



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 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, hurricanes, and disease outbreaks are all major 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.

STRATEGIC ISSUE: HAZARD MITIGATION

Hazard mitigation has gained increased attention over the past few years due to the large number of disasters that have occurred in the U.S as well as the world and the rapid rise in the costs associated with post disaster recovery. 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. To support this vision, FEMA funds three Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant programs.

They are:

- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
- Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant (PDM)
- Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant Program (FMA)

HMGP funds are made available to the State of Florida following a Presidential major disaster declaration. The PDM Grant, which FEMA named the Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) fund, is designed to assist states, territories, federally recognized tribes, and local communities in implementing a sustained pre-

disaster natural hazard mitigation program. The FMA Grant Program provides funds for planning and projects to reduce or eliminate risk of flood damage to buildings that are insured under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) on an annual basis.

Additionally, communities may participate in the Community Rating System, a voluntary incentive program that encourages community floodplain management activities that exceed the minimum requirements. Communities can substantially reduce insurance premiums based upon their designated CRS Class Rating. Figure 1 highlights the premium reductions based on CRS Class Rating. Figure 2 highlights the CRS rating for participating counties and municipalities in the region.

Figure 1: CRS Class and Associated Premium Reduction %

CRS Class	Premium Reduction
1	45%
2	40%
3	35%
4	30%
5	25%
6	20%
7	15%
8	10%
9	5%
10	None

Source: FEMA

Figure 2: County Participation in Community Rating System

CRS Class Counties	CRS Class
Baker	N/A
Clay	7
Duval	6
Flagler	6
Nassau	8
Putnam	8
St. Johns	5

Figure 3: Municipal Participation in Community Rating System

County	CRS Class Municipalities	CRS Class
Duval	Atlantic Beach	7
	Jacksonville	6
	Jacksonville Beach	6
	Neptune Beach	7
Flagler	Flagler Beach	6
	Palm Coast	4
Nassau	Fernandina Beach	6
St. Johns	St. Augustine	7
	St. Augustine Beach	8

Source: <https://www.floridadisaster.org/dem/mitigation/floodplain/crs/>

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.

The LMS program has 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 the LMS 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. County governments are also required to maintain an LMS project list. This list is designed to rank and prioritize mitigation related projects for the purpose of applying for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funds when they are made available.

Additionally, in 2018 The State of Florida adopted the Florida Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP). This plan is approved until 2023 and is intended to reduce death, injuries, and property losses caused by natural hazards in Florida.

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 response to these devastating hurricane seasons 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.

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 development 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.

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. 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.

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

The 2013 Statewide Regional Evacuation Study is the most current and accurate study to date. Florida has experienced recent hurricane impacts in 2016 with Hurricanes Hermine and Matthew; 2017 with Hurricane Irma; 2018 with Hurricane Michael; and 2019 with Hurricane Dorian.

As a result of these recent hurricanes, changing demographics, and better data, the State of Florida is preparing to update the Statewide Regional Evacuation Study.

STRATEGIC ISSUE: NATIONAL DISASTER RECOVERY FRAMEWORK (NDRF)

The National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) establishes a common platform and forum for how the whole community builds, sustains, and coordinates delivery of recovery capabilities. Resilient and sustainable recovery encompasses more than the restoration of a community’s physical structures to pre-disaster conditions. Through effective coordination of partners and resources, we can ensure the continuity of services and support to meet the needs of affected community members who have experienced the hardships of financial, emotional, and/or physical impacts of devastating disasters.

The primary value of the NDRF is its emphasis on preparing for recovery in advance of disaster. The ability of a community to accelerate the recovery process begins with its efforts in pre-disaster preparedness, including coordinating with whole community partners, mitigating risks, incorporating continuity planning, identifying resources, and developing capacity to effectively manage the recovery process, and through collaborative and inclusive planning processes. Collaboration across the whole community provides an opportunity to integrate mitigation, resilience, and sustainability into the community’s short- and long-term recovery goals.

