

RESOLUTION NO. 2021 - 148

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF ST. JOHNS COUNTY, FLORIDA APPROVING AND ADOPTING THE ST. JOHNS COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN.

WHEREAS, as provided by Section 252.38 Fla. Stat., each Florida county must develop a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) that is coordinated and consistent with the State of Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, unless otherwise exempted; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with Rule 27P-6, F.A.C., such Plan must be renewed each four year period, and the St. Johns County Plan is due for renewal; and

WHEREAS, the Plan must be adopted by resolution of the governing body of the jurisdiction before it becomes the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan for such local government; and

WHEREAS, the new St. Johns County CEMP has been approved by the Florida Division of Emergency Management and the County has been notified of such approval by the Florida Division of Emergency Management, Bureau of Preparedness via correspondence dated March 10, 2021; and

WHEREAS, to maintain compliance with the Florida Division of Emergency Management, the County must notify the Division that the County has adopted the new County Plan;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of County Commissioners of St. Johns County that:

The new County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan attached and incorporated herein as Exhibit A is hereby approved and adopted effective immediately.

The St. Johns County Director of Emergency Management is hereby directed to timely notify the Florida Division of Emergency Management of the date of the County's approval and adoption of the new County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of County Commissioners of St. Johns County, State of Florida, this 04 day of April, 2021.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF ST. JOHNS COUNTY, FLORIDA

By: _____

Jeremiah R. Blocker, Chair

ATTEST: Brandon J. Patty, Clerk of the Circuit Court & Comptroller

By: _____

Pam Halterman

RENDITION DATE 4/8/21





STATE OF FLORIDA

DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Ron DeSantis
Governor

Jared Moskowitz
Director

March 10, 2021

Joe Giammanco, Director
St Johns County Emergency Management
100 EOC Drive,
St. Augustine, FL 32092

CERTIFIED MAIL – RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Dear Director Giammanco:

In accordance with the provisions of Rule Chapter 27P-6 Florida Administrative Code (FAC), the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) has completed its review of the St Johns County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). The review team has determined that your plan meets the CEMP compliance criteria. We hope that the comments and discussions the review team had with you and your staff during the review will assist you in future planning efforts and enhance the update of your CEMP.

The approved plan must now be adopted by resolution by the governing body of the jurisdiction within 90 days in accordance with Rule 27P-6.006(11) FAC. You must forward a copy of the adoption resolution and an electronic copy of the adopted plan to FDEM to complete compliance. Failure to adopt the plan by resolution within 90 days will result in a letter of non-compliance unless an adoption extension is requested in accordance with Rule 27P-6.006(11) FAC.

Dir. Giammanco
March 10, 2021
Page Two

If you have any questions or need additional information regarding the plan's approval, please contact your review team leader, Glen Hammers, at (850) 591-9947 or by email: Glen.Hammers@em.myflorida.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ryan Lock". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Ryan" and the last name "Lock" clearly distinguishable.

Ryan Lock
Bureau of Preparedness

RL/gh/

cc: Jeremiah Ray Blocker, Chair, St Johns County BOCC
Jim Roberts, DEM Regional Coordination Team Manager
Gina Lambert, DEM Regional Coordinator
Eric Anderson, RPC Representative
Melissa Shirah, DEM - Recovery
Miles Anderson, DEM - Mitigation
Ryan Lock, DEM – Plans Manager

**St. Johns County
Florida**

***Comprehensive Emergency
Management Plan***

2021



CEMP DISTRIBUTION LIST

<u>Copy Number</u>	<u>Organization Distributed CEMP</u>
1	St. Johns County Division of Emergency Management (Master)
2	St. Johns County Administration
3	St. Johns County Board of County Commissioners
4	St. Johns County Clerk of the Court
5	St. Johns County Development Services
6	St. Johns County Fire / Rescue
7	St. Johns County Planning Department
8	St. Johns County School District
9	St. Johns County Sheriff's Office
10	St. Johns County Supervisor of Elections
11	St. Johns County Tax Collectors Office
12	City of St. Augustine
13	City of St. Augustine Beach
14	Chamber of Commerce
15	St. Augustine Airport Authority
16	Amateur Radio Group
17	Clay County Emergency Management
18	Duval County Emergency Management
19	Flagler County Emergency Management
20	Putnam County Emergency Management
21	Florida Division of Emergency Management
22	Northeast Florida Regional Council

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PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

The St. Johns County Director of the Division of Emergency Management is mandated to coordinate the development and annual review of this plan by the officials and agencies involved and will coordinate necessary revision efforts through the Division of Emergency Management. This shall include critique of the actions taken in support of the plan following any event necessitating implementation of the plan.

This plan shall be exercised annually in lieu of actual response to real emergency events.

This plan shall be considered a "living plan" and with each use, either by exercise or incident, the plan shall be reviewed by ESF agencies and public officials with the intent of improving it.

Plan Copy Number: _____

Agency: _____

[illegible]

[illegible]

Intro – Page 3

St. Johns County Ordinance 2021-4 – Emergency Management Ordinance

LETTER OF PROMULGATION

Approval Date: xx / xx / 2021

TO: Officials, Employees, and Citizens of St. Johns County

The preservation of life, property and the environment is an inherent responsibility of local, state, and federal government. St. Johns County, in cooperation with the county's constitutional officers, municipalities, and nonprofit agencies, has prepared this Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) to ensure the most effective allocation of resources for the protection of people and property in time of an emergency.

While no plan can completely prevent injuries and damage, good plans carried out by knowledgeable and well-trained personnel can reduce losses. This plan establishes the emergency organization, assigns responsibilities, specifies policies, and provides for coordination of planning efforts of the various emergency staff and service elements using the Emergency Support Function concept.

The objective of this plan is to incorporate and coordinate the facilities and personnel of the County and its subsidiaries into an efficient organization capable of responding effectively to an emergency.

This CEMP is an extension of the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. The County will periodically review and exercise the plan and revise it as necessary to meet changing conditions.

The St. Johns County Board of County Commissioners gives its full support to this plan and urges all officials, employees and the citizens to do their part in the total emergency preparedness effort.

This letter promulgates the St. Johns County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, constitutes the adoption of the plan, and the adoption of National Incident Management System (NIMS). This emergency plan becomes effective on approval by the Board of County Commissioners.

Chair, Board of County Commissioners

ST. JOHNS COUNTY
AGENCIES AND EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS
SIGNED CONCURRENCE

The **County Administrator** concurs with and supports the St. Johns County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. As needed, revisions and changes will be submitted to the Emergency Management Division.

Signed: _____

Signature – County Administrator

The **Director of Emergency Management** concurs with and supports the St. Johns County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. As needed, revisions and changes will be submitted to the Emergency Management Division.

Signed: _____

Signature – Emergency Management Director

The **St. Johns County Sheriff** concurs with and supports the St. Johns County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. As needed, revisions and changes will be submitted to the Emergency Management Division.

Signed: _____

Signature – County Sheriff

The **St. Johns County Director of Public Works** concurs with and supports the St. Johns County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. As needed, revisions and changes will be submitted to the Emergency Management Division.

Signed: _____

Signature – Public Works Director

The **St. Johns County Director of Growth Management** concurs with and supports the St. Johns County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. As needed, revisions and changes will be submitted to the Emergency Management Division.

Signed: _____

Signature – Growth Management Director

The **St. Johns County Attorney** concurs with and supports the St. Johns County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. As needed, revisions and changes will be submitted to the Emergency Management Division.

Signed: _____

Signature – County Attorney

The **St. Johns County Office of Management and Budget Director** concurs with and supports the St. Johns County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. As needed, revisions and changes will be submitted to the Emergency Management Division.

Signed: _____
Signature – Office of Management and Budget Director

The **Clerk of County Court** concurs with and supports the St. Johns County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. As needed, revisions and changes will be submitted to the Emergency Management Division.

Signed: _____
Signature – Clerk of County Court

The **St. Johns County Director of Utilities** concurs with and supports the St. Johns County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. As needed, revisions and changes will be submitted to the Emergency Management Division.

Signed: _____
Signature – Director of Utilities

The **Superintendent of Schools** concurs with and supports the St. Johns County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. As needed, revisions and changes will be submitted to the Emergency Management Division.

Signed: _____
Signature – School Superintendent

The **St. Johns County Health Department Director** concurs with and supports the St. Johns County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. As needed, revisions and changes will be submitted to the Emergency Management Division.

Signed: _____
Signature – Health Department Director

The **St. Johns County Fire Rescue Chief** concurs with and supports the St. Johns County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. As needed, revisions and changes will be submitted to the Emergency Management Division.

Signed: _____
Signature – Fire Rescue Chief

FORWARD

The jurisdictions in St. Johns County have a responsibility for the safety of its citizens. Their safety and security depends on the continuation of government services, during and following an emergency or disaster.

St. Johns County Government is mandated by federal, state and local laws to ensure that mitigation efforts are enhanced; preparedness is encouraged; responsiveness is assured and recovery is achieved, efficiently and effectively, before, during and after human-caused and natural disasters (i.e., fires, hurricanes, tornadoes, chemical spills, floods, domestic and foreign acts of terrorism, etc.) that occur in St. Johns County. Through the County Administrative Code, adopted by the St. Johns County Board of County Commissioners, the St. Johns County Division of Emergency Management has assumed responsibility for countywide emergency management.

One of the primary responsibilities of the St. Johns County Division of Emergency Management is to develop a local comprehensive emergency management plan. This plan addresses, as much as possible, all emergency response functions of local governmental departments and agencies, public officials, and other public and private organizations, during emergencies or disasters. The Division of Emergency Management, in cooperation and coordination with local municipalities, has achieved that objective by developing the St. Johns County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. This plan is designed to ensure that jurisdictions in St. Johns County can effectively prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies and disasters. This plan was developed with input from all local government departments and agencies that play a pivotal and functional role in emergencies or disasters.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is an operation-orientated document authorized by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes. The CEMP establishes the framework to ensure that St. Johns County and its Municipalities will be adequately prepared to deal with all hazards threatening the lives and property of St. Johns County citizens. The CEMP outlines the roles, responsibilities and coordination mechanisms of local county and municipal governments, state and federal agencies and volunteer organizations in a disaster. The CEMP also coordinates response and recovery activities with voluntary organizations active in disasters and the business community. The plan unifies the efforts of these groups under the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Emergency Support Function (ESF) format with a designated lead agency for a comprehensive approach to mitigation, planning, response and recovery from identified hazards. The St. Johns County Division of Emergency Management extends its appreciation to all partner organizations that participated in the planning effort to create this document.

The Plan addresses the four phases of emergency management (preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation), parallels state activities outlined in the State of Florida CEMP, federal activities set forth in the "National Response Framework," and describes how local, state, and national resources will be coordinated to supplement local response and recovery capability. The CEMP is in compliance with the criteria issued for CEMP revisions by the State of Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) in July of 2012.

The CEMP is organized into five (5) essential elements as follows:

The Basic Plan – outlines the general purpose, scope and methodology of the plan; coordination, control and organizational structure; concept of operations, and identifies responsibilities of all agencies and resources mobilized by the county to assist in recovering from a disaster. The CEMP enables the St. Johns County Board of County Commissioners to discharge their responsibility for providing direction and control during any large-scale disaster.

Annex I – Recovery Functions. This annex outlines specific tasks or functions that may be carried out before, during and after a disaster and details control, coordination, planning efforts, and policies within St. Johns County designed to facilitate both immediate and long-term recovery after a disaster has occurred. These functions will provide for a rapid and orderly reestablishment of persons and property affected by a disaster occurring in St. Johns County. Specific tasks may be described in Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's) or other operational plans utilized within St. Johns County.

Annex II – Mitigation Functions. The mitigation annex includes projects, policies, and programs that reduce the county's vulnerability to the impacts of disasters before they occur. Much of the information, including a more in-depth analysis, for this Annex can be found in the Local Mitigation Strategy. The annex also details requirements and programs incorporated in post-disaster recovery efforts to prevent recurring losses from future disasters.

Annex III – National Incident Management System (NIMS) / Emergency Support Functions (ESF's). These Emergency Support Function annexes detail, by name and organization, the lead, support, and coordinating entities and their roles and responsibilities in the four phases of an emergency. Each annex outlines specific tasks or functions that may be carried out before, during and after a disaster and/or emergency event. The tasks identified in this Annex utilize the Emergency Support Function (ESF) concept of the federal and state plans and is also applied to specific functions within the National Incident Management System (NIMS). These specific tasks may be described in Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's) or other operational plans utilized within St. Johns County by Emergency Management or other response and recovery agencies. Each ESF will respond when activated by the County Emergency Management Director.

Annex IV – Appendices. Appendices are located at the end of the plan and provide additional information associated with the CEMP.

The St. Johns County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan is considered a "living document" in that it is subject to continuous review and revision based on an ever-changing environment. CEMP participants are encouraged to question the effectiveness of their sections as they strive to provide the most efficient, effective response and recovery procedures possible with the available resources at their command.

Due to economic considerations, minor typographical errors that do not change the meaning of the CEMP or threaten life safety will be corrected during the annual review.

ST. JOHNS COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Instructions for Use

Overview: The St. Johns County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is an all-hazard disaster plan developed using State of Florida guidelines. This plan is divided into five main areas: The Basic Plan, Recovery Annex, Mitigation Annex, National Incident Management System (NIMS)/Emergency Support Function Annexes, and Appendices. All or part of the CEMP may be activated during emergencies or disasters depending on the type, magnitude, and duration of the event. Because disasters are dynamic, resource intensive, and unpredictable, this CEMP cannot cover every possible hazard that could occur. Instead, it covers those common activities needed to respond to and recover from emergencies and disasters.

I. Basic Plan

The Basic Plan details the policies, organization, concept of operations, and assignment of responsibilities necessary for St. Johns County's response and recovery operations. The Basic Plan includes attachments and appendices as necessary.

II. Recovery Annex

The Recovery Annex details the procedures for damage assessment, requests for Federal Disaster Assistance, Public and Individual Assistance Programs and Hazard Mitigation.

III. Mitigation Annex

The Mitigation Annex details the mitigation process during disaster situations. This Annex is supplemented with the St. Johns County Local Mitigation Strategy, with the majority of mitigation information being found in that document.

IV. National Incident Management System / Emergency Support Function Annexes

The Emergency Support Functions (ESF's) are organized into functional sections under the National Incident Management System (NIMS). Each section maintains an annex to the Basic Plan detailing the concept of operations for that section and the ESF's within that section. A standard outline is used for each section and ESF annex in order to ensure continuity of the CEMP and allow for easy reference.

V. Appendices and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's)

Included as Appendices, are the supporting documents to the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. For the St. Johns County Comprehensive Emergency

Management Plan to be complete, each EOC staff position and ESF lead agency must develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's). ESF Support agencies are encouraged to develop their own SOP's or checklists. Additionally, Emergency Management has developed and maintains National Incident Management System SOP's and / or checklists for the Emergency Operation Center as appropriate. Upon completion, each SOP will become part of this plan by reference, but is not included in this CEMP. SOP's are available from the lead ESF agencies. Additional SOP's, as needed, will be developed by St. Johns County and be included in the CEMP.

These SOP's will contain, in detail, those actions that are necessary to fulfill the EOC / ESF functional responsibilities under this plan. Each SOP should include some generic information such as increased readiness activities, disaster assignments, and resource lists. All SOP's will be dated and reviewed / updated annually.

Emergency Management will review each SOP for consistency with the CEMP. Inconsistencies or conflicts between departmental actions will be addressed and resolved by the departments / agencies or by the County Administrator or Board, if necessary.

EOC and ESF members may deviate from SOP's to respond to unique needs in a particular response. Major variations from procedures shall be coordinated with the EOC manager. Strict adherence to the SOP by agencies is not required.

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Activation - Monitoring Activation – will be implemented whenever the Division of Emergency Management (DEM) receives notice of an incident, which may escalate to threaten public safety.

Activation – Partial/Hazard Specific Activation – may be implemented by the EMD, or upon request of the Incident Commander (or their designees). Only those ESF's impacted by the hazard or involved in the response will be represented at the EOC.

Activation - Full County Activation – may be implemented for a major event. All ESF's, the Policy Group, the Liaison Group and Support Staff will be staffed 24 hours per day.

Advisory - A National Weather Service message giving storm location, intensity, movement, and precautions to be taken.

Agency - A division of government with a specific function offering a particular kind of assistance. In ICS, agencies are defined either as jurisdictional (having statutory responsibility for incident management) or as assisting or cooperating (providing resources or other assistance).

Agency Representative - A person assigned by a primary, assisting, or cooperating Federal, State, local, or tribal government agency or private entity that has been delegated authority to make decisions affecting that agency's or organization's participation in incident management activities following appropriate consultation with the leadership of that agency.

Alert St. Johns - a system that enables local government officials to record, send and track personalized messages to thousands of citizens in minutes via phone, text message, and email.

Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES) - a volunteer group of amateur radio operators who may be activated by the Division of Emergency Management or ESF-2 to provide communications support in times of emergency

Area Command (Unified Area Command) - An organization established (1) to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by an ICS organization or (2) to oversee the management of large or multiple incidents to which several Incident Management Teams have been assigned. Area Command has the responsibility to set overall strategy and priorities, allocate critical resources according to priorities, ensure that incidents are properly managed, and ensure that objectives are met and strategies followed. Area Command becomes Unified Area Command when incidents are multijurisdictional. Area Command may be established at an emergency operations center facility or at some location other than an incident command post.

Assessment - The evaluation and interpretation of measurements and other information to provide a basis for decision-making.

Assignments - Tasks given to resources to perform within given operational periods that are based on operational objectives defined in the IAP.

Assistant - Title for subordinates of principal Command Staff positions. The title indicates a level of technical capability, qualifications, and responsibility subordinate to the primary positions. Assistants may also be assigned to unit leaders.

Assisting Agency - An agency or organization providing personnel, services, or other resources to the agency with direct responsibility for incident management. See also Supporting Agency.

Available Resources - Resources assigned to an incident; checked in, and available for a mission assignment, normally located in a Staging Area.

Basic Plan - describes the various types of emergencies, which are likely to occur in St. Johns County. It further provides procedures for disseminating warnings, coordinating response, ordering evacuations, opening shelters, and for determining, assessing, and reporting the severity and magnitude of such emergencies. The Basic Plan establishes the concept under which the County and municipal governments will operate in response to natural and technological disasters.

Branch - The organizational level having functional or geographical responsibility for major aspects of incident operations. A branch is organizationally situated between the section and the division or group in the Operations Section, and between the section and units in the Logistics Section. Branches are identified by the use of Roman numerals or by functional area.

Burn Sites - open areas identified for the collection and open burning of disaster caused debris.

Catastrophic Disaster - An incident that overwhelms the capability of local and state resources and requires federal assistance and / or resources. Example includes a direct landfall of a Category four or five hurricane.

Chain of Command - A series of command, control, executive, or management positions in hierarchical order of authority.

Check-In - The process through which resources first report to an incident. Check-in locations include the incident command post, Resources Unit, incident base, camps, staging areas, or directly on the site.

Chief - The ICS title for individuals responsible for management of functional sections: Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Intelligence (if established as a separate section).

Clearance Time - the clearance time is the mobilization, travel, and queuing delay time and is based on the number of people required to evacuate, the number of vehicles that may be used, the suitability of the roads (capacity, elevation, location, etc.) and then any special evacuation considerations such as medical facilities and people with special needs.

Coastal High Hazard Area - The coastal high-hazard area is the area below the elevation of the category 1 storm surge line as established by a Sea, Lake, and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH) computerized storm surge model.

Comfort Stations - are managed under ESF 6 to provide basic emergency services to survivors such as food and water, health and first aid treatment, relief supplies, information, and temporary refuge.

Command - The act of directing, ordering, or controlling by virtue of explicit statutory, regulatory, or delegated authority.

Command Staff - In an incident management organization, the Command Staff consists of the Incident Command and the special staff positions of Public Information Officer, Safety Officer, Liaison Officer, and other positions as required, who report directly to the Incident Commander. They may have an assistant or assistants, as needed.

Common Operating Picture - A broad view of the overall situation as reflected by situation reports, aerial photography, and other information or intelligence.
Communications Unit: An organizational unit in the Logistics Section responsible for providing communication services at an incident or an EOC. A Communications Unit may also be a facility (e.g., a trailer or mobile van) used to support an Incident Communications Center.

Comprehensive Emergency Management (CEM) - An integrated approach to the management of emergency programs and activities for all four emergency phases (mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery), for all types of emergencies and disasters (natural, human-caused, and attack), and for all levels of government and the private sector.

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) - the purpose of the CEMP is to establish uniform policy and procedures for the effective coordination of response to a wide variety of natural and technological disasters.

Cooperating Agency - An agency supplying assistance other than direct operational or support functions or resources to the incident management effort.

Coordinate - To advance systematically an analysis and exchange of information among principals who have or may have a need to know certain information to carry out specific incident management responsibilities.

County Logistical Staging Area (CLSA) – location in the County where supply donations and volunteers will be received from the Regional Recovery Center for redistribution to County distribution points.

County Warning Point - is the location that the State will contact in case of an emergency. The primary County Warning Point is located in the Communications Center in the St. Johns County Fire / Rescue Dispatch Center. It is staffed 24 hrs. a day.

Critical Facility - A structure from which essential services and functions for health and human welfare, continuation of public safety actions, and / or disaster recovery are performed or provided.

Damage Assessment - An estimation of damages made after a disaster has occurred which serves as the basis of the Governor's request to the President for a declaration of Emergency or Major Disaster.

Deputy - A fully qualified individual who, in the absence of a superior, can be delegated the authority to manage a functional operation or perform a specific task. In some cases, a deputy can act as relief for a superior and, therefore, must be fully qualified in the position. Deputies can be assigned to the Incident Commander, General Staff, and Branch Directors.

Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) - is a readily accessible facility or mobile office where applicants may go for information about FEMA or other disaster assistance programs. These are only set up after federally declared disasters.

Dispatch - The ordered movement of a resource or resources to an assigned operational mission or an administrative move from one location to another.

Division - The partition of an incident into geographical areas of operation. Divisions are established when the number of resources exceeds the manageable span of control of the Operations Chief. A division is located within the ICS organization between the branch and resources in the Operations Section.

Drill - an activity that tests, develops, or maintains skills in a single emergency response procedure (communication drills, fire drills, emergency operation center drills, etc.). A drill usually involves actual field response, activation of emergency communications networks, equipment, and apparatus that would be used in a real emergency.

Emergency - Absent a Presidential declared emergency, any incident(s), human-caused or natural, that requires responsive action to protect life or property. Under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, an emergency means any

occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal assistance is needed to supplement State and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States.

Emergency Alert System (EAS) - replaces the Emergency Broadcasting System as the primary relay and notification system for delivering emergency information to residents through the broadcast media.

Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) - The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support domestic incident management activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. EOCs may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, and medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., Federal, State, regional, county, city, tribal), or some combination thereof.

Emergency Operations Plan - The "steady-state" plan maintained by various jurisdictional levels for responding to a wide variety of potential hazards.

Emergency Public Information - Information that is disseminated primarily in anticipation of an emergency or during an emergency. In addition to providing situational information to the public, it also frequently provides directive actions required to be taken by the general public.

Emergency Response - An incident is in progress or has occurred requiring local resources only. This includes vehicle accidents, fires, utility losses, etc.

Emergency Response Provider - Includes Federal, State, local, and tribal emergency public safety, law enforcement, emergency response, emergency medical (including hospital emergency facilities), and related personnel, agencies, and authorities. See Section 2 (6), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002). Also known as Emergency Responder.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) - A functional area of response activity established to facilitate the delivery of county and / or state assistance required during the immediate response and recovery phases. The concept uses a functional approach to group response actions, which are most likely to be needed, under eighteen Emergency Support Functions (ESF's).

Evacuation - Organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe areas.

Evacuation Zones - areas pre-designated by local emergency management officials as requiring evacuation for hazard vulnerability. Hurricane evacuation zones are normally

based on salt water, river and lake flooding from storm surge as determined by surge model data.

Event - A planned, none emergency activity. ICS can be used as the management system for a wide range of events. (e.g., parades, concerts, or sporting events).

Federal - Of or pertaining to the Federal Government of the United States of America.

Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) - the senior federal official appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Stafford Act to coordinate the overall federal response and recovery activities.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) - the lead agency for federal emergency management planning and response.

Field Hospitals / Emergency Clinics - those sites where Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMAT's) or local hospitals / physicians may set-up temporary emergency clinics to provide emergency medical care in the disaster area. The locations are established to supplement the pre-existing medical network.

Full-scale Exercise - an exercise intended to evaluate the operational capability of emergency management systems in an interactive manner over a substantial period of time. It involves the testing of a major portion of the basic elements existing within emergency operations plans and organizations in a stress environment. This type of exercise includes the mobilization of personnel and resources and the actual movement of emergency workers, equipment, and resources required to demonstrate coordination and response capability.

Function - Function refers to the five major activities in ICS: Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration. The term function is also used when describing the activity involved. (e.g., the planning function). A sixth function, Intelligence, may be established, if required, to meet incident management needs.

Functional Exercise - an exercise intended to test or evaluate the capability of an individual function, or complex activity with a function. It is applicable where the activity is capable of being effectively evaluated in isolation from other emergency management activity.

General Staff - A group of incident management personnel organized according to function and reporting to the Incident Commander. The General Staff normally consists of the Operations Section Chief, Planning Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, and Finance/Administration Section Chief.

Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) - is designated as the lead person to represent the Governor in disaster response and recovery.

Group - Established to divide the incident management structure into functional areas of operation. Groups are composed of resources assembled to perform a special function not necessarily within a single geographic division. Groups, when activated, are located between branches and resources in the Operations Section. (See Division)

Hazard - Something that is potentially dangerous or harmful, often the root cause of an unwanted outcome.

Hazard Mitigation - is the process of potential improvements that would reduce or remove the hazard vulnerability.

Hazardous Material Sites - sites pre-identified in the County Hazardous Materials Vulnerability Analysis as containing extremely hazardous substances.

Hazard Vulnerability Analysis (HVA) - The process of collecting information about local hazards, risks to those hazards, the extent to which they threaten local populations, and the vulnerability the hazards present. An HVA may include mitigation measures required to abate the hazards, priority/goal settings, and funding mechanisms available for hazard reduction.

Hurricane - a tropical weather system characterized by pronounced rotary circulation with a constant minimum wind speed of 74 miles per hour (64 knots) that is usually accompanied by rain, thunder and lightning, and storm surge. Hurricanes often spawn tornadoes.

Hurricane Eye - the roughly circular area of comparatively light winds and fair weather at the center of a hurricane. Eyes are usually 25-30 miles in diameter. The area around the eye is called the wall cloud. * *Do not go outdoors while the eye is passing, the intensity of the storm will reoccur in minutes.*

Hurricane Landfall - the point and time during which the eye of the hurricane passes over the shoreline. After passage of the calm eye, hurricane winds begin again with the same intensity as before but from the opposite direction.

Hurricane Season - the six-month period from June 1st through November 30th considered the hurricane season.

Hurricane Warning - An announcement from the National Hurricane Center that hurricane conditions (sustained winds of 74 mph or higher) are *expected* somewhere within the specified area. Because hurricane preparedness activities become difficult once winds reach tropical storm force, the hurricane warning is issued 36 hours in advance of the anticipated onset of tropical-storm-force winds.

Hurricane Watch - An announcement from the National Hurricane Center that hurricane conditions (sustained winds of 74 mph or higher) are *possible* within the specified area. Because hurricane preparedness activities become difficult once winds reach tropical

storm force, the hurricane watch is issued 48 hours in advance of the anticipated onset of tropical-storm-force winds.

Incident - An occurrence or event, natural or human-caused that requires an emergency response to protect life or property. Incidents can, for example, include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, wildland and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response.

Incident Action Plan - An oral or written plan containing general objectives reflecting the overall strategy for managing an incident. It may include the identification of operational resources and assignments. It may also include attachments that provide direction and important information for management of the incident during one or more operational periods.

Incident Command Post (ICP) - The field location at which the primary tactical-level, on-scene incident command functions are performed. The ICP may be collocated with the incident base or other incident facilities and is normally identified by a green rotating or flashing light.

Incident Command System (ICS) - A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. It is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize field-level incident management operations.

Incident Commander (IC) - The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and the release of resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

Incident Management Team (IMT) - The IC and appropriate Command and General Staff personnel assigned to an incident.

Incident Objectives - Statements of guidance and direction necessary for selecting appropriate strategy(s) and the tactical direction of resources. Incident objectives are based on realistic expectations of what can be accomplished have been effectively deployed. Incident objectives must be achievable and measurable, yet flexible enough to allow strategic and tactical alternatives.

Individual Assistance - is provided to individuals and private business in the form of grants and low interest loans by the Federal government.

Initial Action - The actions taken by those responders first to arrive at an incident site.

Initial Response - Resources initially committed to an incident.

In-Place Shelter - means that residents will be advised to remain in their homes with the windows closed and all open-air circulation systems turned off. In-place sheltering should not be implemented when the sheltering duration is expected to exceed two hours. If it is determined that sheltering will exceed two hours, it is best to evacuate.

Intelligence Officer - The intelligence officer is responsible for managing internal information, intelligence, and operational security requirements supporting incident management activities. These may include information security and operational security activities, as well as the complex task of ensuring that sensitive information of all types (e.g., classified information, law enforcement sensitive information, proprietary information, or export-controlled information) is handled in a way that not only safeguards the information, but also ensures that it gets to those who need access to it to perform their missions effectively and safely.

Joint Field Office (JFO) - is established in or near the designated area to support State and Federal response and recovery operations. The JFO houses the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) and the Emergency Response Team (ERT), and where possible, the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) and support staff.

Joint Information Center (JIC) - A facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media at the scene of the incident. Public information officials from all participating agencies should collocate at the JIC.

Joint Information System (JIS) - Integrates incident information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, timely information during crisis or incident operations. The mission of the JIS is to provide a structure and system for developing and delivering coordinated interagency messages; developing, recommending, and executing public information plans and strategies on behalf of the IC; advising the IC concerning public affairs issues that could affect a response effort; and controlling rumors and inaccurate information that could undermine public confidence in the emergency response effort.

Jurisdiction - A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authority. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political or geographical (e.g., city, county, tribal, State, or Federal boundary lines) or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health).

Landing Zone - Any designated location where a helicopter can safely take off and land. Some heliports may be used for loading of supplies, equipment, or personnel.

Liaison - An agency official sent to another agency to facilitate interagency communications and coordination. A form of communication for establishing and maintaining mutual understanding and cooperation.

Liaison Officer - A member of the Command Staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies.

Local Government - A county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; an Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or in Alaska a Native village or Alaska Regional Native Corporation; a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity.

Local State of Emergency - will be declared whenever an evacuation is ordered by the Board of County Commissioners or the County Administrator / Director of Emergency Management, normal community functions are severely disrupted, St. Johns County Government requires outside assistance, or as deemed necessary by the Policy Group.

Logistics - Providing resources and other services to support incident management. Logistics Section: The section responsible for providing facilities, services, and material support for the incident.

Logistics Section - All incident support needs are provided by the Logistics Section. The Logistics Section is managed by the Logistics Section Chief, who may assign a Deputy. The Logistics Section consists of the following units: Supply Unit, Facilities Unit, Ground Support Unit, Communications Unit, Food Unit, and Medical Unit.

Logistical Staging Area (LSA) - may be established by the State to receive, classify, and account for emergency relief and sustainment supplies and goods solicited by the State and which may, upon request, be distributed to county distribution points.

Long -Term Recovery Phase - begins within a week of the disaster impact and may continue for years. Long-term recovery activities include: on-going human service delivery; rebuilding the economy, infrastructure, and homes; implementation of hazard mitigation projects, and funds recovery.

Major Disaster - As defined under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122), a major disaster is any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought), or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which

in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, tribes, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

Management by Objective - A management approach that involves a four-step process for achieving the incident goal. The Management by Objectives approach includes the following: establishing overarching objectives; developing and issuing assignments, plans, procedures, and protocols; establishing specific, measurable objectives for various incident management functional activities and directing efforts to fulfill them, in support of defined strategic objectives; and documenting results to measure performance and facilitate corrective action.

Mandatory Evacuation Order - will be issued when there is a definite threat to life safety. Failure to comply with a mandatory evacuation order is a misdemeanor under Florida Statute 252.50.

Mass Feeding Sites - temporary locations strategically placed near the disaster area where residents can go for a meal. Food may also be distributed to take home from these locations.

Minor Disaster - An incident that is likely to be within the response capability of local government and to result in only minimal need for State and Federal assistance.

Mitigation - The activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks 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.

Mobilization - The process and procedures used by all organizations— Federal, State, local, and tribal—for activating, assembling, and transporting all resources that have been requested to respond to or support an incident.

Multiagency Coordination Systems - Multiagency 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.

Multijurisdictional Incident - An incident requiring action from multiple agencies that each have jurisdiction to manage certain aspects of an incident. In ICS, these incidents will be managed under Unified Command.

Mutual-Aid Agreement - Written agreement between agencies and/or jurisdictions that they will assist one another on request, by furnishing personnel, equipment, and/or expertise in a specified manner.

National - Of a nationwide character, including the Federal, State, local, and tribal aspects of governance and polity.

National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) - is a federally coordinated system that augments the Nation's medical response capability. The overall purpose of the NDMS is to supplement an integrated National medical response capability for assisting State and local authorities in dealing with the medical impacts of major peacetime disasters. The National Response Framework utilizes the NDMS as part of the Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Preparedness and Response, under Emergency Support Function 8, Health and Medical Services.

National Incident Management System (NIMS) - A system mandated by HSPD-5 that provides a consistent nationwide approach for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments; the private-sector, and nongovernmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among Federal, State, local, and tribal capabilities, the NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology. HSPD-5 identifies these as the ICS; multiagency coordination systems; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualification and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.

NFIP Flood Zones - areas designated by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) as being vulnerable to velocity and / or freshwater flooding based on the 100 and 500 year storms. Flood zones include inland areas.

Nongovernmental Organization - An entity with an association that is based on interests of its members, individuals, or institutions and that is not created by a government, but may work cooperatively with government. Such organizations serve a public purpose, not a private benefit. Examples of NGOs include faith-based charity organizations and the American Red Cross.

Operational Period - The time scheduled for executing a given set of operation actions, as specified in the Incident Action Plan. Operational periods can be of various lengths, although usually not over 24 hours.

Operations Section - The section responsible for all tactical incident operations. In ICS, it normally includes subordinate branches, divisions, and/or groups.

Personnel Accountability - The ability to account for the location and welfare of incident personnel. It is accomplished when supervisors ensure that ICS principles and processes are functional and that personnel are working within established incident management guidelines.

Plan - A plan mandated by HSPD-5 that integrates Federal domestic prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery plans into one all-discipline, all-hazards plan.

Planning Meeting - A meeting held as needed prior to and throughout the duration of an incident to select specific strategies and tactics for incident control operations and for service and support planning. For larger incidents, the planning meeting is a major element in the development of the Incident Action Plan (IAP).

Planning Section - Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of operational information related to the incident, and for the preparation and documentation of the IAP. This section also maintains information on the current and forecasted situation and on the status of resources assigned to the incident.

Points of Distribution (POD) - locations where donations of food, water, and other supplies received from the State Resource Center will be given directly to residents. Distribution Points may be located in parking lots or open fields in the disaster area, as close to survivors as possible.

Post-Impact Response Phase - begins once the disaster occurs and may continue for up to a month. This phase includes the following activities: communications, public information, hazard abatement, search and rescue (SAR), emergency medical service delivery, temporary shelter, impact / needs assessment, security, re-entry, traffic control, debris clearance, resource distribution, and volunteer management.

Pre-Impact Response Phase - is the monitoring and preparedness phase before disaster strikes. This phase may begin up to 48 hours before an incident (hurricane) and continues until the disaster occurs. This phase includes hazard monitoring / tracking, incident notification, Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation, public information and warning, evacuation, sheltering (in-place and relocation), and communications and coordination activities.

Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) – is preformed immediately after a disaster event in order to gauge the impacts to a community and to determine if the disaster event is beyond the capacity of state and local resources. It is a data collection process performed by federal, state and local officials. The data collected is then reported to the state for a determination to be made as to whether a presidentially declared disaster should be requested.

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. Preparedness involves efforts at all levels of government and between government and private-sector and nongovernmental organizations to identify threats, determine vulnerabilities, and identify required resources. Within NIMS, preparedness is operationally focused on establishing guidelines, protocols, and standards for planning, training and exercises, personnel qualification and certification, equipment certification, and publication management.

Preparedness Organizations - The groups that provide interagency coordination for domestic incident management activities in a non-emergency context. Preparedness organizations can include all agencies with a role in incident management, for prevention, preparedness, response, or recovery activities. They represent a wide variety of committees, planning groups, and other organizations that meet and coordinate to ensure the proper level of planning, training, equipping, and other preparedness requirements within a jurisdiction or area.

Prevention - Actions 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 other information to a range of activities that 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 and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

Primary Agency - each ESF is headed by a primary agency, which has been selected based on its authorities, resources and capabilities.

Private Sector - Organizations and entities that are not part of any governmental structure. It includes for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, formal and informal structures, commerce and industry, and private voluntary organizations (PVO). Processes: Systems of operations that incorporate standardized procedures, methodologies, and functions necessary to provide resources effectively and efficiently. These include resource typing, resource ordering and tracking, and coordination.

Public Assistance - is the reimbursement and emergency assistance provided to State and local governments and private non-profit entities from the Federal government.

Public Information Officer - A member of the Command Staff responsible for interfacing with the public and media or with other agencies with incident-related information requirements.

Publications Management - The publications management subsystem includes materials development, publication control, publication supply, and distribution. The

development and distribution of NIMS materials is managed through this subsystem. Consistent documentation is critical to success, because it ensures that all responders are familiar with the documentation used in a particular incident regardless of the location or the responding agencies involved.

Qualification and Certification - This subsystem provides recommended qualification and certification standards for emergency responder and incident management personnel. It also allows the development of minimum standards for resources expected to have an interstate application. Standards typically include training, currency, experience, and physical and medical fitness.

Rapid Response Team (RRT) - A set of four types of operations teams established by the State of Florida to provide assistance to impacted counties using personnel from non-impacted counties.

Reception Area - This refers to a location separate from staging areas, where resources report in for processing and out-processing. Reception Areas provide accountability, security, situational awareness briefings, safety awareness, distribution of IAPs, supplies and equipment, feeding, and bed down.

Recommended Evacuation - will be issued when it is determined that the hazard may cause discomfort to residents and minimal damage to property, but it is not expected to threaten life safety.

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 care and 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.

Recovery Plan - A plan developed by a State, local, or tribal jurisdiction with assistance from responding Federal agencies to restore the affected area.

Resources - Personnel and major items of equipment, supplies, and facilities available or potentially available for assignment to incident operations and for which status is maintained. Resources are described by kind and type and may be used in operational support or supervisory capacities at an incident or at an EOC.

Resource Management - Efficient incident management requires a system for identifying available resources at all jurisdictional levels to enable timely and unimpeded access to resources needed to prepare for, respond to, or recover from an incident. Resource management under the NIMS includes mutual-aid agreements; the use of special Federal, State, local, and tribal teams; and resource mobilization protocols.

Resources Unit - Functional unit within the Planning Section responsible for recording the status of resources committed to the incident. This unit also evaluates resources currently committed to the incident, the effects additional responding resources will have on the incident, and anticipated resource needs.

Response - Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. It consists of tiered efforts designed to be managed at the lowest possible jurisdictional level and supported by additional response capabilities when needed. 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 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.

Saffir / Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale - is used by the National Hurricane Center and is a 1 to 5 categorization based on the hurricane's intensity at the indicated time. The scale provides examples of the type of damage and impacts in the United States associated with winds of the indicated intensity.

Safety Officer - A member of the Command Staff responsible for monitoring and assessing safety hazards or unsafe situations and for developing measures for ensuring personnel safety.

Section - The organizational level having responsibility for a major functional area of incident management (e.g., Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration). The section is organizationally situated between the branch and the Incident Command.

Security Checkpoints - those locations where all traffic will be stopped to check for identification in order to determine access to the disaster area.

Shelters - temporary emergency shelters activated prior to a disaster impact, operated during the disaster and closed as soon as residents can be returned to their homes or relocated to long-term shelters or temporary housing areas.

Short-Term Recovery Phase - may begin immediately after the disaster impact and continues for approximately six months. The Short-Term Recovery Phase includes the implementation of individual assistance programs, through Disaster Application Centers (DAC's) and Red Cross Service Centers, and public assistance programs through damage survey teams and forms completion. Other short-term activities include: long-term sheltering (hotels / motels, mobile homes, tent cities, etc.), on-going human service delivery, debris removal, contractor licensing, permitting and inspections.

Situation Report (SITREP) - a summary of events, actions taken and anticipated in response to an emergency. SITREP's will be issued as needed. As a guide SITREP's should be issued daily during a monitoring activation and at least twice per day during a full activation.

Span of Control - The number of individuals a supervisor is responsible for usually expressed as the ratio of supervisors to individuals. (Under the NIMS, an appropriate span of control is between 1:3 and 1:7.)

Special Needs Program - the program through which impaired persons who need special assistance in times of emergency, are registered, evacuated, and sheltered.

Staging Area - Location established where resources can be placed while awaiting a tactical assignment. The Operations Section manages Staging Areas.

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) - A ready and continuous reference to those roles, relationships and procedures within an organization which are used for the accomplishment of broad or specialized functions which augment the CEMP. They are developed by primary and support agencies as needed to implement their responsibilities under the ESF Annexes.

State - When capitalized, refers to any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and any possession of the United States. See Section 2 (14), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

State Emergency Response Team (SERT) - coordinates State of Florida response and recovery functions through 17 Emergency Support Functions.

SERT Liaison Officer (SERTLO) - provides the communication and coordination link between the SERT in the State Emergency Operations Center and the County EOC Team.

State of Emergency - issued by the Governor.

Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement for Disaster Response and Recovery (SMAA) - is the chief agreement, between counties and the State for providing mutual aid assistance, which details request and reimbursement procedures.

State Watch Office (SWO) - is the 24-hour answering point in the State Emergency Operations Center for reports of emergencies and / or requests for State assistance.

Storm Surge - An abnormal rise in sea level accompanying a hurricane or other intense storm, and whose height is the difference between the observed level of the sea surface

and the level that would have occurred in the absence of the cyclone. Storm surge is usually estimated by subtracting the normal or astronomic high tide from the observed storm tide.

Storm Surge Model Data - is based on the SLOSH (Sea Lake and Overland Surges from Hurricanes) model that shows those areas expected to be inundated with salt water flooding during a hurricane. County evacuation zones are based on storm surge model data.

Strategic - Strategic elements of incident management are characterized by continuous long-term, high-level planning by organizations headed by elected or other senior officials. These elements involve the adoption of long-range goals and objectives, the setting of priorities; the establishment of budgets and other fiscal decisions, policy development, and the application of measures of performance or effectiveness.

Strike Team - A set number of resources of the same kind and type that have an established minimum number of personnel.

Strategy - The general direction selected to accomplish incident objectives set by the IC.

Support Agency – agency in support for one or more ESF's based on their resources and capabilities to support the functional area.

Supporting Technologies - Any technology that may be used to support NIMS is included in this subsystem. These technologies include ortho-photo mapping, remote automatic weather stations, infrared technology, and communications, among various others.

Tabletop Exercise - an activity in which exercise participants are presented with simulated emergency situations without time constraints. It is intended to evaluate plans and procedures, and to resolve questions of coordination and assignments of responsibility. Tabletop exercises are not concerned with time pressures, stress, or actual simulation of specific events.

Task Force - Any combination of resources assembled to support a specific mission or operational need. All resource elements within a Task Force must have common communications and a designated leader.

Technical Assistance - Support provided to State, local, and tribal jurisdictions when they have the resources but lack the complete knowledge and skills needed to perform a required activity (such as mobile-home park design and hazardous material assessments).

Temporary Housing Areas - where tents or mobile home units may be set-up for residents to live before they are able to return to their own homes or until they find a new home.

Temporary Debris Storage Area - park, open area or landfill space where debris will be held after debris clearance until it can be moved to a landfill, incinerator, or other appropriate disposal location.

Terrorism - Under the Homeland Security Act of 2002, terrorism is defined as activity that involves an act dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources and is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or other subdivision of the United States in which it occurs and is intended to intimidate or coerce the civilian population or influence a government or affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping. See Section 2 (15), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

Threat - An indication of possible violence, harm, or danger.

Tools - Those instruments and capabilities that allow for the professional performance of tasks, such as information systems, agreements, doctrine, capabilities, and legislative authorities.

Tornado - A violently rotating column of air, usually pendant to a cumulonimbus, with circulation reaching the ground. It nearly always starts as a funnel cloud and may be accompanied by a loud roaring noise. On a local scale, it is the most destructive of all atmospheric phenomena. In Florida they form most frequently in spring and summer.

Tornado Warning - is issued by the local National Weather Service office (NWFO) when a funnel is sighted by spotters or indicated by radar. It will include where the tornado was located and what towns will be in its path.

Tornado Watch - is issued by the National Weather Service when conditions are favorable for the development of tornadoes in and close to the watch area. Their size can vary depending on the weather situation. They are usually issued for a duration of 4 to 8 hours.

Tribal - Any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaskan Native Village as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act (85 stat. 688) [43 U.S.C.A. and 1601 et seq.], that is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

Tropical Storm - a tropical cyclone with sustained surface winds of 39-74 mph. A tropical storm may strengthen to hurricane force in a short period of time.

Tropical Storm Watch - is issued by the National Hurricane Center when tropical storm conditions winds of 39 to 73 mph, are possible within the specified area within 48 hours in association with a tropical, subtropical, or post-tropical cyclone

Tropical Storm Warnings - issued by the National Hurricane Center when tropical storm conditions, winds of 39 to 73 mph, are expected somewhere within the specified area within 36 hours in association with a tropical, subtropical, or post-tropical cyclone. If a hurricane is expected to strike a coastal area, separate tropical storm warnings may precede hurricane warnings.

Traffic Control Points - key intersections on the road network where staff may be needed to physically control traffic flow.

Transportation Bottlenecks - those locations identified by transportation planners where traffic back-ups during evacuation or re-entry are expected to occur.

Type - A classification of resources in the ICS that refers to capability. Type 1 is generally considered to be more capable than Types 2, 3, or 4, respectively, because of size; power; capacity; or, in the case of incident management teams, experience and qualifications.

Unified Area Command - A Unified Area Command is established when incidents under an Area Command are multijurisdictional. (See Area Command.)

Unified Command - An application of ICS used when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated members of the UC, often the senior person from agencies and/or disciplines participating in the UC, to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single IAP.

Unit - The organizational element having functional responsibility for a specific incident planning; logistics, or finance/administration activity.

Unity of Command - The concept by which each person within an organization reports to one, and only one, designated person. The purpose of unity of command is to ensure unity of effort under one responsible commander for every objective.

Volunteer - For purposes of the NIMS, a volunteer is any individual accepted to perform services by the lead agency, which has authority to accept volunteer services, when the individual performs services without promise, expectation, or receipt of compensation for services performed.

ACRONYMS

ACP	Area Contingency Plan
AHCA	Agency for Health Care Administration
ALF	Assisted Living Facility
ALS	Advanced Life Support
AOR	Area of Responsibility
ARC	American Red Cross
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Service
BC	Bureau Chief
BFE	Base Flood Elevation
BPR	Bureau of Preparedness and Response
BRM	Bureau of Recovery and Mitigation
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CDC	Center for Disease Control and Prevention
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CEO	Chief Executive Order
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CIC	Citizens Information Center
CO	Central Office / Commanding Officer
COG	Continuity of Government
CONUS	Continental United States
COOP	Continuity of Operations
CP	Command Post
CRS	Community Rating System
CSBG	Community Service Block Grant
CWP	County Warning Point
DACS	Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
DAP	Disaster Assistance Programs
DAT	Damage Assessment Teams
DCA	Department of Community Affairs
DCF	Department of Children and Families
DEM	Division of Emergency Management
DEP	Department of Environmental Protection
DHSMV	Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles
DMA	Department of Military Affairs
DMAT	Disaster Medical Assistance Team

DMORT	Disaster Mortuary Response Team
DMS	Department of Management Services
DO	Duty Officer
DOC	Department of Corrections
DOD	Department of Defense
DOEA	Department of Elder Affairs
DOF	Division of Forestry
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOT	Department of Transportation
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
DSCO	Deputy State Coordinating Officer
EAS	Emergency Alerting System
EBS	Emergency Broadcast System
ECC	Emergency Communications Center
ECO	Emergency Coordinating Officer
EEI	Elements of Essential Information
EM	Emergency Management
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMD	Emergency Management Director
EMI	Emergency Management Institute
EMPA	Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance Trust Fund
EO	Executive Order
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act
ERT	Emergency Response Team – Federal
ESF	Emergency Support Function
ETO	Exercise Training Officer
F.S.S	Florida State Statute
FSERT	Forward State Emergency Response Team
FAC	Florida Administrative Code
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FCG	Florida Coordinating Group
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FDEM	Florida Division of Emergency Management
FDLE	Florida Department of Law Enforcement
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FEPA	Florida Emergency Preparedness Association

FWCC	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
FFS	Florida Forest Service
FHP	Florida Highway Patrol
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FDOT	Florida Department of Transportation
FMAP	Flood Mitigation Assistance Program
FMP	Florida Marine Patrol
FNG	Florida National Guard
FOG	Field Operations Guide
FP&L	Florida Power and Light
GAR	Governors Authorized Representative
GIS	Geographic Information System
GR	General Revenue
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HCD	Housing and Community Development
HES	Hurricane Evacuation Study
HLS	Hurricane Local Statement
HMEP	Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program – Federal
HMO	Hazard Mitigation Officer
HSPD-5	Homeland Security Presidential Directive - 5
HURREVAC	Hurricane Evacuation Tracking Program
HVA	Hazard Vulnerability Analysis
IA	Individual Assistance or Impact Assessment
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IMS	Incident Management System
IMT	Incident Management Team
IPAWS	Integrated Public Alert and Warning System
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
JCC	Joint Coordination Center – Federal
JFO	Joint Field Office
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
JSAC	Joint State Area Command
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee

LMS	Local Mitigation Strategy
LO	Liaison Officer
LSA	Logistical Staging Area
LTR	Long Term Recovery
MAA	Mutual Aid Agreement
MCI	Mass Casualty Incident
MEOW	Maximum Envelope of Wind / Water
MIC	Meteorologist In Charge – NWS
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOM	Maximum of the Maximums
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRE	Meals Ready-to-Eat
MSU	Medical Support Unit
NAWAS	National Warning System / National Attack Warning and Alert System
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NHC	National Hurricane Center
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NOAA	National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration
NOFA	Notice of Funding Availability
NRF	National Response Framework
NRT	National Response Team
NWS	National Weather Service
OSC	On-Scene Commander
PA	Public Assistance
PAG	Protective Action Guide
PAO	Public Assistance Officer
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PIO	Public Information Officer
PSA	Public Service Announcement
PW	Project Worksheet
RC	Recovery Centers/Regional Council/Regional Coordinator
RCMP	Residential Construction Mitigation Program
RDSTF	Regional Domestic Security Task Force
RFA	Request For Federal Assistance
RFP	Request For Proposal / Request For Payment
SA	Salvation Army

SAR	Search and Rescue
SBA	Small Business Administration
SAME	Specific Area Message Encoder (weather radio)
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SERT	State Emergency Response Team
SFHA	Special Flood Hazard Area
SHMPAT	State Hazard Mitigation Plan Advisory Team
SITREP	Situation Report
SLOSH	Sea, Lake and Overland Surges for Hurricanes
SMAA	Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement
SN	Special Needs
SO	Safety Officer
SOG	Standard Operating Guidelines
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SOW	Scope of Work
STARC	State Area Command
SWO	State Watch Office
TDD	Telephone Device for the Deaf
UASI	Urban Area Security Initiative
UC	Unified Command
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue
VA	Veterans Administration
VOAD	Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters
WCM	Warning Coordination Meteorologist – NWS
WMD	Water Management District / Weapons of Mass Destruction
WFO	Weather Forecast Office

ST. JOHNS COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

2021

Basic Plan



ST. JOHNS COUNTY, FLORIDA*Including the City of St. Augustine and St. Augustine Beach***BASIC PLAN****I. INTRODUCTION**

St. Johns County is vulnerable to a variety of hazards that threaten our population, businesses and the environment. The Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) establishes the framework, as authorized by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, to ensure that St. Johns County is prepared for these hazards. The CEMP emphasizes action within the four phases of the Emergency Management cycle: Preparedness, Response, Recovery and Mitigation. The CEMP defines the functional roles and responsibilities of each government entity that partners in St. Johns County's disaster organization and their relationship to each other. In addition, the County's CEMP provides a comprehensive approach to reducing the effects of disasters on its population and physical environment.

The CEMP is divided into five sections: The Basic Plan, Recovery Annex, Mitigation Annex, NIMS/ESF Annex and Appendices. The following describes each section:

- A. The Basic Plan** – outlines the general purpose, scope and methodology of the plan; coordination, control and organizational structure; concept of operations, and identifies responsibilities of all agencies and resources mobilized by the county to assist in recovering from a disaster. The CEMP enables the **St. Johns County Board of County Commissioners to discharge their responsibility for providing direction and control during any significant disaster.**
- B. Annex I – Recovery Functions.** This annex outlines specific tasks or functions that may be carried out before, during and after a disaster and details control, coordination, planning efforts, and policies within St. Johns County designed to facilitate both immediate and long-term recovery after a disaster has occurred. Providing for rapid and orderly start of rehabilitation and restoration of persons and property affected by a disaster anywhere in St. Johns County. Specific tasks may be described in Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's) or other operational plans utilized within St. Johns County.
- C. Annex II – Mitigation Functions.** The mitigation annex includes the projects, policies, and programs that reduce the county's vulnerability to the impacts of disasters before they happen. The annex also details requirements and the programs incorporated in post-disaster recovery efforts to prevent recurring losses from future disasters. The St. Johns County Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) gives more detailed Mitigation information and is referred to within this Annex.
- D. Annex III – National Incident Management System (NIMS)/Emergency Support Functions (ESF's).** These annexes detail by name and organization the

lead, support, and coordinating entities and their roles and responsibilities in the four phases of an emergency. Each annex outlines specific tasks or functions that may be carried out before, during and after a disaster and / or emergency event. These tasks utilize the Emergency Support Function (ESF) concept of federal and state plans and is also applied to specific functions within the Incident Command System (ICS). These specific tasks may be described in Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's) or other operational plans utilized within St. Johns County by Emergency Management or other response and recovery agencies. Each ESF will respond to the EOC when activated by the County Emergency Management Director.

- E. Annex IV – Appendices.** Appendices are located at the end of the plan and provide additional information and plans associated with the CEMP.

The CEMP is both a planning and an operations-based document that provides guidance for all aspects of emergency management including, disaster preparedness; evacuation and sheltering; warning and notification; public education and information; resource management; mutual aid; Special Needs Program; impact and damage assessment; debris management; training and exercises; and post-disaster recovery programs.

1. Purpose

The CEMP establishes a framework for an effective system of comprehensive emergency management, for the purpose of:

- a) Reducing loss of life, injury, and property damage and loss resulting from natural or human-caused emergencies;
- b) Preparing for prompt and efficient response and recovery activities to protect lives and property impacted by emergencies;
- c) Responding to emergencies with the effective use of all relevant plans and resources deemed appropriate;
- d) Recovering from emergencies by providing for the rapid and systematic implementation of restoration and rehabilitation programs for persons and properties affected by emergencies; and
- e) Assisting in awareness, recognition, education, prevention and mitigation of emergencies that may be caused or aggravated by inadequate planning for, and regulation of, public and private facilities and land use.

2. Scope

- a) The CEMP establishes the basic policies, assumptions and strategies for a comprehensive all-hazards countywide emergency management program.
- b) The CEMP prioritizes protection of citizens and responders as a first priority, with the preservation and protection of property being the second priority.
- c) The CEMP is applicable to minor, major or catastrophic disasters. It is flexible and expandable, depending on the emergency situation and needs. Any part or section of the plan may be utilized separately if required by the situation.
- d) The CEMP establishes the procedures to coordinate with Local, Regional, State and Federal emergency management agencies, organizations and programs.
- e) A unified direction and control structure is described. The CEMP identifies staff roles and resource allocation, as well as decision-making criteria. It delineates lines of authority, responsibilities and working relationships of various entities.
- f) The CEMP brings together County and municipal resources in a unified approach to manage the disaster. In addition, it identifies a cooperative process for coordination of private sector and volunteer resources.
- g) The CEMP addresses management and prioritization of local resources and establishes the procedure to request immediate assistance for resources, if needed. State and / or Federal resources will be requested and drawn from when local resources have been exhausted.
- h) The CEMP provides a format for the shift of focus of the EOC from Response to Recovery and Mitigation. Long-range recovery and mitigation is addressed by the ability of the EOC to continue operations in a modified form, after the response phase has been terminated.
- i) The CEMP establishes an effective format for emergency management by:
 - a. Identifying the types of hazards that may occur within the County;
 - b. Determining the County's vulnerability to various types of

disasters, and identifying the most threatening so that appropriate preparedness, mitigation and planning steps can be taken.

c. Addressing each phase of the emergency management cycle:

- i. Preparedness: Utilizes lessons learned from previous disasters, locally and elsewhere, to determine what is likely to occur during any particular type and intensity of disaster. Likely community needs can be identified and prioritized. Adequate planning pre-determines the best utilization of resources in responding to needs. Identification and training of personnel for roles and responsibilities during the disaster is included in this phase. It includes partnering with the private sector, residents and volunteer organizations to assist them in pre-disaster education and planning activities to lessen the impact of disasters.
- ii. Response: The implementation of the CEMP. Government responds to emergencies by activating its plan, incrementally increasing response as needed, giving direction and control to the emergency management effort, and looking ahead to recovery. Individuals respond by implementing their own disaster plans, whether it means evacuating the area or remaining in place. Private businesses and volunteer organizations implement their plans to secure and protect their assets, and if possible, make resources available to help the community.
- iii. Recovery: Begins as soon as possible, sometimes during the response phase. The emergency management organization initiates procedures to assess needs and resources, establish priorities, review state and federal aid criteria and coordinate with representatives from all levels of government. Once the extent of the recovery effort is determined, the appointed recovery team members determine how best to manage the specific activities, what resources and personnel will be required and what other actions are needed to return the impacted areas to normal operations as quickly as possible. Assessment of both short and long-term mitigation measures takes place during this phase and the "after action" evaluation process is conducted.
- iv. Mitigation: This phase involves identifying preventative and / or corrective measures and actions to prevent or limit bodily injury, loss of life or property damage from disasters. It includes policy issues as well as structural projects within

government and the private sector. A separate Local Mitigation Strategy serves as the guidance document for both pre-disaster mitigation planning and post-disaster recovery.

3. Methodology

a) The CEMP is a dynamic document that adapts to changes in policy, priorities and needs. State and Federal statutes, regulations, and priorities guide development of the document. Public and private entities participating in the development of this plan include, but are not limited to:

Florida Department of Health – St. Johns
St. Johns County Agricultural Extension Agency
St. Johns County Animal Control
St. Johns County Board of County Commissioners
St. Johns County Clerk of Court
St. Johns County Code Enforcement and Zoning Department
St. Johns County Emergency Management
St. Johns County Fire / Rescue
St. Johns County Growth Management Services
St. Johns County Libraries
St. Johns County Public Works
St. Johns County School District
St. Johns County Sheriff's Office
St. Johns County Solid Waste Department
St. Johns County Supervisor of Elections
St. Johns County Tax Collectors Office
St. Johns County Utility Department
St. Johns County Veteran's Service Office

Other governmental entities furnishing input and information include:

City of St. Augustine
City of St. Augustine Beach
Florida Division of Emergency Management
Florida Forest Service
National Weather Service
Northeast Florida Regional Council
St. Johns River Water Management District
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Private Sector and volunteer organizations, which participated in creating this plan, include:

Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES)
Flagler Hospital

Numerous local churches
Northeast Florida Regional Airport
Salvation Army
St. Johns County Chamber of Commerce
St. Johns County Council on Aging
St Johns County Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD)

b) Local planning involvement includes:

- a. A promulgation letter from the County Administrator displayed at the front of this document.
- b. Signed concurrence from partner agencies acknowledging and accepting plan responsibilities displayed at the front of this document.
- c. A distribution list of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, displayed at the front of this document.
- d. The Emergency Management Director (EMD) is responsible for ensuring that all changes have been distributed to recipients of the CEMP. The distribution list, displayed at the front of this document is used to verify that all appropriate persons / offices are copied.
- e. A Record of Changes Log, displayed at the front of this document is used to record all published changes as those holding copies of the CEMP receive them. The holder of the copy is responsible for making the appropriate changes and updating the Log.
- f. A master copy of the CEMP, with a master Record of Changes Log, is maintained / kept on file by the Division of Emergency Management. A comparison of the master copy with any other will allow a determination to be made as to whether or not the copy in question has been posted to it with all appropriate changes.

II. SITUATION

This section of the CEMP describes the potential hazard considerations, geographic characteristics, support facilities, land use patterns, economic profiles and demographics of St. Johns County. It also describes specific planning assumptions regarding preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation that were taken into consideration during the development of this plan. Information is also available in the Disasters and Hazards Expected Appendices.

A. Hazards Analysis

This section details the human-caused and natural hazards to which St. Johns County is vulnerable. The first 7 hazards are analyzed in detail and

can also be found in the Local Mitigation Strategy as each of these hazards has the greatest potential to affect St. Johns County and its citizens. Each additional hazard beginning at number 8 is not included in the Local Mitigation Strategy but is incorporated in the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan in an effort to include every potential hazard no matter the probability of future occurrence. Additional hazard analysis, including an explanation of how each hazard's vulnerability, probability of future occurrence, and risk is calculated, and more detailed information can be found in the St. Johns County Local Mitigation Strategy.¹

1. Hurricane/ Tropical Storm

Vulnerability: High

Probability of Future Occurrence: High

Risk: High

Hurricanes have the greatest potential for causing disaster than any other single natural threat to St. Johns County. The effects of an impacting hurricane will depend upon the strength, direction and, location of impact of the storm. Hurricanes are categorized on the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale from one through five depicted in the graph below. Categories one and two storms are considered "minor" hurricanes, although they can cause significant damage and potential loss of life. Categories 3, 4 and 5 hurricanes are "major" hurricanes and can cause massive destruction and loss of life.

TABLE 1: SAFFIR / SIMPSON HURRICANE WIND SCALE

Category	Sustained Winds	Types of Damage Due to Hurricane Winds
1	74-95 mph 64-82 kt 119-153 km/h	Very dangerous winds will produce some damage: Well-constructed frame homes could have damage to roof, shingles, vinyl siding and gutters. Large branches of trees will snap and shallowly rooted trees may be toppled. Extensive damage to power lines and poles likely will result in power outages that could last a few to several days.
2	96-110 mph 83-95 kt 154-177 km/h	Extremely dangerous winds will cause extensive damage: Well-constructed frame homes could sustain major roof and siding damage. Many shallowly rooted trees will be snapped or uprooted and block numerous roads. Near-total power loss is expected with outages that could last from several days to weeks.
3 (major)	111-129 mph 96-112 kt 178-208 km/h	Devastating damage will occur: Well-built framed homes may incur major damage or removal of roof decking and gable ends. Many trees will be snapped or uprooted, blocking numerous roads. Electricity and water will be unavailable for several days to weeks after the storm passes.
4 (major)	130-156 mph 113-136 kt 209-251 km/h	Catastrophic damage will occur: Well-built framed homes can sustain severe damage with loss of most of the roof structure and/or some exterior walls. Most trees will be snapped or uprooted and power poles

¹ The St. Johns County Local Mitigation Strategy is a separate reference and planning document that can be found on file at the St. Johns County Division of Emergency Management.

		downed. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.
5 (major)	157 mph or higher 137 kt or higher 252 km/h or higher	Catastrophic damage will occur: A high percentage of framed homes will be destroyed, with total roof failure and wall collapse. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last for weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks to months.

SOURCE: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

The four major hazards produced by a hurricane are the storm surge, high winds, tornadoes and rainfall. The storm surge is the abnormal rise in ocean water levels caused by the wind and pressure forces of a hurricane or tropical storm. Storm surge produces most of the flood damage and drowning associated with storms that make landfall or that closely approach the coastline. Of the hurricane hazards, the storm surge is considered to be the most dangerous as ninety percent of hurricane-related deaths have been caused by drowning.

St. Johns County is a coastal county with 3 areas of water to account for when discussing storm surge. The county may encounter storm surge along the ocean, intra-coastal waterways and St. Johns River during hurricanes. Also, the St. Johns River functions less as a river and more like a tidally influenced lagoon along its lower portions from Palatka to Jacksonville which make up the western boundary of the county. This portion of the river is shallow and strongly influenced by tides from the Atlantic Ocean up to 50 miles downstream. As a result, within St. Johns County, areas adjacent to the St. Johns River and its tributaries are subject to storm surge. Areas of particular vulnerability include the entire shoreline of the St. Johns River, the southern portions of Julington Creek, shorelines adjacent to Cunningham Creek, Six Mile Creek and Deep Creek, which leads into and may cause the area of Hastings to flood.

A review of records from the National Weather Service between 1985 and 2020 shows that St. Johns County and Northeast Florida have had brushes with hurricanes but no direct landfalls during this time. The last hurricane to make landfall in Northeast Florida was Hurricane Dora in 1964, which came ashore in northern St. Johns County. Since the last CEMP update Hurricanes Matthew, Irma and Dorian have impacted St. Johns County (full Storm Summaries can be obtained from the Emergency Management Department). Hurricane Matthew approached the east coast of Florida late Thursday, October 6, 2016, and weakened into a Category 3 hurricane by 1:00 am on October 7th. At the time, it was located approximately 140 miles southeast of St. Augustine. Impacts were felt throughout St. Johns County all that day. Hurricane Matthew made its closest approach to St. Johns County when the center of the eye was just 31 statute miles from Summer Haven at 2:00 pm October 7, then began drifting east.

St. Johns County was still in the early recovery phase from Hurricane Matthew when Hurricane Irma repeated, and expanded, local impacts. 11 months after Hurricane Matthew, Hurricane Irma began to affect the State long before making its first Florida landfall in the Keys. Irma would continue to affect Florida for over 60 hours, and would eventually affect the entire State of Florida simultaneously. Hurricane Irma impacted St. Johns County grazing the coastline, causing extensive beach erosion, local flooding, and wind damage, delivering Tropical Storm Force winds to St. Johns County for nearly 30 hours.

Dorian was a long-track hurricane that began as a tropical wave off the coast of Africa. Hurricane Dorian traveled through portions of the Caribbean emerging north of the Virgin Islands on a track forecast to bring the storm ashore on the Florida East Coast. On September 3, 2019 Hurricane Dorian threatened St. Johns County. The Hurricane Dorian forecast fortunately shifted to a more easterly path and impacts to St. Johns County were decreased. Strong Tropical Storm force winds were forecast to impact the county, with a continued threat of hurricane force winds. In the end, Tropical Storm Force winds passed 10 miles off the St. Johns County coast, as the hurricane winds passed 90 miles east of the coast on September 4th.

The following storms approached the closest to Northeast Florida and St. Johns County in the past twenty five years:

Tropical Storm Josephine	October 1996
Tropical Depression Georges	September/October 1998
Hurricane Floyd.....	September 1999
Tropical Storm Gabrielle.....	September 2001
Hurricane Charley.....	August 2004
Hurricane Frances.....	September 2004
Hurricane Jeanne.....	September 2004
Tropical Storm Ophelia.....	September 2005
Tropical Storm Alberto.....	June 2006
Tropical Storm Ernesto.....	August 2006
Tropical Storm Fay.....	August 2008
Tropical Storm Beryl.....	May 2012
Tropical Storm Debby.....	June 2012
Tropical Storm Erika.....	August 2015
Hurricane Hermine.....	August 2016
Hurricane Matthew.....	October 2016
Hurricane Irma.....	September 2017
Hurricane Dorian.....	September 2019

a) Storm Surge

Complete details regarding the storm surge threat are available from the SLOSH (Sea, Lake and Overland Surges from Hurricanes) model currently in use by the National Weather Service and National Hurricane Center. The SLOSH model has a long proven record and will be used in this analysis for storm surge vulnerability levels. The Northeast Florida Regional Council updated the Storm Surge Atlas for St. Johns County utilizing the SLOSH data in 2014. Storm surge will have the greatest impact to structures and infrastructure located in storm surge zones (a map of the storm surge zones can be found in Appendix P). Storm surge can completely wash structures off their foundations or undermine foundations to the point of structural collapse. Residents living in these structures will face dire consequences if they fail to follow an evacuation order and stay in these structures. Storm surge may also cause extensive erosion of beaches and dunes. The results can be catastrophic failure of structures and infrastructure in surge areas. The last known occurrence of storm surge in St. Johns County was in 2017 when Hurricane Irma came through St. Johns County.

b) High Winds

If a hurricane were to occur in the County there are certain areas where winds would be higher due to topography (higher elevations), proximity to the ocean, and/or land use patterns such as large clear-cut within the forest.

The following areas appear to be the most susceptible to high winds from a hurricane:

- All shorelines
- Areas adjacent to the Intracoastal Waterway;
- Areas adjacent to the St. Johns River

It should also be noted that as a coastal county, all of St. Johns County is susceptible to high winds, but the areas noted may suffer greater impacts due to their location. The high winds also can be devastating to persons outside, in motor vehicles, in mobile homes or substandard structures, or in structures with unprotected exposures. A 140-mile per hour wind can produce as much as 60 pounds of pressure per square foot. With this kind of pressure, a structure, once compromised during a windstorm, will experience increasing internal pressure to the roof and walls. This could cause the roof to blow off the structure, the structure to completely fail, or the inside to be devastated by a wind tunnel effect.

2. Severe Weather

Vulnerability: Low

Probability of Future Occurrence: High

Risk: Medium

Forces associated with weather-generated events are grouped under Severe Weather. While each force has specific characteristics and effects, they often occur in conjunction with one another, thereby increasing and intensifying the effects. There has been damage in St. Johns County from tornadoes and storm wind events. Most strikes occur in the summer although lightning storms have occurred in other months with advancing cold fronts. The primary hazards included under this category are: **lightning, heavy rains, hail, damaging winds, and tornadoes**

a) Severe Thunderstorms and Lightning

A severe thunderstorm is defined as a thunderstorm containing one or more of the following phenomena: hail 1" or greater, winds gusting in excess of 57.5 mph, and/or a tornado. Severe weather can include lightning, tornadoes, damaging straight-line winds, and large hail. Most individual thunderstorms only last several minutes, however some can last several hours.

Long-lived thunderstorms are called supercell thunderstorms. A supercell is a thunderstorm that has a persistent rotating updraft. This rotation maintains the energy release of the thunderstorm over a much longer time than typical, pulse-type thunderstorms, which occur in the summer months. Supercell thunderstorms are responsible for producing the majority of severe weather, such as large hail and tornadoes (NOAA).

Downbursts are also occasionally associated with severe thunderstorms. A downburst is a strong downdraft resulting in an outward burst of damaging winds on or near the ground. Downburst winds can produce damage similar to a strong tornado. Although usually associated with thunderstorms, downbursts can even occur with showers too weak to produce thunder (NOAA). Strong squall lines can also produce widespread severe weather, primarily very strong winds and/or microbursts.

When a severe thunderstorm approaches, the NWS may issue alerts. Two possible alerts are:

- Severe Thunderstorm Watch - Conditions are favorable for the development of severe thunderstorms

- Severe Thunderstorm Warning - Severe weather is imminent or occurring in the area

Thunderstorms are common in St. Johns County, and area residents are quite familiar with them and the severe weather they can bring. During the time period of 2016 – 2020, St. Johns County experienced 32 thunderstorm events with winds gust over 35 knots. The highest recorded wind gust of 55 knots occurred in the Sampson Church / World golf Village Area in May 2016. This event caused 6-8 inch tree limbs to be blown down and damaged a portion of a wood fence. Wind gusts were estimated between 50-60 mph; the dollar figure for the damage is unknown. There was one recorded injury from a thunderstorm wind event which occurred in April 2019 in the Fruit Cove Area in which a tree was blown down onto a vehicle which caused a minor injury. Total property damage for all combined 32 events was estimated at \$68, 600 and there was no crop damage reported from thunderstorms.

Perhaps the most dangerous and costly effect of thunderstorms is lightning. As a thunderstorm grows, electrical charges build up within the cloud. Oppositely charged particles gather at the ground below. The attraction between positive and negative charges quickly grows strong enough to overcome the air's resistance to electrical flow. Racing toward each other, they connect and complete the electrical circuit. Charges from the ground then surge upward at nearly one-third the speed of light and produce a bright flash of lightning (Cappella, 1997).

On average, more people are killed by lightning than any other weather event. Florida leads in the nation in lightning related deaths and injuries (National Lightning Safety Institute). Florida also has the most strikes, about 12 strikes per square kilometer per year in some places (National Lightning Safety Institute). As many as 1000 cloud-to-ground lightning strikes could occur within a 60-minute severe thunderstorm in St. Johns County. The peak months for lightning strikes are June, July, and August, but no month is safe from lightning danger.

During the time period of January 2016 – November 2019, St. Johns County experienced 10 lightning events as defined by the NWS. There was one recorded injury and no fatalities from lightning strikes during this time period. The following information describes the impacts from lightning in the identified timeframe. A citizen was standing on a balcony in a residential section between Butler Beach and Crescent Beach and was struck by lightning. The victim was in critical condition at the hospital. Total property damage for all 10

events was estimated at \$277,100. There was no recorded crop damage. All areas of St. Johns County are equally susceptible to thunderstorms and lightning.

b) Tornadoes

Although tornadoes in Florida are generally not as large and powerful as they are in the Midwest within the area known as "Tornado Alley", they do occur and have caused significant damage. According to the Storm Prediction Center during the period between 2016 and 2019, Florida had a total of 174 reported tornadoes, an average of 58 per year. This ranks Florida third among the States in the number of tornados, behind Texas and Kansas. Further, tornadoes can be spawned by hurricanes and can cause major damage and loss of life. Tornados are most prevalent in central Florida and portions of the panhandle.

