order to sustain life until help arrives
2. Taking steps to educate each member of the family on the hazards faced in Santa Rosa County and the actions to help prepare for each hazard
3. Creating a family plan in case of emergency or disaster
4. Preparing emergency kits able to sustain each member of the family for at least 3 days, minimum
5. Taking actions to plan/save for additional personal expenses that may occur as a result of extended evacuations or dislocations
6. Being familiar with local evacuation routes, emergency numbers, fire escape plans, shelter-in-place plans, etc
7. Monitoring local media, including local television channels, and radio used to disseminate emergency information
8. Facilitating the preparedness of friends and neighbors
9. Providing constructive input into the emergency management process, either individually or through involvement in various local preparedness organizations
10. Joining volunteer response organizations, if able, such as local fire departments, Search and Rescue, the Community Emergency Response Teams, Neighborhood Watch, or any of the other numerous volunteer organizations in Santa Rosa County

Response

1. Helping to the level trained, or obtaining help, for those in need
2. Taking action to mitigate an emergency, if able, or calling for assistance
3. Following threat-specific recommendations or mandates (Evacuation orders, curfews, shelter-in-place orders, etc) issued in order to facilitate emergency response
4. Participating, to the extent possible, in community action groups, such as Community Emergency Response Teams, etc
5. Taking actions necessary to ensure personal safety

Recovery

1. Taking actions necessary to facilitate personal recovery (such as making repairs, cleaning up debris, determining a personal plan of action for individual recovery)
2. Reporting needs, or available resources to the Santa Rosa County Emergency Management Director, or Emergency Operations Center, if activated.
3. Reaching out to those in need through individual action, church groups, or volunteer organizations

Mitigation

1. Removing potentially hazardous conditions before an emergency develops
2. Determining and implementing actions that can be taken to reduce the potential for personal loss due to hazards (smoke detectors, homeowner's insurance, flood insurance, crop insurance, removing debris from clogged ditches on personal property, factoring mitigation into new construction, landscaping with fire resistant, drought resistant plants, or cold-resistant species of plants, etc)

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

THE ROLE OF SANTA ROSA COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

The Santa Rosa County Division of Emergency Management (SRC DEM) brings key players together in a concerted effort to prevent, prepare for, mitigate, respond to, and recover from major emergencies. It accomplishes this task by acting as a facilitator to the multitude of departments, independent agencies, and non-governmental organizations who have legal responsibility for certain elements.

Santa Rosa County Emergency Management provides the means for command, control, and communications, primarily through the procurement of resources (equipment, teams, personnel, expertise) and the operation of facilities such as the Emergency Operations Center and mobile command vehicle. During an incident, the Division typically provides advice, technical or logistical support to the on-scene Incident Commander and to other local agencies, organizations and facility operators that may have resource needs as a result of an emergency. SRC DEM may also activate the County's Emergency Operations Center in a joint effort with local agencies to provide coordinated resource support, if warranted.

Additionally, the Department performs a number of other activities. These include:

- Providing staff to operate the County's 24-hr Warning Point
- Notifying the State Warning Point of incidents within the county
- Participating in hazards analysis within the County
- Participating in various Preparedness Organizations, i.e. SAFER, Fusion Center etc...
- Establishing liaisons with Cities/Towns, State, Federal and emergency planning, response and relief agencies
- Ensuring proper operations of the County's public notification system
- Reviewing plans of nursing homes and hospitals, as required by State Statute
- Implementing and updating the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
- Coordinating the development of Emergency Support Function Plans in conjunction with each lead agency
- Disseminating information, through the Public Information Office, on emergency preparedness to the public
- Participating in State and Regional Emergency Management efforts
- Arranging for state-level training to be brought to the area
- Monitoring the County's compliance with applicable State and Federal Statutes
- Coordinating the development and execution of county-wide exercises
- Providing emergency management staff, when requested for Mutual Aid
- Conducting exercise evaluation and monitoring of the implementation of recommendations
- Coordinating with the County Public Information Office for news releases
- Monitoring severe weather and other hazardous conditions
- Maintaining and activating the Emergency Operations Center in coordination with County Administration
- Facilitating the response effort by virtue of requesting resources through mutual aid channels
- Making recommendations to the County Commissioners for declarations of a Local State of Emergency
- Supporting the Incident Command Post by:
 - Receiving E-911 calls
 - Dispatching emergency responders
 - Activating the EOC, if necessary
 - Providing technical information
 - Coordinating with appropriate agencies for opening of emergency shelters
 - Directing Local Evacuations/Reentry in coordination with the Incident Commander
 - Disseminating emergency information to the public
 - Notifying State EOC of Local State of Emergency Declarations
 - Activating mutual aid agreements with neighboring municipalities and counties
 - Requesting outside assistance when needed through State EOC
 - Coordinating municipalities' requests for disaster resources to the State EOC
 - Facilitating requests for resources made by local facilities to the EOC during area-wide disasters
- Identifying facilities for use as Points of Distribution, Comfort Stations and County Staging Areas
- Facilitating information distribution to area relief and response agencies
- Serving as liaison to State and Federal Agencies in response/recovery
- Maintaining incident records and communications logs

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

THE ROLE OF MUNICIPALITIES

There are three municipalities within Santa Rosa County, the Town of Jay, the City of Milton, and the City of Gulf Breeze. Each is an independent jurisdictional government responsible for prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation within the city or town limits. The City of Milton and the City of Gulf Breeze both maintain City Fire Departments and City Police Departments. The Town of Jay arranges for its protection through an Agreement with the Santa Rosa County Sheriff's Office and Santa Rosa County Fire Districts. Additionally, each maintains an array of critical infrastructures, such as water treatment facilities, communications towers, government buildings, etc.

Each municipality is an independent jurisdictional government and the actions pertaining to each are not directed, controlled, or financed by Santa Rosa County. With that said, Santa Rosa County's Division of Emergency Management is the community's recognized, established Emergency Management Agency. In that capacity, Santa Rosa County Emergency Management maintains a close working relationship with all municipalities and helps to coordinate efforts pertaining to emergency management, while respecting the individual authority of each unit of government. This is accomplished in joint coordination through such means as information sharing, exercising, and training opportunities, participation in local preparedness organizations, specific meetings, or workshops.

During a disaster, Santa Rosa County Emergency Management serves as the liaison between each municipality and the State of Florida Department of Emergency Management. Each municipality, therefore, must provide situational updates to Santa Rosa County Emergency Management, or the EOC, if operational, in order to be consolidated into a community-wide situation report. Additionally, this means that once the resources of a municipality are either expended or overwhelmed, and local mutual aid assistance is also overwhelmed or expended, any requests to the State for resources (Teams, personnel, equipment, etc) must be channeled through Santa Rosa County Emergency Management to the State of Florida. Any expenses incurred from resource requests made by the municipalities, remains the responsibility of the municipality. Additionally, all fiscal management, data tracking, personnel time, expenses, and the request for reimbursement from State or Federal programs, etc. is also the responsibility of each municipality.

Responsibilities of the municipalities include, but are not limited to the following:

1. Each municipality is responsible for the provision and execution of all jurisdictional authority and responsibilities, including dispatching of emergency services, or contracting for such through the County.
2. Each municipality is responsible for providing a liaison within 1 hr to the Santa Rosa County Emergency Operations Center (EOC), once activated.
3. Each municipality is responsible for providing situational updates through the liaison at the EOC.
4. Each municipality is responsible for requesting resources from the State through Santa Rosa County Emergency Management.
5. Municipalities will staff, direct and control initial and preliminary damage assessment operations for infrastructure within their jurisdictions. Santa Rosa County will provide structural damage assessments for the municipalities through the Santa Rosa County Building Inspections Department.
6. Each municipality is responsible for debris removal and disposal within their jurisdiction. If the County secures a debris removal contractor, the municipalities may opt to use the same. If so, the municipality must coordinate all efforts pertaining to the disposal site, and must coordinate with Santa Rosa County, if the use of county disposal sites, are needed.
7. Each municipality will handle the restoration of infrastructure within its jurisdiction. Any requests for assistance are to be forwarded to the Santa Rosa County Emergency Operations Center, as stated in the above paragraphs.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

THE ROLE OF MUNICIPALITIES (Cont)

8. Each municipality is expected to provide prime locations with adequate space, personnel, and supplies as needed to establish Disaster Recovery Centers in their jurisdiction. Santa Rosa County will provide assistance, as needed.
9. Establishment, staffing and operations of Points of Distribution (PODS) within a community is typically the function of Santa Rosa County, however, the Santa Rosa County Logistics Chief will accommodate requests by communities that would like to staff and/or operate a POD in their jurisdiction.
10. Municipalities are expected to keep Santa Rosa County abreast of all evacuation and re-entry efforts within their jurisdiction and to coordinate efforts with the Santa Rosa County Emergency Management Director.
11. Municipalities are responsible for identifying and coordinating the provision of public property to be used as temporary housing during short and long-term recovery.
12. Municipalities are responsible for identifying present and future transportation needs pertaining to mass transportation for evacuation.
13. Municipalities are responsible for coordinating all media activities, pertaining to the emergency or disaster, through the Joint Information Center (JIC).
14. Municipalities are responsible for coordinating with local fuel entities within their jurisdiction to evaluate present storage capacity and plans to address fuel disruption or shortfalls.
15. Municipalities are expected to handle all funding and payments for expenditures that may arise related to the disaster response and recovery in their jurisdiction, including equipment leases, purchases, or resources requested for which costs are incurred.
16. Municipalities are responsible for all financial management, including tracking of expenses, personnel time, etc and for submitting requests for reimbursement to State and Federal programs, if applicable.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

THE ROLE OF THE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC)

The Santa Rosa County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is a facility designed to serve as a local or regional incident support center. EOCs represent the physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident management activities normally takes place.