Key elements of the NDRF since it was first published in 2011 that are significant for all readers are the guiding principles and the Recovery core capabilities. The NDRF is guided by eight principles that when put into practice, maximize the opportunity for achieving recovery success. The guiding principles remind us of the importance of how we work together to support survivor needs and build resilience:

- Individual and Family Empowerment;
- Leadership and Local Primacy;
- Pre-Disaster Recovery Planning;
- Engaged Partnerships and Inclusiveness;
- Unity of Effort;
- Timeliness and Flexibility;
- Resilience and Sustainability; and
- Psychological and Emotional Recovery.

The NDRF focuses on ensuring that the Nation will be able to achieve recovery following any incident regardless of size or scale, and considers the full spectrum of threats and hazards, including natural, technological/accidental, and adversarial/human-caused. The NDRF helps ensure that all communities can coordinate recovery efforts to address their unique needs, capabilities, demographics, and governing structures. It encourages an inclusive recovery process, engaging traditional and nontraditional whole community partners, and provides a strategic and national approach to lead, manage, and coordinate recovery efforts while increasing the resilience of our communities.

There are also programs from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) available to help communities recover from a major disaster or emergencies declared by the President. These programs are the Individual Assistance Program (IA), and the Public Assistance Grant Program (PA). The IA program is designed to coordinate assistance provided to individuals, households, and businesses recovering from disaster or emergency impacts and the objective of the PA program is to aid state, tribal, local governments and certain types of private non-profit organizations so that communities can quickly respond to and recover from major disasters.

STRATEGIC ISSUE: REGIONAL DOMESTIC SECURITY

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

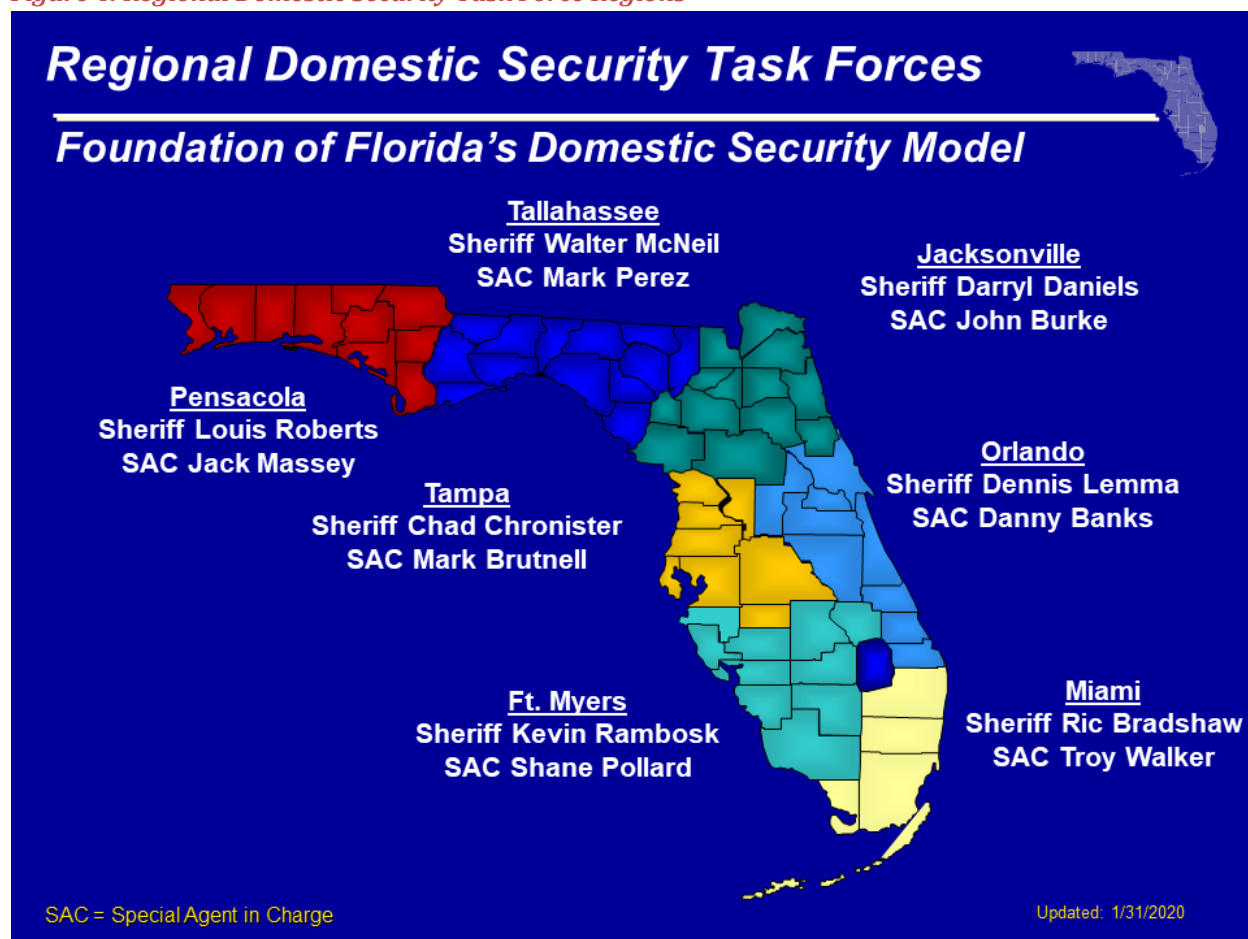
The State plan’s vision statement, “a safe, secure, and resilient Florida” and its mission statement, “partnering to strengthen Florida’s capability to prepare, prevent, protect, mitigate, respond, and recover from domestic security incidents.”