On February 1, 2007 NOAA began using the Enhanced Fujita Scale. The Enhanced F-scale still is a set of wind estimates (not measurements) based on damage. Its uses three-second gusts estimated at the point of damage based on a judgment of 8 levels of damage to the 28 indicators listed below. These estimates vary with height and exposure. The Enhanced Fujita Scale for Tornadoes is included below for reference.

A review of records from the Storm Prediction Center shows that between 2016 and 2019 St. Johns County had 7 recorded tornadoes. On February 2, 2017 two homes in the Heritage Landing neighborhood had significant wind damage to both their roofs and the interior of the home. Peak winds were around 100 mph. Three tornadoes were spawned as a result of Hurricane Irma in September of 2017. One tornado passed the northern side of Castillo de San Marcos and uprooted 2 trees before strengthening to EF1 and moving toward Huguenot Cemetery. Multiple trees were uprooted and snapped in the cemetery. The tornado continued moving west in the vicinity of Orange Street before dissipating just before reaching Highway 1. This tornado likely began as a water spout offshore. The second tornado may have initiated as a water spout that moved onshore at Vilano Beach. Minimal damage was reported in Vilano Beach with greater tree damage discovered west of Vilano Beach where a few trees were snapped and uprooted. Roof damage was reported on 5th Avenue near Vilano Beach. Multiple trees were damage and there was minor roof damage observed along Jackson and North Blvd. The tornado then crossed Highway 1 and caused additional tree and roof damage from 4th Street toward Porter Road before dissipating in the 12 Mile Swamp Conservation Area. Radar

indicated a tornado debris signature. This tornado had peak winds of 85-100 mph. The third caused significant structural damage at Summer House vacation rentals in Crescent Beach. There were definitive signs of circulation in the debris field. Tree damage extended inland to A1A. The tornado appeared to dissipate over the Intracoastal Waterway. Peak winds were estimated at 110-130 mph.

There have been two F3 tornados recorded in St. Johns County, these storms occurred in 1958 and 1971; property damage estimates for these two storms is \$250,000 per event. Based on this historical evidence, the worst case scenario for St. Johns County would be an F3 Tornado based on the original Fujita Scale, cost estimates would vary greatly as it would be dependent on the location of the tornado, housing development vs. farm land, as thus a cost estimate cannot be calculated. All areas of St. Johns County are equally susceptible to tornadoes.

ENHANCED FUJITA SCALE FOR TORNADOES

Fujita Scale			Derived Enhanced Fujita Scale		Operational EF Scale	
F Number	Fastest ¼ mile (mph)	3 Second Gust (mph)	EF Number	3 Second Gust (mph)	EF Number	3 Second Gust (mph)
0	40 - 72	45 - 78	0	65 - 85	0	65 - 85
1	73 - 112	79 - 117	1	86 - 109	1	86 - 110
2	113 - 157	118 - 161	2	110 - 137	2	111 - 135
3	158 - 207	162 - 209	3	138 - 167	3	136 - 165
4	208 - 260	210 - 261	4	168 - 199	4	166 - 200
5	261 - 318	262 - 317	5	200 - 234	5	Over 200

SOURCE: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

ENHANCED FUJITA SCALE DAMAGE INDICATORS

Number	Damage Indicator	Abbreviation
1	Small barns, farm outbuildings	SBO
2	One- or two-family residences	FR12
3	Single-wide mobile home (MHSW)	MHSW
4	Double-wide mobile home	MHDW
5	Apt, condo, townhouse (3 stories or less)	ACT
6	Motel	M
7	Masonry apt. or motel	MAM
8	Small retail bldg. (fast food)	SRB
9	Small professional (doctor office, branch bank)	SPB
10	Strip mall	SM
11	Large shopping mall	LSM
12	Large, isolated ("big box") retail bldg.	LIRB
13	Automobile showroom	ASR
14	Automotive service building	ASB
15	School - 1-story elementary (interior or exterior halls)	ES
16	School - junior or senior high school	JHSH
17	Low-rise (1-4 story) bldg.	LRB
18	Mid-rise (5-20 story) bldg.	MRB
19	High-rise (over 20 stories)	HRB
20	Institutional bldg. (hospital, govt. or university)	IB
21	Metal building system	MBS
22	Service station canopy	SSC
23	Warehouse (tilt-up walls or heavy timber)	WHB
24	Transmission line tower	TLT
25	Free-standing tower	FST
26	Free standing pole (light, flag, luminary)	FSP
27	Tree - hardwood	TH
28	Tree - softwood	TS

SOURCE: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

3. Flooding

Vulnerability: Medium

Probability of Future Occurrence: High

Risk: Medium

Freshwater flooding is generally associated with small natural streams or other drainage systems that are overwhelmed by large amounts of runoff generated by short episodes of extremely heavy rainfall. Coastal flooding can be associated with storms surge, abnormally high tides or nor'easter events. Flooding of evacuation routes just prior to evacuation orders or during the latter evacuations can trap evacuees. Detailed below are some of the roads and areas of concern within the county.

Freshwater Flooding occurs in several areas in St. Johns County. The two largest areas of note are the downtown area in the city of St. Augustine and Flagler Estates with roads frequently flooded after rains. Other areas of the County that have experienced significant flooding are the neighborhood surrounding the St. Augustine Amphitheater, neighborhood to the west of Surfside Beach Park, and West Augustine.

Notable roadways include, but are not limited to:

- Sections of Ponte Vedra Blvd.
- Several sections of Roscoe Road which runs along the Intracoastal Waterway
- Greenbriar Road east of Roberts Road
- International Golf Parkway just west of the World Golf Village and a large section just west of US-1
- Portions of US-1
- A1A Coastal Highway

Coastal flooding may inundate potential evacuation routes and prevent persons in vulnerable areas from evacuating late. Flooded roads can also contribute to fatal accidents. Freshwater flooding as well as coastal flooding is modeled by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as part of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Vulnerability to flooding is documented in the Flood Insurance Rate Maps delineating the 100-year flood (A and VE Zones) and the 500 year flood (X Zones). The FEMA Flood Zone Map for St. Johns County is included in Appendix P. For specific water depths in flooding events you can refer to the Flood Insurance Rate Maps. This collection of maps is far too extensive to be included within this document and can be supplied upon request.

The highest flood waters on record for St. Johns County occurred in Flagler Estates on September 14th – 15th, 2001 as a result of Tropical Storm Gabrielle. The water reached a depth of 3 feet on Flagler Estates Boulevard and surrounding areas. If conditions were right this extent of flooding, or possibly more, could be experienced in the future. National Weather Service records indicate that flooding events occurring since the last CEMP update include 2012, 2013 and several in 2015. Flooding in 2012 was from a stalled frontal boundary that caused scattered showers to linger in the area, standing water was noted in the downtown St. Augustine area, with an estimated \$1000 in damage. In May 2013 heavy rainfall created flooding and deep hail drifts of penny size hail caused extensive damage to cropland near Elkton, with severe financial impact to farmers in the area. Crop damage was estimated around 38 million dollars. In 2015 there were 4 instances of flooding, all occurring in downtown St. Augustine. Roads were flooded with some cars stranded. No monetary damages were reported.

a) Floodplains

The FEMA Flood Zone Map for St. Johns County, included in Appendix P identifies those areas of St. Johns County that are within the A and VE Zones (100 year) and X-shaded Zone (500 year) floodplain as delineated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as part of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). These are areas that could experience flooding associated with heavy rainfall events which cause localized flooding from overflowing streams or ponds in low lying areas. In St. Johns County floodplains are associated with the St. Johns River and Intracoastal Waterway and their tributaries. Flooding within these areas accounts for the principle flooding problems within the County. The largest portion of the county vulnerable to freshwater flooding is the area east of US 1 and areas along the St. Johns River. These are also the areas with the highest population concentrations within the County.

As a result, a significant portion of the County's population is vulnerable to the effects of a 100 year flooding event. This could mean either that the dwelling units are directly impacted by being flooded, or that the property or accesses to the property are flooded resulting in health and safety hazards. Based on analysis completed for the Statewide Regional Evacuation Study in 2014, approximately 78,400 of the County's 200,000 residents, or 39% of the population, are vulnerable to freshwater flooding in the 100 year floodplain.

b) Coastal Flooding

Coastal flooding is a term that refers to weather events that have the possibility of flooding the immediate coastline or even further inland. NOAA describes several factors that contribute to coastal flooding:

- Local severe weather events, such as tropical cyclones or extra-tropical storms, create meteorological conditions that drive up the water level, creating a storm surge.
- Large waves, driven by local winds or swells from distant severe weather, can raise average coastal water levels and cause large and damaging waves to reach land.
- High tide levels caused by normal variations in the astronomical tide cycle.
- The combination of storm surge and heavy rain events, whether locally or in the upland watershed.

- Other larger scale regional and ocean scale variations, caused by seasonal heating and cooling and ocean dynamics, can contribute to high water levels.

Coastal flooding can be extremely dangerous, and any factor alone or in combination with another can cause severe damage. Coastal flooding has the potential to destroy structures and infrastructure, as well as having strong environmental effects and can have major impacts on the local economy. Though coastal flooding in St. Johns County is often the result of storm surge, there are instances of abnormally high astronomical tides with onshore winds and weather systems such as nor'easters that have produced coastal floods.

Areas subject to coastal flooding include those along the Atlantic coast that are in the Coastal High Hazard Area- also known as the area of special flood hazard - that extends from offshore to the inland limit of a primary frontal dune along an open coast and any other area subject to high velocity wave action from storms or seismic sources. The coastal high hazard area is identified as Zone VE on FEMA's Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs).

The location of coastal flooding is similar to that of storm surge; however, due to the nature of the events that cause coastal flooding, it is not expected to extend as far inland as storm surge. All coastal areas in St. Johns County are susceptible to coastal flooding with notable areas including South Ponte Vedra and Vilano Beach.

4. Wildfires

Vulnerability: Medium. High during drought conditions
Probability of Future Occurrence: High
Risk: Medium/High

St. Johns County is subjected to some form of wildfire each year. In recent history 1998 - 1999, 2004, 2007, and 2011 the fires have been larger and have threatened urbanized areas more frequently. St. Johns County is transforming from a rural county, to one which is much more urban in nature, but a large percentage of its land area is still covered in forest. As a result many areas of the County are susceptible to wildfire. The most vulnerable areas are those generally located at the urban/wildland interface, primarily located in the western portions of the County. These are areas where subdivisions occur adjacent to large undeveloped areas of forestland. Much of this land is in large ownerships including lands owned by large timber companies and which is actively managed for silviculture. When subdivisions are developed without clearing the wooded areas surrounding them the interface becomes extremely hazardous. Florida has

a history of naturally occurring wildfires. The hot, wet summers following long periods of uninterrupted growth cause the buildup of underbrush, which is prime fuel for wildfires. Large amounts of dry underbrush require only an ignition source; this can be from a home fireplace, trash burn, carelessly tossed away cigarette, or a natural source such as lightening. Once ignited, the underbrush can burn thousands of acres. Housing developments adjacent to areas with large amounts of underbrush are vulnerable to the fires.

The Keetch-Byram drought index was designed specifically for fire potential assessment. It is a number representing the net effect of evapotranspiration and precipitation in producing cumulative moisture deficiency in deep duff and upper soil layers. It is a continuous index, relating to the flammability of organic material in the ground.

- KBDI = 0 - 200: Soil moisture and large class fuel moistures are high and do not contribute much to fire intensity. Typical of spring dormant season following winter precipitation.
- KBDI = 200 - 400: Typical of late spring, early growing season. Lower litter and duff layers are drying and beginning to contribute to fire intensity.
- KBDI = 400 - 600: Typical of late summer, early fall. Lower litter and duff layers actively contribute to fire intensity and will burn actively.
- KBDI = 600 - 800: Often associated with more severe drought with increased wildfire occurrence. Intense, deep burning fires with significant downwind spotting can be expected. Live fuels can also be expected to burn actively at these levels.

In 1998 St. Johns County experienced its most severe outbreak of wildfire. Approximately 12,842 acres burned. No homes were lost and one injury was reported. The cost to St. Johns County was \$476,420; this does not include the cost for the timber that was lost during the fires. Other significant wildfire events (>100 acres) have been recorded in St. Johns County in 1985, 1990, 1993, 1998 - 1999, 2004, 2007, and 2011. Wildfires in 2011 burned several hundred acres of timber and came dangerously close to the St. Johns County Animal Control Facility and Pet Center, ultimately no structures were burned. An additional wildfire in 2011 burned over a thousand acres and caused closures of Interstate 95 and US Highway 1 for approximately 12 hours. Some timber was lost but no structures were burned. This was the last occurrence of a major wildfire in the County. These wildfire events correlated with dry periods and the Florida dry season which is typically January through May, with some very active fire events occurring in May.

A land use and land cover map of St. Johns County is included in Appendix P. This illustrates the areas of the County dominated by large tracts of land

still covered primarily with forests; these areas represent the primary places wildfire will occur. The wildland urban interface indicates the area's most vulnerable to wildfires.

The following table illustrates the primary causes of forest fires in St. Johns County between 2016 and 2020.

ST. JOHNS COUNTY FIRE STATISTICS 2016 – 2020

Cause	Total Fires	Percent of Total Fires	Acres Burned
Campfire	12	8.16	7.7
Children	9	6.12	6.1
Debris Burn*	0	0	0.0
Debris Burn--Auth--Broadcast/Acreage	3	2.04	176
Debris Burn--Auth--Piles	2	1.36	1
Debris Burn--Auth--Yard Trash	2	1.36	3
Debris Burn--Nonauth--Broadcast/Acreage	0	0	0
Debris Burn--Nonauth--Piles	2	1.36	0.6
Debris Burn--Nonauth--Yard Trash	7	4.76	24.9
Equipment use*	0	0	0
Equipment--Agriculture	2	1.36	1.1
Equipment--Logging	1	0.68	0.1
Equipment--Recreation	1	0.68	130
Equipment--Transportation	4	2.72	7.5
Incendiary	16	10.88	188.2
Lightning	50	34.01	219.7
Miscellaneous --Breakout	1	0.68	265
Miscellaneous --Electric Fence	1	0.68	0.6
Miscellaneous --Fireworks	0	0	0
Miscellaneous --Power Lines	3	2.04	1.2
Miscellaneous --Structure	2	1.36	0.2
Miscellaneous--Other	1	0.68	0.5
Railroad	2	1.36	1.1
Smoking	0	0	0
Unknown	26	17.69	54.7
Total	147		1,089.2

SOURCE: Florida Forest Service

5. Human Caused Hazards

a) Hazardous Materials

Vulnerability: Medium

Probability of Future Occurrence: Medium

Risk: Medium

Hazardous materials are used to maintain the modern lifestyles of both urban and rural communities; in fact, as many as 50,000 new chemicals are created annually. Agricultural uses for chemicals range from fertilizers, insecticides and disease control for crops to ammonia refrigeration units for dairy products. These chemicals increase crop yields and ensure the delivery of fresh products to markets. Similarly in urbanized areas of northeast Florida communities often use extremely hazardous chemicals, such as chlorine or sulfuric acid for treating drinking and waste water. Safe drinking water and reduced levels of pollution in surface waters are the result. Industrial chemicals such as potassium cyanide (used in manufacturing medicines) and fluorine (used in rocket fuels) are essential to maintain modern lifestyles in the northeast Florida area. New industrial chemicals improve product durability and create alternatives to high cost organic products, making products affordable to a wider range within the general population. However, these conveniences have increased vulnerability of the general population to exposure from an accidental release of hazardous materials.

Each year the number of registered facilities using hazardous materials in Northeast Florida increases. Supplying these facilities requires routinely transporting hazardous materials into the County by rail, truck, air and/or, barge. The County is rapidly urbanizing; developing around the economic centers of St. Augustine, Nocatee, Ponte Vedra, and the World Golf Village. As the population and number of facilities that handle hazardous materials grow, greater numbers of people are vulnerable to an accidental release. This would include vulnerability from a release of hazardous materials during or following a major natural or human-caused disaster. A railway, interstate and US highway all traverse the entire length of St. Johns County. Rail cars and Semi-trucks carrying hazardous materials pass through the County each day increasing the chances for a hazardous materials incident.

As part of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, facilities subject to the 1986 Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act are identified and the following information is obtained:

- The types of chemicals
- The type and design of the container
- Quantity of materials
- The nature of the hazard (vapors, mists, fire explosion etc.)

In addition a Vulnerability Analysis was completed and includes the following information:

- A vulnerability zone (radius) around the facility that could be affected by a release.
- Population within this zone.
- Property in the zone subject to damage.
- Potential environmental impacts within the zone.

And finally a Risk Analysis is completed which includes the following information:

- Probability of occurrence
- Estimates of injuries and deaths
- Impacts to critical facilities
- Impacts to property
- Impacts to environment

As of this writing St. Johns County has never experienced a large scale hazardous materials release, but one release of note happened August 2011. As fuel was being delivered to a gas station, vapors ignited as the fuel spilled and caused several explosions and a large fire. Foam was used to extinguish the fire but a great deal of fuel leaked into the surrounding tidal salt water marsh. There was one injury and the gas station was a total loss. Dollar figures for damage estimates are not available for this incident.

St. Johns County is also susceptible to non-commercial hazardous materials. Much of the County is residential or agricultural. Many of these properties have sheds, barns and storage buildings, which may contain a mixed group of chemicals including paints, insecticides, fertilizers, petroleum products, lubricants and other common household or agricultural products. While it can be assumed few people store and dispose of these items in full compliance with the law, many of these materials are in such small quantity the concern of a full "hazmat" incident is minimized.

St. Johns County Fire Rescue maintains a Hazardous Materials Team which responds to hazardous materials incidents that occur regularly.

b) Terrorism

Vulnerability: Low

Probability of Future Occurrence: Low

Risk: Low

Terrorism incidents can come in many forms including cyber-terrorism, biological weapons, chemical weapons, nuclear weapons, explosive weapons, and incendiary weapons. Biological, nuclear, incendiary, chemical, and explosive materials (B-NICE) are considered hazardous by nature. All counties in Florida are vulnerable to a terrorist attack, whether physical destruction from bombs or contamination from chemical, biological weapons, or radiological materials. There is also the risk of cyber-terrorism attacks that could disrupt or destroy vital computer networks. The county and local emergency service departments will be the first to respond to an actual or suspected terrorist attack. There are several potential targets that are most vulnerable to a terrorist attack in St. Johns County as identified in the Terrorism Annex:

- Northrup Grumman
- Flagler Hospital
- Florida National Guard Headquarters
- Florida National Guard Armory
- Schools
- Special Events (ex. The Players Championship, etc.)
- County and City Government Complex
- Facilities and sites of historical significance

A Terrorism Response Annex has been created as an appendix to the St. Johns County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) to provide St. Johns County with a continuing assessment of the community's vulnerability, and capability to respond to a terrorism incident. The annex provides an assessment of the County's critical facilities and vulnerable populations, specialized response capabilities of emergency response personnel, definitions of operational aspects used in response management, and federal, state, and local command structure roles and responsibilities. The Terrorism Annex also provides information on each type of weapon of mass destruction that may be used in a terrorist attack. St. Johns County created a map that identifies the location of the facilities that have been deemed "Critical Facilities". It is available upon request.

The following are descriptions of each type of potential hazardous threat by terrorist acts:

- Biological weapons - microorganisms and/or toxins from living organisms that have infectious or non-infectious properties that produce lethal or serious effects in plants and animals, including small pox, anthrax, Ebola, and bubonic plague.

- Nuclear weapons - high-energy particles or gamma rays that are emitted by an atom that represent a hazard to humans both internally and externally.
- Incendiary weapons - intentional arson or explosions used to spread fire or chemical and biological weapons.
- Chemical weapons - gas, liquid, or aerosol agents used to affect the transmission of nerve impulses in the human nervous system, including blister/mustard agents, choking agents and blood agents.
- Explosive weapons; used to damage property and cause loss of human life by resulting secondary hazards such as unstable structures, debris and fire.
- Cyber weapon - computer viruses and software that can be used to penetrate and disrupt networks.

St. Johns County has never experienced an act of terrorism.

6. **Drought and Heat Wave**

Vulnerability: Low

Probability of Future Occurrence: Low/Medium

Risk: Low

Drought is a normal climatic occurrence that happens almost everywhere on the planet, although its characteristics vary throughout different regions. Drought is recognized as a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period of time, which could be an entire season or more. Drought not only has its physical effects on the environment, but also has social effects as well, and can often be exacerbated by human demand on water supply. There are different perspectives on drought, which include those from meteorological, agricultural, societal, and hydrologic perspectives. Periods of drought can affect crops, water supply, and can lead to increased hazard of wildfires. All of St. Johns County is susceptible to drought conditions and the hazards associated with them.

The Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI) is an index of the relative dryness or wetness of an area. The PDSI indicates the prolonged and abnormal moisture deficiency or excess. The PDSI is an important climatological tool for evaluating the scope, severity, and frequency of prolonged periods of abnormally dry or wet weather.

- -4.0 or less is considered an extreme drought
- -3.0 to -3.9 is considered a severe drought
- -2.0 to -2.9 is considered a moderate drought
- -1.9 to +1.9 is considered near normal conditions

- 2.0 to 2.9 is considered an unusual moist period
- 3.0 to 3.9 is considered a very moist period
- 4.0 and above is considered an extremely moist period

In May 2007 drought conditions persisted as the area experienced a 15 – 18 inch rainfall deficit. Below average potato and hay crops were reported due to the drought but no loss estimates were compiled.

A Heat Wave is when temperatures are abnormally and uncomfortably hot for an extended period of time. This event could continue from one day to several weeks. Heat waves are often accompanied by high humidity and can have a great impact on lives, including heat strokes, heat exhaustion, and even death. On July 20th, 1986 St. Augustine reached a record high temperature of 103* F; this temperature would represent the extreme heat extent.

The heat index is the "apparent temperature" that describes the combined effect of high air temperature and high humidity. The higher this combination, the more difficult it is for the body to cool itself. All of St. Johns County is susceptible to the entire range of temperatures represented on the chart below describing heat index.

Relative Humidity %	Temperature (*F)															
	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105
90	119	123	128	132	137	141	146	152	157	163	168	174	180	186	193	199
85	115	119	123	127	132	136	141	145	150	155	161	166	172	178	184	190
80	112	115	119	123	127	131	135	140	144	149	154	159	164	169	175	180
75	109	112	115	119	122	126	130	134	138	143	147	152	156	161	166	171
70	106	109	112	115	118	122	125	129	133	137	141	145	149	154	158	163
65	103	106	108	111	114	117	121	124	127	131	135	139	143	147	151	155
60	100	103	105	108	111	114	116	120	123	126	129	133	136	140	144	148
55	98	100	103	105	107	110	113	115	118	121	124	127	131	134	137	141
50	96	98	100	102	104	107	109	112	114	117	119	122	125	128	131	135
45	94	96	98	100	102	104	106	108	110	113	115	118	120	123	126	129
40	92	94	96	97	99	101	103	105	107	109	111	113	116	118	121	123
35	91	92	94	95	97	98	100	102	104	106	107	109	112	114	116	118
30	89	90	92	93	95	96	98	99	101	102	104	106	108	110	112	114

People in urban areas are more susceptible to the effects of a heat wave due to the Urban Heat Island effect, which happens as a result of changes in their landscape. Buildings, roads, and other infrastructure replace open land and vegetation. Surfaces that were once permeable and moist become impermeable and dry. These changes cause urban regions to become warmer than their rural surroundings, forming an "island" of higher temperatures in the landscape.

The environment, particularly agriculture interest including farms and ranches would likely suffer the greatest impacts from extended periods of drought and heat. Crops would fail and farm animals would suffer from a lack of vegetation to consume. Residents of St. Johns County could begin to see household water wells dry up or begin to have salt water intrusion. All of St. Johns County is susceptible to drought and heat wave conditions. Droughts occur slowly, over months to years and can continue on for many months and years. The drought noted in 2007 took many months to occur so it is very difficult to put an actual time on when it started or ended but it is safe to say that the extent of a drought could last a year or more with an extent of -4.0 extreme drought, on the Palmer Drought Severity Index. A heat wave is generally described as multiple days, up to weeks, of uncomfortable and abnormally hot temperatures, St. Johns County and its municipalities could expect a heat wave to meet these conditions.

7. Winter Storm and Freeze

Vulnerability: Medium

Probability of Future Occurrence: Medium

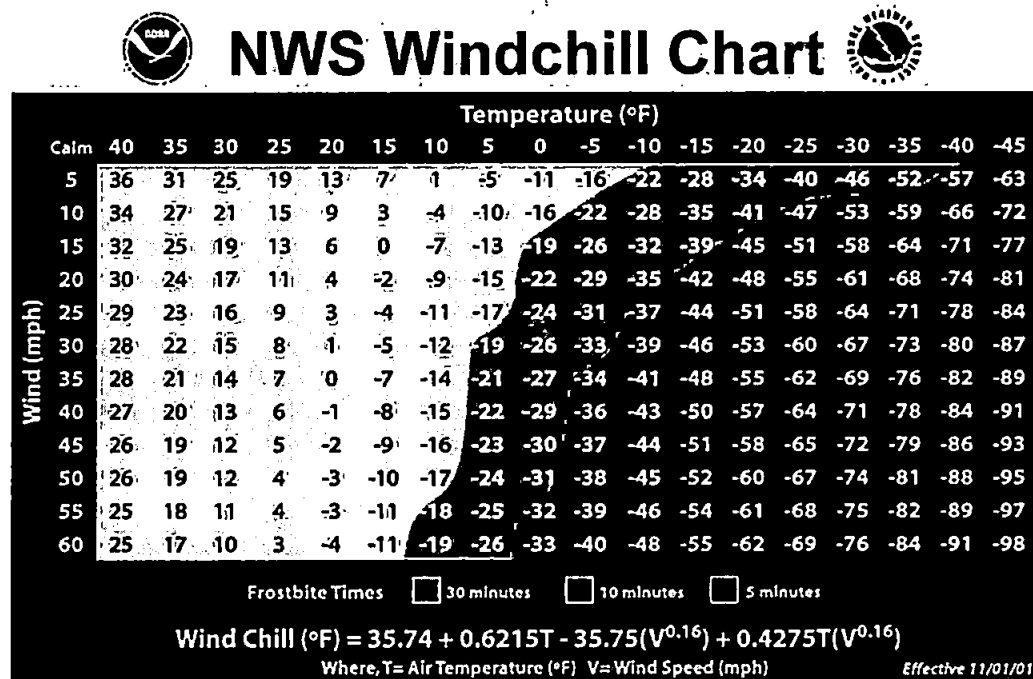
Risk: Medium

A winter storm is defined as a storm that can range from a few hours of moderate snow to blizzard like conditions with wind-driven snow that can last for days. Winter storms can impede visibility, affecting driving conditions, and can have an impact on communications, electricity or other services. Winter storms can range from several states to one county. St. Johns County is not generally susceptible to winter storms, because temperatures rarely reach snow-producing levels. The climactic conditions for winter storms are also not favorable. But temperatures can reach levels low enough to cause damage to crops and water lines.

Freezing occurs when temperatures are below freezing, less than 32° F, over a wide-spread area for a significant period of time. Freezing temperatures can damage agricultural crops and burst water pipes in homes and buildings. In St. Johns County we have an average of 17 days a year at or below freezing. Frost, often associated with freezes can increase damaging effects. Frost is a layer of ice crystals that is produced by the deposition of water from the air onto a surface that is at or below freezing. Some of the coldest ever recorded temperatures in St. Johns County were in January 1985. On January 21st, 1985, St. Augustine recorded a temperature of 10° F and Hastings recorded a temperature of 12° F. St. Johns County experienced an ice storm Christmas 1989. As a result Interstate 95 along with many local roads were closed for 2 days and power outages were widespread. In March 1993 St. Johns County experienced the Storm of the Century. This storm produced ice and winds

gusting over 70 mph, as a result roads were closed and power was out in many parts of the county for 3 days. As demonstrated in the above examples, snow, ice, gusting winds, and extremely cold temperatures could be expected in St. Johns County and its municipalities for multiple consecutive days.

Wind Chill is the term used to describe the rate of heat loss on the human body resulting from the combined effect of low temperature and wind. As winds increase, heat is carried away from the body at a faster rate, driving down both the skin temperature and eventually the internal body temperature. Exposure to low wind chills can be life threatening to both humans and animals alike. In St. Johns County one could experience Wind Chills between 36* F and -11* F. If conditions were right Wind Chills could fall even lower. Below is the National Weather Service Wind Chill Chart.



The following hazards do not appear in the St. Johns County Local Mitigation Strategy. While each of these hazards has the potential to occur the probability of occurrence is very low.

8. Environmental

a) Sea-level rise

Vulnerability: Low

Probability of Future Occurrence: Low

Risk: Low

(Due to the long term nature of this hazard it has been rated as low)

The two major causes of global sea-level rise are thermal expansion caused by the warming of the oceans and the loss of land-based ice due to increased melting.

One of the primary impacts of sea-level rise will be the loss of land in coastal areas through erosion and submergence of the coastal landscape. Much of the shore along the ocean coast consists of landforms such as beaches, barrier islands, bluffs, and marshes that result from a dynamic interaction between the waves and tides and the geologic composition of a specific location. It has long been recognized that changes in sea level drive changes in the location of these coastal landforms over centuries to millennia. Many of the changes observed over days to years are caused by storms or changes in the amount of sediment available to sustain the shore.

Changes in sea level will also drive changes to the coastal groundwater system that will impact both human populations and coastal ecosystems. Increases in sea-level will raise the fresh water table in many coastal regions. Impacts to humans may include an increase in the potential for septic system failure and salt water intrusion in freshwater drinking wells, including those wells used for municipal water supplies. The intrusion of saltwater into groundwater systems will also impact coastal ecosystems such as marshes by changing the elevation of the freshwater-saltwater interface. (*Source – United State Geological Survey*)

Florida has 1,350 miles of coastline on both the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico, St. Johns County lies on the northeast Florida coast with 42 miles of Atlantic coastline. Sea level rise would impact St. Johns County in a variety of ways including negative impacts on the tourist economy, structures and infrastructure located near the coast (including historic structures in the City of St. Augustine), coastal marsh environments and fresh drinking water. Predictions on levels of sea rise vary greatly and are difficult to estimate but as a coastal community at some point in the future we will almost certainly feel the effects of the rising seas.

b) Sinkholes

Vulnerability: Low

Probability of Future Occurrence: Low

Risk: Low

Sinkholes are a common feature of Florida's landscape due to the state's karst topography. This karst topography can include caves, disappearing streams, springs, and underground drainage systems, all of which occur in Florida. A sinkhole is formed when carbonate layers that lie beneath the ground's surface dissolve and the ground above the void collapses from its weight over the open space underneath. Sinkholes can cause significant damage to roads, homes, and other buildings that lie on the surface above the underground void. (Source - Florida Department of Environmental Protection)

St. Johns County has not had any major sinkholes as the geology, a thick carbonate layer above the aquifer, of the County does not support the formation of sinkholes. Each year there are several reports of small sinkholes occurring. The majority of these reported sinkholes are not true karst depressions but a result of a failure of infrastructure such as a road bed, drainage pipes or old/abandoned septic tank and as such are classified as subsidence incidents. None of these reported subsidence incidents have resulted in a significant loss.

c) Tsunamis

Vulnerability: Low

Probability of Future Occurrence: Low

Risk: Low

Tsunamis are sea waves that have the potential to be highly destructive. In the deep ocean the waves appear to be small but as they approach the shore they can become extremely large. They may be generated by earthquakes, volcanic explosions, meteorite impacts, or underwater landslides.

The possibility of a tsunami impacting the Atlantic or Gulf Coasts of Florida is considered to be remote. This is because most tsunamis are associated with major earthquakes. The Atlantic Ocean basin is not ringed by large faults as is the Pacific, which is associated both with earthquakes and tsunamis. It is thought that rare underwater landslides would pose a greater risk in the Atlantic Ocean. The Caribbean region has a history of both earthquakes and tsunamis but they do not appear to have impacted Florida's coastlines. The risk of a tsunami striking Florida is considered to be low. (Source - Florida Department of Environmental Protection)

d) Earthquakes

Vulnerability: Medium

Probability of Future Occurrence: Low

Risk: Low

Earthquakes are rapid movements of the earth causing movement and shifting of rock beneath the surface. The event of an earthquake occurring in St. Johns County is rare although past events have been recorded in the State of Florida. The most recent earthquake was recorded in Daytona in 1975. Florida's geology does not contain any fault lines or volcanoes, which are generally associated with earthquakes. Earthquakes were recorded in Florida in 1879, 1880, 1886, 1893, 1948, 1952 and 1975, but only one caused very minimal damage. Earthquakes can, however cause severe damage and loss of life. Earthquakes are not a major hazard concern in the State of Florida.

9. Mass Migration / Civil Disturbance

Vulnerability: Low

Probability of Future Occurrence: Low

Risk: Low

St. Johns County has a minor history of civil unrest, occurring during the 1960's and early in 2020. The death of George Floyd in May of 2020 sparked national protest against law enforcement agencies and racial tensions rose. To date, St. Johns County and its municipalities have seen a few peaceful protests with gatherings of approximately 200-250 people. Neighboring Duval County has had past rioting and is currently experiencing a similar environment however with larger gatherings occurring and some violent actions taking place. Areas most at risk in Duval County are not located near St. Johns County, as such businesses and law enforcement will have adequate time to initiate security measures. Law enforcement and security would be the lead planning concern of this scenario. Mass immigration is a low probability because of St. Johns County's location on the northeast coast of Florida. Potential impacts of such an event would be an increase need for social services, law enforcement and detention facilities.

10. Biological

Vulnerability: Medium

Probability of Future Occurrence: Medium

Risk: Medium

Biological hazards are those associated with any insect, animal or pathogen that could pose an economic or health threat. They are a pervasive threat to the agricultural community. The possibility exists for the importation of pathogens that could have a widespread effect on the livestock industries. In addition, there is the possibility of an adverse effect to the general population through naturally occurring pathogens (i.e. influenza, emerging infectious diseases or by way of a terrorist action).

Exotic Pest and Diseases – St. Johns County's large agricultural areas are vulnerable to exotic pests and / or diseases. The St. Johns County Agricultural Extension Office, with assistance from the FDOH as necessary, would be the lead agency for addressing and managing this type of outbreak. St. Johns County has never experienced an exotic pest or disease outbreak of record.

Pandemic Outbreaks – The majority of St. Johns County's population is located in the City of St. Augustine, the City of St. Augustine Beach and in the unincorporated areas of the Northwest and Northeast portions of the County. However, any part of St. Johns County may be vulnerable to disease outbreaks. The Florida Department of Health - St. Johns County, in conjunction with partner agencies will identify and manage any pandemic outbreak event. Potential impacts of a pandemic outbreak include economic losses, hospital surge, mass care, mass casualties, population quarantine and infectious disease control.

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) was identified in Wuhan, China in December 2019. COVID-19 is caused by the virus SARS-CoV-2 which is a new virus in humans causing respiratory illness which can be spread from person-to-person. In March of 2020 COVID-19 was introduced into the nation. Most people infected with the COVID-19 virus have experienced mild to moderate respiratory illness and recovered without requiring special treatment. Older people, and those with underlying medical problems like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, and cancer are more likely to develop serious illness requiring hospitalization. At this time, there are no specific vaccines or treatments for COVID-19. However, there are many ongoing clinical trials evaluating potential treatments. *(Source – CDC & World Health Organization)*

To date, St. Johns County, in conjunction with its municipalities and health care industry, have been responding to the COVID-19 pandemic for nearly 5 months. Stresses on supply chain management, Continuity of Operations (COOP), application and enforcement of Executive Orders of the Governor of Florida, mitigation measures, and public information have all been areas

of focus during this response. A more detailed and thorough After Action Report will be developed upon the conclusion, or stabilization, of this event.

11. Technological/Critical Infrastructure Disruption

A technological hazard is one, which is a direct result of the failure of a manmade system or the exposure of the population to a hazardous material (hazardous materials are previously discussed as singular hazard and will not be addressed in this section) There is the potential for specific technological hazards to affect a large segment of the population and / or interfere with critical government, law enforcement, public works and public health / medical functions. There is an even greater problem when this technological failure results in a direct health and safety risk to the population. A number of things occur daily in St. Johns County, including hazardous material spills, or failure of the electrical power grid, which could constitute a threat to the population or produce widespread unmet needs. Each of these potential hazards would require a coordinated and speedy response, as well as attention to the short and long term effects. The primary hazards associated with this category are listed below.

St. Johns County's level of vulnerability to such an incident is further described below:

a) Surface transportation spills

Vulnerability: Medium

Probability of Future Occurrence: Medium

Risk: Medium

Because of the major surface road and rail transportation corridors in the County, the potential for hazardous materials spills is moderate to high. Florida East Coast Railway operates throughout St. Johns County, running parallel to U.S. Highway – 1 and Interstate 95, which both run north - south throughout the County and are highly traveled by commercial traffic. Other routes used by commercial vehicles include State Roads 16, 206, 207, and 312 and County Roads 208, 210, and International Golf Parkway. Among the hazardous materials transported are gasoline, propane, chlorine, and ammonia.

b) Cyber-Attack

Vulnerability: Medium

Probability of Future Occurrence: Medium

Risk: Medium

A cyber-attack is deliberate exploitation of computer systems,

technology-dependent enterprises and networks. Cyber-attacks use malicious code to alter computer code or data, resulting in disruptive consequences that can compromise data and lead to cybercrimes, such as information and identity theft.

Cyberattacks may include the following consequences:

- Identity theft, fraud, extortion
- Malware, pharming, phishing, spamming, spoofing, spyware, Trojans and viruses
- Stolen hardware, such as laptops or mobile devices
- Denial-of-service and distributed denial-of-service attacks
- Breach of access
- Password sniffing
- System infiltration
- Website defacement
- Private and public Web browser exploits
- Intellectual property theft or unauthorized access

Both private and public entities in St. Johns County are vulnerable to cyber-attack.

c) Natural gas

Vulnerability: Low

Probability of Future Occurrence: Low

Risk: Low

St. Johns County has over 2,000 miles of natural gas lines throughout the County. Natural gas lines run along most major roadways in the County. The lines are marked by either a yellow pipe along the side of the road or with a yellow stripe marked on the road. The lines are all privately owned by TECO Peoples Gas and are routinely maintained. TECO Peoples Gas also employs a strict safety program with a vehicle that routinely monitors the lines with detection equipment that will detect gas levels of 1 part per million. The biggest hazard to gas lines is breach by contractors working in the area.

d) Nuclear Power Plants

Vulnerability: Low

Probability of Future Occurrence: Low

Risk: Low

There are no nuclear facilities within St. Johns County or within the

50 mile planning radius for a nuclear facility. A research reactor is located in Gainesville, Florida on the University of Florida campus. It is possible that the county could serve as a mass care site for evacuees from areas near a nuclear facility. In addition to shelter, planning concerns include medical and public health issues related to contamination and exposure of evacuees.

e) Air Crashes

Vulnerability: Low

Probability of Future Occurrence: Low

Risk: Low

St. Johns County has one (1) public municipal airport: Northeast Florida Regional Airport | 4900 US-1 North | St. Augustine, FL 32095. Currently no commercial airlines operate flights in or out of the Northeast Florida Regional Airport. There are multiple businesses, including the Northrup Grumman Corporation, and private charters operating at the airport. In the event of an airport mass casualty incident, it is likely that the resources of the responding agencies would be depleted and additional resources would be required from outside St. Johns County. Military aircraft also operate in and out of the Airport, as such; the potential for a military aircraft incident exists and could possibly require additional resources. Only a small segment of the population would normally be affected.

f) Coastal Oil Spills

Vulnerability: Medium

Probability of Future Occurrence: Low

Risk: Medium

Coastal oil spills are moderate to major impact should one occur. There are no nearby offshore oilrigs. Shipping on the St. Johns River is relatively light. The greatest threat comes from the Port of Jacksonville and future drilling off the coast of Cuba. With the large volume of waterborne traffic at the Port of Jacksonville, a spill is possible. Time, distance and currents are favorable to St. Johns County's planning effort. Warning residents and landowners of the spill's approach, allows for some mitigating actions to take place to minimize damage. Most response capabilities are beyond the scope of St. Johns County and would come from federal authorities in accordance with the Area Contingency Plan which is directed by the U.S. Coast Guard. St. Johns County's efforts would center on warning, recovery and mitigation.

g) Special Events

Vulnerability: Low

Probability of Future Occurrence: Medium

Risk: Low

St. Johns County and the City of St. Augustine are tourist destinations and host many special events each year. St. Johns County is also a host County to special events that are in Jacksonville. Local events include the Fourth of July Fireworks, the Easter Festival and Parade, Nights of Lights events and the TPC Golf Tournament. Each activity requires community planning and is a major impact on Law Enforcement and Emergency Services. Potential effects on St. Johns County include evacuation of large populations, mass care, mass casualty, sheltering, civil unrest and communications failures.

B. Geographic Information

1. St. Johns County is located in the Northeast region of Florida, bordered on the East by the Atlantic Ocean and on the West by the St. Johns River. Duval County borders the North; Flagler County borders the South; and Clay County and Putnam County border West of the St. Johns River. See LMS for further information.
 - a) Area in square miles: 609
 - b) Topography: St. Johns County has the longest shoreline in northeast Florida with approximately 42 miles of Atlantic Ocean shoreline on the east. The average elevation in St. Johns County is estimated at 15 feet. St. Augustine, the county seat, is the oldest permanent settlement in the United States, St. Augustine Beach was incorporated in 1959 with a land area of 2.5 square miles, while Hastings is known as the potato capital of Florida.
 - c) Land use patterns are influenced by the waterways and road systems. The primary open land uses are agricultural and forest, which are subject to weather phenomenon or wildfire type disasters, and consist of wildlife and water management areas which are ecologically sensitive.
 - d) Water area in square miles: 52
 - e) Drainage patterns: St. Johns County is part of the upper East Coast Basin that begins south of Jacksonville at its northern end and flows south to New Smyrna Beach. The drainage is approximately 730

square miles. This basin is characterized by a strip of coastal ridges separating the Atlantic Ocean from a narrow lagoon system and the mainland. This lagoon system is connected by the Intracoastal Waterway (ICWW). The major lagoons in the northeast Florida region are the Tolomato River, which is between St. Augustine and Jacksonville, and the Matanzas River from St. Augustine to the Matanzas Inlet. The Guana River is a lagoon separate from the ICWW, which is situated roughly parallel and east of the Tolomato River.

- f) Environmentally sensitive areas: St. Johns County is part of the Atlantic Coastal Plain that is comprised of a diverse mixture of land cover that ranges from coastal marshes to upland oak hammocks and scrub areas. Included in the county are commercial and natural forest areas, rivers and associated wetlands. The large forested areas in the county such as Guana Tolomato Matanzas National Estuarine Research Reserve and Matanzas State Forest provide refuge for a wide variety of animal and plant species. The St. Johns River serves as the western boundary of the county with the Atlantic Ocean serving as the eastern boundary. St. Johns County has 42 miles of coastline along the Atlantic Ocean and 43 miles of coastline along the St. Johns River that provides habitats for plants and animals, protection from storms, recreational opportunities and economic income for the county. The sandy beach is generally backed by a dune system, which can reach heights of 40 feet, but is usually 10 to 20 feet high.
- g) Flood Prone Areas: Identified as those areas within the 100-year and 500-year floodplain as delineated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as part of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). These are areas which experience flooding associated with heavy rainfall events which cause localized flooding from overflowing streams or ponds in low lying areas. In St. Johns County floodplains are associated with the St. Johns River and the Intracoastal Waterway and their tributaries. Flooding within these areas account for the principle flooding problems within the County. Additional Flood information can be found in the St. Johns County Local Mitigation Strategy.²
- h) Coastal Barrier Resource System (CBRS): The Coastal Construction Control Line in the County is the 30-year erosion control line.

² The St. Johns County Local Mitigation Strategy is a separate reference and planning document that can be found on file at the Division of Emergency Management.

Three areas in the County have been designated as Coastal Barriers within the Coastal Barrier Resource System (CBRS) by the Federal Government. These areas are:

- a. The Guana River Area (Unit FL03P) located in the Guana River Marsh Aquatic Preserve and Guana River Wildlife Management Area, extending out seaward to the 20 to 30 foot bathymetric contour.
- b. The Usina Beach area (Unit PO4A) located between Vilano and Usina Beaches, north of the St. Augustine Inlet. It extends from the Atlantic Ocean to the Tolomato River where it includes Saltwater Marsh.
- c. The Conch Island area (Unit P05 and P05P) which includes the Porpoise Point area on the southern tip of the northern barrier island to the north of the St. Augustine Inlet, the St. Augustine Inlet, Conch Island, an undeveloped island which is included in Anastasia State Park; and St. Augustine Beach.
- d. The Matanzas River/Inlet area (Unit P05A and P05AP) which includes barrier island beginning approximately 1 mile north of the Inlet and extending south to the St. Johns County / Flagler County line, including an area that goes west into Pellicer Creek. It includes extensive saltwater and brackish marsh areas.

The Coastal Barrier Resources Act of 1982 (CBRA) was specifically designed to restrict federally subsidized development of undeveloped coastal barriers along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts in order to:

- minimize loss of human life by discouraging development in high risk areas
- reduce wasteful expenditure of federal resources
- protect the natural resources associated with coastal barriers.

This Act prohibits, within the undeveloped, unprotected coastal barrier of the Coastal Barrier Resource System (CBRS), and expenditure of federal funds promoting development. The intent of the Act was to remove undeveloped coastal barriers from about 40 federal incentive programs for new development, such as National Flood Insurance, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers structural development projects, and federal assistance for construction of sewer and water systems, highways, bridges and jetties. The intent of the Act is to put the burden of financial risk associated with development on those who choose to live on coastal barriers. There

have been subsequent amendments and variations to the CBRA which provide reauthorizations and coverage to the original act developed in 1982.

2. Some geographic areas of St. Johns County are more vulnerable to impact from specific hazards than others. The following describes these areas and the hazards to which they are vulnerable:

- a) St. Johns River / Intracoastal Waterway / Atlantic Coast

Areas along the County's major waterways are particularly vulnerable to the effects of tropical cyclone, environmental and technological events including:

- storm surge
- wind damage from hurricane winds
- winter storms
- coastal flooding (non-tropical)
- oil spills / hazardous materials
- drought

- b) Major Roadways / Rail Corridors

Federal Interstates: I-95

Federal Highways: US-1

State Highways: SR-13; SR-16; SR-206; SR-207; SR-312; SR-A1A

County Road: 204, 208, 210, 214, 305

Railroads: Florida East Coast Railroad

All major transportation systems in the County are used by passenger and commercial traffic. These roadways pass through the County's most densely populated areas as well as environmentally sensitive lands. In addition, the major roadways serve as primary hurricane evacuation routes away from coastal areas. Hazards impacting these areas could include:

- hazardous materials spills
- mass casualty / fatality incidents
- hurricane evacuation traffic congestion
- host sheltering / mass care

C. Vulnerability Analysis (Demographics)

1. As the 8th fastest-growing County in the United States and one of the fastest growing counties in Florida, St. Johns County has experienced

extraordinary growth during the past thirty years. St. Johns County grew from a population of 51,303 in 1980, to approximately 254,261 in 2018. Data, unless otherwise noted, is collected from the US Census Bureau. Additional information can be found in the extensive vulnerability analysis in the St. Johns County Local Mitigation Strategy.³

- a) St. Johns County's population based on U.S. Census Bureau –ESRI 2018 Community Profile:

City of St. Augustine	14,576
City of St. Augustine Beach	7,026
Unincorporated	232,659
Total	254,261

- b) The population density in St. Johns County is 417.51 persons per square mile. Approximately 5.7% of the County's population resides in its county seat.
- c) The age group distribution for the county is changing as a result of St. Johns County's continual growth and the longer average life span. The following table lists the population distribution by age.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE

Age	
Under 15	18.7%
15-24	11.1%
25-44	23.3%
45-64	28.5%
65-74	11.6%
75+	7.8%
Median Age	43.3

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, ESRI Community Profile 2019

- d) Florida Statute 252.355 requires Emergency Management officials to offer registration to any citizen requiring assistance during an emergency. It further mandates that officials plan for resource allocation to meet the needs of this population. St. Johns County has established a program to register, transport and shelter this population.⁴

Population estimates suggest the number of residents over the age

³ The St. Johns County Local Mitigation Strategy is a separate reference and planning document that can be found on file at the Division of Emergency Management.

⁴ Also refer to the following reference documents on file at the Division of Emergency Management: 1) St. Johns County Special Needs Procedures / Opening a Special Needs Shelter. 2) St. Johns County Guidance Document for Home Health Care Agencies for Special Needs Clients.

of 65 will continue to increase over the years. Special Needs Registration is coordinated and consolidated through St. Johns County Emergency Management. Special Needs Registration Forms are received from the St. Johns County Council on Aging, the Florida Department of Health - St. Johns, various Health Care and Home Health Agencies, individuals and other sources. The potential for Persons with Special Needs who may require assistance in a major disaster event is considerable. Approximately 600 (this number varies) citizens are currently pre-registered with the County for assistance. This may be due to age, infirmity, illness, transportation challenges, or vulnerability. These citizens require assistance with activities of daily living, whether it is mobility assistance, medical assistance or simply transportation assistance. The typical special needs client in St. Johns County is over 65 years old, lives alone or with a spouse, suffers from chronic illness, lives in an evacuation area or mobile home, and is cared for in the home by a home health agency.

The St. Johns County Special Needs Registration Program was created to pre-identify and preplan for the needs of persons requiring assistance through registration and prior triage based on information provided by the client and/or the home health agency. All Special Needs Client information is on file with St. Johns County Emergency Management.

Registration – Upon receiving Registration Forms, each applicant is carefully triaged, taking various health issues into consideration, to insure proper placement and is categorized into one of three groups: Low: Citizens requiring transportation to Public Shelters; Medium: Citizens with special medical needs who are capable of transporting themselves to the Special Needs Shelter; and High: Citizens with special medical needs who require transportation to the Special Needs Shelter.

Each registrant is then input into the SJC Evacuation Assistance Database, which allows for easy reference of our Special Needs Registrants. Each client's registration form is also labeled / input with their Evacuation Zone to insure accuracy when specified areas are called to evacuate. After registration is complete, each client is notified by mail of their registration, shelter placement and a list of supplies necessary when evacuating to a shelter.

Notification – When the threat of disaster is imminent, the Emergency Operations Center will activate personnel from ESF-1, 8, & 14 as phone operators. Those individuals will call all of the pre-registered clients who reside in the expected impact areas. The

clients will be informed about the emergency, and questioned concerning their need for assistance in the evacuation. Then, if necessary or required, appropriate transportation arrangements will be made.

Transportation – Due to the large number of clients requiring assistance, transportation may start before an evacuation order / recommendation. The County will utilize buses and wheelchair lift vehicles from the St. Johns County School District, who will be organizing the transportation process, and the St. Johns County Council on Aging. Transportation is only available to a shelter within St. Johns County. During an emergency, clients will not be transported across County lines, to private homes or to hotels / motels.

- e) Agriculture as an occupation makes up approximately 1% of the St. Johns County workforce. The majority of this population lives in and around Hastings.
- f) The annual tourist population in St. Johns County was approximately 6.3 million in 2016, with most tourists to the area visiting the City of St. Augustine and the County beaches. This population has a tremendous effect on the economy of the County. In 2019 visitors spent almost \$712 million in St. Johns County.
- g) St. Johns County has an 8.8% non-English speaking population. The hearing-impaired population for the County is less than 2%. St. Johns County is unique, as the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind is located here. School statistics from July 2020 note that they service over 975 students from 53 of 67 counties in Florida. Of those, 75% live on campus Monday - Friday, and 25% serve as day students.
- h) The transient (displaced) population in St. Johns County, as of The 2016 Point in Time (PIT) count, indicated that 1064 people/846 households were homeless on January 28, 2016, with 809 of those individuals unsheltered and 255 sheltered. This information was provided by an official survey conducted by the St. Johns County Continuum of Care.
- i) There are approximately 7,484 mobile homes throughout St. Johns County. There are a few large mobile home communities in the County including Flagler Estates, Coquina Crossing, Spanish Trails, Treasure Beach and Moultrie Oaks. The remaining mobile homes are scattered through the County including some on the barrier islands.

- j) St. Johns County has two (2) juvenile detention centers; Hastings Youth Academy located at 765 East St. Johns Avenue | Hastings, Florida and the St. Johns Juvenile Correctional Facility located at 4500 Avenue D | St. Augustine, Florida. St. Johns County has one Detention Center which is a 664-bed facility to house both male and female inmates for pre-trial and short-term sentences. The County also has a Community Release Center which houses male inmates who are sentenced to the county jail for 364 days or less. Inmates housed in this facility are allowed to participate in the work release program. Both of these facilities are located behind the St. Johns County Sheriff's Office on Lewis Speedway. When planning for correctional facilities St. Johns County assumes each facility will be at capacity, which is established by bed count.

- Hastings Comprehensive Mental Health Treatment Program
98 Beds | Male only | Juvenile, High Risk
- St. Johns County Juvenile Correctional Residential Facility
70 Beds | Male | Juvenile, High Risk
- St. Johns County Detention Center
664 Beds | Male & Female | Adult
- St. Johns County Community Release Center
100 Beds | Male only | Adult

2. Population in Vulnerable Areas: The greatest concentration of population in St. Johns County exists in the areas most vulnerable to impact from specific hazards, such as hurricanes and transportation accidents/ hazardous material spills. This is addressed in the St. Johns County LMS, which identifies vulnerable areas and population, and recommends specific mitigation projects to avoid, minimize or reduce damage. Awareness of potential population in vulnerable areas assists in planning for adequate response and recovery.

D. Economic Profile

The following is an economic profile of the County:

1. Employment by sector: The following table illustrates a breakdown of employment by sector with the data currently available. This information includes civilian employees only.

2018 - EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR (Civilian Employed Population)

Industry	Number of employees	Percent
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	1,123	1%
Construction	5,935	5.5%

Manufacturing	6,629	6.1%
Wholesale trade	2,752	2.5%
Retail trade	12,427	11.5%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	4,643	4.3%
Information	1,541	1.4%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	13,318	12.3%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	14,847	13.7%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	22,052	20.4%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	12,604	11.7%
Other services, except public administration	4,827	4.5%
Public administration	5,317	4.9%
TOTAL	108,015	100%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey

2. Employment Information: The following table illustrates labor force statistics for St. Johns County. (Population Age 16 and over)

ST. JOHNS COUNTY LABOR STATISTICS

St. Johns County Labor Force Statistics 2018	
Civilian Labor Force	113,569
Employed	108,015
Unemployed	5,554
Unemployment Rate	2.9%
Armed Forces	7171
Not in Labor Force	76,042

Source: American Community Survey

3. Income: The most current information available lists median household income as \$77,323 (2018), per capita income as \$41,393 (2018) (Source - US Census Bureau)
4. Property Types and Values: The following table illustrates property types and values for St. Johns County as of 2020.

ST. JOHNS COUNTY PROPERTY TYPES AND VALUES – 2020

	Total Parcels	Just Value \$	Average Value \$
Residential	112,006	25,616,047,865	228,702
Commercial	3,009	2,324,863,115	772,636
Industrial	468	429,440,428	917,608
Government	1,874	19,557,652	10,436
Institutional	500	258,948,052	517,896
Agricultural	2,133	121,818,734	57,111

TOTAL	119,990	28,770,675,846	

SOURCE: St. Johns County Property Appraiser's Office

E. Emergency Management Support Facilities

The following facilities support emergency management operations and resources:

1. Essential services and functions for survivors, continuation of public safety actions, and disaster recovery are performed or provided in St. Johns County. They also include infrastructure essential to the mission of critical facilities such as water, power and sewer. St. Johns County Division of Emergency Management maintains a Critical Facilities Inventory. Data is updated annually, included in the St. Johns County Local Mitigation Strategy and provided to the Florida Division of Emergency Management. A complete listing is available from St. Johns County Emergency Management.
2. Additional information in regards to logistics can be found in the St. Johns County Logistics Strategy⁵. The Logistical Staging Areas in St. Johns County are as follows:
 - a) St. Johns County Utilities Warehouse
2104 Arc Drive
St. Augustine, FL 32084
 - b) Prime Outlets
500 Prime Outlets Blvd.
St. Augustine, FL 32084
 - c) Anastasia Mosquito Control District
120 EOC Drive
St. Augustine, FL 32092
 - d) Vacant Warehouse on Commercial Dr.
3550 Commercial Dr.
St. Augustine, FL 32092
3. Emergency Helicopter Landing Zones for Assessment Teams include:

Primary: Northeast Florida Regional Airport
4900 US 1 N
St. Augustine, FL 32095

⁵ The St. Johns County Logistics and POD Strategy is located in Appendix M

29° 57' 15.6672" N
81° 20' 34.566" W

Secondary: Anastasia Mosquito Control District
120 EOC Drive
St. Augustine, FL 32092
29° 54' 09.10800" N
81° 24' 48.63600" W

A complete list of pre-identified Emergency Helicopter Landing Zones is maintained by the St. Johns County Sheriff's Office as they are responsible for establishing areas for the safe landing of emergency air units.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

Emergency Operations span four separate but contiguous phases: emergency planning, response, recovery and mitigation of a disaster. For the purposes of this plan, this concept of operations will focus on emergency response and relief efforts and measures to be taken for a smooth transition into intermediate and long term recovery from a major or catastrophic disaster. Organizational charts and matrixes have been provided in the Appendices to show the county's responsibility and the coordination between local agencies and the ESF's. In addition, the scope of these operational concepts and response actions will include:

1. Provide emergency notification and warning to the public and media.
2. Protection of life and property.
3. Coordination of emergency mobilization procedures.
4. Gather and disseminate information to establish situational awareness and a common operating picture.
5. Initiate and track the implementation of emergency protective actions.
6. Establish priorities for each operational period.
7. Conduct rapid impact assessments of disaster impacts to the community and immediate emergency resource needs.
8. Ensure areas with the greatest impacts from the disaster are secured and communications are established.
9. Conduct emergency relief operations to ensure survivors, including pets, have been identified and that their needs are met including food, water, shelter and medical needs.
10. Conducting preliminary damage assessments to determine the need for federal assistance.

11. Relaxation of protective actions and coordination of reentry into evacuated areas.
12. Restoration of essential public facilities and services.
13. Preparing for federal disaster assistance (public and individual), including tracking of public fund expenditures.
14. Coordination and prioritization of resources (personnel, equipment, and any other supplies) including Mutual Aid requests.
15. Coordination of volunteer organizations and donated resources.
16. Coordination and dissemination of information and instructions to the public.
17. Restoration of public infrastructure damaged by the disaster.
18. Coordinate transition from response phase to recovery phase.

The EOC serves as the central command and control point for emergency-related operations and activities and requests for deployment of resources. In the event the EOC is threatened, an Alternate EOC is activated. The locations of the primary and secondary EOC are listed below. Additional COOP / COG relocation information can be found in the St. Johns County Continuity of Operations / Continuity of Government Plan on file at the St. Johns County EOC.

Primary: St. Johns County EOC
100 EOC Dr.
St. Augustine, FL 32092

Secondary: St. Johns County Agricultural Center
3125 Agricultural Drive
St. Augustine, FL 32092

The County must be able to respond quickly and effectively to developing events. When an event or potential event is first detected, the EOC initiates monitoring. Communications is maintained between the EOC and the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).

While emergency response actions necessary to protect public health and safety are being implemented, the Policy Group will coordinate with the EMD, who will work with the ESF's to make preparations to facilitate the rapid deployment of resources, activate the County's Emergency Operations Center if necessary and implement this plan.

Operations Staff in the EOC and ESF representatives will contact the designated emergency coordinators in affected municipalities to begin to identify needed and anticipated resources and contact persons. Resource requests, which exceed the capability of the County, will be forwarded to the State ESF's.

The goal for each ESF is to have at least three individuals who are fully trained and capable of performing their duties and responsibilities in the EOC. It is essential that we are able to staff two shifts per day in the EOC for each activated ESF. Realizing of course, that each situation is different and depending on the scope of the disaster / emergency, not all ESF's may be activated or require 24-hour staffing. The Emergency Management Director will determine staffing levels as required by the type and level of disaster.

Level of Disaster	Primary Response	Additional Responsibilities
Minor	EMD *	ESF-5, ESF-6, ESF-14
EMD in coordination with respective ESF-s will determine which ESF's require 24-hour operation	ESF-2	ESF-16, ESF-13, ESF-17
	ESF-3	ESF-1, ESF-7, ESF-12
	ESF-4	ESF-10, ESF-15
	ESF-9 **	ESF-8, EST-11
Minor to Major	Chairperson and selected member of the Policy Group.	
	EMD *	ESF-5, ESF-14
	Operations Officer **	
	ESF-1	ESF-6, ESF-11
	ESF-2	ESF-17
	ESF-3	ESF-7, ESF-12
	ESF-4	ESF-10, ESF-15
	ESF-8	ESF-9
	ESF-16	ESF-13
Major to Catastrophic	Chairperson and members of the Policy Group.	
EMD in coordination with respective ESF's will determine which ESF's require 24-hour operation	EMD * Shift 1 Operations Officer * Shift 2 Operations Officer ** All ESF's with Supporting Agencies. NIMS would be employed fully at this level	

* Primary team leader | ** Alternate team leader

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

A department, division or agency may be designated as the Primary Agency or Lead Agency for an ESF for a number of reasons. The agency may have a statutory responsibility to perform that function, or the agency may have developed the necessary expertise to lead the ESF. In some agencies, a portion of the agency's mission is very 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. As the Primary agency, that agency

has the necessary contacts and expertise to coordinate the activities of that support function.

St. Johns County is a medium sized county, there may be times when the NIMS and/or ESF system is used by the county, depending on the scope of the disaster, one agency may be responsible for several tasks, each represented by a different ESF in the State CEMP. This is a normal occurrence in growing counties with moderate resources.

Upon activation of the EOC, the lead agencies for the ESF's will designate a representative in the EOC to coordinate that ESF. It is the primary agency's discretion as to how many, if any, support agencies they will require to assist them. However, due to space available in the EOC, the attendance of support agencies should be closely coordinated with the EMD in the development of standard operating guidelines.

The Primary department or agency for the ESF will be responsible for obtaining all information relating to ESF activities and requirements caused by the emergency and disaster response. This information gathering will frequently require the primary agency to step outside traditional information gathering protocols.

The County will respond to local requests for assistance through the ESF process. Within the EOC, requests for assistance will be tasked to the ESF's for completion. The primary agency will be responsible for coordinating the delivery of that assistance.

The EOC Operations Coordinator will issue mission assignments to the primary departments for each ESF based on the identified resource shortfall. Resource tasking will be accomplished through the ESF's on a mission assignment basis. The tasking on a mission assignment basis means that a local government's resource shortfall will be addressed through assigning a mission to address the shortfall rather than tasking specific pieces of equipment or personnel.

The primary department or agency for that ESF will be responsible for identifying the particular resource or resources that will accomplish the mission and coordinate the delivery of that resource to the local government.

C. Plan Activation

In 1994, the St. Johns County Board of County Commissioners passed Ordinance 94-25 outlining the authority for declaring a Local State of Emergency. The Board then updated language in 2000 with Ordinance

2000-38, and in 2021 passed Ordinance 2021-4 known as the *St. Johns County Emergency Management Ordinance*.

Section 5, 2021-4, State of Local Emergency:

The Board may issue a proclamation declaring a state of local emergency when it determines that (1) a disaster or emergency has occurred that affects the County, either directly or because of an interlocal agreement to which the County is a party; (2) the occurrence or threat of such disaster or emergency is imminent and requires immediate and expeditious action; or (3) an extension of an existing state of local emergency is necessary and appropriate to enable the County to receive state or federal assistance or aid. When a quorum of the Board is unable to meet, the proclamation may be issued by the Chair of the Board. In the absence of the Chair, the proclamation may be issued by the Vice Chair. In the absence of both the Chair and the Vice Chair, the proclamation may be issued by the County Administrator, or, in the absence of the County Administrator, the Director.

D. Warning and Dissemination

1. General

The purpose of this section is to outline the systems available for warning the responsible government officials and the general public of the threat of an impending disaster or that an actual emergency situation is in progress in the County.

Warnings of impending or potential emergencies such as a hurricane, tornado, or severe weather, pandemic or a notification of a sudden incident such as a tornado touchdown, an airplane crash, a major hazardous materials release or any other significant event that may impact multiple jurisdictions or large numbers of people must be disseminated to responsible officials, emergency response agencies, and to the public. The former notification is for the purpose of implementing emergency government and management procedures and reporting such actions to State emergency management agencies. The latter notification is for instructions on appropriate protective actions and preparedness and response measures to take.

2. County Warning Point

The St. Johns County 911 Fire / Rescue Communications Center located at the St. Johns County Sheriff's Office Operations Center is designated as the official Warning Point for St. Johns County. The

EMNet System, 911 System, and 800 MHz radio system are housed in this facility. The Communication Supervisor is designated as the Warning Officer for St. Johns County. Back-up communications are available at St. Johns County Fire Rescue Administration Building and the Sheriff's Office Mobile Command.

3. Significant Incidents

Notifications of watches, warnings, or the occurrence of significant events will be received at the Warning Point and the Emergency Operations Center through bulletins and advisories from the National Weather Service, EMNet, the NOAA Weather Radio, telephone, local media, and citizens. These significant incidents follow guidance of the Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) and may include but are not limited to the following:

- a) Any incident that may require a substantial evacuation and / or relocation of a given area
- b) Any event posing a potential threat for a mass casualty incident
- c) Any weather related warning advisory
- d) Any formation of tropical weather systems
- e) Any incident which closes, or significantly blocks, major roadways within the County
- f) Any large or multiple structure fires
- g) Any prolonged shutdown of public utilities
- h) Any incident where public resources within St. Johns County are being deployed out of the County
- i) Any event posing a major environmental threat

4. Alerting

Upon the receipt of notification of any such significant event the Communications Supervisor or on-duty Communications personnel shall implement the procedure appropriate to the event (weather, fire, hazardous materials, mass casualty incidents, etc.) The Communications Supervisor will alert the Emergency Management Director as needed. The Director or their designee may advise that one, or a combination of the following actions, be initiated by the Communications Supervisor as the County Warning Officer or some other designee:

- a) Everbridge Notification / Call-Out
- b) EMNet Activation of the IPAWS System
- c) Notify the State Warning Point, via EMNet or by telephone
- d) Notify one or more designated agencies of county

government or political subdivision(s)

5. EOC Call Out Alert

The EOC call-out alert when initiated will be made to all EOC staff and administration utilizing the Everbridge Notification System established and maintained by the Division of Emergency Management. It will be the responsibility of Primary Contacts maintained in the Everbridge Database to notify their respective support agencies, division directors, and / or staff, under their span of control. In addition, the following actions will be initiated:

- a) An alert will be sent to all local Public Safety Answering Points and they will in turn notify public safety agencies for which they are jurisdictionally responsible.
- b) St. Johns County political subdivisions, and other governmental and non-governmental agencies, will be contacted. They will utilize their own internal procedures to notify their staff of the threat or emergency situation.
- c) Warning the public, whether via the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS), Everbridge or other available means, will include instructions for any required actions, i.e., evacuation, keeping away from a disaster area, seeking cover from a threatened tornado.

E. Agency Notification when County / 911 Communications Center Procedures Are Not Implemented and EOC is Activated:

Upon notification of an emergency or disaster situation, Emergency Management Director is responsible for disseminating warnings to the following:

- Selected County Administration personnel;
- Mayors (or designee) of each municipality within the County
- The primary agency contact for each Emergency Support Function.

The Emergency Management Director will report to the EOC to supervise activation procedures for an actual or impending emergency. Key warning personnel will coordinate with adjacent jurisdictions using telephone, radio, email, or any other means necessary and available.

Each Mayor, or their representative, will alert the municipal services in his / her community and supervise the dissemination of warnings in their municipality. The primary agency contact for each ESF will contact all of the support agencies to the ESF. All agencies will notify their personnel to begin activation procedures as described in the ESF Annexes and

implementing SOP's. The County Emergency Operations Center will be activated under the following levels of activation:

1. Levels of Activation

- a) **Level III, Monitoring Activation** - Monitoring will be implemented whenever Emergency Management receives notice of an incident, which may escalate to threaten public safety. During a monitoring activation, Emergency Management will disseminate information to the EOC team via telephone, e-mail, WebEOC and Everbridge.
- b) **Level II - Hazard Specific or Partial Activation**- Activation may be implemented by the County Administrator, Emergency Management Director, or their Designee. Only those ESF's impacted by the hazard or involved in the response will be represented at the EOC.
- c) **Level I - Full Activation**- Full Activation may be implemented for a major incident. All ESF's, the Command Staff, Liaison Group, and Support Staff will be staffed 24 hours a day.

2. Levels of Disaster

St. Johns County Emergency Management has the responsibility to activate the EOC and carry out the policies of the CEMP as directed by the County Administrator under St. Johns County Ordinance 2021-4, whether it is a minor, major or catastrophic disaster of any kind.

The position that may change will be Incident Commander (IC) on the scene of the emergency. For example: Wildfire – Fire Chief would be the IC, Pandemic Influenza – Director of the Health Department would be the IC.

- a) Minor Disaster – A disaster that can be handled with municipal, county, private sector and volunteer resources. Sharing and realignment of assets, personnel and information would be common. There might be a need for some assistance from the state, where there is a shortfall locally of expertise, equipment or personnel. State assistance would be short term. The EOC monitors and could be partially activated.

- b) Major Disaster – A disaster beyond the capabilities of local governments. County, municipal, private and volunteer sectors have resource shortfalls. Some ESF's might be entirely expended. State and most likely federal assistance are needed. The duration of assistance could be long term in some areas. The EOC will be in a partial activation or full activation.
- c) Catastrophic Disaster – A disaster beyond the capabilities of local and state government. All county, municipal, state, private and volunteer sector resources are fully expended. Federal resources may become involved. The duration of assistance will be lengthy. Military personnel might be required. The EOC will be fully activated.

3. Warning to the General Public

St. Johns County must provide the general public with sufficient advance warning time for effective preparation and emergency plans to be implemented. Warning to the public is a concern as there are no local (St. Augustine) television stations. Notice must be coordinated with stations in Jacksonville for television broadcast of emergency messages. The local broadcast capability is through the local AM / FM radio stations and Comcast Cable using EMNet to access the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS). The following warning systems are available to disseminate warnings and warning information to the public:

- Everbridge Notification – *Alert St. Johns*
- EMNet – used to access the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS)
- GTV (Local Government Television)
- E-mail
- Local Cable – Comcast
- NOAA Weather Radio
- Public Address or Door to Door, if needed
- Public Displays
- Public Speaking Events
- Social Media
- Website at: www.sjcemergencymanagement.org
- Volunteer Radio Groups
- 904-824-5550: St. Johns County Citizens Information Line

F. Emergency Decision Making

Two key elements are essential for making sound emergency decisions, knowing the amount of time that is needed to respond to the emergency and the amount of resources that are needed and available. When making emergency action decisions the following general methodology will be used:

1. For hurricanes, emergency protective actions, such as evacuations, are based on information gathered from Hurrevac, a hurricane tracking program. This information is based on the actual characteristics of the storm (i.e., forward speed of the storm, the distance tropical storm conditions extend from the eye, wind speeds and expected storm surge). Hurrevac uses information input from the National Hurricane Center for a particular storm and then calculates evacuation times based on data from the Northeast Florida Regional Evacuation Study. St. Johns County is a subscriber to Hurrevac and EM Staff has received formal training to use the computer-modeling program. St. Johns County Evacuation times can be found in the Northeast Florida Regional Evacuation Study.⁶
2. The probabilities generated by the National Weather Service (NWS) and National Hurricane Center (NHC), and input into Hurrevac, are based on complex computer weather models.
3. Pre-emergency hazard time is the amount of time between the onset of the event and the actual arrival of hazardous conditions.
4. After determining the total pre-emergency time and the length of time before the arrival of hazardous conditions, a projection is made of when a decision must be reached. This is the decision time.
5. Decision time is the amount of time available before the issuance of protective actions to allow adequate response time for the threatened population.
6. Execution time is the time available that allows for the completion of an emergency action before hazardous conditions are experienced. This would include a mobilization time.
7. During the process of decision making determination for the issuance of protective actions; providing assistance will be based on the following priority:

⁶ Florida Statewide Regional Evacuation Study, Northeast Florida Region, 2010 - is a separate reference and planning document that can be found on file at the Division of Emergency Management.

- a) Life-Threatening circumstances - A problem is directly linked to life threatening circumstances; such situations will receive first priority.
 - b) Protection of Property - A threat exists for large-scale damage to property.
8. Operational responses to the above situations will be based upon the following:
- a) Availability of Resources: ESF-7, and/or the Logistics Section, must assess the availability of resources, consider anticipated problems and identify the most effective method of meeting the request.
 - b) Location of Resources: ESF-7 and/or Logistics Section staff will identify the closest available resources.
 - c) Arrival Time: ESF-7 and/or Logistics Section staff will estimate the time of arrival of resources.

G. Protective Actions

1. Evacuations

Evacuation is described as a process to withdraw from a place in an organized way especially for protection.

St. Johns County is a coastal county with the Atlantic Ocean as the eastern boundary and the St. Johns River as the western boundary. The County prepares for the possibility of evacuation of the coastal areas, low-lying areas and the mobile homes each hurricane season. St. Johns County's evacuation zones are based on the 2013 Northeast Florida Storm Surge Atlas, created from the data in the Northeast Florida Regional Hurricane Evacuation Study. The St. Johns County Hurricane Evacuation Zone map is available online at www.sjcemergencymanagement.com.

