



# *Emergency Preparedness and Resiliency*

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## EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS TRENDS AND CONDITIONS

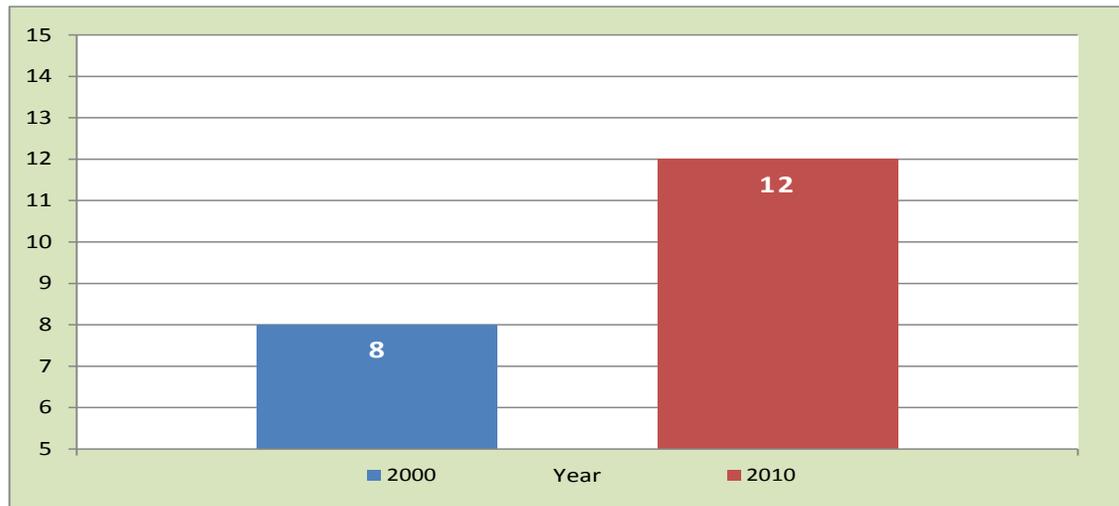
The Northeast Florida Regional Council (NEFRC) provides emergency management support to each of the seven counties while also leading Region-wide emergency management efforts through various programs, projects, and initiatives. Through the efforts of the Council, studies and plans are developed to better understand the existing vulnerabilities and to encourage and promote the safety of all residents of Northeast Florida. Post disaster redevelopment and mitigation planning is focused on resiliency of the Region and to promote more sustainable community redevelopment.

In all plans, an 'all hazards' approach is taken to ensure the adaptability of the Region to all threats. Inland flooding, tornadoes, wildfire, and hurricanes are all major natural disasters the Region may face. Hazardous material spills and domestic security incidents are also threats for which the Region must be prepared. Training and exercises are key components to preparedness. The NEFRC supports these efforts with emergency management expertise. The Council will plan and facilitate dozens of exercises each year for the counties, the Northeast Florida Region and on a larger scale. Training is held throughout the State on a variety of topics, often times with the Council involved in the development of the curriculum or bringing specific training to the Region.

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### ***STRATEGIC ISSUE: HAZARD MITIGATION***

Hazard mitigation has gained increased attention over the past few years due to the large number of natural hazards that have occurred in the U.S as well as the world and the rapid rise in the costs associated with post disaster recovery. It has become apparent that money spent prior to a hazardous event to reduce the impacts of a disaster can result in substantial savings in life and property following the event. The cost/benefit ratios are extremely advantageous. As a result, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the State of Florida have developed, respectively, National and State Mitigation Strategies. Funding has become increasingly more available at the state and local levels to help support hazard mitigation efforts. Communities may participate in the Community Rating System, a voluntary incentive program that encourages community floodplain management activities that exceed the minimum requirements.

**Figure 1 – Community Participation in Rating System**

Source: FEMA, [www.fema.gov](http://www.fema.gov)

In the spring of 1998, the Florida Department of Community Affairs (DCA) initiated the Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) program to assist local governments in developing plans to reduce or eliminate risks to people and property from natural and manmade hazards.

Developing an LMS program can have many advantages including:

- guidance developing pre and post mitigation plans;
- identifying priority projects and programs for funding; and
- increasing the likelihood of state and federal funding for pre and post hazard mitigation projects.