For complex incidents, personnel representing multiple jurisdictions, disciplines, and resources staff EOCs.

The primary functions of the Emergency Operations Center are resource support for various incident sites and the management of information and data. Most of the information that flows through an EOC deals with resource requests, resource tracking, resource allocation, and demobilization. There is also heavy message traffic relating to situation status, weather, damage assessment, and public information.

The EOC serves as a facility to assist in the:

- Coordination
- Communications
- Resource dispatching and tracking
- Information collection, analysis, and dissemination

The EOC has multiple uses during non-emergency operations. An EOC is effective for supporting major planned events, where resource support, coordination, and public information is required. The EOC is also available for use during exercises, meetings, or classes.

The Santa Rosa County EOC is 13,000 square-foot facility with a range of surveillance and security measures. The facility was built to withstand 150 mph winds (Cat 4 Hurricane) and has two backup generators necessary to support emergency operations.

The facility is located at 4499 Pine Forest Road, Milton, FL. It is adjoined to Santa Rosa County Emergency Management's administrative offices as well as the Media room for the Santa Rosa County Public Information Officer. In the event the EOC is threatened, an alternate EOC is activated.

THE ROLE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COMMUNICATIONS (EMC)

Santa Rosa County's Division of Emergency Management also conducts emergency communications. Emergency Management communicators dispatch all emergency services, with the exception of law enforcement. Emergency Management employees staff the operation 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

In many cases, the emergency dispatchers are the first responders with whom many citizens have contact via the E-911 system. The communications specialists facilitate emergency operations and serve to support the incident commander and field units through communications and resource dispatching.

Emergency Management Communications uses state of the art technology combined with a priority dispatching software system and established protocols to prompt response from numerous local agencies.

OPERATIONAL MODES

Day-To-Day Operations

SANTA ROSA COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

The Santa Rosa County Emergency Management Director is responsible for coordinating efforts to address all phases of emergency management. Therefore, on a daily basis the Division of Emergency Management is engaged in a wide range of activities to facilitate processes, procedures, training, resource acquisition, coordination, public awareness, planning, communications, and other related tasks.

Communications staff from Santa Rosa County Emergency Management serves as the County's Warning Point 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Staff dispatch fire, and emergency medical calls (everything but law enforcement), and monitor for situations and developing events. This is accomplished through the use of a fully implemented priority dispatch system that structures caller interrogations, provides pre-arrival instructions, enhances customer service, and matches the appropriate protocols for emergency response, mode, and configuration to the incident type and severity.

Emergency Management staff **are managed the same, inclusive of NIMS, regardless of emergency or non-emergency conditions.** (See "Santa Rosa County Emergency Management Center Daily Operations Structure", included in Appendix 3 (Org Chart Section) of this CEMP)

OTHER AGENCIES/ORGANIZATIONS

During non-emergency activities, other response agencies, organizations, facilities, departments, etc., operate under their respective organizational structures and are managed according to the individual agency's policies and Standard Operating Guides. Federal law (HSPD-5) required the management to be NIMS-compliant by FY 2007. SRC DEM continues to promote the use of NIMS when and where required.

Their emergency management activities will be coordinated with those of Santa Rosa County, either through the various emergency preparedness organizations, or through Santa Rosa County Emergency Management.

Emergency Management Operations

SANTA ROSA COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Emergency Operations are those actions taken by Emergency Management staff to support the Incident Commander (possibly through the Emergency Operations Center) and area responders in the field.

Emergency Management staff **are managed the same regardless of emergency or non-emergency conditions.** (See "Santa Rosa County Emergency Management Daily Operations Structure", Appendix 3: Org. Chart Section)

Not all emergencies necessarily involve or warrant notification of the Emergency Management Director or activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

EOC OPERATIONS

When conditions warrant, and the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is activated, those that will staff the EOC, including representatives of municipalities, county departments, and key organizations are organized as shown in the EOC Organizational Chart. (See Appendix 3 for the "Santa Rosa County Emergency Operations Center Structure" and "EOC Command Structure".)

According to NIMS, the County is not required to use the Incident Command System for organization of EOC operations; nevertheless, the county has found it useful to use a similarly constructed system in order to create consistency with the response entities in the field.

The Santa Rosa County Emergency Operations Manager manages all aspects of the Emergency Operations Center (Not necessarily of the incident), and mobilizes the Command Staff for resource and information support to incidents.

FIELD OPERATIONS

At any particular time, county agencies, special districts, response organizations, and municipalities may be conducting incident operations in communication with Emergency Management's Communications staff.

The field operations portions of emergency actions are required not only to follow the management concepts in NIMS, but also to be structured according to the Incident Command System (ICS).

NATIONAL PRIORITIES- HOMELAND SECURITY PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVE-8

Homeland Security Presidential Directive-8

Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8: National Preparedness (HSPD-8) calls for an all-hazards National Preparedness Goal that establishes measurable priorities, targets, and a common approach to developing needed capabilities.

CAPABILITIES-BASED PLANNING

The Goal utilizes a capabilities-based planning approach: Planning, under uncertainty, to provide capabilities suitable for a wide range of threats and hazards, within an economic framework that necessitates prioritization and choice. Capabilities-based planning addresses uncertainty by analyzing a wide range of potential scenarios to identify required capabilities. The Capabilities-based planning tools and products are:

- **National Planning Scenarios:** Planning documents that provide parameters for 15 terrorist attacks and natural disasters, providing the basis to define prevention, protection, response and recovery tasks and the capabilities required to perform them.
- **Universal Task List:** A reference tool that provides a comprehensive menu of tasks to be performed by different disciplines at all levels of government to address major events.
- **Target Capabilities List:** A list and description of the capabilities needed to perform critical homeland security tasks found in the Universal Task List.

NATIONAL PRIORITIES

The National Preparedness Goal also includes seven national priorities. Efforts to achieve these seven priorities will not only address essential needs in the near-term; they will also reinforce national efforts to achieve the target capabilities that are imperative to national preparedness for the longer-term. The national priorities are:

Overarching Priorities

1. Implement the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the National Response Framework (NRF)
2. Expanded Regional Collaboration
3. Implement the Interim National Infrastructure Protection Plan

Capability-Specific Priorities

1. Strengthen Information Sharing and Collaboration Capabilities
2. Strengthen Interoperable Communications Capabilities
3. Strengthen Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive (CBRNE) Detection, Response and Decontamination Capabilities
4. Strengthen Medical Surge and Mass Prophylaxis Capabilities

CONSISTENCY STATEMENT

Santa Rosa County will make all appropriate efforts within the constraints of budget to be consistent with the National Preparedness Goal as stated in HSPD-8. Santa Rosa County participates through the State of Florida as a recipient of Florida's State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP). The process for developing and receipt of the SHSGP requires the state's homeland security program to undergo a collaborative, multidisciplinary, multi-jurisdictional Capability Review in order to evaluate strengths and weaknesses relative to the national priorities and capabilities. The Capability Review is used to prioritize investment initiatives and leads into the development of the State Enhancement Plan. The Enhancement Plan works in conjunction with the State Homeland Security Strategy and helps to direct the homeland security program within Florida, in which Santa Rosa County participates.