The St. Johns County Evacuation Plan⁷ is a separate planning document and includes more specific and technical information from the Florida Statewide Regional Evacuation Study - Northeast Florida Region – 2013, as listed below:

- Evacuating People Statistics
- Hurricane Hazards
- Authorization

⁷ St. Johns County Evacuation Plan is a separate planning document and can be found in Appendix V

- Warning
- Evacuation Decision Making
- Evacuation Time Requirements
- Evacuation Zones
- Clearance Times
- Checklists
- Maps
- Shelter Data
- Time Delineating Schedule

Most recently, St. Johns County ordered evacuations due to the threat from Hurricanes Matthew (2016), Irma (2017) and Dorian (2019). During these operations the County evacuated vulnerable populations to general population, pet friendly and special needs shelters.

Most evacuations will be local in scope and the EMD will initiate actions following a decision by the Executive Policy Group. In such cases, the actions will be coordinated and administered by emergency response officials using local resources in accordance with operational procedures. The County Administrator of St. Johns County has the authority to implement evacuations of all or part of St. Johns County. This authority would normally be used only in the absence of a quorum on the part of the commissioners. In the absence of the County Administrator, the EMD has the authority to implement a partial or total evacuation of St. Johns County. In this case, the EMD is acting on behalf of the commissioners, pending their approval of the action. The St. Johns County School Superintendent has the authority to order the evacuation of, or closing of schools.

During any population protective actions, including evacuation, that does not require activation of the EOC, St. Johns County Emergency Management will provide assistance under various County agencies' normal statutory authority through coordination and collaboration. However, in the event of a multi-jurisdictional operation, the Chairperson of the Board of County Commissioners may issue a declaration of a local state of emergency and evacuation order in support of a municipality. This decision will be made following consultation with the Emergency Management Director and representatives of the jurisdictions involved.

All County assistance and support of such actions will be coordinated from the EOC under the direction of the Emergency Management Director. Decisions on issues, such as deploying and pre-deploying personnel; determining evacuation zones and routes; directing

people caught on evacuation routes to safe shelter; ensuring the sufficiency of fuel; and addressing any matters relative to the ordered protective actions will be made by the Executive Policy Group.

Evacuation Zone and Route Maps are located online at the St. Johns County and St. Johns County Emergency Management websites. Physical copies of the maps are available at libraries, community centers, and other public buildings throughout the County for public access. Regional Evacuation will be coordinated utilizing the current Northeast Florida Regional Evacuation Study Procedure.

2. Sheltering

The opening of shelters is the responsibility of St. Johns County Emergency Management and St. Johns County School District through ESF-6. Passed in May of 2019, St. Johns County Resolution 2019- 150 – *Interlocal Agreement between St. Johns County and the St. Johns County School District* outlines the responsibilities of each agency during sheltering operations. Should a request for sheltering assistance be made to the EOC, it will support the sheltering plan as identified by that support function. The EOC will coordinate through ESF-6 any requests for assistance from other ESF's that will be needed to support multi-jurisdictional shelter operations. The St. Johns County Shelter Coordination Plan⁸ includes detailed shelter information and operations and can be found in Appendix L.

The Superintendent of Schools may close any or all schools should the need arise. The Superintendent, or his designee, will meet with the EMD to discuss the need for hurricane shelters, the impact of closure on the school year and possible reopening dates. Any school closures will be coordinated with input from the Superintendent as a matter of policy.

All shelters are vulnerable to damage or destruction from Category 3 or higher hurricanes. The St. Johns County Hurricane Shelter List can be found within the St. Johns County Shelter Coordination Plan in Appendix L.

Refuges of last resort will be used for temporary and minimal sheltering to evacuees who cannot be accommodated in public shelters. These shelters would not be expected to offer bedding, food/water, medical or other services. The evacuees should be self-supporting. Every attempt will be made to move these evacuees to

⁸ St. Johns County Shelter Coordination Plan is a separate planning document and can be found in Appendix L

public shelters as soon as possible. Sources of refuge would include church buildings, service club buildings, and community centers. Unoccupied office, warehouse or other types of commercial structures may also be utilized.

H. Relief Operations

After the emergency situation has passed, coordination of relief operations such as search and rescue operations, mass casualty activities, the provision of emergency supplies, preliminary damage assessment, emergency debris removal, and emergency restoration of utilities will begin. The EOC will continue to direct management and coordination of all emergency response functions. Emergency relief agencies as well as all levels of government and the responding disaster relief organizations will be represented through various emergency support functions in the Emergency Operations Center.

The primary initial local coordinating agency for requesting resources and relief from State and Federal sources and allocating such supplies within the County will be the Emergency Operations Center. State and Federal Emergency Response Teams will be established and sent, if requested, as soon as possible after the emergency. Ideally, these Emergency Response Teams will be located in St. Johns County at or near the Emergency Operations Center and will carry out all State coordination and assistance functions until the Joint Field Office (JFO) is established.

Municipalities and activated agencies will make requests for immediate relief supplies and resources to the EOC. A primary function of the EOC is to identify and allocate resources as expeditiously and fiscally responsible as possible. Utilizing a single-point ordering system reduces duplication of effort and enables the EOC to assign resources where needed most to stabilize the incident. The EOC will coordinate with ESF's to consolidate all requests and submit a County request to the State when resources cannot be sourced locally. Resource and mission support requests are sent to the State via WebEOC, the incident management software platform used locally and by the Florida Division of Emergency Management. Requests are then triaged and coordinated by the State with the local Point of Contact.

I. Activation of the National Response Framework

When it becomes apparent that the anticipated magnitude and extent of damages will be beyond the capabilities of the County and State, and federal resources will be necessary to supplement local emergency response efforts, the Governor will contact the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Regional Office in Atlanta and request activation of the National Response Framework. Activation of this

plan authorizes the mobilization of federal resources necessary to augment State and local emergency efforts.

FEMA's Emergency Response Team

The Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) will head the Emergency Response Team (ERT). The ERT is composed of the FCO, FEMA program and support staff, and representatives from each of the 15 federal ESF's. The responsibilities of the ERT include:

1. Coordinating overall federal response and emergency response activities to the County.
2. Working with the County to determine support requirements and to coordinate those requirements with the ESF's.
3. Tasking the ESF's or any other federal agency to perform missions in support of the County. Upon their arrival, the team leader and ESF's will receive an operational briefing from the Emergency Management Director and be assigned space from which to conduct their activities. Once this is completed, federal ESF staff will establish contact with their counterparts on the County and State ESF's to coordinate the provision of federal assistance to meet resource needs, which exceed the capability of the State and affected local governments.

IV. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

It is the intent of this policy to provide guidance for basic financial management to all departments and agencies responding under the provisions of the plan. Additionally, to ensure those funds are provided expeditiously and those financial operations are conducted in accordance with appropriate policies, regulations and standards.

A. Assumptions

1. Due to the nature of most emergency situations, finance operations will often be carried out with compressed time frames and other pressures, necessitating the use of non-routine procedures. This, in no way, lessens the requirements of sound financial management and accountability.
2. A Presidential Disaster or Emergency Declaration will permit funding from the Federal Disaster Relief Fund under the provisions of the Stafford Act in addition to the financial resources initiated at the local and state levels.

B. Expenditure of Funds

Timely financial support of response activities may be crucial to saving lives and property. While innovative and expeditious means of procurement are called for during times of emergencies, it is still mandatory that good accounting principles and practices be employed in order to safeguard the use of public funds from the potential of fraud, waste and abuse.

1. In concert with federal guidelines, officials of the primary and support agencies will give approval for expenditure of funds for response operations. Each agency is responsible for establishing effective administrative controls of funds and segregation of duties for proper internal controls, and to ensure that actions taken and costs incurred are consistent with the missions identified in this plan.
2. Extreme care and attention to detail must be taken throughout the emergency response period to maintain logs, formal records and file copies of all expenditures (including personnel time sheets, purchase orders (PO's), credit cards, receipts, completed ICS Forms) in order to provide clear and reasonable accountability and justification for future reimbursement requests. Reimbursement is NOT guaranteed, as a result, as much deliberative prudence as time and circumstances allow should be used.
3. St. Johns County Emergency Management in conjunction with the Disaster Recovery Department and Office of Management and Budget will coordinate a training schedule for emergency event financial reporting and records maintenance requirements to coincide with Emergency Management's annual training and exercise schedule.
4. All records relating to the allocation and disbursement of funds pertaining to activities and elements covered in this plan must be maintained, as applicable, in compliance with:
 - a) The Code of Federal Regulations - Title 44 Emergency Management and Assistance (CFR 44); relevant Circulars and Federal Statutes, in a manner consistent with provisions of the Federal Stafford Act
 - b) Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, relating specifically to emergency management powers and responsibilities of local government.
 - c) The County and Municipal Finance Divisions.

- d) The *Handbook for Disaster Assistance, Pocket Guide for Public Assistance and Pocket Guide for Individual Assistance*, each created by the Florida Division of Emergency Management, has been prepared to provide basic information and instructions. This handbook can be obtained from St. Johns County Emergency Management.
 - e) The *Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide*, Federal Emergency Management Agency, defining policies and procedures for the Public Assistance Program. This handbook can be obtained on the FEMA website.
5. The preservation of vital records for the continuation of County government will be the responsibility of Department Heads and Constitutional Officers. Records are stored in a variety of locations including County Warehouses, the EOC and digital storage of records is located in data centers in several states to insure the preservation of vital records pre and post disaster.
 6. The Finance Director is responsible for implementing, maintaining and tracking all financial projects and matters during and after a disaster with assistance from the Disaster Recovery Department and Emergency Management staff as needed.
 7. All funding agreements will be presented to the St. Johns County Board of County Commissioners by resolution and will authorize the County Administrator to execute funding agreements with other legal entities on behalf of the County.
 8. Funding sources are available and include the following:
 - Emergency Management Preparedness and Assistance (EMPA) Trust Fund
 - Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG)
 - St. Johns County General Fund and Reserves
 - Public Assistance
 - Individual Assistance
 - Small Business Administration Disaster Loan Program
 - Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
 - Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery
 - Community Development Block Grant – Mitigation

Each of these funding sources will be administered by the St. Johns County Board of County Commissioners through Resolution authorizing the County Administrator to use funds according to pre-established guidelines that will meet the funding requirements of local, state and federal funding.

9. Mutual Aid requests for St. Johns County are coordinated through St. Johns County Emergency Management as referenced in the State Wide Mutual Aid Agreement. Conversely, any request from outside St. Johns County will be coordinated through Emergency Management as referenced in the State Wide Mutual Aid Agreement. The Clerk of the Court will maintain original agreements with working copies at the department level. St. Johns County, the City of St. Augustine and the City of St. Augustine Beach are signatories to the State Wide Mutual Aid Agreement. The EMD has responsibility for overseeing the mutual aid process in a disaster.

St. Johns County has responded to Mutual Aid requests from other counties including EM staff, EMS units, fire apparatus, law enforcement assets and Incident Management Team personnel. The documentation used to bill the receiving County included time sheets, travel logs, receipts, completed ICS Forms, and SMAA Form-B. This is the minimum documentation required by St. Johns County.

10. Each municipality in St. Johns County is responsible for their own financial management during a disaster. St. Johns County will offer guidance on policies, regulations and standards to the municipalities to ensure that expenditures are disaster related and can be included in the FEMA reimbursement process. Participation and completion of municipality specific Preliminary Damage Assessments will aid in the thorough documentation and identification of disaster related damages and expenses.

The municipalities will be notified of each meeting on the PA process (if declared) and necessary steps to take in the reimbursement process.

V. TRAINING

A. General

This section will outline a training program that will ensure that emergency responders and the public fully understand the overall concept of Emergency Management and their responsibilities before, during and after an emergency / disaster. Training will follow the National Incident Management System and use FEMA's Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program to conduct all exercises.

B. Concept of Operations

1. General

- a) St. Johns County Emergency Management has prepared a training program to provide guidance for local governments to improve their capability for mitigation activities as well as respond effectively to, and recover from an emergency or disaster. See Training Program, Appendix E.
- b) The training program shall have three dimensions:
 - a. Programs and courses available through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (ICS), the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium (NDPC), the State and other governmental / volunteer agencies.
 - b. Local departmental emergency response training.
 - c. Community based awareness, self-help, population protection procedures, and public awareness training for the general public.

2. Phases of Management

- a) Mitigation / Preparedness Training
 - a. Division / Agency heads will designate Emergency Coordinators within their organization.
 - b. Division / Agency heads and Emergency Coordinators will participate in Emergency Management training to better prepare their organizations for responding to emergencies/disasters.
 - c. Divisions / Agencies will identify needed Emergency Management training and request it from St. Johns County Emergency Management.
 - d. All divisions / agencies are encouraged to budget for training and exercising.
- b) Response Training
 - a. The Emergency Management Institute and the Florida Division of Emergency Management provide residence training for law enforcement, medical, fire services, utilities and emergency management personnel, as well as local

appointed officials and their staffs.

- b. Resident training at the Emergency Management Institute is encouraged for response groups from the jurisdictions to better understand the Integrated Comprehensive Emergency Management concept and the local Plan.
- c. The objectives of Emergency Management training are to develop team skills for the St. Johns County Emergency Operations Center; field operations; information systems; technical information related to hazard mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery; and roles and responsibilities of all levels of government and the private sector in the event of emergencies or disasters.
- d. Group training is encouraged for the St. Johns County Emergency Operations Center staff, Executive Policy Group, individuals, information officers, all government division / department heads and their Emergency Coordinators, damage assessment teams, school district personnel, medical / health, institutional personnel, volunteers, communications / dispatchers, etc.
- e. Internal training consists of the concepts of field operations and key components of the St. Johns County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. An overview of the St. Johns County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and training is essential to departments / agencies in developing their department's emergency procedures.
- f. Internal training should be done on-site and in-groups.
- g. Community awareness programs are provided to train citizens as to what actions are expected of them before, during and after an emergency / disaster.
- h. Preparing citizens for protective action and self-help practices immediately following a disaster is part of the Emergency Management training program.
- i. The Emergency Management training program encourages members of all groups to take advantage of available training.
- j. Exercises

i. General

"Exercising" is the primary way to activate, test and evaluate the components of the St. Johns County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and to determine if the plan will work in an actual emergency / disaster situation.

ii. There are four principal reasons for conducting exercises:

- 1). To detect deficiencies in a plan.
- 2). To detect deficiencies in the overall system.
- 3). To identify training needs.
- 4). To identify gaps relative to function and operation of equipment.

iii. Progressive Exercising

- 1) Discussion-based exercises including seminars, workshops, tabletop exercises, and games are designed to detect potential gaps with coordination, to determine the appropriateness of assigned responsibilities and to achieve a certain level of familiarity of a plan.
- 2) Operations-based exercises including drills, functional exercises and full-scale are more complex and are designed to test multiple functions, such as direction and control, decision making, warning, public information or recovery.
- 3) Full-scale exercises are the highest level of exercise. It is the culmination of the exercise program, designed to evaluate the operational capability of the emergency management system over a substantial period of time. It tests major components and sub-components of the plan.

iv. Exercise Requirements for Every Jurisdiction

Each of the municipalities in St. Johns County is responsible by law for the safety and welfare of its citizens. Training should therefore involve the utilization of all municipal as well as County capabilities in a coordinated effort in accordance with individual plans and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's).

- 1) St. Johns County Emergency Management will conduct an annual exercise, which will incorporate the participation of all county agencies and municipalities, utilizing the St. Johns County CEMP as a guide.
- 2) A functional exercise is to be conducted once every three years, in a four-year period.
- 3) A full-scale exercise is required every four years. A Level 1 Activation of the EOC can substitute for a full-scale exercise, with the development of an After Action Report (AAR) and Improvement Plan (IP), according to HSEEP guidelines.
- 4) An evaluation of exercises in compliance with the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program will be completed for the purpose of plan revisions and improvements. Deficiencies will be noted and a corrective action plan will be created to address these deficiencies.

c) Recovery

- a. Recovery exercises complete the process of exercising the St. Johns County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. Recovery exercises are designed to fit the format from tabletop to full-scale exercises.
- b. Individual and departmental evaluations of exercise performance are used to determine internal training requirements.
- c. Group and individual training at the Emergency Management Institute may be scheduled. These courses cover natural and technological hazards, as well as event specific courses.

C. Responsibilities

1. St. Johns County Emergency Management is responsible for ensuring the St. Johns County Emergency Operations Center staff and operational responders fully understand their procedures and responsibilities, as outlined in the St. Johns County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.
2. Training and scheduling of training for Emergency Management purposes will be coordinated through St. Johns County Emergency Management.
3. Department / Agency heads should budget for, and participate in, training activities related to emergency management.
4. Municipalities: The Mayor (or designee) is responsible for the training of personnel under the jurisdiction of that office. Appropriate personnel should attend training courses offered by Federal, State and local organizations whenever possible.
5. St. Johns County Emergency Management will:
 - a) Coordinate all emergency management related training within the County to ensure that all of the overall objectives of the CEMP are being met. To include:
 - NIMS / Incident Command System Training
 - Evacuation
 - Shelter Management
 - Recovery
 - Debris Management
 - Damage Assessment / Survey 1-2-3
 - WebEOC
 - Logistics / Point of Distribution Management
 - b) Assist County departments and agencies, municipalities, and non-governmental disaster agencies as required, in attaining coordinated training and education objectives.
 - c) Utilize to the fullest extent possible all available means to reach the maximum number of County residents to provide sufficient public information with which to develop individual plans:

- Booklets, pamphlets, and brochures for public distribution;
 - Website and Social Media preparedness content;
 - Lectures and seminars relating to personal disaster preparation;
 - Local public information spots on radio and television.
- d) Conduct exercises, in compliance with HSEEP, to evaluate components of the CEMP. Upon completion of exercises an evaluation will be conducted and an After Action Report will be developed. From this after action report a corrective action plan will be created to address identified gaps. Procedures, planning documents and training will be modified to correct the deficiencies as soon after the exercise as is possible
6. Those agencies or departments having primary and support responsibilities for ESF's will establish training programs covering their respective responsibilities, in accordance with approved ESF Annexes and SOP's. Any personnel required to work in the EOC during activation periods will be required to have ICS 100 and ICS 700 training.
7. Further information is located in Appendix E, Training.

VI. REFERENCE AND AUTHORITIES

Ultimate responsibility for the protection of life and property and the preservation of public peace, health and safety lies with local governments. The authority for local governments to respond to situations and take actions necessary to safeguard the life and property of its citizens is set forth in the following regulations.

A. St. Johns County

1. Chapter 252.38, Florida Statutes delineates the emergency management responsibilities of political subdivisions in safeguarding the life and property of citizens and other persons within the political subdivision. Key points within the statutes are listed below.
- a) St. Johns County shall perform emergency management functions within the territorial limits of St. Johns County and conduct those activities pursuant to 252.31 – 252.90, and in accordance with state and county emergency management plans and mutual aid agreements. St. Johns County has the authority to establish, as necessary, a primary and one or more secondary emergency operating centers (EOC's) to

provide continuity of government, and direction and control of emergency operations.

- b) St. Johns County has the power to appropriate and expend funds; make contracts; obtain and distribute equipment, materials and supplies for emergency management purposes; provide for the health and safety of persons and property, including assistance to survivors of any emergency; and direct and coordinate the development of emergency management plans and programs in accordance with the policies and plans set forth by federal and state emergency management agencies.
 - c) St. Johns County has the authority to request state assistance or invoke emergency related mutual aid assistance by declaring a local state of emergency. The duration of the local state of emergency shall be limited to 7 days, and it may be extended as necessary in 7-day increments. St. Johns County participates in the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreements (SMAA) in existence. The county also has the power and authority to waive the procedures and formalities otherwise required of St. Johns County by law, pertaining to:
 - Performance of public work and taking whatever prudent action is necessary to ensure the health, safety and welfare of the community.
 - Entering into contracts and incurring obligations.
 - Employment of permanent and temporary workers.
 - Utilization of volunteers.
 - Rental of equipment.
 - Acquisition and distribution, with or without compensation, of supplies, materials and facilities.
 - Appropriation and expenditure of public funds.
 - d) St. Johns County recognizes the right of municipalities within the County to establish their own emergency management plans and programs. Those municipalities establishing emergency management programs will coordinate their activities and programs with St. Johns County Emergency Management in accordance with 252.38 (2) Florida Statutes.
2. St. Johns County Emergency Management serves the entire county. It is the responsibility of St. Johns County to establish and maintain an emergency management agency, develop a comprehensive emergency management plan and program that is consistent with

the state comprehensive emergency management plan and program.

3. St. Johns County Emergency Management will review emergency management plans required of external agencies and institutions.
4. St. Johns County School District will, during a declared local state of emergency and upon the request of the Emergency Management Director participate by providing facilities and personnel to staff those facilities per St. Johns County Resolution No. 2019-150. St. Johns County School District will, when providing transportation assistance, coordinate the use of vehicles and personnel with Emergency Support Function 1, Transportation.

B. Ordinances and Administrative Rules

1. The following ordinances and administrative rules apply to St. Johns County Emergency Management Activities:

- Chapter 1 - Definitions
- Chapter 7 - County Boundaries
- Chapter 14 - Title IV, Executive Branch, Governor
- Chapter 22 - Emergency Continuity of Government
- Chapter 23 - Florida Statutes, as amended by Chapter 93-211, Laws of Florida
- Chapter 30 - Sheriffs
- Chapter 73 - Eminent Domain
- Chapter 74 - Proceedings Supplemental to Eminent Domain
- Chapter 125 - County Government
- Chapter 162 - County or Municipal Code Enforcement
- Chapter 165 - Title XII, Municipalities, Formation of Local Governments
- Chapter 166 - Municipalities
- Chapter 154 - Public Health Facilities
- Chapter 161 - Beach and Shore Preservation; Part III, Coastal Zone Preservation
- Chapter 163 - Intergovernmental Programs; Part I, Miscellaneous Programs
- Chapter 166 - Municipalities
- Chapter 187 - State Comprehensive Plan
- Chapter 252 - Emergency Management
- Chapter 321 - Highway Patrol
- Chapter 380 - Land and Water Development
- Chapter 381 - Title XXIX, Public Health
- Chapter 401 - Medical Communications and Transportation
- Chapter 403 - Environmental Control

Chapter 404 - Radiation
Chapter 406 - Medical Examiners
Chapter 409 - Social Welfare
Chapter 427 - Transportation Services
Chapter 553 - Building Construction Standards
Chapter 768 - Good Samaritan Act
Chapter 870 - Affrays, Riots, Routs and unlawful assemblies

2. Federal Law

- a) Public Law 106-390, as amended, Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, which provides authority for response assistance under the Federal Response Framework, and which empowers the President to direct any federal agency to utilize its authorities and resources in support of state and local assistance efforts.
- b) Public Law 100-707, Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended, constitutes the statutory authority for most Federal disaster response activities especially as they pertain to FEMA and FEMA programs.
- c) Public Law 93-234, Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, as amended, provides insurance coverage for all types of buildings.
- d) Public Law 81-290, the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, provides a system for joint capability building at the federal, state and local levels for all types of hazards.
- e) Public Law 99-499, Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, which governs hazardous materials planning and right-to-know.
- f) Public Law 101-615, Hazardous Materials Transportation Uniform Safety Act (HMTUSA), which provides funding to improve capability to respond to hazardous materials incidents.
- g) 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.
- h) Public Law 101-549, Clean Air Amendments of 1990, which provides for reductions in pollutants.
- i) Public Law 85-256, Price-Anderson Act, which provides for a system of compensating the public for harm caused by a nuclear accident.
- j) Public Law 84-99 (33 USC 701n), Flood Emergencies, authorizing an emergency fund for flood emergency preparation, flood fighting and rescue operations, or repair

and restoration of flood control works threatened or destroyed by flood.

- k) Public Law 91-671, Food Stamp Act of 1964, in conjunction with section 412 of the Stafford Act, relating to food stamp distributions after a major disaster.
- l) Public Law 89-665 (16 USC 470 et seq), National Historic Preservation Act, relating to the preservation of historic resources damaged as a result of disasters.
- m) Public Law 110-325 (Title 42, chapter 126 and Title 47, chapter 5 of the USC) Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended, prohibits discrimination against people with disabilities.
- n) Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, 42 USC 11331-11352, Federal Emergency Management and Shelter Program.
- o) National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, (42 USC 4001 et seq.) and Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973
- p) Public Law 109-308 (Section 613 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act [42 U.S.C 5196b] as amended) Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006
- q) Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013 and Disaster Relief Appropriations Act. The law authorizes several significant changes to the way FEMA may deliver federal disaster assistance to survivors.

3. State of Florida

- a) Florida Statute 252 - Florida Emergency Management Act
- b) Florida Administrative Code - Rules 27P 2, 6, 11, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22

4. Federal Programs and Directives

- a) CFR 44 Parts 59-76, National Flood Insurance Program and related programs.
- b) CFR 44 Part 13 (The Common Rule), Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements.
- c) CFR 44 Part 206, Federal Disaster Assistance for Disasters Declared after November 23, 1988.
- d) CFR 44 Part 10, Environmental Conditions.
- e) CFR 44 Part 14, Audits of State and Local Governments.
- f) HSPD – 5, Homeland Security Presidential Directive
- g) HSPD – 8, Homeland Security Presidential Directive
- h) National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- i) National Response Framework (NRF)

- j) National Incident Management Capability Assessment Tool (NIMSCAST)

5. St. Johns County Ordinances and Resolutions

- a) St. Johns County Comprehensive Plan, as amended.
- b) St. Johns County Ordinance No. 2021-4
- c) St. Johns County Resolution No. 2006-301
- d) St. Johns County Resolution No. 2005-255
- e) St. Johns County Resolution No. 2019-150
- f) Declaration of a Local State of Emergency
- g) A sample copy of a local resolution for declaring a Local State of Emergency is contained in Appendix N
- h) Local Mitigation Strategy – most recent FEMA approved version 2020.
- i) 2020 (updated yearly) Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement

6. References that apply to the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan:

- a) St. Johns County LMS
- b) St. Johns County COOP / COG
- c) St. Johns County Terrorism Annex
- d) St. Johns County Hazardous Materials Plan
- e) Northeast Florida Regional Evacuation Study 2013
- f) United States Census 2010 / 2018 Census Estimates
- g) St. Johns County Sheriff's Office ETD Manuals
- h) St. Johns County Fire / Rescue policy Manuals
- i) St. Johns County Logistics Strategy
- j) St. Johns County Temporary Housing Plan
- k) St. Johns County Evacuation Plan
- l) St. Johns County Shelter Plan
- m) St. Johns County Debris Management Plan
- n) St. Johns County Damage Assessment Plan
- o) St. Johns County Fire / Rescue Communications SOP
- p) National Response Framework
- q) Duval County CEMP
- r) Clay County CEMP

VII. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

A. Governor

Under the provisions of Section 252.36, Florida Statutes, the Governor is responsible for meeting the dangers presented to the state and its people by emergencies. In the event of an emergency beyond the control or

capability of local governments, the Governor may assume direct operational control over all or any part of the emergency management functions within the state. Pursuant to the authority vested in that position under Section 252.36, the Governor may:

1. Declare a State of Emergency to exist through the issuance of an Executive Order or Proclamation.
2. Activate the response, recovery and mitigation components of existing state and local emergency plans.
3. Serve as Commander in Chief of the organized and voluntary militia and of all other forces available for emergency duty.
4. Authorize the deployment and use of any forces, supplies, materials, equipment and facilities necessary to implement emergency plans.
5. Suspend the provisions of any regulation, statute, order or rule prescribing the procedures for conducting government business if compliance would in any way hinder or delay necessary emergency actions.
6. Utilize all available resources of the state and local governments, as reasonably necessary to cope with the emergency.
7. Transfer the direction, personnel and functions of state agencies to assist in emergency operations.
8. Commandeer or utilize any private property necessary to cope with the emergency.
9. Direct and compel the evacuation of all or part of the population from any threatened or stricken area.
10. Prescribe routes, modes of transportation, and destinations for evacuees.
11. Control ingress and egress to and from an emergency area, the movement of persons within the area, and occupancy of premises therein.
12. Suspend or limit the sale, dispensing or transportation of alcoholic beverages, firearms, explosives or combustibles.
13. Make provisions for the availability of temporary emergency housing.

B. Governor's Authorized Representative

Section 252.36, Florida Statutes, authorizes the Governor to delegate or otherwise assign his command authority and emergency powers as deemed prudent. The Governor has appointed the State Coordinating Officer (Florida Director of Emergency Management) as his authorized representative, to act on his behalf in carrying out the provisions of Chapter 252, Florida Statutes. While these authorities are statutorily assigned to the governor and/or his designee.

C. Board of County Commissioners

Under the provisions of Section 252.38, Florida Statutes, the Board of County Commissioners is responsible for safeguarding the life and property of the citizens of St. Johns County, and to provide for the effective and orderly governmental control and coordination of emergency operations. For the purpose of effectively carrying out these emergency responsibilities the Board has delegated these authorities to the Emergency Management Director and / or his designee.

On April 14, 1980, Governor Graham issued Executive Order No. 80-29.5. Section 4 of the order provides in part that: "Political subdivisions of the state (counties) shall, and municipalities may, by interlocal agreement or otherwise, take pre-emergency action as prescribed in Chapter 252. Thus a Board of County Commissioners, acting through the director of the county emergency management agency, is authorized by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and Executive Order No. 80-29, Office of the Governor, to order the evacuation of persons from areas of the county threatened by an imminent natural or manmade disaster in the absence of a directive from the Governor.

D. Director of Emergency Management

Section 252.38, Florida Statutes, directs each county to establish an Emergency Management Agency and appoint a Director to carry out the provisions of section 252.31 - 252.60. The St. Johns County Emergency Management Director is the designated Emergency Manager for the County. In this capacity, the Director is directly and solely responsible for:

1. Organization, administration and operation of the Emergency Management Agency, the County Emergency Operations Center and other related operational facilities.
2. Serves in the capacity of advisor to the Board of County Commissioners during emergency or disaster operations.

3. Coordinator of activities, services, training and programs for emergency planning and emergency response throughout St. Johns County.
4. Maintaining liaison with State, Federal and other local Emergency Management Agencies.
5. Development and maintenance of operational planning for emergency responses.
6. Instituting training programs and public information programs.
7. Ascertaining the requirements of the County in order to implement emergency response operations.
8. Taking all emergency preparedness actions necessary, including the partial or full emergency mobilization of agencies of county and municipal governments in advance.
9. Cooperating with the Florida Division of Emergency Management and all other State, Federal and relief agencies in matters pertaining to emergency management.
10. Taking measures to carry out requests from municipalities, agencies, the Florida Division of Emergency Management, or Federal agencies for any appropriate emergency management activity.
11. Implement actions deemed necessary by the Chairperson of the Board of County Commissioners.

E. Direction and Control of Daily Operations

St. Johns County Emergency Management, Emergency Management Director, during normal operations shall report directly to the Assistant County Administrator. The Emergency Management Director will oversee the normal day-to-day operations of Emergency Management. See the St. Johns County Emergency Management Organization Chart in Appendix A.

F. Additional Direction and Control Policies

1. The Chairperson of the St. Johns County Board of Commissioners and the City Commissions of incorporated jurisdictions has the responsibility and authority to direct and control emergency / disaster operations in their jurisdictions.

2. Municipalities, pursuant to F.S. Chapter 252.38, legally constituted, may establish emergency management programs and develop emergency management plans in conformance with Federal, State and County plans. Public officials in these municipalities are responsible to provide policy guidance in the administration of emergency management programs in their respective jurisdictions. The municipalities' command and control operations will be supported by the St. Johns County Emergency Operations Center.
3. The Emergency Management Director will serve as senior liaison officer for St. Johns County when coordinating with the Florida Division of Emergency Management, the Florida National Guard and federal resources.
4. When the provisions of this are in effect, centralized direction and control of all emergency / disaster operations will be coordinated through the St. Johns County Emergency Operations Center.
5. The Emergency Management Director, when required to ensure quick response to an actual or impending emergency / disaster, will activate appropriate portions of this plan.
6. The St. Johns County Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) is responsible for making decisions regarding the governance of the County. Each county department reports to the County Administrator. Within this structure, St. Johns County Emergency Management is responsible for all aspects of emergency management including preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation. The day-to-day management structure is depicted in the St. Johns County Organization Chart Appendix A.
7. A copy of the State Wide Mutual Aid Agreement is included in the Appendix Q.

G. St. Johns County Emergency Operations Center Team Organization

In order to facilitate the Emergency Support Function (ESF) concept, the organizational structure has been designed to correspond with the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The Chairperson of the Board of County Commissioners, through their designee, the Emergency Management Director, will be the Incident Commander in the EOC during emergency situations. See Organizational Charts, Appendix A.

1. The organizational structure depicted in the Organizational Charts in Appendix A is established to ensure the effective coordination of resources and information during emergency response and recovery

operations and collectively represents the St. Johns County Emergency Operations Center Team. The National Incident Management System contains functional responsibilities that can be matched with corresponding Emergency Support Functions in the Florida CEMP, and mirrored in the St. Johns County CEMP. In St. Johns County, depending on the scope of the disaster, one agency may be responsible for several tasks, each represented by a different ESF in the State and County CEMP. For example, the St. Johns County Sheriff's Office supports ESF-9, Search and Rescue and is the lead agency for ESF-16, Law Enforcement. The St. Johns County Sheriff's Office also provides support for several other agencies during emergency operations.

2. To ensure continuous leadership authority and responsibility during emergency situations, a Line of Succession has been established by County Ordinance 2021-4. This line succession is illustrated in the St. Johns County Organizational Chart in Appendix A.

ST. JOHNS COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

2021

Annex I Recovery



I. INTRODUCTION

Following a disaster many critical post-disaster issues will have to be addressed. Resolution of these issues will require a coordinated local, state and federal effort. The recovery section establishes a detailed framework of federal and state government support for local government efforts to restore essential public and social services following a disaster. Much of this support involves the coordination and administration of federal disaster assistance. This section will outline the process for assessing the need for and administration of local, state and federal disaster assistance.

Disaster recovery operations illustrate the importance of the recovery period. Public Officials must be prepared to lead the community to recovery (survivors, emergency workers and volunteers), restore utilities, repair infrastructure, and plan for future development, without losing sight of the less visible damage caused by emergencies and disasters.

II. GENERAL

The St. Johns County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will be fully utilized during recovery operations, as such, a Joint Field Office (JFO) may be established to manage, coordinate and direct the response and recovery efforts for joint Federal-State operations following a major event. The Organizational Charts in Appendix A define the assumptions and functions associated with JFO during the Recovery phase. The EOC will serve as the coordination point for establishing the JFO, staging areas, base camps and other sites for coordinated assistance. The center will be established and operated by representatives from appropriate ESF's and other agencies involved in the recovery process. The JFO will be organized along the same lines of responsibility as the state and federal recovery structures.

Direction, control and coordination during the immediate recovery phase focuses on the following types of activities:

- A. Establishment of an inter-county recovery network designed to provide the support for movement of response actions, relief supplies and services into the county.
- B. Allocation and administration of the distribution of emergency supplies including food, water, and other items as deemed necessary.
- C. Managing post-event sheltering operations.
- D. Initiating preliminary damage assessment (air and ground), debris removal and the restoration of utilities.

The primary local coordinating agency for requesting resources within the county is St. Johns County Emergency Management. This function will be performed from the EOC

until directed by the Emergency Management Director to move to the JFO. This transfer to the JFO will only take place when there is sufficient evidence that sustainment of operations is achievable and recovery efforts could be better managed at the JFO.

- A. St. Johns County Emergency Management has the primary responsibility for coordinating recovery efforts. The St. Johns County Emergency Management Director will continue EOC Operations, as the EOC will already be activated for response functions, and will continue to manage the Emergency Operations Center for recovery.
- B. The Emergency Management Director will appoint the local liaison to the Joint Field Office (JFO) and state recovery staff, upon activation of the JFO.
- C. The Emergency Management Director will request the State to participate in establishing a JFO and will appoint a liaison to the State Recovery Staff. Individual ESF's in the EOC and JFO will coordinate with their state counterparts during response and recovery operations. In order to assure the flow of accurate and timely recovery information, and to coordinate relief and recovery efforts, state and federal agencies will be encouraged to have liaisons in the JFO.
 1. The Emergency Management Director will appoint the liaison to coordinate recovery activities with the municipalities. Individual Emergency Support Function's in the EOC and JFO will coordinate with their municipal counterparts during response and recovery operations. In order to assure the flow of accurate and timely recovery information, and to coordinate relief and recovery efforts, municipalities will be encouraged to have liaisons in the JFO.
 2. All recovery activities are coordinated through the Emergency Management Director and begin during the response phase with an evaluation of:
 - a) Situation reports
 - b) Incident Action Plans
 - c) Mission assignments
 - d) WebEOC Resource requests
 - e) Municipal status update reports
 - f) EOC briefings
 - g) Conference calls
 - h) Impact assessment data, as well as other impact information received

These information sources are reviewed and monitored to start the identification of areas that should receive priority for damage assessment and human needs assessment. This gathering of

intelligence sets the stage for the operational transition from response to recovery activities.

3. If St. Johns County receives a Disaster Declaration for Individual Assistance the Emergency Management Director will request the Florida Division of Emergency Management to participate in establishing a Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) through a WebEOC request or a phone call.

The Emergency Management Director is responsible for the overall coordination and establishment of a Disaster Recovery Center and will serve as the County Recovery Center Coordinator to coordinate with state and federal individual assistance officers in the establishment of the Disaster Recovery Center.

This facility will be established in the area affected by the disaster where families, individuals and businesses can meet face-to-face with representatives from Federal, State, County and Volunteer Agencies to:

- a) Discuss their disaster-related needs
- b) Obtain information about disaster assistance programs
- c) Register for assistance
- d) Update registration information
- e) Learn about measures for rebuilding that can eliminate or reduce the risk of future loss
- f) Learn how to complete the SBA loan application
- g) Request the status of their Applications for Assistance to Individuals and Households.

4. The Coordinator for ESF-14 is the Emergency Public Information Officer (PIO) and is responsible for providing public information and education programs regarding the recovery effort and available local, state and federal assistance. The Emergency PIO will follow procedures established in ESF-14 Public Information SOP for the dissemination of information. Further information can be found in the Emergency Support Function 14 Public Information Section of the CEMP.

Public information programs will use all resources available in reaching the population in St. Johns County. Special efforts will be made to reach the hearing / sight impaired and citizens where English is a second Language or without typical communication outlets.

5. The county utilizes the established process under the Stafford Act as amended by the Disaster Mitigation Act 2002 and Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013, for obtaining and administering state and federal disaster assistance. When the President issues a disaster

declaration that includes St. Johns County, the County will receive notice directly from the Florida Division of Emergency Management and FEMA Disaster Declaration releases. The Emergency Management Director will ensure that this information is transmitted to St. Johns County Administration, SJC Office of Management and Budget, SJC Disaster Recovery Division, municipalities, and other eligible Non-Profits, Houses of Worship, etc. which were affected for coordination of financial reimbursement. Maintaining compliance with procedures for financial transactions, accurate accounting, grants management, document tracking, and payroll procedures will be followed. In coordination with the SJC Disaster Recovery Division, each County agency is responsible for the collection and documentation of reimbursement information, identification of public assistance projects, and submission to SJC Disaster Recovery Division for countywide consolidation and ultimately, submission to FEMA. It is the responsibility of the SJC Disaster Recovery Division to acquire appropriate consultants and additional staffing to implement the public assistance program.

The Emergency Management Director will transmit disaster declaration, recovery assistance information, and technical assistance resources to the municipalities, special taxing districts, and not-for-profit organizations that perform essential governmental services as described in FEMA regulations by conference calls, SJC Emergency Management website, e-mail, media outlets, and other available communication mechanisms.

Each municipality is responsible for identifying public assistance projects. The SJC Disaster Recovery staff will coordinate with the State regarding implementing the appropriate programs authorized by the declaration.

6. The county recovery activities outlined in this section are the same for declared and non-declared disasters with the exception of available federal and / or state resources. Without a federal disaster declaration, financial assistance for survivors is limited and heavy reliance is placed on the Long Term Recovery Organization (LTRO), American Red Cross, Salvation Army, St. Johns County Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD), charitable agencies, faith based organizations, donations and insurance coverage. Businesses must depend on insurance coverage or obtain loans/refinancing for recovery. The County and municipal governments must meet infrastructure recovery needs through existing operating funds, insurance, or resort to bond issues to fund disaster recovery. The St. Johns County LTRO and VOAD will be convened to identify survivors' needs and potential recovery assistance.

7. The agencies that have support roles and will be involved in recovery operations are the following:

- American Red Cross
- Florida Department of Health
- Municipalities
- Salvation Army
- SJC Clerk of the Court
- SJC Code Enforcement
- SJC Development Services
- SJC Disaster Recovery
- SJC Fire Rescue
- SJC Housing and Community Services
- SJC Health and Human Services
- SJC Long Term Recovery Organization
- SJC Parks and Recreation
- SJC Public Works Department
- SJC School District
- SJC Sheriff's Office
- SJC Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD)

III. RECOVERY FUNCTION

Damage assessment is the first and one of the most important steps in the recovery process. It is the basis for determining the type and amount of State and / or Federal financial assistance necessary for recovery and mitigation. An initial impact assessment is conducted during the response and immediate recovery phase to support, if necessary, a request for a gubernatorial State of Emergency declaration and (FDEM) to request a presidential declaration, if warranted.

Damage assessment has a two-fold mission:

- To identify the immediate needs and resources required to assist disaster survivors
- To substantiate requests for supplemental assistance

St. Johns County's capability to conduct its own assessment may be limited due to the extensive damage associated with a catastrophic event. Once local resources have been exhausted requests for support to regional, state and federal partners will be submitted.

A. General

When emergency conditions subside, rapid and thorough assessments must be conducted to perform search and rescue operations for disaster survivors; to assess the overall damage to homes and businesses within the affected areas; to assess the overall damage to critical public facilities

and infrastructure; and to determine whether those damages are sufficient to warrant supplemental federal disaster assistance.

The recovery response to an emergency will be based upon the assessment of lives impacted, public and private property losses, emergency protective actions taken to alleviate the situation, and the expenditures committed to that effort. In order to determine the magnitude of the emergency and the degree of assistance necessary, the recovery team at the EOC must have information concerning property damage and operational costs as soon as possible after the emergency occurrence. Initial assessments may indicate necessity for outside assistance, including possible requests for Presidential Disaster Declaration.

In a catastrophic disaster when damage assessment has been waived, information and data on damages must still be compiled for briefings, planning for additional recovery resources, and prioritizing recovery efforts.

B. Responsibilities

Emergency Management

1. Provides damage assessment training as described in the Basic Plan.
2. Collects and consolidates initial damage assessment reports.
3. Transmits damage assessment information to the State Emergency Operations Center via WebEOC, or as instructed by FDEM.
4. Requests technical assistance if damage assessment is beyond county capabilities.
5. Coordinates with state, federal and other damage assessment teams.
6. Contacts Damage Assessment Team leads to report to Staging Area for deployment.
7. Develops public/private damage assessment standard operating guidelines and checklists.

St. Johns County Code Enforcement

Will act as lead agency in conducting damage assessment of private property and businesses as well as public property and infrastructure.

1. Ensures damage assessment teams are properly trained and equipped.
2. Coordinates damage assessment information received from private property and businesses.
3. Assigns damage assessment teams to impact areas.
4. Monitors threshold amounts for affected, minor, major and destroyed properties.

5. Provides residents with information regarding recovery assistance, informing residents of available services, location of the Disaster Recovery Center, distribution of informational brochures, etc.
6. Obtains property assessment information for team members.
7. Assists the SJC Building Department in determining damage assessment values for private property.
8. Coordinates all damage assessment information to the EOC via Survey 123, paper forms and other modes as necessary.

C. Initial Impact and Damage Assessment

In the immediate aftermath of the disaster, St. Johns County will conduct a countywide initial impact assessment. The goal of this assessment is to determine the magnitude and severity of damage to structures and infrastructure.

This initial damage assessment determines whether more detailed damage assessments are necessary and identifies those areas where further efforts should be concentrated. The initial damage assessment is conducted using Survey 123 and reported to the St. Johns County Emergency Operations Center within twelve hours of the event by all County departments, municipalities and eligible private nonprofit agencies. The results are mapped by the St. Johns County Geographic Information System Division using color-coded categories. The information is then compiled on a Flash Report, Situation Report or Initial Damage Assessment Report and submitted to the State EOC via WebEOC, or other mode as determined by FDEM.

From the initial damage assessments, a "quick dollar estimate" of the damages will be derived based on certain assumptions predetermined by the damage assessment team in the St. Johns EOC. The team will also make damage estimates, in consultation with the SJC Building Department, from the property values according to the Property Appraisers records, and standard rates for labor and equipment.

If the preliminary damage assessment indicates that the damage is severe and widespread, a gubernatorial declaration of a State of Emergency may be possible without a detailed written damage assessment. In that case state and federal teams may be dispatched to assist in completing the damage assessment.

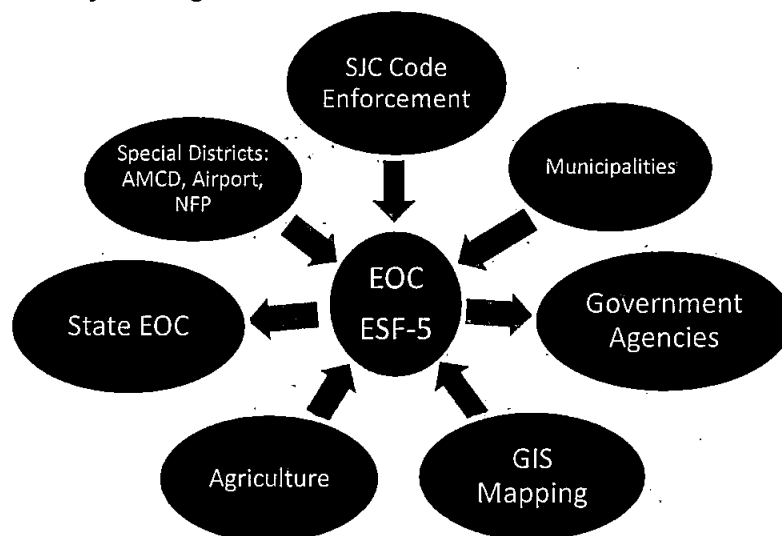
The impact assessment data provides a countywide general overview of the most significantly impacted areas and, therefore establishes a prioritization mechanism for damage assessment team deployment, resource allocation, and disaster assistance. If outside assistance will be required, the initial

damage assessment may be used as the basis for a declaration of a local state of emergency (LSE).

D. Preliminary Damage Assessment

A preliminary damage assessment is needed to quickly assess life safety needs, magnitude of the disaster and eligibility for state and federal aid. Damage assessment is accomplished in phases. Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) scans the affected area to determine the width and breadth of damage, looking at critical facilities and infrastructure to determine the immediate life safety needs.

St. Johns County Emergency Management is the county's single point for receiving damage assessment reports, evaluating information and determining the disaster magnitude. St. Johns County Code Enforcement provides the information and analysis support for damage assessment. This agency will provide a graphic depiction of damage levels as well as monetary damage assessments.



The St. Johns County Damage Assessment Team Leader has assigned teams, augmented with out-of-county mutual aid if necessary, to perform a "structure by structure" damage assessment. St. Johns County agencies use Survey 123 to document and ensure damage assessment procedures are standardized. As information is received, the SJC Damage Assessment lead uses computer analysis to determine dollar cost damage and mapping. This information can provide complete damage analysis support for the county.

Information is collected and evaluated, using State Damage Assessment Forms, Situation Reports, and other means and is shared with State and Federal officials as necessary. St. Johns County Emergency Management, working with St. Johns County Code Enforcement, SJC Building Department and Damage Assessment Teams, produces a preliminary damage assessment for St. Johns County to be submitted to the State and FEMA. This assessment is formatted using State Damage Assessment Forms to facilitate rapid dissemination of information.

If it is apparent that a Presidential disaster declaration may be necessary to assist in the recovery of the impacted area, St. Johns County will make a request for a formal Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (JPDA) team to the State of Florida through WebEOC. The State will contact the FEMA Regional Office and request a joint Federal and State Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA). Local government representatives should be included, if possible. Together, the team will conduct a thorough assessment of the impacted area to determine the extent of the disaster, its impact on individuals and public facilities, and the types of federal assistance that may be needed. This information is included in the Governor's request to show that the disaster is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and the affected local governments and that supplemental federal assistance is necessary.

E. Public Assistance Preliminary Damage Assessment

The Preliminary Damage Assessment will include an assessment of the county including Public facilities and private property to determine what type of federal assistance may be available to the County. The previously mentioned procedures will be followed in requesting formal PDA's Teams for St. Johns County. The team will conduct a thorough assessment of the impacted area to determine the extent of the disaster, its impact on individuals and public facilities, and the types of federal assistance that may be needed.

Assistance to local governments and certain private nonprofit organizations for emergency work and the repair or replacement of disaster-damaged facilities, may include the following categories:

- A - Debris removal
- B - Emergency protective measures
- C - Roads and bridges
- D - Water control facilities
- E - Buildings and equipment
- F - Utilities
- G - Parks, recreational and other facilities

The cost of damage to the above mentioned categories will be collected by the EOC and submitted to SJC Disaster Recovery for consolidation and aggregation for submission to the State and input into Florida PA for project management as applicable.

The PDA Team will evaluate the following public facilities and services to determine if a Public Assistance Declaration will be authorized:

- Access points to the disaster area(s)
- Boundaries of the disaster area(s)
- Damage to parks, recreational sites and beaches
- Damage to private and public utilities (i.e. - water and wastewater systems, electric and phone services, natural gas delivery systems, etc.)
- Damage to public buildings and equipment
- Damage to roads, streets and bridges
- Damage to water control facilities (i.e. - drainage systems, dikes, levees).
- Disaster casualty information
- Major resource needs / shortfalls
- Resources needed to accomplish emergency debris removal to clear major roadways
- Shelter / mass care information
- Status of communications systems
- Status of critical facilities
- Status of medical systems
- Status of transportation systems

F. Individual and Business Preliminary Damage Assessment

Individual and business preliminary damage assessment is essential to gauge the overall effects of the emergency or disaster on individuals and the economic damage. This information is vital in supporting requests for federal disaster assistance in the form of Individual Assistance or Small Business Administration disaster assistance loans. Many times the information needed may not be readily available during the actual preliminary damage assessment, and may need to be collected in follow-up damage assessment and project worksheet processes.

Not all programs, however, are activated for every disaster. The determination of which programs are authorized is based on the types of assistance specified in the Governor's request and the needs identified during the joint PDA and subsequent PDAs. Individual Assistance is assistance to individuals and households, which may include:

- Food For Florida

- Transitional Sheltering Assistance
- Individuals and Households Program
- Crisis Counseling Program
- Disaster Case Management
- Disaster Unemployment Assistance
- Disaster Legal Services
- Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

Individual Assistance Damage Assessment Teams will be requested from the State of Florida via WebEOC. These teams will be composed of State, Federal, County and / or municipal officials working as a team to conduct the assessment of a specified area or location to determine damages to individuals and businesses. St. Johns County Code Enforcement is the overall coordinator of Damage Assessment Teams. The teams will use Survey 123 and Damage Assessment Forms identified for Individual, Business, and Public Assistance, each being color coded for ease of use in the field. All teams will report Damage Assessment to the Emergency Operations Center. Teams should make the following determinations:

1. Private Residences and Businesses

- a) Primary versus secondary residences – Secondary homes are not eligible for disaster assistance.
- b) Homeowner or rental property – Homeowners are eligible for assistance for losses to both property and contents, whereas renters may only be eligible for losses to contents.
- c) Extent of damage – There are five levels of damage:
 - Destroyed – Structure is a total loss, permanently uninhabitable
 - Major – Structure has sustained structural or significant damage and uninhabitable
 - Minor – Structure is damaged and uninhabitable
 - Affected – Structure has received minimal damage and is habitable without repairs
 - Inaccessible – Structures exist in an area that the team or resident cannot safely enter to verify damages
- d) Insured versus uninsured damage – Insured damages and losses are not eligible for disaster assistance.
- e) Tenant versus owner – Homeowners may be eligible for assistance in repairing or replacing losses to property and contents; whereas renters may be eligible for assistance to cover content losses only.

- f) Estimated days out of operation – This information is needed to estimate the total dollar loss to a business.
- g) Number of employees – Used to estimate the amount of disaster unemployment for a business.
- h) Replacement costs – Replacement costs of land, structures and contents are eligible for disaster assistance.

2. Assessing Economic Injury

Economic injury or loss to the community and businesses must be assessed as part of the overall damage assessment. These losses will be a part of the overall damage assessment used to determine eligibility of federal disaster assistance. There are several ways to assess economic injury. Extrapolation of actual damage against existing studies of economic conditions of an area; or an actual survey of recovered business and receipts is the second. Extensive studies have been completed using hypothetical disasters. Economic studies estimate that 55,000 jobs were lost statewide due to Hurricane Irma in 2017.

Damage to St. Johns County could easily top \$28.5 billion dollars of structural damage alone per current property appraiser estimates. Job losses from a Category 5 hurricane would be catastrophic. If damage levels parallel those of recent economic studies, economic injury estimates are possible.

G. Community Recovery

1. **Disaster Recovery Center (DRC)** – A Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) is a fixed or mobile provisional facility set up by FEMA that provides a central location near disaster impacted areas where Federal, State, Tribal, and non-government organizations have recovery information, assistance, and services to disaster survivors. This facility offers disaster survivors a place to register with FEMA and obtain information and assistance on disaster relief resources available from Federal, State, and Tribal Nations and non-governmental organizations.

If St. Johns County receives an Individual Assistance Declaration a Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) will be established in the immediate area to provide “one-stop shopping” for information and assistance. Telephone and online registration is the primary mechanism for the

registration of affected persons impacted by a disaster needing assistance with the DRC supplementing those efforts. The Emergency Management Director will work closely with the ESF's to ensure the selected facilities or locations are capable of supporting DRC operations for extended periods. It is anticipated that the Center will be located close to the impacted area. The concept is to have one fixed center open and also provide a mobile registration center to travel throughout the impacted areas and provide services. Several possible DRC locations have been identified by the Emergency Management Director. The primary center is at the St. Johns County Wind Mitigation Building. Other locations have been identified and are listed below:

DRC Location	Area of County
Hastings Library	Hastings
Solomon Calhoun Center	St. Augustine
Willie Galimore Recreation Facility	St. Augustine
Satellite Government Facilities	County-Wide

The location will be determined depending on the disaster. A DRC Coordinator will be assigned by the Emergency Management Director and will provide the state and federal agencies with a list of locations identified in the pre-event planning stage and that have been inspected by preliminary damage assessment teams and found safe. The DRC Coordinator will ensure Memoranda of Understanding are completed for each facility selected for use as a DRC. Once DRC sites have been confirmed, the locations will be released to the Joint Information Center, where a coordinated press release will be provided to all available media sources indicating the DRC location(s). FEMA has established the following guidelines for determining if a building is suitable for use as a Disaster Recovery Center.

- Preferred 5,000 sq. ft. of floor space
- Waiting area capable of accommodating 100 persons
- Access for the disabled
- Separate parking areas for child care, crisis counseling, and first aid
- Adequate parking
- Located near public transportation systems
- Adequate utilities and communications
- Adequate rest rooms and janitorial services

Personnel for the DRC will be contacted via email and/or cell phones, if neither of these is available or in risk of interruption, back up measures will be implemented. A pre-event briefing will include

instructions and directions to DRC personnel. The request for establishment of a DRC is made through WebEOC to the State EOC.

2. **The Disaster Recovery Center Coordinator** – Will work closely with ESF-2 (Communications), ESF 3 (Public Works), ESF-6 (Mass Care), ESF-7 (Resource Support) and ESF-16 (Law Enforcement) to ensure the DRC has the necessary utilities, supplies and materials to conduct operations. Once a DRC site(s) has been confirmed, county, state and federal PIO's will prepare a coordinated press release to advise persons affected by the disaster of the location of DRC's, assistance available through the DRC's, and any documentation required to support their claims for assistance.

- a) **Staffing** – DRC's will be staffed with representatives from appropriate federal, state and county agencies, private relief organizations, and other organizations capable of providing disaster related information to individuals and businesses. Recovery Center staffing includes representatives from the organizations listed below. Additional agencies and staff may be located at the Disaster Recovery Center as required.

- a. FEMA / State Recovery Center Manager and Support Staff – Responsible for the overall management of the DRC.
- b. Florida Dept. Of Economic Opportunity – Provides assistance and information to disaster survivors about unemployment compensation and disaster unemployment assistance.
- c. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture and Florida Dept. Of Agriculture and Consumer Services – Provides assistance and information to disaster survivors about low interest disaster loans that cover agricultural and farm losses.
- d. U.S. Small Business Administration – Provides assistance and information to disaster survivors about low interest disaster loans for homeowners and business owners.
- e. American Red Cross – Provides assistance and information about resources available through the American Red Cross.

- f. Salvation Army – Provides assistance and information about assistance available through the Salvation Army.
 - g. Crisis Counselors – Provides professional counseling services to help relieve mental health problems caused or aggravated by the disaster event.
 - h. Florida Office of Insurance Regulation – Provides assistance and information about resolving insurance claims and problems.
 - i. Florida Dept. of Children & Families -- provides assistance and information on the availability of regular and emergency food stamps and individual/family grants.
 - j. National Flood Insurance Program – Assists in determining whether damaged properties are located within designated flood plains.
 - k. Temporary Housing Staff (FEMA) – Provides assistance and information about the availability of rental and mortgage assistance, and other housing programs.
 - l. Internal Revenue Services – Provides assistance and information about how the disaster will affect their taxes.
- b) **Equipment** – DRC will be supplied with, when possible:
- County Maps
 - Tables and chairs
 - “To Go” Kit
 - Laptop computers
 - Telephones
 - Paper products
 - Cleaning supplies
 - Office supplies
 - Copier(s)
 - Fax machine
 - Internet / Wi-Fi access

3. Feeding Distribution Sites and Temporary Living Areas

The Salvation Army serves as a support agency for ESF-6 Mass Care, ESF-11 Food and Water, and ESF-15 Volunteers and Donations. The American Red Cross (ARC) serves as a support agency to both ESF's. The ARC will coordinate with the Operations Officer for the placement of feeding, distribution, and temporary living sites. The ARC will provide Emergency Management with copies of any Memoranda of Understanding for any site utilized that does not appear in the county database as a pre-approved location. The St. Johns County Disaster Housing Strategy provides more detailed information in regard to the plans in place to temporarily house individuals displaced by a disaster. The Disaster Housing Strategy can be found in Appendix W.

In the event the number of persons forced from their residences exceeds the number of identified shelter spaces within St. Johns County, ESF-6 Mass Care will coordinate the provision of additional emergency shelter for persons affected by the disaster with the aid of state and federal ESF's.

ESF-11 will also coordinate provisions for feeding disaster survivors and emergency workers. They will work closely with their state and federal counterpart and other similar response organizations to establish fixed and mobile feeding kitchens and bulk distribution sites. Requests for bulk food and water will be processed through ESF-11 Food and Water to Emergency Management for submission to the State via WebEOC mission. ESF-11, in coordination with Emergency Management, will coordinate with its state and federal counterparts to locate and secure pre-packaged food, adequate supplies of water and purification units, and refrigerated trucks and boxcars for cold storage if required.

4. Infrastructure

a) Direction and Control of Recovery Operations

St. Johns County Disaster Recovery Division will be coordinating agency for Public Assistance Activities. They will be responsible for coordinating all activities related to federal reimbursement to local government and eligible private not-for-profit organizations, for their eligible costs incurred as a result of the event. Each of the following agencies is considered supporting agencies and potential applicants to the Public Assistance Program and will be present at both the applicant briefing and kickoff meeting. The list is updated when new potential eligible applicants are identified.

- Anastasia Mosquito Control District
- City of St. Augustine
- City of St. Augustine Beach
- Council on Aging
- Flagler Estates Water & Road Authority
- St. Johns County Administration
- St. Johns County Clerk of the Court
- St. Johns County Emergency Management
- St. Johns County Fire / Rescue
- St. Johns County Parks and Recreation
- St. Johns County Personnel
- St. Johns County Property Appraiser
- St. Johns County Public Works
- St. Johns County Sheriff's Office
- St. Johns County School District
- St. Johns County Utilities
- St. Johns County VOAD and private non-profits

Each municipality, special district or private non-profits (supporting agencies) is responsible for filing a separate application for public assistance with FEMA and will be required to file their own Request for Public Assistance (RPA) through the Florida PA system. The Emergency Management Director will work closely with ESF-14 Public Information to notify all eligible municipalities, taxing districts and private non-profits of the availability of federal public assistance funds. Notification may occur through written correspondence, telephone contact, notices in local newspapers, broadcasts on local radio and television stations and social media. Potential eligible applicants (including, but not limited to those listed above) will be notified of the date, time and location of the scheduled applicants briefing. The State has the responsibility to conduct the Applicant's Briefing.

b) Debris Disposal Procedures

ESF-3 has the responsibility for the overall coordination of debris removal efforts to include securing all required state and federal agency environmental permits. Emergency debris removal efforts will focus on clearing major transportation arteries in an effort to allow the movement of emergency vehicles, resources and traffic. After restoration of the major transportation arteries has been completed, debris will then be removed from collector roadways, residential /

local roadways, and public areas. Contracts for debris management have been developed and executed and will have to be activated by St. Johns County Administration or the Board of County Commissioners. These pre-executed contracts are included in Appendix T along with the FEMA approved Debris Management Plan.

In an effort to minimize the impacts on remaining landfill capacities, alternate means of debris disposal will be utilized whenever possible. Vegetative debris will be burned or chipped. Burning will not be used when it creates a public health hazard. Suitable burn sites will be pre-identified by ESF-3.

It is anticipated that significant numbers of personnel with engineering and construction skills, along with construction equipment and materials, will be required from state and federal agencies and from sources located outside of the affected area(s). The acquisition and deployment of these resources will be coordinated with ESF-7, Resource Support and ESF-3, Public Works.

The St. Johns County Attorney has developed right-of-entry procedures for debris removal from private property (PPDR). This procedure will only be enacted when it becomes necessary for public health and safety.

ESF-7, St. Johns County Purchasing Department is responsible for procuring emergency contracts. ESF-3, Public Works is responsible for overseeing and working with the debris monitor and removal contractors.

c) Insurance Coordination Procedures

Public Assistance reimbursement will not be provided for insured facilities or equipment. County and local government Risk Managers must ensure insurance documentation is readily available to efficiently determine what an allowable reimbursement project is and what is covered by insurance. The FDEM Public Assistance Office will administer all public assistance grants, agreements and contracts. FDEM Administrative staff will be responsible for providing technical assistance to eligible applicants and Sub-grantees and for maintaining and submitting all documents and paperwork necessary to obligate and disburse public assistance funds. This includes establishing a system for the processing of

payments to Sub-grantees and establishing and maintaining accounting records for each payment draw down by the State and each payment to the Sub-grantees.

5. Administrative Procedures

a) Financial Transactions

a. Applicant Briefing and Kick-off meeting

An applicant briefing will be scheduled to advise potential eligible applicants (municipalities, county government and private non-profit entities) of the availability and requirements of federal assistance. Each potential applicant will be asked to establish an account on Florida PA and submit a Request for Public Assistance (RPA) application. The RPA reports damages suffered by each potential applicant and are used by the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) and Public Assistance Officer (PAO) to determine the number of damage survey and inspection teams to deploy to impacted areas. There will be a deadline by which potential eligible applicants must submit an RPA. If a potential applicant does not submit an RPA by the established closing date the agency will not be eligible to seek FEMA reimbursement.

Representatives (and any others deemed essential) from each of the following should participate in the Applicant Briefing:

- Anastasia Mosquito Control District
- City of St. Augustine
- City of St. Augustine Beach
- Council on Aging
- Flagler Estates Water & Road Authority
- St. Johns County
- St. Johns County School District

Within one week of FEMA's receipt of an applicant's Request for Public Assistance the Emergency Management Director, or their designee, will schedule a Kick-off Meeting. This meeting differs from the applicants briefing by describing the application process and gives a general overview of the Public Assistance Program. It is designed to provide a much more detailed review of the PA Program. Representatives from each of the following

agencies (and any others deemed essential) should participate in the Kick-Off Meeting and will be contacted by telephone or email of all meetings:

- Anastasia Mosquito Control District
- City of St. Augustine
- City of St. Augustine Beach
- Council on Aging
- Flagler Estates Water & Road Authority
- St. Johns County Administration
- St. Johns County Clerk of the Court
- St. Johns County Emergency Management
- St. Johns County Fire / Rescue
- St. Johns County Growth Management
- St. Johns County Parks and Recreation
- St. Johns County Personnel
- St. Johns County Property Appraiser
- St. Johns County Public Works
- St. Johns County Sheriff's Office
- St. Johns County School District
- St. Johns County Utilities
- St. Johns County VOAD and private non-profits

The list of participants for the applicant briefings and kick-off meetings, along with their names and telephone numbers, will be kept on file with EM and will be updated as new potential applicants are identified.

St. Johns County has experienced eleven (11) Presidential Declarations.

- Firestorm 98
- Hurricane Floyd 1999
- Tropical Storm Gabrielle 2001
- Hurricane Charley 2004
- Hurricane Frances 2004
- Hurricane Jeanne 2004
- Tropical Storm Fay 2008
- Hurricane Matthew 2016
- Hurricane Irma 2017
- Hurricane Dorian 2019
- COVID 19 Pandemic 2020

A completed Request for Public Assistance (RPA) will be transmitted to the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) for

each potential applicant. If the RPA is denied by the FCO, the FDEM Public Assistance Officer (PAO) will notify the potential applicant in writing, explaining the specific reason(s) for denial and providing information on appeal procedures.

Potential applicants will also be requested to complete and return a "Designation of Sub-grantee's Agent" form that designates the official authorized to sign the funding agreement and execute relevant public assistance documents. Before any public assistance funds are released, the State and Applicant must enter into a disaster relief funding agreement.

It is vital during the Public Assistance process that each Project Worksheet be tracked accurately for payment. St. Johns County Disaster Recovery will monitor all county Project Worksheet's and receive financial guidance from the SJC Office of Management and Budget and the Clerk of the Court on transactions, accurate accounting, managing each grant for reimbursement, maintaining all documentation and following county policies and procedures.

b. Damage Surveys, Reports and Project Lists

Each potential applicant must submit, within the designated application period, a "List of Projects" to be reviewed for public assistance. This list should identify, for each damage site and project; the disaster assistance category, site location, description of the damage and scope of work necessary to repair, replace or restore projects to pre-disaster conditions. Damage survey and inspection teams, comprised of county, state and federal engineers, planners and architects, will review each project and activity on the List of Projects.

The FDEM Public Assistance Officer will coordinate with each applicant to:

- Arrange the survey and inspection schedules
- Ensure participation by appropriate local officials
- Ensure necessary records and documentation are available

The inspection team will prepare Project Worksheets (PW) for each project, identifying activity descriptions, scopes of work and cost estimates. Each PW undergoes two levels of review before approval by the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO). This approval must occur within 45 days of the date of first inspection. The first review, performed jointly by the state / federal damage survey and inspection team, is for concurrence on the PW. If state and federal inspectors concur, the Project Worksheet goes to the FCO for approval. If there is a disagreement on the PW, it is returned to the applicant for resolution of the discrepancy. The second review, conducted by FEMA staff, is done before final approval of the FCO. If the PW is approved, it is forwarded to the FCO for final approval. If there is a discrepancy, it is returned to the survey and inspection team for resolution of the discrepancy.

Any changes made to a Project Worksheet during any stage of the review process will be returned to the applicant, who will then have an opportunity to review the change, concur or not concur, and attach any additional documentation or statements to support their position.

St. Johns County will electronically manage all Project Worksheets and payments using the Florida PA program. All PW's, Damage Survey Reports, contracts, back-up documentation and corresponding memo's / letters will be submitted to St. Johns County Disaster Recovery to be archived according to current approved retention policies.

c. Appeals

The County, on behalf of a Sub-grantee, can petition the Governors Authorized Representative (GAR) to appeal any FEMA determination on, or denial of, federal public assistance. This appeal must be made in writing within 60 days from the date of notification of FEMA's determination. The Sub-grantee must provide sufficient information that permits the County to provide to the GAR the facts needed to assess the validity of the appeal. The Federal Coordinating Officer will review the appeal and conduct the necessary investigation to determine the validity of the appeal. The FCO will, within 90 days following receipt of the appeal, notify the GAR in writing of the disposition of the appeal or if additional information is required. If additional information is requested, the Federal

Coordinating Officer shall have an additional 90 days, from receipt of the information, to review the information and notify the Governor's Authorized Representative of the disposition of the appeal. If the FCO denies an appeal, the Sub-grantee may submit a second appeal to the FEMA Assistant Administrator for Recovery. This appeal must be in writing and submitted through the GAR and FCO within 60 days after receipt of the denial of the first appeal. The FEMA Assistant Administrator for Recovery has 90 days in which to make a decision on appeal or request additional information. Second level appeal decisions are FEMA's final administrative decision and there is no further appeal process upon this determination.

d. Program Assistance and Management

The FDEM Public Assistance Officer will administer all public assistance grants, agreements and contracts. Administrative staff will be responsible for providing technical assistance to eligible applicants and Sub-grantees, and maintaining and submitting all documents and paperwork necessary to obligate and disburse public assistance funds. This includes establishing a system for the processing of payments to Sub-grantees and to FEMA; and establishing and maintaining accounting records for each payment draw down by the State and each payment to Sub-grantees. Public Assistance will be organized using the Public Assistance Manual and forms from the state.

e. Final Inspections

When all Project Worksheets in a project application have been completed, a project summary must be submitted by the Sub-grantee to the Public Assistance Officer and Governor's Authorized Representative. State and federal inspectors will conduct a final inspection of the project to verify the project's completion. Final inspection documents will then be prepared and forwarded to the FCO for the preparation of project closing documents.

b) Staff Support

The SJC Disaster Recovery Division will be flexible and capable of expanding and contracting as required by the event. Typical staffing and related duties are:

Public Assistance Coordinator – Coordinates the scheduling of damage survey inspection teams and assists in the review of completed Project Worksheets (PWs);

Public Assistance Inspectors – Review public damage as part of state damage survey inspection teams and provides technical assistance to eligible applicants in the preparation and review of PWs;

Risk Manager / Insurance Coordinator – Provides technical assistance to eligible applicants on National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and other insurance requirements coverage and types of policies) and reviews completed PWs for compliance with insurance requirements.

Risk Manager – Provides technical assistance to eligible applicants on coverage policies and property ownership.

Administrative Staff – Process payments to eligible applicants, manage sub-grants with eligible applicants and maintain accurate accounting of all financial transactions;

Support Staff – Prepare routine correspondence and applications, maintain files and perform necessary clerical work;

Legal Staff – Review public assistance policies and procedures for compliance with applicable local, state and federal requirements and regulations.

Employment of Temporary Staff – In the event of a catastrophic event, the existing staff of the County and municipal government(s) may be insufficient to staff the Disaster Recovery Division. The Emergency Management Director, through coordination with County Administration, may contact the following sources for additional temporary staff:

- Professional engineering associations – for temporary public assistance inspectors.
- Florida Chapter, American Planning Association – for temporary public assistance inspectors.
- State agencies – for temporary public assistance inspectors, administrative and other support staff.

c) **Project Worksheet Information and Preparation Support**

Project Worksheet information and preparation support is the responsibility of the applicant agency, with assistance from St. Johns County Emergency Management, FDEM and Federal Emergency Management Agency.

6. National Flood Insurance Program

St. Johns County participates in the National Flood Insurance Program. A portion of St. Johns County is in a special hazard flood zone known as the Coastal High Hazard Area. St. Johns County also participates in the Community Rating System, which allows communities to lower the rates paid by their citizens for flood insurance. Communities are classified as Class 1 (most premium reduction allowed) through Class 10 (no reduction allowed). Communities not participating are classified as Class 10.

Community Name	Number of Policies	Date Joined Regular Program	Date Most Recent Rate Map	Community Rating System Rank
City of St. Augustine	4,558	10-11-72	12-07-18	5
City of St. Augustine Beach	3,314	9-29-72	12-07-18	8
Unincorporated St. Johns	28,167	7-06-73	12-07-18	5

Source - FEMA Oct. 2019

St. Johns County has a Comprehensive Land Use Plan that limits building and rebuilding within the wetlands and flood plains. The Comprehensive Land Use Plan is the basis for rebuilding, building, and planning within the flood plains. All recovery actions, both short and long term, must be completely addressed through the Comprehensive Plan.

Additionally, the St. Johns County Comprehensive Plan is an all-inclusive plan that accepts input from not only citizen groups but also technical advisory groups that were developed based on the expertise of members.

7. Habitability Certification

Structures, buildings, and homes that have been severely damaged, and / or had power cut off in impacted areas, cannot have power restored until inspected by a certified electrician. A lack of electricity can impact the habitability of structures. The St. Johns County Building Official will notify utility suppliers in the County when reinstatement of electrical service is authorized, which in the most

extreme of cases could be weeks to months. All buildings damaged must be permitted for rebuilding or restoration and all new work must be compliant with current building codes. If a building or home is damaged more than 50%, the entire structure will be required to be brought up to current building codes. Condemnation of severely damaged buildings and structures will be issued as they become public safety hazards. These are legal responsibilities of all jurisdictions within the county.

8. Temporary Disaster Housing

The Assistant Director of St. Johns County Department of Health and Human Services will serve as the coordinator for temporary disaster housing. The Assistant Director, along with staff from the Division of Housing and Community Development, will work to find the most suitable solutions for temporary disaster housing, whether it be identifying vacant property, allowing travel trailers on residential lots, utilizing hotel rooms, or one of the many other solutions identified in the St. Johns County Disaster Housing Strategy¹. The County will rely heavily on state and federal assistance for temporary or emergency housing.