The purpose of this document is to explicitly identify and list the natural hazards and vulnerabilities associated with a County and its jurisdictions and to support possible solutions to prevent and lessen the effects in a community-driven, living document that reflects the goal of hazard mitigation.

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### ***STRATEGIC ISSUE: EMERGENCY EVACUATION***

In 2004 and 2005, Florida experienced an unprecedented level of tropical storm activity. In 2004, Hurricanes Charley, Frances, Ivan, and Jeanne impacted our State. Hurricanes Dennis, Katrina, Rita, and Wilma came ashore in Florida in 2005. In the short span of 24 months, millions of Florida residents were impacted, and property damages ran into the billions of dollars.

In response to these devastating hurricane seasons, state legislators passed House Bill 1721 and House Bill 1359, which identified enhanced statewide hurricane evacuation planning and a redefinition of the *coastal high hazard area (CHHA)* as state priorities. In accordance with this legislative direction, the State of Florida Division of Emergency Management (DEM) obtained grant money through the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Hazard Mitigation Grant Program to conduct regional evacuation studies across the State.

Florida's Regional Planning Councils carried out the Statewide Regional Evacuation Study Program (SRESP), in close collaboration with county emergency management agencies. The Regional Planning Councils facilitated consistent and integrated mapping and analysis of "all-hazards" evacuation across Florida. In Northeast Florida, this multi-year project resulted in a comprehensive regional evacuation study that encompasses the seven county Region. Inter-agency cooperation and data sharing was a vital part of ensuring the success of this regional and state initiative.

Although hurricanes are a prominent concern in the studies, the framework was established for an "all hazards" analysis to support planning efforts to prepare for other types of evacuations as well, such as inland flooding or wildfires. These studies are not policy documents. They are intended to provide support for future updates to local government emergency management plans. The Study includes a vulnerability analysis and maps of areas with the potential for vulnerability to fires, freshwater flooding and storm surge. In most instances, this data is considered the best available data for the Region.

The study provides the Northeast Florida Region and the entire state with information that can be used to update operational policies and procedures related to evacuation and re-entry. One of the first pieces of data developed during the course of the Study was Evacuation Zones. Emergency Management Directors set the evacuation zones under their Chapter 252, Florida Statutes' responsibilities to protect the population. Evacuation routes and evacuation zones were defined in six of the seven counties in Northeast Florida, with the exception of Baker County, which has no storm surge. Evacuation zones and routes are highly publicized as they help to communicate and educate the citizens to the risk.

Across the State, the Evacuation Study in each Region contains the Sea Lake Overland Surge from Hurricane (SLOSH) Storm Surge data that defines both the *Coastal High Hazard Area* and the Hurricane Vulnerability Zones for growth management purposes. These designations are used statewide in Developments of Regional Impact (DRI) review and by local counties in growth management decision-making policies and procedures. It is suggested that growth and development be located away from these identified vulnerable

areas. This Study, in conjunction with local Comprehensive Plans ensures appropriate mitigation takes place in these areas, if required.

### ***Out of County Clearance Time***

“Out of County Clearance Time” is the time necessary to safely evacuate vulnerable residents and visitors to a “point of safety” within the county based on a specific hazard, behavioral assumptions, and evacuation scenario. It is calculated from the point an evacuation order is given to the point in time when the last vehicle assigned an external destination exits the county. Key points for out of county clearance time are:

- The roadway network within the county is clear;
- All out of county trips exit the county, including out of county pass-through trips from adjacent counties; and,
- All in-county trips reach their destination.

Clearance times are another product of the Evacuation Study, which have many applications across growth management and emergency management. Operationally, clearance times provide a County with an understanding of how long it may take for their County to clear evacuation traffic and for citizens to travel to a safe place in advance of a storm. From a planning perspective, clearance times establish a baseline and serve as a tool to measure future residential development and its potential impacts. The vulnerable population is also determined and gives an idea of how many citizens may be evacuating from a County.