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 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.

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 4: Regional Domestic Security Task Force Regions



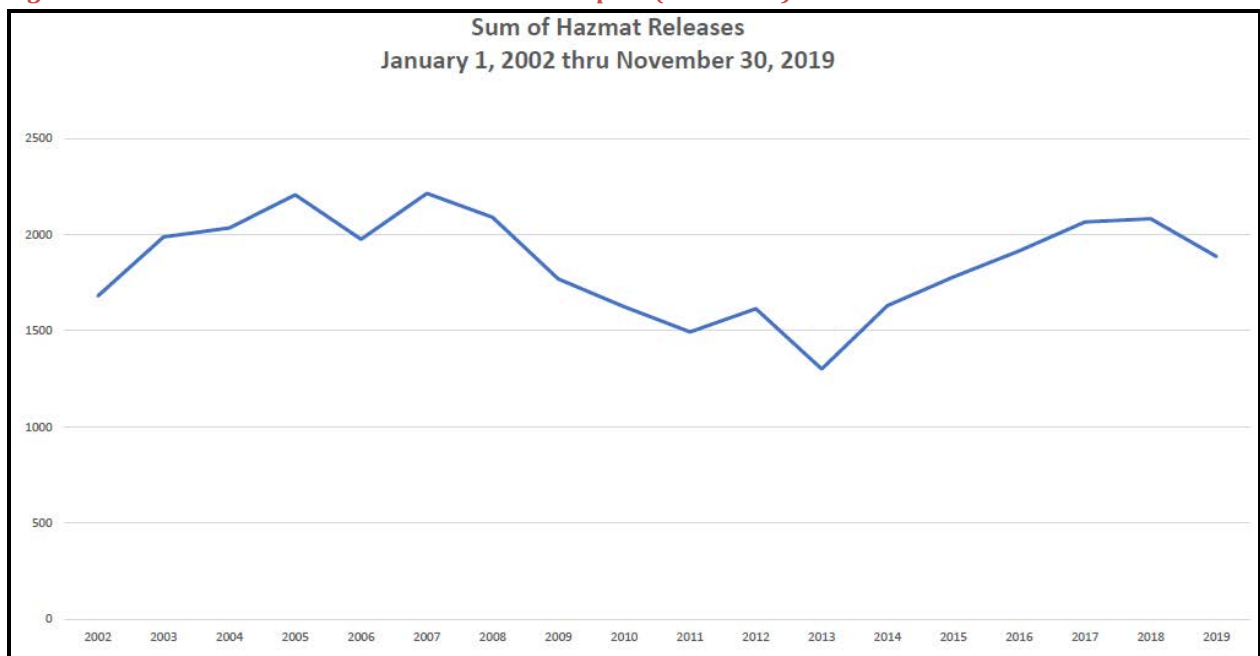
Source: <https://www.fdle.state.fl.us/Domestic-Security/Organization>