9. Unmet Needs Coordination

ESF-15- Volunteers and Donations is the primary support function for assisting with initial unmet needs. ESF-15 is led by the Salvation Army and the Red Cross. St. Johns County in coordination with ESF-15 and the Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD)/ Long Term Recovery Organizations (LTRO) will utilize the following avenues to identify unmet needs within our community:

- Initial Damage Assessment
- Preliminary Damage Assessment
- Community Relations
- Citizen Calls
- Reports from Emergency Personnel
- Media Reports
- Disaster Recovery Center Reports
- Social Media
- VOAD/ LTRO Conference Calls

When unmet needs are identified, ESF-15 will work to fill the request by using available inventory or donated goods. As the event transitions into recovery, more organizations become involved in

¹ St. Johns County Disaster Housing Strategy is located in Appendix W

helping fulfil unmet needs. Once the event has fully transitioned into recovery, the St. Johns County VOAD/LTRO serves as the unmet needs committee for the County. The VOAD has a designated chair who will have the primary responsibility for connecting disaster survivors with organizations who can help meet any unmet needs. As time goes on, calls for needs will begin to transition from the EOC call center to other departments such as Health and Human Services. Individuals involved in fielding calls will forward information to the VOAD/LTRO chair to handle with involved organizations.

The VOAD includes members from the following organizations:

- Alpha Omega
- American Red Cross
- Flagler Health + Care Connect
- Catholic Charities
- Children Home Society
- City of St. Augustine
- City of St. Augustine Beach
- Council on Aging
- Haven Hospice
- Homeless Coalition
- Home Again St. Johns
- Local Churches
- Salvation Army
- Southern Baptist
- St. Johns County
- United Way
- Volunteer Groups

The VOAD/COAD and the support agencies will:

- Help to identify additional unmet needs in the community
- Reach out to community programs for assistance
- Track requests
- Monitor media for information
- Coordinate with Community Relations
- Track individual family case management
- Follow-up with families / communities

Training for ESF-15 members and local community groups is scheduled through St. Johns County Emergency Management, American Red Cross, the Salvation Army and other agencies. Training includes topics such as emergency home repair, light debris removal, donation management, processing centers,

volunteer management, crisis counseling and other needed assistance.

10. Community Relations and Response

The St. Johns County Director of Emergency Management, or their designee, will act as the County Community Relations Coordinator. The St. Johns County VOAD and LTRO will be utilized to assist the Community Relations Coordinator.

The County Community Relations Coordinator (EM Director) and team will function as the liaison with the State Community Response Coordinator. The Community Relations Team in conjunction with the Damage Assessment Team will determine the most critically damaged or impacted areas for the FEMA / State Team to focus on. Municipalities, SJC Chamber of Commerce, and religious and civic organizations will be contacted to assist in assessing the community needs. In addition, ESF-8 Health and Medical lead and support agencies such as Care Connect will be used to identify special medical needs or special concerns that need to be addressed. St. Johns County has identified some potential areas of special concern including the large boating community, migrant population in the Hastings area and a number of mobile home / RV Parks in the County. During the recovery phase, special effort will be made to reach impacted individuals that may need some assistance as identified above. The Community Relations Team is assigned the following duties:

- a) Contact / liaise with the State Community Relations Coordinator in the State EOC or the JFO.
- b) Maintain LTRO, VOAD and Community Leader Contact list, which is available in the Emergency Management Office.
- c) Responsible for recruiting local participants in the St. Johns County area to be part of the FEMA / State / Local Community Relations Teams during a Presidential Declared Disaster in St. Johns County.
- d) Responsible for collection and dissemination of information vital for disaster survivors to recover from the declared disaster. Flyers and applicant guides will be distributed to disaster survivors for them to register online at <https://www.disasterassistance.gov/> or by phone at 1-800-621-FEMA (3362) for Disaster Assistance.

- e) Responsible to report any disaster survivors unmet needs to the appropriate agency.
- f) Responsible to provide the disaster survivor with an opportunity to tell their story to a responsive DRC staff, or Community Relations Team, member.
- g) Responsible to maintain on-going communications with Community leaders / Organizations and Local Government officials regarding disaster issues and the disaster applicant process, including, but not limited to, the following:
 - Administrator | St. Johns County
 - Mayor | City of St. Augustine
 - Mayor | City of St. Augustine Beach
 - Director | Northeast Florida Chapter | ARC
 - Director | Florida Department of Health, St. Johns
 - Chair | St. Johns County BOCC
 - Captain | Salvation Army
 - President | Flagler Hospital
 - Local Churches
- h) Perform other roles and responsibilities, which are outlined in the Florida Community Response Standard Operations Guidance.

ST. JOHNS COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

2021

Annex II Mitigation



I. INTRODUCTION

Hazard mitigation is any action taken to permanently reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and their property from the effects of hazards. Some examples of hazard mitigation include land use planning techniques that limit infrastructure in high hazard areas and programs for retrofitting existing structures to meet new building codes and standards. Ideally, a community can minimize the effects of future hazards through a mix of code enforcement, planning, and responsible development. Every community is exposed to some level of risk from hazards. Hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, hazardous material spills, fires, severe weather and sinkholes are some of the hazards experienced by Florida communities.

II. GENERAL

Hazards cannot be eliminated, but it is possible to determine the potential hazards, the areas which are most vulnerable, and identify local activities that can be taken to reduce the severity of the hazard. St. Johns County has developed a Local Mitigation Strategy with the purpose of developing and executing an ongoing strategy for reducing the community's vulnerability to identified natural, technological and human caused hazards. The strategy provides a rational, managed basis for considering and prioritizing hazard-specific mitigation options and for developing and executing sound, cost-effective mitigation projects. The LMS also provides a basis for justifying the solicitation and use of local, state, federal, and other funding to support hazard mitigation projects and initiatives. St. Johns County's Local Mitigation Strategy is approved by both the State of Florida and FEMA through June 2025.

A. Lead Agency for Pre-Disaster and Post-Disaster Mitigation Operations

St. Johns County Emergency Management is the lead agency for all mitigation activities in the county. The Emergency Management Director or their designee has responsibility for directing all pre- and post-disaster mitigation activities and for coordinating mitigation activities with the St. Johns County Local Mitigation Strategy Taskforce.

B. Support Agencies for Pre-Disaster and Post-Disaster Mitigation Operations

St. Johns County Emergency Management is responsible for coordinating mitigation planning with operational assistance from a number of supporting agencies. Lead and support agencies for mitigation activities are described in Table 1.

TABLE 1: Agency Responsibilities for Hazard Mitigation

Agency	Pre-Disaster Mitigation	Post-Disaster Mitigation
American Red Cross (ARC)	S	S
AT&T	S	S
Beaches Energy	S	S
Comcast	S	S
City of St. Augustine	S	S
City of St. Augustine Beach	S	S
Clay County Emergency Management	S	S
Duval County Emergency Management	S	S
Flagler County Emergency Management	S	S
Flagler Estates Water & Road District	S	S
Flagler Hospital	S	S
Florida Division of Emergency Management	S	S
Florida Forest Service	S	S
Florida Power & Light (FPL)	S	S
Jacksonville Electric Authority (JEA)	S	S
Putnam County Emergency Management	S	S
Salvation Army	S	S
St. Johns County Board of County Commissioners	S	S
St. Johns County Building Department	S	S
St. Johns County Clerk of the Court	S	S
St. Johns County Emergency Management	P	P
St. Johns County Engineering Department	S	S
St. Johns County Extension Agent	S	S
St. Johns County Fire / Rescue	S	S
St. Johns County Growth Management	S	S
St. Johns County Health Department	S	S
St. Johns County Planning Department	S	S
St. Johns County Library	S	S
St. Johns County Road & Bridge	S	S
St. Johns County School District	S	S
St. Johns County Sheriff's Office	S	S
St. Johns County Tourist Development Council	S	S
St. Johns County Utilities	S	S

P = Primary Agency | S = Support Agency

C. Concept of Operations

This section of the plan provides an overview of the management of pre- and post-disaster mitigation activities in St. Johns County. The purpose is to provide guidance for the activities necessary for St. Johns County to reduce the potential for damage and loss from future disasters affecting the county.

1. Emergency Management Organization System Used During Mitigation

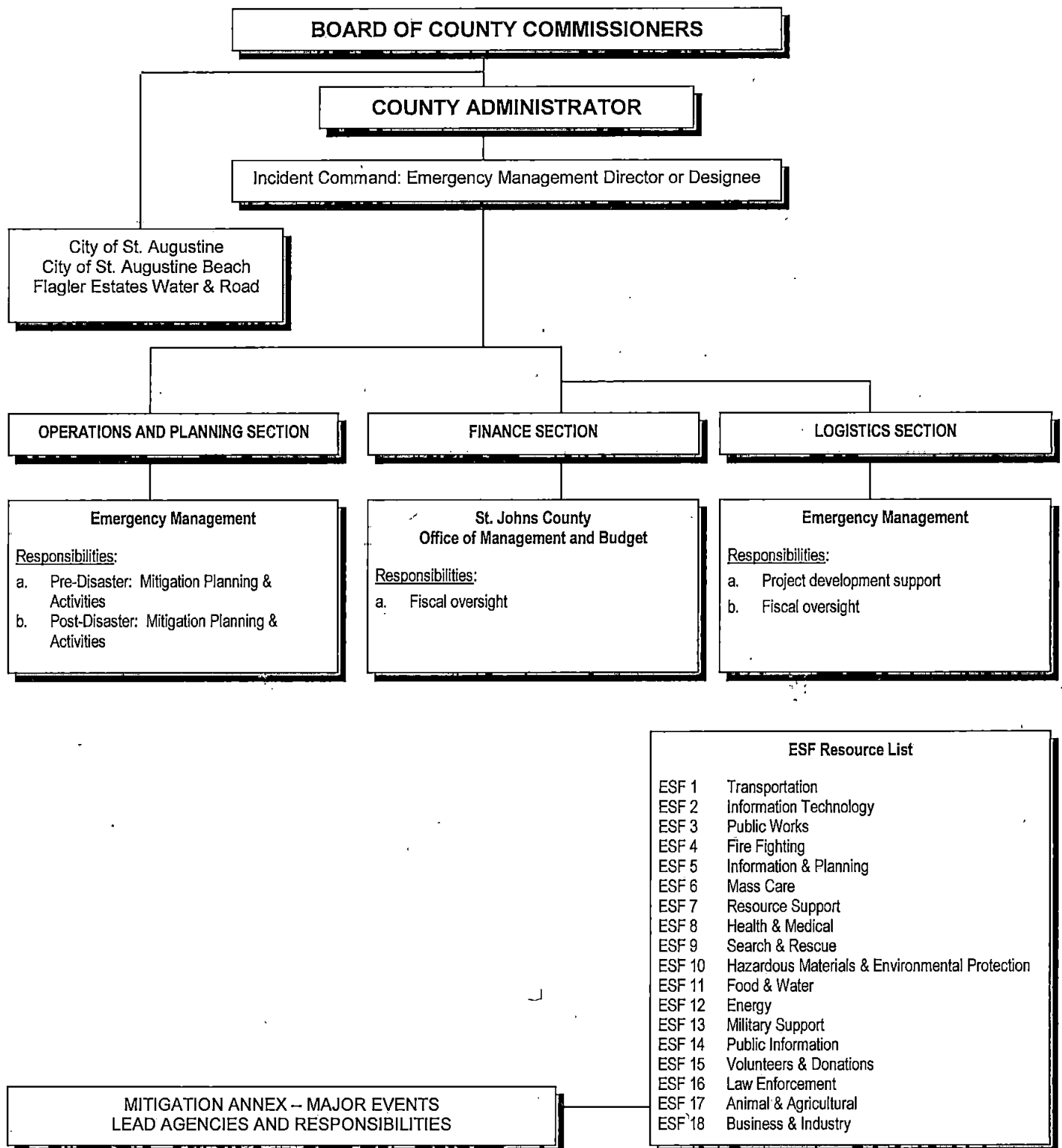
The County operates under the ESF / NIMS system during emergency operations. This system is especially effective for managing response and recovery operations that involve multiple agencies each working on different, though interrelated, tasks. The organization system for mitigation activities is streamlined with St. Johns County Emergency Management being the primary coordinating agency of pre- and post-disaster mitigation. Emergency Management receives assistance from supporting agencies, with some mitigation activities carried out directly by those agencies. The organizational chart on the following page shows the relationship between Emergency Management and supporting agencies involved in mitigation operations.

2. Notification and Coordination of Agency Participation in Mitigation Operations

a) Pre-Disaster Operations

Mitigation activities in the pre-disaster environment are the responsibility of St. Johns County Emergency Management the Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) Taskforce. The St. Johns County LMS identifies the hazards to which St. Johns County is vulnerable; assesses the facilities and structures that are most vulnerable to hazards; offers a prioritized list of mitigation projects to take advantage of available funding; and links mitigation projects to these sources of funding.

Emergency Management is responsible for maintaining the St. Johns County LMS and Project List. The LMS will be updated at least annually, after each major disaster, and submitted for approval by FEMA and the State of Florida on a five year cycle. Participation by local agencies in the Local Mitigation Strategy Taskforce will be coordinated by Emergency Management and will involve the supporting agencies listed in **Table 1**.



b) Post-Disaster Operations

St. Johns County Emergency Management will also be responsible for coordinating local agency participation in post-disaster mitigation activities. Local agencies involved in these operations will vary according to the specifics of each event. Emergency Management will contact all agencies for post-disaster mitigation activities and notify them as to their role in these operations.

3. Coordination of Mitigation Activities with Municipalities and the State

The St. Johns County Emergency Management Director or designee will be responsible for coordinating mitigation activities with the municipalities and the State EOC. The City Manager of St. Augustine and the City Manager of St. Augustine Beach, or their designees, will be updated throughout the response, recovery, and mitigation phases of the event. During non-event periods, meetings will be held quarterly or monthly if needed. During events, briefing meetings will be held daily, or as deemed appropriate by the LMS Coordinator. During the emergency, the Emergency Management Director or their designee will coordinate on an as needed basis with the Bureau of Recovery and Mitigation at the Florida Division of Emergency Management.

4. Local Government Status in the National Flood Insurance Program

St. Johns County participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). There are 28,167 policyholders in unincorporated St. Johns County; 4,558 in the City of St. Augustine; and 3,314 in St. Augustine Beach. The county also participates in the Community Rating System with a current CRS rating of 5 and actively supports public education regarding building in flood prone areas.

5. Process for Identifying Mitigation Opportunities in the Post-Disaster Environment

St. Johns County Emergency Management is responsible for coordinating all recovery operations in the county. As a result of this active role in the recovery process, Emergency Management is well poised to identify opportunities for future mitigation projects such as elevation and / or acquisition of flood prone structures, drainage improvement projects, and infrastructure enhancement projects. Emergency Management works closely with the damage

assessment teams in the field and the building inspectors for St. Johns County and the municipalities to identify potential mitigation opportunities.

6. Process to Manage Mitigation Assistance Funds

All mitigation and recovery grants are applied for and administered under the supervision of St. Johns County Emergency Management. Emergency Management has managed a variety of recovery and mitigation grants in the past including Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds.

III. PRE-DISASTER HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIVITIES

Pre-disaster hazard mitigation activities are described in detail in the St. Johns County Local Mitigation Strategy. The Local Mitigation Strategy is a community-based plan to make the county and local communities safer and more resilient to natural, human caused and technological hazards.¹

IV. POST-DISASTER MITIGATION ACTIVITIES

A. Planning Assumptions

Following a disaster, St. Johns County Emergency Management will rely on information generated by St. Johns County Departments, Municipalities, information collected during damage assessment, the prioritized project list from the St. Johns County LMS, and overall guidance from the LMS Taskforce and Emergency Management Director to identify specific mitigation projects.

B. Lead Agency with Responsibility for Providing Mitigation Assessment

St. Johns County Emergency Management is the primary agency charged with post-disaster mitigation assessment. The Emergency Management Director or their designee has the primary responsibility for assessing mitigation needs in the post-disaster environments. The Local Mitigation Strategy Taskforce members and the agencies listed in Table 1 will be the support agencies.

C. Roles and Responsibilities of Lead and Support Agencies

1. St. Johns County Emergency Management

¹ The St. Johns County Local Mitigation Strategy is a separate reference and planning document that can be found on file at with St. Johns County Emergency Management.

St. Johns County Emergency Management will serve as the coordinating organization for all post-disaster mitigation activities. Emergency Management will notify all supporting agencies required for mitigation assessment operations by telephone, text message or email; coordinate all activities required to identify potential mitigation projects and initiatives, coordinate the application process for mitigation related grants; and serve as the grant administrator for County mitigation grants.

The Emergency Management Director or their designee also serves as the point of contact for providing information to residents of the county describing how they can minimize damage from future disasters. This is accomplished through brochures, mitigation information on the Emergency Management website, community awareness programs, social media and videos on GTV.

2. St. Johns County Code Enforcement

The St. Johns Building Department and Code Enforcement will support Emergency Management by conducting damage assessments, gathering the data needed to detail the impacts to the community, and providing technical expertise regarding property values, damages and losses to properties as a result of a disaster.

3. St. Johns County Growth Management

St. Johns County Growth Management and the Municipal Building Departments will provide support to Emergency Management in identifying mitigation activities that could reduce the vulnerability of public infrastructure, businesses and housing to damage and loss from natural, human caused and technological disasters.

4. St. Johns County Public Works & Utilities Departments / Municipal Public Works & Utilities Departments

The St. Johns County Public Works and Utility Departments and the Municipal Public Works and Utility Departments will assist Emergency Management in identifying potential road, bridge, storm water, and water and sewer mitigation projects.

D. Coordination between Lead and Support Agencies

Emergency Management will serve as the organization responsible for coordinating mitigation activities for lead and support agencies. In St. Johns County, much of the work involved in identifying opportunities for possible

mitigation activities is accomplished during the pre-disaster mitigation phase (e.g. during the mitigation project identification and ranking process established by the St. Johns County LMS Taskforce). Opportunities for mitigation are also discovered during the initial and preliminary damage assessments and throughout the public assistance processes. The supporting agencies noted above assess damage to public infrastructure, businesses and residences working in conjunction with Emergency Management in the damage assessment process. Emergency Management, along with input from supporting agencies, then considers the information gathered during the recovery phase and determinations are made regarding potential mitigation projects.

E. Identification of Structures in the Special Flood Hazard Area

St. Johns County Emergency Management in conjunction with County and Municipal Floodplain Managers will work with the Damage Assessment Teams to identify structures damaged within the Special Flood Hazard Areas. Building Officials or the Floodplain Manager will then complete a secondary assessment of these structures to determine if they have sustained substantial damage as defined by the National Flood Insurance Program.

ST. JOHNS COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

2021

NIMS | ESF Emergency Support Functions

ESF Matrix



LEGEND – ESF MATRIX

P = Primary | S = Support | LMPG = Local Mitigation Policy Group

Recovery Phase

- I = Immediate: This phase focuses on priority areas for the first seven days after the disaster.
- Int = Intermediate: This phase may last weeks or months depending on the magnitude of the disaster and expanse of damage.
- LR = Long Range: This phase will cover long term recovery and redevelopment. It may last months or years.

Emergency Services Section

- ESF 04 - Fire Fighting
- ESF 09 - Search and Rescue
- ESF 10 - Hazardous Materials and Environmental Protection
- ESF 13 - Military Support
- ESF 16 - Law Enforcement

Planning Section

- ESF 05 - Information & Planning

Infrastructure Support

- ESF 01 - Transportation
- ESF 02 - Information Technology
- ESF 03 - Public Works / Engineering / Utilities
- ESF 12 - Energy

Human Services Section

- ESF 06 - Mass Care
- ESF 08 - Health and Medical Services
- ESF 11 - Food and Water
- ESF 15 - Volunteers and Donations
- ESF 17 - Animal and Agricultural Issues
- ESF 18 - Business and Industry

Finance / Administration

- ESF 07 - Resource Support

Public Information

- ESF 14 - Public Information

St. Johns County Emergency Management EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION MATRIX

P = Primary Function

S = Support

Agency / Organization	ESF #	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Recovery	LMPG
Amateur Radio (ARES)		P					S									S				I-Int	
American Red Cross							S					S				S				I-Int-LR	
Anastasia Mosquito Control								S		S								S		I-Int-LR	
Beaches Energy													S							I-Int-LR	
Catholic Charities							S									S				I-Int-LR	
City of St. Augustine			S				S						S		S	S				I-Int-LR	S
City of St. Augustine Beach			S				S		S				S		S	S	S			I-Int-LR	S
City of St. Augustine Beach PD		S															S			I-Int-LR	
City of St. Augustine Fire Dept.		S		S					S	S										I-Int-LR	S
City of St. Augustine Police Dept.		S															S			I-Int-LR	S
Civic Organizations																S				I-Int-LR	
Civil Air Patrol								S								S				I-Int-LR	
Flagler Hospital				S		S	S													I-Int-LR	S
Florida Department of Health - St. Johns						S	P		S	S					S					I-Int-LR	S
Florida Highway Patrol																	S				
Florida Dept. of Law Enforcement																	S			I-Int-LR	
Florida Dept. of Transportation		S																		I-Int-LR	
Florida Forest Service				S																Int-LR	S
Florida National Guard								S						S			S			I-Int-LR	
Florida Power and Light													P							I-Int-LR	
GTV															S					I-Int-LR	
H.A.W.K.E.																		S		I	
Home Health Agencies						S	S													I-Int-LR	
Jacksonville Electric Authority													P							I-Int-LR	
Local Telephone Companies		S																		I-Int-LR	
Medical Supply Companies						S	S													I-Int-LR	
Private Business																		S		I-Int-LR	S
Salvation Army						S					S					S				I-Int-LR	
SJC Administration															P					I-Int-LR	S
SJC Animal Care and Control																		P		I-Int-LR	
SJC Agricultural Extension Office																		S		Int-LR	S
SJC Board of County Commissioners															S					I-Int-LR	S
SJC Cattlemen's Association																		S		I-Int-LR	
SJC Chamber of Commerce																			S	Int-LR	S
SJC Council on Aging		S						S												I-Int-LR	
SJC Clerk of the Court								S												I-Int-LR	
SJC Code Enforcement					S															I-Int-LR	S
SJC Economic Council																			S	Int-LR	
SJC Emergency Management		P			P			S	S		S	S	P	S	P			S	P	I-Int-LR	P
SJC Environmental Division											P									I-Int-LR	
SJC Facilities Maintenance			S										S							I-Int-LR	S
SJC Fire / Rescue		S		P	S	S	S	P	P						S			S		I-Int-LR	S

SJC Geographic Information Systems					S													I-INT-LR	
SJC Health and Human Services						S		S						S				Int-LR	
SJC Horse Council																S		I-Int	
SJC Housing and Community Services						S												I-Int	
SJC Information Systems						S												I-Int	
SJC Marine Rescue				S		S		S	S									I-Int	
SJC Medical Examiner				S				S										I-Int	
SJC Mental Health						S		S										I-Int-LR	
SJC Parks and Recreation										P								I-Int-LR	
SJC Planning Department						S												I-Int-LR	S
SJC Public Library														S				I-Int-LR	
SJC Public Works	S		P						S		S							I-Int-LR	S
SJC Purchasing							P											I-Int-LR	
SJC School District	P					P		S		S								I-Int-LR	S
SJC Sheriff's Office	S	S		S			S	S	S	S				S		P	S	I-Int-LR	S
SJC Tourist Development Council																	S	Int-LR	
SJC Utilities			S															I-Int-LR	S
SJC Veterinary Society																	S	Int-LR	
SJC VOAD														P				I-Int-LR	
St. Augustine Humane Society																	S	Int-LR	
State Agencies	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	Int-LR	S
United Way															P			I-Int-LR	
VA Medical Center								S										Int-LR	
Volunteer Groups						S								S		S		I-Int-LR	

ST. JOHNS COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

2021

NIMS | ESF Emergency Support Functions

Emergency Services



NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FUNCTIONS

NIMS Function: **EMERGENCY SERVICES SECTION**
Emergency Support Functions 4, 9, 10, 13, 16

I. GENERAL

A. Coordinating Agencies: St. Johns County Fire Rescue
St. Johns County Sheriff's Office

Unified Command: St. Johns County Fire Chief
St. Johns County Sheriff

B. Primary Agencies:

ESF 4 - St. Johns County Fire Rescue
ESF 9 - St. Johns County Fire Rescue
ESF 10 - St. Johns County Fire Rescue and St. Johns County
Environmental Division
ESF 13 - St. Johns County Division of Emergency Management ESF
ESF 16 - St. Johns County Sheriff's Office

C. Support Agencies:

Civil Air Patrol
Flagler Hospital
Florida National Guard
Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Florida Forest Service
St. Augustine Fire Department
St. Augustine Police Department
St. Augustine Beach Police Department
St. Johns County Public Works
St. Johns County Marine Rescue
St. Johns County Medical Examiner
St. Johns County Solid Waste
St. Johns County Health Department

II. ORGANIZATION

The Emergency Services Section includes the following Emergency Support Functions (ESF's), and assigns coordinating responsibilities to the following Primary Agencies:

ESF**Primary Agency**

ESF 04 - Firefighting	St. Johns County Fire Rescue
ESF 09 - Search / Rescue	St. Johns County Fire Rescue
ESF 10 – HazMat / Environmental	St. Johns County Fire Rescue
	St. Johns County Environmental Div.
ESF 13 - Military Support	St. Johns County Emergency Mgmt.
ESF 16 - Law Enforcement	St. Johns County Sheriff's Office

III. INTRODUCTION**A. Purpose**

The Emergency Services Section coordinates emergency response actions and resources to support the needs of local government and other emergency support agencies requiring firefighting, emergency medical, law enforcement, search and rescue, hazardous materials and military support services in response to an actual or potential incident.

B. Scope

The scope of this section applies to natural, human caused or technological disasters or emergencies whenever local emergency response is required in either a declared or undeclared emergency. The scope includes, but is not limited to performing the necessary actions to:

1. Detect and suppress urban, rural and wildland fires resulting from, or occurring coincidentally with, a significant disaster condition or event.
2. Provide emergency medical treatment to the injured, medically compromised, and to the physically entrapped.
3. Conduct urban and non-urban search and rescue in response to an actual or potential disaster condition, including locating missing persons from boats lost in waterways, downed aircraft, extrication and treatment of victims at the time of their rescue.
4. Respond to all incidents involving the intentional, unintentional or potential release of hazardous substances in accordance with Federal, State, and local laws, policies, plans, and procedures; delegating to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection the power and duty to control, prohibit and respond to pollution of the air, surface water and lands, and protect the public health, safety and welfare from the effects of releases of hazardous substances.

5. Provide resources and support to protect citizens' security and safety, and / or coordinate deployment of state and local law enforcement support resources.
6. Perform Rapid Impact Assessment to provide immediate field intelligence regarding area of impact, extent of damage and need for emergency response actions and resources.

C. Policies

1. St. Johns County Fire Rescue will coordinate and augment local agencies with their firefighting and emergency medical responsibilities and efforts.
2. St. Johns County Sheriff's Office (SJSO) will coordinate and augment local agencies with their law enforcement responsibilities and efforts.
3. ESF-4 will interface with ESF-8 as to medical assistance and transportation of victims beyond initial collection points.
4. Rapid Impact Assessment will be carried out under the direction and according to the policies of St. Johns County Fire Rescue.
5. St. Johns County is a signatory to the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement and may request assistance through this agreement.
6. All functional agencies will maintain properly trained and certified emergency response personnel regardless of pay or volunteer status.
7. Each primary and support agency representative will prepare an inventory of personnel, equipment and vehicles and have it on file in their departments by the first of May annually.

D. Planning Assumptions

1. A significant natural disaster, emergency condition or other major incident will be of such severity and magnitude as to require all local resources and state resources, including the Florida National Guard, Florida Forest Service and / or Florida Department of Law Enforcement to supplement local fire, EMS, law enforcement and security efforts to save lives and protect property.

2. Response requirements of the disaster or emergency incident will cause an immediate and continuous demand for these resources, which will eventually exceed the capabilities of the affected local agency to respond.
3. A major disaster will have an immediate impact on the local emergency response community. Most likely incidents include transportation and / or hazardous material accidents due to rail, air, water and roadway transportation; and weather-related incidents such as storm surge and / or flooding due to hurricane activity, or a tornado. Such incidents would potentially involve large numbers of victims with identification issues, death notices, mass medical and morgue requirements, and post-incident mental health counseling. Local emergency facilities could be over-whelmed and field hospital or medical treatment facilities might be required on short notice.
4. Initial response will be the responsibility of local agencies. Once local resources have been expended, agencies may request assistance through existing mutual aid agreements, such as the Florida Sheriff's Association, Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Florida Fire Chief's Association, or by utilizing the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement, to which St. Johns County is a signatory.
5. Fire, emergency medical and law enforcement resources may be sought by the affected local emergency response agency in addition to other requested assistance. When the Governor declares a state of emergency for St. Johns County, assistance may be obtained from any city or county emergency response agency throughout the state, pursuant to Florida Statute 23.1225 (5(a)) and / or the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement.
6. Coordination and direction of local efforts, including volunteers, will be required.
7. Damaged areas may initially be inaccessible except, in some cases, by air, and prevent immediate response.
8. Secondary events or disasters will threaten lives of emergency responders as well as civilians.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. The National Incident Management System will be the organizing structure for disaster operations, with the Unified Command (County Fire Rescue Chief or designee, and St. Johns County Sheriff or designee).
2. The Primary Agency for each ESF will coordinate the provisions of supporting agencies' emergency response resources, including personnel and equipment.
3. Each Primary Agency will assign a representative capable of committing and coordinating their agency's resources, to the Emergency Services Section at the EOC.
4. The Unified Command for ESF-4, ESF-9, ESF-10 and ESF-16 will coordinate with the EMD and EOC Operations Coordinator or designee, and will be the point of contact for coordination with the other NIMS Functional Sections, Planning, Operations, Finance/Administration, and Logistics.
5. Each ESF within the Emergency Services Section will coordinate with other agencies through the Unified Command.
6. Unified Command will plan, coordinate and mobilize all resources of support agencies through the Emergency Operations Center.
7. St. Johns County Fire Rescue Communications and Law Enforcement Communications will coordinate communications with other support and mutual aid agencies.

B. Notification

1. **Advance Warning** – In the case of hurricanes, ample time should be available for response agencies to restructure in anticipation of the occurrence. Resources may be reallocated and pre-positioned into task forces. Resources should be located in storm-protected facilities during the height of the storm and ready to respond as soon as conditions allow.

2. **No-Notice Event** – The on-duty chief for SJFR will notify the Fire Chief or their designee. The Fire Chief may elect to restructure their staff to meet the response needs, or, depending upon available information regarding the severity and magnitude of impact, notify the EMD or their designee.

Action: Upon direction by the Emergency Management Director, St. Johns County Fire Rescue Communications Center will initiate immediate notification of appropriate agency personnel under prescribed communication protocols.

3. Upon incident notification by the State Watch Office (SWO) of a potential or actual event requiring response, the EMD will request Fire Rescue Communication Center personnel to notify designated Primary Agencies by Communications Center protocols.
4. Upon notification by the St. Johns County Fire Rescue Communications Center, Primary Agency and / or Support Agency representatives will report to the EOC or other designated location.
5. Pre-incident and ongoing activities will be monitored by each Primary Agency and coordinated with the St. Johns County EOC and other local and State agencies, as appropriate.

V. NIMS FUNCTIONS

Referenced ESF's will follow this management plan.

FIRE / RESCUE*Emergency Support Function 4 (ESF-4)***I. GENERAL**

- A. Primary Agency:** St. Johns County Fire Rescue
- B. Support Agencies:** Flagler Hospital
Florida Forest Service
St. Augustine Fire Department
St. Johns County Marine Rescue
St. Johns County Medical Examiner
St. Johns County Sheriff's Office

II. INTRODUCTION**A. EOC Staffing**

ESF-4 will ensure adequate staffing in the EOC to coordinate all requirements for Firefighting activities and identification of any additional resources.

B. Fire Protection

Within the scope of this appendix, fire protection refers to the resources required and activities undertaken to suppress fires, either before or after a fire becomes a major disaster, and to the rescue operations that may be required. Fire suppression activities include fires, which may result from natural, manmade or technological disasters, and fires, which have or threaten to become disasters within themselves.

C. Purpose

The purpose of this appendix is to outline those resources that are available for fire protection in St. Johns County and the means utilized to alert and dispatch those resources, and also to define certain situations requiring fire protection resources for events other than major fires and to outline those resources that are available for emergency medical response.

1. Suppress structural fires that may result from natural, manmade or technological disasters.

2. Respond to emergency calls as dispatched including auto accidents, power lines down, mechanical fire alarms, etc.
3. Detect and suppress wildland fires resulting from or occurring as the disaster.
4. Provide emergency medical treatment, extrication and transportation to those injured and in need of assistance.
5. Provide medical and health related support to state and local entities involved in delivering emergency response and recovery efforts for natural, manmade or technological disasters.
6. Support public shelters with medical assistance beyond the capabilities of the shelter staff.
7. Support other emergency responders, relief workers and volunteers who are injured or ill as a result of the disaster.
8. Perform Rapid Impact Assessment to provide immediate field intelligence regarding area of impact, extent of damage and need for emergency response actions and resources.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. St. Johns County Fire Rescue provides fire protection and emergency medical services to the unincorporated areas of St. Johns County and St. Augustine Beach. The St. Augustine Fire Department provides fire protection services to all of the City of St. Augustine. Each fire station is assigned a specific geographical area of responsibility, which is based, insofar as possible, on equal territory, access road availability, and structure type and quantity and department capabilities.
- B. Personnel of the St. Johns County Fire Rescue Communications Center dispatches fire protection resources. The primary means of dispatch is by tone activated receivers in the fire stations via an 800 MHz radio system. Off duty personnel are called in using the ReadyOp System which uses both phone calls or text messaging. Everbridge (Alert St. Johns) will be utilized as a backup system for communicating with, notifying personnel of an emergency situation.

IV. INVENTORY OF FIREFIGHTING RESOURCES

St. Johns County Fire Rescue maintains an inventory of vehicles and equipment that is available for Firefighting and EMS activities and the list is kept current as changes occur. The Fire Chief, or designee, will update the inventory list annually, during the month of May.

V. RESCUE OPERATION

Rescue, within the scope of this appendix, generally means, but is not specifically limited to, the removal of persons from burning structures, automobiles, woods, aircraft, etc. Rescue tools, air bags, other power and non-power hand tools are available for use within St. Johns County.

VI. RESOURCES AVAILABLE FROM STATE

Florida Forest Service Field Stations are located in DuPont Center and Bakersville and close liaison is maintained with that agency. The Forestry Service is responsible, under Florida State Statute 590.01 for woodlands fire protection and is the agency for issuance of burn permits within the County.

VII. STATE FIREFIGHTING SUPPORT

Coordination with the Florida Fire Chiefs Association will be maintained by the County Fire Liaison in order to obtain state Firefighting support. The Fire Chief's Association maintains a pre-incident equipment inventory list identifying mutual aid resources by type and agency.

VIII. MUTUAL AID

- A.** St. Johns County Fire Rescue is a professional fire rescue organization with full time firefighting staff. When a need arises, the SJC Fire Rescue Communications Center tones the Fire Stations utilizing 800 MHz radios.
- B.** St. Johns County Fire Rescue has Automatic Mutual Aid Agreements with Jacksonville Fire Department, Jacksonville Beach Fire Department, St. Augustine Fire Department, Clay County Fire Department, Flagler County Fire Department and Putnam County Fire Department. Additional resources can be obtained through the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement which St. Johns County and its municipalities are signatories too; after all local and regional inter-service agreement support has been expended.

SEARCH AND RESCUE
Emergency Support Function 9 (ESF-9)

I. GENERAL

- A. Primary Agency:** St. Johns County Fire Rescue
- B. Support Agencies:** Anastasia Mosquito Control District
Civil Air Patrol
Florida Fish and Wildlife
Florida Forest Service
Florida National Guard
Northeast Florida Regional Airport
St. Augustine Beach Police Department
St. Augustine Fire Department
St. Augustine Police Department
St. Johns County Marine Rescue
St. Johns County Emergency Management
St. Johns County Public Works
St. Johns County Sheriff's Office
St. Johns County Utility Department

II. INTRODUCTION

Search and Rescue (SAR), or Urban Search and Rescue (USAR), operations include but are not limited to: incidents that involve locating missing persons, locating boats/boaters in the near shore waters, Intracoastal Waterway or on rivers, downed aircraft, extrication from collapsed or compromised structures or any other operations involving life-saving activities during and after disaster events.

III. DIRECTION AND CONTROL OF OPERATIONS

- A.** St. Johns County Fire Rescue is the primary agency in coordinated search and rescue operations under ESF-9. It will also plan, coordinate and mobilize other resources as required.
- B.** St. Johns County Emergency Management provides assistance in coordinating response with local, State, Federal, and non-governmental agencies.
- C.** Command will be established according to the Incident Command System (ICS) concept. The Incident Command Post will provide functional

organization for on-scene management of facilities, equipment, procedures and communications.

- D. St. Johns County Fire Rescue will perform rescue to include persons trapped in buildings or stranded in disaster areas and will be the lead agency when hydraulic rescue tools are needed.
- E. St. Johns County Sheriff's Office will coordinate dive rescue/recovery operations as well as searches for missing persons.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

St. Johns County Fire Rescue and other county department supervisors will insure the commitment of required resources (equipment and / or personnel) for any search and rescue operations.

V. TASKS

- A. City Government – Will provide aid and assistance in all Search and Rescue operations through Fire Departments and Law Enforcement Agencies.
- B. County Government – Primary in all Search and Rescue operations. The lead agency for overall coordination and operations will be St. Johns County Fire Rescue. County Departments will render any assistance requested.
- C. State Government – Will provide aid and assistance in Search and Rescue operations through requests sent from the County to the State EOC via WebEOC.
 - 1. Act on St. Johns County's request for multi-county coordinated Search and Rescue operations.
 - 2. Act on St. Johns County's request for state and federal assistance.
 - 3. Provide technical assistance beyond the capability of the County.
 - 4. Coordinate the use of any State agency resources, communications equipment, vehicles or equipment in any SAR activities in St. Johns County.
 - 5. Deploy the Florida National Guard upon request from St. Johns County and with the Governors authorization.
- D. Federal Government – May provide U.S. Coast Guard SAR or military assistance as requested by a St. Johns County's request for assistance through the State Watch Office or a WebEOC request.

VI. FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. St. Johns County Fire Rescue

1. Overall coordination
2. Communications
3. Establish ICP (Incident Command Post)
4. All search and rescue activities
5. Organizing spontaneous volunteers
6. Scheduling of relief resources
7. Reporting observations, needs, status, and progress to authorities
8. Requesting assistance through proper channels
9. Deployment of resources
10. Locate the trapped, endangered, injured or deceased
11. Gain access to trapped, endangered or injured
12. Treat injured persons
13. Perform initial triage
14. Move endangered persons to safety
15. Transportation of persons requiring further medical attention
16. Clearly mark the premises where searched
17. Staffing ESF-9 Search and Rescue function at the County EOC

B. St. Johns County Sheriff's Office

1. Communications and mobile communications center (UCC)
2. Traffic and crowd control
3. Scene / site security
4. Requesting additional LE assistance
5. Assist with search activities

C. St. Johns County Emergency Management

1. Assist in establishing ICP
2. Communications support
3. Assist in providing food, lodging, materials and supplies to Search and Rescue personnel
4. Provide for transport of non-injured endangered persons
5. Request assistance
6. Coordinating mutual aid for Search and Rescue efforts

VII. RESOURCE SUPPORT

- A. St. Johns County Fire Rescue provides Advance Life Support (ALS) Emergency Medical Services to the County. In addition to the rescue units, fire apparatus are requested to respond when additional resources are needed. UF Health and Baptist Hospitals provide ALS Helicopter response to Northeast Florida including St. Johns County. The following is a listing of current EMS resources within St. Johns County that would be available for deployment on an SAR mission.

Type and Number of Units		Hours of Operation
ALS Transport	13	24-hours / day
ALS Response	13	
BLS Transport	0	24-hours / day
BLS Response	10	
ALS Transport (Spare)	6	Available as needed with notice

- B. All County fire rescue stations will provide resources to assist with SAR and provide first responder aid as assigned.
- C. Other resources available are as follows:

Other Resources	
Location	Type of Equipment
SJC Emergency Management	Global positioning Equipment (GPS), Utility Vehicles, Generators, Satellite Communications
SJC Marine Rescue	Utility Vehicles, 4WD, marine assets
SJC Sheriff's Office	Utility Vehicles, 4WD, All Terrain Vehicles, K-9 Support, Helicopter, tactical assets, Mobile Command Post (UCC), marine assets, (1) 2.5 ton high-water truck, (2) shallow water boats
SJC Utilities	(1) Rubber tire Backhoe with operator
SJC Public Works	(6) 2 person Cut & toss crews, (6) chainsaws, (6) backhoes
Florida Forest Service	(3) 2 person Cut & toss crews, (6) chainsaws, 4 bulldozers and operators

VIII. COMMUNICATIONS

Communications between the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and the Search and Rescue (SAR) operations team will be maintained by St. Johns County Fire Rescue Communications Center in accordance with the Communications Plan.

IX. IDENTIFICATION OF TRANSPORT AND MEDICAL FACILITIES FOR THE INJURED

The following resources will be used to transport the injured to medical facilities:

St. Johns County has twelve (13) ALS transport units staffed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. SJC Fire Rescue does maintain spare units that can be put into service in an emergency or be used if another unit breaks down. Disaster survivors in serious or critical condition can be transported outside the area by helicopters.

Seriously ill or injured victims in a disaster will be transported immediately to one of the following hospitals, depending on location: Flagler Hospital, Baptist South or Beaches and Memorial stand-alone Emergency Room – Julington Creek.

X. ACCOUNTABILITY OF SEARCH AND RESCUE PERSONNEL

Responsibility for the accountability of all Search and Rescue (SAR) assigned personnel on each operation is assigned to the Team Leader. Upon completion of the mission and / or the release or re-assignment of the team, the SAR Team Leader will submit a report accounting for all personnel via radio or telephone to ESF-9 at the EOC.

XI. MUTUAL AID AGREEMENTS

Existing Mutual Aid Agreements may be activated during SAR operations as needed. Inter-service local agreements will be used before assistance is requested from the State EOC using the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS and ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION*Emergency Support Function 10 (ESF-10)***I. GENERAL**

- A. Primary Agency:** St. Johns County Fire Rescue
St. Johns County Environmental Division
- B. Support Agencies:** Anastasia Mosquito Control District
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Florida Department of Health – St. Johns
St. Augustine Fire Department
St. Johns County Sheriff's Office
St. Johns County Solid Waste
St. Johns County Public Works

II. INTRODUCTION**A. Purpose**

To provide a support plan in response to an actual or potential discharge and / or release of hazardous materials (HazMat) resulting from a natural, human caused, or technological disaster.

B. Activation

As a member of the County Emergency Response Team, ESF-10 may be activated under one of the following conditions:

1. In response to any hazardous material incident or chemical spill that exceeds the scope of a "normal response" as deemed by the lead agency on scene.
2. In response to those natural or other catastrophic disasters.
3. In anticipation of a natural or other disaster that is expected to result in a local declaration.

C. Scope

1. ESF-10 provides for a coordinated, effective and efficient response to discharges and releases of hazardous materials by putting resources into action in the impacted area.
2. This ESF establishes the lead coordination roles and determines the division and specific responsibilities among county agencies that are

brought in for response actions. This plan is applicable to all county and municipal departments with responsibilities and assets to support the local response to potential discharges and actual releases of hazardous materials.

3. Response to oil discharges and hazardous substances will be in accordance with the NCP and is authorized pursuant to SS. 403.121, 403.161, 403.726, 403.7264, 403.855, 403.856, 376.011, 376.302, 376.304, 376.305, 376.307, 376.3071 and 376.319, Florida Statutes, delegating the DEP the power and duty to control, prohibit and respond to pollution of the air, surface water and lands of the state, and protect the public health safety and welfare from the effects of releases of hazardous substances.

III. REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM CONCEPT

- A. Response Team** – If the internal capabilities within the County are insufficient to adequately respond to and recover from a HAZMAT incident, and when inter-local mutual aid agreements are inadequate for proper response to the incident, assistance may be requested by St. Johns County Fire Rescue from the Regional Response Teams (RRT's):

Duval Hazmat Team
Clay Hazmat Team
Alachua Hazmat Team

Additionally, assistance may be requested from the Regional Response Team made up of regional representatives of Federal and State agencies and co-chaired by EPA and the USCG. The RRT serves as a planning and preparedness body before a response, identifying these respective agency response resources and providing coordination and advice to the OSC during response actions. The 44th Civilian Support Team based out of Camp Blanding is an additional resource that may be requested.

- B. Training and Preparedness** – RRT participates in preparedness activities under the State ESF-10 and is expected to be closely involved in response activities.
- C. Coordination and Responsibilities** – At the state level, activities under ESF-10 provide a bridge between the State On Scene Coordinator (OSC) directed response of the RRT and the overall disaster response activities. The OSC's will carry out their responsibilities under the National Contingency Plan (NCP) and Area Contingency Plan (ACP) to coordinate, integrate and manage the State effort to direct, identify, contain, cleanup, dispose of or minimize releases

of oil, gases, or other hazardous substances; or prevent, mitigate or minimize the threat of potential releases. These efforts will be coordinated under the direction of the State ESF-10 leadership.

IV. POLICIES

- A. **National Contingency Plan** – NCP serves as the basis for planning and utilization of Federal resources for responding to releases or threats of releases of oil, gases, or other hazardous substances. Response actions under ESF-10 will follow policies, procedures, directives and guidance developed to carry out the provisions contained in the NCP.
- B. **Command** – St. Johns County Fire Rescue, as the lead agency for ESF-10, will serve or designate the incident command, under NIMS for HAZMAT response operations within the County.
- C. **St. Johns County SHOT Team** – The St. Johns County Special Hazards Operations Team (SHOT Team¹) is a unit that is trained to handle those emergencies that require specialized skills to respond to emergencies that may involve specialized rescue and / or hazardous materials.
- D. **Support Agencies** – In accordance with the assignment of responsibilities in this appendix, support agencies will provide resources and support in response to a release or threat of release of oil, gases, or other hazardous substances. To the extent possible, the state level support agency representatives to ESF-10 should be those personnel also assigned to the RRT. Where such dual assignments are not possible, each ESF representative is to maintain close coordination with their RRT representative.
- E. **Multiple Response Actions** – When due to multiple response actions, more than one state OSC is involved in implementing response, ESF-10 or the designated IC will be the mechanism through which close coordination will be maintained among all agencies and OSC's. ESF- 10 representatives or the IC will assure that response actions are properly coordinated and carried out.

V. SITUATION

- A. **Disaster Conditions** – A natural or other catastrophic disaster could result in numerous situations in which hazardous materials are released into the environment. Fixed facilities such as sites which use, store, or dispose of hazardous materials could be damaged so severely that existing spill control

¹ A Complete description of the St. Johns County SHOT Team can be located in the St. Johns County Fire Rescue Policy Manual and SOP.

and containment measures are not effective. Hazardous materials that are transported may be involved in rail accidents, highway collisions or pipeline accidents. Abandoned hazardous waste sites could be damaged causing further degradation of holding ponds, tanks and drums.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. Local response agencies will be overwhelmed by the extent of the response effort required to assess, mitigate, monitor, cleanup and dispose of hazardous materials released into the environment.
2. There will be numerous incidents occurring simultaneously in separate locations throughout the County.
3. Standard communications equipment may be disrupted or destroyed.
4. Response personnel, cleanup crews and response equipment will have difficulty reaching the site of a hazardous materials release because of the damage sustained by the transportation infrastructure.
5. Additional response / cleanup personnel and equipment will be needed to supplement existing capabilities and to augment relief resources.
6. Even if the natural, human caused or technological disaster does not cause situations where there are actual releases, there will be considerable concern about facilities which are located in or near the affected area. These facilities will need to be monitored by ESF-10.
7. Emergency exceptions will be needed for collection, transportation and disposal of contaminated material.
8. Local or other mutual aid responders should be self-sufficient in the early part of the response.

VI. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. **General** – ESF-10 will direct the local emergency response actions, within the disaster area, immediately following a disaster involving hazardous materials. Close coordination must be maintained between federal, state and local officials. ESF-10 operations will secure, remove and dispose of hazardous materials from the area and will initiate other tasks demanded by the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) until such time as further activation is deemed necessary.

B. Organization – The Florida DEP is the primary State Agency for ESF-10. The DEP provides representatives on a 24-hour basis to the EOC or the incident scene, when required, to insure the full deployment and utilization of Department resources.

C. Notification

1. In the event of a spill or release involving hazardous materials, the State Watch Office (SWO) will be notified and will be provided the name of the County ESF-10 coordinator or their alternate. This notification will be effected by telephone or EMNet and may request that State ESF10 representative(s) report to the EOC or incident site, as required.
2. The ESF-10 Coordinator or alternate will alert support staff and agencies.
3. Emergency cleanup contractors may be alerted to situate themselves in a standby mode. List of cleanup contractors are available from the St. Johns County Fire Rescue Department. The responsible party for the spill or leak will be informed that they are responsible for payment to the cleanup contractor.

D. Response Actions

1. Immediately upon arrival at the scene, the IC and staff will identify strategic goals and tactical tasks that must be accomplished to mitigate or lessen the effects of the incident.
2. Commit necessary resources to the incident area.
3. Assess and prioritize response actions necessary to mitigate hazardous materials releases as follows:
 - a. Stabilize and stage
 - b. Categorize and dispose

VII. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Primary Agency – Will have overall on site responsibility for ensuring that proper actions are taken to immediately respond to and recover from any HAZMAT incident that might occur in St. Johns County. The EOC, when activated, or the County Warning Point (SJC Fire Rescue Communications), when the EOC is not activated, will be kept informed throughout the operation.

- B. Support Agencies** – These agencies will be utilized as necessary to support the response and recovery efforts as determined by the primary agency, St. Johns County Fire Rescue.
- C. Fire Chief, or designee** – Will have overall responsibilities for coordinating and directing the response and recovery operations, to include the interface between the on-site command and the EOC. Will ensure that all actions taken are consistent with the policy guidance of the Board of County Commissioners. Will assume, or designate an Incident Commander (IC).

VIII. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- A. Medical Facility for Contaminated Patients** –Contaminated patients will be transported to Flagler Hospital, Baptist South, or Baptist Beaches.
- B. Radiological Monitoring Equipment** – St. Johns County has units for radiological monitoring. They are tested periodically and personnel are trained in their use.
- C. Decontaminated Wash Down Stations** – St. Johns County has capabilities for decontamination of vehicles, equipment, and personnel at the present time. As an expedient means, decontamination of personnel and equipment, including vehicle wash down, will be accomplished at the incident scene to minimize hazardous materials being transported from the site, and spread unintentionally throughout the county. Maximum containment effort will be made on site, such as building berms, capturing wash water, where possible, by whatever means are available, such as use of tarpaulins.

MILITARY SUPPORT
Emergency Support Function 13 (ESF-13)

I. GENERAL

- A. Primary Agency:** St. Johns County Emergency Management
- B. Support Agencies:** Florida National Guard
Florida Air National Guard

II. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

This appendix provides the coordinating guidance relative to the military support the Florida National Guard (FLNG) may provide to St. Johns County in times of major or catastrophic disaster and / or civil unrest. In addition, this plan outlines the responsibilities and the role of the FLNG in conducting Rapid Impact Assessments.

B. Scope

Military Support is extremely diverse as the FLNG is identified as a support agency to ten (10) of the seventeen (17) ESF's at the State level. Therefore, the primary goal of the Military Support ESF is to prioritize all requests for assistance and allocate available resources based upon mission priorities as established by the Florida Division of Emergency Management. Military support operations include, but are not limited to, supporting the following ESF's and special mission:

1. ESF-1 | Transportation – Support with surface and air movement of personnel and equipment.
2. ESF-2 | Communications – Support with temporary communications equipment and personnel.
3. ESF-3 | Public Works and Engineering – Support for debris removal and clearing operations, emergency restoration of public services, technical assistance and damage assessment.
4. ESF-4 | Firefighting – Support primarily in a non-urban environment with personnel and aviation support operations.

5. ESF-6 | Mass Care – Support with personnel for sheltering, point of distribution and logistics operations.
6. ESF-7 | Resource Support – Support with limited equipment loans to other agencies.
7. ESF-8 | Health and Medical – Support with medical personnel and equipment.
8. ESF-9 | Search and Rescue – Support with personnel for strike teams and engineering, aviation, and medical equipment.
9. ESF-11 | Food and Water – Support with personnel and equipment during food and water distribution.
10. ESF-16 | Law Enforcement and Security – Support with personnel and equipment to assist in curfew enforcement, site security and crowd control operations.
11. Special Mission – Immediately following the occurrence of a major or catastrophic disaster, the FLNG may deploy a Recon Team at the request of the State or County. The mission of the Recon Teams will be to expeditiously evaluate the immediate needs of the affected population as a result of infrastructure loss or damage and availability of essential services within the impacted area. St. Johns County ESF-5 will have responsibility for planning, coordination, and for providing a representative on the Recon Team when performing a County mission.

III. AUTHORITIES

- A. Governor's Executive Order.
- B. Florida Statutes, Chapter 250, Military Code.
- C. Florida Statutes, Chapter 252, Emergency Management.
- D. US Law Codes, Title 10 and 32

IV. POLICIES

- A. In accordance with existing National Guard Regulations it is understood that primary responsibility for disaster relief shall be with local and state

governments and those federal agencies designated by statute. National Guard assistance generally is provided when:

1. The situation is so severe and widespread that effective response and support is beyond the capacity of local and state government, and all civil resources have been exhausted.
2. Required resources are not available from commercial sources. National Guard support will not be furnished if it is in competition with private enterprise or the civilian labor force.
3. National Guard resources will normally be committed as a supplement to civil resources that are required to cope with the humanitarian and property protection requirement caused by a civil emergency or mandated by law.
4. Assistance will be limited to tasks that, because of experience and the availability of resources, the FLNG can do more effectively or efficiently than other agencies.
5. When an emergency or disaster occurs and waiting for instructions from higher authority would preclude an effective response, a FLNG commander may do what is required and justified to save a human life, prevent immediate human suffering, or lessen major property damage or destruction. The commander will report the action taken to a higher military authority and to civil authority as soon as possible. Support will not be denied or delayed solely for the lack of a commitment for reimbursement or certification of liability from the requester.
6. The FLNG will be employed with adequate resources to accomplish the mission when conducting civil disaster / emergency relief operations. The on-scene commander or the senior officer present will make that determination. Military support to civil authorities will terminate as soon as possible after civil authorities are capable of handling the emergency.
7. When any public service is lost or withdrawn, and an immediate substantial threat to public health, safety, or welfare is evident, the FLNG may be called to restore and / or continue that public service. It is desirable that supervisors, managers, and key personnel of the public service be available to provide technical assistance to FLNG personnel. In the absence of public service personnel, the State

Adjutant General will make plans and coordinate with appropriate civil authorities to perform the mission within the capabilities and limitations of the FLNG.

8. The capability of the FLNG to assist in the restoration / continuation of public services depends primarily on the degree of military or civilian skills possessed by FLNG personnel.
- B.** Chapter 250 (Military Code) of the Florida Statutes designates the Governor as the Commander In Chief of all the Militia (FLNG) of the state and in order to preserve the public peace, execute the laws of the state, or respond to an emergency, order all or part of the militia into active service of the state. This is done through the issuance of a Governor's Executive Order.
- C.** Request for National Guard assistance must specify if it is a humanitarian or law enforcement type mission.

V. SITUATION

A. Disaster Condition

Major or catastrophic disasters will result in widespread damage or total loss of any and all existing civil infrastructure capabilities. Combined with a significant loss of dwellings, structures and widespread displacement of people; local and state authorities will require additional assistance to include federal response of a significant magnitude. In order to fully determine the magnitude of the disaster on the population and provide an immediate and effective response, an impact / needs assessment will be conducted at the earliest possible time following a major or catastrophic disaster.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. All FLNG assets are available for a state mission. It is understood that the federal wartime mission of all DOD assets takes priority over state missions.
2. Post-disaster impact / needs assessments are an ongoing process as needs cannot be fully determined in the initial response phase of a major or catastrophic disaster.
3. The Governor issues an Executive Order prior to the occurrence of a major catastrophic disaster, when possible, authorizing the Adjutant

General to call to State Active Duty those personnel and equipment necessary to support the State of Florida's response and recovery effort. A number of these forces will be staged in and around the anticipated disaster area prior to occurrence when possible.

4. Recon Teams will be deployed to the disaster area over land or by air, as appropriate, and will deploy fully self-contained (food, water, communications, etc.). A St. Johns County ESF-5 representative will participate as a member of the Recon Team when deployed within the County.
5. Restoration and / or preservation of law and order (ESF-16), in support of the St. Johns County Sheriff's Office, will be a priority mission of the FLNG immediately following a major or catastrophic disaster.

VI. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS:

A. General

1. Mission – When directed by the Governor, the Adjutant General of Florida deploys personnel and equipment, through appropriate commanders, to assist civil authorities.
2. Execution – The FLNG will provide Military Support to Civil Authorities in accordance with existing Florida National Guard Operation Plan for Military Support to Civil Authorities.

B. Concept

1. As a potential disaster develops, or upon the occurrence of a disaster, the FLNG will dispatch the Military Support (ESF-13) team to the SEOC in Tallahassee. The purpose of this team will be to advise the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) Leader on FLNG capabilities and resources; ongoing missions status, troop numbers and estimated daily costs; legal considerations and receive official mission requests to support other ESF's and pass to the Adjutant General for action.
2. Upon the issuance of the Governor's Executive Order and prior to an imminent disaster, when possible, the Adjutant General through appropriate commanders, will mobilize and stage in and around the projected disaster area, personnel and equipment as necessary, to

restore / preserve law and order, support the committed elements, and provide support to other ESF's respectively as directed by the SERT Leader and within FLNG capabilities.

3. As activated ESF's within the State EOC determine that all available state resources are exhausted and / or a mission exceeds the ESF's capabilities, the ESF Primary Agency ECO will pass a request to ESF-13 in the form of a "Mission" via WebEOC. This mission request will be evaluated for immediate staffing and determination of supportability. If FLNG can support the requested mission the Adjutant General will determine the number of personnel and type of equipment necessary through the appropriate commander who will immediately contact the supported agencies local point of contact for mission coordination. Simultaneously the ESF-13 ECO will be notified of mission acceptance and kept updated on mission status. Similarly, the process of exhausting local resources prior to requesting State / FLNG resources will be utilized if / when St. Johns County EOC requests assistance from State ESF-13 it will be in the form of a Mission in WebEOC.
4. Recon Teams – In direct support of the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM), the FLNG will pre-position Recon Teams prior to a disaster, when possible, or immediately following a disaster and be prepared to immediately deploy to the disaster area as conditions allow. Each Recon Team will be comprised of civil utility and infrastructure representative, EM representative and appropriate state agency representatives. The composition, mission, deployment, and logistical requirements are contained in the FLNG Operation Plan for Rapid Impact Assessments.
5. In major or catastrophic disasters requiring a large Federal Department of Defense response, the Adjutant General and their staff will serve in a liaison role between the State of Florida and the Active Component in charge. As the state's first line military response in times of disaster and civil emergency, the National Guard will closely coordinate with active federal military to insure mutual support during federal disaster relief operations.

C. Notification

1. ESF-13 response will be activated upon notification by FDEM that an emergency condition is imminent or exists, which requires personnel and / or resources of the FLNG, North Area Command. Initial

notification will be made by phone to the designated Emergency Coordination Officer (ECO) or the alternate.

2. As FLNG units are activated the Adjutant General will appoint an Area Commander. The Area Commander will normally be a Colonel or Brigadier General who will assume operational command and control of all FLNG assets operating within their area of operations. The Area Commander will receive all mission assignments from the FLNG-EOC.

D. Support Agencies

The disaster location and magnitude will dictate the precise composition of the Recon Teams. They may be composed of representatives from the following agencies:

1. Florida Division of Emergency Management - Liaison
2. Florida National Guard - Team Support OIC
3. Florida Department of Health
4. Florida Department of Law Enforcement
5. Florida Department of Transportation
6. Florida Department of Management Services
7. St. Johns County Emergency Management Representative (ESF-5)

VII. REQUIREMENT FOR FLNG LIAISON OFFICER

When it is anticipated that National Guard troops will be requested and deployed into St. Johns County, a request will be made to the State EOC via WebEOC that a FLNG liaison officer be assigned for duty in the County EOC. Support will be furnished or coordinated by the EOC, such as office supplies, feeding and assistance in arranging lodging, if required.

VIII. REFERENCES

- A. DOD Directive 3025.1, Use of Military Resources during Peacetime Civil Emergencies within the U.S., its Territories and possessions.
- B. National Guard Regulation 500.1, Military Support to Civil Authorities.
- C. Headquarters, Florida National Guard Plan for Military Support to Civil Authorities. (Copies are on file with SJC Emergency Management)
- D. Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Florida Mutual Aid Plan

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SECURITY
Emergency Support Function 16 (ESF-16)

I. GENERAL

- A. Primary Agency:** St. Johns County Sheriff's Office
- B. Support Agencies:** St. Augustine Police Department
St. Augustine Beach Police Department
FDLE
Florida National Guard
Florida Highway Patrol

II. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

The purpose of this ESF is to establish procedures for the command, control and coordination of all law enforcement personnel and equipment to support local law enforcement agencies. To establish procedures for the use of the Florida National Guard in security missions as requested by local law enforcement.

B. Scope

This ESF applies to natural or human-caused disasters or emergencies whenever a local law enforcement agency requires assistance from the state or another jurisdiction in either declared or undeclared emergencies, and when the resources of one or more local law enforcement departments is inadequate to meet the needs.

III. POLICIES:

- A.** To create a law enforcement mutual aid plan which provides for the command, control and coordination of law enforcement planning, operations and mutual aid.
- B.** To coordinate the dispatch and use of law enforcement personnel and equipment.
- C.** To provide a system for the receipt and dissemination of information, data and directives pertaining to activities among law enforcement agencies.

- D. Each primary and support agency will prepare an inventory of personnel, equipment and vehicles and have it on file by the first of May.
- E. To collect and disseminate information and intelligence related to disasters or emergencies, either existing or pending.
- F. To pre-plan distribution and allocation of state resources in support of the overall law enforcement mission.
- G. If the situation warrants, a request will be made for assistance through the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement.

IV. SITUATION

A. Disaster Condition

A significant natural disaster, emergency condition or other major incident will be of such severity and magnitude as to require state law enforcement, including the Florida National Guard, to supplement local law enforcement efforts to save lives and protect property.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. Response requirements of the disaster or emergency incident will be an immediate and continuous demand for law enforcement and security. The demand will eventually exceed the capabilities of the affected local law enforcement agencies.
2. Law Enforcement agencies may request assistance from their own sheriff's office or other sheriffs and police agencies with which they have an existing mutual aid agreement, or by utilizing the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement, to which St. Johns County is a signatory.
3. The Sheriff may request assistance from other sheriffs through the pre-existing Florida Sheriffs Association Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement.
4. When the Governor declares an emergency, assistance may be obtained from any city or county law enforcement agency throughout the state pursuant to Florida Statute 23.1225 (5(a)).
5. State law enforcement and Florida National Guard resources may be requested by local law enforcement when local resources are not

adequate to meet the needs of the disaster. Upon determination that assistance is needed ESF-16 will coordinate with SJC Emergency Management on requesting regional and state resources, in addition to other requested assistance or equipment.

C. Request for Assistance

Request for assistance shall be by WebEOC mission request, through the liaison in the EOC, phone, 911 lines or by means of 800 MHz radio system.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATION

A. General

When an emergency situation is anticipated or occurs, and upon request from the County, an FDLE liaison will be dispatched to the affected agency(s) to support state mutual aid and monitor the situation. State law enforcement resources from within the affected area of the state are immediately available to the law enforcement agency(s) requiring assistance. If the State EOC is not activated the Special Agent in Charge or designee from the nearest FDLE office will coordinate the use of state resources for the local law enforcement. Should the situation escalate, or require at the onset, additional state law enforcement resources from outside the affected area, such resources will be requested through the State EOC and dispatched by the FDLE Mutual Aid Director in Tallahassee in conjunction with the other state law enforcement agencies in the Florida Mutual Aid Plan.

B. Organization

1. St. Johns County Sheriff's Office will serve as the primary agency for ESF-16.
2. St. Augustine Police Department, St. Augustine Beach Police Department, FDLE, Florida Highway Patrol and the Florida National Guard are support agencies for ESF-16.

C. Notification

1. Primary notification will be 800 MHz radio, with cell phones and Alert St. Johns as back-up.

2. Changes in levels of readiness or activation will be accomplished by Alert St. Johns, 800 MHz radio or phone.

D. Response Actions

1. The ESF-16 desk at the EOC will be staffed upon request by the County EM Director. The Sheriff, or their designee, will report to the EOC to monitor the situation and act as liaison and coordinate local law enforcement resources.
2. All personnel will be placed on alert.
 - a) Sheriff's Office personnel will go to Alpha/Bravo shift schedule
3. Initial Actions
 - a) Local resources committed
 - b) Other outside resources committed
4. Continuing Actions
 - a) Address enforcement and security within capabilities
 - b) Request assistance as needed and necessary
 - c) Incoming resources will be assigned as necessary within the afflicted area.
 - d) Normally Florida National Guard forces will be the first to be withdrawn as order is restored, followed by state agencies.

VI. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Primary Agency

1. The St. Johns County Sheriff's Office is the agency responsible for monitoring potential emergencies that may require the deployment of law enforcement forces in support of other affected law enforcement agencies. Further, this ESF will coordinate the dispatch and use of such resources. This ESF will maintain liaison with St. Johns County Emergency Management, and will have a representative on duty in the EOC, if activated to coordinate efforts as needed and appropriate.

2. An ESF-16 representative will coordinate with other ESF's in the EOC to ensure that security at all shelters, feeding sites, other mass care facilities and Logistics Staging Area is provided as required.
3. ESF-16 will be responsible for re-entry to evacuated areas as follows:
 - a) Coordination with other ESF's on security and controlling reentry into evacuated areas.
 - b) Follow the re-entry security plan incorporating the following procedures for proper identification when applicable to control entry into specific areas:
 - a. Use of picture ID
 - b. Vehicle registration
 - c. Recognition by the law enforcement officer

B. Support agencies

Support agency will perform missions as assigned by ESF-16.

VII. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

A. Human Resources

1. ESF-16 will insure that a 24-hour staffing pattern is established for the EOC until conclusion of response and recovery efforts.
2. The Sheriff or their EOC representative will establish special response teams for traffic control, crowd control, EOC and shelter security, and other security missions as they arise.

B. Other Resources

1. Vehicles
2. Portable (handheld) Radios
3. Helicopter
4. Marine Assets
5. Tactical Assets
6. Unified Command Center (UCC)
7. High-water vehicle(s)

C. Inventory of Personnel, Vehicles and Equipment

The Sheriff's Office, as well as Emergency Management, will maintain an inventory of law enforcement resources that are available for use during an emergency and / or disaster.

D. Intelligence

Information relative to any incident may be gathered from a myriad of sources, including, but not limited to:

Field Units	Fusion Center	FDLE	NCIC/FCIC Teletype
SEOC	Secure Websites	SJC EOC	Social Media Monitoring

ST. JOHNS COUNTY
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT PLAN
2021

NIMS | ESF Emergency Support Functions
Information and Planning



NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FUNCTIONS

NIMS Function: **PLANNING SECTION**
Emergency Support Function 5 (ESF-5)

I. GENERAL

- A. Coordinating Agency:** St. Johns County Emergency Management
Section Chief: Emergency Management Planner
- B. Primary Agency:** St. Johns County Emergency Management
- C. Support Agencies:** SJC Code Enforcement (Damage Assessment), NWS Jacksonville, Northeast Florida Regional Council, St. Johns County Planning Department, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Information Systems (MIS), all ESF's and supporting agencies within this plan. All primary and support agencies are considered support for ESF-5 by virtue of their ability to furnish needed information and to assist in the planning process.

II. ORGANIZATION

The Information and Planning Section works under the direct supervision of the Emergency Management Director in the Emergency Operations Center, and coordinates with all ESF's to gather, collate and disseminate information.

III. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

The purpose of the Planning Section is to collect, analyze, process and disseminate essential information for use by local, state, and federal authorities in response to a disaster situation.

B. Scope

This section applies to natural or human-caused disasters or emergencies, whenever local emergency response is required, in either a declared or undeclared emergency. This includes, but is not limited to, information sharing and performing necessary actions to:

1. Collect, process and disseminate essential elements of information for use by local, state, and federal authorities.

2. Provide and collect input for Flash and Situation Reports, EOC and Partner briefings, Operational displays, and plans.
3. Consolidate key information into reports and other materials, describe and document overall response and recovery activities and keep appropriate authorities informed on the status of the overall response and recovery operations.
4. Maintain displays of key information such as maps, charts, and status boards in the EOC.
5. Create and distribute Flash and Situation Reports, Incident Action Plans and other pertinent information to response and recovery agencies.
6. Provide periodic briefings, as requested, to the public officials.
7. Participate in planning and information sharing meetings with the department heads, supporting agencies, and other local response and recovery agencies.
8. Conduct conference calls with department heads and / or selected supporting agencies.

C. Planning Assumptions

1. A significant natural or human-caused disaster, emergency condition, or other major incident will be of such severity and magnitude as to require state assistance to supplement local government's efforts to save lives and protect property.
2. The local response elements will be the best available source of vital information regarding damage and initial unmet needs assessments.
3. There will be an immediate and continuous demand for information on which decisions will be made to conduct response and recovery operations.
4. There may be delays in establishing full information processing capabilities.

5. During a disaster, information flow may bottleneck in the EOC due to the tremendous volume of information being received.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

During an emergency or disaster, the Emergency Management Planner will be the Planning Section Chief in charge of ESF-5 Information and Planning. The EMD is the overall coordinator for all ESF's. In the initial response following impact of a disaster, the ESF's will collect, sort and process essential information. The Information and Planning Section is responsible for directing message flow within the EOC, displaying information and data, tracking mission assignments and providing technical data in support of response and recovery operations.

B. Organization

1. Upon receipt of a message in the EOC it will be logged into WebEOC for action. The Planning Section Chief in coordination with the WebEOC Administrator will determine which ESF is responsible for the action and will pass it on accordingly through WebEOC. The appropriate ESF will work the action to completion and will update the mission in WebEOC for Emergency Management Staff to close out. In working the action the ESF representative will coordinate as required with other ESF's and, if necessary, will brief the Emergency Management Director and / or public officials for information or decision making approval / purposes.
2. The Information and Planning Section will ensure that status boards, information charts, and maps are displayed in the EOC to provide current operational and planning status. Maintenance of status boards and maps are the responsibility of the Planning Section Chief. Status boards and maps are used to ensure all EOC personnel are kept current on operations and for briefing purposes. Displays prepared by the Planning and Information Section may include, but are not limited to:
 - a) EOC Status Board: Used to list major incidents / problems occurring during an emergency event that need to be shared immediately when received and may need to be referenced later. Mission assignments to specific ESF's and emergency

declarations will be reflected in WebEOC and may be recorded on this board.

- b) Maps: In coordination with the GIS department, the Planning Section will use maps to illustrate areas of evacuation, SAR, damage assessment and any other issues that need to be graphically illustrated.
- 3. The Information and Planning Section staff will be responsible for information flow, mission tracking, response planning, and status board. ESF-5 staff will operate from a designated location within the EOC.
- 4. Due to the critical nature of information during a disaster, the Information and Planning Section will coordinate with all Sections and ESFs to obtain the most recent and reliable information regarding response and recovery actions. This information will be compiled into Situation Reports, Flash Reports and/or Incident Action Plans. In addition, the Section will promptly provide any information to the other Sections and ESF's that will potentially impact their assigned tasks primarily via WebEOC, partner calls and other modes.

C. Notification

- 1. If a disaster occurs in St. Johns County, the St. Johns County EOC will notify the State Watch Office using operational protocols.
- 2. St. Johns County Emergency Management will request mutual aid from the SEOC using established protocols.
- 3. The SEOC will notify St. Johns County Emergency Management if mutual aid is being requested for a situation occurring outside St. Johns County.

V. EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

A. Consolidation and Dissemination of Key Information

Periodic meetings, briefings, and other discussions between EOC staff, Emergency Management Director, County Administrator and public officials, when required, will be conducted during the response and recovery phases. The purpose of such meetings is for information sharing and for

the consolidation and development of plans, reports and other material needed for tasking of response and recovery agencies and continuity of efficient operations. In these meetings objectives for incident operations will be established. In addition, such information may be used for reports to Florida Division of Emergency Management and FEMA, and in some cases for release to the media by the PIO. In addition, the following specific briefings will occur at the appropriate time:

1. Shift change briefing of incoming EOC staff.
2. News media briefing (backgrounds) or news conferences as needed.
3. Special briefing (VIPs, visitors, officials, etc.)
4. Incident Action Plan briefing at beginning of a new Operational Period, which will include:
 - a) Objectives
 - b) List of mutual aid (resources loaned and / or borrowed)
 - c) Shelter status (capacity, availability, resource support issues, etc.)
 - d) Road closures (with anticipated reopening times, etc.)
 - e) Reentry issues (areas ready or not ready, etc.)
 - f) Critical issues (significant unresolved issues, resource support problems, coordination, etc.)
 - g) Staff Listing

B. Procedure for Coordination of Information

After collection and consolidation of key information by the Planning Section Chief, as indicated in Section V, Part A, the Emergency Management Director will determine which information should be coordinated with or provided to the Florida Division of Emergency Management and other supporting or assisting agencies. The establishment of a joint information processing capability will be in accordance with these instructions and Section V, Part A (above). The FDEM Regional Coordinator or other FDEM representative will be a key participant in the collection, consolidation, coordination and distribution of key information.

C. Tracking of Assistance and Resource Request

Request for assistance and resources will be received in the EOC and will be placed in WebEOC and will be processed and tracked in the same

manner as indicated in Section IV, Part A. If resources are overwhelmed from within the County, or from local interagency agreements, the request will be submitted by St. Johns County Emergency Management to the State EOC via WebEOC for action. The appropriate ESF and / or ESF-5 will track the request to completion. The Emergency Management Director, County Administrator and appropriate public officials will be kept informed on status of requests.