Prior to the 2010 Northeast Florida Regional Evacuation Study, an Evacuation Study was last completed in 2005. While many of the same data points are generated in the 2010 Study as the 2005 Study, the methodology for the Study was completed revamped in 2010. Prior to 2010, each Region within the State of Florida completed an independent Evacuation Study for their Region, on their own timeline, and utilized data specific to their Region. The Statewide Regional Evacuation Study Program brought a consistent methodology to the entire State, updating each of the eleven Regions at the same time, using the same methodology and data sources.

A new tool was developed as a part of the Statewide Regional Evacuation Study Program called the Transportation Interface for Modeling Evacuations (TIME). TIME gives users a chance to modify an evacuation scenario with additional information and understand the impact of those changes on clearance times, shelter demand and the vulnerable population. It has applications in emergency management, growth management and the transportation field.

As part of the Study, an analysis of available shelters and their capacity was completed. General population shelters, pet-friendly shelters, and special needs shelters were identified throughout the Region. Additionally, a “special needs” population analysis was performed at the statewide level, utilizing the behavioral survey results performed as part of the Study. The behavioral survey of Florida residents contained four questions designed to elicit information regarding the prevalence of “special needs” households. This survey provided data for the first time on the special needs population demand, which can be used for planning purposes. For each County the number of registered special needs citizens was tracked. Using the Evacuation Transportation Model, the shelter demand for each County by category of hurricane was derived. Each of these datasets allows a County to have a better understanding of their risk and the protective actions necessary to ensure the safety of the citizens.

Shelter capacity and demand and the implications, as identified in the table below are integrated into each County’s operational plans and procedures.

The sweeping changes in methodology implemented in the 2010 Statewide Regional Evacuation Study Program provide more accurate data on topics such as shelter demand by storm category. However, as evident from the 2005 Study and the 2010 Study, there remains a shelter space deficit in the Region.

Because the new Evacuation Study methodology is now geared toward an “all hazards” model, the categories have been realigned from the standard Hurricane Categories to an alphabetic categorization.

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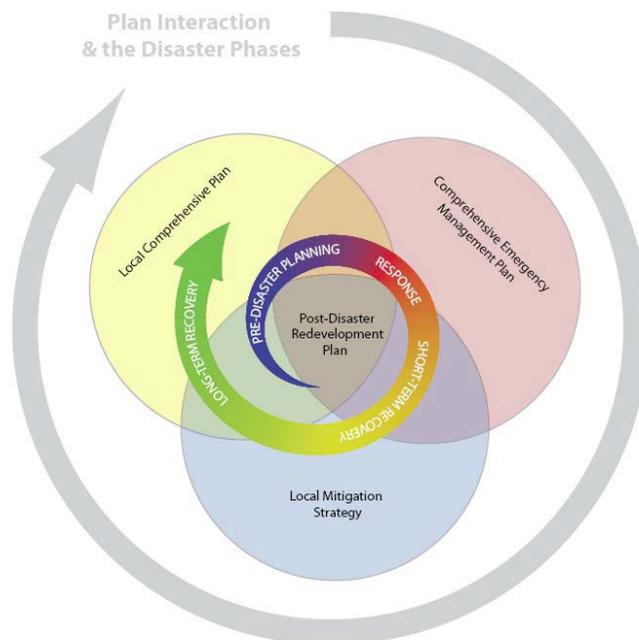
### ***STRATEGIC ISSUE: POST DISASTER REDEVELOPMENT***

The Post Disaster Redevelopment Plan (PDRP) identifies policies, operational strategies, and roles and responsibilities for implementation to guide decisions that affect long-term recovery and redevelopment of the community after a disaster. It emphasizes seizing opportunities for hazard mitigation and community improvement consistent with the goals of the local comprehensive plan and with full participation of the citizens.

A PDRP gives a local government a better chance of planning in a ‘blue skies’ environment after a disaster to envision a more viable, sustainable community. Without a guiding vision, short-term decisions may inadvertently restrict long-term, sustainable redevelopment and overlook opportunities. A PDRP strengthens the recovery process and communities benefit from assessing their risk levels and crafting a long-term redevelopment plan under non-disaster conditions.

The PDRP provides direction on how to integrate other relevant local plans, like the comprehensive plan, *Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan* (CEMP), and Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) during the different phases of a disaster. The overlap between the plans indicates transition points and integration options between the plans and procedures.