STRATEGIC ISSUE: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Growing concerns related to chemical safety led the U.S. Congress 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 5: Florida Hazardous Materials Release Report (Historical)



Source: Division of Emergency Management, Technological Hazards Section. Reference SERC Agenda Packet Archive. (<https://www.floridadisaster.org/dem/response/technological-hazards/serc/>) under the topic of "Hazardous Materials Incident Reports."

The Northeast Florida LEPC (District 4) 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.

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 championing activities to promote resilience for the region.

Through funding from the U.S. Economic Development Administration, the NEFRC launched the Regional Resilience Exposure Tool (R2ET) in 2019 with the goal of educating stakeholders about regional environmental vulnerabilities. The types of data layers presented in the online map resource are FEMA flood hazard zones, storm surge, depth of flood at defined storm occurrence intervals, and sea level rise at defined water levels. The layers can be overlaid on a variety of data to graphically analyze where specific vulnerabilities occur. These data layers include critical facilities, population densities of different demographics, historical resources, as well as “Resilience Hubs” identified by a NFWF and NatureServe in a Coastal Resilience Assessment of the Jacksonville and Lower St. Johns River Watersheds.

In addition to the tool, the NEFRC has developed a community outreach curriculum focused on educating local community stakeholders about a broad range of topics related to resilience. The curriculum covers concepts ranging from business continuity planning and economic resilience, to infrastructure solutions for sea level rise and adaptation strategies for coastal communities. In promoting the utility of the exposure tool resource, each educational presentation includes image captures that highlight the exposure and

vulnerability of different assets located throughout the region – ranging from medical facilities and fire stations to military installations and natural habitats.

Moving regional resilience priorities forward, the NEFRC Board of Directors approved a 3-year work plan for Resilient First Coast (RFC) in December of 2019. The objective of RFC will be to build a culture of adaptation into all local industries, promote regional collaboration, and provide a forum for business leaders to shape public policy. RFC will aim to increase community resilience across Northeast Florida by recognizing business leaders for innovations in preparedness, sitting down at the table with employers to find institutional solutions and bringing business leaders together with elected officials to address regional problems.