D. Staffing Pattern for Continuous Collection and Dissemination of Information

The Planning Section Chief on duty in the EOC, in coordination with the Emergency Management Director, will ensure a 24-hour staffing pattern is in place to ensure continuous collection and dissemination of information for response and recovery planning.

VI. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Primary Agency: St. Johns County Emergency Management

Responsibilities:

1. Coordinate the overall efforts to collect, process, report, and display essential elements of information.
2. Facilitate support for planning efforts in response operations.
3. Creation of Situation Reports for immediate updated information.
4. Creation of the Incident Action Plan to relay updated information and to give an overview for the following operational period and what needs to be accomplished.

B. Support Agencies: Damage Assessment, GIS, MIS, ESFs and other agencies that may provide needed information to assist in the planning and information gathering process

Responsibilities:

1. Creation of necessary maps and status boards.

2. Identify and provide staff representatives to support the Information and Planning Section in gathering and consolidating operational information.
3. Provide needed information to support response and recovery operations.

ST. JOHNS COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

2021

NIMS | ESF Emergency Support Functions

Infrastructure



NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FUNCTIONS

NIMS Function: **INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT SECTION**
 Emergency Support Functions 1, 2, 3, 7, 12

I. GENERAL

A. Coordinating Agency: St. Johns County Emergency Management
 Section Chief: EM Director or Designee

B. Primary Agencies:

ESF 01 - St. Johns County School District
ESF 02 - St. Johns County Emergency Management/ARES
ESF 03 - St. Johns County Public Works Department/Utilities
ESF 07 - St. Johns County Purchasing Department
ESF 12 - Florida Power and Light/Jacksonville Electric Authority

C. Support Agencies:

City of St. Augustine
City of St. Augustine Police Department
City of St. Augustine Fire Department
City of St. Augustine Beach
City of St. Augustine Beach Police Department
Council on Aging
Florida Department of Transportation
Local Telephone Companies
St. Johns County ARES (Amateur Radio)
St. Johns County Clerk of the Courts
St. Johns County Facilities Maintenance
St. Johns County Fire Rescue
St. Johns County Office of Management and Budget
St. Johns County Management and Information Systems
St. Johns County Sheriff's Office

II. ORGANIZATION

The Infrastructure Support Section includes the following Emergency Support Functions (ESF's), and assigns coordinating responsibilities to the following Primary Agencies:

<u>ESF</u>	<u>Primary Agency</u>
ESF 01 – Transportation	SJC School District
ESF 02 – Communications	SJC Emergency Management
ESF 03 – Public Works / Engineering	SJC Public Works and Utilities
ESF 07 – Resource Support	SJC Purchasing
ESF 12 – Energy	Florida Power and Light/Jacksonville Electric Authority

III. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

The purpose of the Infrastructure Support Section is to coordinate disaster response actions, recovery and restoration, and the use of resources to support the needs of local government and other emergency support agencies and organizations requiring transportation, communication, public works, engineering, resource support and energy in response to an actual or potential incident.

B. Scope

The scope of this Section applies to natural or human-caused disasters or emergencies whenever local emergency response is required in either a declared or undeclared emergency. The scope includes, but is not limited to performing the necessary actions to:

1. Coordinate the use of transportation resources to support disaster response actions.
2. Identify communications needs to support disaster response and recovery, and coordinate and assist in providing communications facilities, equipment and personnel to meet local needs.
3. Provide public works and engineering support, including technical advice and evaluations, engineering services, construction management and

inspection, emergency contracting and emergency repair and clearance of roads.

4. Coordinate debris clearance and removal resulting from a disaster event.
5. Provide logistical and resource support, including locating, purchasing and issuing resources, such as supplies, office space, office equipment, fuel, contracting services, personnel, heavy equipment and transportation.
6. Coordinate the provision of emergency power to support immediate response operations as well as restoring the standard supply of power to normalize and expedite community recovery.
7. Coordinate the provision of emergency water to support immediate response operations as well as restoring the standard supply of water to normalize and expedite community recovery.
8. Coordinate actions necessary to stimulate the restoration of the local economy, including prioritized use of local approved vendors, if available.
9. Coordinate and provide resources to perform damage assessment of the impacted area to identify the magnitude and severity of the damage, collect immediate information regarding number of structures impacted, number of citizens impacted, estimated dollar loss of property damage, and estimated dollar loss of economic damage.

C. Policies

1. The assets available to this Section will be used to assist county and municipal response and recovery agencies to coordinate and facilitate the restoration of transportation, communication, utilities and other infrastructure.
2. The functions of this Section will be considered a priority to maintain essential critical facilities and services before, during and immediately following a disaster event, in order to facilitate emergency response, human services, and economic recovery.
3. St. Johns County is a signatory to the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement and may request assistance through this agreement.

4. All functional agencies will maintain properly trained and certified disaster response personnel regardless of pay or volunteer status.
5. Each primary and support agency representative will prepare an inventory of personnel, equipment and vehicles and have it on file by the first of May annually.

D. Planning Assumptions

1. Significant natural or human-caused disaster, emergency condition or other major incident will be of such severity and magnitude as to require all local resources and state resources, including the Florida Department of Transportation and public electric and water companies to supplement local infrastructure resources and provide technical assistance in order to maintain essential services.
2. Response requirements of the disaster or emergency incident will cause an immediate and continuous demand for these resources, which will eventually exceed the capabilities of the affected local agency to respond. In addition, materials and fuels to support response actions by operational teams to maintain and / or restore infrastructure may be in short supply or unavailable.
3. A major disaster will have an immediate impact on the community. The results of these disasters would potentially be blocked roads, disruption to electric and water distribution systems, mass evacuations, interruption of vital communications networks, and would require additional resources to restore functional systems.
4. Initial response will be the responsibility of local agencies. Once local resources have been expended, agencies may request assistance through existing mutual aid agreements, or by utilizing the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement, to which St. Johns County and all its municipalities are signatories
5. Damaged areas may initially be inaccessible to emergency response services and will require immediate action to restore access.
6. The local economy is dependent on the function of County and regional businesses and industries. Following a disaster, approved vendors, when available, will be used for goods and services.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. The National Incident Management System (NIMS) will be the organizing structure for disaster operations, with the Coordinating Agency Representative (St. Johns County Emergency Management Director or designee) as Section Chief.
2. The Primary Agency for each ESF will coordinate the supporting agencies' disaster response resources including personnel and equipment.
3. Each ESF Primary Agency will assign a representative capable of committing and coordinating their agency's resources, to the Infrastructure Support Section at the EOC.
4. The primary agency representative will report to the EMD, or designee, and will be the point of contact for coordination with the other ESF's in the EOC.
5. Each ESF within the Infrastructure Support Section will coordinate with other ESF's through the Section Chief.
6. The Infrastructure Section Chief will coordinate and mobilize all local and State agencies' resources through the County EOC and State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).

B. Notification

1. **Advance Warning** – In the case of hurricanes, ample time should be available for response agencies to restructure in anticipation of the occurrence. Resources may be reallocated and pre-positioned into operational units. Resources should be located in hardened facilities during the height of the storm and ready to respond as soon as conditions allow.

Action: Initiate agencies' hurricane preparedness and response procedures.

2. **No-Notice Occurrence** – The Primary Agencies will be notified by St. Johns County Emergency Management, and, at the direction of

the EMD or designee, advised to activate response protocols and resources.

Action: Upon direction of the EMD or designee, activate all Primary Agency resources. Primary Agencies will notify appropriate support agencies.

3. Upon notification by the State Watch Office (SWO) of a potential or actual event requiring response, the EMD, or designee, will notify designated Primary Agencies.
 - a) Upon notification by the EOC, Primary Agency and / or Support Agency Representatives will report to the EOC or other designated location.
 - b) Pre-incident and ongoing activities will be monitored by each Primary Agency and coordinated with other ESF's and local and State agencies, as appropriate, through the Section Chief.

V. NIMS FUNCTIONS

Referenced ESF's will follow this management plan.

EMERGENCY TRANSPORTATION
Emergency Support Function 1 (ESF-1)

I. GENERAL

- A. Primary Agency:** St. Johns County School District
- B. Support Agency:** Council on Aging (COA)
Florida Department of Transportation
St. Johns County Public Works
St. Johns County Sheriff's Office
Florida National Guard

C. Task Assignments

See section III, below, for specific tasks for those State and local agencies that have transportation responsibilities during an emergency.

D. Assumptions

Supplementary transportation may be needed in preparation for a hurricane in the event the St. Johns County Board of County Commissioners orders an evacuation. In addition, resources may be needed following a disaster as a result of both increased transportation needs and disruption of normal transportation systems. Transportation may be required for moving emergency equipment and supplies into the disaster area. Emergency transportation may also be necessary to provide access to assistance centers for disaster survivors and access to places essential to the resumption of normal community life such as stores, schools, government offices and major employment centers. The provision of emergency transportation may involve establishment of usage priorities as well as alternate resources while normal systems are being restored.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS:

A. Planning

Local planning for the provision of emergency transportation services should include all available transportation options. This may require establishing and maintaining agreements with not-for-profit organizations, private companies and surrounding communities. It is estimated that an average household maintains one week of food supplies. This estimate could be up to two weeks for some basic non-perishables. Individual

gasoline supplies are normally limited to the fuel in personal cars at any given time. Government and industry have some limited bulk fuel storage. A list of St. Johns County fuel supply locations, and contracted bulk fuel suppliers, can be found in the St. Johns County Logistics Plan which is kept on file with Emergency Management. Local government intervention to place some controls over both food and fuel sales may be required depending on the emergency. Rationing of some degree even without state or federal initiation may be necessary. An emergency declaration may be made in anticipation of emergency in accordance with Chapter 252.36(2) and (8) and St. Johns County Ordinance 2021-4.

B. Communications

School buses have 800 MHz radios that will allow them to maintain contact with their dispatch center. Emergency Management has the School District's approval to transmit on their network during an emergency. St. Johns County 800 MHz radio system will also be utilized as necessary.

C. Emergency Transportation Coordination Procedures

Coordination of emergency transportation planning with the primary agency will be accomplished by the Emergency Management Director. The Director of Transportation for the St. Johns County School District will coordinate transportation requirements with support agencies for ESF-1.

D. Alert and Contact of Drivers

Recall of transportation personnel will be conducted per agency SOP for emergency recall at the request of Emergency Management. A call-down list is maintained by the School District Transportation Office. Buses are parked in the maintenance shop parking lot. If buses are parked in maintenance shop parking lot and emergency bus transportation is required, drivers are responsible for reporting to the transportation depot for duty.

E. Pick-up Points

Passenger pickup points will be identified for the public and drivers are to use discretion in stopping to pick up passengers if flagged down. Pick-up points will be normal school bus stops. Alternate pick-up points will be churches, community centers and other identified sites.

F. Identification

St. Johns County School District Buses are commonly marked and would not require special markings in an emergency. The public will be informed that school buses are being used as emergency transportation for evacuation of residents to the shelters.

G. Transportation of Special Needs Persons

St. Johns County School District and the Council on Aging will provide primary transportation for persons with special needs, using the handicapped equipped vans and buses.

H. Emergency Traffic Regulations

At the present time there are no requirements to establish emergency traffic regulations. If there becomes a requirement for one-way traffic flow or other special considerations, such regulation will be established in coordination with ESF-1 and ESF-16.

I. Priority of Transportation Resources

The priority system for allocation of transportation resources is based on the urgency of need as determined by ESF-1, ESF-3, ESF-7, ESF-8, ESF-9, ESF-11 and ESF-15. Priority for transportation is to meet medical requirements and basic human needs. The following priority guidance will be used by ESF-1 in the allocation of transportation assets:

Priority	Transportation Tasks
1	Movement of people in life threatening circumstances.
2	Transportation of ill or injured (if EMS transport is unavailable)
3	Support to critical assets.
4	Transportation of food, supplies and other items to meet basic human needs.
5	Other transportation requirements to meet response and recovery operations.

J. Pre-Positioning of Equipment

Prior to, if possible, or immediately after the emergency / disaster, ESF-1 will determine and / or anticipate the need for transportation assets to meet the response and recovery operations. Equipment will be prepositioned at the School District Transportation Maintenance Compound or at St. Johns

County Schools. St. Johns County Emergency Management has established an agreement with the World Golf Village Association to stage both local and state resources on their property if needed.

K. Recovery Transportation

Transportation activities relating to recovery efforts will be coordinated by ESF-1 with ESF-3, ESF-6, ESF-7, ESF-11 and ESF-15 and other agencies when required.

L. Emergency Actions

The following is a list of potential emergency actions that may be taken by local officials:

Fuel Emergency		Food Emergency	
1.	Reduce service station hours.	1.	Reduce store hours.
2.	Reduce amount of fuel per car.	2.	Limit amount of sales per family.
3.	Prioritize major fuel supplies.	3.	Open sales only of perishables.
4.	Implement the even-odd day sales.	4.	Limit sales on non-perishables.
5.	Law enforcement availability at service station.	5.	Law enforcement availability at store.
6.	Law Enforcement or National Guard to ride in supply vehicles.	6.	Law Enforcement or National Guard to ride in supply vehicles.
7.	Limit fuel sales to essential government and vital industry use.	7.	Full government control of food sales.
8.	Implement a public transportation system to supplement private vehicle use.	8.	Organize and centralize food preparation / consumption / control.

M. Requirements for State Assistance

When all local resources have been activated following a disaster and are inadequate to resolve the situation, a request will be made through the EOC to the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) for assistance.

N. Requirement for Federal Assistance

When State resources have supplemented local resources and are still inadequate to resolve the situation, the Governor may request federal

disaster assistance. Such assistance may be provided to meet emergency needs of the community and to assist in the recovery process.

III. TASKS

A. State Government

1. Department of Transportation

- a) The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) has primary responsibility for state emergency transportation assistance. FDOT may establish agreements for provisions of emergency transportation services by municipal and private companies and may coordinate use of all state transportation resources during an emergency.
- b) Maintain information on government and private transportation resources with state.
- c) Develop and maintain agreements with municipal and private companies.
- d) When State and local resources are inadequate for the situation, FDOT may provide to FDEM data regarding the transportation needs of the impacted area, state and local resources being used, and the additional resources required to meet the needs of the disaster area.
- e) Coordinate provisions of transportation services under federal assistance programs. If federal assistance is provided, acquire the needed resources through contracts with private companies and organize the resource use.
- f) Coordinate the alteration or suspension of Public Service Commission or Department of Transportation intra-state carrier regulations as needed to facilitate provision of emergency transportation services.
- g) Maintain accurate records of resource utilization.
- h) Determine when drawbridges are locked in the down position and bridge tenders are removed. Responsible for closing and opening bridges, and inspecting them for damage.

2. Department of Management Services

- a) Maintain listings of state vehicles and their location, and make this information available to the Department of Transportation when requested.
- b) Operate the State Motor Pool (on a 24-hour basis if required) in support of state departments during a disaster situation.
- c) Establish priorities, schedule and coordinate the use of the State aircraft in a disaster situation.

3. Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

- a) May assist in the transportation of equipment and supplies as needed.

4. Department of Military Affairs

- a) Provide transportation assistance as directed by the Governor.

5. Public Service Commission

- a) Develop and maintain assistance agreements for using resources of private companies / carriers under their jurisdiction.
- b) Both the Department of Transportation and the Public Service Commission will alter or suspend regulations on intra-state carriers as needed to facilitate provisions of emergency transportation services.

6. Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles

- a) Coordinate law enforcement agency assistance in transporting emergency supplies (such as food, water, or medical supplies) into the disaster area.
- b) Provide clearances for movement of vehicles involved in emergency services into and out of disaster areas.

7. Department of Business and Professional Regulation, Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Department of Environmental Protection, Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

- a) Coordinate with the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to provide needed assistance for transporting emergency supplies into the disaster area.

B. County Government

1. St. Johns County Emergency Management

Assigned the primary responsibility for coordination with ESF-1 on the development and implementation of a coordinated emergency transportation plan, including maintaining a list of vehicles for use in transporting disabled persons. The Emergency Management Director will be the contact for initiating the evacuation and transportation of disabled persons.

2. St. Johns County School District (ESF-1)

As the Primary Agency, ESF-1 is responsible for transportation requirements and personnel to assist in the implementation of the transportation operation. In addition, ESF-1 will be responsible for:

- a) Maintaining plans for providing emergency transportation services as needed.
- b) Developing agreements with voluntary agencies with emergency transportation capabilities.
- c) Plans for the use of private commercial transportation if required.
- d) Providing needed emergency transportation services using all available local resources.
- e) Inventory of Transportation Resources – Location and inventory of vehicles, which will be used for emergency transportation, is maintained in the School District Transportation Office. By May 1st of each year the School District Transportation Director and the Director of the Council on Aging will be requested to provide the EMD with an

inventory list of all transportation assets that will be available for use during an emergency.

- f) Assessment of Transportation Resources – As early as possible in the response phase, a transportation resource assessment will be made by ESF-1 in coordination with other ESF's and support staff to determine requirements. If shortfalls exist, action will be taken to secure additional resources within mutual aid agreements and other available sources. Pre-positioning or staging of transportation resources will be accomplished at St. Johns County Schools or other County facilities.
- g) Transportation Staffing Patterns – ESF-1 in coordination with ESF-3, ESF-11 and ESF-15 will develop staffing patterns to ensure 24-hour operation of transportation vehicles, as the necessary.
- h) Additional Transportation Capabilities – All emergency transportation requirements for response and recovery operations beyond the capabilities of the respective ESF will be given to the ESF-1 representative in the EOC for coordination and resource support.
- i) Request for State Assistance – Requesting state assistance from the State EOC when local resources, including those from local inter-service agreements, are inadequate, will be done through Emergency Management.
- j) Transportation for Special Needs People – The coordination of transportation for disabled persons to shelters during emergency evacuations. Approximately 610 (this number varies as residents are added / deleted) have registered for evacuation assistance with St. Johns County Emergency Management. A detailed list of these individuals is located in the St. Johns County Special Needs Registry on file with St. Johns County Emergency Management.
- k) St. Johns County School District Transportation Division will supply the following additional support:
 - a. The maintenance staff at School Bus Garage will provide crews to provide vehicle maintenance, tire

changes, fuel servicing, welding capability and other maintenance activities to support the transportation mission during a disaster. St. Johns County Fleet Maintenance will provide additional assistance if needed.

- b. Insure that fuel tanks on School District property and all vehicles are full before a known emergency / disaster occurs. In the event of an imminent emergency / disaster, provide those services on a select basis to insure operational capabilities to those functions essential in implementing this plan. This procedure will be coordinated with the EOC.
 - c. Establish a fuel-servicing plan to ensure an orderly system, to ensure transportation resources have adequate fuel supplies.
 - d. Provide mobile maintenance capability until relieved by the EOC.
 - e. Ensure that vehicles, equipment, and facilities are secured, except those minimum resources required during the emergency.
- 4. The County Administrator – The County Administrator or designated representative must approve the use of employees and / or equipment in support of other authoritative agencies.
 - 5. St. Johns County Sheriff's Office (ESF-16) – Will establish and maintain emergency routes to hospitals, shelter, and / or other specific locations for exclusive use of emergency equipment.
 - 6. St. Johns County Fire Rescue – Will utilize personnel and equipment to continue responding to request for service; will make every effort to provide an effective response during a disaster.
 - 7. Mutual Aid – Transportation resources from the State and/or surrounding counties will be accomplished in accordance with the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement.

St. Johns County Transportation Resources

I. School Buses

St. Johns County School District currently has 293 standard school buses; with 68 of these buses equipped to move disabled passengers. In an emergency, drivers will be called in by the School District to assist the County with an evacuation. The Director of Transportation for the St. Johns County School District (ESF-1) must be contacted to obtain the buses.

II. Emergency Vehicle Use

Below is the *estimated* number of vehicles that may be available to move residents and visitors of St. Johns County to, from and between emergency facilities or shelters as needed. These estimates are comprised using known resources in St. Johns County.

A. Transportation to Emergency Medical Facilities

1. Ambulances

a) 13 ALS Transport Units

2. Non-emergency Medical Transportation Services:

a) Local private ambulance service

b) Council on Aging

3. School buses may be utilized to transport "walking wounded" to emergency medical facilities.

B. Transportation to Shelters - minimum 30 buses

C. Shuttle transportation to DRC's or other designated facilities from Shelters

All persons will be transported to shelter locations and then to other designated locations via shuttle buses. "Bus stops" will be established as needed and appropriately marked by the director of transportation within the disaster area.

D. The Council on Aging (COA) currently has 15 standard shuttle buses equipped to accommodate wheelchairs.

III. List of transportation resources**A. EMS Transportation (Public and Private)**

- ASI
- Liberty
- Century
- Clay County
- Flagler County
- Putnam County
- St. Johns County Fire Rescue

B. Non-Emergency Transportation

- Council on Aging

C. Air Transport Services

- Life Flight (Jacksonville)
- UF Health Trauma One (Jacksonville)

D. Other Transportation Resources

- St. Johns County School District
- SJC vans and other large vehicles

IV. St. Johns County Major Fuel Suppliers

- AmeriGas
(904) 829-2241
- Courtesy Gas
(904) 829-2709
- Coomes Oil & Supply
(904) 829-2251
- L.V. Hiers, Inc. Petroleum Products
(904) 259-2314
- Suburban Propane
(904) 829-5623
- St. Augustine Gas
(904) 824-1601
- Commercial Gas Stations
County-Wide

Information Technology
Emergency Support Function 2 (ESF-2)

I. GENERAL

A. Primary Agency: SJC Management Information Systems
St. Johns County Emergency Management
St. Johns County Radio Communications Division
ARES

B. Support Agency: Telephone, Cell Phone, Cable Companies
St. Johns County Fire Rescue
St. Johns County Sheriff's Office
St. Augustine Beach Police
St. Augustine Fire Department
St. Augustine Police Department

C. Purpose / Scope

The purpose of ESF-2 is to assure the provision of required communications support to state, county, and municipal response efforts before, during and immediately following the Governor's emergency declaration. ESF-2 plans, coordinates and assists in all actions taken to provide communications support to state, county, and municipal response elements. This ESF will integrate and coordinate the communications assets available from all state agencies, county agencies, and volunteer groups, local industry, federal government agencies and the U.S. Military. ESF-2 will prepare recommendations for the local EOC and other agencies as required. Additionally, ESF-2 will be the focal point of all response communications activity at the local level prior to, during and immediately after an emergency.

The role of ESF-2 personnel will include, at a minimum, the following:

1. Identify communications resources available for use within the affected area(s).
2. Establish and maintain a County Communications Plan.
3. Identify actual and planned actions of commercial telecommunications companies to restore services.
4. Identify Communications facilities, equipment and personnel located locally that could be used to support recovery efforts.

5. Coordinate the acquisition and deployment of additional communications equipment, personnel and resources necessary to establish temporary communications capabilities within the stricken area.

II. POLICIES

This document will serve as the primary authority for planning and emergency preparation of communications resources. Agencies identified herein are encouraged to allocate the resources necessary to plan, test and participate in disaster exercises initiated by the local EOC.

III. RESPONSE LEVEL

The response or level of support required for this plan will be predicated on the intensity of disaster. A catastrophic or major disaster will require ESF-2 to respond with full plan implementation. A minor disaster or emergency may not require an increased readiness level or activation at all.

IV. SITUATION

A. Disaster Condition

A disaster condition may result from a significant natural disaster or other incident that produces extensive damage. Consequently, a large volume of requests for assistance to save lives and protect property may result. The responders and their support require timely and accurate information to base their decisions on and focus their response efforts.

Disasters can cause widespread damage to communications and electric transmission facilities. At a time when the need for real-time information is critical, the capability to provide it may be seriously limited or nonexistent. All surviving communications assets of the government agencies and departments, as well as the telecommunications industry, will be needed to assure survivors an immediate and effective response.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. Initially, the local emergency service organizations will focus on lifesaving activities. Local officials will work toward re-establishing order in the disaster area. Emergency Management will become the central point of coordination and control for local relief activities.

2. Initial reports of damage will be fragmented and provide an incomplete picture of the extent of damage to communications resources.
3. Weather and other environmental factors will restrict the ability of suppliers to deploy mobile or portable communications equipment into the area.
4. The affected area's ability to communicate with the rest of the county (or state) will be impaired. Personnel may be isolated from their departments and / or operational centers.
5. The type of disaster may necessitate the consideration of sites for establishing an Incident Command Post.
6. St. Johns County Emergency Operations Center will be the command and control center during large scale disasters.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

Under the leadership of St. Johns County Emergency Management, representatives from each of the support agencies and volunteer groups will assemble and be briefed at the EOC. Each representative will establish contact with their appropriate personnel and begin to activate or initiate emergency response plans. The role of the primary agency will be to focus coordination, ensure the management of combined agency efforts, and maintain a continued flow of information between ESF's. Communications will respond directly to the EOC staff regarding recommendations pertinent to ESF-2's functions.

B. Notification

1. Emergency Management will activate the EOC and alert pre-identified individuals from each of the ESF's primary agency to begin staffing ESF-2. St. Johns County Emergency Management, the primary agency for ESF-2 will notify support agencies. Once notified, each agency will appropriately staff ESF-2.
2. ESF-2 will ensure that Emergency Management establishes communication with the State EOC to report the current status and any unmet needs. ESF-2 will ensure communication capabilities with

the State EOC and other governmental agencies are maintained for the duration of the event.

3. Immediately upon receipt of disaster information, Communications staff will establish contact with the county, city and volunteer response staff.
4. Contact lists for individuals within agencies, volunteer groups and telecommunications industry are included in "Contact List", "Emergency Contact Numbers".

C. Response Actions

1. Preparatory Activities

- a) Immediately upon notification of a pending disaster the primary agency will begin assessing the present status of communications capabilities within the county. Communications will alert / contact all ESF-2 support agencies and direct that they activate their staff and assume their assignments. A roll call of all ESF-2 staff should be conducted.
- b) ESF-2 will establish local Rapid Assessment Teams (RAT) to evaluate damage to critical communications infrastructure. Survey teams should be organized with expertise capable of assessing both the private and public communications infrastructure. Survey teams should ensure that they have communications with ESF-2 staff at the EOC.

The initial focus of these teams will be to identify:

- a. Operational 800 MHz communications for use within the affected area.
- b. Operational cellular, internet, and telephone infrastructure for use within the affected area.
- c. Damage to emergency communications infrastructure. (Fire, EMS, etc.)

2. Continuing Actions

ESF-2 will provide operational support as well as planning for and coordination of communications resources.

a) Planning

The ESF-2 Coordinator shall begin planning the recovery process according to the following:

- a. Accumulate damage information obtained from all the assessment teams. Additionally, these teams may make initial estimates of the amount of communications support required. This information should be provided to the ESF-2 staff as soon as possible.
- b. Review, categorize and compare damage information to ensure that problems are clearly identified.
- c. Assemble a listing of all communications assets available to support recovery mission(s). Other volunteer and local agencies with communications assets may also be asked to contribute these assets to the response effort. Private resources must also be considered for availability and effectiveness. Furthermore, availability, operational condition and duration of need for resources must be considered. The logistical requirements necessary to obtain critically needed equipment will also be evaluated.
- d. Select the resource alternatives most applicable and coordinate its deployment.

b) Operations

The ESF-2 staff should:

- a. In conjunction with ESF-5, monitor the National Weather Service for the latest weather conditions for the county, including present conditions, the 24-hour forecast, and the long-range forecast.

- b. In conjunction with ESF-5, obtain information from ESF-1 (Transportation) regarding road, rail, and air transportation conditions, and whether ESF-1 can move mobile communications systems into the area.
- c. Determine locations of possible secondary response locations in the disaster area. For example, staging areas, medical stations, satellite JFO's, etc.
- d. Assess the need to request assistance (mobile or portable equipment) through Emergency Management from SEOC.
- e. Assess the need for and obtain support as needed / required for private communications infrastructure.
- f. Deploy mobile communications vehicles to coordinate response agencies in the stricken areas. County departments, Sheriff's Deputies, Fire, EMS and other agencies have 800 MHz radios.
- g. Maintain an activities log.
- h. Prepare and process reports using established procedures. Focusing attention to the production of "After-Action Reports". These will be critical for review of ESF activities and procedures.
- i. Coordinate communications support to all responders and volunteer agencies as required.
- j. Prioritize the deployment of services, based upon available resources and critical needs.
- k. Coordinate ESF-2's needs and time frames with the SJC EOC and all others as required.
- l. Work in concert with the ESF-2 Coordinator to resolve all conflicts regarding communications resource allocation requests.
- m. Develop and promulgate information collection guidelines and procedures to enhance assessment,

allocation, and / or re-allocation of communications assets.

VI. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. General

This ESF's responsibilities are delineated in the State of Florida Emergency Recovery Plan, except as annotated herein.

B. Support Agencies

1. ESF-2 support agencies will be aware of their organization's capability to provide communications.
2. The agencies listed below will provide the indicated support to the local EOC efforts under this plan.

a) County Warning Point

The County Warning Point is the communications center operated by St. Johns County Fire Rescue and provides 24 hour operations providing continuous communication with local, state, and federal agencies as well as issuing local warnings and advisories to emergency response personnel.

Equipment and systems utilized in the County Warning Point are:

- a. EMNet – a 24-hour state communication satellite system linking SEOC with all Florida counties.
- b. Local Sheriff's Frequency - 800 MHz
- c. Local Fire Frequency Network - 800 MHz
- d. Alter St. Johns (Everbridge)
- e. NAWAS
- f. Satellite Communications

b) Emergency Management Division

Emergency Management operates routinely from 0800 hours to 1630 hours on weekdays unless activated. When activated, the Emergency Operations Center section will

operate 24 hours daily until de-activation. The communications capabilities of this department are as follows:

- a. EMNet – a 24-hour state communication satellite system linking SEOC with all Florida counties
 - b. IPAWS (EAS)
 - c. Code Red
 - d. Local Sheriff's Frequencies - 800 MHz
 - e. Local Fire Frequencies - 800 MHz
 - f. Satellite Telephone
 - g. Amateur Radio Network (Ham Radio Operators)
 - h. Cell phones and landlines
- c) ARES (Amateur Emergency Radio Service)

ARES will provide support to ESF-2 with Amateur radio networks / systems, operators and emergency public communications during emergencies and major disasters. They will also provide communications systems and operators, which will link mass care facilities directly to the EOC.

VII. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

A. Assets Critical for the Initial Response

The assets listed below are of critical importance to providing communications within the county during emergencies or disasters:

- 1. Mobile communications equipment.
- 2. 800MHz multi-channel base and mobile radio systems.
- 3. Local base radio compatible "Hand Held Portables".
- 4. Independent electrical power supply for base units.
- 5. Trained personnel available for both base and field response.
- 6. Satellite phones/radios.

VIII. DRILLS, TRAINING AND EXERCISING

- A. Due to the importance of communications during an emergency, all communications systems will be periodically tested. All communications systems should be tested in annual exercises. Since most modes of communications are used during the normal daily activities, periodic drills

for these systems are not necessary, although their status should be reviewed at least weekly. The EMNet System will be tested weekly from the State Watch Office. Should any problems be noted, the Emergency Management Director should be promptly notified.

- B. Communications Officers within St. Johns County are generally trained "On-The-Job" and are required to do 4 hours of additional training monthly. Communications drills/exercises are conducted at least annually.

IX. PRE-DEPLOYMENT OR STAGING OF COMMUNICATION RESOURCES

Communications equipment will be pre-deployed to shelters, distribution sites and staging area prior to the disaster if time permits.

X. RESOURCES TO MEET STAFFING PATTERNS FOR 24-HOUR OPERATION OF COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

The ESF-2 Coordinator is responsible for ensuring the coordination and development of a staffing pattern that will ensure all communications systems are operated on a 24hour per day basis, as required throughout the emergency/disaster operation. This includes shelters, EOC staffing, and other requirements.

XI. PRIORITY FOR REPAIR AND RESTORATION OF COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS DAMAGED DURING A DISASTER

- A. The 800 MHz radio communications system, including all tower sites, will give priority as follows:
 - 1. Law Enforcement
 - 2. Fire / EMS
 - 3. School District (also VHF)
 - 4. Emergency Management
 - 5. Public Works/Utilities
- B. 911 Phone Systems
- C. Other County Communication Systems

XII. COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS USED TO TRANSMIT AND RECEIVE INFORMATION

- A. Radio Types
 - 1. 800 MHz

2. VHF
 - a) High Band
 - b) Low Band
3. UHF

B. Phones

1. Cellular
2. Land Line
3. Satellite Phone / Radio

C. Other

1. Internet
2. EMNet
3. Alert St. Johns (Everbridge)
4. Email
5. Social Media
6. GTV

PUBLIC WORKS / ENGINEERING
Emergency Support Function 3 (ESF-3)

I. GENERAL

- A. Primary Agency:** St. Johns County Public Works
St. Johns County Utilities
- B. Support Agency:** City of St. Augustine
City of St. Augustine Beach
St. Johns County Facilities Maintenance
Florida Department of Transportation

II. FACILITIES

A. Reconstruction of Vital Transportation Infrastructure

Primary goal of ESF-3 is the establishment of procedures and priorities for the clearing, repair and / or reconstruction of damaged transportation route including roads, bridges, and other vital transportation infrastructure.

B. Restoration of Public Infrastructure

ESF-3 will coordinate with ESF-1, ESF-2, ESF-4, ESF-12, ESF-16, Emergency Management Director, public officials, municipalities, power companies and utility companies in identifying procedures and establishing priorities for the restoration of critical public services and facilities. This will include the supply of adequate potable water, restoration of water supply systems and provisions for water for Firefighting.

C. Demolition or Stabilization of Damaged Facilities

ESF-3 in coordination with ESF-5 (Emergency Management) will develop procedures for the demolition or stabilization of damaged structures and facilities designated as immediate hazards to public health and safety. Private and / or public engineering firms / agencies will be consulted if and when required.

D. Activation of Debris Management Plan

ESF-3 in coordination with County Administration and Emergency Management may activate the Debris Management Plan for the County.

This may include activating pre-established Debris Management Contracts with private vendors. The St. Johns County Debris Management Plan is located in Appendix T.

III. RESOURCES

A. Inventory of Restoration Resources

An inventory of personnel, vehicles and equipment needed for the restoration of infrastructure is maintained in the St. Johns County Public Works Department and Utilities Department and is updated at least annually.

B. Pre-Positioning of Resources

ESF-3 will develop procedures, which will provide for the pre-positioning of resources when it becomes apparent that skilled construction workers, engineers, vehicles and construction materials will be necessary. The following list of sites will be used to pre-position resources:

SITE	ADDRESS
Simms Pitt	1250 South St. Johns Street Closest intersection King Street & South St. Johns Street
Onion Patch Pitt	1762 Borrow Pitt Road Closest intersection Scott Road & SR-13
Smith Road Staging Yard	8220 Smith Road, Hastings
SJC Road & Bridge	1625 State Road 16 St. Augustine, FL 32084
St. Johns County Fairgrounds	Highway 207 West of I-95 Elkton, FL 32033
St. Johns County Utility Warehouse	2104 Arc Drive St. Augustine, FL 32084

C. ESF-3 Staffing Patterns

ESF-3 will identify resources to ensure 24-hour staffing patterns for restoration of infrastructure, when required. If internal resources are not available to establish the 24-hour staffing patterns, a coordinated

recommendation will be presented to the EM Director to request additional resources.

D. EOC Coverage

ESF-3 is part of the EOC staff and will ensure a 24-hour staffing pattern for EOC coverage. ESF-3 EOC representatives will coordinate public works and engineering functions with other EOC staff and Emergency Management Director, as required, to ensure proper resourcing and exchange of information.

IV. PRIORITY LIST FOR STREETS AND ROADS FOR DEBRIS REMOVAL

A. Guidelines for Establishing Priorities for Debris Removal

1. First – Tasks relating to lifesaving or life protection and search and rescue operations.
2. Second – Tasks relating to providing supplies and services to meet basic human needs.
3. Third – Tasks relating to security and protection of property.
4. Fourth – Tasks relating to road and bridge clearance and maintenance to allow utility company's access to areas for restoration of services to the public.
5. Fifth – Other projects.

RESOURCE SUPPORT
Emergency Support Function 7 (ESF-7)

I. GENERAL

- A. Primary Agency:** St. Johns County Purchasing
- B. Support Agency:** St. Johns County Disaster Recovery
City of St. Augustine
City of St. Augustine Beach
St. Johns County Airport Authority
St. Johns County Clerk of the Court
St. Johns County Finance Department
St. Johns County Office Management and Budget
St. Johns County Personnel Department
St. Johns County Sheriff's Office

II. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to publish guidance on providing logistical and other resource support to local agencies involved in delivering emergency and recovery efforts for disasters and / or emergency operations.

B. Scope

The St. Johns County Purchasing Department is designated as the primary agency for ESF-7 with responsibility for providing direct and active support to emergency and recovery efforts during the immediate response phase and during the recovery phase following a disaster. Documenting resource requests and purchasing procedures are a vital component of the ESF-7 function.

III. POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

A. Procedures for Providing Supplies and Equipment

Supplies and equipment requirements will be met from on hand inventories. Additional re-supply or equipment requirements will initially be sourced locally, when local inventories are expended, needed equipment and/or supplies will be requested from the State EOC via a mission in WebEOC. Supplies used from local inventories will be replaced as soon as possible

during or after the disaster. Equipment damaged or destroyed during the disaster or in the response or recovery phases will be replaced or repaired as soon as possible.

B. Furnishing of Resource Support and Materials

Each supporting agency has agreed to provide resource support from their existing inventories to the fullest extent possible. Re-supply and / or additional resources will be provided as outlined above. Inter-local mutual aid agreements will be utilized prior to seeking State aid.

C. Procurement Process

ESF-7 has responsibility for locating, procuring and issuing resources, such as office supplies and equipment, miscellaneous disaster response and recovery supplies and equipment, fuel contracting services, personnel, heavy equipment and transportation of such in coordination with ESF-1 and ESF-3. Procurement will be made in accordance with current State and Federal laws and regulations, which include emergency procedures under Florida Statutes.

D. Transportation of Resources

Transportation of resources into the affected area will normally be from the staging area at the County Facilities or School District Transportation Facility. ESF-7 will coordinate transportation requirements with ESF-1 to ensure timely delivery of disaster relief supplies and equipment. All resources will not necessarily come from the Staging Area; some may be directly delivered by private contractor into the affected area. ESF-7 will be the primary lead agency for coordinating the delivery and receipt of resources into or within the County.

E. Staging of Resources

The primary Staging Area for the County has been established at the St. Johns County Utility Warehouse | SR-16. Additional staging areas may be established in other municipalities or local community within the County during a disaster, as required. The facility provides office space, a covered storage area and has the ability to accept 53ft. trailers for deliveries.

F. Leasing of Real Property

If required during a disaster, the leasing of buildings or warehouses, or the replacement of damaged or destroyed facilities will be accomplished by ESF-7 in coordination with the St. Johns County Land Management Department.

G. Tracking of Loaned Property and Equipment

Before loaning any items of property or equipment to any outside agency, the Department Head will coordinate with ESF-7 for approval. If approval is granted, ESF-7 will maintain a record of such loans, indicating the type of property or equipment, the date of the transaction, the agency and location to which the loan is made, and the estimated date of return. Each department head is also responsible for ensuring that property and equipment loaned to them is documented.

H. List of Required Resources

After completion of needs and damage assessment reports, a list of required resources will be developed by each ESF's member and supporting agency and a copy furnished ESF-7 for consolidation. ESF-7 will provide a consolidated copy of resource requirement to local vendors and volunteer groups that may supplement local resources. Resource requirements beyond the local capacity to provide will be requested from the State EOC via WebEOC.

I. List of Available Resources and Locations

In coordination with each department head, ESF-7 primary agency is requested to maintain a current list of County Department available resources, with written procedures on how to obtain them, their location and an after-hours point of contact. Copy of the procedures will be furnished to Emergency Management. Changes to these procedures will be made annually, if needed, and copies furnished to Emergency Management.

IV. SECURITY OF RESOURCES

Security for resources at activated staging areas and facilities will be coordinated by ESF-16.

V. SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS FOR ESF-7

A. Human Resources

Staffing of ESF-7 will be derived from the primary and support agencies. Additional staffing requirements will be requested through Emergency Management Director.

B. Other Resources

Vehicles and other equipment may be required for ESF-7's operations and will be provided by the primary and support agencies. Additional requirements will also be submitted to the Emergency Management Director.

C. Mutual Aid Agreements

Inter-local mutual aid agreements will be utilized to the fullest extent prior to requesting aid under the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement.

ENERGY*Emergency Support Function 12 (ESF-12)***I. GENERAL**

- A. Primary Agency:** Florida Power & Light (FPL)
JEA
- B. Support Agency:** Beaches Energy
City of St. Augustine
City of St. Augustine Beach
St. Johns County Emergency Management
St. Johns County Public Works
St. Johns County Fleet Maintenance
TECO People's Gas
St. Johns County Facilities Maintenance

II. INTRODUCTION**A. Purpose**

This Emergency Support Function (ESF) is to promulgate the policies and procedures to be used by the St. Johns County Fleet Maintenance and electric utilities in responding to automotive fuel shortages, electric power outages, and capacity shortages which impact or threaten to impact significant numbers of citizens. Automotive transportation fuel shortages may be caused by the disruption of normal supply distribution during severe storm / tropical weather conditions. Electrical power outages and capacity shortages may be caused by unusually hot or cold weather, short-term electric fuel transportation and supply shortages, transmission and distribution disruptions, severe storm / tropical weather conditions or power plant outages.

B. Scope

ESF-12 Energy involves coordinating the provision of emergency supply and transportation of automotive fuels and the provision of emergency electric power to support immediate response operations as well as restoring the normal supply and transportation of automotive fuels and electric power to normalize community functioning. This ESF will work closely with federal, state, energy suppliers and distributors. The scope of this ESF includes:

1. Assessing the electrical system damage, energy supply, demand, and requirements to restore such systems.
2. Assess natural gas distribution lines for compromise or damage.
3. Assisting local and state departments and agencies in obtaining fuel for transportation and emergency operations.
4. Recommending, as needed or required, local ordinances or resolutions for energy priorities and emergency operations
5. Coordinating with ESF-1 (Transportation), ESF-3 (Public Works and Engineering) for assistance in helping energy suppliers obtain equipment, specialized labor, fuel, and transportation to repair or restore energy systems.
6. Recommend local actions to save fuel.
7. Coordinate with ESF-14 (Public Information) in providing emergency energy information, education, and conservation guidance to the public. Before the release of information to the public, ESF-14 will coordinate with suppliers, State and Federal authorities relative to energy needs and shortfalls.
8. Coordinating information with local, state and federal officials and suppliers about available energy supply recovery assistance.
9. Providing technical assistance involving energy systems.
10. Recommending to the State and Federal Coordinating Officer priorities to aid restoration of damaged energy systems.

III. POLICIES

- A. St. Johns County Facilities Maintenance will serve as the lead county agency in responding to emergencies regarding electric service outages and electric generating capacity shortages by providing emergency generating systems and support for the systems. The Florida Power and Light Corporation (FPL), Jacksonville Electric Authority (JEA), and Beaches Energy and their employees will be responsible for any functions that require their expertise. (Down power lines, restoration of electric service, etc.) St. Johns County Purchasing, in conjunction with SJC Fleet

Maintenance, will serve as the liaison regarding automotive transportation fuels and other energy resources in the private sector.

- B. This ESF will be activated upon notification of a potential or occurrence of a disaster or emergency.
- C. Upon activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), the EMD will notify the ESF-12 liaisons that are designated to serve in the EOC.
- D. ESF-12 will interface with ESF-1, ESF-3, energy offices, energy suppliers, energy and fuel distributors, regarding needs assessments and resource availability.
- E. ESF-12 will also coordinate with ESF-14 on the release of information to the public advising residents (including the electricity dependent) on the necessity to conserve energy, energy outages and other related energy issues.
- F. ESF-12 will establish procedures to ensure coordination of information with state and federal officials and energy suppliers regarding energy supply recovery assistance. This information will be accomplished through ESF-12 in the State EOC.
- G. All requests for fuel and power assistance will be processed by ESF-12 representatives in the EOC in coordination with ESF-7 (Resource Support) and with ESF-12 in the State EOC for requirements beyond local capabilities.

IV. SITUATION

A. Disaster Conditions

1. Electric energy shortage conditions are those in which the supply of electric power to customers could be in jeopardy due to either generation capacity shortages and / or transmission limitations. It is expected that generation capacity shortfalls would be due to extreme weather conditions. However, they could also be the result of higher than projected demand for energy during periods when generating units are normally unavailable due to scheduled maintenance or unplanned generating unit outages.
2. Other energy shortages, such as interruptions in the supply of gas or other petroleum fuels for automotive transportation and other

industrial uses, may result from extreme weather conditions, strikes, war or international embargoes.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. St. Johns County Facilities Maintenance will be the primary agency in responding to emergencies of electric service outages and electric generating capacity shortages to supply emergency power generating capabilities. The supplier of the electric service will be notified of the outage and requested to restore the electric service.
2. During periods of abnormal weather or in the event of multiple unanticipated generating unit outages, there may be times when generating capacity is limited or falls below customer demand.
3. There may be widespread and prolonged power failure. With no electric power, communications will be affected; traffic signals will not operate, which could cause traffic problems. Such outages will have an impact on public health and other safety services, including the movement of petroleum products for transportation and emergency power generation.
4. The lead agency of the ESF, upon notification of a potential or actual generating capacity shortage, shall communicate and coordinate with the state and local agencies when prioritizing emergency support and energy restoration.
5. There may be some hoarding of fuel. If the public perceives prolonged fuel scarcities, the hoarding of fuel may increase greatly.
6. Water pressure systems may be low or zero, affecting facilities essential to the health and safety of the public, hampering fire suppression capabilities, and sewer systems may not function.
7. Coordination and direction of all local efforts including volunteers will be required.
8. Damaged areas will be restricted and not readily accessible, except, in some cases by air.
9. St. Johns County EOC will be activated for large scale disasters.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

When electric utility operating reserves are nearly exhausted and there is imminent possibility of curtailment or loss of firm load, or when other energy supplies (such as natural gas or automotive transportation fuels) are disrupted, an appraisal of the situation is made by designated authorities / personnel and action is taken in accordance with this ESF. Emergency personnel are notified and mobilized to direct and coordinate relief efforts, to communicate with the public and appropriate governmental agencies, and to restore normal service when the emergency is over. These response actions are carried out to maintain energy systems and to minimize the impact on St. Johns County's citizens.

B. Organization

1. At the state level, the Public Service Commission and the Division of Emergency Management will assume primary responsibility for ESF-12 activity.
2. At St. Johns County level, the Facilities Maintenance Department and a representative from the electrical utilities will assume primary responsibility for ESF-12 activity.
3. Upon activation of ESF-12, Facilities Maintenance will be responsible for ensuring that energy concerns are addressed. Additional support agencies and organizations may be utilized and will either be tasked to provide a representative to the EOC or to provide a representative who will be immediately available via phone.

C. Notification

Upon activation of the St. Johns County EOC, an Alert St. Johns notification will be sent to notify all ESF-12 supporting agencies to report for duty.

VI. RESPONSE ACTIONS

A. Initial Actions

1. Activate the EOC.
2. Activate the Disaster Response / Recovery Plan.

3. Activate the Logistics Strategy which includes a Fuel Plan.
4. Contact utility providers (as appropriate) to obtain information about damage and / or assistance needed in their areas of operation.
5. Assign local emergency response / damage assessment teams to the disaster areas to determine possible affected areas, industry and resources needed for energy restoration.
6. Monitor the procedures followed by individual utilities during energy generating capacity shortages to ensure countywide action and communication.
7. Coordinate with ESF-1, ESF-3 and other support agencies and organizations when appropriate, regarding needs assessment and resource availability.
8. Estimate the expected duration of emergency event, explanation of actions, and recommended actions in support of the utilities.
9. Inform appropriate state and local news organizations about generating capacity shortfalls.

B. Continuing Actions

1. Continue to communicate with and monitor state and local utility response actions.
2. Receive, assess and submit requests for aid from state and federal agencies, energy offices, energy suppliers and distributors.
3. Request, when appropriate, needed resources to repair damaged systems. Such resources could include transportation to speed system repairs.
4. Work with State Coordinating Officer, the Florida Public Service Commission and other state organizations to establish priorities to repair damage to the local system.
5. Continue to update local news organizations, through the Public Information Officer (PIO), with accurate assessments of energy

supply, demand and requirements to repair or restore energy systems.

6. Keep accurate logs and other records of emergency responses.
7. Begin to draft recommendations for after-action reports and other reports as appropriate.

C. Fuel Shortage

In the event of a shortage of automotive and / or transportation fuels, ESF-12, ESF3 and ESF-7 will be responsible for coordinating with SEOC, industry trade groups and associations to obtain needed fuel supplies.

D. Damage to Energy Systems

ESF-12 will obtain the necessary resources needed to repair damage to energy systems. If resources are not available in the County, request will be made to the State EOC via WebEOC.

E. Public Information

ESF-3 will communicate and coordinate with ESF-14 on new releases to keep the public apprised of generating capacity shortfalls.

F. Documentation

ESF-12 will cooperate with the Florida Public Service Commission and Florida DEM on the documentation of case histories of power and fuel experience in responding to the disaster.

VII. SUPPORT AGENCIES

A. ESF-1 | Transportation

1. Will share data about transportation use requirement in order to integrate them into ESF-12's (Energy) assessment of total energy needs.
2. Will also coordinate with ESF-12 in assisting energy suppliers with the procurement of equipment, specialized labor, and transportation to repair and restore energy systems.

B. ESF-3 | Public Works

1. Will assist with emergency clearance of debris for reconnaissance of the damaged areas and passage of utilities workers, emergency personnel, supplies and equipment for life saving, life protecting, health and safety purposes during the immediate response phase.
2. Will assist with temporary clearing, repair or construction of emergency access routes, which include damaged streets, roads, bridges, waterways, airfields, railways and any other facilities necessary for passage or rescue personnel, or transport of fuel.

C. ESF-14 | Public Information

Will communicate and coordinate with ESF-12 regarding news releases about generating capacity shortfalls, requests for energy conservation, and electric or other energy restoration.

VIII. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS**A. Assets for response include:**

1. Adequate personnel to staff the local EOC
2. ESF-12 will coordinate with ESF-1, ESF-3, and ESF-7, as well as private organizations in the procurement of emergency vehicles for fuel transportation.
3. Communications equipment needed:
 - a. Cell Phones
 - b. 800 MHz
 - c. Agency Radios
 - d. ARES
 - e. Landlines
 - f. Hand held portable radios
 - g. Satellite phones/radios

IX. STATUTORY AUTHORITY FOR ENERGY PRIORITIZATION

Reference is made to the Florida Public Service Commission and U.S. Department of Energy published rules.

ST. JOHNS COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

2021

NIMS | ESF Emergency Support Functions

Human Services



INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FUNCTIONS

NIMS Function: **HUMAN SERVICES SECTION**
Emergency Support Functions 6, 8, 11, 15, 17, 18

I. GENERAL

A. Coordinating Agency: St. Johns County Emergency Management
Section Chief: EMD or Designee

B. Primary Agencies:

ESF 06 - St. Johns County School District
ESF 08 - Florida Department of Health - St. Johns
ESF 11 - St. Johns County Parks and Recreation
ESF 15 - St. Johns County Emergency Management
St. Johns County Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters
United Way
ESF 17 - St. Johns County Animal Control
ESF 18 - St. Johns County Emergency Management

C. Support Agencies:

- American Red Cross
- ARES
- Catholic Charities
- City of St. Augustine
- City of St. Augustine Beach
- Flagler Hospital
- H.A.W.K.E.
- ST. Johns County Housing Partnership
- Home Health Agencies
- Medical Supply Companies
- Private Businesses
- Salvation Army
- St. Johns County Cattlemen's Association
- St. Johns County Chamber of Commerce
- St. Johns County Council on Aging
- St. Johns County Economic Development
- St. Johns County Extension Service
- St. Johns County Fire Rescue
- St. Johns County Horse Council
- St. Johns County Health and Human Services
- St. Johns County Housing and Community Services
- St. Johns County Large Animal Rescue
- St. Johns County Marine Rescue
- St. Johns County Medical Examiner

- St. Johns County Sheriff's Office
- St. Johns County Tourist Development Council
- St. Johns County Veterinary Society
- Long Term Recovery Organization (LTRO)
- St. Johns Wildlife
- Stuart-Marchman Act Behavioral Healthcare
- VA Medical Center
- Volunteer Organizations

II. ORGANIZATION

The Human Services Section includes the following Emergency Support Functions (ESF's), and assigns coordinating responsibilities to the following primary agencies:

<u>ESF</u>	<u>Primary Agency</u>
ESF 6 – Mass Care	St. Johns County School District
ESF 11 – Food and Water	St. Johns County Parks and Recreation
ESF 15 – Volunteers and Donations Management,	St. Johns County Emergency
ESF 17 – Animal and Agriculture	St. Johns County VOAD, United Way
ESF 18 – Business	St. Johns County Animal Control
	St. Johns County Emergency Management

III. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

The purpose of the Human Services Section is to coordinate emergency response actions and the use of resources to support the needs of disaster survivors before, during and after a disaster. Primary activities relate to mass care, emergency food and water, volunteers and donations, animals, public health and special needs and economic recovery.

B. Scope

The scope of this Section applies to natural or human-caused disasters or emergencies whenever survivor support is required, in either a declared or undeclared emergency. The scope includes, but is not limited to performing the necessary actions to:

1. Coordinate all shelter operations including Special Needs.
2. Coordinate the operation of mass feeding facilities in areas affected by disaster.

3. Coordinate relief efforts provided by volunteer organizations performing mass care functions.
4. Coordinate the donation of all materials to disaster response and recovery.
5. Provide resources and support to provide for survivors' needs and welfare in disaster, and/or coordinate deployment of state survivor services support resources.
6. Coordinate local resources in response to pet, farm and wild animal emergency needs.
7. Provide for the health and medical needs of the County's residents before, during and after a significant disaster.

C. Policies

1. St. Johns County Emergency Management will activate the Human Services Section; including mass care, emergency feeding, animal control and public health when the St. Johns County EOC is activated or it becomes essential to activate this section.
2. Shelter operations are conducted under an inter-local agreement (Resolution 2019-150¹) with St. Johns County School District. School District employees including Principals, Maintenance Supervisors and Cafeteria Staff have received Shelter Manager Training. Volunteers from the American Red Cross and ARES Radio Operators will augment the shelter staff.
3. Human services operations and activities will be coordinated within the operational protocols of its functional agencies and the primary functional agencies in the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).
4. Florida Department of Health - St. Johns under ESF-8, Health and Medical Services, will coordinate public health and the special needs shelter operation. They will also coordinate with State ESF-8.

¹ St. Johns County Resolution 2019-150 is on file with the St. Johns County Division of Emergency Management

5. St. Johns County is a signatory to the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement and may request assistance through this agreement.
6. All functional agencies will maintain properly trained and certified disaster response personnel regardless of pay or volunteer status.
7. Each primary and support agency representative will prepare an inventory of resources to include personnel, equipment and vehicles and will update it annually.

D. Planning Assumptions

1. A significant disaster, emergency condition or other major incident will be of such severity and magnitude as to require all local resources and state resources, including the Florida Department of Health, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Florida Department of Children and Families, Florida Department of Elder Affairs, American Red Cross, Salvation Army and other public and private agencies and organizations to supplement local human services response efforts to save lives.
2. Response requirements of the disaster or emergency incident will cause an immediate and continuous demand for these resources, which will eventually exceed the capabilities of the affected local agency.
3. A major disaster will have an immediate impact on the ability of the local community to provide for survivors. Most likely incidents include transportation and / or hazardous material accidents due to rail, air, water and roadway transportation; weather-related incidents such as storm surge and / or flooding due to a hurricane, freshwater flooding or a tornado; or wildfires. Such incidents would potentially require human services dealing with large numbers of survivors with mass care needs, identification issues, death notices, mass medical and morgue requirements, and post-incident mental health counseling. The ability to provide these services may be disrupted by widespread damage to the infrastructure and distribution networks, and contaminated water sources and food. Local emergency facilities may be over-extended and field hospital or medical treatment facilities might be required on short notice.
4. Initial response during the first 72 hours after impact will be the responsibility of local agencies. Once local resources have been expended, agencies may request assistance by utilizing the

Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement, to which St. Johns County and all its municipalities are signatories.

5. State mass care, health and safety resources may be sought by the affected local emergency response agency in addition to other requested assistance. When the Governor declares an emergency, assistance may be obtained from any city or county emergency response agency throughout the state, pursuant to Florida Statute 252.
6. Coordination and direction of local efforts, including volunteers, will be required.
7. Damaged areas may initially be inaccessible except, in some cases, by air, and may require extraordinary methods to provide for survivors' immediate health and welfare needs.
8. Emergency responders may also become disaster survivors; and increase the number of volunteers needed to assist in mass care, health and safety issues.
9. When the immediate threat has subsided, individuals and relief organizations from outside the disaster area will respond to the perceived need for materials, supplies and personnel to assist in the impacted area.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. The National Incident Management System will be the organizing structure for disaster operations, with the Coordinating Agency Representative designated as Section Chief. If appropriate, a Unified Command structure may be initiated by the Emergency Management Director (EMD).
2. The Primary Agency for each ESF will coordinate the provisions of supporting agencies' disaster response resources, including personnel, supplies and equipment.
3. Each Primary Agency will assign a representative capable of committing and coordinating their agency's resources to the Human Services Section at the EOC. Agency personnel will be assigned to cover 24-hour operations, if requested.

4. The Section Chief will report to the EOC Operations Coordinator or EMD / designee, and will be the point of contact for coordination with other NIMS Functional Sections, including Planning, Infrastructure Support, Emergency Services and Finance / Administration.
5. Each ESF within the Human Services Section will coordinate with other agencies through the Section Chief.
6. The Section Chief will plan, coordinate and request all State resources of support agencies through the St. Johns County EOC.
7. Public information and press releases will be coordinated and issued by the EOC Public Information Officer with information provided to the Section Chief by Primary and Support Agencies.

B. Notification

1. Advance Warning – In the case of hurricanes, ample time would be available for response agencies to alert personnel in anticipation of the occurrence. Equipment and supplies may be reallocated and pre-positioned at appropriate locations. Resources should be located in storm-protected facilities during the height of the storm to be ready to respond as soon as conditions allow.

Action – Initiate activation procedure.

2. No-Notice Occurrence – St. Johns County Fire Rescue Communications Center personnel will initiate the response protocol appropriate to the incident. The EMD or designee will be notified and initiate EOC activation, depending upon available information regarding the severity and magnitude of impact. Upon direction by the ranking officer or Emergency Management Director, St. Johns County Fire Rescue Communications Center will initiate additional notification of appropriate agency personnel under prescribed communication protocols.

Action – Initiate activation procedure.

3. Upon notification by the State Watch Office (SWO) of a potential or actual event requiring response, the on-duty Communications personnel will notify the EMD. The EMD will authorize notification

of appropriate Primary and Support Agencies by telephone or through the Communications Center protocols.

4. Upon notification by St. Johns County Fire Rescue Communications Center or Alert St. Johns notification, Primary and Support Agency representatives will report to the EOC or other designated location.
5. Pre-incident and ongoing activities will be monitored by each Primary Agency and coordinated with St. Johns County EOC and other local and State agencies, as appropriate.

V. NIMS FUNCTIONS

1. Referenced ESF's will follow this management plan.

MASS CARE
Emergency Support Function 6 (ESF-6)

I. GENERAL

- A. Primary Agency:** St. Johns County School District
- B. Support Agencies:** American Red Cross
ARES
St. Johns County VOAD
Stuart-Marchman Act Behavioral Healthcare
Flagler Hospital
St. Johns County Animal Control
St. Johns County Fire Rescue
St. Johns County Marine Rescue
St. Johns County Sheriff's Office
St. Johns County Housing Partnership
St. Johns County Health and Human Services
Salvation Army
Florida Department of Health – St. Johns

II. TASKING OF SHELTERING OPERATIONS

When a local state of Emergency is declared by the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners or County Administrator, as outlined in Ordinance 2021-4, and the decision to order an evacuation and open shelters is made, the Emergency Management Director will coordinate with the St. Johns County School District. The School District will contact their trained shelter managers and begin to open designated shelters as soon as possible. St. Johns County Animal Control will begin preparing Pet Friendly Shelters. Florida Department of Health in St. Johns County will begin preparing the Special Medical Needs Shelter(s). Information of the evacuation and the opening of shelters will be provided to the media and citizens by the PIO through formal press conference, press release, social media, IPAWS, Alert – St. Johns notification, Emergency Management Website, and GTV.

III. ESTABLISHMENT OF MASS FEEDING

St. Johns County School District has responsibility for establishing mass feedings at each of the shelters. A basic human need assessment will be made early on in the recovery phase to determine if and where mass feeding sites will be established throughout the County outside of the shelters. One option will be to establish such sites at or near each shelter and will include the feeding site and possibly a comfort station. These operations will likely be managed through non-profit organizations such as the Red Cross and Salvation Army.

The mass feeding sites and comfort stations would be for the use of the general public who do not require sheltering and for relief workers in the area. It is not anticipated that these additional functions would interfere with the shelter operations.

IV. COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT OF RELIEF EFFORT RESOURCES

ESF-6 will coordinate with ESF-11 who will be operating the County Logistical Staging Area to ensure the proper receipt and distribution of relief goods and services. ESF-6 in coordination with other ESF's and Emergency Management will determine where such goods and services are needed. After coordination between ESF-6, ESF-11 and ESF-15 is accomplished, ESF-11 and ESF-15 will be responsible for implementing the disaster relief plan by ensuring timely and proper distribution of relief effort resources.

V. EMERGENCY FIRST AID IN SHELTERS AND EMERGENCY STATIONS

ESF- 4 & 9 will provide first aid support to shelters, feeding sites, comfort stations and other emergency stations within their available resources. Additional first aid resources will be coordinated with and provided by ESF-8 from their available resources and / or through mutual aid agreements. St. Johns County Marine Rescue will be assigned to shelters to provide basic first aid and St. Johns County Fire Rescue will provide a paramedic to each shelter for emergency response.

VI. INFORMATION ON MASS CARE ACTIVITIES

Information concerning mass care activities and requirements will be determined from the needs assessment that is accomplished as early as possible in the recovery phase. ESF-6 will collect the information and will coordinate with ESF-5, ESF-7, ESF-8, ESF-11 and ESF-15 on securing necessary resources as well as determining where and how the relief goods and services will be provided.

VII. STAFFING PATTERN FOR SHELTER OPERATIONS

St. Johns County School District representatives will develop a staffing pattern for 24-hour operation of all shelters. (ESF-8 is responsible for ensuring staffing patterns for 24-hour medical operation of the Special Needs Shelter and ESF-17 is responsible for ensuring staffing patterns for 24-hour operation of the pet friendly shelters). It is anticipated that home health care organizations will not be making house calls during emergencies since their patients will be in shelters so they may provide medical service support at the shelters which will be coordinated with ESF-8. If the emergency is of a lengthy duration, consideration will be given to contracting out shelter first aid to a home health agency.

VIII. REUNITING SEPARATED FAMILIES

Shelter managers will be pro-active in assisting separated family members in reuniting with their families. This will be accomplished by use of public address systems at each shelter and other communications means available. If these measures fail, ESF-6 will request the assistance of ESF-16 in locating and reuniting family members. A copy of each shelter registration list will be provided to ESF-6 in the EOC, who will act as a central clearinghouse. A volunteer worker or a County staff member will be tasked to coordinate this action. See Shelters, Appendix L, for a copy of the Shelter Registration Forms.

IX. EMERGENCY POWER FOR SHELTERS

Most shelters in St. Johns County do not have emergency power generation capability, currently there are only two (2) shelters with emergency power capabilities. They are the Special Needs Shelters at Pacetti Bay Middle School and Freedom Crossing Academy. Requirements for other possible shelters have been identified in the annual shelter retrofit report submitted to FDEM. If shelters are without commercial power or emergency power, mass feeding will be accomplished by using Meals-Ready-to-Eat and / or canned food items until power can be restored. In addition, local restaurants will be used to provide meals to supplement feeding until generators are secured or until commercial power is restored.

X. OPENING AND CLOSING OF SHELTERS

The opening and closing of shelters will be accomplished by the St. Johns County School District after the decision is made in conjunction with the Emergency Management Director and other members of the Executive Policy Group.

XI. RESPONSIBILITY FOR SHELTER OPERATION

The St. Johns County School District, with assistance from St. Johns County Emergency Management, is assigned responsibility for registration, staffing, feeding, medical care and other logistical activities and support involved in shelter operations. Volunteers will be requested to assist with registration, custodial concerns and feeding. These volunteers may be secured from shelter occupants who do not have young children or elderly dependents to care for, or requested from ESF-15.

XII. SECURITY AND COMMUNICATIONS AT THE SHELTERS

ESF-16 is assigned the responsibility for security at each shelter. Communications from the shelter to the EOC is assigned to the St. Johns County School District using assigned radio equipment and AREAS Radio Operators. If additional security resources are required and cannot be provided by supporting agencies, contracts with private security

contractors can be established. ARES Radio operators have been assigned to each shelter and antenna, coax and mast have been installed at each facility.

XIII. ASSIGNMENT AND TRAINING OF SHELTER STAFF

The St. Johns County School District will designate shelter managers and other shelter workers. St. Johns County Emergency Management will provide training to designated shelter workers, at least annually prior to hurricane season.

XIV. DESIGNATION OF SHORT-TERM SHELTER

St. Johns County may use any public schools as a short-term, non-hurricane shelter in the event of a hazmat spill or other emergency event that requires only short-term sheltering. Coordination will be accomplished with the St. Johns County School District and shelter space will be limited to multi-purpose rooms or cafeterias.

XV. SHELTERING RESIDENTS OUTSIDE THE LOCAL AREA

Under the certain circumstances, the State of Florida may request that St. Johns County support sheltering operations as a "Host County" in the event a hurricane or other disaster occurs elsewhere in the State. Under this plan, St. Johns County could be tasked to provide shelters for a large number of residents from the impacted counties. The State EOC will coordinate the actions through a series of conference calls prior to landfall of the storm. When the tasking is anticipated, or received, the County EOC will be activated and the required staff members will report to the EOC for duty. Appropriate action will be taken by ESF-6 (School District) to open the required number of shelters in the County. ESF-16 will coordinate the traffic flow of incoming evacuees with road checkpoints directing them to the appropriate shelter.

XVI. LOGISTICAL PROCEDURES FOR MEETING FOOD, WATER AND SANITATION NEEDS AT PUBLIC SHELTERS

ESF-8 in coordination with the St. Johns County School District, County Health Department and Environmental Health Unit will ensure that sanitation conditions at each shelter are maintained.

XVII. TEMPORARY HOUSING

The St. Johns County Temporary Disaster Housing Plan ("Housing Plan") has been created to establish a framework for addressing temporary housing for disaster survivors left homeless, and to identify the agencies which can be brought together to identify and activate housing resources. St. Johns County Emergency Management and St. Johns County Health and Human Services will be responsible for administering and maintaining

the Temporary Disaster Housing Plan. The Temporary Disaster Housing Plan is located in Appendix W

XVIII. WELFARE SERVICES

See Section Below

XIX. LOGISTICAL SUPPORT FOR SHELTERS

Emergency Management through ESF-11 will provide each shelter with a "Shelter Kit" that contains registration supplies, extension cords, fans, cots, etc. and also a bulk supply of water and MREs as needed. However, the standard practice will be that the School District will provide food for the shelters from their bulk food stocks. Resupply will be accomplished through local purchases from the County area food stores (See list of Major Food Suppliers below). Water will be provided from local sources if determined to be potable. If water is not potable, ESF-6 will coordinate with ESF-7 on securing water from commercial or other outside sources. Sanitation needs at the shelters is the responsibility of the School District in coordination with ESF-8 as identified above. If additional sanitation equipment support is needed, i.e. port-o-lets, ESF-6 will coordinate requirements with ESF-7 for commercial contacts.

XX. ESTABLISHMENT OF FOOD/WATER DISTRIBUTION SITES – POINTS OF DISTRIBUTION (POD)

The purpose of Points of Distribution (PODs) are to establish initial points where the general public will obtain life sustaining emergency relief supplies of food and water, until such time as power is restored, or stores with these items are open and stocked with supplies. Esf-11, St. Johns County Parks and Recreation, have been tasked with the operations and management of PODs. ²

² More in depth information on LSA's and POD's can be found in the St. Johns County Logistics Strategy which is on file with the St. Johns County Division of Emergency Management.

XXI. MAJOR FOOD SUPPLIERS

The following is a list of major food suppliers in the County:

Wal-Mart Super Center	Publix Stores	
2355 US-1 South St. Augustine, FL Phone: (904) 797-3309	1033 A1A / Beach Blvd.	461-0231
	4255 US-1 South	794-1100
	125 Jenkins Street	808-0514
	55 Ava Way	827-1448
	955 State Road 16	819-6518
	84 Tuscan Way	940-2889
	120 Marketside Ave	825-0263
	2845 County Road 210 W	230-3939
	3777 Palm Valley Rd.	273-6565
	220 Front Street	280-5440
	4413 Town Center Pkwy.	564-3632
	450 State Rd. 13	230-3201
	7462 US1 North	826-3537
	2750 Race Track Rd.	230-3970
	670 Marsh Landing Pkwy.	
St. Johns Food Service	Winn Dixie Stores	
4 Louise Street St. Augustine, FL Phone: (904) 824-0493	1010 S. Ponce De Leon	829-5509
	3551 N. Ponce De Leon	824-6233
	3905 A1A South	471-5115
	2220 CR-210 West	823-2122

Potential Mass Feeding and Comfort Station Sites**RESPONSIBILITY**

ESF-6 Mass Care, in coordination with Emergency Management, will be responsible for establishing Mass Feeding Sites and Comfort Stations in St. Johns County during an emergency / disaster as required:

A. Potential Mass Feeding Sites and Comfort Station Sites:

- Council on Aging sites
- St. Johns County Parks and Recreation sites
- St. Johns County Convention Center
- St. Johns County Libraries

II. SELECTION OF SITES

Site selection will be based on requirements that are identified in the basic human needs assessment and coordination with ESF-5.

III. NOTIFICATION OF SITES SELECTED

Notification will be made to the public by the Joint Information Center of the location(s) of the sites selected. In addition, the State EOC will be notified by the Emergency Management via WebEOC, under direction of the EMD, of activated sites and upon the closing of such sites.

TEMPORARY HOUSING

GENERAL

St. Johns County School District, with support from St. Johns County Emergency Management and the Florida Department of Health – St. Johns, is primarily responsible for emergency sheltering of disaster survivors in large scale disasters. In accordance with ESF-6 (Mass Care), this service will be in the form of mass shelters (i.e., schools, etc.) for large groups of survivors. Once the emergency needs of the disaster survivor(s) have been satisfied it may be necessary to secure temporary housing for them. St. Johns County has developed a Temporary Disaster Housing Plan which addresses disaster housing operations. This plan located in Appendix W.

II. TASKS

- A. Small Scale Disasters** – Small-scale disasters are defined as those operations where the federal government has not initiated a formal declaration of a disaster area. Federal funds are not usually available for survivor assistance if a disaster declaration has not been issued. The American Red Cross has primary responsibility for temporary housing needs for disaster survivors in such a small-scale disaster. This aid is provided as “Additional Assistance” per American Red Cross Procedure 3046. An American Red Cross caseworker will interview each disaster survivor and will provide for those housing needs that are beyond the resources of the family.
- B. Large Scale Disaster** – When the Federal government declares a site to be a disaster area, federal disaster relief legislation goes into effect and the resources of the various government agencies are placed at the disposal of the EOC. Primary local responsibility for the administration of temporary housing needs during a large scale disaster will be the St. Johns County Housing and Community Services in coordination with Emergency Management. The St. Johns County Temporary Disaster Housing Plan will be enacted at this time.

EMERGENCY WELFARE SERVICES

GENERAL

- A. The purpose of this appendix is to provide the effective coordination of all public and private emergency relief agencies activities in major emergencies or disasters.
- B. The goal of welfare services is to provide for the immediate needs of people during an emergency within St. Johns County. The following services should be provided:
 - 1. Food (mass feeding and shelter feeding)
 - 2. Shelter (temporary, emergency)
 - 3. Social services (homes, welfare, clothing, support, etc.)
 - 4. Basic medical
 - 5. Post-disaster assistance
- C. The Long Term Recovery Organization and American Red Cross has responsibility for welfare services under ESF-6 Mass Care.
- D. ESF-15 Donations and Volunteers representatives will coordinate with, and assist, ESF-6 and ESF-11 on providing donated goods to the public.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Coordination

- 1. The Long Term Recovery Organization will be the designated coordinator of Welfare Services for St. Johns County. This team will coordinate with the other supporting agencies and will manage the activities in emergencies related to:
 - a) Clothing (emergency receipt and distribution)
 - b) Feeding (in shelters and mass feeding)
 - c) Lodging (temporary housing, both short-term and long-term)
 - d) Social Services (welfare and related assistance delivered in home environments)
 - e) Inquiry (development of information to satisfy inquiries of relatives concerning the safety of families)
- 2. The Salvation Army will be requested to coordinate their relief effort and support with Emergency Management and other volunteer agencies.

B. Records

1. Copies of all records, lists of resources and assignment of personnel shall be supplied to St. Johns County Health and Human Services, the initiating agency and Emergency Management.
2. Emergency Management will distribute this information to the State and other agencies as necessary.
3. Records of emergency actions, logs, registered lists, etc. shall be supplied to the St. Johns County Health and Human Services within 48-hours of the conclusion of the emergency.

C. Shelters

See the Shelter Appendix.

D. Notification Procedures

1. The Emergency Management Director, will alert and disseminate emergency information to the Long Term Recovery Organization, the Red Cross, Department of Children and Family Services (DCF), County Health Department, Salvation Army, Social Services and any other agencies that will assist in emergency welfare services.
2. Further dissemination of information and notification within Welfare Services will be the responsibility of the LTRO.