**Figure 2 – PDRP Phases**



### ***STRATEGIC ISSUE: REGIONAL DOMESTIC SECURITY***

The State’s Domestic Security Strategic Plan drives the Northeast Florida regional domestic security initiatives.

The State plan’s vision statement, “working together for a safe and secure future” and its mission statement, “Strengthening our coordinated capability to prepare, prevent, protect, respond and recover from all hazards through interdisciplinary and interagency consensus and commitment to build and rely on a strong regional collaboration” charge all public safety and response disciplines to ensure that there is always healthy dialogue between one another.

There are seven Regional Domestic Security Task Forces (RDSTFs) within the State of Florida. Each RDSTF consists of local representatives from disciplines involved in prevention and response. They are each composed of separate sub-committees (with chairs and co-chairs) that include law enforcement, fire/rescue, emergency medical services, emergency management, hospitals, public health, schools, and businesses. The RDSTFs

work together to prepare for, prevent, and respond to terrorist events. Each of the regions currently has a Florida Division of Law Enforcement (FDLE) and Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) Planner assigned to the Region to help push the State strategy.

The RDSTFs are part of a three-tier governance structure that also includes State Working Groups (SWGs) and the State’s Domestic Security Oversight Council (DSOC).

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and its lead agency for disaster readiness and response, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) have implemented new program initiatives with a holistic approach to both disaster readiness and response, and combating terrorism. This approach is supportive of the national concept of “All Hazards Resilience” and the three closely related factors that necessitate development of a holistic, regional approach to all-hazards resilience to engage the broader stakeholder community:

Infrastructure interdependencies, information sharing, and public-private partnering— together these factors aid in the focus and direction of the RDSTFs.

**Figure 3 – Number of Regional Domestic Security Task Force Exercises per Year**

NUMBER	2011 RDSTF EXERCISES THRU 09-01-11
1	Kings Bay
1	JSO-UF Bomb Exercise
1	Operation Freedom – Communications

*Source: Emergency Preparedness Programs, NEFRC (09-01-11)*

### ***STRATEGIC ISSUE: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS***

Growing concerns related to chemical safety led the U.S. Congress and President Reagan to enact Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) on October 17, 1986. This Act is commonly referred to as the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA).

The purpose of this act is to promote and maintain emergency planning efforts at the local level. This is done through the collection and dissemination of information concerning potential chemical hazards within local communities, including tracking of hazardous material incident reports in the Region. The Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) acts as a local forum for interested parties from the private, public, not-for-profit and other public interest organizations to discuss response to potential chemical accidents and to provide information about possible chemical hazards. Through its efforts, the LEPC works to protect the public and the environment and bring awareness to hazardous materials across the Region.

***Figure 4 – Hazardous Materials Incident Reports***

	FIXED		TRANSPORTATION		
	NONPETRO	PETRO	TRANSPORT W/PETRO	TRANSPORT W/O PETRO	TOTAL REGIONAL INCIDENCES
03/01/10 to 02/28/11	36	44	59	49	188
06/01/10 to 05/31/11	21	37	62	41	161

*Source: Division of Emergency Management, Technological Hazards Section. Reference SERC Agenda Packet Archive. (<http://www.floridadisaster.org/hazmat/SERC/meetingarchive.htm#SERCpackage>), under the topic of "Hazardous Materials Incident Reports."*

The District IV LEPC is comprised of a diverse group of local stakeholders from Baker, Clay, Duval, Flagler, Nassau, Putnam, and St. Johns Counties. Representatives include those from occupational areas associated with state and local elected officials, emergency management, firefighting, first aid, health, law enforcement, the environment, hospitals, transportation, broadcast and print media, community groups, facility owners and operators, non-elected local officials, and interested citizens. This group meets on a quarterly basis.

The LEPC has a Training Task Force subcommittee specifically tasked with identifying and providing chemical-related training opportunities for local first responders. These opportunities are funded by a Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness (HMEP) grant

through the U.S. Department of Transportation. These grant funds are renewed and funding amounts vary on an annual basis.