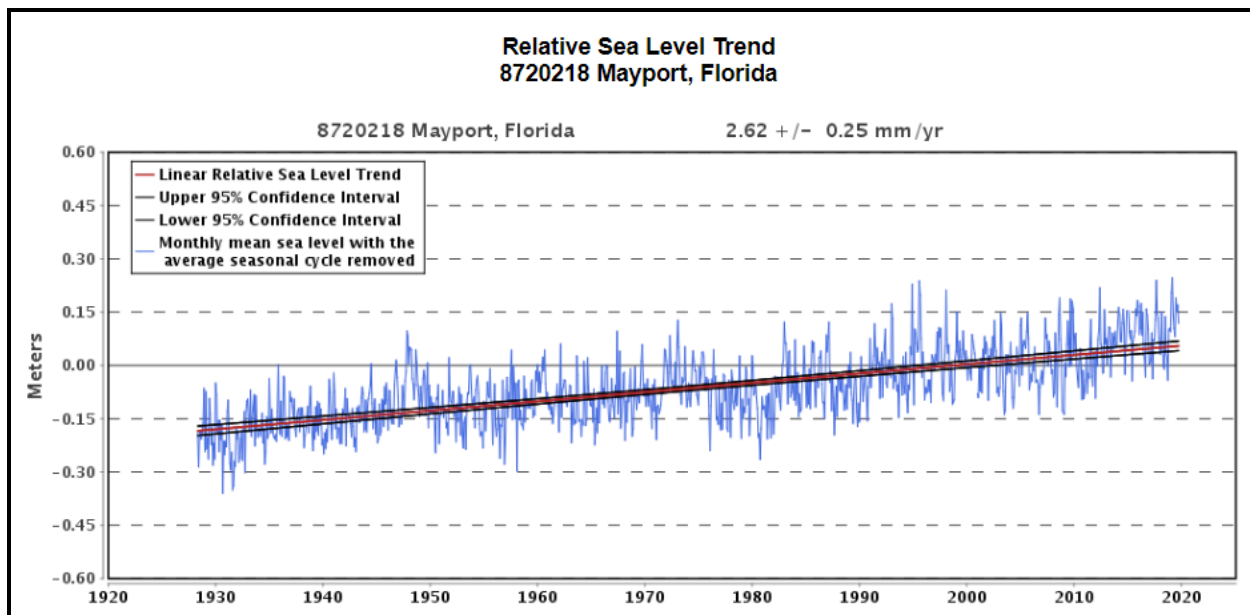
Sea Level Rise

The plots 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.

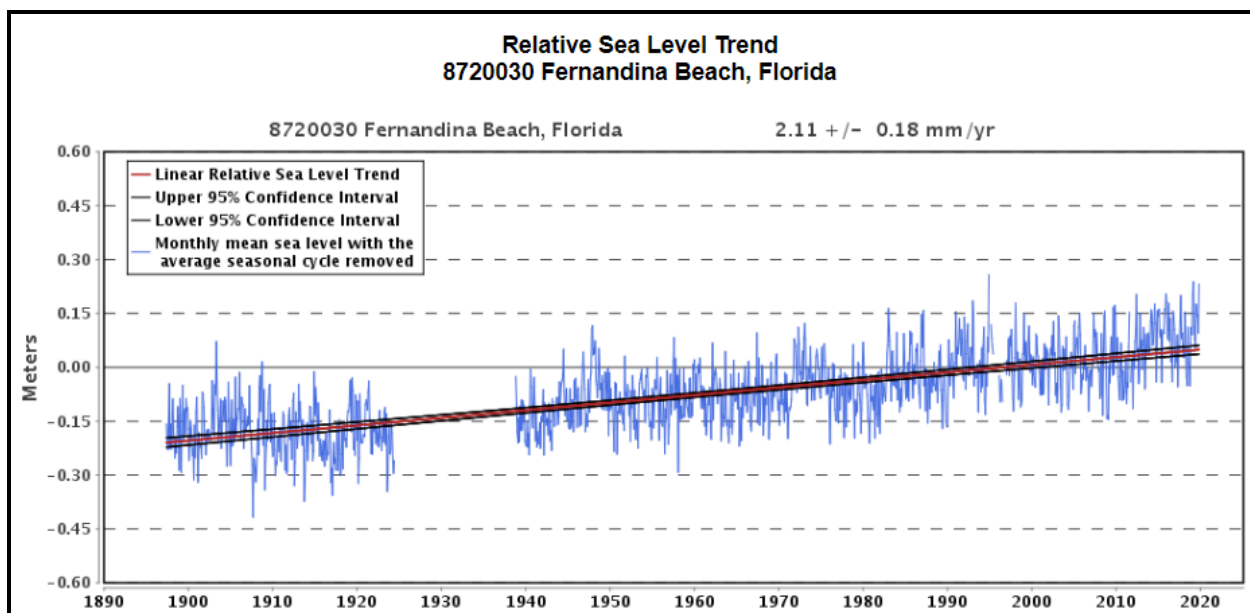
The level has been measured in Mayport since the early 1930s. The mean sea level trend there is 2.62 millimeters per year, which is equivalent to a change of 0.86 feet in 100 years.

The level has been measured in Fernandina Beach since the early 1900s, although not every year. The mean sea level trend there is 2.11 millimeters per year, which is equivalent to a change of 0.6 feet in 100 years.