Specific activities consistent with the National Preparedness Goal:

- Adoption of NIMS by the Santa Rosa County BOCC in 2005

NATIONAL PRIORITIES- HOMELAND SECURITY PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVE-8

- NIMS-specific training in 2005-2008
- ICS system identified for field operations in the Santa Rosa County CEMP
- CEMP consistent with the National Response Framework
- Regional collaboration utilized as evidenced by participation in the Area 1 Emergency Managers Group, the Regional Domestic Security Task Force, the District 1 Local Emergency Planning Committee, the West Florida Regional Planning Council, etc.
- Efforts to increase interoperable communications capabilities through the use of moto bridges for linking 911 centers and the Emergency Deployable Interoperability Communications System (EDICs) package, a regional asset in Escambia County for mobile radio patching
- Regional approach to strengthening Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear Explosive (CBRNE) response and detection through the Regional Domestic Security Task Force's initiatives
- Increasing capability for Hazardous Materials Response and Decontamination through training, participation in the District 1 LEPC, and local Fire District HAZMAT initiatives, such as the Midway Fire District HAZMAT Team
- Initiatives to strengthen medical surge and mass prophylaxis capabilities, such as through coordination and planning conducted by area hospitals and the Santa Rosa County Health Department, RDSTF initiatives, exercises, as well as the use of DMAT Teams

NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NIMS) - MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

National Incident Management System

Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 established the nations' standardized incident management system. It is composed of standardized doctrine, concepts, principles, terminology, and organizational processes. This system called the National Incident Management System or NIMS, was initiated, and subsequently made a requirement for all entities engaged in preventing, preparing for, responding to, recovering from, and mitigating emergencies.

NIMS creates a command structure to coordinate operations, planning, logistics, and finance/administration for all field operations using the Incident Command System (ICS). The NIMS uses a core set of management concepts and establishes standards for planning, training, and exercising. Additionally, NIMS sets standards for equipment acquisition and certification, provides a means for interoperable communications, and ensures consistent organizational processes and structures.

The NIMS management concepts apply to all phases of emergency management and to all entities involved in the phases of emergency management. The implementation of this system, as required by HSPD-5, will be utilized to create nationwide consistency and to facilitate coordination amongst agencies, jurisdictions, and resources that may be utilized to support an incident.

As mandated by Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5, beginning in FY 2005, adoption of NIMS by state and local governments will be a condition for the receipt of federal preparedness funds, including grants, contracts and other activities. The deadline for full NIMS compliance was Sept. 30, 2006, the end of FY 2006.

Through Resolution 2005-14, Santa Rosa County officially adopted the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and began its transition towards compliance with NIMS. That transition is currently underway, with efforts to restructure organizational processes, obtain training in the NIMS and the Incident Command System, and to type locally available resources according to their capabilities using the NIMS standard definitions. Once the transition to NIMS is complete, Santa Rosa County will have an identical foundation for coordinating incidents to manage all hazards. The full NIMS document is available for download from <http://www.dhs.gov/interweb/assetlibrary/NIMS-90-web.pdf>.

KEY FEATURES OF NIMS

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS)

NIMS establishes ICS as a standard incident management organization with five functional areas -- command, operations, planning, logistics, and finance/administration -- for management of all major incidents. To ensure further coordination, and during incidents involving multiple jurisdictions or agencies, the principle of unified command has been universally incorporated into NIMS. This unified command not only coordinates the efforts of many jurisdictions, but also provides for and assures joint decisions on objectives, strategies, plans, priorities, and public communications.

COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

NIMS prescribes interoperable communications systems for both incident and information management in order to address inadequate or incompatible communications equipment or procedures. This component is currently under development by the NIMS Integration Center. Santa Rosa County will continue to monitor developments made in this area and to incorporate the standards, once finalized.

PREPAREDNESS

Under NIMS, preparedness is based on national standards for qualification and certification of emergency response personnel. It also includes planning, training, exercises, qualification and certification, equipment acquisition and certification, publication management and pre-disaster mitigation.

JOINT INFORMATION SYSTEM (JIS)

NIMS organizational measures enhance the public communication effort. The Joint Information System provides the public with timely and accurate incident information and unified public messages. This system employs Joint Information Centers (JIC) and brings incident communicators together during an incident to develop, coordinate, and deliver a unified message. This will ensure that Federal, state, and local levels of government are releasing the same information during an incident.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS FOR FIELD OPERATIONS

The following concepts and incident command system are applicable to all entities that conduct field operations within the jurisdictional limits of unincorporated Santa Rosa County and the municipalities. This remains, regardless of whether the response is due to a daily incident, such as a vehicle accident, structural fire, EMS call, etc, or to a catastrophic disaster requiring extensive coordination of resources, personnel, and outside assistance.

Common Terminology and Plain English

Field operations will utilize the common set of terminology, consisting of the vocabulary associated with the Incident Command System for organizational functions, resource descriptions and incident facilities (Ex. Command, Operations, Logistics, Groups, Divisions, Leaders, Supervisors) (See Glossary of Key Terms, Appendix 2) in order to operate with other organizations involved in the management of an incident.

Additionally, field operations will use clear language, (Plain English), and will NOT use 10 codes or any other code system for radio or any other communications in order to alleviate the impact of geographical differences, or language and cultural issues that adversely affect communication.

Chain of Command/ Unity of Command

Field Operations will adhere to the Chain of Command. Every individual on scene will have a designated supervisor to which they report and from which they receive instructions.

Establishment and Transfer of Command

The first responder to arrive on scene is responsible for establishing command. This individual serves as the "Incident Commander" and continues in that role until replaced by a more senior responder. When command is transferred, the outgoing Incident Commander must give a briefing that captures all essential information to the incoming Incident Commander and notifies all responders that command has been transferred.

Span of Control

Individuals with Incident Management supervisory responsibility should have no less than three (3) and no more than seven (7) subordinates in order to maintain effective span of control. The Incident Command Structure should be expanded, when necessary to maintain span of control.

Management by Objectives

Operations in Santa Rosa County are required to be "Managed by Objectives". Objective setting begins at the top and is communicated throughout the entire organization. The Incident Commander or Unified Commander is required to:

1. Establish overarching objectives for the incident
2. To develop and issue assignments, plans, procedures, and protocols
3. To establish specific, measurable objectives for various incident management functional activities and direct efforts to attain them
4. Document results to measure performance and facilitate corrective action

Incident Action Plan

The Incident Commander or Unified Command will develop an Incident Action Plan, which can either be written or oral, for field operations in order to convey the objectives from command for both operational and support activities.

Deployment

Personnel and equipment should respond only when requested or when dispatched by an appropriate authority.

Accountability

1. All responders, regardless of agency affiliation, must check-in to receive an assignment at a location established by command at the onset of the incident.
2. Response Operations must be directed and coordinated as outlined in the Incident Action Plan
3. Each individual involved in incident operations will be assigned to only one supervisor
4. Supervisors must be able to adequately supervise and control their subordinates, as well as communicate with and manage all resources under their supervision
5. Supervisors must record and report resource status changes as they occur.

Resource Management

The NIMS defines standardized mechanisms to describe, inventory, track, and dispatch resources before, during, and after an incident.

Resources are classified by 'Category', which refers to function and 'Kind,' to include teams, personnel, equipment, and supplies. Information about the level of capability is referred to as the 'Type,' which is a measure of minimum capabilities to perform the function. Type I implies a higher capability than Type II.

Resources to be typed include personnel, teams, facilities, equipment, and special capability assets. Examples of some of these include law enforcement teams, Urban Search and Rescue (USAR), fire engines, ambulances, police cars, electric utility restoration equipment, public works resources, etc. This typing will help ensure that the requested resource is properly matched to the needs of the situation.

Resource typing efforts are underway at the NIMS Integration Center, and will subsequently be undertaken in Santa Rosa County by each agency having such resources, as definitions for each type are disseminated.

Resource Management (Cont)

Resource types and definitions will be kept by Santa Rosa County under separate cover, as the definitions and types are continuously being refined at the Federal level.

Additionally, it is necessary to maintain an accurate picture of resource utilization; therefore, resource management of the operation must follow established process for categorizing, ordering, dispatching, tracking, recovering, and reimbursement for resources.

Santa Rosa County will maintain processes consistent with the State of Florida, as the next higher level of government and its compliance with NIMS.

Integrated Communications

NIMS prescribes interoperable communications systems for both incident and information management in order to address inadequate or incompatible communications equipment or procedures. This component is currently under development by the NIMS Integration Center. Santa Rosa County will continue to monitor developments made in this area and to incorporate the standards, once finalized.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS)

FIELD OPERATIONS

Field operations in Santa Rosa County are to be conducted in accordance with the Incident Command System as outlined in NIMS. Field operations include any on-scene activities that address the short-term direct effects and short-term recovery actions of an incident. This includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs as well as the execution of emergency operations plans to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes.

As indicated by the situation, activities may also include applying intelligence and other information to lessen the effects of consequences of an incident; security operations; continuing investigations into the nature and source of the threat; ongoing public health and agricultural surveillance/testing processes, immunizations; isolation, or quarantine. It also includes any specific law enforcement operations aimed at preempting or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending the perpetrators.