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### ***STRATEGIC ISSUE: RESILIENCE OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT***

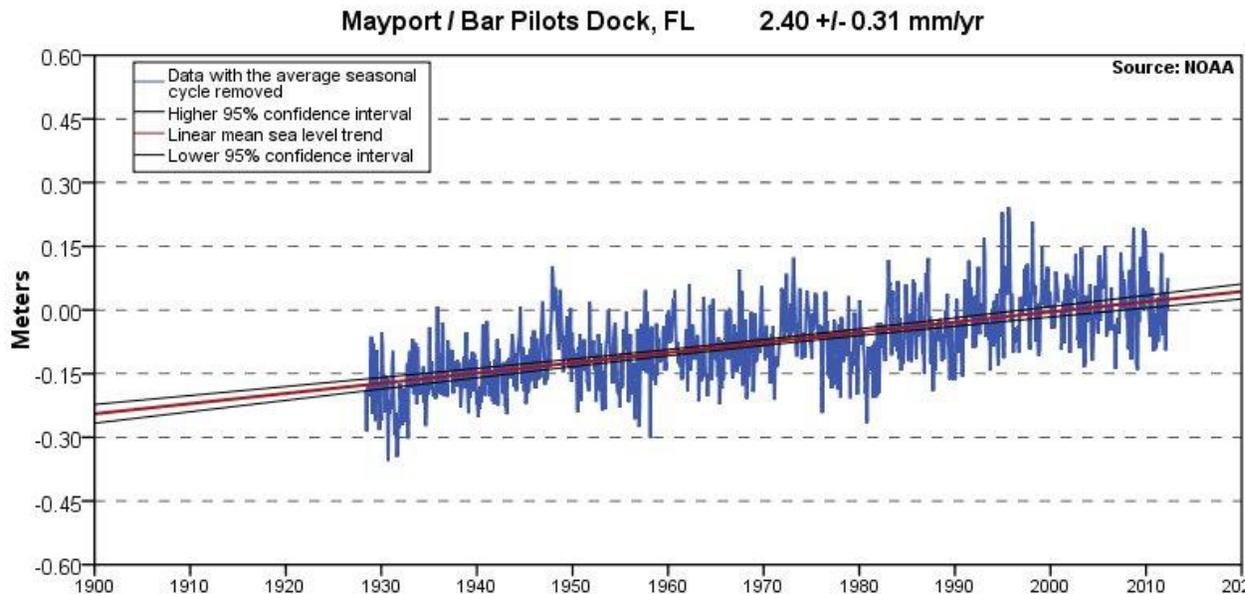
This issue includes two areas of focus for Northeast Florida. First, the number of substandard housing units identified in the Community and Affordable Housing Chapter is of concern both from the perspective of provision of safe housing of an acceptable standard and because such units may not be resilient in a severe weather event.

The other issue is related to the vulnerability of Northeast Florida to climate change and the potential for increased weather events and sea level rise that it may bring. NEFRC, through the Regional Community Institute is currently gathering information and reviewing potential impacts in advance of considering policies appropriate to the Region.