Figure 6: Tidal Gauge Tracking



Source: NOAA 2020, <https://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/sltrends/sltrends.html>



Source: NOAA 2020, <https://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/sltrends/sltrends.html>

STRATEGIC ISSUE: HEALTHCARE PREPAREDNESS (HEALTHCARE COALITIONS)

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) leads the country in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from the adverse health effects of emergencies and disasters. This is

accomplished by supporting the nation's ability to withstand adversity, strengthening health and emergency response systems, and enhancing national health security. ASPR's Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP) enables the health care delivery system to save lives during emergencies and disaster events that exceed the day-to-day capacity and capability of existing health and emergency response systems. HPP is the only source of federal funding for health care delivery system readiness, intended to improve patient outcomes, minimize the need for federal and supplemental state resources during emergencies, and enable rapid recovery. HPP prepares the health care delivery system to save lives through the development of health care coalitions (HCCs) that incentivize diverse and often competitive health care organizations with differing priorities and objectives to work together.

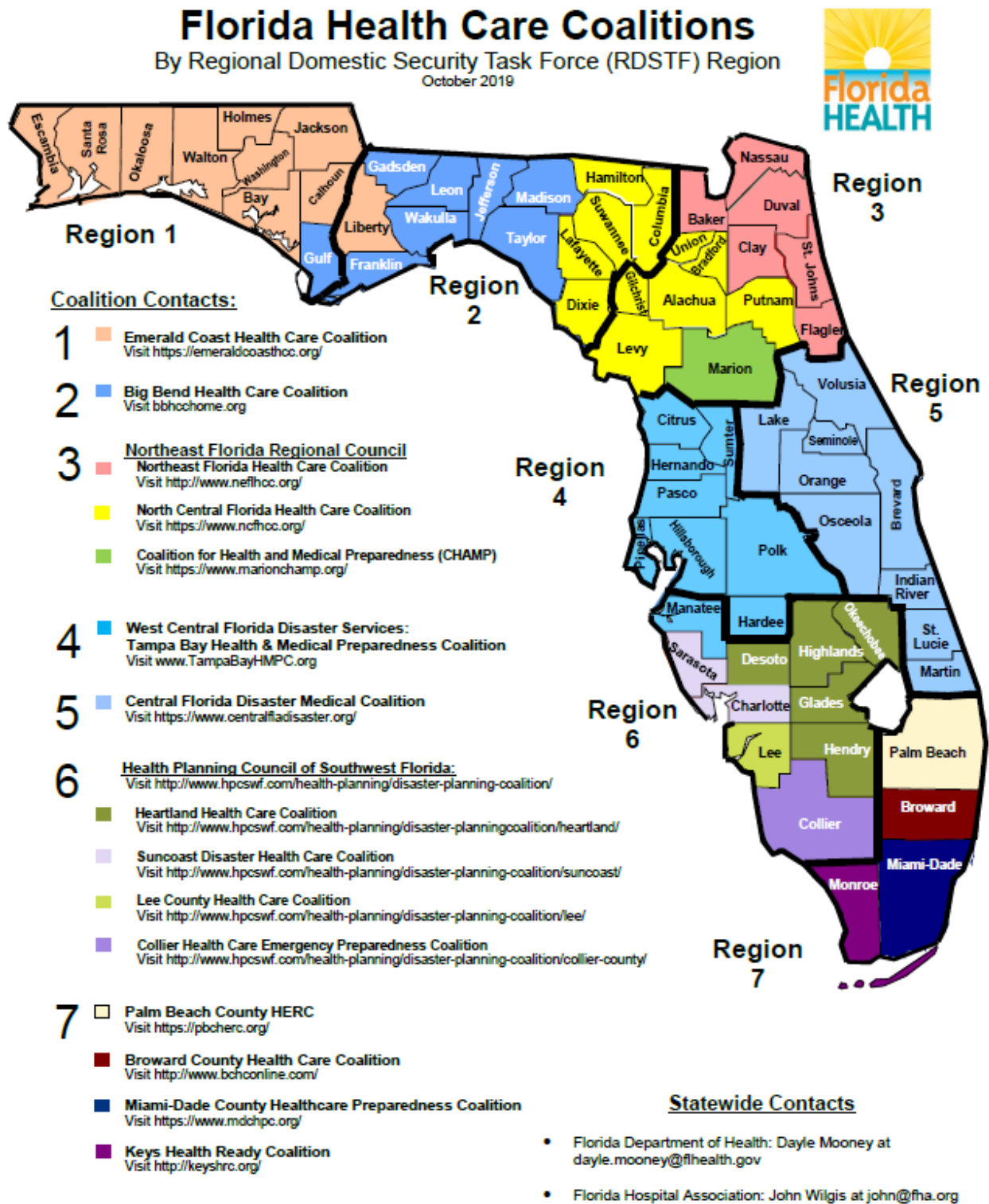
A healthcare coalition (HCC), as defined in the HHS ASPR 2017-2022 Health Care Preparedness and Response Capabilities, is a group of individual healthcare and response organizations (e.g., hospitals, emergency medical services [EMS], emergency management organizations, and public health agencies) in a defined geographic location that play a critical role in developing healthcare system preparedness and response capabilities.