The following incident command system is applicable to all entities that conduct field operations within the jurisdictional limits of unincorporated Santa Rosa County and the municipalities. This remains, regardless of whether the response is due to a daily incident, such as a vehicle accident, structural fire, EMS call, etc, or to a catastrophic disaster requiring extensive coordination of resources, personnel, and outside assistance.

Determining Who Is In Charge

Establishing who is in charge of a field operation in Santa Rosa County depends on the type of Incident, though management of the incident will remain consistent, regardless of who is in charge. The following are general examples of how the Lead Agency will be determined by the Type of Incident. The Lead Agency will assume Command and will subsequently be responsible for directing all aspects of the response, within their legal authority, to the incident site.

INCIDENT	LEAD DISCIPLINE
Terrorism/Civil Disturbance/ Explosives/Mass Fatalities	Law Enforcement
Rescue (Non-Criminal)/HAZMAT Release/ Structural Collapse	FIRE
Mass Casualties	EMS
Utility Outage	Utility or Public Works

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS)

Types of Command

There are two types of command used, single, and unified. In each, the command staff is responsible for overall management of the incident, including command staff assignments necessary to support the command function. The primary difference between a Single and Unified Command is that in a Single Command, the Incident Commander is solely responsible for establishing objectives and strategies and for ensuring that all activities are directed towards accomplishment of the strategy. In a Unified Command, the individuals designated by the jurisdictional authorities must co-locate and jointly determine objectives, strategies, plans, priorities, and use of assigned resources. Santa Rosa County will utilize the most efficient ICS structure based on the needs of the incident, and will consider expanding the ICS organizational structure, as the situation warrants.

In addition, an Area Command may also be established to set priorities resulting from multiple incident sites with multiple Incident Commanders. If there are multiple incident sites, involving multiple agencies or jurisdictions, a Unified Area Command may be established.

SINGLE COMMAND

Established when the incident occurs within one jurisdiction and no other agency has jurisdictional authority. If the incident does involve other agencies or jurisdictions, the single command can still be used if all parties agree to forego the option to establish unified command. The Incident Commander identifies resource needs and reports them to the Santa Rosa County Emergency Operations Center.

UNIFIED COMMAND

A Unified Command is used to enable agencies with different legal, geographic, and functional responsibilities to coordinate, plan and interact effectively. Agencies retain their independent authority and responsibilities, however, they use a collaborative decision-making process to establish a single set of objectives, perform under a single Incident Action Plan, and designate incident priorities. Additionally, all members of the unified command utilize a single incident command post, and participate in unified planning and resource management. The composition of the Unified Command will depend on the location of the incident and the type of incident as to which public safety organization has jurisdiction or legal authority. Other agencies that are involved, but lack jurisdictional responsibility are defined as "Supporting Agencies" and are represented in the Command Structure through interaction with the Liaison Officer. The Unified Command identifies resource needs and reports them to the Santa Rosa County Emergency Operations Center.

AREA COMMAND

An Area Command is activated only if necessary, based on the complexity of the incident and to address span of control issues. An area command is established either to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are being handled by separate ICS organizations or to oversee the management of a very large incident that involves multiple ICS organizations. Area Command does not have operational responsibilities. The Area Command sets overall priorities, allocates resources, ensures effective communications, and ensures incident objectives are met. The Area Command identifies resource needs and reports them to the Santa Rosa County Emergency Operations Center. Area Command may be established at an emergency operations center facility or at some location other than an incident command post.

UNIFIED AREA COMMAND

Area Command becomes Unified Area Command when incidents are multi-jurisdictional.

MULTI-AGENCY COORDINATION SYSTEMS (MACS)

Multi-agency coordination systems provide the architecture to support coordination for incident prioritization, critical resource allocation, communications systems integration, and information coordination. The components of multiagency coordination systems include facilities, equipment; emergency operation centers (EOCs), specific multiagency coordination entities, personnel, procedures, and communications. These systems assist agencies and organizations to fully integrate the subsystems of the NIMS.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS)

Incident Command System	Unified Command	Area Command (Unified Area Command)	Multiagency Coordination Systems (MACS)	Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs)
<p>The management system used to direct all operations at the incident scene. The Incident Commander (IC) is located at an Incident Command Post (ICP) at the incident scene.</p>	<p>An application of ICS used when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction. Agencies work together through their designated Incident Commanders at a single ICP to establish a common set of objectives and strategies, and a single Incident Action Plan.</p>	<p>Established as necessary to provide command authority and coordination for two or more incidents in close proximity. Area Command works directly with Incident Commanders. Area Command becomes Unified Area Command when incidents are multijurisdictional. Area Command may be established at an EOC facility or at some other location other than an ICP.</p>	<p>An activity or a formal system used to coordinate resources and support between agencies or jurisdictions. A MAC Group functions within the MACS. MACS interact with agencies or jurisdictions not with incidents. MACS are useful for regional situations. A MACS can be established at a jurisdictional EOC or at a separate facility.</p>	<p>Also called Expanded Dispatch, Emergency Command and Control Centers, etc. EOCs are used in varying ways at all levels of government and within private industry to provide coordination, direction, and control during emergencies. EOC facilities can be used to house Area Command and MACS activities as determined by agency or jurisdiction policy.</p>

Source: National Incident Management System, 2004

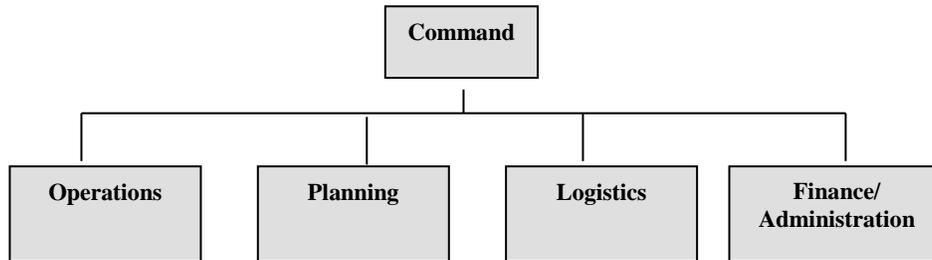
INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS)

Use of the Incident Command System (ICS)

The Incident Command System is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organized structure, designed to aid in domestic incident management activities. It is used for a broad spectrum of emergencies, from small to complex incidents, both natural and manmade, to include acts of catastrophic terrorism. It is the system to be used for field operations, and is not applicable to the conduct of the Santa Rosa County Emergency Operations Center, though its management is similarly, but not identically, constructed.

The ICS organizational structure is modular, extending to incorporate all elements necessary for the type, size, scope, and complexity of a given incident. The ICS structural organization builds from the top down; responsibility and performance begin with the Incident Command element and the Incident Commander (IC). When the need arises, four separate sections can be used to organize the staff. Each of these may have several subordinate units, or branches, depending on the management requirements of the incident. If one individual can simultaneously manage all functional areas, no further organization is required. If one or more of the functions requires independent management, an individual is assigned responsibility for that function.

The Santa Rosa County ICS for field operations is organized into five major functional areas: Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration.



THE OPERATIONS SECTION

The Operations Section is responsible for developing the tactical operations in support of Command's objectives and for all activities associated with providing emergency response services. The Operations Chief is the Key tactical decision-maker in large operations.

THE PLANNING SECTION

The Planning Section is responsible for collecting, evaluating, and disseminating tactical information pertaining to the incident. This section maintains information and intelligence on the current and forecasted situation, as well as the status of resources assigned to the incident. The Planning Section prepares and documents Incident Action Plans (IAP's) and incident maps, and gathers and disseminates information and intelligence critical to the incident. The Planning Section has four primary units and may include a number of technical specialists to assist in evaluating the situation and forecasting requirements for additional personnel and equipment.

THE LOGISTICS SECTION

The Logistics Section meets all support needs for the incident (Except aircraft), including ordering resources through appropriate procurement authorities from off-incident locations. It also provides facilities, transportation, supplies, equipment maintenance and fueling, food service, communications, and medical services for incident personnel.

THE FINANCE/ADMINISTRATION SECTION

When there is a specific need for financial, reimbursement (individual or agency/department), and/or administrative services to support incident management activities, a Finance/Administration Section is established. Not all agencies will require such assistance, however in large, complex scenarios involving significant funding, the Finance/Administrative Section is an essential part of the ICS. In addition to monitoring multiple sources of funds, the Section Chief must track and report to the Incident Commander (IC) the financial "burn rate" as the incident progresses. This allows the Incident Commander to forecast the need for additional funds before operations are negatively affected.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS)

COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF

COMMAND

Command comprises the **Incident Commander and the Command Staff**. The first responder to arrive on scene is responsible for establishing command.