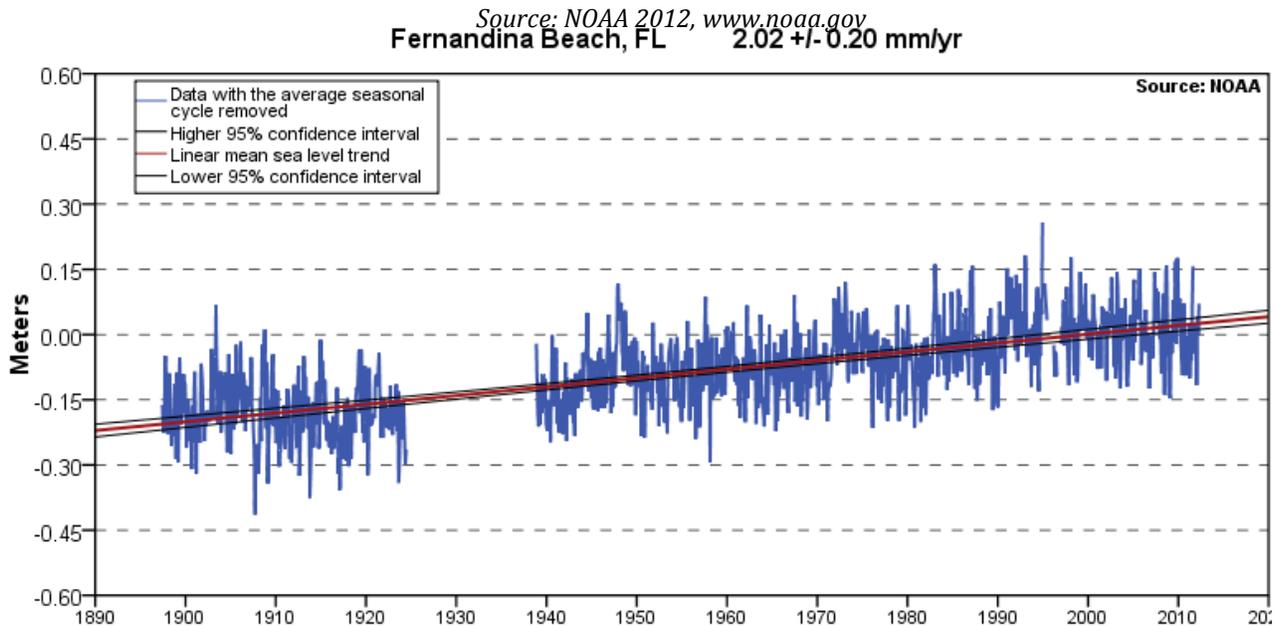
#### ***Sea Level Rise***

The plot in Figure 5 show the monthly mean sea level as read from tidal gauges in the Region without the regular seasonal fluctuations due to coastal ocean temperatures, salinities, winds, atmospheric pressures, and ocean currents. Results from the Mayport/Bar Pilots Dock location show a steady rise in mean sea level since 1928. The mean sea level trend is 2.40 millimeters/year, which is equivalent to a change of 0.79 feet in 100 years. The level has been measured in Fernandina Beach since the early 1900s, although not every year. The mean sea level trend there is 2.02 millimeters per year, which is equivalent to a change of 0.66 feet in 100 years.

Figure 5 - Tidal Gauge Tracking



Source: NOAA 2012, [www.noaa.gov](http://www.noaa.gov)



Source: NOAA 2012, [www.noaa.gov](http://www.noaa.gov)

## REGIONALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES AND FACILITIES

Evacuation routes and primary shelters as determined by Counties are regionally significant. The map is just an illustration and may not include all such resources or facilities. As state law requires, projected impacts on evacuation route and shelter capacity and functionality will be assessed by NEFRC. Mitigation may be required.

*Figure 6 – Regionally Significant Resources & Facilities*



## OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

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### ***OBJECTIVE: PUBLIC SAFETY***

**Policy 1:** NEFRC will be a clearinghouse for data and a resource for the coordination, cooperation and communication between entities in the Region that share this objective.

**Pillar: Civic and Governance Systems, (SCP): 187.201(6)(b)F.S.**

**Policy 2:** Define various categories of special needs populations to include:

- residents outside the traditional definition
- residents of the Region that do not have access to a private vehicle in the event of an emergency
- residents without the resources to adequately prepare for an emergency

Include these populations as vulnerable on the maps and in planning for emergencies.

**Pillar: Civic and Governance Systems, SCP: 187.201(6)(b)(23)F.S.**

**Policy 3:** Encourage the annual registration of special needs populations as defined by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), and assist with education of the general public on procedures and options for them in case of emergencies.

**Pillar: Civic and Governance Systems, SCP: 187.201(6)(b)(23)F.S**

**Policy 4:** The Region encourages partnerships to provide additional shelters able to accommodate pets.

**Pillar: Civic and Governance Systems, SCP: 187.201(6)(b)(23)F.S**

**Policy 5:** The NEFRC supports local governments building public buildings to public shelter standards whenever feasible. As long as there is a deficit in public shelter capacity in the Region, the Region will encourage shelter construction in appropriate locations to mitigate the impacts of development.

**Pillar: Quality of Life and Quality Places, SCP: 187.201(6)(b)(23)F.S**

**Policy 6:** Shelter capacity, as both a local and regional asset, should be considered at an annual, seven-county meeting.