A Healthcare Coalition (HCC) is a collaborative network of healthcare organizations and their respective public and private sector response partners. Together, they serve as a multi-agency coordination group to assist Emergency Management, through ESF-8, with preparedness, response and recovery activities related to health and medical disaster operations. Healthcare Coalitions help improve medical surge capacity and capability, further enhancing a community's health system preparedness for disasters and public health emergencies. A Healthcare Coalition also augments local operational readiness to meet the health and medical challenges posed by a catastrophic incident or event. This is achieved by engaging and empowering all parts of the healthcare community, and by strengthening the existing relationships to understand and meet the actual health and medical needs of the whole community.

Florida Health Care Coalitions have different geographical boundaries than other regional organizations. Counties in Northeast Florida are served by two healthcare coalition. They are:

- North Central Florida HealthCare Coalition
- Northeast Florida Healthcare Coalition

Figure 7: Florida Health Care Coalitions

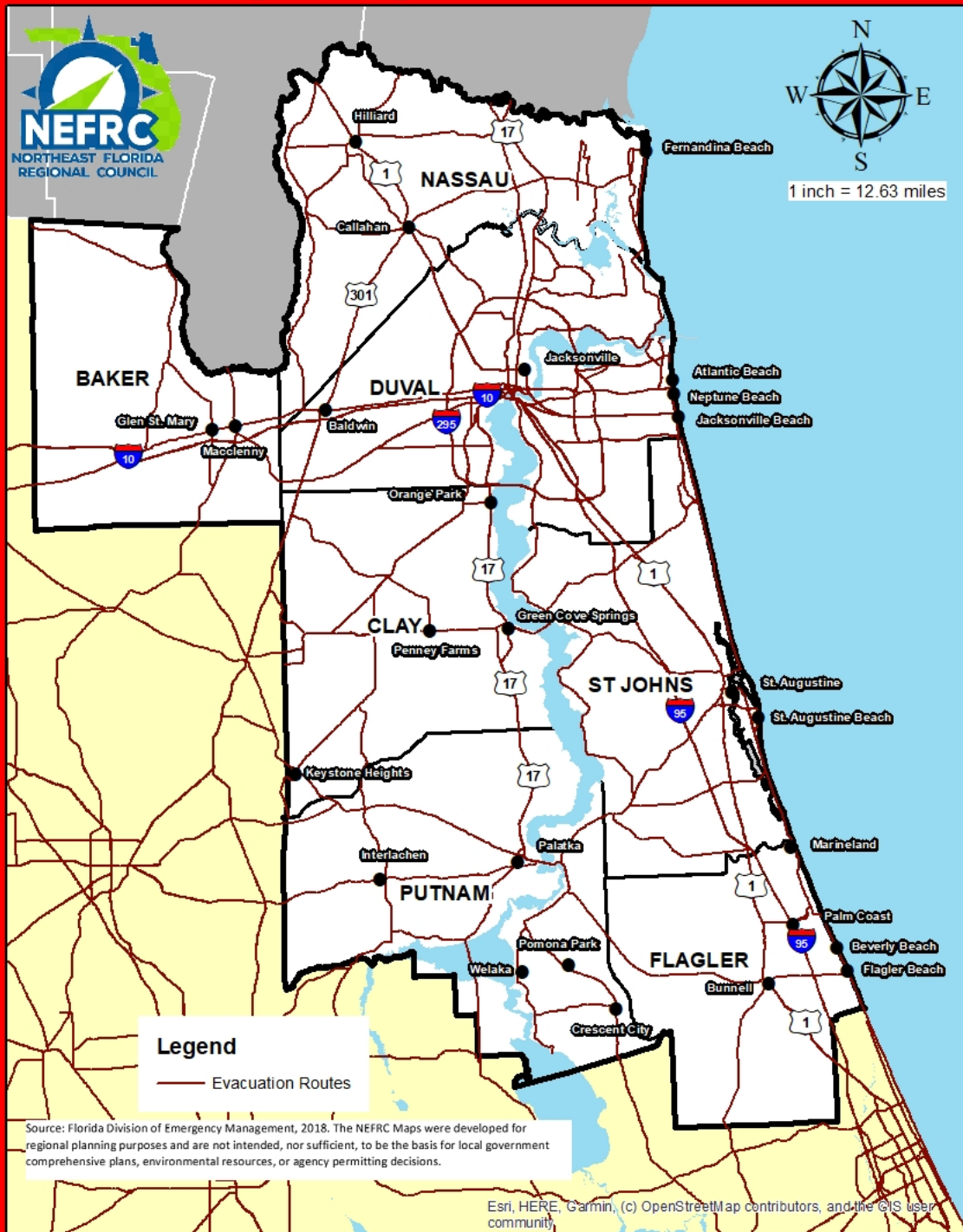


REGIONALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES AND FACILITIES

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.

Regionally Significant Resources and Facilities

Emergency Preparedness Resources of Regional Significance-Evacuation Routes



GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Goal: A resilient and safe region that is prepared for a coordinated and effective response to all hazards in emergencies and is prepared to adapt to change to remain resilient and safe in the long term.

Pillar: Innovation and Economic Development

OBJECTIVE: PUBLIC SAFETY

Policies

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.

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

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

Policy 2: Shelter capacity, as both a local and regional asset, should be considered.

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

Policy 3: The Region encourages the healthcare community to plan, train and exercise together to increase the capacity and capability of the healthcare system.

Policy 4: In assessing impacts and mitigation pursuant to 73C-40.0256 F.A.C, NEFRC will always use the most current available FDEM accepted Evacuation Study.

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

OBJECTIVE: PREPARATION FOR ALL HAZARDS