E. Communications

1. All existing communications available to the EOC will be utilized to support the operations of welfare services when required.
2. EOC communications will be handled in the following manner:
 - a) Telephone/Cell Phone
 - b) Amateur simplex frequencies determined by ARES
 - c) UHF and VHF Radios
 - d) 800 MHz Radios
 - e) Satellite Communications
3. Between the EOC and the Shelter, communications will be handled in the following manner:

- a) Telephones/Cell Phone
- b) Amateur simplex frequencies determined by ARES
- c) UHF and VHF Radios
- d) 800 MHz radios
- e) Satellite Communications

III. TASKS

A. Federal Government

Federal assistance would normally be a post-disaster need after all local and state resources have been expended. Any federal assistance would be initiated by a request from the St. Johns County EOC through the SEOC.

B. State

1. Respond to St. Johns County's request for assistance as relayed through WebEOC, the SEOC or the State Watch Office.
2. Florida Department of Health (FDOH) will:
 - a) Have primary responsibility for all state level welfare service functions.
 - b) Provide appropriate personnel for Special Needs Shelter Operations.
 - c) Appoint the district Emergency Welfare Services Coordinator to work with the local Health and Human Services Office. The Department of Children and Families will appoint Emergency Welfare Service Coordinators (EWS) for DOH.
 - d) FDOH will be requested to assist Emergency Management in preparing requests for federal emergency and / or major disaster assistance related to welfare services. FDOH will also provide state coordination and implementation of such assistance when it is provided following a Presidential Declaration.
 - e) FDOH will be requested to administer the food stamp program under regular or emergency provision. When the regular program is inadequate to provide for the need of disaster survivors, FDOH will request from the Food and Nutrition

Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, the implementation of the emergency program with or without a Presidential Declaration.

C. Local

1. The local Long Term Recovery Organization and ESF-15 will assume the position of Coordinator of Welfare Services.
2. The Coordinator will work with all the enumerated government departments and volunteer agencies during an emergency, and is authorized to proceed with planning this action with all agencies concerned.
3. Provide shelter management training for volunteer staffing of all suitable buildings offered by churches, fraternal organizations and others.
4. Provide, if requested, shelter staff for those schools opened as shelters during emergencies and disasters.
5. Provide liaison personnel to the EOC.
6. Communicate disaster relief (welfare) inquiries (individual search and identification request) to and from areas outside the county.
7. Maintain registration information for each person at long term shelters managed by the Red Cross and consolidate this information at the Chapter Office for periodic report to EOC.
8. The LTRO's representative, or designee from another agency, will also accomplish the following responsibilities:
 - a) Coordinator of Welfare Services (LTRO) will:
 - a. Maintain contact with private social service agencies and area churches to identify the services that can be provided by each.
 - b. Establish written welfare service aid agreements between local government and private social service agencies.

- c. Provide public information via the JIC or PIO on plans for emergency welfare assistance and the procedures to obtain it in emergencies.
- b) Coordinator of Emergency Clothing (ESF-15) will:
 - a. Establish a coordinated system of exchange information between sources of clothing to determine levels of ready supply.
 - b. Establish emergency receipt and distribution centers.
 - c. Arrange for the staffing of such centers by volunteers from appropriate agencies.
- c) Coordinator of Emergency Feeding (ESF-11 and ESF-15) will:
 - a. Establish mass feeding sites throughout the County as needed. (See potential mass feeding and comfort station sites).
 - b. Assign appropriate organizations to support specific mass feeding points.
 - c. Coordinate with the Red Cross Supply Officer at the North East Florida Chapter.
 - d. Set up a list of sources of food for emergency mass feeding.
- d) Coordinator of Emergency Lodging (LTRO) will:
 - a. Prepare and maintain a list of available lodging for short-term emergency use.
 - b. Refer to the St. Johns County Temporary Disaster Housing Plan for long term housing solutions.
- e) Coordinator of Social Services (LTRO) will:
 - a. Develop and maintain information on sources for delivery of social services during emergencies.

- b. Plan the training of volunteers to expand social service work during emergencies.
- c. Define and publicize basic levels of social services that will be available during emergencies.
- d. Coordinate with the St. Johns County VOAD
- f) Coordinator of Welfare Inquiry (JIC and PIO) will:
 - a. Organize communications personnel to handle welfare inquiries.
 - b. Determine the best means for centralizing welfare inquiry action.
 - c. Arrange for a location in which to place the centralized information-handling unit.
- 9. Salvation Army will:
 - a) Assist welfare services upon request within its scope of capabilities.
 - b) Furnish a representative for liaison at the EOC upon request.
 - c) Establish support for the Coordinator of Emergency Feeding by detailing its capabilities for mass feeding in emergencies.
 - d) Establish support for the Coordinator of Emergency Clothing.

IV. SUPPORTING PLANS

Each agency involved in these services is requested to prepare an SOG, which will support the responsibilities (tasks) appropriate to their participation. Each plan will be developed with the assistance of the Emergency Management Director.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL
Emergency Support Function 8 (ESF-8)

I. GENERAL

A. Primary Agency: Florida Department of Health - St. Johns

B. Support Agencies: Flagler Hospital
Home Health Care Agencies
Home Medical Equipment Providers
Long Term Recovery Organization
St. Johns County Council on Aging
St. Johns County Emergency Management
St. Johns County Fire Rescue
St. Johns County Health and Human Services
St. Johns County Marine Rescue
St. Johns County Medical Examiner
St. Johns County School District
St. Johns County Sheriff's Office
Stewart-Marchman Act Behavioral Health

C. Function

1. Provide medical and health related support to state and local entities involved in delivering emergency response and recovery efforts for disasters.
2. Provide health related guidance concerning communicable diseases and environmental health issues following a disaster.
3. Coordinate all local and state health and medical resources responding to a local disaster.

D. Primary Agency Responsibilities – Florida Department of Health – St. Johns

1. Designated Representative: Florida Department of Health – St. Johns, Director or designee.
2. Plan, coordinate and manage the support requirements of ESF-8.
3. Maintain a list of resources available from local public agencies and private vendors, their addresses and after-hour points of contact.

4. Ensure that all health and special needs activities are conducted in accordance with existing state and federal rules, regulations and guidelines, as well as existing standards and practices of the medical profession.
5. Coordinate and assign all personnel, equipment and other resources, including travel information, accommodations and other arrangements relevant to the assignment.
6. Coordinate support agencies, including State and mutual aid.
7. Communicate all resource allocations, response actions and critical decisions to EMD or designee.
8. Document all field actions as part of the reporting procedures, including appropriate forms, field notes and / or communications.
9. Coordinate the collection and destruction of contaminated food and water from private and public sources.
10. Contact healthcare facilities located in zones included in the evacuation order to assure they are implementing their evacuation plan.
11. Coordinate health, medical and environmental health information with the County PIO to be included in press releases.
12. Coordinate overall plan to open Special Needs Shelters. FDOH-SJ is responsible for the staffing and logistics for all designated Special Needs Shelters. County Health Department staff will be responsible for shelter registration, attending clients, ordering medical supplies, conducting shelter sanitation operations and reporting shelter numbers to the EOC.
13. Coordinate requests from hospitals and other medical facilities.

E. Support Agency Responsibilities

1. Report to Primary Agency Representative as directed.
2. Provide inventory of available personnel, equipment and supplies.

3. Provide documentation of resources allocated or used, including time, costs and other relevant information, to the Primary Agency upon request.
4. Provide support as requested or required.

F. Response Actions

1. Notification of agency representatives will be made using the Alert-St. Johns (Everbridge) EOC Activation call out and protocols as outlined in the EOC SOP.
2. If advance warning of an impending disaster is available, resources may be pre-positioned, if necessary, for safety or in anticipation of the area of greatest need following the event.
3. No-notice incidents could result in medical and health resources being inaccessible or overwhelmed. The Primary Agency Representative will assess the need for non-local resources and request assistance through the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement or other agreements.
4. The Primary Agency Representative will gather immediate input from the other ESF's in the EOC regarding the need for medical and health assistance, particularly those ESF's in the Emergency Services Section, and Rapid Impact and Damage Assessment Teams, and prepare and submit to the Section Chief an immediate assessment of the capability of local available resources to respond to the incident, including any possible conditions that might worsen the situation and require additional resources.
5. Under Florida State Statutes and according to applicable Florida Administrative Codes, certain healthcare facilities including hospitals, nursing homes, assisted living facilities and outpatient surgery centers, are required to have a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan approved by local Emergency Management. The Primary Agency will designate ESF-8 staff to contact healthcare facilities located in zones included in the evacuation order to assure they are implementing their evacuation plan. ESF-8 will also maintain contact with those facilities identified above, throughout a disaster event to ensure the EOC has a current situational picture of the jurisdiction.
6. Upon notification by the EMD or his designee, FDOH-SJ nursing staff will initiate Special Needs Shelter operations. St. Johns County

Emergency Management will transport cots, and some supplies and equipment to the Special Needs Shelter.

7. Coordination of on-scene operations with the EOC will be through the National Incident Management System chain of command to the Primary Agency Representative, using available communications equipment:
 - 800 MHz
 - VHF or UHF radio
 - Landline
 - Cell phone
 - ARES frequencies
 - Satellite phones

G. Continuous Actions

1. Major response actions will be reported regularly to the Primary Agency Representative in the EOC, who is responsible for maintaining coordination with State ESF- 8.
2. Transportation of patients to facilities located outside of St. Johns County, when necessary, will be coordinated in the EOC with ESF's 1, 4, and 16. Planning assumptions include:
 - Airlifting may be required in some cases.
 - Ambulance capability will have to be enhanced from outside the county.
 - Multiple patients may be transported together.
3. Procedures for assuring food and drug safety are outlined in Health Department Plans. The procedure outlines the assignment of qualified personnel to public shelters to monitor food and drug quality.
4. Public information regarding health, medical, sanitation and environmental health issues will be vitally important to the wellbeing of St. Johns County residents, and those working and / or temporarily residing in St. Johns County following a disaster. All communication will be coordinated with the Planning Section (ESF-5) and issued by the EOC Public Information Officer (ESF-14) with information provided by Primary and Support Agencies. FDOH-SJ officials will continually monitor the impact to public health and provide updates as conditions warrant.

5. Medical treatment for emergency responders may be necessary. ESF-8 will coordinate medical assessments and Crisis Intervention Stress Debriefing, if required. Local resources may be overwhelmed and State agencies may be requested for support. Procedures for the safety and care of emergency responders have been established by:
 - a) Operating in 12-hour shifts to avoid burnout. As needed, responders will be sheltered in fire stations, government buildings or public shelters.
 - b) Emergency responders cannot help the citizens if they themselves are in jeopardy. No responders will be asked to perform tasks without sufficient numbers of personnel, or specific equipment being available. If necessary, a safety officer will be assigned.
 - c) Most emergency responders have first aid training. They will be working, in many cases; as teams with EMT's, paramedics and other trained personnel, or operating in close proximity to such teams.
 - d) FDOH-SJ medical personnel will be available to examine emergency responders. If a medical professional determines it is in the best interest of the individual, they will be granted necessary time off, moved to a different job, or receive counseling as appropriate.
6. Mental health crisis counseling of significant magnitude, following a catastrophic or major disaster, may be beyond the capabilities of Stewart-Marchman Act Behavioral Healthcare to provide. Assistance from St. Johns County ESF-4 and State ESF-8 agencies would be requested.
7. ESF-4 Fire Rescue will support ESF-8 during a disaster by:
 - a) Supporting the FDOH-SJ as necessary and as capabilities permit.
 - b) Supporting evacuation of special needs or other persons.
 - c) Supporting public shelters with medical assistance beyond the capabilities of the shelter staff.

- d) Support other emergency responders, relief workers and volunteers who are injured or ill as a result of the disaster.

H. Recovery Actions

1. Responsibility for water quality assurance, wastewater and solid waste treatment and disposal, rest with various county and municipal utilities. Each utility is responsible for testing and quality assurance programs. Should a shortage of qualified personnel or equipment develop, FDOH-SJ will respond to requests for assistance.
2. FDOH-SJ will establish locations for the collection of contaminated or suspect food. The exact location(s) will be determined following the incident based on the affected population and suitable collection points.
 - a) Commercial disposal, such as food stored in restaurants, convenience and grocery stores will be the responsibility of the owner of such product. Collection vendors are pre-identified and authorized by the FDOH-SJ to operate in St. Johns County.
 - b) As needed, appropriate state and federal agencies will be requested to assist in removing and disposing of spoiled or contaminated foodstuffs.
3. Rodents, insects and other pest infestations are addressed in Health Department plans.
4. Identification and mortuary services following a devastating disaster would require assistance of state and / or federal agencies. Response to "normal" events is within the capability of local health and medical professionals; a major disaster would stretch the capabilities of local resources and require mutual aid assistance. Notification of next of kin would happen using the accepted protocols used by County emergency response agencies following accidental deaths. The Medical Examiner for District 23 Mass Fatality Plan addresses the policies and procedures following a mass casualty event.

5. Primary and Support agencies will use appropriate state and federal rules, regulations, laws and guidance in maintaining records of staff utilization, obligations, expenditures and use of other resources.
6. Public advisories concerning food contamination will be coordinated with ESF-5 and released through ESF-14.
7. Primary and Support agencies will conduct after-action evaluations and present recommendations on health related mitigation opportunities.

FOOD AND WATER*Emergency Support Function 11 (ESF-11)***I. GENERAL**

- A. Primary Agency:** St. Johns County Parks and Recreation
- B. Support Agencies:** American Red Cross
Florida Department of Health – St. Johns
Home Again St. Johns
Salvation Army
St. Johns County Emergency Management
St. Johns County Purchasing Department
St. Johns County School District
St. Johns County LTRO / VOAD

II. INTRODUCTION**A. Purpose**

The purpose of this appendix is to outline procedures that will be followed in identifying and obtaining the food and water needs prior to and in the aftermath of a disaster or emergency, and the coordination of transporting these supplies to the disaster area. Much of this information, including more detailed information, can be found in the St. Johns County Logistics Strategy³.

B. Scope

The scope of this ESF is to obtain needed food and water to provide ESF-6 (Mass Care) and Points of Distribution supplies for distribution to disaster survivors. To accomplish this function, activities will be undertaken to:

1. In coordination with ESF 6 and Emergency Management, identify the number of people without food and safe drinking water.
2. Inventory food products/quantities and identify sources to obtain additional needed supplies.
3. Ensure sufficient storage space to store food supplies.

³ The St. Johns County Logistics and POD Strategy is a separate planning document and is on file with St. Johns County Emergency Management

4. Coordinate with Emergency Management for the transportation of food shipments to warehouses, feeding sites and pantry locations.
5. Purchase or solicit food supplies to sustain the disaster survivors until local officials/agencies can manage the operation.
6. Initiate Points of Distribution (POD) in conjunction with Emergency Management.

III. POLICIES

- A. This ESF will be activated upon notification of a potential or actual major disaster or emergency.
- B. The ESF-11 representative in the County EOC will coordinate actions undertaken by this ESF.
- C. Priority will be given to move critical supplies of food into areas of acute need and then to areas of moderate need.
- D. Upon notification that electric power has been restored and roadways are open to commercial vehicles, thus allowing commercial grocers to reopen, a request may be made to the State that they initiate Emergency Food Stamp Program procedures.
- E. This ESF will encourage the use of mass feeding arrangements as the primary outlet for disaster food and water supplies, which is the primary responsibility of ESF-6.
- F. This ESF is responsible for Points of Distribution operations.

IV. RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Secure and deliver food and water supplies suitable for household distribution or congregate meal service, as appropriate.
- B. Arrange for the transportation and distribution of food and water supplies within the affected area.
- C. Coordinate with, and support as appropriate, ESF-6 (Mass Care) involved in mass feeding and shelters.
- D. Ensure ESF-5 is updated to the status of POD logistics and supplies of food and water.

V. SITUATION

A. Disaster Conditions

A major disaster or emergency will deprive substantial numbers of people access to potable water and / or the means to prepare food. In addition to substantial disruption to the commercial food supply and distribution network, a catastrophic hurricane or other disaster may partially or totally destroy food and water stored in the affected area.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. Following a major or catastrophic disaster, there may be widespread damage and destruction to the infrastructure and homes / buildings resulting in transportation routes being impassable; widespread and prolonged power outages; and contaminated drinking water.
2. Thousands of evacuees may be lodged in shelters within the disaster area.
3. Normal food processing and distribution capabilities will be disrupted.
4. As a result of power outages, many commercial cold storage and freezer facilities within the impacted area will be inoperable.
5. Shelters should have food and water supplies to manage for 72 hours after the disaster.
6. Damage projection models will be used to forecast damage and disaster consequences. Included in this information will be calculations to identify the number of people to be impacted. This ESF will use these calculations and projections to estimate food needs, quantities, and to project the duration of mass feeding activities.
7. An immediate human needs assessment (mass care, health / medical {ESF 6 and 8}, housing) and the condition of the infrastructure (transportation, communications and utility systems) will be reported by the Rapid Impact Assessment Teams.
8. Large bulk shipments of food supplies purchased, solicited, or donated will be coordinated by this ESF. Donations of nonperishable

food items will be sorted and palletized for coordination and distribution by this ESF. These items will likely require the establishment of a County Logistical Staging Area (LSA) which is discussed in the St. Johns County Logistics Strategy.

9. Assistance from the Florida Department of Military Affairs (ESF-13) will be requested after all other resources have been used to assist with the distribution of food supplies and / or warehouse operations.

VI. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. ESF-11 will operate under existing Emergency Management authorities and regulations as well as Public Law 93-288, as amended, and the Florida Emergency Operations Plan, to provide disaster food supplies to designated logistical staging areas, Points of Distribution (POD) and mass feeding sites.
2. Following notification from Emergency Management of a major disaster or emergency, ESF-11 will be staffed at the EOC. At this time, request for food and water, including types, amounts and destinations, will be processed through this ESF. Food and water assistance requests will be entered into WebEOC by St. Johns County Emergency Management and forwarded to the SEOC to coordinate efforts to obtain and transport food.
3. Mass feeding sites will use menus provided by this ESF. The menus will be built around the foods that are available. Quantity usage tables will be used to address serving sizes. These tables combined with the menus will provide for ordering, forecasting and supply data. Other organizations with food resources will supplement these menus. Menus will be adjusted based on food quantities.
4. Staff from this ESF may be sent into the affected area to assess the effectiveness of the food distribution network and to address problems. Staff will coordinate with county officials and ESF-6 field staff to ensure ample and timely deliveries of food and water supplies.
5. ESF-11 will coordinate with ESF-3 responsibility for potable water. If needed, a State Representative from ESF-11 responsible for potable water will be requested to join the local ESF-11 to help expedite and coordinate retrieving ample water.

B. Organization

1. St. Johns County Parks and Recreation have the primary responsibility for ESF-11 in St. Johns County. They will coordinate activities with support agencies and organizations as necessary to fulfill their mission.
2. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Bureau of Food Distribution, has primary responsibility for all ESF-11 activities at the State level. The Food Distribution Officer may direct response and recovery activities for ESF-11 from the SEOC. Additional activities to support this ESF may be conducted at the district office in Jacksonville, Florida.
3. Upon activation of this ESF in the SEOC, the Food Distribution Officer or their designee will be responsible for ensuring all food and water concerns are addressed. Additional support agencies and organizations may be utilized and will either be tasked to provide a representative to the SEOC or to provide a representative who will be immediately available via phone.

C. Notification

1. Upon the occurrence or possibility of a disaster or emergency, the St. Johns County EOC will notify ESF-11 via the Alert-St. Johns (Everbridge) EOC Activation call-out.
2. This notification will be made by telephone, email and/or text message. Such notification could be to: advise of a potential disaster and request required ESF's to report to the EOC for activation, or to update information. The Primary Agency representative for the ESF will notify all support agencies and may request they report to the EOC.

D. Response Actions

1. Initial Actions:
 - a) Inventory food and water supplies.
 - b) Coordinate with ESF-6 to identify the number of people in shelters and others in need of food and water.
 - c) Establish LSA and POD locations if necessary

- d) Monitor water contamination in the disaster area and estimated water needs and quantities.
- e) Identify the locations of all mass feeding and food distribution sites.
- f) Identify menus for meals to be used for calculation of food supplies.
- g) Assess storage space and needs for staging areas.
- h) Coordinate food donations and incorporate into food supply.
- i) Monitor and coordinate the flow of the food supply into the disaster area. This includes calculating the burn-rate of all supplies at the PODs.
- j) Assess the need and feasibility of requesting emergency food stamp assistance.
- k) Monitor and assess food and water needs.
- l) Assess special food concerns of the impacted residents.
- m) Monitor nutritional concerns.
- n) Establish logistical links with local organizations involved in long-term congregate meal services.

VII. TASK

A. Primary Agency: St. Johns County Parks and Recreation

1. Determine the availability of USDA foods that are safe for human consumption within the disaster area.
2. Coordinate with Emergency Management, ESF-6 Mass Care and local officials to determine food and water needs for the population in the affected areas.
3. Establish a Logistical Staging Area and Points of Distribution
4. Make emergency food supplies available to households for take home consumption.
5. Provide information to ESF-5 Information and Planning on a regular basis.
6. Deploy water buffaloes to locations identified by ESF-6 Mass Care and Emergency Management.
7. Provide daily information to ESF-14 Public Information on the amount of food used and types of food needed (donation), as well as locations and operating hours of PODs.

8. Maintain records of the cost of supplies, resources, and personnel, needed to respond to the disaster.
9. Monitor the number of POD's, mass feeding sites, soup kitchens, and pantries providing food to disaster survivors.

B. Support Agencies

1. American Red Cross and Salvation Army
 - a. Identify and assess the requirements for food on a two-phase basis: critical emergency needs immediately after the disaster and long-term sustained needs after the emergency phase is over.
 - b. Assist with food soliciting and purchases for food supply.
 - c. Provide couriers to pick up order forms, menus, meal counts and other support activities.
 - d. Assist with the distribution of bulk and household food supplies at POD locations.
 - e. Operate mobile mass feeding sites.
2. St. Johns County School District:
 - a. Provide inventories of available food supplies from their lunchroom cafeteria within the schools that are designated as shelters. Additional food supplies may be purchased from school district contracted food vendors or from local vendors which can be found in Mass Care, Section XXI. table, page 14.
 - b. Provide support staff to assist with the calculation of serving proportions based on menus, the number of people fed at shelters, and the quantities / types of food in the inventories.
3. Other support agencies will support ESF-11 in the collection and distribution of food and water to survivors in the disaster area.

VIII. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

- A.** Contacts with local and area food distributors.
- B.** Coordination with Emergency Management and the SEOC for procurement and delivery of foodstuff and potable water.
- C.** A database for purchasing food, water, rental of trailers and other vehicles, storage facilities and condiments.
- D.** Close coordination with ESF's 1, 6, 7, 8 and 16.

IX. TRANSPORTATION OF FOOD SHIPMENTS

Transportation of food shipments to LSA's, feeding sites and POD's will be coordinated by ESF-11 with ESF-1. Requirements to contract for transportation from private vendors will be coordinated with ESF 7. Security requirements will be coordinated with ESF-16.

X. PROCEDURES FOR PURCHASE OR SOLICITATION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

The following procedures will be followed:

- A.** Food requirements will be coordinated with ESF-11 in the State EOC for supplies from outside the County.
- B.** Initial food supplies for the public shelters will be provided by St. Johns County School District. Replacement supplies will be purchased from vendors listed.
- C.** Requirements for mass feeding will be coordinated by ESF-6 with assistance from Salvation Army and other supporting agencies.
- D.** Emergency purchase procedures are authorized under a declared state of local emergency.

XI. EMERGENCY FOOD STAMP ASSISTANCE

Request for emergency food stamp assistance, Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (D-SNAP), will be requested by Emergency Management, in coordination with ESF-11, from the Florida Department of Children and Families (DCF) Office. A DCF representative will be in the SEOC and the Joint Field Office (if established) and will provide assistance in obtaining emergency food stamps.

XII. TRANSPORTATION OF FOOD AND WATER INTO THE AFFECTED AREAS

- A.** The primary means for transporting of food and water into the affected areas will be ground transportation, provided roads are passable. Those areas of the County which require food and water and the establishment of feeding and distribution sites will receive priority in road clearing operations.
- B.** If distribution of food and water cannot be made using ground transportation, a request for air support will be made to the SEOC to supply and re-supply affected areas with food and water.
- C.** Security and/or escort of ground transported resources will be coordinated through ESF-16.

VOLUNTEERS AND DONATIONS PLAN
Emergency Support Function 15 (ESF-15)

I. GENERAL

- A. Primary Agency:** St. Johns County Emergency Management
St. Johns County LTRO
St. Johns County VOAD
- B. Support Agencies:** Alpha Omega
American Red Cross
Care Connect
Catholic Charities
City of St. Augustine
City of St. Augustine Beach
Council on Aging
Haven Hospice
Local Churches
Salvation Army
Southern Baptist
St. Johns County
United Way
Volunteer Groups

II. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

This section provides planning guidance and coordination for ESF-15 to accomplish its mission in expediting the delivery of donated goods and services, management of volunteers and to support relief efforts in a disaster affected area. The Primary Agency for ESF-15 will be the St. Johns County Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD). This group is a collection of volunteer agencies in St. Johns County and will make volunteers and donations a better organized and effective response and recovery function in St. Johns County.

B. Scope

1. To coordinate response / recovery efforts as related to volunteers.
2. To ensure the expeditious delivery of donated goods to disaster survivors and community based support organizations.

3. Coordinate the Long Term Recovery Organization to provide case management for individuals and families.
4. Assist the St. Johns County Health and Human Services and Care Connect program coordinators with outreach to disaster survivors.
5. Other activities of ESF-15 are as follows:
 - a) Coordinate communications with all volunteer organizations.
 - b) Coordinate missions for assignment to available volunteers.
 - c) Initiate and track individual and family case management.
 - d) Coordinate resources through the VOAD membership to effectively serve the population.
 - e) Develop and maintain liaison with SEOC ESF-15 and Volunteer Florida.

III. RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

- A. Upon activation of the EOC, phone numbers that have been established for calls concerning volunteers and donations will be disseminated to the public by the JIC / PIO.
- B. ESF-15 representative will insure that a volunteer liaison is on duty in the EOC when required during the operations. The role of the EOC liaison will be to coordinate requirements for volunteers and donated goods and services.
- C. ESF-15 representative will coordinate with other ESF members, Emergency Management Director, elected and appointed officials and volunteer groups in developing a plan that will ensure a quick response and delivery of donated goods and services into the affected areas.
- D. The ESF-15 EOC liaison on duty will have the primary responsibilities for coordination with the SEOC (ESF-15) on information for volunteers and those bringing donations to the County. ESF-15 missions or information updates will be transmitted to the SEOC via WebEOC input by Emergency Management.

- E. ESF-15 will coordinate with ESF-18 Business and Industry on requesting assistance from the private sector and volunteer organizations. Such information will be announced by the PIO through the news media.

IV. SUPPORTING AGENCIES

- A. St. Johns County VOAD will provide volunteers and leadership.
- B. St. Johns County VOAD will help locate collection and distribution sites, as well as coordinate donations from individuals and local businesses.
- C. Salvation Army and Red Cross will operate the mass feeding sites.

V. POLICY OF RECEIPT OF DONATED ITEMS

Prior to receipt of donated items from any source, inspection will be made to determine the serviceability and usability of such items. In some cases manufacturer or retail outlet may donate "loser" type products solely for tax break purpose and items may not be of any use to the public.

ANIMAL AND AGRICULTURE
Emergency Support Function 17 (ESF-17)

I. GENERAL

- A. Primary Agency:** St. Johns County Animal Control
- B. Support Agencies:** H.A.W.K.E.
St. Augustine Humane Society
St. Johns County Agricultural Extension Agency
St. Johns County Cattleman's Association
St. Johns County Emergency Management
St. Johns County Fire Rescue – Large Animal Rescue
St. Johns County Horse Council
St. Johns County Parks and Recreation
St. Johns County Sheriff's Office
St. Johns County Veterinary Medical Association
St. Johns Wildlife

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Justification

Animal issues cannot be overlooked in disaster planning as it could lead to serious human health and safety risks when animals, pets, farm and wild animals, are forced from their homes/habitats. By developing operational procedures to care for these animals before, during and after such an event, this Emergency Support Function (ESF) will reduce the threat to humans and the environment. This section will also address the manner in which St. Johns County will abide by the regulations set forth in Public Law 109-308 (Section 613 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act [42 U.S.C 5196b] as amended) Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006.

B. Purpose

This ESF was created to provide for the coordination of local resources in response to pet, farm, and wild animal emergency needs, before, during and after a significant disaster or emergency.

C. Scope

The scope of this ESF is the overall management, coordination and prioritization of countywide animal relief services and assets to support pet, farm, and wild

animal needs in the event of a major emergency or disaster. ESF - 17 will be responsible for all aspects of Pet Friendly Sheltering in St. Johns County. Pet Friendly Shelters have been pre-identified and an SOP has been developed and is included in the sheltering appendix, Appendix L.

D. Planning Assumptions

1. Countywide animal related assistance will be coordinated under the direction of St. Johns County Animal Control.
2. Human lives can be put at risk due to their refusal to leave pets behind in a disaster. Public education by the County and animal related organizations are necessary to increase public awareness of disaster preparedness for pets and the pet shelter facilities available in the event of an evacuation.
3. A major disaster would result in many homeless, and/or injured pets, livestock, and wild animals. This situation would present health, nuisance, and bite threat issues, requiring timely capture, and subsequent sheltering of these animals.
4. Triage and treatment of sick and injured animals will be needed, including humane euthanasia in some cases. This should be accomplished by veterinarians or certified euthanasia technicians.
5. Limited food supplies will be on hand in a disaster event. Prior arrangements with vendors would be made to import commercial pet and livestock foods into the county following a disaster. Food drops for wild animals would be organized by wild animal related groups and state agencies.
6. Shelter animal waste and carcasses will be accumulated in the post-disaster period, requiring removal of the material to approved solid waste dumping sites, or burned on site.
7. Shelter animals should be reunited with their owners as soon as possible after a disaster.

II. POLICIES

A. Authority

In performing the functions outlined in this ESF, County and municipal agencies are governed by the authorities of Public Law and other rules and regulations governing the primary and support agencies of the ESF. Federal and State assistance to this ESF will be provided under Public Law 93-288, and Florida Statute 252.

B. Priorities

Animal related services under this ESF are prioritized in the following functional areas with agency responsibility assigned.

1. Pet Friendly Shelter Operations

- St. Johns County Animal Control
- St. Johns County School District

2. Bite Investigation and rabies quarantine (health and safety):

- St. Johns County Animal Control
- St. Johns County Sheriff's Office Agricultural Unit
- Florida Department of Health

3. Pick-up/corral of animals causing a direct threat to people (safety):

- St. Johns County Animal Control
- St. Johns County Sheriff's Office Agricultural Unit
- St. Johns Wildlife
- H.A.W.K.E.

4. Pick-up, sheltering and care of injured animals:

- St. Johns County Animal Control
- St. Johns County Veterinary Medical Society/local veterinarians
- H.A.W.K.E.
- St. Johns Wildlife

5. Pick-up of animals at large/strays:

- St. Johns County Animal Control
- St. Johns Wildlife
- H.A.W.K.E.

6. Investigation of cruelty complaints:

- St. Johns County Animal Control
- St. Johns County Sheriff's Office

7. Routine patrol and pick-up of nuisance animals (non-threatening):

- St. Johns County Animal Control

8. Receiving unwanted, owned animals:

- St. Johns County Animal Control

III. ORGANIZATION

A. State Level

This ESF is represented as ESF-17 at the SEOC and is managed by the Department of Agriculture, Division of Animal Industry. The State of Florida also has a State Animal Response Team that will assist in disaster response and recovery. Request for state assistance will be made to ESF-17 in the SEOC.

B. County Level

1. Chain of Command for St. Johns County Animal Control:

- a) Manager of Animal Control
- b) Animal Control Field Supervisor
- c) ESF 17 staff person in EOC

2. Volunteer Agencies:

All volunteer animal issue agencies' coordinate with ESF-17 directly through the EOC.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

The Primary and Support agencies of this ESF must plan to be as self-sufficient as possible during the first 72 hours following an event, as there could be limited assistance.

A. Primary Agency

St. Johns County Animal Control is responsible for response and recovery missions involving animal issues. Upon activation of the EOC, ESF-17 will be staffed on a 24-hour schedule to coordinate with other agencies and prioritize assistance requests. The agency is also tasked with Pet Friendly Shelter operations.

B. St. Johns County Animal Control Manager

1. Coordinate all logistics necessary to open Pet Friendly Shelters
2. Notify, activate and mobilize all agencies assigned to ESF-17.
3. Coordinate all support agency actions in performance of missions assigned to ESF-17.
4. Coordinate requests for assistance and additional resources necessary for the mission with appropriate agencies.
5. Function as the County's representative/liaison to the EOC for the activities and responsibilities carried out by the primary and support agencies of this ESF.
6. Investigate all animal bites in conjunction with the Sheriff's Office.
7. Facilitate the transportation of injured, stray or nuisance animals to animal care facilities.
8. Assist emergency response teams with animal issues.
9. Coordinate the plan for removal and disposal of dead animals.
10. Coordinate with the Department of Health – St. Johns for the release of public information regarding animals and related health issues.
11. Enforce St. Johns County Animal Control Ordinances.
12. Quarantine animals that have bitten for observation.
13. Impound animals 'at-large' with no evidence of ownership.
14. Euthanasia of sick and/or injured animals through assigned and authorized persons.
15. Respond to animal related inquiries about dogs and cats with assistance from ESF-14.
16. Release information to the public through the PIO regarding issues such as quarantine areas, rabies alert, public service information, announcements, etc.

C. St. Johns County Emergency Management:

1. Provide initial notification to Animal Control for the need to implement all or portions of this ESF.
2. Assist in coordination of requests for support between this and other ESFs represented in the EOC.
3. Coordinate and establish Pet Friendly Shelters.

D. Local Support Agencies

1. Notify, activate, and mobilize all personnel and equipment to perform or support assigned functions.
2. Designate and assign personnel for staffing of all facilities at which this ESF is required to support, and provide representation when it is determined to be necessary by Animal Control.
3. Identify all personnel and resource requirements to perform assigned missions which are in excess of the support agencies' capabilities.

E. St. Johns County Animal Control - Emergency Facilities Coordinator

1. Select potential sites for relief facilities for small, large and wild animals. Some potential sites include: St. Johns County Equestrian Center and St. Johns County Pet Center.
2. Ensure contingency power, communication system, sanitation, and security of emergency facility.
3. Coordinate with the Veterinary Services Coordinator to establish adequate facilities for emergency medical care, hospitalization, and safe storage of donated medical supplies and equipment.
4. Provide assistance and facilities for the sheltering and care of injured animals.

F. St. Johns County Animal Control – ESF-17 Volunteer Coordinator

1. Coordinate volunteer assistance and staffing of emergency pet shelters.

2. Maintain a contact list of pre-identified individual and groups of volunteers and initiate as needed.
3. Prepare forms and records to register and track volunteers.
4. Coordinate with the EOC on-duty Animal Control staff to direct volunteers, including those from outside of the county, to needed areas of assistance.
5. Provide assistance in securing facilities for the sheltering and care of injured animals.

G. St. Johns County Animal Control - Supply Coordinator

1. Search for and secure a centrally located building that can be used as a supply depot. (For POD sites, see list for location)
2. Provide an inventory list of all donated supplies and give a copy of a receipt to donors, if requested.
3. Maintain a list of supplies on hand and supplies needed as the disaster recovery progresses.
4. Arrange for donations from vendors of food, water and other supplies prior to a disaster event.

H. St. Johns County Veterinary Medical Society - Veterinary Service Coordinator

1. Provide emergency medical care for injured animals.
2. Coordinate with supply, volunteer, and facility coordinators to provide veterinarians assistance to accomplish the mission of ESF-17.
3. Arrange for donations from drug distributors prior to a disastrous event.
4. Secure a centrally located veterinary supply depot for donations and make sure medical supplies are available as needed.
5. Identify and track injured animals and coordinate boarding or fostering with Facilities Coordinator.
6. Provide proper handling of medical waste and controlled drugs resulting from veterinary relief efforts.

7. Assist in the establishment of triage units for the care of injured animals.
8. Provide emergency medical equipment and supplies.
9. Provide rabies vaccinations for shelter animals.
10. Provide additional shelter support.

I. St. Johns County Sheriff's Office – Agricultural Unit

1. Coordinate and direct large animal disaster relief efforts.
2. Maintain equipment and resources necessary to manage livestock in a disaster situation.
3. Facilitate and coordinate with large animal veterinarians.
4. Maintain relationships with large land owners for potential large animal sheltering sites.

J. St. Johns County Extension Agency

1. Provide appropriate equipment and resources for assistance with large animal sheltering.

K. St. Johns County Cattlemen's Association

1. Maintain equipment and resources necessary to manage livestock in a disaster situation.
2. Assist in the establishment of sheltering/holding areas for livestock.

L. St. Johns County Fire Rescue Large Animal Rescue Team

1. Assist in technical rescue of large animals that have become entrapped.

M. Florida Veterinary Medical Association (FVMA)

1. Respond to requests for veterinary medical assistance with a disaster relief team.
2. Provide emergency medical care for animals in a disaster situation.
3. Provide assistance to affected veterinarians and animal health personnel.

V. RESOURCE COORDINATION

- A.** ESF-17 will provide animal assistance resources using primary and support agency authorities and capabilities along with other ESFs to support its missions. ESF-17 will allocate available resources to each mission based upon priorities identified by the EOC. If additional resources are necessary, ESF-17 will request assistance, through the St. Johns County EOC, from ESF-17 at the SEOC.
- B.** All other ESFs will coordinate with the ESF-17 representative at the EOC when requesting emergency support or disaster assistance regarding animals and pets. If multiple requests for support are submitted and a conflict of priorities develops, this ESF will work directly with the Emergency Management to resolve the situation.
- C.** Use of donated resources from individuals or groups within the County or from other areas will be coordinated through the EOC.
- D.** Recovery Operations Coordination:

Although this document addresses recovery activities of the agencies associated with the ESF, the EOC is responsible for the coordination of all recovery activities to provide animal assistance services to the affected areas in the County, as required. Therefore, recovery operations of ESF-17 will be initiated commensurate with emergency priorities within the County and based on the availability of resources.

VI. SITUATION

A. Disaster Condition

A significant or major disaster could quickly overwhelm local government's resources and capabilities to provide services, necessitating State and/or Federal assistance. Such a disaster would pose certain public health and nuisance threats, as well increase animal resource needs, such as injured, displaced, and dead animals, rabies and other animal related diseases, veterinary treatment or euthanasia, care and shelter of other animal problems. Additionally, these problems could impede the human needs' response and resources.

B. Phased Response Actions

1. Disaster Preparation Phase

- a) Care and shelter of animals before a disaster event.
- b) Preparing Pet Friendly Shelters for evacuees and their pets.
- c) Buying and/or ordering animal food and supplies to meet the anticipated needs of the community in the initial, short and long term recovery phases.

2. Initial Recovery Phase

- a) Immediate mobilization and deployment of assessment teams to the disaster area(s) to determine specific health and safety needs and priorities and to verify reports of animal related assistance needs.
- b) Provide support to aid in the relief of nuisance and health related problems involving animals and their impact on human relief efforts.
- c) Maintain complete and accurate documentation to include but not limited to:
 - Employee/Volunteer time sheets
 - Purchase Orders
 - Receipts of materials purchased
 - Receipt for donated items
 - Contracts
 - County hours/Rental equipment used
 - Fuel tickets
- d) Initiation of critical animal assistance activities as previously prioritized.
- e) Designated animal shelter sites will be utilized first; additional shelters will be identified as the situation requires.
- f) Designate animal supply and staging sites as the situation requires.
- g) Establish potential assistance that may be necessary from state or other outside agencies.

3. Short Term Recovery Phase

- a) Organize relocation, shelter, feeding, triage and emergency medical care of animals to meet short-term needs.
- b) Capture of injured and displaced animals.

- c) Establish reunification system of animals and owners.
- d) Acquisition of additional food and supplies from vendors as needed to support the relief efforts.
- e) Continued coordination with other ESFs for timely and proper carcass disposal.
- f) Direct incoming outside assistance to needed areas.

4. Long Term Recovery Phase

- a) Continue reunification of animals to their owners or natural environment.
- b) Adoption of unclaimed animals.
- c) Long term animal care and proper disposal of carcasses.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY
Emergency Support Function 18 (ESF-18)

I. GENERAL

- A. Primary Agency:** St. Johns County Emergency Management
St. Johns County Chamber of Commerce
- B. Support Agencies:** Private Sector Participants
St. Johns County Economic Development
St. Johns County Tourist Development Council

II. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

Hurricanes, floods, other severe weather incidents, hazardous materials accidents and other emergencies may cause extensive damage to private facilities which are critical to the recovery of the broader community following such a disaster. The facilities, which include major industries such as communication, transportation, utility, banking, insurance and similar interests, are vital to the recovery effort and return to economic viability, yet it may be beyond the ability of the local government to respond to their immediate needs. It is, therefore, important that these businesses have the ability to access their facilities and perform basic recovery activities such as damage assessment and securing property, as well as commencing their own recovery operations. ESF-18 acts as the liaison to the EOC for businesses in SJC and provides a status on critical community needs to include fuel, medicine, food, ice, and hardware/ construction materials.

B. Scope

1. Prior to a disaster, Emergency Management will work with local business groups to develop procedures for providing local companies access to their facilities for damage assessment and business continuity activities.
2. Local businesses are encouraged to provide Emergency Management with information pertaining to their planned response and recovery activities.
3. Emergency Management shall maintain a file with this information at ESF-18.

4. Businesses may provide updated personnel rosters to Emergency Management annually.

III. BUSINESS RECOVERY AND RE-ENTRY PROCEDURES FOR HURRICANES

A. Pre-Hurricane Season

Encourage personnel, especially those with responsibilities during and following a disaster such as a hurricane to have a Personal Disaster Plan. This will ensure that their families are either evacuated or sheltered in a secure location so they can focus on their responsibilities to the business.

Each year, critical corporations should notify Emergency Management the names and identifying credentials of their corporate damage assessment teams. Information will include the name of the company and any identifying name of the facility. They should also include the following:

1. Names of personnel staying on-site and those who will be returning to the site.
2. The location within the facility where the employees will be located.
3. A map of floor plan of your facility showing the location of your employees and the quickest access to them.
4. Names and phone numbers of those with authority to make major decisions regarding your facilities in the aftermath of a disaster.

B. Pre-Evacuation

If the facility is in an evacuation zone and will be evacuated, begin preparations to secure the building and other procedures in anticipation of leaving the area. If the facility is outside the evacuation zone and is designed to withstand winds from a major hurricane, and employees will be remaining on-site, the employer should notify Emergency Management with the details of the arrangement.

C. Evacuation

Businesses should complete preparation efforts, and begin arranging recovery, based upon the size of the approaching storm. If the business is located in an area that has been ordered to evacuate, businesses should finalize securing their facilities and evacuate the area.

D. Aftermath

Immediately following the storm, Emergency Management will begin evaluating damage, directing search and rescue efforts, and placing the County's response mechanisms in operation. It is expected that during the first 24-hours after a storm, the only traffic allowed into impacted areas will be response vehicles. No independent actions from businesses should be taken as they may impede response operations.

E. Re-Entry

Once it has been determined that it is safe to allow non-emergency vehicles on the road, access to many areas may still be restricted or denied. Once restrictions are eased, some access will be allowed if personnel are properly credentialed. To gain access to restricted areas, designated personnel shall be required to wear/display the following:

1. A photo-identification card that describes the wearer's corporate position. Those without a photo-ID can use a valid driver's license with photo or Florida Identification Card to enhance, not replace, their corporate ID.
2. Clothing suitable for the situation, such as hardhats, heavy-duty shoes, and other clothing that will reduce the chance of injury in the damaged area.
3. An identifiable yellow vest, similar to those worn by police and other emergency responders. The vest should identify the company, the position of the wearer (i.e. "Recovery Officer" or "Business Continuity Manager") and the wearer.

F. Recovery

If outside assistance is part of corporate recovery plans, this information should be conveyed to the EOC following the event, so that law enforcement and other traffic control elements will be aware of their arrival. The EOC will attempt to accommodate all recovery activities, but due to the nature of activity during this phase, it may not be possible. To facilitate the arrival of outside support at controlled access points, they should be clearly marked for identification. Also, whenever possible, license tag information, destinations, and other pertinent information should be provided to the ESF-18 liaison within the County Emergency Operations Center, in order to speed their access into the damaged areas. Corporations should contact the EOC through ESF-18 to enable coordination with the appropriate ESF.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND TASKS

A. Emergency Management

1. Develop and maintain databases on corporate information, including lists of disaster response personnel, emergency contacts, and anticipated out of area assistance.
2. Provide public education to area corporations regarding established response and recovery operations.
3. Maintain working relationship with area corporations through contingency planning / corporate recovery groups and business associations.
4. Within the Emergency Operations Center, ensure that corporate recovery information is available to ESF-18.

B. Association of Contingency Planners / Private Sector Participants

1. Develop Corporate Disaster Preparedness and Business Recovery Plans, and provide appropriate information to Emergency Management and the EOC for distribution to ESF-18.
2. Provide the EOC with a list of emergency response and recovery personnel, on-duty personnel at corporate facilities and personnel authorized to make major disaster response and recovery decisions.
3. Meet with Emergency Management to review corporate concerns and share information.
4. If activated to the EOC, coordinate the shutdown and evacuation of area industries and major corporations.
5. Assist corporate damage assessment teams and recovery teams with their re-entry into impacted areas.
6. Provide liaison between government recovery efforts and private, corporate recovery and restoration efforts.
7. Maintain data needed for tracking personnel and resources involved in private recovery efforts. Include the identification of private resources that may be available for use by governmental response and recovery agencies.
8. Provide a communications focal point for corporate disaster response and recovery planning and operation efforts.
9. Compile damage assessment reports from private corporate sources for inclusion in County preliminary and final damage assessment reports, and maintain log of private restoration activities.
10. Develop ESF staffing needs and identify personnel to be trained in ESF operations.

11. Provide EOC point-of-contact to private damage assessment and recovery teams, especially related to clearing access through checkpoints into controlled areas.

ST. JOHNS COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

2021

NIMS | ESF Emergency Support Functions

Finance / Administration



NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FUNCTIONS

NIMS Function: **FINANCE / ADMINISTRATION SECTION**

I. GENERAL

- A. Primary Agency:** SJC Clerk of the Court
SJC Office of Management and Budget
Section Chief: Finance/Admin Section Chief
- B. Support Agencies:** City of St. Augustine Beach
City of St. Augustine
SJC Emergency Management
SJC Disaster Recovery Department
SJC Purchasing Department

II. ORGANIZATION

The Finance / Administration Section work under the direct supervision of the Finance Section Chief in the Emergency Operations Center, and coordinates with all Sections and ESF's.

III. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

The purpose of this Section is to provide guidance for financial management to all departments and agencies responding under the provision of this plan, to ensure that funds are provided expeditiously, and the financial operations are conducted in accordance with appropriate policies, regulations and standards.

B. Scope

1. Due to the nature of most emergency events, finance operations will often be carried out within compressed time frames and other pressures, necessitating the use of non-routine procedures. This in no way lessens the requirement of sound financial management and accountability by all agencies and personnel involved in the event.
2. A Presidential Disaster Declaration will provide funding from the Federal Disaster Relief Fund, under the provisions of the Stafford

Act, in addition to financial resources initiated at the local and state levels. It is therefore imperative that all agencies and personnel follow emergency finance and accounting procedures prescribed by the Finance Section.

C. Planning Assumptions

Timely financial support of any extensive response activity could be crucial to saving lives and property. While expeditious and innovative procurement may be called for during times of emergencies, it is still mandatory that good accounting principles and practices be employed in order to safeguard the use of public funds from the potential of fraud, waste and abuse.

D. Administrative Authorities and Fiscal Procedures

1. During a disaster, emergency-purchasing procedures will be followed as established by the St. Johns County Clerk of the Court.
2. All records relating to the allocation and disbursement of funds pertaining to activities and elements covered in this plan must be maintained, as applicable, in compliance with:
 - a. The Code of Federal Regulations - Title 44: Emergency Management and Assistance (CRF44); relevant Circulars and Federal Statutes, in a manner consistent with provisions of the Federal Stafford Act;
 - b. The Code of Federal Regulations – Title 2: Grants and Agreements–Part 200 -Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, And Audit Requirements For Federal Awards (2CFR200)
 - c. Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, relating specifically to emergency management powers and responsibilities of local government;
 - d. St. Johns County, City of St. Augustine, City of St. Augustine Beach, administrative policies;
 - e. Handbook for Disaster Assistance, Florida Division of Emergency Management.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. During an emergency or disaster, the Clerk of the Court or designee is Section Chief. The Emergency Management Director is the overall coordinator for all Sections and ESF's. The Finance Section will be responsible for the overall financial and administrative management of the emergency response and recovery operation.
2. The Finance / Administration Section will operate under the provisions relating to expenditure of public funds during the response and recovery phases of the disaster.
3. All ESF primary and support agencies will coordinate fund expenditures through the Finance / Administration Section.
4. Agencies and personnel will complete all reporting tasks and deadlines as established by the Finance / Administration Section.
5. Procedures have been established for maintaining records of expenditures and obligations for all resources and are maintained by the St. Johns County Disaster Recovery Department and St. Johns County Clerk of the Court, Finance Department.

B. Expenditure of Funds

1. In coordination with federal guidelines, officials of the primary and support agencies will give approval for expenditure of funds for response and recovery operations. Each agency is responsible for establishing effective administrative controls, and to ensure that actions taken and costs incurred are consistent with the priorities identified in this plan.
2. Extreme care and attention to detail will be taken throughout the emergency response and recovery period to maintain logs, formal records and file copies of all expenditures (including personnel time sheets and ICS Forms) in order to provide clear and reasonable accountability and justification for future reimbursement requests. Reimbursement is NOT an automatic "given", so as much deliberative prudence as time and circumstances allow should be used.

C. Training

The Section Chief, in coordination with Emergency Management, will coordinate a training schedule for emergency event financial reporting and records maintenance requirements to coincide with the Emergency Management training and exercise schedule.

ST. JOHNS COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

2021

NIMS | ESF Emergency Support Functions

Public Information



INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FUNCTIONS

NIMS Function: **PUBLIC INFORMATION**
Emergency Support Function 14

I. GENERAL

- A. Primary Agency:** St. Johns County Administration
Communications Division
- B. Support Agencies:** City of St. Augustine Beach
City of St. Augustine
GTV
Florida Department of Health St. Johns
St. Johns County Clerk of the Court
St. Johns County Emergency Management
St. Johns County School District
St. Johns County Sheriff's Office
St. Johns County Supervisor of Elections
St. Johns County Tax Collector
St. Johns County Fire Rescue
Members of the Citizen Information Center

II. INTRODUCTION**A. Purpose**

This plan provides procedures for the timely and accurate collection, coordination, and dissemination of emergency information to the public. St. Johns County Administration, Communications Division is responsible for coordination of emergency information. The County Public Information Officer (PIO) will be responsible for authorizing the release of public information. The Emergency Management Director is responsible for emergency preparedness education in the County and will ensure educational material regarding emergency preparedness is presented and distributed to the public.

B. Public Information

ESF-14 – Public Information coordinates public information and rumor control. The PIO will establish a Joint Information Center (JIC) when the County EOC is activated and / or when a Local State of Emergency has been declared for the County. The JIC will be under the direction of ESF14

(SJC Administration / PIO). The County's PIO will double as Rumor Control Officer.

C. Media Area

The area available for mass media, within the County EOC, is the Media Room which is identified as such. There are parking spaces and connections for media trucks directly behind the EOC. The St. Johns County Sheriff's Office UCC can be used as a Mobile JIC if on-site media support is requested.

III. PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER

- A.** St. Johns County Communications Division staff will perform the duties of Public Information Officer (PIO) and will have responsibilities to release news and background information to the media, monitor events and summarize information for distribution to the media, coordinate and verify information from and with all entities, and support Emergency Management to ensure timely notification to the public. Specific duties to be performed by PIO's include the following:

1. Establish contact with the media.
2. Collect, edit, and release information and instructions to the media.
3. Assist media personnel in the performance of their functions, including credentialing and identification.
4. Coordinate the release of information with agency representatives.
5. Coordinate and schedule news conferences/briefings.
6. Keep staff informed through "in-house" news summary bulletins and /or briefings.
7. Establish a Joint Information Center with other key agencies involved in the disaster.
8. Supervise the JIC and review information packets prior to public release for accuracy and pertinent information.
9. Escort media representatives into the EOC or disaster sites on informational tours.

- B.** The County's Public Information Officer (PIO) will coordinate the release of information to the news media, in coordination with Emergency Management, in the event of a Local State of Emergency.

IV. JOINT INFORMATION CENTER

- A.** The County Joint Information Center (JIC) serves as the focal point for news and information releases during an emergency. From this location, public

information staff will provide news releases. Spokespersons from each organization will conduct periodic press conferences as conditions warrant. The Public Information Officer will activate the JIC during a declared "State of Emergency". The County PIO will be responsible for the overall management and coordination of media activities.

- B. The County PIO will assure adequate physical accommodations (including space and equipment), schedules for briefings, provision of background information (including press kits), notice of events such as evacuations or other noteworthy occurrences, security (to include identification procedures), and periodic updates releases. The location of the JIC will be determined, based on the event, at the time of activation.

V. COORDINATION OF MEDIA RELEASES

The PIO will be the central point for all news releases during a state of emergency. The dissemination of information to the news media and public will be coordinated by the PIO who will collect, from the respective response and recovery personnel, their emergency response action and recommended course of action to recover from the emergency as quickly as possible. Based upon the verified information from the response personnel, the PIO will develop a coordinated news release. The Board of County Commissioners and Administration will be kept informed of all news releases. The following guidelines will be followed in the release of information to the public:

- A. Initial or pre-hazard strike press releases will appropriately cover information shown below:
 - 1. Identification of vulnerable or potentially vulnerable areas for each hazard;
 - 2. Pre-disaster measures to alleviate loss;
 - 3. Preparedness tips;
 - 4. Response information, especially evacuation and sheltering;
 - 5. Information on what to bring to a shelter.

NOTE – The above information will also be included in the ongoing public information program, which is accomplished by the Emergency Management Director.

- B. Post-hazard strike press releases will appropriately cover the following:
 - 1. Recovery information to include where to go and who to contact for assistance;
 - 2. Safety tips and information for clean-up and debris removal;

3. Information on re-entry;
4. Status of Government offices, schools, power restoration and road closures.

VI. CITIZENS' INFORMATION CENTER

- A. Running parallel to the JIC is the Citizens' Information Center (CIC) for citizen inquiries and rumor control during an emergency. The CIC manager is responsible for staffing the CIC with adequate personnel based upon planning assumptions discussed with Emergency Management. County personnel and / or volunteers will staff these phones. The CIC will be activated in conjunction with early stage activation of the EOC.
- B. The CIC will also assist in providing information to and notifying families of survivors (injured or missing) as to their status. This service may also be used for the reuniting of separated families.
- C. The Citizens Information Center will be located in the EOC.
- D. The CIC will maintain up to date information via press releases, field reports and situation briefings as coordinated through ESF-5 Planning.

VII. PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION ON YEAR ROUND BASIS

- A. St. Johns County Emergency Management will accomplish the task of providing information and materials to advise residents, seasonal visitors and transients of appropriate protective measures to prepare for an emergency.
- B. Emergency Public Information (EPI) materials which are designed to educate the public on emergency preparedness measures and what protective actions to take (EAS Stations to tune to, Disaster Check List, etc.), vulnerable areas within the County, shelter and evacuation information including maps and directions, recovery information (Disaster Recovery Centers, Red Cross, other local relief agencies), and local contacts for additional information will be made available to the public each year. These materials will address all hazards affecting County residents and will be disseminated through local newspaper, radio and television stations, special mail-outs, and other means.
- C. Special Needs emergency public information will be developed by Emergency Management to include:

1. Identification of target groups – Elderly, handicapped, non-English speaking populations through social service agencies and census information.
 2. Utilization of the St. Johns County Council on Aging and other community organizations to provide information on potential Special Needs populations and assistance in preparing EPI materials.
 3. All EPI materials will include this number where special needs populations can contact Emergency Management, (904) 824-5550.
 4. Less than 10% of the County's population is non-English speaking. St. Johns County Emergency Management is implementing the Functional Needs Support Services (FNSS) criteria with the intent of being able to assist groups, including those who do not speak English.
- D. The hearing impaired will be kept informed through the use of visual aids and the TDD. The visually impaired populations will be kept informed through the use of radio and TV emergency announcement. In addition, home health care agencies, social service organizations and the Florida Deaf Relay, will be asked to assist in keeping the hearing and visually impaired populations informed. St. Johns County PIO will coordinate the hiring of an American Sign Language Interpreter for all live press conferences conducted at the EOC.
- E. Mobile Home occupants are specifically addressed in EPI on the risk of high wind events such as tornadoes and hurricanes.
- F. In addition to educating the public, Emergency Management will undertake efforts to educate the media by conducting, at least annually, briefings advising the media of emergency plans and procedures, of the flow of information, role of the media during an emergency, and the names of emergency contact persons.

VIII. MEDIA RESOURCES

Area television stations, St. Johns County radio stations and print media as well as the Emergency Alert System (EAS) primary locals (LP1 and LP2, and GTV) will be requested to support and air local emergency messages and announcements that are generated by the EOC. Press releases will be posted on the St. Johns County and St. Johns County Emergency Management websites and social media pages.

A. Area Radio and Television Stations

Television Stations	Telephone / Fax	
Government TV 4020 Lewis Speedway St. Augustine 32084	904-209-0557 phone 904-209-0556 fax	
News 4 Jax WJX-TV 4 Broadcast Place Jacksonville 32207	904-393-9844 phone 904-393-9822 fax	
First Coast News NBC 12 ABC 25 1070 East Adams Street Jacksonville 32202	904-633-8808 phone 904-633-8899 fax	
Fox 30 CBS 47 11700 Central Parkway Jacksonville 32224	904-564-1599 phone 904-642-5665 fax	
Local Radio Stations	Contact Person	Telephone / Fax
WSOS 3000 N. Ponce De Leon Blvd. St. Augustine 32084	Kevin Geddings	904-819-6313 phone 904-826-3471 fax
WAOC WFOY 567 Lewis Point Road Ext. St. Augustine 32086	Kris Phillips, Station Manager	904-687-3015 phone

**B. Emergency Alert System (EAS) Radio Stations
Serving St. Johns County**

St. Johns County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is capable of direct EAS input using EMNet. Additional emergency notification information is located in Appendix S.

Primary 1: WFOY-AM | 1240 AM
567 Lewis Point Road Ext.
St. Augustine 32086
904-687-3015 | phone
904-797-3446 | fax

Primary 2: WOKV | AM 690 | FM 106.5
8000 Belfort Parkway
Jacksonville

904-245-8500

Primary 3: WROO-FM | 107.3
11700 Central Parkway
Jacksonville
904-636-0507 | phone
904-997-7713 | fax

Secondary: WMXQ-FM | X 102.9
8000 Belfort Parkway
Jacksonville
904-245-8500 | phone
904-245-8501 | fax

C. Other Available Resources

The following list of organizations will be contacted and requested to provide alert, warning and other emergency information to all the members of their particular group:

1. St. Johns County Chamber of Commerce
2. St. Johns County COA
3. Florida School for the Deaf and Blind
4. Flagler College
5. St. Johns County School District
6. St. Johns River State College

D. Printed Media

Florida Times Union
Jacksonville

1 Riverside Avenue
Jacksonville
904-359-4111 | phone
904-359-4478 | fax

Florida Times Union
St. Augustine

One News Place
St. Augustine 32086
904-819-3546 | phone
904-819-3545 | fax

Ponte Vedra Recorder

100 Executive Way
Ponte Vedra Beach 32082
904-285-8831 | phone
904-285-7232 | fax

St. Augustine Record

One News Place
St. Augustine 32086
904-829-6562 | phone
904-819-3558 | fax

The Beaches Leader

1114 Beach Boulevard
Jacksonville Beach 32250
904-249-9033 | phone
904-249-1501 | fax

IX. PRESCRIPT PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENTS

See pre-scripted announcements in Appendix O.

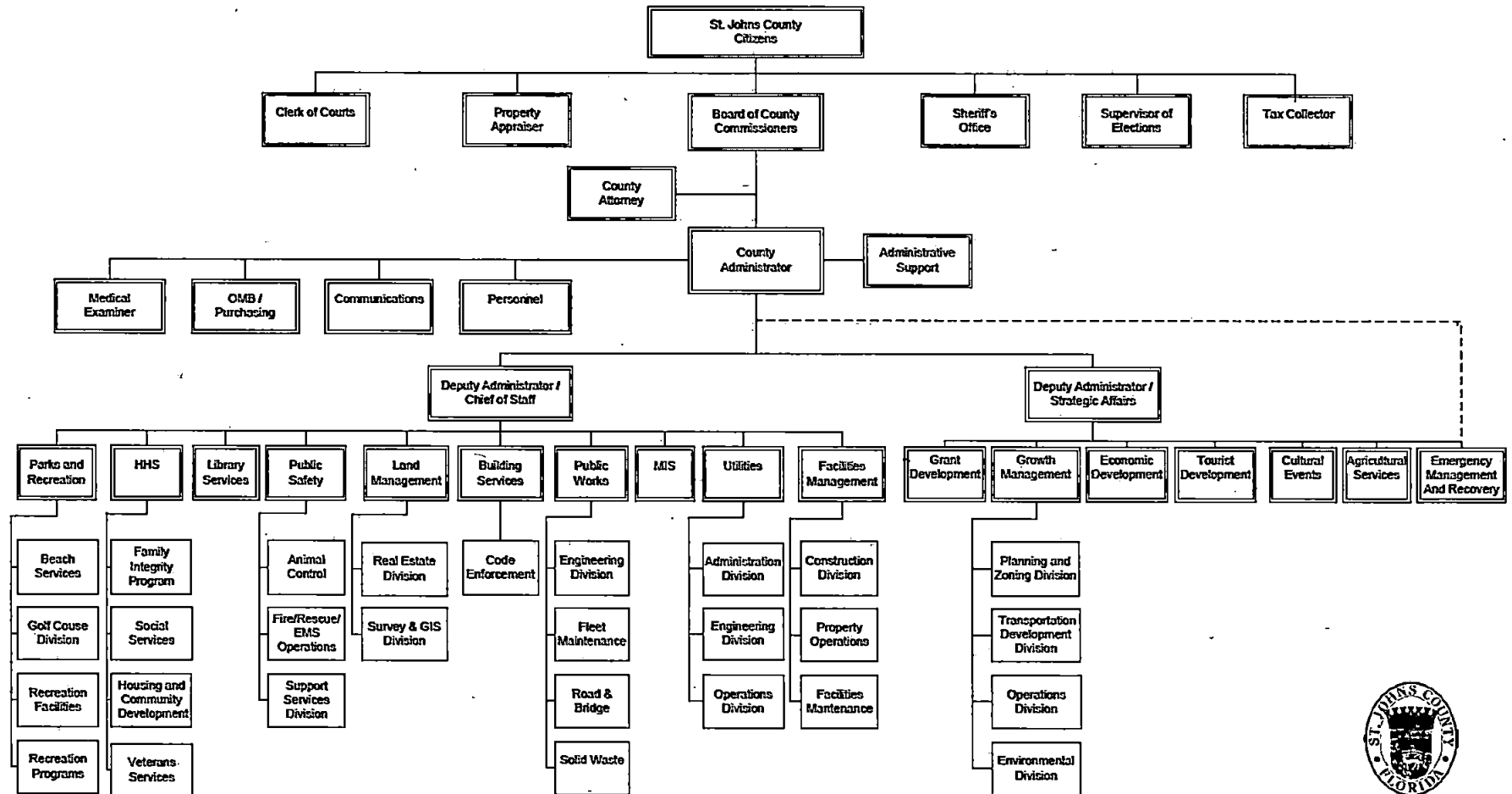
ST. JOHNS COUNTY
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT PLAN

2021

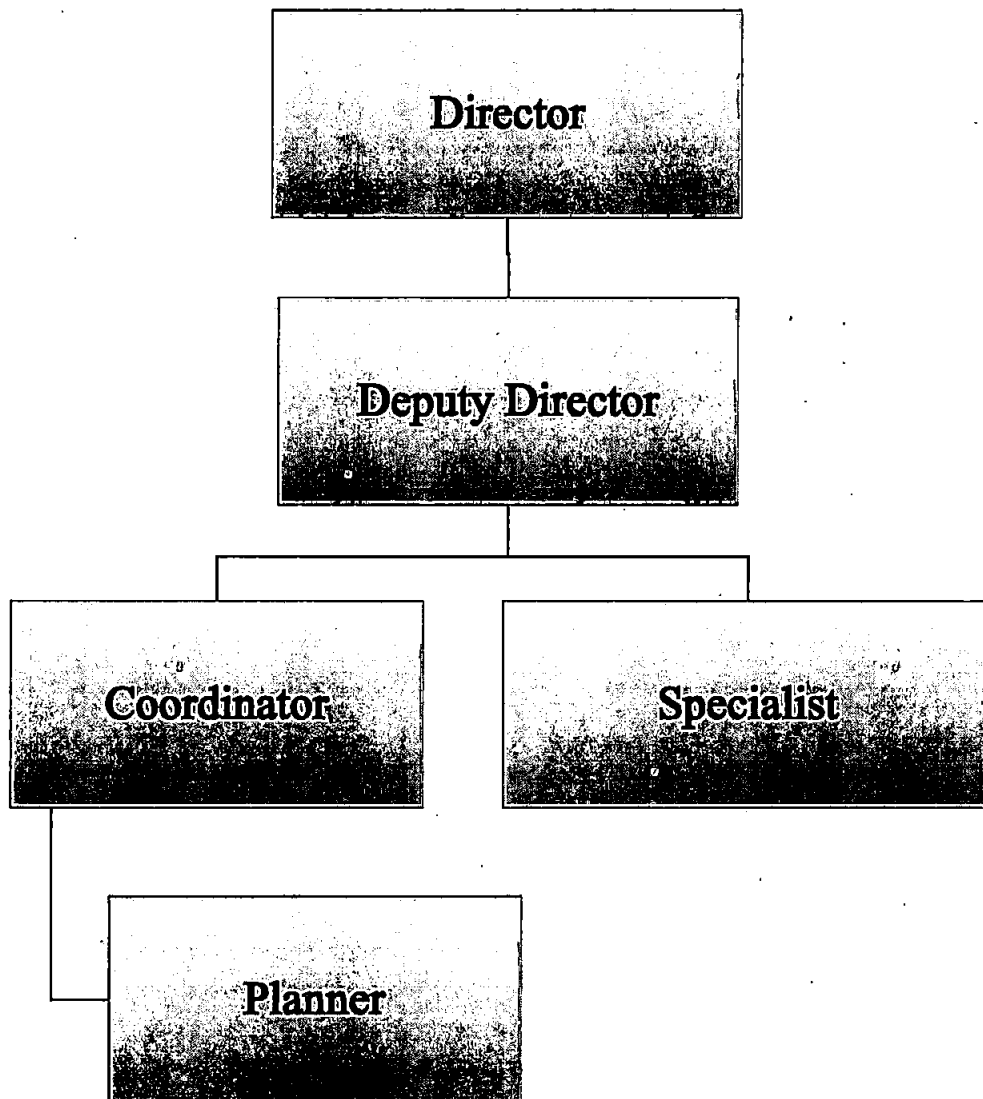
Appendix A
Organizational Charts



St. Johns County Board of County Commissioners Organization Chart

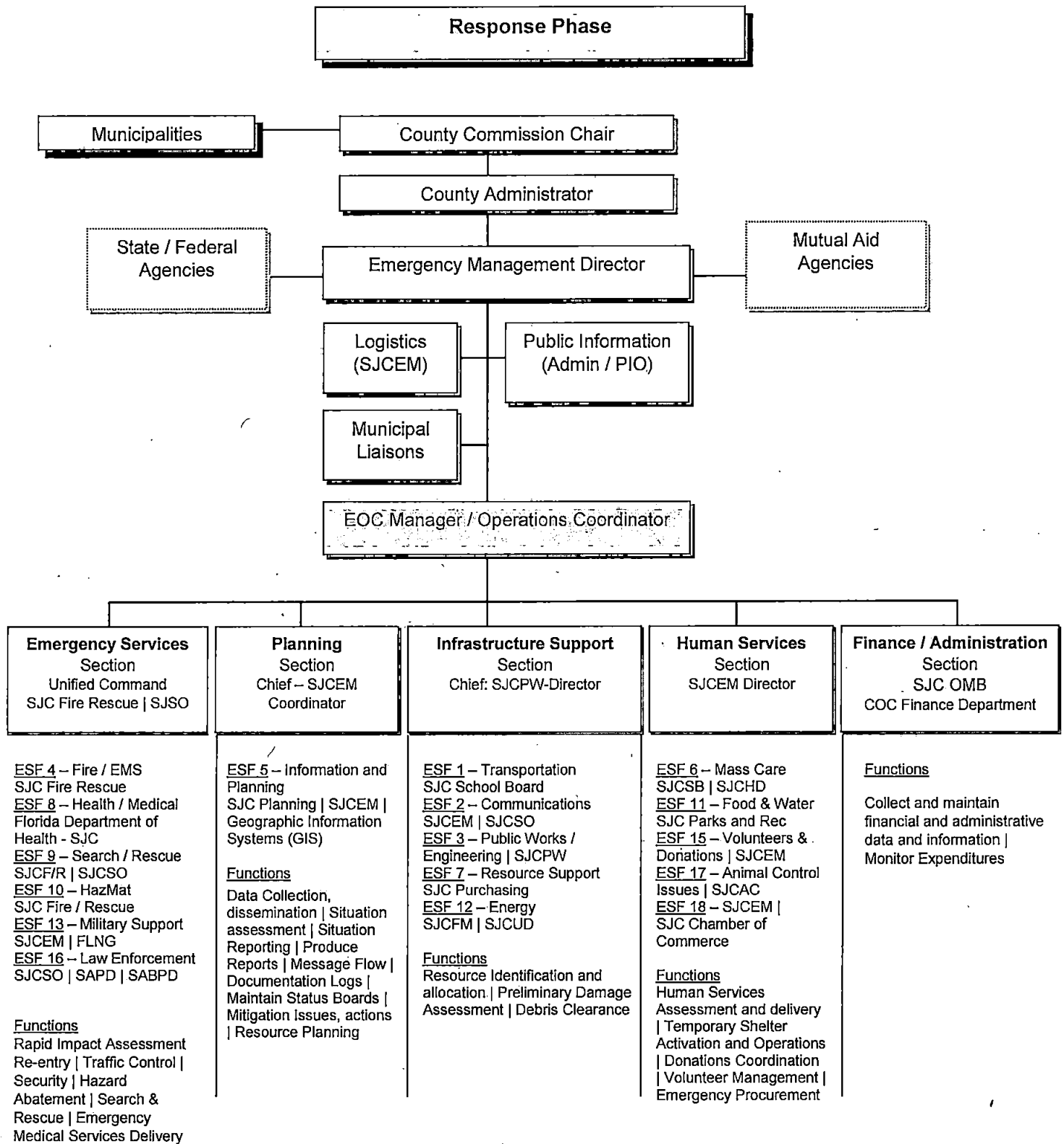


**Organizational Structure
Emergency Management Daily Operations**

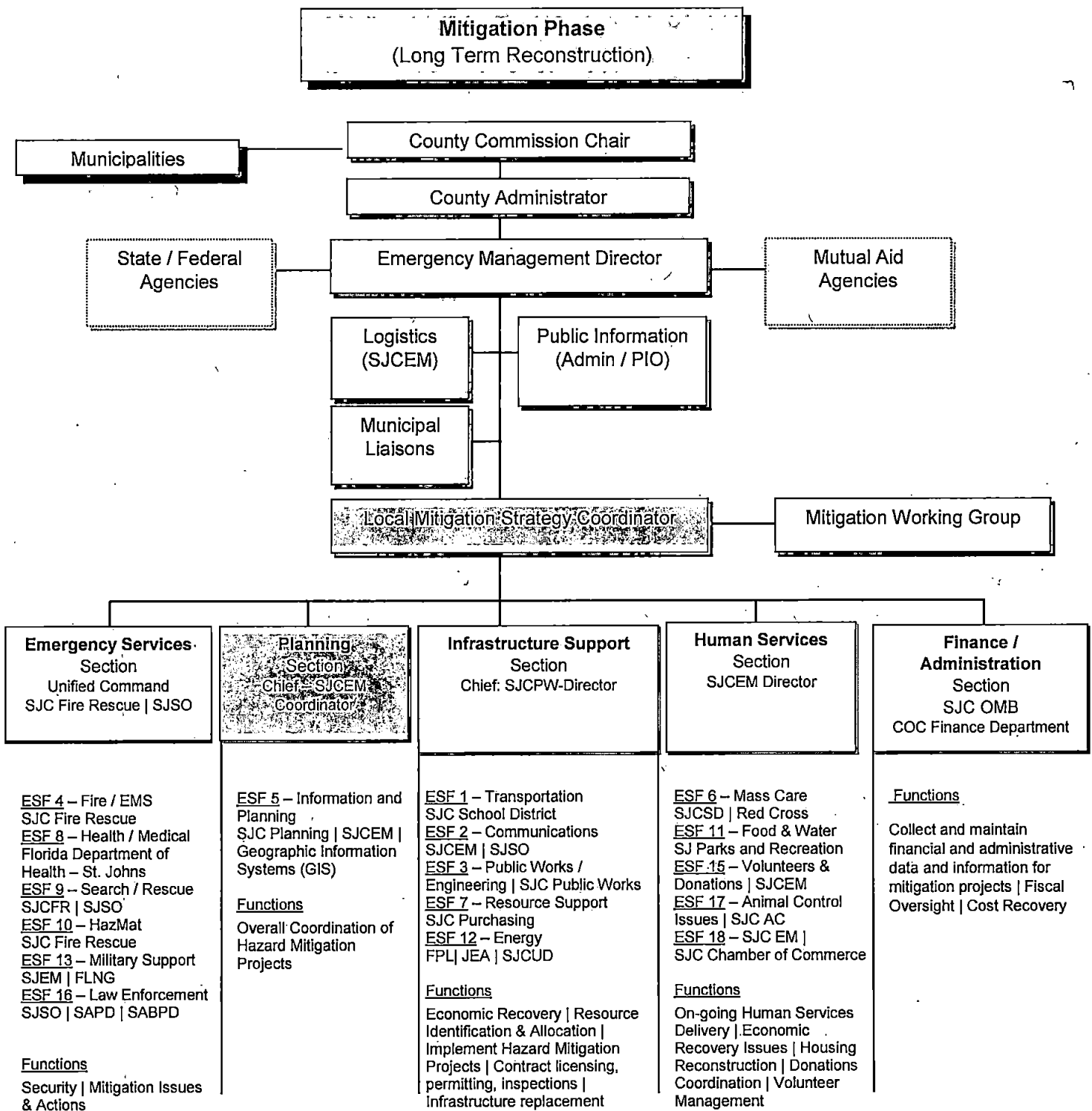


Emergency Management Organization – All Hazards

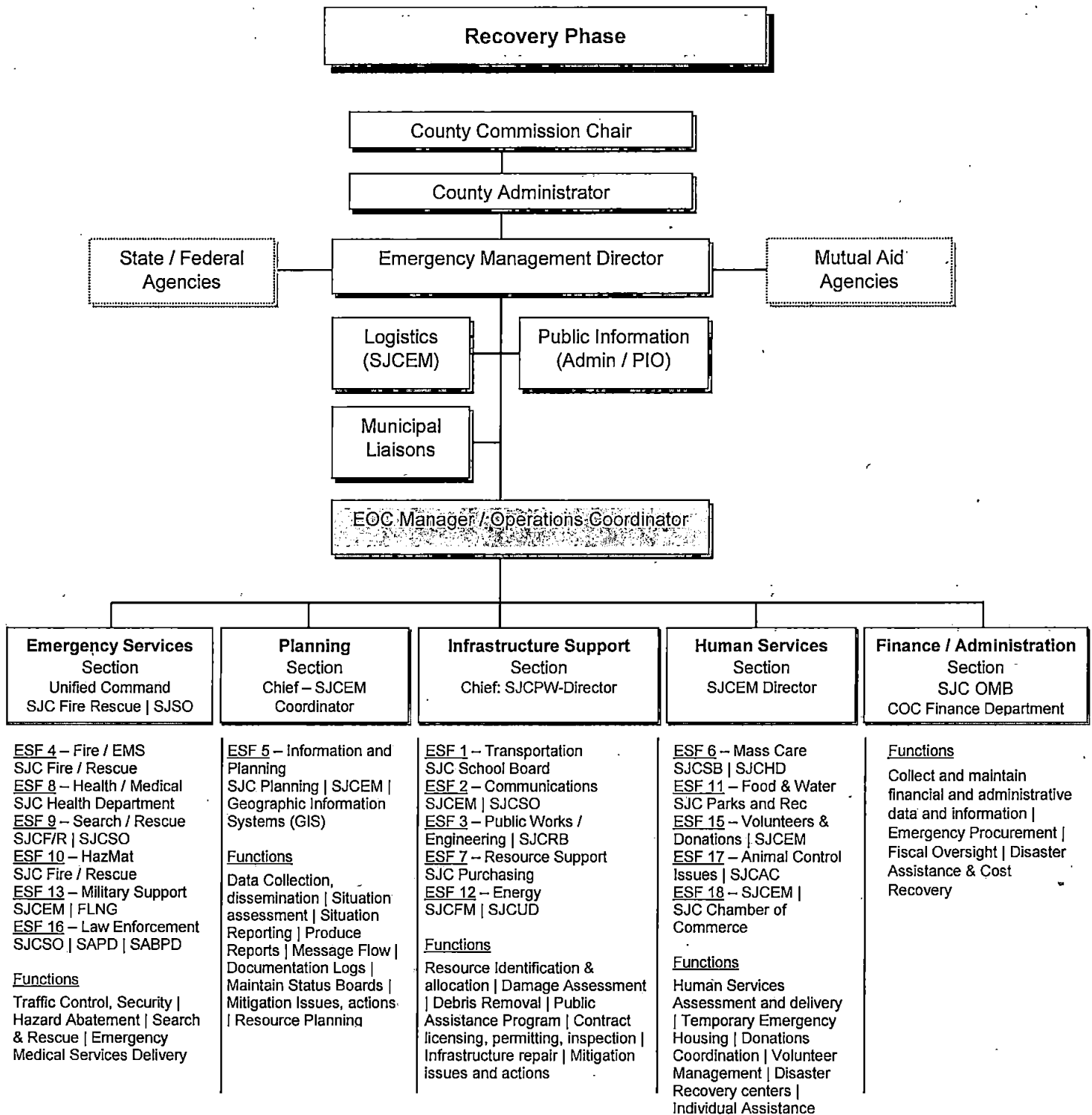
Response Phase



Emergency Management Organization – All Hazards



Emergency Management Organization – All Hazards



ST. JOHNS COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

2021

Appendix B Impact Assessment



Impact Assessment

Standard Operating Procedures

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of these guidelines is to delineate the specific steps to be taken for conducting impact assessment in St. Johns County, Florida in the event of a disaster, and identify the roles and responsibilities of agencies assigned to this function.

II. DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

The term, Impact Assessment, used in these guidelines, should be understood to mean the following:

A. Impact Assessment is the process undertaken by representatives of St. Johns County to gather information for the following purposes:

1. To provide immediate information regarding the impact to human life.
2. To describe and document the type, extent, and location of impact for emergency decision making purposes at all levels of government.
3. To establish damage assessment and disaster recovery priorities and the type and quantity of resources required during recovery.
4. To gain immediate information on the extent of the impact of a disaster in the event State and / or Federal disaster assistance resources are needed to protect the lives of St. Johns County citizens and prevent additional impact to infrastructure.

III. INITIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

One of the most important functions for emergency service personnel following a disaster is the need to evaluate the impact that the disaster has had upon departmental resources and jurisdictional responsibilities. This assessment may include:

- Observations of structural damages
- Identification of injuries (both to emergency personnel and citizens)
- Status of critical infrastructure such as roads and electrical systems
- Status of critical facilities such as hospitals
- Status of operational capabilities of emergency departments and other county resources
- If needed, assistance in emergency life-saving response to citizens

Initial Impact Assessment is the first step in the damage assessment process and is used to quickly evaluate the ability of the county to swiftly mobilize and sustain largescale response operations following a disaster by assessing impact to the following county infrastructure elements and private sector entities:

- Roads and bridges, local communications, health care facilities, water and electric power distribution systems, and other important infrastructure facilities and capabilities
- Private homes and businesses in the affected area

Initial Impact Assessment information is used to direct data input to the County Situation Report and Incident Action Plan.¹

IV. IMPACT REPORT FORM

A. The Impact Report Form (**Attachment 1**) shall be used by county assessment teams in the absence of other documentation SOPs (i.e. USAR forms, Survey 123, etc.) immediately following a disaster to describe information gathered during the initial Impact Assessment process including:

1. The type of incident and extent and location of damages.
2. The number of deceased and/or injured.
3. The general impact of the disaster on the county's infrastructure.
4. The status of local response efforts.

B. The Impact Report Form also gives the county the means to prioritize later detailed damage assessment data in both the private and public sectors.

V. ORGANIZATION

A. Roles and Responsibilities

1. The Emergency Management Director (EMD) is responsible for the direction and control of the Impact Assessment process. The EMD will activate the process by direction to EOC and field operations.
2. St. Johns County Fire Rescue (Fire Command) will coordinate pre-assignment of St. Johns County Fire Rescue personnel to specific geographic areas, correlating to their assigned zone, if possible, and prior to the event. If event is unexpected, Fire Command will assign

¹ See St. Johns County Standard Operating Procedures for Damage Assessment, Appendix C

Fire Rescue personnel to specific geographic areas, based on their assigned zones, and coordinate deployment and communication with the teams while in the impacted area, according to department protocols.

3. Dispatch personnel (St. Johns County Fire Rescue Communications) will coordinate communications either from the Communications Center or the UCC in the field. Other personnel activated to assist with communications will work under the direction of Dispatch staff. Dispatch will convey vital information to ESF 5 in the EOC.
4. ESF 5 - Information and Planning will coordinate information related to the area of impact, number of deaths / injuries, impact to critical infrastructure, and requests for resources. This information will be directed to the appropriate ESF for response, as necessary.

VI. OPERATIONS

A. Response

If possible, Impact Assessment personnel shall be pre-assigned to specific geographic areas and pre-staged prior to the event. The Impact Assessment process shall be activated as quickly as crews can arrive in the field from their pre-assigned staging areas. Critical infrastructure is assessed based on the priority established in **Attachment 2**.

1. Personnel – Impact Assessment will be accomplished by St. Johns County Sheriff's Office, St. Johns County Fire Rescue and St. Johns County Road & Bridge personnel, in conjunction with support from State agencies as requested and available (Florida Forest Service, Florida Fish and Wildlife), etc. However, it must be accomplished before responding or while en-route to emergency incidents. Other trained individuals from county departments and / or volunteers may be assigned with impact assessment should emergency response personnel be unavailable or overwhelmed with response priorities.
2. Equipment – Appropriate personal protective equipment will be used at all times. Personal and department-issued equipment requirements, which can be incident dependent, are listed in **Attachment 3**.
3. Communications – St. Johns County's 800 MHz radio system will be the primary means of communications. Backup systems will include

VHF and UHF radio, cell phone, and / or assistance from ARES, if assigned to Impact Assessment Team. If the UCC is deployed, personnel staffing the UCC will be the point of contact for Impact Assessment reports. If the UCC is not deployed, reports will be relayed to St. Johns County Emergency Operations Center from both the Sheriff's Office and Fire Rescue Communication Centers.

Under emergency conditions during a disaster, all radio communications must provide only essential information according to agency protocol and standard policy.

4. Assigned Territory – Impact Assessment Teams will be pre-assigned to a specific geographic district, if possible, and pre-staged to facilitate quick activation following an event. Maps (highway and topographic) of the assigned district are provided in each Team's equipment. SJC GIS can support the development of additional maps as requested by the EOC. Following a major event, recognizable landmarks may be gone and locations may be identifiable only by GPS unit. United States National Grid will be used as a primary grid reference system for reporting impact assessment locations.

5. Dispatch

- a) Fire Rescue Communications Center Dispatch

The primary response method, unless otherwise indicated, will be by dispatch from the Fire / Rescue Communications Center via normal dispatch procedures. Units responding to requests from Fire Rescue Dispatch must advise them of any problems encountered during dispatch, or any changes of assignment necessitated by personal observations.

- b) Self-Dispatch Based on Assessment

It may be necessary for units to dispatch themselves due to lack of communications with the Communications Center. This practice must be utilized as a last resort in direct support of providing life-saving measures. Self-dispatch is not typically advised. The Officer in Charge should do this based on the assessment of the situation at the time. Consideration must be given to performing additional assessment objectives similar to triage during mass casualty incidents. With the exception of providing life-saving assistance, a search will be

conducted as soon as possible of pre-determined priority areas (i.e., public shelters, mobile home parks, nursing homes, etc.)

6. Light Search and Rescue – Light search and rescue may be implemented to support emergency response. This would be limited primarily to rescue of lightly trapped victims. Appropriate decisions must be made as to the priority of responsibility during this time period.
7. Safety and Hazard Identification – Personnel conducting emergency operations must assure their own safety is their first priority. Many hazards will be encountered during the first 72-hours after an event. These include, but are not limited to:
 - Downed electrical wires
 - gas leaks
 - fires
 - unsafe structures
 - flooding
 - hazardous material
 - injured/traumatized animals
 - extreme heat
 - windborne debris (tress, roofing material, etc.)

Every attempt should be made to abate these hazards, if it can be done safely and quickly.

8. On-going Assessment – During all emergency response operations, continued zone assessment is vital. This information must be conveyed to command as quickly as possible.

VII. Demobilization

A. Relief Crews

Crews will be released with consideration being given to length of service, amount of work performed, and mental stress encountered. Unified Command must be advised of the need for replacement crews as soon as it appears as though the situation will go into a second operational period.

B. Mutual Aid

Priority should be given to releasing mutual aid or other resources from outside agencies. The first-in / first-out concept should be used in determining a resource release schedule. The release of any resource should be cleared through Unified Command.

C. Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM)

Prior to releasing resources from the incident, the need for critical incident debriefing for the response personnel will be determined by the Operations Chief. Personnel who may require CISM should be identified and contacted prior to being released.

VIII. Normal Operations

Normal operations and scheduling will resume at the direction of Unified Command.

Attachment 1

County Impact Report Form

Impact Report Form			
Control Number Issued:			
Date:		Time Assigned:	
Time Reported:			
Type of Incident:			
Sector:			
Assessment Target:			
Reported By:			
Life Safety:	<u>Count</u>	<u>Recovered</u>	<u>Location:</u>
Trapped	_____	_____	
Dead	_____	_____	
Injured	_____	_____	
Evacuations	_____	_____	
Need / Status	_____	_____	
Life Lines:	<u>Found</u>	<u>Need</u>	<u>Location:</u>
Electricity	_____	_____	
Gas	_____	_____	
Sewer	_____	_____	
Water	_____	_____	
Status of Transportation System: (roads, signage, signals, etc.)			
Description of Imminent Hazards:			
Other Major Problems (housing, structures, etc.)			
Resources Required:			

Attachment 2

St. Johns County Critical Facilities

Critical Facilities² which are designated as being vital to survival and disaster response and recovery operations shall be prioritized in the following order and immediately assessed for damages following a disaster:

1. Transportation infrastructure (roads, bridges, rail lines, etc.)
2. Communications infrastructure (towers, transmission lines, etc.)
3. Electric power infrastructure (substations, transmission lines, etc.)
4. Response facilities (fire stations, sheriff's office, etc.)
5. Medical facilities (hospitals, urgent care centers, etc.)

² St. Johns County Critical Facilities Database is updated regularly and is on file at St. Johns County Emergency Management, and will be provided at the time of the event.

Attachment 3

Equipment and Supplies Needed by County Impact Assessment Teams

This list is not intended to be all inclusive, but rather a foundation for needed supplies and equipment. Every event will be different in nature and requirements can / will change.

Personal Equipment

- ☐ Appropriate personal clothing | for prevailing weather conditions
- ☐ Boots | steel-toed, safety boots
- ☐ Gloves, coveralls, rubber boots
- ☐ Hard hat
- ☐ Safety vest
- ☐ Raincoat or poncho
- ☐ Flashlight, with extra batteries
- ☐ Extra pair of eyeglasses, as needed
- ☐ Personal medications, as needed
- ☐ Insect repellent
- ☐ Official identification and authorization badge
- ☐ Other items as deemed necessary by the Safety Officer, or EMD

Impact Assessment Recommended Equipment

- ☐ Copy of this procedure
- ☐ Paper, pencils, clipboard, etc.
- ☐ Multiple copies of Impact Report Forms
- ☐ Written instructions, maps, etc., pertinent to the survey area(s)
- ☐ Communication equipment | cellular telephone, radio, other
- ☐ Spray paint | multiple colors
- ☐ Gas can and fuel supply
- ☐ Danger tape
- ☐ Blankets
- ☐ Binoculars
- ☐ Global Positioning System (GPS) unit
- ☐ Tire patch kit |
- ☐ Heavy ropes
- ☐ Water
- ☐ Portable lights

ST. JOHNS COUNTY
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT PLAN
2021

Appendix C
Damage Assessment



Damage Assessment
Standard Operating Procedures

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this procedure is to define the specific steps to be taken in the event of a disaster for conducting damage assessment in St. Johns County.

II. DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

The key terms used in this procedure should be understood to mean the following:

A. Damage Assessment

Damage Assessment is the process undertaken by representatives of St. Johns County, and representatives from impacted Municipalities, to gather information for the following purposes:

- To identify the needs of victims
- To describe and document the type, extent, and location of damages for emergency decision making purposes at all levels of government.
- To establish disaster recovery priorities and the type and quantity of resources and personnel required during recovery.
- To determine the need for, and type of State and Federal disaster assistance to ensure the County's short and long-term recovery needs are met.

B. Initial Impact Assessment

Initial Impact Assessment is the first step in the damage assessment process and is used to quickly evaluate the ability of the County to swiftly mobilize and sustain large-scale response operations following a disaster by assessing damages and impact to the following County infrastructure elements and private sector entities:

- Roads and bridges, local communications, health care facilities and capabilities, water and electric power distribution systems, and other important infrastructure facilities and capabilities.
- Private homes and businesses in the affected area.
- Initial Impact Assessment information is used to support data in the County Situation Report.

C. County Situation Report

The County Situation Report is a prescribed form, Attachment 2, which is used by the County immediately following a disaster to describe information gathered during the Initial Impact Assessment process including:

- The type of incident and extent and location of damages.
- The number of deceased and injured.
- The general impact of the disaster on the County's infrastructure.
- The status of local response efforts.

The County Situation Report also gives the County the means to summarize detailed damage assessment data in both the private and public sectors.

D. Initial Damage Assessment Reports

Initial Damage Assessments are conducted to provide quantified estimates of damages and are performed following, or in conjunction with, the County's Initial Impact Assessment. Survey 123 is the primary means for capturing damage assessment reports and is managed by SJC GIS. The secondary means of collection is three Initial Damage Assessment Report forms (Attachments 7, 8, 9) document damages to affected housing units (goldenrod), local industry and businesses (blue), and public facilities (green).

E. Emergency Management

The Emergency Management Director (EMD) or designee will serve as the liaison with the state recovery staff.

1. The local role in support of federal and state damage assessment operations will consist of providing local assistance in locating necessary work areas and storage facilities for the Damage Assessment Team. Emergency Management will also provide necessary personnel to serve as a guide / liaison; when available.
2. The roles and responsibilities of the local Damage Assessment Team are outlined in the St. Johns County Rapid Impact Assessment Team section in the Basic Plan. The Initial Damage Assessment Reports will be consolidated by Emergency Management and forwarded to the SEOC as necessary. The Handbook for Disaster Assistance has forms and information for this use.

- a) Initial Damage Assessment – Public Assistance (Green Form)
 - b) Initial Damage Assessment – Housing Losses (Goldenrod Form)
 - c) Initial Damage Assessment – Business Losses (Blue Form)
3. Procedures for assessing physical damage will include drive / walk through of the damaged area (s) and reports received by 911, Law Enforcement, Fire and Rescue, resident calls to the Citizens Information Center and other reports as received.
4. Aerial surveys may be conducted using drones and the St. Johns County Sheriff's Office helicopter as soon as it is safe to fly. The helicopter is designed to carry the pilot and six (6) additional staff members. Aerial still photos and video will be taken of the County for response and recovery activities.

F. Damage Assessment Officer

The County Damage Assessment Officer is responsible for supervising the County's damage assessment process to include pre-emergency planning, mobilization of personnel and resources, deployment of damage assessment teams into the field, compiling County-wide damage assessment information, and preparing required Initial Damage Assessment Reports. The County Damage Assessment Officer serves in the County EOC (Emergency Operations Center) when activated. St. Johns County's Damage Assessment Officer is managed by the SJC Building Department liaison.

G. Damage Assessment Teams

The County Damage Assessment Teams are composed of trained personnel operating in the field who visibly inspect damaged and destroyed structures and other facilities, gather information for the County Situation Report, upload data into Survey 123 while in the field, complete the Initial Damage Assessment forms if needed, and otherwise operate at the direction of the County Damage Assessment Officer. The County's Damage Assessment Team members are able to evaluate both private and public sector damages as well as to conduct infrastructure assessments independent of, or in support of, State and Federal Initial Impact Assessment Teams.

H. Damage Assessment Team Leaders

The County Damage Assessment Team Leaders are pre-selected County employees who have been trained in damage assessment methods and procedures and who will lead the County's Damage Assessment Teams in the field.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The St. Johns County Concept of Operations for Damage Assessment encompasses the following criteria:

A. Pre-Disaster Planning and Data Gathering

The County Damage Assessment Officer, in consultation with the Emergency Management Director, will identify sources of economic, tax, and cost estimating information likely to be needed for damage assessment purposes, as well as identify methods to access that information immediately following a disaster. Survey 123 data aggregation will support the damage cost estimates from initial damage assessments. The SJC building department will calculate cost estimates using a percentage based formula utilizing the SJC Property Appraisers assessed value data (ex. major = 75% damage cost = 75% reduction in the assessed value).

B. Organizational Structure

Upon activation, County damage assessment personnel are organized in accordance with the chart in Attachment 1. The County Damage Assessment Officer, under the guidance of Emergency Management, will direct the damage assessment process.

C. Areas of Responsibility

St. Johns County will directly conduct damage assessment activities for all unincorporated areas within the County as well as incorporated areas that have requested the assistance of the County. The incorporated municipalities of the City of St. Augustine and the City of St. Augustine Beach have trained damage assessment teams in place will coordinate with the County Damage Assessment Team for the completion of a comprehensive damage assessment. The cost estimates of damage in incorporated and unincorporated areas combined to determine a total estimate for St. Johns County. In the event of major destruction, these municipalities may request and receive assistance in damage assessment from the County.

D. Damage Assessment Activation

Activation of the County's Damage Assessment process will proceed as follows:

1. The Emergency Management Director, or designee, will contact the County Damage Assessment Officer, or alternate, advising them of the situation and request the County Damage Assessment Officer either fully, or partially, mobilize the County's Damage Assessment Teams or place them on standby status.
 - a) The term **"fully activated"** implies that all County Damage Assessment Teams have been mobilized and members have reported to the County EOC, or other facility if so directed; are fully equipped to perform damage assessment duties; and have been briefed by the County Damage Assessment Officer.
 - b) The term **"partially activated"** implies that only selected County Damage Assessment Teams have been activated and ordered to report for damage assessment duties.
 - c) The term **"standby status"** implies that all, or part, of the County Damage Assessment Teams have been advised that the need for damage assessment is imminent.
2. The County Damage Assessment Officer will contact the County's Damage Assessment Team Leaders advising them of the situation and either fully activate the County's Damage Assessment Teams or place them on standby status.
3. Team Leaders will contact Damage Assessment Team members.
4. Once County Damage Assessment Teams have been mobilized and have met the criteria outlined under 1(a) above, the County Damage Assessment Officer will notify the Emergency Management Director that the County's damage assessment process is fully activated and ready for deployment.

E. Damage Assessment Methodology

County Initial Impact Assessment

1. Once the County's damage assessment process has been activated, and as soon as possible following the disaster's impact, an Initial Impact Assessment of the affected areas will be completed by County Damage Assessment Team members. The purpose of the County's Initial Impact Assessment is to quickly evaluate the County's infrastructure in order to determine whether an effective response by County resources can be mounted and sustained; and to quickly determine whether survivor needs can be met internally, or will require State and possibly Federal assistance. Initial Impact Assessment forms (Attachments 7-9) will be completed by County Damage Assessment Team members assigned to this task when Survey 123 is not able to be deployed. The results of the County's Initial Impact Assessment will be transmitted into the EOC via Survey 123 and live updates will continuously flow in from the field. If communication infrastructure is damaged the reports will be submitted by radio or telephone to the County Damage Assessment Officer for compilation and inclusion into the County's overall County Situation Report.
2. During the County's Initial Impact Assessment, assessment team members will note any obviously unsafe structures or facilities, tag or otherwise mark these structures, and report them to the EOC for transmittal to the appropriate County or municipal building inspection agencies.
3. Damages to certain pre-determined critical facilities will also be noted during the Initial Impact Assessment and included in the report to the County's Damage Assessment Officer.
4. Once the information is compiled from all sources, the County's Initial Impact Assessment information will be shared with the following local government personnel:
 - County Administrator
 - Other appropriate County and Municipal Executives
 - County Public Information Officer

County Damage Assessment Report & Situation Report

As soon as possible thereafter, the Emergency Management Director, in consultation with the County's Damage Assessment Officer, will prepare and submit the County's Damage Assessment report via WebEOC or other form as requested by FDEM.

Continuing Evaluation of Damage Assessment Needs

1. The Emergency Management Director will evaluate the need for further damage assessment and the point in time when it will be safe to resume the damage assessment process. The Emergency Management Director will notify the County's Damage Assessment Officer if further damage assessment is required.
2. The County Damage Assessment Officer can utilize existing resources, mobilize additional County Damage Assessment Teams, or should the situation warrant, de-mobilize the Damage Assessment Teams at this time.

Assigning Personnel to County Damage Assessment Teams

1. Damage Assessment Teams are composed of at least two individuals trained in the methods and procedures for damage assessment and are selected based upon their training, expertise, and availability. Each Team Member is encouraged to attend the four-hour State Damage Assessment Training Class for field personnel. This class will be scheduled as needed for new Team Members prior to Hurricane Season each year. A list of potential County and municipal departments and divisions, based on their fields of expertise, can be found in Attachment 4. A list of currently trained and assigned County Damage Assessment Team members is provided in Attachment 5. Both attachments are reviewed and updated annually by the County's Damage Assessment Officer.
2. The County Damage Assessment Teams will be assigned to conduct damage assessments by the County's Damage Assessment Officer according to the following approach:
 - a) St. Johns County GIS will plot the known geographical limits of the disaster's impact using the Initial Impact Assessment information and other field reports from law enforcement and fire and safety personnel.
 - b) Overlay the disaster impact area on United States National Grid (USNG) Maps.
 - c) Assign teams according to pre-identified USNG grid zones and then further divide them by "contents", i.e., public sector or private sector damage assessment teams. Damage Assessment Teams may do both private and public damage

assessment in an assigned grid zone if the number of teams available is not conducive to doing the assessments separately.

- d) Teams will utilize Survey 123 to compile data and document damages via pictures.
3. Damage Assessment Team members are briefed by the Emergency Management Director and the County Damage Assessment Officer on the suspected areas of impact, purposes of the assessments, and any anticipated concerns.
4. Team members are equipped with essential equipment, supplies, and transportation prior to deployment. Attachment 6 lists the equipment and supplies needed to conduct damage assessments under most conditions.
5. Damage Assessment Teams will be deployed to areas identified in initial damage assessment to be most severely impacted, and then move to areas of lesser impact. Structures deemed uninhabitable or otherwise unsafe will be tagged and the location of such structures transmitted to the EOC for referral to the proper agencies. Teams will continue inspection of designated critical facilities upon arrival in the area.

Field Reporting

1. The Damage Assessment Team Leader will contact by radio or telephone the EOC upon the team's arrival in the designated area and when ready to begin the assessment of damages.
2. Public Sector Damage Assessment Team members will record their findings in Survey 123 or on the Initial Damage Assessment – Public Assistance Form (green), in accordance with instructions on the back of each form. Team Leaders will periodically communicate with Damage Assessment Team Officer, advising them of their progress and findings and ensuring accurate data is flowing back into the Survey 123 program. Attachment 7 is a copy of the Initial Damage Assessment – Public Assistance Form, designated as Form A by the Florida Division of Emergency Management.
3. Private Sector Damage Assessment Team members will record their findings in Survey 123 or on the Initial Damage Assessment – Housing Losses Form and the Initial Damage

Assessment – Business Losses Form, in accordance with instructions on the back of each form. Team Leaders will periodically communicate with Damage Assessment Officer, advising them of their progress and findings and ensuring accurate data is flowing back into the Survey 123 program. Attachment 8 is a copy of the Damage Assessment – Housing Losses Form (goldenrod), designated as Form B by the State, while Attachment 9 is a copy of the Initial Damage Assessment – Business Losses Form (blue), so designated as Form C by the Florida Division of Emergency Management.

4. Private Sector Damage Assessment Team members conducting damage assessments specifically to determine economic injury will coordinate with personnel from St. Johns County Chamber of Commerce and the Florida Division of Emergency Management in completing the survey.
5. The Damage Assessment Team members will continue to assess damages until completed or until the County Damage Assessment Officer asks that the team suspend the assessment and return to the EOC or other designated site, or relocate to another grid zone or area to continue assessing damages.

Data Gathering by the Damage Assessment Team

Members of the County's Damage Assessment Team will also obtain, compile, and analyze damage assessment and related information from the following sources:

1. Property appraisal data and other information needed to complete the damage assessment process, which is available from County, State, or Municipal records or data bases;
2. County Directors and elected officials will assist damage assessment teams in the collection of damage assessment information of the following County agencies facilities:
 - Agricultural Ext. Office
 - Public Works
 - Clerk of the Court
 - Risk Management
 - Facilities Maintenance
 - Sheriff's Office
 - Fire Rescue

- School District
 - Growth Management
 - Supervisor of Elections
 - Health and Human
 - Tax Collector
 - Utilities
 - Library
 - Parks and Recreation
3. Municipal governments that have conducted their own damage assessments.

IV. INFRASTRUCTURE

- A.** The identification and notification of potential applicants for Public and Individual Assistance and Hazard Mitigation Programs will be accomplished in a number of ways.

1. The county utilizes the established process under the Stafford Act as amended by the Disaster Mitigation Act 2002 and Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013, for obtaining and administering state and federal disaster assistance. When the President issues a disaster declaration that includes St. Johns County, the County will receive notice directly from the Florida Division of Emergency Management. The Emergency Management Director will transmit disaster declaration, recovery assistance information, and technical assistance resources to county departments, municipalities, special taxing districts, and not-for-profit organizations that perform essential governmental services as described in FEMA regulations by conference calls, SJC Emergency Management website, e-mail, media outlets, and other available communication mechanisms.

Each municipality is responsible for identifying public assistance projects. The recovery staff will coordinate with the State regarding implementing the appropriate programs authorized by the declaration.

2. Notification to the public will be made on cable GTV channel, the Emergency Management website, social media and flyers posted in prominent locations, i.e., grocery stores, county and municipal offices, churches, and business store fronts.

- B.** ESF-3, Public Works and Engineering are charged with the responsibility for debris removal and clearance of primary routes. Primary routes into the

affected area must be cleared first, followed by routes leading to hospitals, clinics, fire stations, and other critical facilities. Further information in regards to debris removal can be found in the St. Johns County Debris Management Plan in Appendix T.

1. The County landfill and transfer stations will be the primary disposal sites. Other sites have been pre-identified in the Debris Management Plan, and others may still need to be identified post event.
2. "Hold Harmless" entry procedures for debris removal from private property (Private Property Debris Removal – PPDR) have been established and are discussed in the Debris Management Plan.

V. HUMAN SERVICES

- A. If St. Johns County receives an Individual Assistance Disaster Declaration Disaster Recovery Centers will be established. Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) locations will be coordinated through Emergency Management. The most practical locations will be local available facilities with several facilities pre-identified in the Recovery Section of this document. Selection of a location will depend on the severity of the disaster and the amount of damage to facilities and will take place following the incident, when a determination can be made of the soundness and habitability of the structures.
 1. Some populations may require immediate outreach, such as residents of mobile homes and special needs residents that have been identified by Emergency Management.
 2. Geographic areas that may require immediate outreach may be difficult to identify. Initial damage assessments in the rural areas will be extremely important, though there may be a delay in obtaining those assessments. Based on lessons learned from previous local disasters, notably Hurricane Matthew, many residents will remain with their homes and property, even in unsafe conditions, rather than move to public shelters.
- B. The EMD will identify a staff member to serve as liaison for coordination with the DRC.
- C. The Florida Department of Health - St. Johns, Agriculture Agent, Building Inspector, Code Enforcement, Health and Human Services, COA, and ESF-6 personnel are local resources that may provide information and referrals in the DRC.

- D. ESF-6, ESF-11, and ESF-15 are responsible for the establishment of feeding and distribution sites. ESF-6 will work closely with ESF-15, Volunteers and Donations, for distribution of donated food, clothing and supplies to those with the most urgent need. See ESF Human Services section for details of ESF-6 and ESF-15 operations.
- E. If Temporary Housing becomes necessary, established procedures detailed in the St. Johns County Disaster Housing Plan in Appendix W will be followed.

VI. COMPILATION AND FILING DAMAGE ASSESSMENT REPORTS

All damage assessment reports will be compiled and completed by the County EOC in accordance with the following criteria:

A. County Damage Assessments

1. Survey 123 data reports and dashboards, or completed damage assessment forms, along with supporting photographs, measurements, maps, etc., will be submitted to the EOC by the County's Damage Assessment Teams.
2. Completed USNG grid zones will be marked as completed by St. Johns County GIS (Geographic Information System) Staff on master USNG Maps in the EOC.
3. All submitted private and public sector reports will be reviewed to ensure completeness and an assurance of accuracy.
4. Shortfalls or data inconsistencies will be addressed with the appropriate Team Leader (s) and an attempt will be made to expeditiously correct the shortfalls.
5. Data will be compiled in a format suitable for reporting purposes, i.e., for use in updated County Situation Reports and Incident Action Plans, or for submission to State/Federal agencies. Submissions of damage assessment data will be completed via WebEOC or other form as requested by FDEM.

B. Municipal Damage Assessments

1. Municipal officials assigned to complete their jurisdiction's damage assessments will utilize their internal processes and procedures for collecting data. They will submit their findings to the EOC for inclusion in the County's Situation Report, Incident Action Plan, and other reports as necessary, to summarize the impact of the disaster to their public and private sectors. Information contained on these reports will be emailed or hand delivered to the County's EOC.
2. Completed damage assessment forms along with supporting photographs, measurements, maps, etc., will remain the property of the affected municipality. However, upon request from the County's Damage Assessment Team, a suitable number of "typical forms" depicting both public and private sector damages will be copied and transported along with documents summarizing the entire scope of the municipal damages to the County's EOC by the most expeditious means possible.
3. Completed grid zones will be marked as completed by St. Johns County GIS (Geographic Information System) Staff on master USNG Maps in the EOC.
4. All submitted private and public sector reports by municipal governments will be reviewed to ensure completeness and an assurance of an appropriate level of accuracy.
5. Shortfalls or data inconsistencies will be addressed with the appropriate municipal damage assessment person and an attempt will be made to expeditiously correct the shortfalls.
6. Data will be compiled in a format suitable for reporting purposes, i.e., for use in updated County Situation Reports and Incident Action plans, or for submission to State/Federal agencies.

Both County and municipal damage assessment data will be compiled by the Damage Assessment Officer in the EOC in coordination with Emergency Management, and be reported in initial and subsequent County submissions to FDEM and included in Situation Reports and Incident Action Plans. Once the information is compiled, all damage assessment information will be submitted to the following:

- County Administrator
- BOCC and Elected Officials

- Other appropriate County and municipal executives
- County Public Information Officer
- Florida Division of Emergency Management

Data transmission to the Florida Division of Emergency Management will be by WebEOC, email or other mode as requested by FDEM.

VII. SUBSEQUENT SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

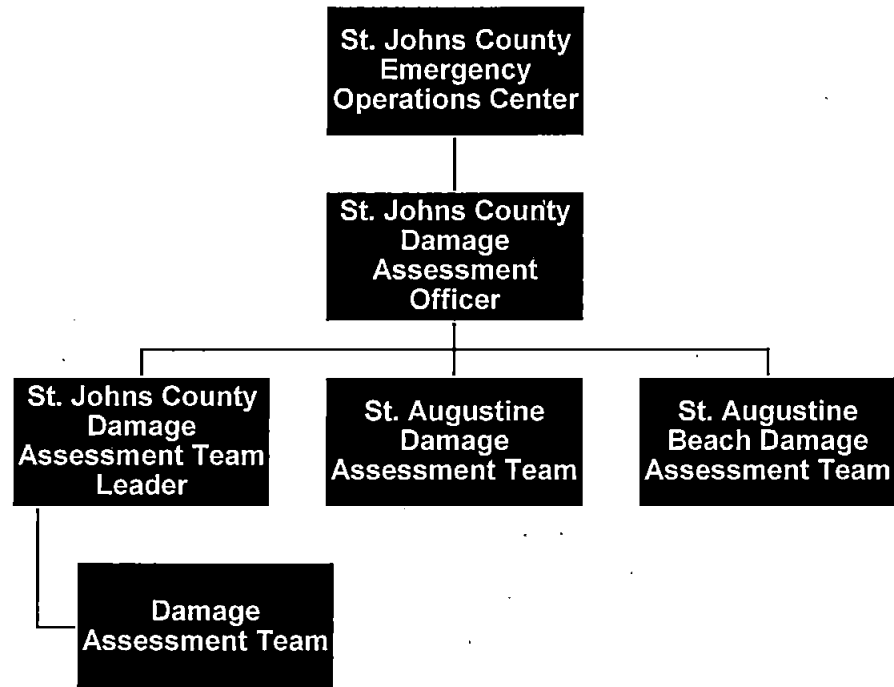
- A. Following a review of the County's damage assessment forms, the County Damage Assessment Officer will contact the County or municipal building inspections department and verify the location of any structures that are likely to be unsafe for entry or occupancy.
- B. The EOC will document all damage assessment related expenses incurred by the County as a result of the disaster, and will notify municipalities conducting their own damage assessments to do the same. Damage Assessment is not an eligible FEMA reimbursement expense under the Stafford Act.
- C. The Damage Assessment Team will remain on standby status to provide information and support to the following individuals or entities:
 - 1. State and Federal Damage Assessment Teams
 - 2. County Public Information Officer
 - 3. County Administration
 - 4. State Rapid Impact Assessment Team members
 - 5. County, State and Federal Hazard Mitigation evaluation team members
- D. The County Damage Assessment Officer in coordination with SJC Disaster Recovery and the EOC will review the reports and findings of any joint Federal-State Preliminary Damage Assessment conducted in the County to assure the County's assessments and interests have been represented.

VIII. MAINTENANCE OF PROCEDURES AND CAPABILITIES

The Emergency Management Director is responsible for assuring that a sufficient number of County and municipal personnel are fully trained in damage assessment methods and procedures. Emergency Management will update this procedure at least annually to assure its accuracy and consistency with the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and State requirements.

ATTACHMENT 1

Organizational Chart
County Damage Assessment



ATTACHMENT 2

County Situation Report to State

Florida Division of Emergency Management Forms, Nine (9) pages under Attachment 2.

ATTACHMENT 3

Critical Facilities Inventory

St. Johns County's Critical Facilities Inventory database is kept updated and is available from St. Johns County Emergency Management as needed

ATTACHMENT 4

Potential Damage Assessment Team Members

Department/Division

- St. Johns County Agricultural Agent
- St. Johns County Building Department
- St. Johns County Code Enforcement
- St. Johns County Emergency Management
- St. Johns County Facilities Maintenance
- St. Johns County Property Appraiser's Office
- St. Johns County Public Works
- St. Johns County Sheriff's Office Agricultural Unit
- St. Johns County Utilities

Municipality/Special District

- City of St. Augustine
- City of St. Augustine Beach
- Flagler Estates

ATTACHMENT 5 Roster of Trained and Available Damage Assessment Personnel
Team Leader: Westly Woodward, SJC Floodplain Manager

Department/Agency	Team Member	Office Phone	Cell Phone
Building Department 4040 Lewis Speedway St. Augustine, FL 32084	Howard White Westly Woodward	904-827-6803 904-209-0627	904-377-5157
Code Enforcement 4040 Lewis Speedway St. Augustine, FL 32084	Roderick Potter Karen Bruner Lori Troxel Pelion Shugart Matthew Randolph Leslie Banta Theresa Miller	904-209-0726 904-209-0734 904-209-0686 904-209-0595 904-209-0676 904-209-0704 904-209-0734	904-669-2157 904-669-2161 904-669-2923 904-669-0170 904-669-8065 904-669-2162
Emergency Management 100 EOC Dr. St. Augustine, FL 32092	Jeff Alexander Jody Pfannkuche Joseph Giammanco Kelly Wilson Timothy Connor	904-824-5550 904-824-5550 904-824-5550 904-824-5550 904-824-5550	904-671-5988 904-501-9957 904-295-3944 904-501-1262 904-679-2792

ATTACHMENT 6**Equipment and Supplies Needed by
County Damage Assessment Teams****Suggested Personal Equipment**

- ❖ Appropriate personal clothing (for prevailing weather conditions)
- ❖ Work Boots
- ❖ Gloves, coveralls, rubber boots
- ❖ Raincoat or poncho
- ❖ Flashlight, with extra batteries
- ❖ Extra pair of eyeglasses, as needed
- ❖ Personal medications, as needed
- ❖ Insect repellent
- ❖ Official identification and authorization documents or cards

Damage Assessment Issued Equipment

- ❖ Copy of this procedure
- ❖ Laptop or tablet with Survey 123 accessible
- ❖ Paper, pencils, clipboards, etc.
- ❖ Multiple copies of pertinent County Situation Reports (page 1 only)
- ❖ Multiple copies of Initial Damage Assessment Reports
- ❖ Written instructions, maps, etc., pertinent to the survey areas (s)
- ❖ Camera and film, as needed, batteries, disks
- ❖ Measuring tapes
- ❖ GPS
- ❖ Emergency telephone listing of appropriate County officials
- ❖ Transportation to the impacted areas
- ❖ Communication equipment (cellular telephone, radio, other)
- ❖ Paper towels
- ❖ Calculator
- ❖ Map books
- ❖ Telephone books
- ❖ Magnetic Signs
- ❖ Vests

ATTACHMENT 7

Initial Damage Assessment

Public Assistance Form A

Housing Losses Form B

Business Losses Form C

Initial Damage Assessment Housing and
Businesses – Field Sheet

Four (4) page under Attachment 7.

ATTACHMENT 8

Preliminary Damage Assessment

Preliminary Damage Assessment Housing
and Business Field Sheet (2)

Preliminary Damage Assessment Housing
and Business – Deployment Roster

Three (3) page under Attachment 8.

ATTACHMENT 9

**Public Assistance Damage Assessment
Damage Categories - County**

One (1) page under Attachment 9.

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Appendix D
Emergency Operations Center SOP



Emergency Operations Center (EOC)
Standard Operating Procedures

I. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

A. Purpose

The purpose of this document is to explain the concept of operations for staffing the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) of St. Johns County, Florida.

B. Scope

The scope of the procedures includes responsibilities of personnel assigned duties in the EOC and checklists of items, which should be accomplished prior to, during, and following EOC operations.

II. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC)

The EOC is established for the purpose of providing overall coordination, operations and resource management, and information management, during large scale emergencies or disaster situations. The St. Johns County EOC is located at 100 EOC Dr., St. Augustine, Florida. Emergency operations will be coordinated from the EOC or from a Mobile Command Post, depending on the situation.

III. ORGANIZATION

St. Johns County Emergency Management will manage the EOC during activation.

A. EOC Organization

1. The EOC staff organization will consist of those ESF's that have been activated, Emergency Management Director, Deputy Director, Coordinator, Planner, and Specialist. Others who may be on duty in the EOC include elected officials, representatives from municipalities within the County and state and federal agencies.

IV. RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. As the EOC Director, the Emergency Management Director is responsible for the overall direction and guidance of emergency response activities and operations during an emergency and for the activation and deactivation of the EOC when necessary. The Director will initiate activation activities and advise the SEOC upon local activation, the current level of activation and what activation level is expected within the next operational period, typically 12-24 hours.

B. The Emergency Management Director will be responsible for, but not limited to:

1. Assuring the County EOC is activated in a timely manner and is adequately staffed for emergency operations.
2. Assuring that key personnel are notified in a timely manner.
3. Assigning tasks to be performed by EOC personnel.
4. Preparing advisories and briefs for elected officials, administration and members of the EOC staff.
5. Establishing and maintaining communications with the Florida Division of Emergency Management.
6. Maintaining and operating communications links with federal, state and local emergency response personnel.

V. ACTIVATION

A. EOC activation levels are as follows:

1. Level III Monitoring – This is typically a “monitoring” phase. Notification may be made to the primary ESF agencies if Emergency Management feels the situation may worsen.
2. Level II Partial Activation – This is a limited County activation. All primary ESF members are again notified. Selected ESF's may be requested to report to the EOC to assist Emergency Management in EOC operations. The State Watch Office (SWO) will be notified.
3. Level I Full Activation - Full-scale activation of the EOC with 24-hour operations. All primary and secondary ESF's will be requested to report for duty in the EOC. The State Watch Office will be notified and FDEM will be requested to provide a liaison in the EOC.

B. The EOC Operations Officer will ensure the following actions are taken upon activation of the EOC:

1. Contact the St. Johns County Sheriff's Office to provide security for the EOC. Establish security checkpoint allowing only authorized personnel, who are known or who have proper identification, to enter.
2. Contact Management Information Systems (MIS) to move EOC staff computer to the Ops Room and establish and maintain EOC technology.
3. Transfer EOC main phone line (904-824-5550) to the CIC pod.
4. Ensure that all EOC personnel have I.D. badges. Have ID System

ready to create additional badges as necessary.

5. Provide a briefing on the operations of the EOC to all ESF staff and provide a copy of this SOP, WebEOC login credentials, message forms and other required documents.
6. Contact the Council on Aging to arrange the delivery of food, food preparation staff and timetable for meals to be ready for EOC personnel. Simultaneously order dumpsters and paper products (plates, napkins, utensils, etc.)
7. Ensure that propane gas tanks have been filled for cooking and hot water; and diesel tank for EOC generator.
8. Activate the EOC cleaning contract to arrange for 1x daily cleaning of the EOC.
9. Prepare men's and women's locker rooms to be used for 24-hour activation.
 - a) Stock restrooms with paper products
 - b) Make available pillows, sheets, and blankets
 - c) Cleaning supplies
10. Contact Fire Rescue to stock the Infirmary.
11. Test all audio / visual equipment.
12. Prepare each ESF group with:
 - a) Office Supplies
 - b) EOC SOP
 - c) Maps
 - d) Computers
13. Prepare a time-line for lowering storm shutters if needed.
14. Fly Hurricane Watch / Warning Flags if required.
15. Update electronic Status Boards within the EOC and WebEOC (as necessary).
16. Ensure there is sufficient support staff for the following functions:
 - a) Communications
 - b) PIO / Citizens Information Center

- c) Messengers
- d) Security
- e) Food Service

- 17. Ensure that all communications links are tested
- 18. Ensure the Media area is prepared for the media.

The County EOC is declared fully operational by the Operations Officer when all items on the above checklist have been completed.

VI. FAMILY SAFETY

Personnel reporting to the EOC for duty will have had a briefing (time permitting) prior to reporting for an operational shift. Should the incident be of such a nature as to pose a threat to family members of the EOC staff, or their property, they will be given advance notice and ample time to secure their property and family members before reporting to the EOC for duty.

VII. STAFF RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Personnel reporting to the EOC for duty will sign-in upon arrival, receive EOC Identification and notify the Operations officer in person.
- B. Upon shift change of any staff member, the same procedure as above will be observed. Personnel will advise Emergency Management of the staff change.
- C. Each staff member will follow WebEOC operation protocol and procedures when transmitting and receiving messages or submitting mission / resource requests.
- D. Each staff member will maintain a log of activities (ICS 214) relating to their area(s) of responsibilities.
- E. Each staff member will perform the following prior to shift relief:
 - 1. Review of electronic status boards;
 - 2. Review WebEOC boards
 - 3. Brief relief on activities, equipment and personnel deployed;
 - 4. Prepare a brief report for the Operations Officer, Director, and PIO at the end of each shift;
 - 5. Complete and submit ICS 214 form.
 - 6. Sign-out when leaving

VIII. PUBLIC INFORMATION / NEWS MEDIA

- A. Reference: St. Johns County ESF 14 SOP.
- B. All news media representatives will be received by the Public Information Officer (PIO) who will coordinate activities involving the news media. Regular press briefings will be scheduled as warranted in the Conference Room at the EOC or other designated area. The PIO will conduct the briefings with assistance from the Emergency Management Director, County Administrator, elected official(s) or ESF staff, as needed.
- C. The PIO will prepare a report on media activity for the Director and the County Administrator BOCC after each EOC shift has been completed.
- D. News releases will be prepared for and approved by the Director or County Administrator as required or necessary.
- E. The media will not be allowed to tour the EOC unescorted. The media will not be allowed to address questions to ESF staff members unless coordinated by the PIO.
- F. All media personnel must sign in on the EOC log and will be issued identification which must be worn at all times inside the EOC, upon leaving, the identification must be returned to security and sign-out must be completed.

IX. IDENTIFICATION

- A. The EOC will be restricted to those authorized personnel who have been issued identification for their EOC work area.
- B. All staff personnel with access to the EOC will wear their identification card displayed on their outer clothing in plain sight.

X. ESTABLISHMENT OF SHIFTS

EOC shifts will be for twelve (12) hours covering 24 hours per day for all activated ESF's.

XI. REPORTING

- A. Each staff member in the EOC should discuss all activities and actions taking place during their shift with the oncoming staff member for their position.
- B. The report should cover major activities relating to areas of responsibility during the shift. Such items should include, but not be limited to:

1. Resource requests – mission number and status
2. Resources deployed
3. Available resources
4. Potential emerging issues
5. Any other appropriate information
6. Agreements, accidents and actions

XII. BRIEFINGS

- A. A briefing for all members of the EOC Staff will be given by the Director in advance of known or potential emergency situations. The purpose of pre-emergency briefings will be to inform the staff members of a developing situation. (i.e. Hurricane, etc.) Items covered in such briefings will be the developing situation, review of staff procedures and an analysis of the threatened area(s).
- B. A briefing will be given at the beginning of each operational period to establish the current situation and the objectives for the upcoming operational period.
- C. Change of shift briefings will be accomplished by each EOC staff member upon being relieved and will be facilitated by the Operations Chief. Incident Action Plans will be developed for each operational period. The briefing will be for the benefit of the oncoming staff and will cover the current status of the operations including those activities and events that have occurred during their particular shift.
- D. Post emergency briefings will also be given for the purpose of offering an after action analysis of actions of the operations staff and to provide input and comments for improvements in future operations and procedures.

XIII. MESSAGE CONTROL PROCEDURE

These procedures define the message control process within the EOC. Proper management of messages is necessary for the effective dissemination of information to personnel within the EOC, personnel of various agencies and to field operations.

The information flow within the EOC will be completed through WebEOC. Partner agencies (Emergency Management staff, ESF staff, Citizens Information Center) have access to WebEOC which is the incident management software utilized in St. Johns County and by the State of Florida. Regardless of how the message is received in the EOC, it will be logged in to WebEOC and assigned to the appropriate ESF for action. Once final action is completed, the message will be appropriately updated by the assigned agency (completed, closed, in-progress, etc.). Emergency Management staff will coordinate and oversee all actions taken in WebEOC. Emergency Management staff

will have the sole responsibility of placing missions in the State instance of WebEOC for actions and requests that need to be elevated to the state level.

A. Incoming Messages

1. EOC personnel will receive a great deal of information from representatives in the field located in or near the disaster area(s) via radio, phone or messenger.
2. Upon receipt of the message / information, the EOC Message Center or representative will input the information into WebEOC and route it accordingly.

B. Outgoing Messages

1. Outgoing messages communicated by telephone (or any other means) should be documented in WebEOC. Any message originating in the EOC for transmission WebEOC will receive the following action:
 - a. Identification of the sender / receiver;
 - b. The last name of the receiver and his / her location;
 - c. The receiving agency will review the message and assign it a priority for action.

XIV. DEACTIVATION

- A. Deactivation, or phasing the operations to a lower activation level, of the EOC will be ordered by the Director and implemented by the Operations Officer.
- B. Notification of deactivation or changes in activation level will be reported to the SEOC.

XV. TESTS AND EXERCISE

This SOP will be tested annually, to assure adequate training of personnel.

XVI. RECOMMENDED CHANGES

Any recommended changes to this SOP will be submitted to the Emergency Management Director who will discuss changes with the ESF members before final action is taken.

NOTE - An *Emergency Operations Center Functional SOP and EOC Activation During a Pandemic Plan* have also been developed and is on file with St. Johns County Emergency Management.

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Appendix E
Training Program



St. Johns County Training Appendix

I. PURPOSE

To outline a training program that will ensure that emergency support functions and emergency responders fully understand the overall concept of Emergency Management and their responsibilities before, during and after an emergency / disaster. The National Incident Management System (NIMS) will be the basis for training. All exercises will follow the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) guidelines.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. This training program provides guidance for a three-part effort aimed at improving the capability of local governments to respond effectively to and recover from an emergency or disaster
2. The training program shall have three dimensions:
 - a) Programs and courses available through the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the State and other governmental / volunteer agencies. Many classes are available online at FEMA's Emergency Management Institute.
 - b) Local departmental emergency response training.
 - c) Community-based awareness, self-help, population protection procedures, and public awareness training for the general public.
 - d) All personnel assigned to work in the EOC will be required to have ICS 100 and ICS 700 training.
 - e) All agencies and departments are encouraged to budget for training and exercising.

B. Phases of Emergency Management

1. Mitigation / Preparedness Training
 - a) Agency and Department heads will designate staff within their organization to participate in training.
 - b) Agency and Department heads and staff will participate in Emergency Management training to better prepare their organization for responding to and recovering from emergencies / disasters.

- c) Agency and Department heads will identify needed Emergency Management training and request it from St. Johns County Emergency Management.
- d) Mitigation training will be organized and scheduled using recommendations from the St. Johns County Local Mitigation Strategy Taskforce.

2. Response

- a) FEMA's Emergency Management Institute provides residence training for law enforcement, medical, fire services, utilities and emergency management personnel, as well as local officials and staff.
- b) Resident training at the Emergency Management Institute is encouraged for response and recovery personnel from jurisdictions to better understand the National Incident Management System, Integrated Comprehensive Emergency Management concept, and the local Plan.
- c) The objectives of Emergency Management training are to develop team skills for the St. Johns County Emergency Operations Center; field operations; information systems; technical information related to hazard mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery; and roles and responsibilities of all levels of government and the private sector in the face of emergencies or disasters.
- d) Group training is encouraged for the St. Johns County Emergency Operations Center staff, individuals, information officers, all government division / department heads and their emergency coordinators, damage assessment teams, school district personnel, medical / health, institutional personnel, volunteers, private industry, communications, etc.
- e) Internal training consists of the concepts of field operations and key components of the St. Johns County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. An overview of the St. Johns County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and training is essential to departments / agencies in developing their department's emergency procedures.

- f) Internal training should be done on-site and in groups. Some of this training can be accomplished through FEMA's Emergency Management Institute online ICS training.
- g) Community awareness programs are provided to train citizens as to what actions are expected of them before, during and after an emergency / disaster.
- h) Preparing citizens for protective action and self-help practices immediately following a disaster is part of the Emergency Management training program.
- i) The Emergency Management training program encourages members of all groups to take advantage of available training.
- j) Exercises
 - a. General "Exercising" is the primary way to activate, test and evaluate the components of the St. Johns County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and to determine if the plan will work in an actual emergency / disaster situation.
 - b. There are four principal reasons for conducting exercises:
 - i. To detect deficiencies in a plan
 - ii. To detect deficiencies in the overall system
 - iii. To identify training needs
 - iv. To identify gaps relative to function and operation of equipment
 - c. Progressive Exercising
 - i. Tabletop exercises are designed to detect potential gaps with coordination, to determine the appropriateness of assigned responsibilities and to achieve a certain level of familiarity of a plan.
 - ii. Functional exercises are more complex and are designed to test individual functions, such as direction and control, multiple functions,

decision making, warning, public information or recovery.

- iii. Full-scale exercises are the highest level of exercise. It is the culmination of the exercise program, designed to evaluate the operational capability of the emergency management system over a substantial period of time. It tests major components and sub-components of the plan.

d. Exercise Requirements for Every Jurisdiction

Each of the municipalities in St. Johns County is responsible by law for the safety and welfare of its citizens. Training should therefore involve the utilization of all-municipal as well as County capabilities in a coordinated effort in accordance with individual plans and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's).

- i. All exercises will be developed in compliance with the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP).
- ii. St. Johns County Emergency Management will conduct an annual exercise, which will incorporate the participation of all county agencies and municipalities, utilizing the St. Johns County CEMP as a guide.
- iii. A functional exercise is to be conducted once every three years, in a four-year period.
- iv. A full-scale exercise required every four years.
- v. An evaluation, and then After Action Report of exercises in compliance with the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program will be completed for the purpose of plan revisions and improvements. Deficiencies will be noted and a corrective action plan will be created to address these deficiencies.

3. Recovery

- a) Recovery exercises complete the process of exercising the St. Johns County Comprehensive Emergency Management

Plan. Recovery exercises are designed to fit the format from tabletop to full-scale exercises.

- b) Individual and departmental evaluations of exercise performance are used to determine internal training requirements.
- c) Group and individual training may be accomplished at the Emergency Management Institute and should be scheduled routinely. These courses cover all potential hazards, as well as event-specific courses and are available many times online through the FEMA website.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. St. Johns County Emergency Management Director or designee is responsible for ensuring that the St. Johns County Emergency Operations Center staff and operational responders fully understand their procedures and responsibilities, as outlined in the St. Johns County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. All personnel required to work in the EOC **MUST** have completed ICS 100 and ICS 700 training available online at the Emergency Management Institute.
- B. Training and scheduling of training for Emergency Management purposes will be coordinated with St. Johns County Emergency Management. Emergency Management, Fire Rescue, and the SJC Sheriff's Office have certified trainers on staff and will coordinate training classes for the jurisdiction. Annually, SJC will instruct at least one offering of both ICS 300 and ICS 400 respectively.
- C. Department / Agency heads will budget for, and participate in, training activities related to emergency management.
- D. Municipalities – The designated Emergency Manager/EM Coordinator is responsible for the training of personnel under the jurisdiction of that office. Appropriate personnel should attend training courses offered by Federal, State and local organizations whenever possible.
- E. St. Johns County Emergency Management will:
 - 1. Coordinate all emergency management related training within the County to ensure that all of the overall objectives of the CEMP are being met. To include, but not limited to:
 - a) Response, recovery and mitigation;
 - b) Shelter management;

- c) National Incident Management System;
 - d) Damage assessment;
 - e) Continuity of Operations Planning (COOP)
 - f) Evacuation
 - g) Debris Management
2. Assist County departments and agencies, municipalities, and non-governmental disaster agencies as required, in attaining coordinated training and educational objectives.
 3. Utilize, to the fullest extent reasonable, all available means to reach the maximum number of County residents to provide sufficient public information and training with which to develop individual plans:
 - a) Website and social media emergency preparedness content
 - b) Booklets, pamphlets, and brochures for public distribution
 - c) Lectures and seminars relating to disaster preparedness
 - d) Local public information spots on radio and television.
 4. Conduct exercises to evaluate components of the CEMP. Upon completion of exercises an evaluation will be conducted and an After Action Report will be developed. From this after action report a corrective action plan will be created to address identified gaps. Procedures, planning documents and training will be modified to correct the deficiencies as soon after the exercise as is possible
 5. Conduct exercises in compliance with The Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP). HSEEP is a capabilities and performance-based exercise program that provides a standardized methodology and terminology for exercise design, development, conduct, evaluation, and improvement planning.

The Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) constitutes a national standard for all exercises. Through exercises, the National Exercise Program supports organizations to achieve objective assessments of their capabilities so that strengths and areas for improvement are identified, corrected, and shared as appropriate prior to a real incident.

- F. Those agencies or departments having Primary and Support responsibilities for ESF's will establish training programs covering their respective responsibilities, in accordance with ESF Annexes and SOP's.

[illegible]

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Appendix F

Residential Health Care Facilities



Residential Health Care Facilities**Assisted Living Facilities – ALF**

1.	The Allegro 1101 Plantation Dr. S. St. Augustine, FL 32080	904-460-9100
2.	Benton House of St. Johns 115 Benton Lane St. Augustine, FL 32092	904-671-0808
3.	Brookdale of St. Augustine 150 Mariner Health Way St. Augustine, FL 32086	904-794-9988
4.	Coral Landing Assisted Living Facility 2820 Old Moultrie Road St. Augustine, FL 32086	904-794-2273
5.	Golden House Senior Living 3991 County Road 210 W St. Johns, FL 32259	904-874-7165
6.	The Legacy at St. Johns 100 Hillcrest Ave. St. Johns, FL 32259	904-201-6999
7.	Loving Care Living Facility 76 Bruen St. St. Augustine, FL 32084	904-824-6616
8.	The Palms of Ponte Vedra 405 Solana Road Ponte Vedra Beach, FL 32082	904-686-3700
9.	The Pavilion at Bayview Assisted Living Facility 161B Marine St. St. Augustine, FL 32084	904-829-3780
10.	Ponte Vedra Gardens 5125 Palm Valley Rd. Ponte Vedra Beach, FL 32082	904-834-7578
11.	Riverside Cottages 471 Shores Blvd. St. Augustine, FL 32086	904-501-3300
12.	Silver Creek	904-810-0444

- 165 Silver Lane
St. Augustine, FL 32084
13. Silver Treasures at St. Augustine 904-580-7800
3552 N. Ponce De Leon Blvd.
St. Augustine, FL 32084
14. Silver Treasures Senior Living 904-326-0900
119 Da Vinci Blvd.
Ponte Vedra, FL 32081
15. Starling at Nocatee 904-686-2000
999 Crosswater Parkway
Ponte Vedra, FL 32081
16. Stephens Memorial Home 904-797-0294
5805 Datil Pepper Road
St. Augustine, FL 32086
17. The Startford 904-273-1777
1004 Vicar's Wood Rd.
Ponte Vedra Beach, FL 32082
18. Symphony of St. Augustine 904-217-6070
840 State Rd. 16
St. Augustine, FL 32084
19. Westminster St. Augustine 904-940-4800
230 Towerview Drive
St. Augustine, FL 32092
20. Westminster Woods on Julington Creek 904-287-7300
25 State Road 13
Jacksonville, FL 32259

Nursing Homes

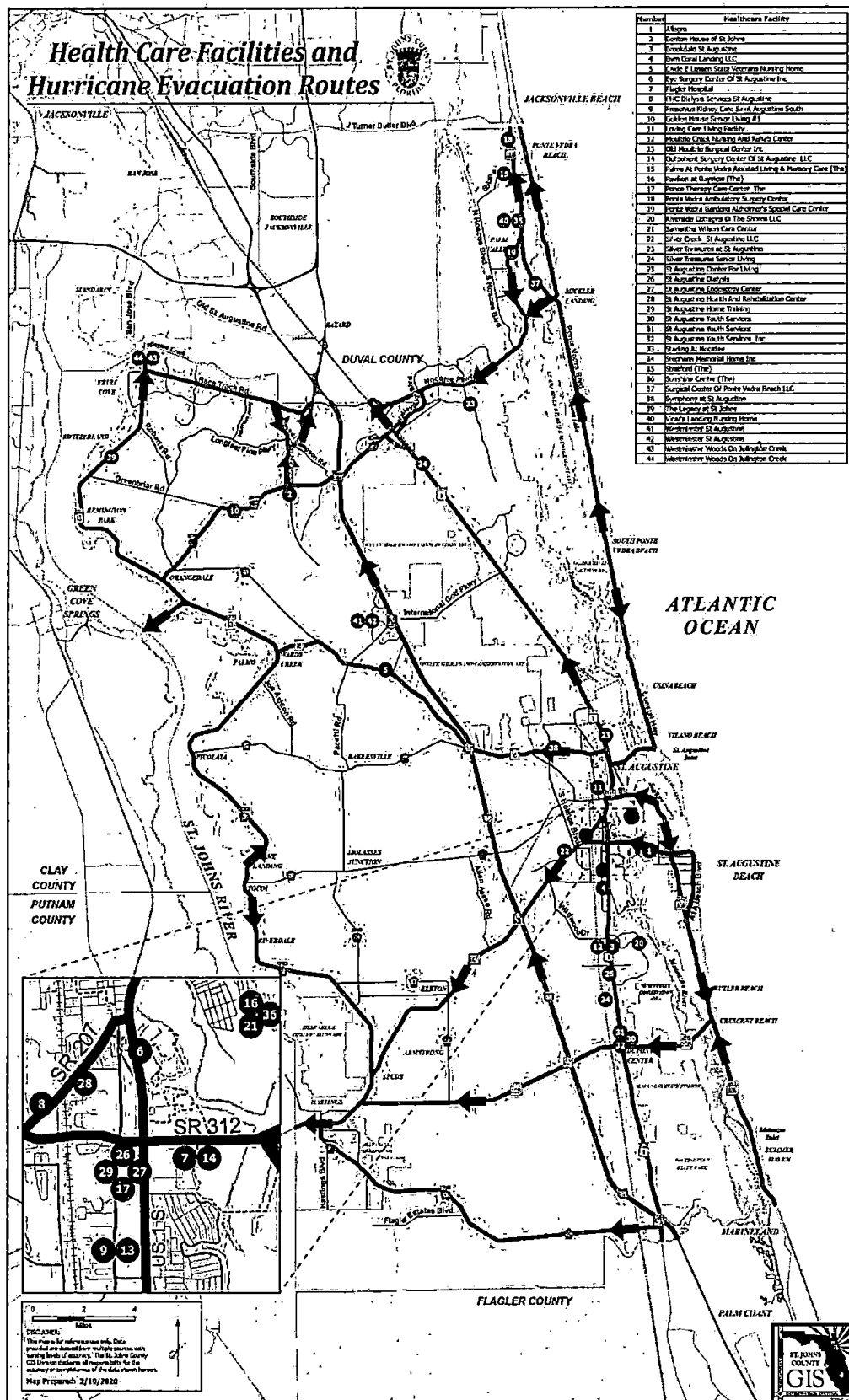
1. Clyde E. Lassen State Veterans 904- 940-2193
4650 State Rd. 16
St. Augustine, FL 32092
2. Moultrie Creek Nursing & Rehab Center 904-797-1800
200 Mariner Health Way
St. Augustine, FL 32086
3. Ponce De Leon Care Center 904-824-3311
1999 Old Moultrie Road

St. Augustine, FL 32086

4. Samantha Wilson Care Center 904-829-3475
161-A Marine Street
St. Augustine, FL 32084
5. St. Augustine Health & Rehab Center 904-824-4479
51 Sunrise Blvd.
St. Augustine, FL 32084
6. Vicars Landing 904-285-1055
1003 Vicars Landing Way
Ponte Vedra Beach, FL 32082
7. Westminster St. Augustine 904-940-4801
230 Towerview Drive
St. Augustine, FL 32092
8. Westminster Woods 904-287-7300
25 State Road 13
Jacksonville, FL 32259

Hospitals

1. Flagler Hospital 904-819-5155
400 Health Park Blvd. 904-819-4400
St. Augustine, FL 32086
2. Memorial Hospital – Julington Creek 904-230-5000
Emergency Room Only
42 Doctors Village Drive
St. Johns, FL 32259



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Appendix G

Hazards



St. Johns County Hazard Categories and Expected Impact

HAZARD	Extreme Wind	Flooding	Hail, Ice, Sleet	Earth Loss Movement	Electrical Outages	Roadway Blockage	Water Outage	Sewer Outage	Communication Losses	Health Safety	Mental Hardship	Economic Losses	Community Services Loss	Agriculture Losses	Environmental Losses	Historical Losses
Hurricane Tropical Storm	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tornado	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Severe Thunder Storms / Lightning	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Flooding		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wildfires					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hazardous Materials					X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Terrorism					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Drought / Heat Wave					X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	
Winter Storm / Freeze			X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Environmental		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mass Migration / Civil Disturbance					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Biological							X			X	X	X	X	X	X	
Technological / Critical Infrastructure Disruption					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

ST. JOHNS COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

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Appendix H

Hurricane Landfall Matrix



**Hurricane Decision Matrix
St. Johns County
Landfall | 72 – 36 Hours**

Hurricane Decision Matrix | Landfall in 96-36 Hours

Decision	L – 96 Hours	L – 48 Hours	L – 36 Hours
EOC Activates	Level III Advisory to ESF's Local Governments Conference call with State	Level II If under watch or pending Activation of Special Needs (SN) Advisory to Local Governments	Discuss Level I activation Conference call with State Planning for SN evacuation Advisory to all
Advisory to Local Governments	Phone Text Email	Phone Text Conference Call	Phone Text Conference Call
Agency Notice County and / or Local Governments	Each agency executes own plans Advise workers of need to execute plan and impact Protect Public Property	Continue preparation ID workers needed for hurricane preparedness and inform them of requirement Protect public facilities and property	Release workers according to plan to prepare own homes (earlier if possible)
Special Needs	EOC monitors situation	Publish SN List Advise Hospitals and Health Care Agencies	Plan / Prepare for decision Plan and prepare shelters
At Risk Populations Manufactured Homes	EOC monitors situation	EAS-Public Service announcements Alert – St. Johns Message	EAS-PSA Alert – St. Johns Message
General Population	EOC monitors situation	EAS-PSA Alert – St. Johns Message	EAS-PSA Alert – St. Johns Message
Policy Group	Receive Advisories from EOC	Receive Advisories from EOC	Establish Policy Group at EOC / First Consideration of State of Emergency / Review of Clearance times / Shelter demands - Consideration of Shelter opening timing.
ESF's	Receive Advisories from EOC	Activate ESF's 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 14 and 16	SN Planning

Hurricane Decision Matrix
St. Johns County
Landfall | 30 – 18 Hours

Hurricane Decision Matrix | Landfall in 30-18 Hours

Decision	L – 30 Hours	L – 24 Hours	L – 18 Hours
EOC Activates	Level I Activation discussion Decision on declaration of Local Emergency SN Plan at risk population and General Population (GP) evacuation analysis	LEVEL I Warning/Decision on evacuation for GP and at risk population and continue with SN evacuation	Evacuate of at risk population GP if needed Continue with SN
Advisory to Local Governments	Phone Text Email Conference call	Phone Text Conference call Email	Phone Text Email Conference call
Agency Notice County and / or Local Governments	Preparedness continues SN evacuation SN shelter opened	Workers return Prepare for evacuation Arrival Shelters ready and opened	Prepare Evacuate Relocation of local Governments, if required
Special Needs	Gain decision Notify Local Governments Open SN shelter Evacuate EAS/Code Red Alert	Continue evacuation Monitor progress	Continue evacuation Report completion
At Risk Populations Manufactured Homes	Plan for evacuation EAS/ Alert – St. Johns Message May move decision forward	Decision on evacuation Promote early evacuation	Evacuate EAS/ Alert –St. Johns Message Monitor progress
General Population	Plan for evacuation EAS/ Alert – St. Johns Message PSA May move decision forward	Decision on evacuation Volunteer evacuation considered	Evacuate EAS PSA Alert –St. Johns Message Monitor progress
Policy Group	Declaration of Local Emergency Decision on SN Evacuation Warning/Decision GP Evacuation Shelter opening timing; Conference calls	Decision on at Risk Evacuation GP Evacuation Conference calls	Policy Decisions EAS PSA Alert –St. Johns Message Conference calls
ESF's	General planning	All ESF's report to EOC	All preparedness actions reviewed Evacuate for GP

Hurricane Decision Matrix
St. Johns County
Landfall | 12 Hours through Landfall

Hurricane Decision Matrix | 12 Hours through Landfall

Decision	L – 12 Hours	L – 6 Hours	Landfall
EOC Activates	Advisory to all local Governments, ESF's and Policy Group	Monitor activities Evaluation of Evacuation progress and road shut down timing	Planning re-entry for public safety of citizens
Advisory to Local Governments	Phone Text Conference, call	Phone Text Conference call	Phone Text Conference call
Agency Notice County and / or Local Governments	Advisory of storm status	Advisory of storm status	Advisory of storm status and impact
Special Needs	Support Report problems	Support Report problems	Support Report problems
At Risk Populations Manufactured Homes	Continue evacuation EAS/ Alert –St. Johns Message Monitor progress	EAS/ Alert –St. Johns Message Monitor progress	EAS/ Alert –St. Johns Message Monitor progress
General Population	Evacuate EAS PSA Alert –St. Johns Message	EAS/ Alert –St. Johns Message Monitor progress	EAS/ Alert –St. Johns Message Monitor progress
Policy Group	Policy Decisions EAS/ Alert –St. Johns Message Conference calls	Policy Decisions EAS/ Alert –St. Johns Message Conference calls Decision on responders discontinuation of services to shelter timing	Preparation of policy on potential re-entry & other citizen welfare issues
ESF's	Evacuation continued Planning	Preparation for landfall	Work staff issues

Hurricane Decision Matrix
St. Johns County
Landfall | +12 Hours through +48 Hours

Decision	L – +12 Hours	L – +24 Hours	L – +48 Hours
EOC Activates	Re-entry policy decision Public safety assessment Conference call with State Response & Recovery actions begin	Public safety assessment Re-entry Decision on Recovery Operations Center (ROC) Continue Response & Recovery	Continue public safety assessment Continue Response & Recovery
Advisory to Local Governments	Phone Text Conference call Email	Phone Text Conference call Email	Phone Text Conference call Email
Agency Notice County and / or Local Governments	Public safety assessment Critical needs assessment Damage assessment	Damage assessment Public safety assessment Critical needs assessment	Citizen needs Protection Project Worksheets
Special Needs	Plan consolidation of SN into shelters, home, other	Continue planning for post sheltering Await Policy Group decision	Continue planning Completion if not needed
At Risk Populations Manufactured Homes	EAS/ Alert –St. Johns Message Pending decisions on public safety re-entry	Decision on re-entry Post sheltering	Pending re-entry Post sheltering
General Population	EAS/ Alert –St. Johns Message Pending decisions on public safety re-entry	Re-entry Damage assessment	Damage assessment Post sheltering
Policy Group	Policy Decisions on public safety—re-entry Curfew General issues and welfare of citizens	Continue Policy Decision on re-entry Curfew Public safety ROC decision	Hazard Mitigation Recovery Activate Hazmat Teams
ESF's	Response & Damage Assessment	Response Recovery & Damage Assessment	Response Recovery & Damage Assessment ROC

Hurricane Decision Matrix
St. Johns County
Landfall | +72 Hours through +1 Week

Decision	L – +72 Hours	L – +96 Hours	L – +1 Week cont.
EOC Activates	Establish Recovery Center for Federal State Local Response & Recovery	Media Information Recovery Center Individual assistance Public assistance Recovery	Public Individual assistance Coordinate Response & Recovery LMS Committee
Advisory to Local Governments	Phone Text Conference call Email	Phone Text Conference call Email	Phone text Email Conference Calls continue until no longer required (may be replaced by meetings)
Agency Notice County and / or Local Governments	Citizen needs assessment Project Worksheets (PW's)	PW's Coordinate with Federal, State & Local Governments	PW's and all other actions as required Complete evaluation of ability to resume governmental responsibilities
Special Needs	Close shelter if able Check life support & energy needs	Close shelter if possible	Secure energy needs for critical life support systems Home, facilities, etc.
At Risk Populations Manufactured Homes	Re-entry Post sheltering	Post sheltering Return	Post sheltering Return
General Population	Post sheltering Damage assessment	Damage assessment Post sheltering	Damage assessment Post sheltering
Policy Group	Develop Recovery Plan Public Assistance Individual assistance Overall Recovery Plan	Policy Decision on extension of Emergency Declaration Decision on curfew & other in place restrictions Public Official briefing and update	Contact Emergency Government if required
ESF's	Response & Damage assessment	Response Recovery	Response Recovery

ST. JOHNS COUNTY,
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT PLAN

2021

Appendix I

St. Johns County Disaster History



History of Declared and Non-Declared Disasters St. Johns County, Florida

Event	Date(s)	Declaration #	Type of Assistance	Losses
Hurricane Donna	September 10-11, 1960	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Hurricane Dora	September 10-11, 1964	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Thanksgiving Day Storm Nor'easter	November 1984	None	None	Lost Pier, Flooding, Damaged State Road A1A
Wildfires 1985 Black Friday	April 1985	None	None	Loss of thousands of acres of timber
Winter Storm 93	March 13-15, 1993	None	None	Minor damage to 100+ homes, No electrical power for 3 days
September Storm	September 5, 1995	Unavailable	SBA	\$ 100,000.00
Hurricane Bertha	July 10, 1996	None	None	Evacuation of Low-Lying areas and Coastal areas.
Tropical Storm Josephine	October 8, 1996	None	None	No Damage
El Nino Flooding Event	February 24, 1998	FEMA-1195-DR-FL	Individual Assistance	\$ 100,000.00
Firestorm 98	July 3-10, 1998	FEMA-1223-DR	Category B Fire Suppression Grant	\$ 500,000.00
Hurricane Floyd	September 13-15, 1999	FEMA-1300-DR	All Categories HMGP	\$ 1 Million Damage Category 1 Evacuation
Tropical Storm Gabrielle	September 13, 2001	FEMA-1393-DR	All Categories HMGP	\$ 1.5 Million Damage
Hurricane Charley	August 10, 2004	FEMA-1539	All Categories PA HMGP	\$500,000 Damage
Hurricane Frances	September 4, 2004	FEMA-1545	All Categories PA HMGP	\$2 Million Damage
Hurricane Jeanne	September 25, 2004	FEMA-1561	All Categories PA HMGP	\$1 Million Damage

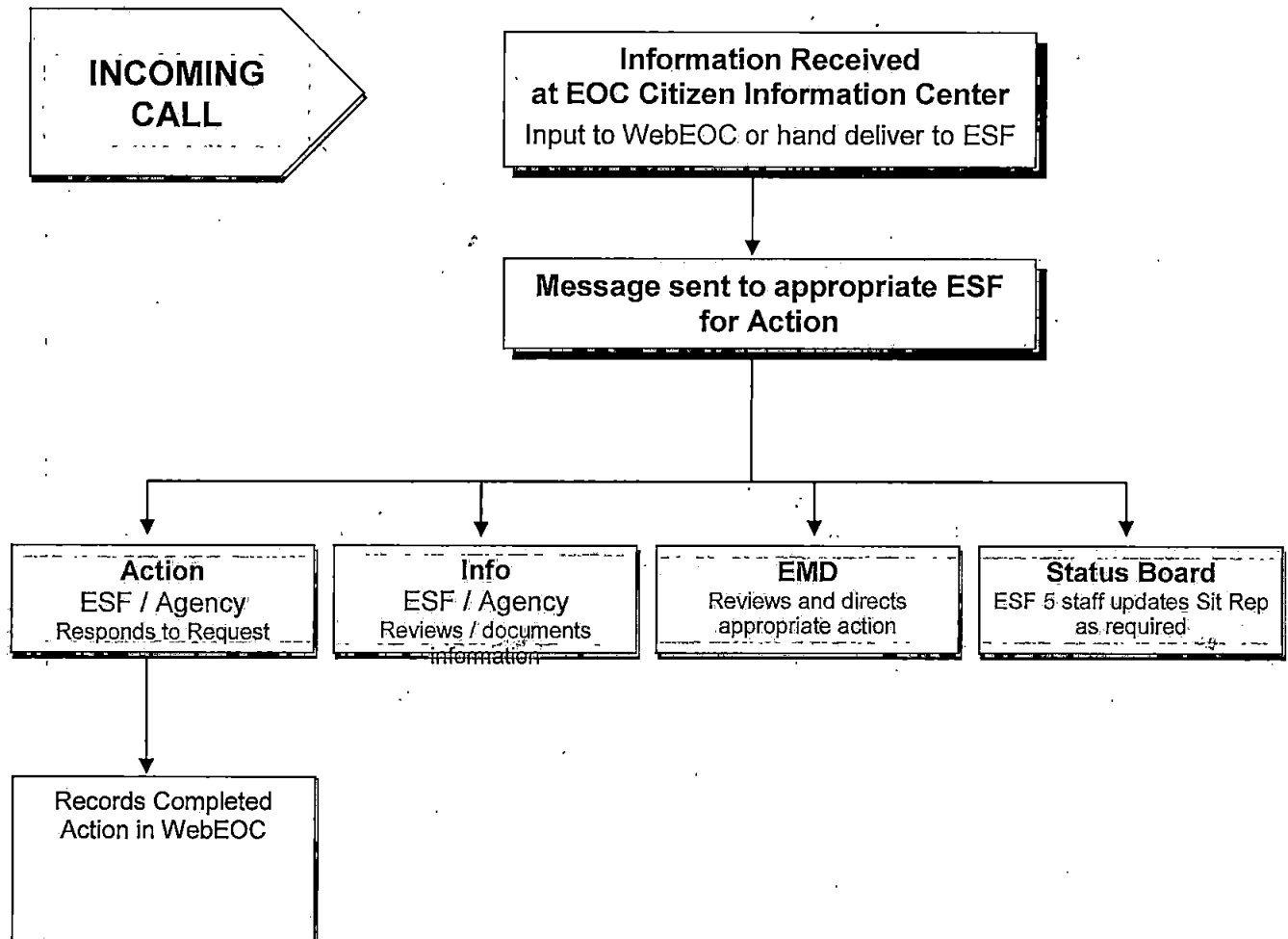
Tropical Storm Fay	August 21, 2008	FEMA-1785	All Categories PA HMGP	\$2 Million Damage
Tropical Storm Beryl	May 27, 2012	None	None	Minor wind damage, some electrical outages
Tropical Storm Debby	June 27, 2012	None	None	Minor Flooding
Hurricane Matthew	October 3, 2016	FEMA - 4283	IA / PA All Categories	Category A & B Evacuations PA projects ~\$60 Million
Hurricane Irma	September 4, 2017	FEMA - 4337	IA / PA All Categories	Categories A & B Evacuations PA projects ~\$33 Million
Hurricane Dorian	August 28, 2019	FEMA – 4468	PA Category A-G	Categories A & B Evacuations PA projects ~\$16.5 Million
COVID-19 Pandemic	January 20, 2020	FEMA – 4486	IA / PA Category B	Ongoing Pandemic event affecting all aspects of life Public and Private sector closures
Hurricane Isaias	July 31, 2020	FEMA – 3353	PA Category B	EOC Activation w/ Cat B measures / Near Miss

**ST. JOHNS COUNTY
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT PLAN
2021**

**Appendix J
EOC Message Flow**



Message Flow Emergency Operations Center



ST. JOHNS COUNTY
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT PLAN
2021

Appendix K

Host Sheltering Plan | St. Johns County



St. Johns County Host Sheltering Plan

I. INTRODUCTION

The definition of a "Host Shelter in a County" is described as a safe facility in a county that will not be impacted by the disaster. The Host County will be sheltering individuals from other counties and communities to provide a safe place from the event.