- 1) This first responder on scene assumes the position of "Incident Commander" and continues in that role until command is transferred to another more qualified individual, terminated, or converted to Unified Command. Appropriate notification must be given to all responders of Changes in Command.
- 2) It is at the discretion of the Incident Commander (IC), or Unified Command (UC), to appoint a Command Staff. If these positions are not filled, their responsibilities fall to the IC/UC. The Command Staff generally consists of a Public Information Officer (PIO), Safety Officer (SO), and Liaison Officer (LO). The Command Staff has responsibility for key activities not specifically identified in the General Staff Functional Elements.

GENERAL STAFF

The General Staff represent the major functional elements (Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Information and Intelligence) of the Incident Command System. They are given specific titles consistent with the common terminology concept.

Organizational Element	Leadership Position
Incident Command	Incident Commander (IC)
Command Staff	Officer
Section	Section Chief
Branch	Branch Director
Divisions and Groups*	Supervisors
Unit**	Unit Leader

*The hierarchical term *supervisor* is only used in the Operations Section.

**Unit leader designations apply to the subunits of the Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration Sections.

Source: National Incident Management System, 2004

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN ICS

INCIDENT COMMANDER/UNIFIED COMMAND

- 1) First on scene assumes incident command, until command is transferred to another, converted to unified command, or incident is terminated
- 2) Responsible for all functions of incident management
- 3) Appoints and supervises Command Staff, or assumes responsibilities of those positions
- 4) Expands ICS organization as necessary, or assumed responsibilities of those functions
- 5) Determines Incident Objectives and strategy
- 6) Identifies Incident Command Post location and locates there

COMMAND STAFF

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER

- 1) Incident Command will assign a PIO
- 2) Interfaces with the public and media and/or other agencies
- 3) Monitors Information
- 4) Serves as the single PIO for the incident, whether single or unified command is established
- 5) Secures the approval of the Incident Commander/Unified Command for all information released
- 6) Responsible for organizing any assistants assigned from other agencies for maximum efficiency

SAFETY OFFICER

- 1) Incident Command will assign a SO
- 2) Monitors incident operations
- 3) Single Safety Officer regardless of single or unified command structure
- 4) Advises the IC/UC on all matters relating to operational safety, and health and safety of responders
- 5) Responsible to the IC for systems, procedures to assess hazardous environments, coordinate multi agency safety efforts, implement safety measures, and ensure safety
- 6) Has emergency authority to stop and prevent unsafe acts
- 7) Coordinates closely with the Operations Section Chief and planning Section Chief regarding operational safety
- 8) Responsible for organizing any assistants assigned from other agencies for maximum efficiency
- 9) NOTE: EACH AGENCY STILL RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR OWN PROGRAMS AND PERSONNEL SAFETY

LIAISON OFFICER

- 1) Incident Command will assign a LO
- 2) Coordinates with representatives from assisting agencies at the Command Post
- 3) Responsible for organizing any assistants assigned from other agencies for maximum efficiency

ASSISTANTS

- 1) May serve Command Staff Members to help manage workload

ADDITIONAL COMMAND STAFF

Other Command Staff Positions may be necessary depending on the nature and location of the incident. For example, legal counsel, or a Medical Advisor may be necessary.

- 1) Provide the IC with advice and recommendations pertaining to their area of expertise

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN ICS

GENERAL STAFF

The General Staff represent the Major functional elements (Operations, Logistics, Planning, and Finance/Administration) of the Incident Command System. They are given specific titles consistent with the common terminology concept.

OPERATIONS SECTION CHIEF

- 1) Only one Operations Section Chief for each operational period
- 2) Responsible to the IC/UC for direct management of all incident-related operational activities
- 3) Establishes Tactical Objectives for Each Operational Period, which sets the pace for the establishment actions of the other Section Chiefs
- 4) Assists in developing the Operational Portion of the Incident Action Plan (IAP) for that particular period of responsibility
- 5) Expands the Operations Section into Branches, as necessary to maintain span of control
- 6) Supervises the Operations Section
- 7) May have one or more Deputies Assigned from other agencies
- 8) Briefs personnel
- 9) Determines needs and requests additional resources
- 10) Assembles/disassembles Strike Teams assigned to Operations Sections
- 11) Reports information to the Incident Commander
- 12) Maintains a unit/activity log

LOGISTICS SECTION CHIEF

- 1) Responsible for all support requirements needed
- 2) Orders resources from off-incident locations
- 3) Responsible for providing facilities, transport, supplies, equipment, maintenance, fuel, food services, communications and information technology support, emergency responder medical services, inoculations
- 4) As needed, expands the Logistics Section into: Supply, Ground Support, Facilities, Food, Communications, and Medical Unit

PLANNING SECTION CHIEF

- 1) Only one Planning Section Chief for each operational period
- 2) Reports to the IC/UC
- 3) Oversees all incident-related data gathering and analysis regarding operations and resources
- 4) Develops alternatives for tactical operations
- 5) Conducts planning meetings
- 6) Prepare the Incident Action Plan (IAP) for each operational period
- 7) Generally comes from the jurisdiction with primary incident responsibility
- 8) May have one or more deputies from other participating organizations
- 9) Expands the Operations Section into Branches, as necessary to maintain span of control such as Resources Unit, Situation Unit, Documentation Unit, (Technical Specialists Unit)

FINANCE/ADMINISTRATION SECTION CHIEF

- 1) Monitoring multiple sources of funds
- 2) Tracks the financial "burn rate" and reports to the Incident Commander (IC)
- 3) Monitors cost expenditures to ensure that statutory rules that apply are met
- 4) Maintains close coordination with the Planning Section and the Logistics Section
- 5) As needed, expands the Finance/Administration Section into the Time Unit, the Procurement Unit, the Compensation and Claims Unit and the Cost Unit

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS (ESFs)

During a disaster, Santa Rosa County Emergency Management may activate the Emergency Operations Center to support the responding agencies through the Incident Commander. The Emergency Operations Center is staffed and operated by the employees of Santa Rosa County, representatives of municipalities and other key response and recovery organizations.

The agencies and department representatives are organized according to the function that they are tasked to support, such as energy, food and water, firefighting, etc. These functions are called “*Emergency Support Functions (ESF)*”.

Emergency Support Functions represent functional groupings of types of assistance that jurisdictions are likely to need. A single agency is charged with responsibility for ESF operations. Many other agencies support the primary agency, (see Figure 6 - Emergency Support Function Matrix/Primary and Support). An agency may be designated as primary for an ESF for a number of reasons. The agency may have a statutory responsibility to perform that function; or through its programmatic or regulatory responsibilities, the agency may have developed the necessary expertise to lead the ESF. In some agencies, a portion of the agency's mission is similar to the mission of the ESF; therefore, the skills to respond in a disaster can be immediately translated from the daily business of that agency. For whatever the reason an agency is designated as the Primary Agency, that agency will have the necessary contacts and expertise to coordinate the activities of that support function. Further, a single agency may be involved in more than one ESF.

When the EOC is activated, the designated ESF lead agencies send a representative to the EOC to coordinate that ESF. The Primary Agency has discretion as to how many, if any, support agencies they will require to support them or represent that ESF in the EOC. Due to the limited space available in the EOC, the attendance of support agencies should be closely coordinated.

The Primary Agency for the ESF will be responsible for obtaining all information relating to ESF activities and requirements caused by the disaster and disaster response. This information gathering will frequently require the Primary Agency to step outside traditional information gathering protocols. Within the SRC EOC, requests for assistance will be tasked to the corresponding ESF for completion. The Primary Agency will be responsible for coordinating the delivery of that assistance to the disaster area.

The Santa Rosa County ESF system is distinctly different from the one used by FEMA (See ESF Comparison Chart on the following page). Santa Rosa County's ESF system mirrors the ESF system used by the State of Florida, in order to maximize communication and ensure consistency with the next higher level of government. Each ESF at the County EOC interfaces with the corresponding ESF Agency at the State Level. This ESF process is also used by the State of Florida to respond to local requests for assistance. Therefore, if the State of Florida makes the determination to adopt the system currently used by FEMA, Santa Rosa County is fully prepared to transition as well. Until such time, however, Santa Rosa County will continue to use the existing system and has included the ESF Comparison Chart to illustrate the differences that may be encountered between the FEMA ESF system and the Santa Rosa County/State of Florida ESF system. There are eighteen ESFs in Santa Rosa County, each with its own ESF Plan, which has been included as an Appendix 7 to this CEMP, for easy reference. The eighteen ESF's are as follows:

SANTA ROSA COUNTY EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION LIST

ESF 1	TRANSPORTATION	ESF 10	HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
ESF 2	COMMUNICATIONS	ESF 11	FOOD AND WATER
ESF 3	PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING	ESF 12	ENERGY
ESF 4	FIREFIGHTING	ESF 13	MILITARY
ESF 5	INFORMATION AND PLANNING	ESF 14	PUBLIC INFORMATION
ESF 6	MASS CARE	ESF 15	VOLUNTEERS AND DONATIONS
ESF 7	RESOURCE SUPPORT	ESF 16	LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SECURITY
ESF 8	HEALTH AND MEDICAL	ESF 17	ANIMAL PROTECTION/AGRICULTURE
ESF 9	SEARCH AND RESCUE	ESF 18	BUSINESS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS (ESFs)

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION COMPARISON CHART

NOTE: There are distinct variations in the Emergency Support System of Santa Rosa County and the one outlined in the National Response Framework and adopted by FEMA. These differences are shown below in order to facilitate understanding and interaction with the appropriate ESF's at the Federal Level.