Policy 5: 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.

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

Policy 6: 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 7 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 8: 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 9: NEFRC staff will support the activities of emergency management and the healthcare community in the Region or outside before, during, and after a disaster.

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

OBJECTIVE: A RESILIENT REGION

Policy 10: 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, 87.201(8)(a)F.S.

Policy 11: The NEFRC, through its licensed Regional Resilience Exposure Tool, will maintain access to data layers that illustrate the Region’s vulnerabilities to certain environmental hazards. This resource will remain available to the public and will include best available data for the Region including layers that depict:

- locations of FEMA flood hazard zones
- storm surge potential based on storm strength
- depth of flooding at defined storm occurrence intervals
- potential increases in sea level rise from 1-6 feet
- locations of critical facilities and valued community assets
- densities of low-income, minority and elderly populations
- locations of historical resources
- locations of “Resilience Hub” areas identified by *NFWF* and *NatureServe*

- any other data that can assist with planning for the safety of local communities

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

Pillar: Quality of Life and Quality Places, SCP: 187.201(6)(b)(23)F.S, 87.201(8)(a)F.S.

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

OBJECTIVE: DETERMINE AND ADDRESS THE VULNERABILITY OF THE REGION

Policy 12: The Region will make its best efforts to determine the impact of climate change on Northeast Florida. This will be accomplished through local community dialogue about issues related to climate change which will be informed by findings from the NEFRC Regional Resilience Exposure Tool mapping resource.

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

Policy 13: 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 14: 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

OBJECTIVE: CONSISTENCY WITH THE STRATEGIC REGIONAL POLICY PLAN

Policy 15: 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

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: 2013 Northeast Florida Regional Evacuation Study

Regional Clearance Time (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: 2013 Northeast Florida Regional Evacuation Study