**Pillar: Civic and Governance Systems, SCP: 187.201(6)(b)(23)F.S**

**Policy 8:** To facilitate orderly and compliant evacuation, the Region encourages mechanisms for a well-informed and well-prepared public. Mechanisms include a constantly evolving set of information tools that remain current with the prevailing communication mediums.

**Pillar: Civic and Governance Systems, SCP: 187.201(6)(b)(23)F.S**

**Policy 9:** The Region supports all efforts to ensure that the Regional population is prepared for long-term survival after a disaster, including health, hygiene, and the security of people and property.

**Pillar: Civic and Governance Systems, SCP: 187.201(6)(b)(23)F.S**

**Policy 10:** In assessing impacts and mitigation pursuant to 73C-40.0256 F.A.C, NEFRC will always use the most current available State Department of Emergency Management-accepted Evacuation Study.

**Pillar: Civic and Governance Systems, SCP: 187.201(6)(b)(23)F.S**

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**OBJECTIVE: PREPARATION FOR ALL HAZARDS**

**Policy 11:** The Region supports “all hazards” as the complete list of hazards as identified in all Local Mitigation Strategies in the Region.

**Pillar: Civic and Governance Systems, SCP: 187.201(6)(b)(23)F.S , 187.201(12)(a)F.S.**

**Policy 12:** The Region strives for evacuation routes that are identified and clearly designated and are at the capacity and quality needed to safely carry the expected number of evacuating vehicles within acceptable clearance times and plans for safe re-entry.

**Pillar: Quality of Life and Quality Places, SCP: 187.201(6)(b)(23)F.S**

**Policy 13:** The Region completes emergency-related, post-disaster redevelopment and economic recovery as quickly as possible while mitigating future risk.

**Pillar: Civic and Governance Systems, SCP: 187.201(6)(b)(23)F.S**

**Policy 14:** Support the preparation and implementation of hazardous materials programs, including the *Local Emergency Planning Committee*, that are protective of public safety, public health and the environment.

**Pillar: Civic and Governance Systems, SCP: 187.201(12)(a)F.S.**

**Policy 15:** Support the Regional Domestic Security Task Force and its objectives to increase safety, coordinate response, and provide seamless communication in the Region.

**Pillar: Civic and Governance Systems, SCP: 187.201(6)(a)F.S.**

**Policy 16:** Support public education and outreach initiatives that promote hazardous materials awareness, such as Hazardous Materials Awareness Week.

**Pillar: Civic and Governance Systems, SCP: 187.201(12)(a)F.S.**

**Policy 17:** Each County in the Region shall have a current Evacuation and Re-entry Plan that clearly defines evacuation zones and shall have a public education program for the Plan.

**Pillar: Civic and Governance Systems, SCP: 187.201(6)(b)(23)F.S**

**Policy 18:** Evacuation plans in the Region are considered in a regional context to ensure they are feasible and coordinated and to identify any recommendations that could make them work better together.

**Pillar: Civic and Governance Systems, SCP: 187.201(6)(b)(23)F.S**

**Policy 19:** NEFRC staff will support the activities of emergency management in the Region or outside before, during, and after a disaster.

**Pillar: Civic and Governance Systems, SCP: 187.201(6)(b)(23)F.S**

**Policy 20:** The *vulnerability maps* should be consulted when reviewing plans for redevelopment to ensure that reconstructed buildings are located in suitable areas and built to safe standards.

**Pillar: Quality of Life and Quality Places, SCP: 187.201(6)(b)(23)F.S**

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**OBJECTIVE: A RESILIENT REGION**

**Policy 21:** The Region supports assessment of the ability of existing structures to withstand emergencies, including wind events, flooding, and fire and encourages local governments to address deficiencies by creating building codes to increase disaster survivability in new construction and renovation. The Region supports programs to assist owners of structures that were built to less rigorous standards to update for safety.

**Pillar: Quality of Life and Quality Places, SCP: 187.201(6)(b)(23)F.S, 187.201(8)(a)F.S.**

**Policy 22:** NEFRC should maintain access to *vulnerability maps* and the best available data for the Region including:

- identification of land areas with the potential for fire, flooding due to storm events, or long term changes in sea level,
- data that addresses the potential for coastal impacts of storm surge based on storm strength,
- data on communities that are vulnerable because of linguistic challenges or lack of access to resources or personal vehicles
- any other data that can assist with planning for the safety of residents and businesses.