Santa Rosa County's ESF system mirrors the ESF's used by the State of Florida, in order to maximize communication and ensure consistency. If, or when, the State of Florida adopts the system used by FEMA, Santa Rosa County is fully prepared to transition as well. Until such time, the following comparison chart illustrates the differences.

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Florida's Emergency Support Functions System	SANTA ROSA COUNTY ESF'S		NATIONAL RESPONSE FRAMEWORK/FEMA	
	ESF 1	TRANSPORTATION	ESF 1	TRANSPORTATION
	ESF 2	COMMUNICATIONS	ESF 2	COMMUNICATIONS
	ESF 3	PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING	ESF 3	PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING
	ESF 4	FIREFIGHTING	ESF 4	FIREFIGHTING
	ESF 5	INFORMATION AND PLANNING	ESF 5	EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
	ESF 6	MASS CARE	ESF 6	MASS CARE, HOUSING, AND HUMAN SERVICES
	ESF 7	RESOURCE SUPPORT	ESF 7	RESOURCE SUPPORT
	ESF 8	HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES	ESF 8	PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES
	ESF 9	SEARCH AND RESCUE	ESF 9	URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE
	ESF 10	HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	ESF 10	OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE
	ESF 11	FOOD AND WATER	ESF 11	AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES
	ESF 12	ENERGY	ESF 12	ENERGY
	ESF 13	MILITARY	ESF 13	PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY
	ESF 14	PUBLIC INFORMATION	ESF 14	LONG TERM COMMUNITY RECOVERY AND MITIGATION
	ESF 15	VOLUNTEERS AND DONATIONS	ESF 15	EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
	ESF 16	LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SECURITY		
	ESF 17	ANIMAL PROTECTION/AGRICULTURE		
	ESF 18	BUSINESS AND INFRASTRUCTURE		

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS (ESFs)

PRIMARY AND SUPPORT AGENCIES FOR EACH EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION

County/State/Federal & Other Agencies	ESF 1	ESF 2	ESF 3	ESF 4	ESF 5	ESF 6	ESF 7	ESF 8	ESF 9	ESF 10	ESF 11	ESF 12	ESF 13	ESF 14	ESF 15	ESF 16	ESF 17	ESF 18
Air Heart, Sacred Heart Hospital	S							S										
American Red Cross of NW Florida				S	S	P				S	S		S		S			
Ameri-Corps						S											S	
AT & T Wireless		S																
Avalon Center of Lakeview Mental Health Services								S										
Baptist Life Flight, Baptist Hospital	S							S										
BellSouth		S																
Black Water Stables/Div of Forestry																	S	
Blossman Gas (Propane)				S								S						
CES Motorola-Pensacola		S																
Central Santa Rosa Ministerial Association											S							
Chambers of Commerce (Santa Rosa/Navarre/Gulf Breeze)																		P
City/County/Private Utilities				S														
Civil Air Patrol	S			S														
Community Emerg. Response Team															S			
Dist. 1 Medical Examiners Office								S										
Eglin AFB DP Office													S					
Esc. River Electric Coop.				S								S						
Faith-based organizations											S				S			
FL Assoc. of Broadcasters														S				
Fl. Emergency Prep. Assoc.																		
Fl. Highway Patrol													S			S		
Fl Dept of Children & Family Svcs											S	S		S	S			
Fl Dept of Elderly Affairs														S				
Fl Dept of Emergency Management											S							
Fl Dept of Environmental Protection										S								
Fl. Dept of Insurance														S				
Fl. Dept of Law Enforcement													S			S		
FDLE (Amber Program)																		
Fl. Dept of Transportation	S									S				S		S		
Fl DOT MCC (Motor Carrier Compliance)																S		
Fl Division of Agriculture & Consumer Services -Div of Forestry				S							P							
Fl Fire Chief's Association				S														
FL Fish & Wildlife Conservation Comm.-Div of Law Enforcement																S		
FL Fish & Wildlife Cons.Comm																	S	
Fl National Guard													P		S			
Fl Public Service Commission														S				
Funeral Homes (Local)								S										
GB Chamber of Commerce														S				
GB City Manager Office					S													
GB Hospital								S										

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS (ESFs)

County/State/Federal & Other Agencies	ESF 1	ESF 2	ESF 3	ESF 4	ESF 5	ESF 6	ESF 7	ESF 8	ESF 9	ESF 10	ESF 11	ESF 12	ESF 13	ESF 14	ESF 15	ESF 16	ESF 17	ESF 18
SRC Health Dept-Environmental																	S	
SRC HAZMAT Advisory Council										S								
SRC Mosquito Control								S										
SRC & Municipal. Fire/ Rescue				S					S	S								
SRC Office of Mgt. & Bud.							P											
SRC Planning and Zoning					S	S												
SRC Property Appraiser			S															
SRC Public Information Office					S									P				
SRC Public Works Dept.	S		P	S				S	S	S		S						
SRS Road and Bridge Dept					S													
SRC School District	P																	
SRC School District- Admin.						S		S			S							
SRC School District- Transportation				S				S										
SRC Search and Rescue				S	S													S
Santa Rosa Medical Center								S										
SR Sheriff's Office (SRSO)	S	S		S	S	S			S	S	S		S				P	
SRSO-Environmental Enforcement																	S	
SRSO-Live Stock Officer																		S
Southern Link		S																
South Santa Rosa Interfaith Ministries											S							
SWS Environmental Response Inc.										S								
Team Santa Rosa																		
United Way of SRC						S										S		
US Dept of Agriculture-District 1																		S
USDA (County Office) (Natural Resources/ Conservation Svcs/ Farm Svcs Agency)																		S
Verizon Wireless		S																
Volunteer Agencies (Christian contractors, local churches)						S												
Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD)															S			
Volunteer Resources																		S
Wadkins Electronics		S																
Whiting Field DP Office													S					
Wireless Telephone Companies		S																

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS (ESFs)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

ESF 1 **Transportation**

Purpose: The purpose of ESF 1 is to provide, in a coordinated manner, the resources (human, technical, equipment, facility, materials and supplies) of member agencies to support emergency transportation needs during an emergency or disaster in Santa Rosa County. ESF 1 can provide personnel and resources to support prevention, preparedness, protection, response, recovery and mitigation in support of the primary emergency management objectives. The ESF 1 Emergency Coordination Officer (ECO) is appointed by and located in the Santa Rosa County School District, and directs all aspects of emergency management transportation subsequent to requests for additional transportation services by individual agencies and/or County Emergency Response Teams.

Primary Agency: Santa Rosa County School District

Support Agencies: Florida Department of Transportation
Civil Air Patrol
Santa Rosa County Sheriff's Office
Santa Rosa County Public Works Department
Lifeguard Ambulance
Baptist Hospital's Life Flight
Sacred Heart Hospital's Air Heart

ESF 2 **Communications**

Purpose: The purpose of ESF 2 is to provide Communications coordination and support services in support of emergency events in Santa Rosa County. ESF 2 can provide personnel and resources to support prevention, preparedness, protection, response, recovery and mitigation in support of the primary emergency management objectives. The ESF 2 Emergency Coordination Officer (ECO) is appointed by and located in the Communications Division, and directs all aspects of emergency management. ESF 2 resources are used when individual agencies are overwhelmed and the County Emergency Response Team requests additional communications services.

The Enhanced 9-1-1 Division will coordinate ESF 2 assets (both equipment and services) that may be available from a variety of sources before and after the activation of the County EOC. The Emergency Management Communications Center (EMC) houses the communications system in the EOC.

Primary Agency: Santa Rosa County Enhanced 9-1-1 Division

Support Agencies: Santa Rosa County Emergency Management Communications
Santa Rosa County Sheriff's Office
Santa Rosa County Computer Department
Milton Police Department Dispatch
Gulf Breeze Police and Fire Dispatch
Santa Rosa County Amateur Radio Emergency Service
Wireless Telephone Companies
CES Motorola (Pensacola)
AT&T

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS (ESFs)

ESF 3 Public Works and Engineering

Purpose: The purpose of ESF 3 is to provide Public Works coordination and support services in support of emergency events in Santa Rosa County. ESF 3 can provide personnel and resources to support prevention, preparedness, protection, response, recovery and mitigation in support of the primary emergency management objectives. ESF 3 will evaluate infrastructure damage and coordinate emergency debris clearing of essential roads within Santa Rosa County. ESF-3 will also coordinate emergency contracting, building inspections, engineering services and demolitions. ESF-3 will allocate debris clearing and Public Works equipment and process all requests for needs and donations of Public Works and debris clearing equipment. ESF 3 resources are used when individual agencies are overwhelmed and County Emergency Response Team requests additional public works and engineering service assistance.

Primary Agency: Santa Rosa County Public Works Department

Support Agencies: Santa Rosa County Property Appraiser's Office
Santa Rosa County Building Inspection and Permit Department
City of Milton Public Works Department
City of Gulf Breeze Public Works Department
Town of Jay Public Works Department
Santa Rosa County Health Department, Environmental Division
Santa Rosa County Environmental Control Department
Florida Department of Transportation

ESF 4 Firefighting

Purpose: The purpose of ESF 4 is to provide fire service coordination and support services in support of emergency events in Santa Rosa County. Emergency Support Function 4 can provide personnel and resources to support prevention, preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation in support of the primary emergency management objectives. ESF 4 resources are used when individual agencies are overwhelmed and County Emergency Response Team requests additional fire service assistance. ESF 4 will coordinate with the Volunteer Personnel Center to provide adequate relief for fire services personnel. ESF 4 will process all requests for needs and donations of fire suppression and rescue equipment.

It has been generally accepted that a basic role of government is to provide services, which are not available and cannot be provided by the private sector or an individual acting on his behalf. For the most part, local governments cannot feasibly finance special services to operate only in times of a disaster, but which are unused at other times. Instead, the County must rely largely on regular emergency response service agencies augmented by citizen volunteers to meet wide scale disaster situations. It is this voluntary aspect carried to a fine degree upon which the County must rely for fire suppression beyond the municipal boundaries of the principal cities. By its very nature, fire fighting requires fire companies and equipment to be decentralized. Although the decentralized nature of fire fighting is clearly recognized, a large wide area disaster dictates coordination on an inter-jurisdictional basis. The County fire services are the largest manpower resource - trained and ready - for use during a disaster. A fire disaster covering a large area and affecting a large segment of the public would be similar to the types of emergencies the fire service responds to routinely. It is expected that fire services available to a local community would be the first to respond to, and contain a fire. When local resources have been expended, and the fire has not been contained, it will be necessary to summon aid from other areas where fire-fighting capability has not been committed.

Included could be the U.S. Forest Service as well as fire companies from adjacent military installations. The purpose of this plan therefore, is to provide a mechanism by which fire services capability would be utilized for fire suppression on an inter-jurisdictional basis.

Primary Agency: Santa Rosa County Emergency Communications

Support Agencies: Division of Emergency Management
Santa Rosa County Firefighters Association

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS (ESFs)

Santa Rosa County Fire/Rescue Departments/Districts
Florida Fire Chiefs' Association
Florida Division of Agriculture & Consumer Services
(Division of Forestry)
Santa Rosa County Sheriff's Office
Santa Rosa County Emergency Medical Services
American Red Cross
Gulf Breeze Police Department
Milton Police Department
Santa Rosa County District Schools (Transportation)
Santa Rosa County Public Works Department
Santa Rosa County Search & Rescue
Civil Air Patrol
City, County, Private Utilities
Gulf Power Electrical Company
Santa Rosa County Public Works Department
City of Gulf Breeze Utilities Department
City of Gulf Breeze Public Works Department
City of Milton Utilities Department
City of Milton Public Works Department
Town of Jay Public Works Department
Escambia River Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Blossman Gas (Propane)

ESF 5 Information and Planning

Purpose: The purpose of ESF 5 is to: 1) collect, analyze, and disseminate tactical information on the nature, scope and potential impacts of an incident or major disaster; 2) use this intelligence to support the Command Group, Logistics, and Operations in their impact assessment and response missions; and 3) identify and anticipate future needs and resource requirements, and incorporate this analysis into Incident Action Plans.

The concise and accurate reporting and planning is continuous, beginning well before impact of approaching natural disasters and immediately upon those not forecasted. The response is progressive in nature beginning with the activation of the EOC at its lowest level. First actions will be taken at the local level with state and federal involvement as necessary to supplement local capabilities including to adoption a local declaration of emergency. Initial reports are the necessary basis for the Governor's decision to declare a state of emergency and to request a Presidential Emergency or Disaster Declaration. Additionally, these reports form the basis for determining specific types and extent of assistance needed in the affected area.

Primary Agency: Santa Rosa County Division of Emergency Management

Support Agencies: Santa Rosa County Planning and Zoning
Santa Rosa County GIS Department
Santa Rosa County Administrator's Office
Santa Rosa County Board of County Commissioner
Santa Rosa County Public Information Officer
Santa Rosa County Sheriff's Office
Santa Rosa County Department of Health
Gulf Breeze City Manager's Office
Milton City Manager's Office
Town of Jay City Manager's Office
American Red Cross of Northwest Florida
National Weather Service (Mobile Office)
Building Inspections Department
Road and Bridge Department

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS (ESFs)

ESF 6 Mass Care

Purpose: Coordinate the emergency provision of temporary shelters, emergency mass feeding, and the bulk distribution of coordinated relief supplies for victims of a disaster and disaster workers and long term temporary housing after closure of temporary shelters post disaster. Other responsibilities include documentation and reporting of shelter residents, shelter injuries and casualties; determination of needs, and the processing of all requests to meet those needs, and securing donations of life supporting supplies. ESF 6 resources are used when individual agencies are overwhelmed and County Emergency Response Team requests additional mass care, mass feed assistance, and bulk distribution of coordinated relief supplies.

Primary Agency: American Red Cross of Northwest Florida

Support Agencies: Santa Rosa County Planning and Zoning
Santa Rosa County Building Inspections Department
Santa Rosa County Division of Emergency Management
Santa Rosa County Department of Health
Santa Rosa County District Schools
Santa Rosa County Sheriff's Office
Milton Police Department
Gulf Breeze Police Department
Salvation Army
Santa Rosa County Amateur Radio Emergency Service
Local EMS Transport Provider
Chambers of Commerce (Santa Rosa, Milton, Pace, Jay)
Board of Realtors
Volunteer Agencies – Christian Contractors, local churches,
United Way, RSVP, Ameri-Corp, Rebuild NWF, and others available.

ESF 7 Resource Support

Purpose: The purpose of ESF 1 is to acquire the necessary resources to support disaster operations. Provide fiscal and logistical managerial support through timely and efficient acquisition and distribution of resources, purchasing, contracting, renting and leasing of supplies and equipment. Provide coordination of the documentation of reimbursable expenditures as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the State of Florida.

Primary Agency: Santa Rosa County Office of Management and Budget

Support Agencies: Santa Rosa County Computer Department
Santa Rosa County Administrative Services
Santa Rosa County Finance Office
Santa Rosa County Clerk of Circuit Court

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS (ESFs)

ESF 8 Health and Medical Services

Purpose: The purpose of Emergency Support Function 8 is to identify health and medical needs of the entire county before, during, and after a disaster. Coordinate the health and medical resources needed in responding to public health and medical care needs following a significant natural disaster or manmade event. Develop policy guidelines for sheltering people with special needs; develop strategies to ensure adequate staffing for the Special Needs Shelter and the registration of people with special needs. ESF 8 can provide personnel and resources to support prevention, preparedness, protection, response, recovery and mitigation in support of the primary emergency management objectives. The ESF 8 Emergency Coordination Officer (ECO) is appointed by and located in the Santa Rosa County Health Departments Office and directs all aspects of emergency management. ESF 8 resources are used when individual agencies are overwhelmed and County Emergency Response Team requests additional Health and Medical assistance.