**Pillar: Civic and Governance Systems, SCP 187.201(6)(b)(23)F.S, 187.201(8)(a)F.S.**

**Policy 23:** The Region supports limiting new construction, rebuilding, and renovation in the most vulnerable areas as identified by the *vulnerability maps*.

**Pillar: Quality of Life and Quality Places, SCP: 187.201(6)(b)(23)F.S, 187.201(8)(a)F.S.**

**Policy 24:** The Region supports directing development away from areas anticipated to be most vulnerable to hazards. Where growth within vulnerable areas occurs, the Region encourages concurrent mitigation for those impacts. NEFRC will work with local governments on mitigation strategies to the extent they plan to add residential units in the *Coastal High Hazard Area* to ensure the mitigation addresses vulnerabilities.

**Pillar: Quality of Life and Quality Places, SCP: 187.201(6)9b)(22), 187.201(8)(a)F.S.**

**Policy 25:** Allow no critical facilities where the use or the user creates unacceptable risk such as solid waste facilities, nursing homes, or hospitals in vulnerable areas or CHHA.

**Pillar: Quality of Life and Quality Places, SCP: 187.201(6)9b)(22), 187.201(8)(a)F.S.**

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***OBJECTIVE: DETERMINE AND ADDRESS THE VULNERABILITY OF THE REGION***

**Policy 26:** The Region will make its best efforts to determine the impact of climate change on Northeast Florida. The Region will begin by gathering the best available data.

**Pillar: Civic and Governance Systems, SCP: 187.201(6)(b)(23)F.S**

**Policy 27:** The Region will work with the communities, leaders and experts to determine what assets (people and built environment) are vulnerable, establish a plan to know what actions to take to address the impacts of climate change, if any, and mitigate the impacts whenever possible.

**Pillar: Quality of Life and Quality Places, SCP: 187.201(6)(b)(23)F.S**

**Policy 28:** If the Region identifies impacts, it will consider climate change adaptation in all planning, design, and infrastructure investment decisions made in the Region.

**Pillar: Quality of Life and Quality Places, SCP: 187.201(6)(b)(23)F.S**

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***OBJECTIVE: CONSISTENCY WITH THE STRATEGIC REGIONAL POLICY PLAN***

**Policy 29:** NEFRC considers impacts to resources of regional significance and extra jurisdictional impacts as it reviews consistency with the SRPP. Local governments and proposers of projects should include best available data gathered using professionally acceptable methodology in support of their proposals, sufficient to determine impacts. Where mitigation is proposed, using strategies outlined in local government policies or plans, the SRPP or a combination is encouraged.

**Pillar: Infrastructure and Growth Leadership, SCP: 187.201(15)(a)**

## EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS MEASURES

**Figure 6 – Regional Shelter Demand**

DEMAND					
REGIONAL SHELTER CAPACITY	EVACUATION LEVEL A	EVACUATION LEVEL B	EVACUATION LEVEL C	EVACUATION LEVEL D	EVACUATION LEVEL E
62,320	42,929	57,541	73,633	83,031	95,282

Source: 2010 Northeast Florida Regional Evacuation Study

**Figure 7 – RDSTF Exercises**

Number of Regional Domestic Security Task Force exercises per year	3
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Source: Emergency Preparedness Programs, NEFRC

**Figure 8 – Annual Haz Mat Incidents**

Annual Hazardous Materials Incidents	349
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Source: Division of Emergency Management, Technological Hazards Section

**Figure 9 – Regional Clearance Times (hours)**

REGION	EVACUATION LEVEL BASE SCENARIO				
	LEVEL A	LEVEL B	LEVEL C	LEVEL D	LEVEL E
Northeast Florida	17.0	20.0	28.0	39.0	40.0

Source: 2020 Northeast Florida Regional Evacuation Study

**Figure 10 –Progress Tracking Vulnerability to Climate Change**

Track progress of assessing and addressing the vulnerability of the Region to climate change	2012: Information Gathering complete, 2013: Regional Community Institute work on policy recommendations
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