Primary Agency:	Santa Rosa County Department of Health
Support Agencies:	LifeGuard Ambulance Service Santa Rosa County Firefighters Association Santa Rosa County/Municipalities Fire Departments/Districts Santa Rosa County Division of Emergency Management Northwest Florida Chapter, American Red Cross Santa Rosa Medical Center Gulf Breeze Hospital Jay Hospital Santa Rosa County District Schools (Asst. Super. for Admin.) Santa Rosa County District Schools (Transportation) Santa Rosa County Aging Services Baptist Flight, Baptist Hospital AirHeart, Sacred Heart Hospital Lifeguard Air Ambulance Service Santa Rosa County Amateur Radio Emergency Service Santa Rosa County Animal Services Santa Rosa County Environmental Department (Mosquito Control) Santa Rosa County Public Works Department Santa Rosa County Sheriffs Office City of Milton Police Department City of Milton Public Works Department City of Gulf Breeze Public Works Department Town of Jay Public Works Department City of Gulf Breeze Police Department Avalon Center of Lakeview Mental Health Services District 1 Medical Examiner's Office (located at Sacred Heart Hospital) Home Health Care Agencies Local Funeral Homes

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS (ESFs)

ESF 9 Search and Rescue

Purpose: The purpose of ESF 9 is to provide search and rescue coordination and support services in support of emergency events in Santa Rosa County. ESF 9 can provide personnel and resources to support prevention, preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation in support of the primary emergency management objectives. The ESF 9 Emergency Coordination Officer (ECO) directs all aspects of Search and Rescue. Each municipality will be responsible for search and rescue operations within their respective jurisdictions. SRC may provide mutual aid assistance upon request.

Primary Agency: Santa Rosa County Emergency Management

Support Agencies: Santa Rosa County and Municipality Fire/Rescue
Departments/Districts Santa Rosa County Firefighters' Association
Santa Rosa County Public Works Department
Santa Rosa County Sheriff's Office
Santa Rosa County Amateur Radio Emergency Service

ESF 10 Hazardous Materials

Purpose: The purpose of ESF 10 is to provide hazardous materials coordination and support services in support of emergency events in Santa Rosa County. ESF 10 can provide personnel and resources to support prevention, preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation in support of the primary emergency management objectives. The ESF 10 Emergency Coordination Officer (ECO) is appointed by the Santa Rosa County Firefighters' Association office, and directs all aspects of emergency management. ESF 10 resources are used when individual agencies are overwhelmed and County Emergency Response Team requests additional hazardous materials assistance.

Primary Agency: Santa Rosa County Emergency Management

Support Agencies: Santa Rosa County Fire/Rescue Departments/Districts
Santa Rosa County Department of Health
Santa Rosa County Firefighters' Association
Santa Rosa County Public Works Department
Santa Rosa County Sheriff's Office
Santa Rosa County HAZMAT Advisory Council
SWS Environmental Emergency Response Inc.
City of Milton Public Works Department
City of Gulf Breeze Public Works Department
Town of Jay Public Works Department
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Santa Rosa County local EMS Provider (Rural Metro)
American Red Cross

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS (ESFs)

ESF 11 Food and Water

Purpose: The purpose of Emergency Support Function 11 is to plan for and provide the distribution of food, water and ice to local victims following a disaster. Process all requests for needs and donations of food and water supplies in coordination with ESF-5. Coordinate with the volunteer personnel center to provide adequate relief for volunteers. Hurricane preparedness education campaigns teach the public to be prepared to be self sufficient for 72 hours. However other potential hazards may create the need for distribution of these basic necessities.

In the wake of a major disaster requiring the need for distribution of food, water and ice to the public, pre-identified locations for distribution will be prepared and the commodities transported to each location.

Primary Agency:	Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (Division of Forestry)
Support Agencies:	Santa Rosa County Department of Health Santa Rosa County District Schools (Asst. Super. for Admin Svcs) Santa Rosa County Sheriff's Office American Red Cross of Northwest Florida Salvation Army Florida Department of Children and Families Division of Emergency Management Faith Based Organizations South Santa Rosa Interfaith Ministries Central Santa Rosa Ministerial Association

ESF 12 Energy

Purpose: The purpose of ESF 12 is to establish response activities of the energy organizations and utilities in responding to and recovering from fuel shortages, power outages and capacity shortages which impact or threaten to impact Santa Rosa County citizens and visitors during and after a disaster situation. Expedient recovery is dependent upon the restoration of power to homes and businesses. Power outages are usually caused by major disasters such as hurricanes, tornadoes or other severe weather. However, other events such as fuel shortages, civil disturbances, disruption of transmission and distribution systems or power generating plant failure may also cause temporary disruption of power.

ESF 12 can provide personnel and resources to support prevention, preparedness, protection, response, recovery and mitigation in support of the primary emergency management objectives. The ESF 12 Emergency Coordination Officer (ECO) is appointed by and located in the Santa Rosa County Emergency Management Division and directs all aspects of emergency management. ESF 12 resources are used when individual agencies are overwhelmed and County Emergency Response Team requests additional energy services assistance.

Primary Agency:	Santa Rosa County Division of Emergency Management
Support Agencies:	Gulf Power Electrical Company Santa Rosa County Public Works Department City of Gulf Breeze Utilities Department City of Gulf Breeze Public Works Department City of Milton Utilities Department City of Milton Public Works Department Town of Jay Public Works Department Santa Rosa County Department of Health Escambia River Electric Cooperative, Inc. Blossman Gas (Propane) Retail Fuel Outlets

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS (ESFs)

ESF 13 Military Support

Purpose: The purpose of ESF 13 is to provide military support coordination and support services in support of emergency events in Santa Rosa County. ESF 13 can provide personnel and resources to support prevention, preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation in support of the primary emergency management objectives. The ESF 13 Emergency Coordination Officer (ECO) is appointed by and located in the Florida National Guard and directs all aspects of emergency management. ESF 13 resources are used when individual agencies are overwhelmed and County Emergency Response Team requests additional military support assistance.

Primary Agency: Santa Rosa County Division of Emergency Management

Support Agencies: Florida National Guard
Whiting Field Disaster Preparedness
Hurlburt Field Disaster Preparedness
Eglin AFB Disaster Preparedness
Santa Rosa County Sheriff's Office
Municipal Police Departments
Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Florida Highway Patrol
ARC
RSVP

ESF 14 Public Information

Purpose: The purpose of ESF 14 is to disseminate information on emergencies to county officials, emergency services staff, media outlets, municipal officials and the public through the news media. Additionally, ESF 14 will maintain liaison with municipalities, special districts, contiguous political jurisdictions and state and federal level authorities.

Primary Agency: Santa Rosa County Public Information Officer

Support Agencies: Santa Rosa County Board of County Commissioners
Santa Rosa County Administrator
Santa Rosa County Division of Emergency Management
Santa Rosa County Computer Department
E-911 Coordinator
Governor's Press Office
Law Enforcement Officials
Santa Rosa County Amateur Radio Emergency Service
Florida Department of Children and Families
Florida Department of Elders Affairs (Santa Rosa Aging Services)
Florida Department of Transportation
Florida Department of Insurance
Chambers of Commerce
Public Service Commission
Florida Association of Broadcasters
Emergency Alert system

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS (ESFs)

ESF 17 Animal Protection/Agriculture

Purpose: The purpose of ESF 17 is to provide for the coordination of local resources in response to small pet, livestock, and exotic animal care needs before, during, and following a significant natural or technological disaster. Animal issues are often overlooked in the planning process for disasters. This lack of planning, caused by the belief that animals can fend for themselves, leads to serious problems when these animals are forced from their habitats due to injury or hunger. By developing operational procedures to care for these animals prior to such an event, this ESF will help reduce animal-related problems in emergencies.

ESF 17 will provide overall management, coordination and prioritization of county-wide Animal Control services and assets to support pet and livestock animal needs in the event of a major emergency or disaster.

Primary Agency: Santa Rosa County Animal Services

Support Agencies: Santa Rosa County Health Department/ Environmental Health
Santa Rosa County Cooperative Extension Office
US Department of Agriculture: (County Office)
Natural Resources
Conservation Services
Farm Services Agency
US Department of Agriculture District 1
Northwest Florida Veterinarian Association
Black Water Stables / Division of Forestry (Over flow kennels for dogs)
Humane Society of the United States (H.S.U.S.)
Gulf Breeze Zoo
Santa Rosa County Sheriffs Department\ Live Stock Officer
North West Florida Animal Clinic (large Animal Veterinarian)
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
Volunteer Resources

ESF 18 Business and Industry

Purpose: The purpose of ESF 18 is to provide guidance and coordinate issues with Santa Rosa County's business community in all phases of emergency management – preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation – in a sustained effort to reduce the vulnerability of this key sector to the effects of disasters, to more economically and efficiently utilize local resources, and to expedite response and recovery when a major disaster does occur.

Primary Agency: Division of Emergency Management

Support Agencies: Local Chambers of Commerce
Gulf Breeze Chamber of Commerce
Navarre Chamber of Commerce
Santa Rosa Chamber of Commerce