St. Johns County is bordered on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and the St. Johns River on the west. St. Johns County is vulnerable to hurricanes, tornadoes, wildfires, nor'easter storms, flooding and numerous other natural and human caused hazards. Due to the geographic location of St. Johns County, it may not be an optimal location for host sheltering.

II. HISTORY

St. Johns County has opened host shelters during two events in recent history. During Firestorm 98, Flagler County was forced to evacuate its entire population and hundreds of residents traveled to St. Johns County to stay in shelters. Two schools were opened for three days housing hundreds of Flagler County residents. During Hurricane Irma in 2017, the State of Florida requested that SJC open a host Shelter along the I-95 corridor. The Host shelter opened at Mill Creek Elementary after 6:00 p.m. on September 8th, its purpose was to allow evacuees to exit the State's primary evacuation routes and take shelter. The shelter population on September 8th was approximately 4.

III. AUTHORITY

St. Johns County will utilize the same authority to institute a Host Sheltering Plan that is used for opening evacuation shelters for our population, Local Ordinance 2021-4.

If St. Johns County is requested by the Governor's Office to provide Host Sheltering, St. Johns County will request to be included in the Governor's Executive Order. The St. Johns County BOCC will be encouraged to declare a Local State of Emergency for potential financial reimbursement reasons to recover costs if there is a Presidential Declaration.

IV. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

The Emergency Management Director (EMD) is responsible for activating and managing the Host Sheltering Plan. The EMD will be responsible for the following actions:

- A. Notify the County Administrator's Office and St. Johns County School District
- B. Activate the EOC and appropriate ESF's
- C. Activate the PIO

- D. Address the BOCC, if necessary

V. MUTUAL AID

St. Johns County is a participant in the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement. The EMD will monitor all requests for assistance and will determine if the request is appropriate. The EMD will monitor the use of all requested resources during the operation.

VI. EVACUATION

St. Johns County could receive citizens / visitors from all parts of Florida that have been impacted by a disaster. The evacuation could come with or without warning. In the case of the Wildfires of 1998, Flagler County directed a total County evacuation and only gave the surrounding Counties minimal preparation time to shelter the evacuees.

It would benefit the county to have as much time as possible to prepare for the evacuee's arrival. Immediately after the request is made for St. Johns County to provide host sheltering, the EMD will put this plan into action.

VII. TRAFFIC CONTROL

The St. Johns County Sheriff's Office will be primarily responsible for traffic control within St. Johns County along with the municipalities providing law enforcement within the City limits. Law Enforcement will be responsible for the following:

- A. Establish Traffic Control Points
- B. Monitor Evacuation Routes
- C. Place tow-trucks on standby

VIII. SHELTER OPENINGS

Opening shelters for a host situation will be treated very similar to opening shelters for a County evacuation. The following steps will be taken by Emergency Management to Open a Host Shelter.

- A. Notify Administration / BOCC
- B. Notify School District
- C. Activate EOC and ESF's
- D. Plan for food / water at each shelter
- E. Establish security and medical coverage at the shelter
- F. Establish communications with each shelter
- G. Coordinate opening time of each shelter
- H. Place shelter identification signs to guide public
- I. Notify American Red Cross and Salvation Army

IX. SHELTER SELECTION PROCESS

Host Sheltering can happen at any time of the year. St. Johns County's evacuation shelters are public schools, as such the schools may be in session when the host sheltering is requested. All sheltering options should be explored when the request is received:

- A. St. Johns County Public Schools
- B. SJC Solomon Calhoun Center
- C. St. Johns County Agricultural Center
- D. St. Johns County Convention Center
- E. Local Churches
- F. Hotels / Motels

Emergency Management will be responsible for contacting each facility and requesting permission to use the building for host sheltering.

Emergency Management will be responsible for situation reports to the SEOC that will include number of shelters, number of sheltered individuals, number of pets, number of injuries and any resources needed. This report will be transmitted at least twice a day to the SEOC via WebEOC.

X. SHELTER CLOSURE

The host shelters will close when the threat has passed and the evacuees can return to their homes. Emergency Management will inform the Shelter Managers of the decision to close the shelters and a time for closing.

Emergency Management will be responsible for the following:

- A. Coordinating with the sending County's EMD to notify them of the intent to close the shelters
- B. Deactivating the EOC and ESF's
- C. Arrangements for cleaning the shelters
- D. Coordinating transportation assistance
- E. Financial Details / Recovery
- F. Final Shelter Report to the BOCC, Administration and SEOC
- G. Request PIO issue a final press statement

ST. JOHNS COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

2021

Appendix L

Sheltering



St. Johns County Sheltering Plan

A copy of the St. Johns County Shelter Coordination Plan is on file with St. Johns County Emergency Management.

ST. JOHNS COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

2021

Appendix M

St. Johns County Logistics and POD Strategy



St. Johns County's Logistics and POD Strategy is a separate planning document available from St. Johns County Emergency Management.

ST. JOHNS COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

2021

Appendix N

Sample Declaration for Local State of Emergency



EMERGENCY PROCLAMATION NO. 20XX - XX

**A PROCLAMATION DECLARING A STATE OF LOCAL EMERGENCY
AS PROVIDED BY PART I, CHAPTER 252, FLORIDA STATUTES AND
BY ST. JOHNS COUNTY, FLORIDA ORDINANCE NO. 2021-4.**

WHEREAS, a state of local emergency needs to be declared, pursuant to Chapter 252, Florida Statutes and St. Johns County Ordinance No. 2021-4, because of the severe threat and the potential of Hurricane XXXX to create excessive rainfall, high tides, tropical storm and or hurricane force winds, which may pose a serious threat to public health and safety and cause flooding, beach erosion, and property damage; and

WHEREAS, the Governor of the State of Florida has issued Executive Order No. XX-XXX declaring a State of Emergency in all Florida Counties pertaining to Hurricane XXXX; and

WHEREAS, persons in St. Johns County need to prepare for tropical storm or near hurricane conditions; and

WHEREAS, St. Johns County is exerting efforts to address emergency conditions and assist affected citizens; and

WHEREAS, the emergency may become beyond the capability of St. Johns County to effectively respond under normal procedures; and

WHEREAS, certain additional specialized equipment and personnel may be required to assist in evacuation and take protective action with regard to life and property; and

WHEREAS, St. Johns County may request assistance from the State and/or may implement its interlocal agreements with other local governments pertaining to emergencies; and

NOW THEREFORE, in accordance with the emergency power vested in the County pursuant to Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and St. Johns County Ordinance No. 2021-4, it is hereby declared that: (1) a state of local emergency exists and has occurred within and is affecting St. Johns County due to the effects of actual and/or anticipated heavy winds and rainfall and actual or anticipated damage associated with Hurricane XXXX, (2) the occurrence or threat of disaster associated with such emergency is imminent and requires immediate and expeditious action; and (3) the County Administrator and his designees are hereby authorized to take the appropriate emergency measures authorized by Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, St. Johns County Ordinance No. 2020-4, (4) the St. Johns County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (the Plan) is hereby activated and the St. Johns County Administrator shall have the power, authority and duty to take any and all action under the Plan necessary for the preservation of the health, welfare and safety of the people of St. Johns County, and (5) the County Administrator is hereby authorized to transfer funds from the Solid Waste Reserve to the Solid Waste budget for use in debris removal and debris management activities related to disaster recovery.

DONE and ORDERED this _____ day of XXXX, 20XX.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
ST. JOHNS COUNTY, FLORIDA

By: _____
Jeremiah Ray Blocker, Chair

ATTEST: Brandon Patty, Clerk

By: _____
Deputy Clerk

ST. JOHNS COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

2021

Appendix O Media Releases





St. Johns County Emergency Management

**August 1, 2020
For Immediate Release**

St. Johns County Beaches Closed to Swimming Beginning Sunday, August 2

St. Johns County, FL – In preparation for Hurricane Isaias, swimming at all St. Johns County beaches, including Fort Matanzas National Monument beaches, is prohibited beginning at 12:01 a.m. on Sunday, August 2. The storm is anticipated to produce potentially dangerous rip currents and extremely high tides. Swimming will remain prohibited until further notice, as indicated by double red flags posted along the beaches. As Hurricane Isaias is projected to begin impacting St. Johns County Sunday morning, residents and visitors are encouraged to avoid the beaches until conditions improve. For more information, please call the St. Johns County Emergency Operations Center Hotline at 904.824.5550.

###

For additional information, please contact:

Michael Ryan, Director of Communications

- 904.209.0549 / 214.493.2983



St. Johns County Emergency Management

**July 31, 2020
For Immediate Release**

St. Johns County Emergency Operations Center Hotline

St. Johns County, FL – In response to Hurricane Isaias, the St. Johns County Emergency Operations Center has opened a hotline for residents to call regarding County services, storm response, and events. Please call the St. Johns County Emergency Operations Center Hotline at 904.824.5550 for non-emergency storm-related information. The hotline will be available from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., Saturday, August 1, and Sunday, August 2. If you have a life-threatening emergency, please call 911.

###

For additional information, please contact:

Michael Ryan, Director of Communications
Jeremy Robshaw, Deputy Chief

- 904.209.0549 / 214.493.2983
- 904.484.6026



St. Johns County Emergency Management

**August 1, 2020
For Immediate Release**

St. Johns County Sand Bag Operations to Close at 12 p.m. Sunday

St. Johns County, FL – In preparation for Tropical Storm Isaias, all St. Johns County sand bag operations will close at 12 p.m. on Sunday, August 2. A maximum allocation of 20 bags per person will remain available at the following locations while operations continue:

- Windswept Acres Park - 5335 SR A1A South.
- Sims Pit - 536 S. Holmes Boulevard.
- Hastings Community Center - 6195 S. Main Street, behind the building.
- Mills Field - 1805 Race Track Road, in the overflow parking area.
- Palm Valley - Under the Palm Valley Bridge, east the Intracoastal Waterway.
- North Beach Park - 3721 Coastal Highway (at the walkover).

Sand bags may also be purchased from local hardware and home improvement stores. For more information, please call the St. Johns County Emergency Operations Center Hotline at 904.824.5550.

###

For additional information, please contact:

Michael Ryan, Director of Communications

- 904.209.0549 / 214.493.2983

ST. JOHNS COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

2021

Appendix P

Maps



St. Johns County Maps

- **Board of County Commission Districts**
- **Census Population Density**
- **Coastal High Hazard Area**
- **Disaster Recovery Centers**
- **Evacuation Zones and Routes**
- **FEMA Flood Zones**
- **Fire Stations**
- **Future Land Use**
- **Hurricane Shelters**
- **Logistical Staging Areas and Points of Distribution**
- **Map of St. Johns County, Florida**
- **Parks and Recreation Sites**
- **Public Schools**
- **Storm Surge**
- **Topography**
- **Tower Sites**
- **Wind Bourne Debris**

ST. JOHNS COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Correspondence To:
500 San Sebastian View, St. Augustine, FL 32084
Phone: (904) 209-0300 Fax: (904) 209-0310

DISTRICT 4



Jeremiah Ray Blocker
CHAIR
Office Phone: 209-0304
Cell Phone: 679-2620
Email: bcc4jblocker@sjcfl.us

DISTRICT 5



Henry Dean
VICE CHAIR
Office Phone: 209-0305
Cell Phone: 325-3924
Email: bcc5hdean@sjcfl.us

DISTRICT 3



Paul M. Waldron
Office Phone: 209-0303
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Email: bcc3pwaldron@sjcfl.us

DISTRICT 1

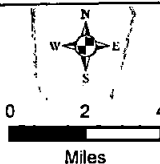


Christian Whitehurst
Office Phone: 209-0301
Cell Phone: 584-5348
Email: bcc1cwhitehurst@sjcfl.us

DISTRICT 2



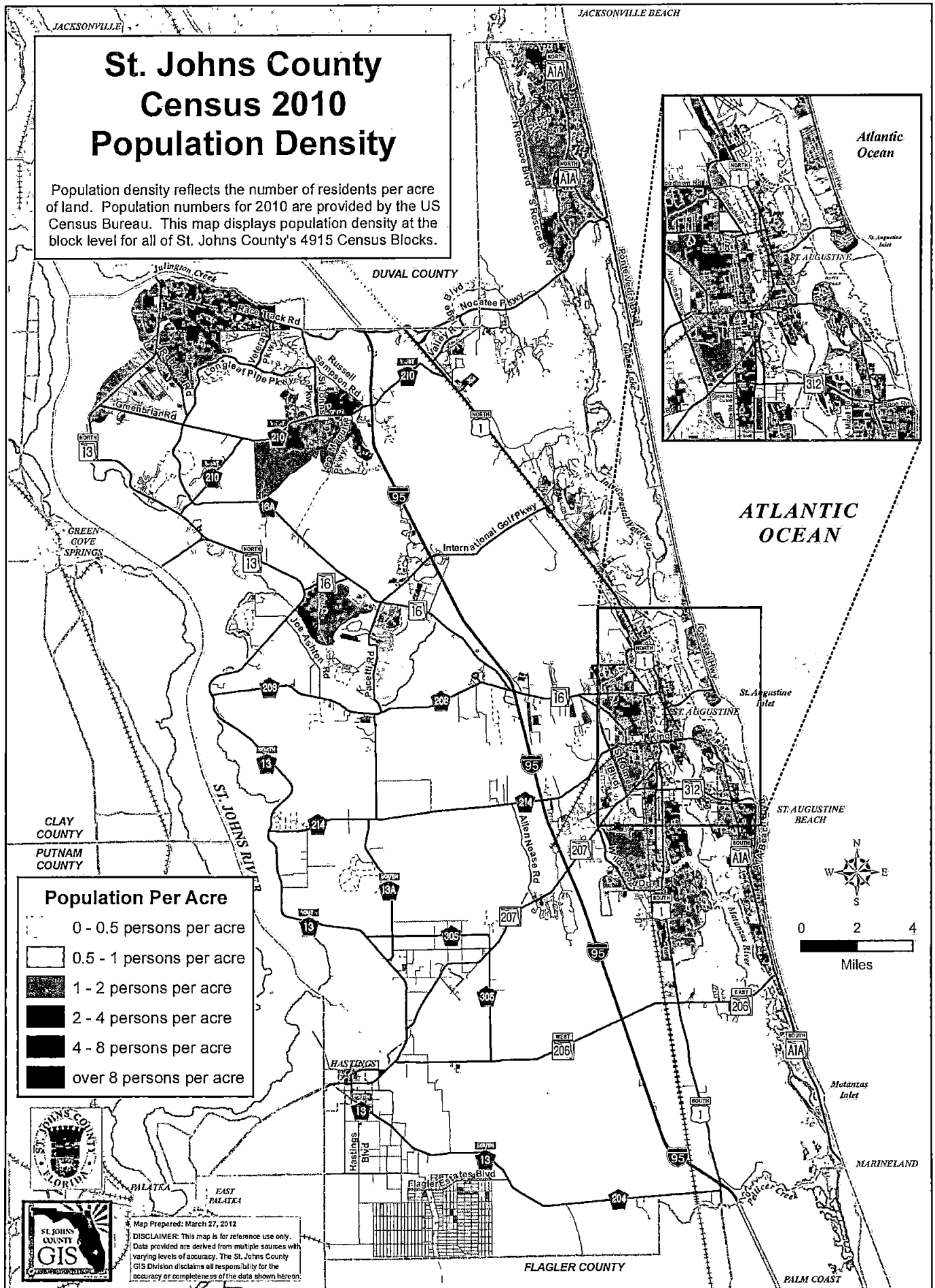
Jeb S. Smith
Office Phone: 209-0302
Cell Phone: 325-4182
Email: bcc2jsmith@sjcfl.us



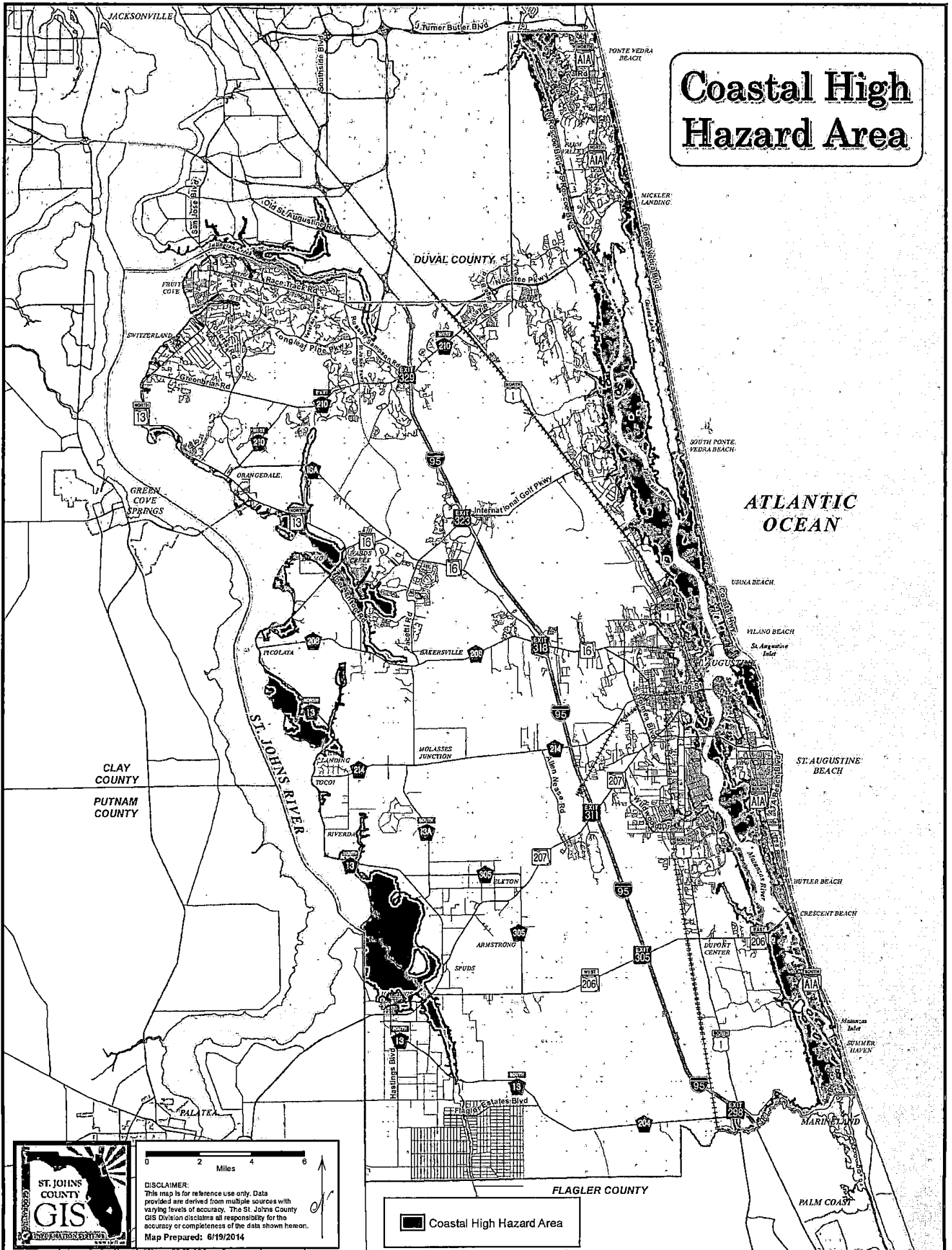
Map Prepared: December 28, 2020
DISCLAIMER: This map is for reference use only.
Data provided are derived from multiple sources with
varying levels of accuracy. The St. Johns County
GIS Division disclaims all responsibility for the
accuracy or completeness of the data shown herein.

Population density reflects the number of residents per acre of land. Population numbers for 2010 are provided by the US Census Bureau. This map displays population density at the block level for all of St. Johns County's 4915 Census Blocks.

Population density reflects the number of residents per acre of land. Population numbers for 2010 are provided by the US Census Bureau. This map displays population density at the block level for all of St. Johns County's 4915 Census Blocks.



Coastal High Hazard Area



Disaster Recovery Centers

Legend



DISASTER RECOVERY CENTER

INTERSTATE FREEWAY

MAJOR ROAD

MINOR ROAD

LOCAL ROAD

PRELIMINARY ROAD

INTERTIDAL MARSH

PARK

GOLF COURSE

CITY / TOWN

URBANIZED AREA

St. Johns County Convention Center
World Golf Village
500 South Legacy Trail
St. Augustine, FL 32082
Lat - 29° 59' 23.87" N
Long - 81° 28' 5.73" W

Ponce De Leon Mall
2121 US 1 South
St. Augustine, FL 32086
Lat - 29° 51' 35.37" N
Long - 81° 19' 31.35" W



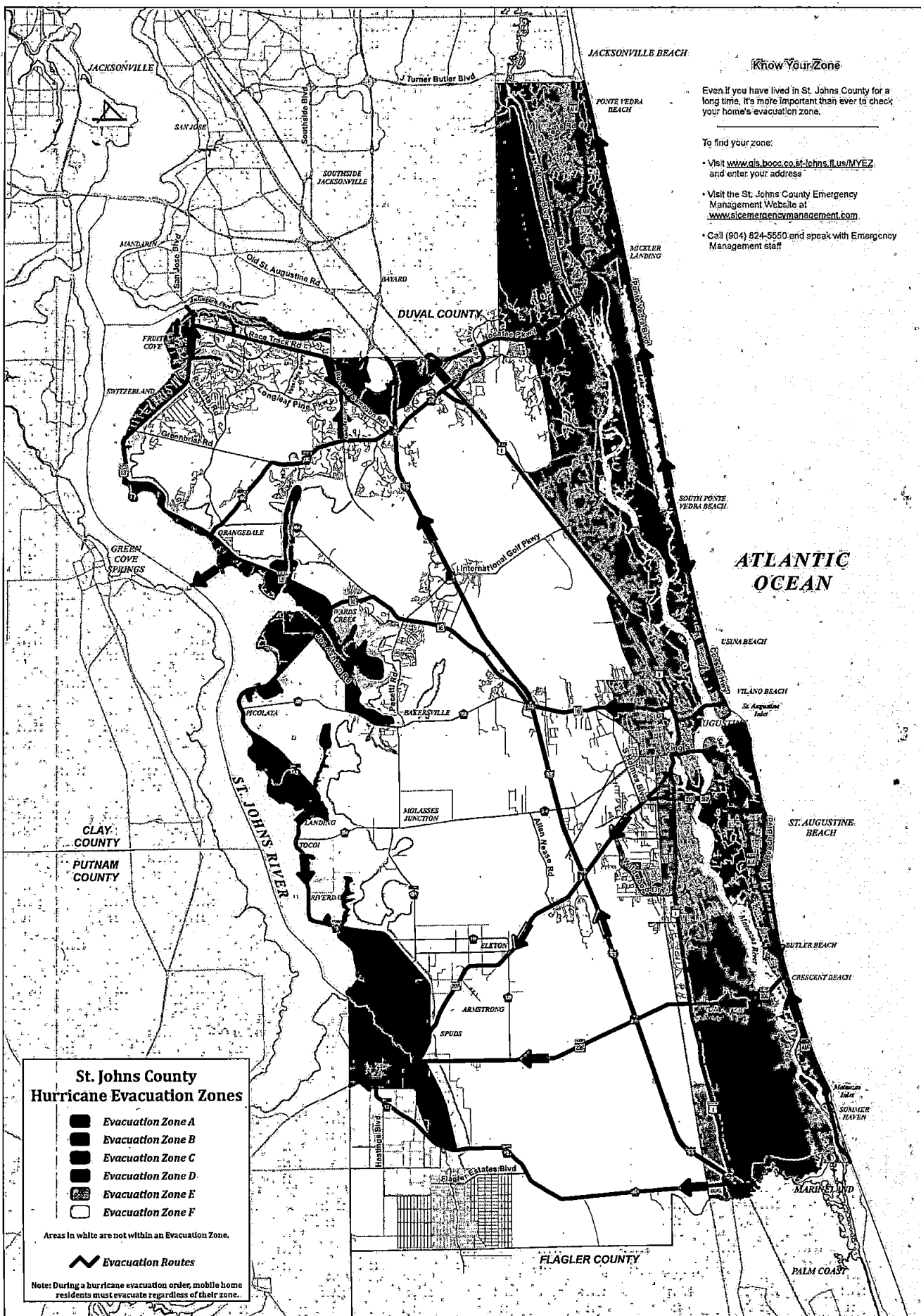
0 2.5 5
Miles

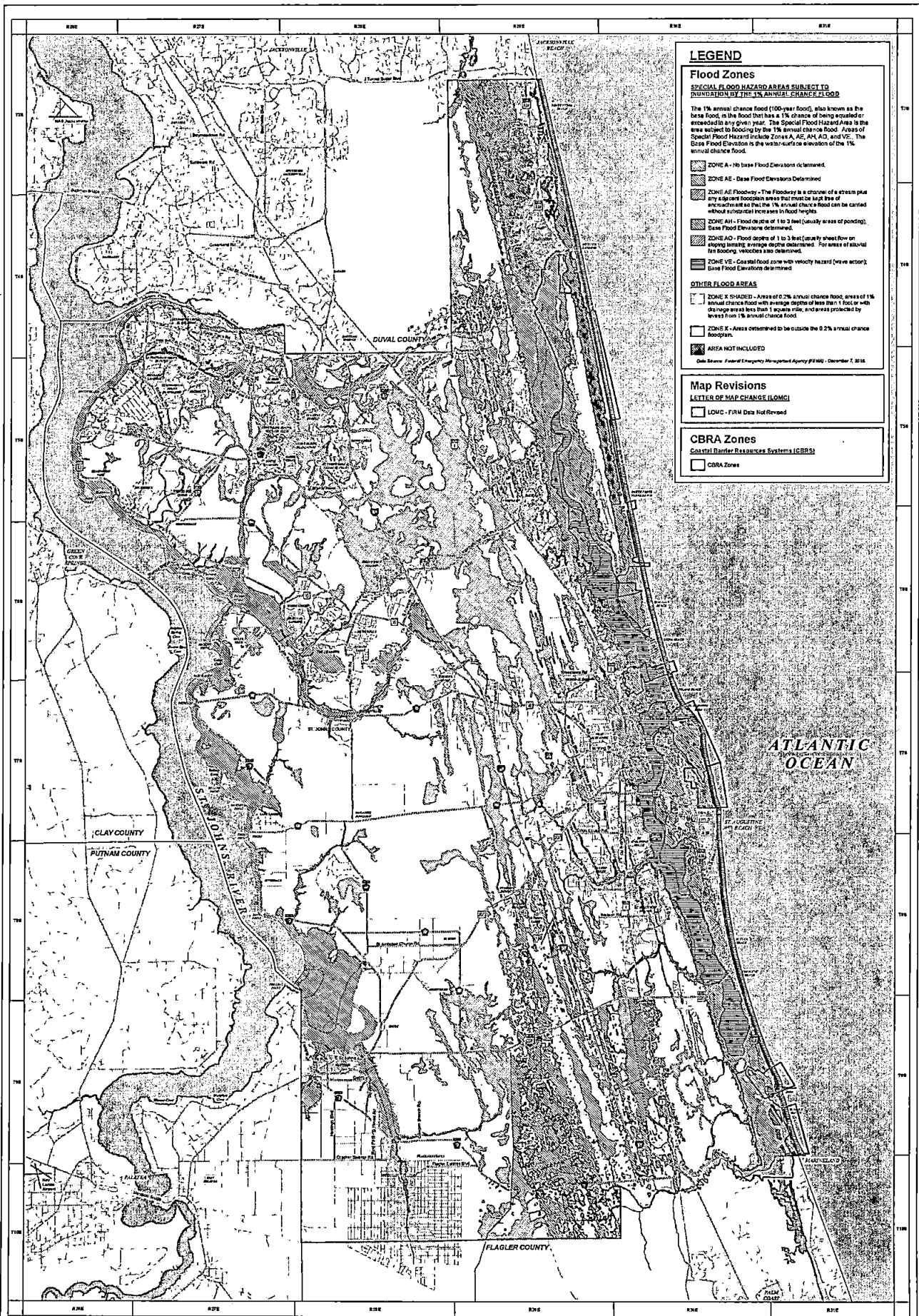
St. Johns County
Geographic Information Systems

www.SJCFL.us

DISCLAIMER: This map is for reference use only.
Data provided are derived from multiple sources with
varying levels of accuracy. The St. Johns County
GIS Division disclaims all responsibility for the
accuracy or completeness of the data shown hereon.
Map Prepared: 12/3/2008

FLAGLER COUNTY





LEGEND

Flood Zones SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD

The 1% annual chance flood (100-year flood), also known as the base flood, is the flood that has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The Special Flood Hazard Area is the area subject to flooding by the 1% annual chance flood. Areas of Special Flood Hazard include Zones A, AE, AH, AO, and VE. The Base Flood Elevation is the water surface elevation of the 1% annual chance flood.

- ZONE A** - No base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AE** - Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AH** - Floodway - The Floodway is a channel of a stream plus any adjacent floodplain areas that must be kept free of encroachment so that the 1% annual chance flood can be carried without substantial increases in flood heights.
- ZONE AO** - Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponding); Base Flood Elevation determined.
- ZONE VE** - Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponding or strong breaking average depths determined. For areas of structural failure, velocities also determined).
- ZONE VE** - Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); Base Flood Elevations determined.

OTHER FLOOD AREAS

- ZONE X SHADING** - Areas of 0.2% annual chance flood, areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with damage areas less than 1 square mile, and areas protected by levees from 1% annual chance flood.
- ZONE X** - Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain.
- AREAS NOT INCLUDED**

Data Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), December 7, 2016.

Map Revisions

LETTER OF MAP CHANGE (LOMC)

- LOMC** - FIRM Data Not Revised

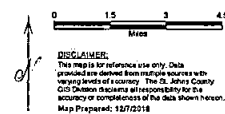
CBRA Zones

Coastal Barrier Resources Systems (CBRS)

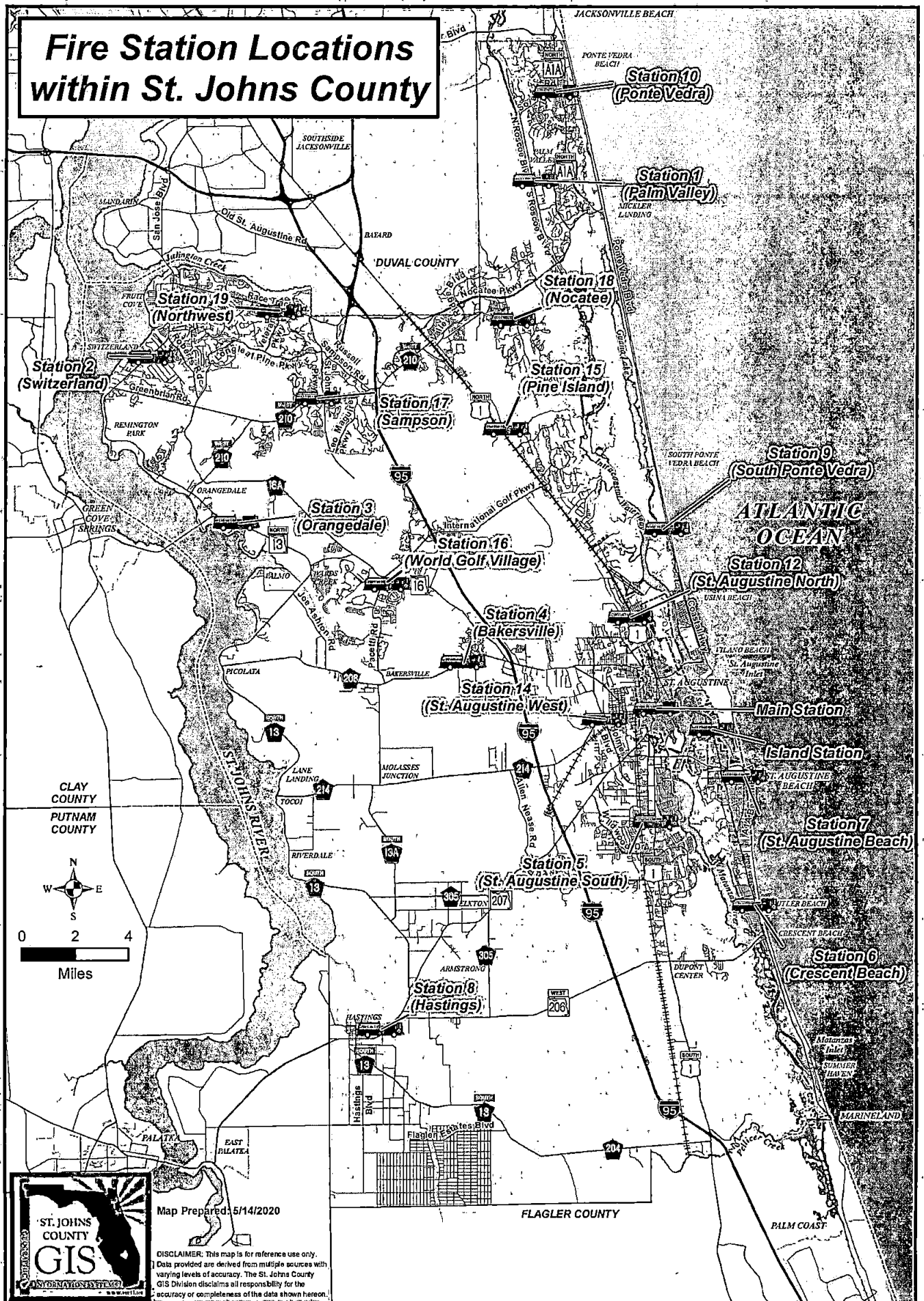
- CBRA Zones**



St. Johns County Flood Zones Map



Fire Station Locations within St. Johns County



Map Prepared: 5/14/2020

DISCLAIMER: This map is for reference use only. Data provided are derived from multiple sources with varying levels of accuracy. The St. Johns County GIS Division disclaims all responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the data shown hereon.

2025 Comprehensive Plan
St. Johns County, Florida

— Central Corridor Boundary
 — Urban Service Area
 — Development Areas
 — Interstate Freeway
 — Primary Road
 — High Road
 — Arterial Road
 — Local Road
 — Residential - A
 — Residential - B
 — Residential - C
 — Residential - D
 — Commercial
 — Community Commercial
 — Neighborhood Commercial
 — Rural Commercial
 — Interregional Commercial
 — Business Commercial
 — Mixed Use District
 — Industrial
 — Airport District
 — Public
 — PHA/Unincorporated
 — DCA - Prior to 1990 Camp Plan
 — Parks and Towns
 — Rural Shikares
 — Affs Owned by SRMHD
 — Agriculture
 — Conservation
 — River Town
 — Town Center Master Use District

[illegible]

Future Land Use: The Future Land Use Map is composed of land use designations grouped in a way that allows for sustainable developmental growth patterns. It is this aggregation of land uses that effectively manages growth and development in the County by identifying and designating areas of current development and anticipated future developments.

Comprehensive Plan:
The purpose of the Comprehensive Plan is to effectively manage growth and development by designating areas of anticipated future development which satisfy demand where feasible, in a cost-efficient and environmentally acceptable manner.

Data Source: Future Land Use data is provided by the St. Johns County GIS Division and is derived from land parcels identified and approved by the St. Johns County Planning and Zoning Division.

Conservation
Areas designated Conservation are approximate in nature and the exact boundaries shall be determined by environmental survey and established pursuant to applicable regulatory requirements.



St. Johns County
Growth Management Department
4040 Lewis Speedway
St. Augustine, FL 32084
(904) 209-0579

DISCLAIMER
This map is for reference only. Data provided
derived from multiple sources with varying
of accuracy. The St. Johns County GIS Division
disclaims all responsibility for the accuracy
completeness of the data shown herein.



Hurricane Evacuation Routes and Shelters

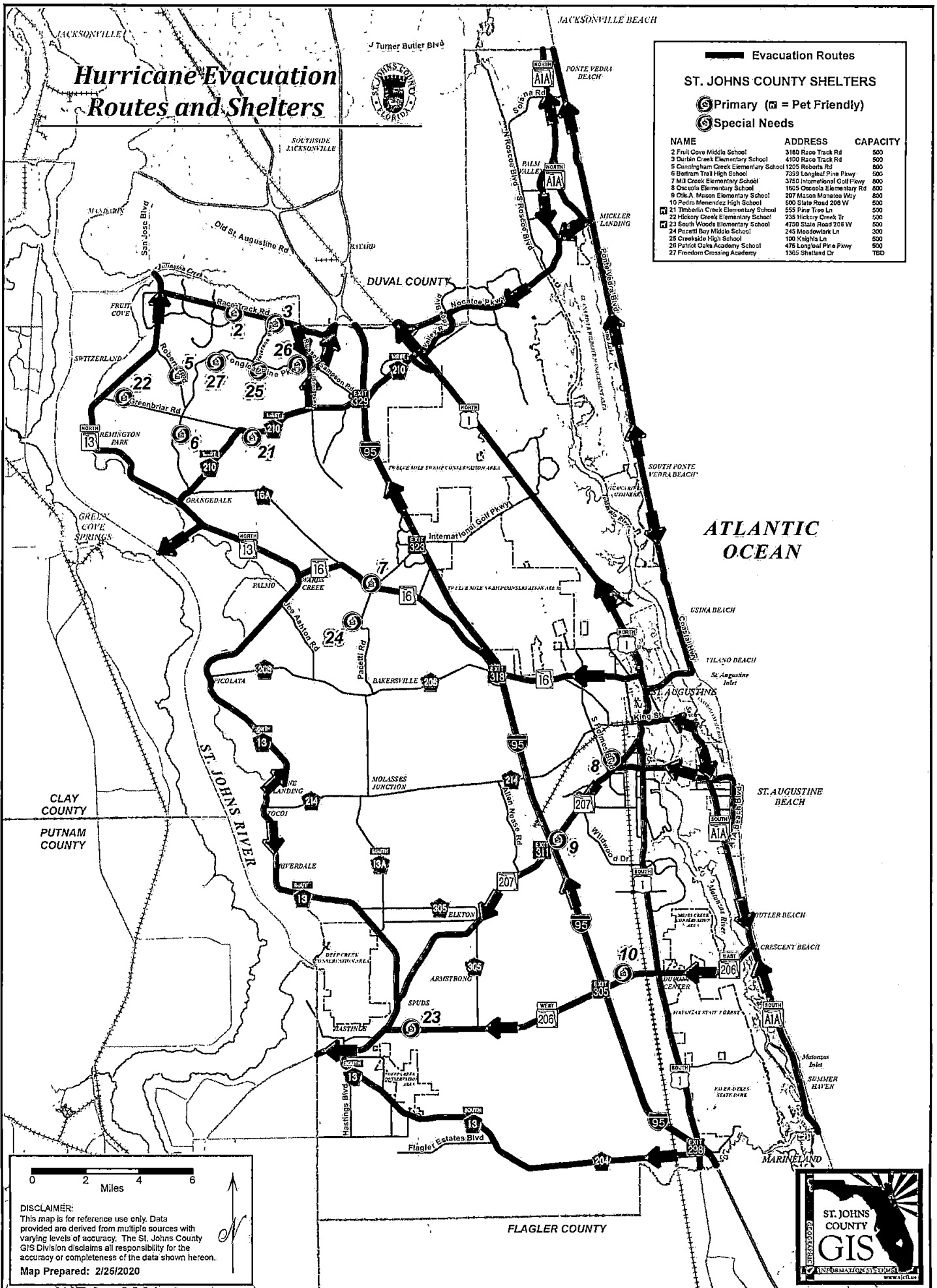


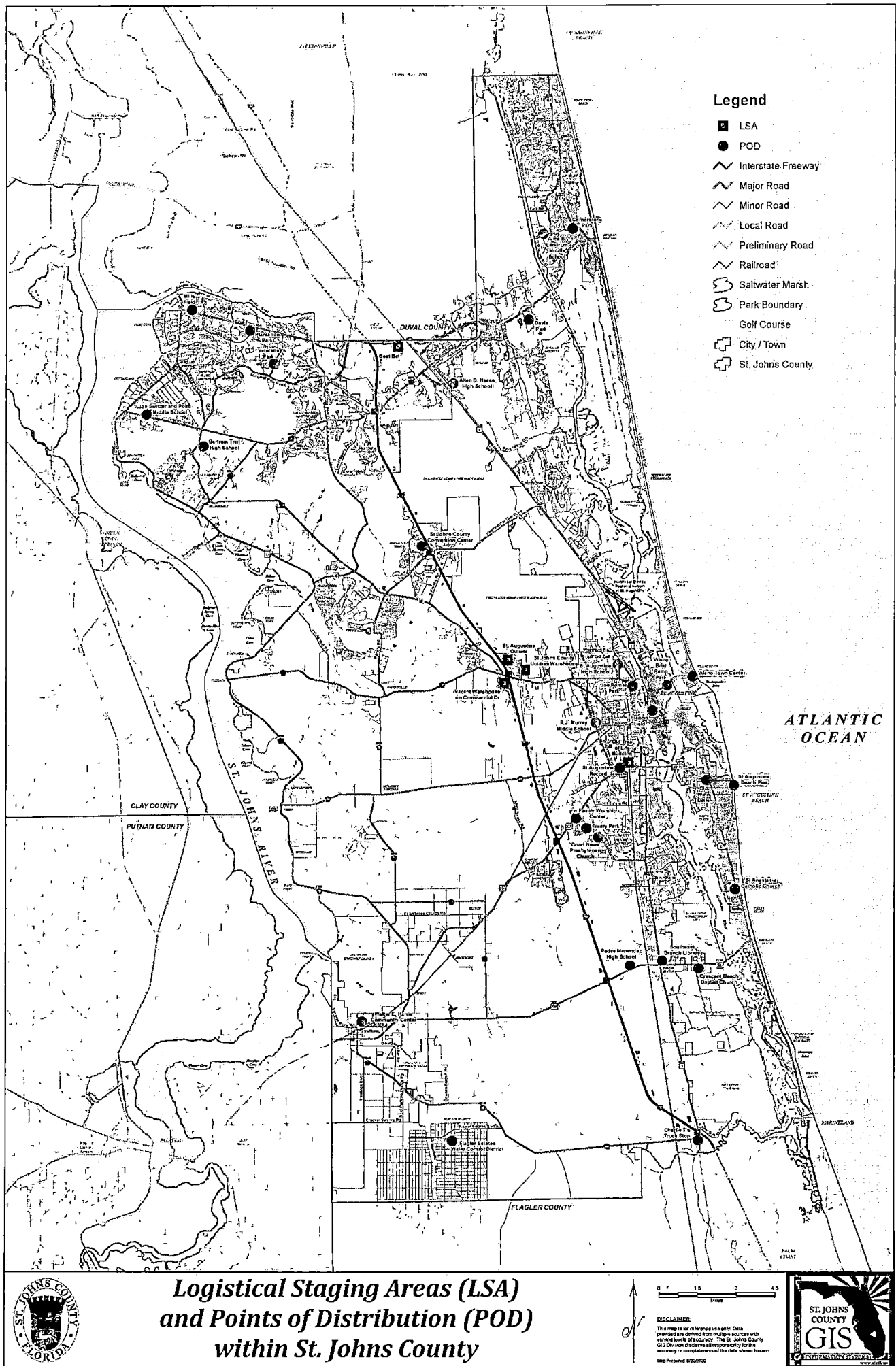
Evacuation Routes

ST. JOHNS COUNTY SHELTERS

Primary (P = Pet Friendly)
Special Needs

NAME	ADDRESS	CAPACITY
2 Fruit Cove Middle School	3185 Race Track Rd	500
3 O'Brien Creek Elementary School	4100 Race Track Rd	500
5 Cunningham Creek Elementary School	1205 Roberts Rd	800
6 Bertram Trail High School	7355 Longleaf Pine Pkwy	500
7 Mt. Creek Elementary School	3755 International Golf Pkwy	800
8 Osceola Elementary School	1605 Osceola Elementary Rd	800
9 Ole A. Mason Elementary School	207 Mason Manatee Way	500
10 Pedro Menendez High School	600 State Road 208 W	500
21 Timberlin Creek Elementary School	555 Pine Tree Ln	500
22 Hickory Creek Elementary School	235 Hickory Creek Tr	500
23 South Woods Elementary School	4750 State Road 208 W	500
24 Piccotti Bay Middle School	245 Meadowlark Ln	300
25 Creekside High School	100 Knights Ln	500
26 Patriot Oaks Academy School	475 Longleaf Pine Pkwy	500
27 Freedom Crossing Academy	1365 Shellard Dr	TBD





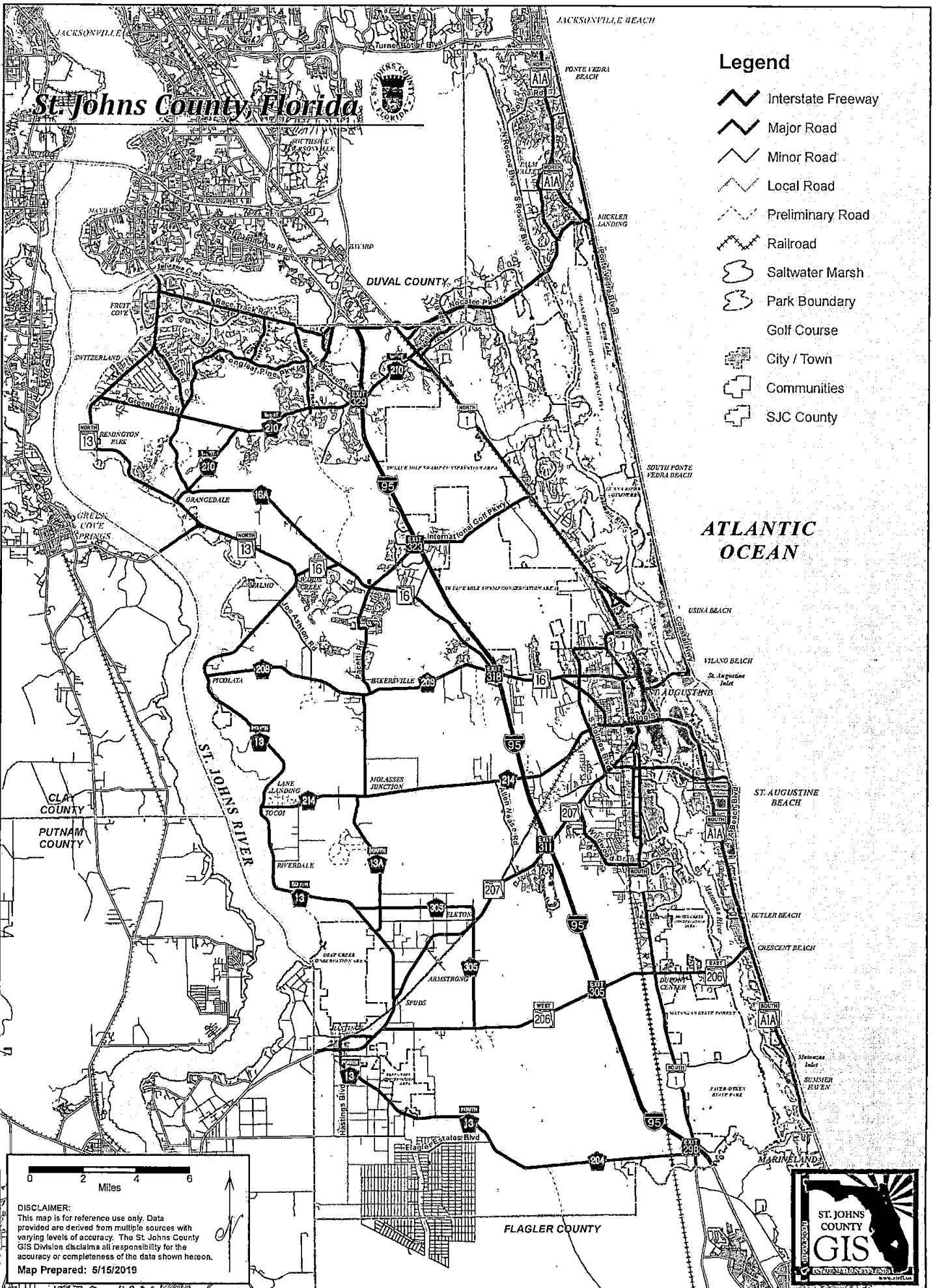
St. Johns County, Florida



Legend

- Interstate Freeway
- Major Road
- Minor Road
- Local Road
- Preliminary Road
- Railroad
- Saltwater Marsh
- Park Boundary
- Golf Course
- City / Town
- Communities
- SJC County

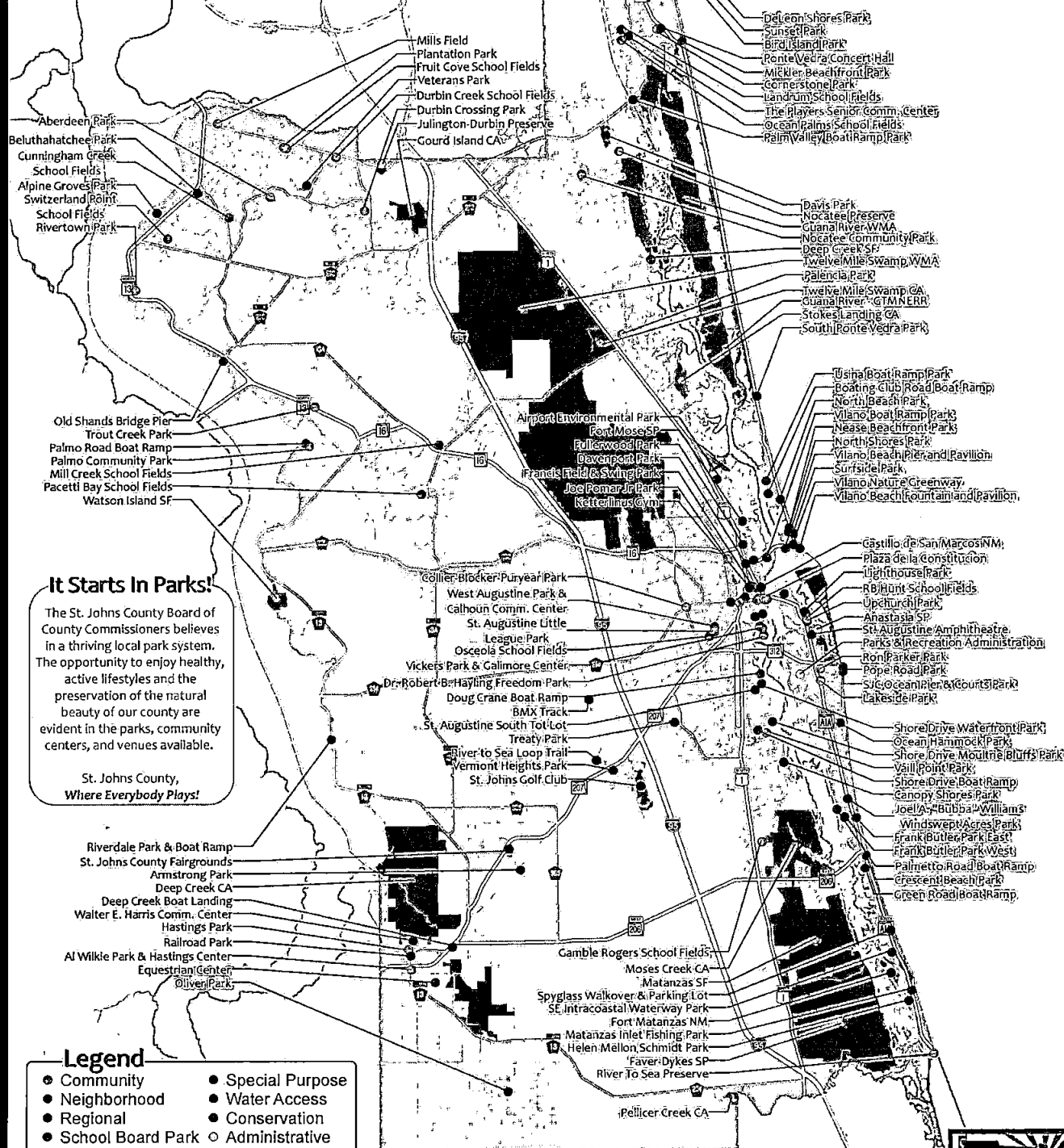
ATLANTIC OCEAN



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Miles

DISCLAIMER:
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Map Prepared: 5/15/2019





It Starts In Parks!

The St. Johns County Board of County Commissioners believes in a thriving local park system. The opportunity to enjoy healthy, active lifestyles and the preservation of the natural beauty of our county are evident in the parks, community centers, and venues available.

St. Johns County,
Where Everybody Plays!

CA - Conservation Area
NM - National Monument
SF - State Forest
SP - State Park
WMA - Wildlife Management Area

Parks & Recreation Dept
www.sjcfl.us/Recreation
904-209-0333~

St. Johns County Venues
www.SJCVenues.com
904-209-0367

Map Created: 4/17/2018



ST. JOHNS COUNTY SCHOOLS 2020 - 2021 SCHOOL YEAR

St. Johns County School District
Tim Forson, Superintendent
40 Orange Street
St. Augustine, FL 32084
Ph. (904) 547-7500
www.stjohns.k12.fl.us



0 1 2 4
Miles

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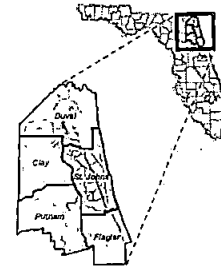
- 1 - Alice B. Landrum Middle School
- 2 - Allen D. Nease High School
- 3 - Bartram Trail High School
- 4 - Bethune-Cookman College (Spuds Campus)
- 5 - Creekside High School
- 6 - Cunningham Creek Elementary School
- 7 - Durbin Creek Elementary School
- 8 - First Coast Technical College
St. Johns Technical High School
- 9 - Flagler College
- 10 - Florida School for the Deaf and Blind
- 11 - Freedom Crossing Academy
- 12 - Fruit Cove Middle School
- 13 - Gaines Alternative Center at the
Evelyn Hamblen Center
- 14 - Gamble Rogers Middle School
- 15 - Hastings Youth Academy
- 16 - Hickory Creek Elementary School
- 17 - John A. Crookshank Elementary School
- 18 - Julington Creek Elementary School
- 19 - Ketterlinus Elementary School
- 20 - Liberty Pines Academy
- 21 - Mill Creek Academy
- 22 - Ocean Palms Elementary School
- 23 - Osceola Elementary School
- 24 - Otis A. Mason Elementary School
- 25 - Pacetti Bay Middle School
- 26 - Palencia Elementary School
- 27 - Palm Valley Academy
- 28 - Patriot Oaks Academy
- 29 - Pedro Menendez High School
- 30 - Picolata Crossing Elementary School
- 31 - Ponte Vedra High School
- 32 - PV-PV \ Rawlings Elementary School
- 33 - R.B. Hunt Elementary School
- 34 - R.J. Murray Middle School
- 35 - St. Augustine High School
- 36 - St. Johns Regional Juvenile Detention Center
and St. Johns Residential Facility
- 37 - St. Johns River State College
- 38 - Sebastian Middle School
- 39 - South Woods Elementary School
- 40 - Switzerland Point Middle School
- 41 - Timberlin Creek Elementary School
- 42 - W.D. Hartley Elementary School
- 43 - Wards Creek Elementary School
- 44 - The Webster School
- 45 - University of St. Augustine
- 46 - Valley Ridge Academy



Topography

2025 Comprehensive Plan
St. Johns County, Florida

Map 12



Legend
Elevation Model
North American
Vertical Datum 1988
Elevation in Feet



ATLANTIC OCEAN

Map Adopted August 17, 2010

Topography

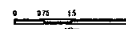
Topography represents the shape and features of the earth's surface. Elevation data was compiled from the St. Johns County 2000 Countywide Contour Mapping Project whose purpose is to support master drainage planning, transportation planning, preliminary engineering and wetland preservation studies.

Comprehensive Plan

The purpose of the Comprehensive Plan is to effectively manage growth and development by designating areas of anticipated future development which satisfy demand where feasible, in a cost-efficient and environmentally acceptable manner.

Elevation Notes

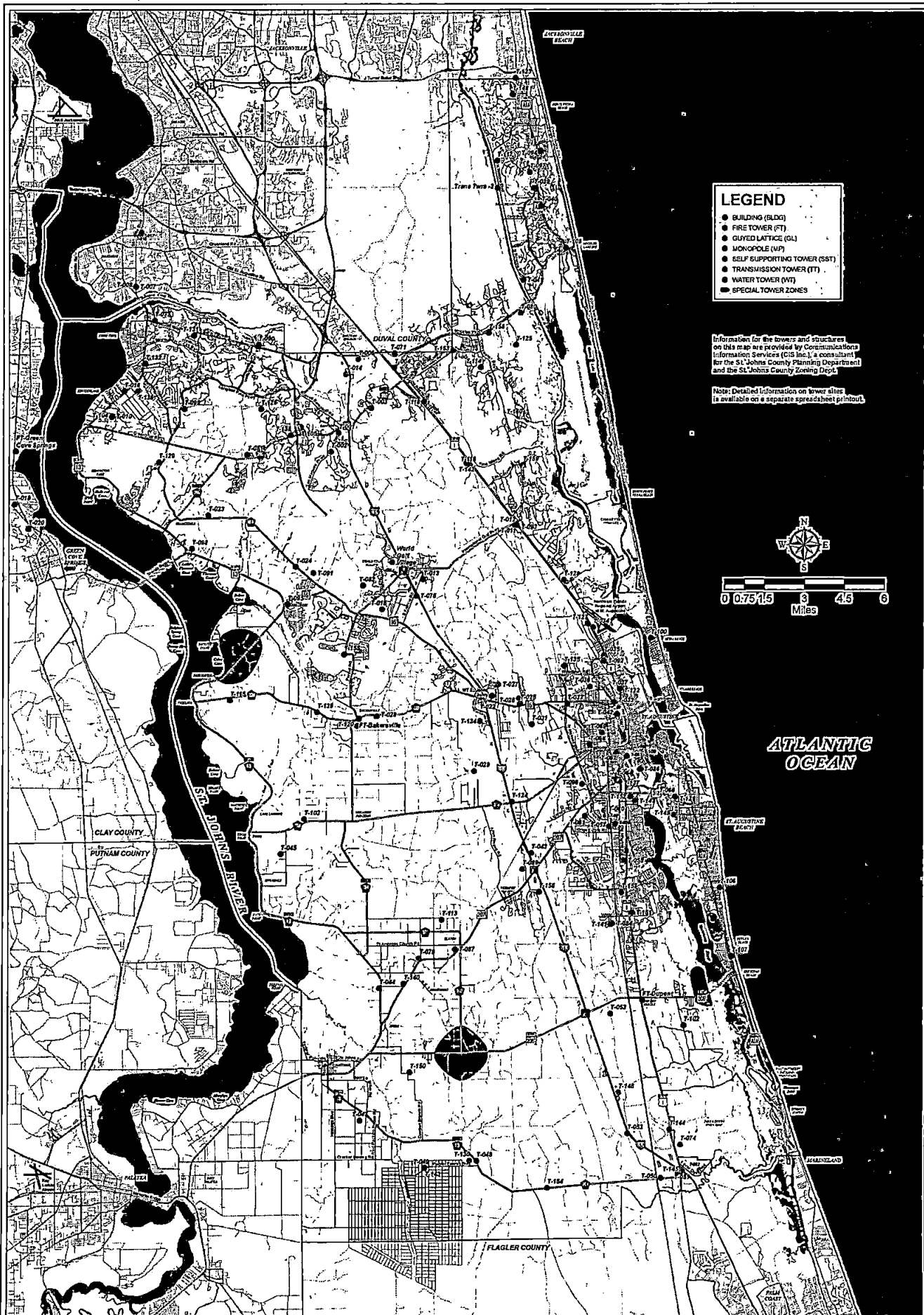
St. Johns County 2000 Elevation Model
The 2000 elevation model is generated from the St. Johns County 2000 Countywide Contour Mapping Project which was based on photogrammetric methods using Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR). The vertical accuracy of the elevation data is ±0.75 feet in the unobscured areas. In the obscured areas elevation information is provided but not certified to the above stated accuracy. Elevation data are based on the North American Vertical Datum (NAVD83). Date of Elevation Data Acquisition: February 14th - 19th, 2008.



St. Johns County
Growth Management Department
4040 Lewis Speedway
St. Augustine, FL 32084
(904) 309-0094

DISCLAIMER
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- LEGEND**
- BUILDING (BLDG)
 - FIRE TOWER (FT)
 - GUYED LATTICE (GL)
 - MONOPOLE (MP)
 - SELF SUPPORTING TOWER (SST)
 - TRANSMISSION TOWER (TT)
 - WATER TOWER (WT)
 - SPECIAL TOWER ZONES

Information for the towers and structures on this map are provided by Communications Information Services (CIS Inc.), a consultant for the St. Johns County Planning Department and the St. Johns County Zoning Dept.

Note: Detailed information on tower sites is available on a separate spreadsheet printout.



0 0.75 1.5 3 4.5 6
Miles

ATLANTIC OCEAN

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Map Prepared: 12/11/2019

COMMUNICATION TOWERS AND SUITABLE STRUCTURES



COMMUNICATION TOWERS AND MASTER STRUCTURES AS OF 12/05/2019

STRUCTURE	QUAD	SECTION	TOWNSHIP/RANGE	ADDRESS	CITY	FID	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	TYPE	HEIGHT	PROVIDERS	WATS ID	COUNTY OWNED	NOTES	FCC REGISTRATION NUMBER
FT-Bakersville	Bakersville	9	7	28	4950 County Road 208	Saint Augustine	029690 0000	29.906746	-81.490476	FT	113			Dept. of Forestry	
FT-Dupont	St. Augustine Beach	6	9	30	6640 US 1 S	Saint Augustine	185960 0000	29.755235	-81.312268	FT	113			Dept. of Forestry	
FT-Green Cove Springs	Fleming Island	0	0	0	SR-17			30.050261	-81.70737	FT	113			Dept. of Forestry	
T-001	Orangedale	12	5	28	200 Simpson Way	Saint Augustine	026390 0069	30.061194	-81.504327	SST	250			AT&T, Verizon, T-Mobile, Sprint, Alltel, MetroPCS	PCS at top and 175' level
T-002	Orangedale	20	5	28	970 Broadhaven Dr	Saint Augustine	026450 0060	30.050969	-81.509124	SST	225			HIA Communications, Clearwire, Sprint	Building Permit #181265, Old AT&T uWave Tower.
T-003	Durbin	16	5	28	1265 CR 110 W	Saint Augustine	026050 0073	30.074697	-81.484077	SST	180			Verizon, AT&T, T-Mobile	
T-004	Durbin	3	5	28	11420 US 1 N	Ponte Vedra	023410 0011	30.096583	-81.469713	SST	250			MetroPCS, T-Mobile, Sprint	Near County Line
T-006	Durbin	4	5	28	6146 Race Track Rd	Saint Johns	023490 0000	30.101017	-81.492343	SST	180			Verizon, Alltel, Sprint, Nextel	
T-007	Orange Park	0	0	0	12608 San Jose Blvd.	Jacksonville		30.139741	-81.632611	SST	180				100 WSW of tower 8
T-008	Orange Park	0	0	0	12608 San Jose Blvd.	Jacksonville		30.13979	-81.63251	MP	150				
T-010	Fleming Island	44	5	28	846 Worth Rd	Saint Johns	001870 0000	30.069694	-81.647024	GL	500			AT&T, T-Mobile, Alltel	Owned by Jacor Broadcasting, WJBT-FH 92.7MHz
T-011	Durbin	4	6	29	121 International Golf Pkwy	Saint Augustine	072440 0010	30.012454	-81.392859	MP	143			AT&T, T-Mobile, Sprint, MetroPCS	Height determined by triangulation
T-012	Durbin	4	6	29	137 Industry Pl	Saint Augustine	072450 0021	30.011457	-81.393264	MP	110			Alltel	Height determined by triangulation
T-013	Bakersville	38	6	28	4750-T R Francis Rd	Saint Augustine	027850 0020	29.982269	-81.450786	SST	180			AT&T, T-Mobile, Verizon	Two other towers on property, 160' guyed w/ vert. and 70' guyed w/ 3 ele. smat. HF beam.
T-014	Orangedale	4	5	28	Rest Stop, Mile 1-45 SB	Saint Johns	444444 4444	30.092917	-81.500032	SST	220			DOT	DOT Unit 2576
T-015	Bakersville	38	6	28	3405-B International Golf Pkwy	Saint Augustine	028200 0020	29.985958	-81.476377	SST	200			AT&T, Sprint	FCC records: Jacksonville MSA LP
T-016	Fleming Island	44	5	28	3818 SR 13 N	Saint Johns	002720 0030	30.08305	-81.639484	GL	120			CATV	
T-017	Orange Park	0	0	0	Ricky Drive Off SR-13	Jacksonville		30.16724	-81.63021	SST	180			Nextel	
T-018	Orange Park	0	0	0	11343 San Jose Blvd. (SR-13)	Jacksonville		30.168742	-81.629246	MP	150				
T-019	Fleming Island	0	0	0	3200 Block of Magnolia Avenue			30.021674	-81.707233	SST	180				
T-020	Fleming Island	0	0	0	US 17			30.008441	-81.698995	MP	140				
T-022	Bakersville	7	7	29	2411 SR 16	Saint Augustine	444444 4444	29.912075	-81.412424	SST	220			Verizon	DOT Unit 2528
T-023	Orangedale	33	5	27	8660 CR 16A	Saint Augustine	010310 0010	30.016354	-81.585946	SST	240			AT&T, Verizon, Sprint	
T-024	Picolata	7	6	28	8685 CR 16A	Saint Augustine	026970 0000	29.988733	-81.530774	MP	92			FP&L	
T-025	Bakersville	9	7	29	59 Zygmont Ct	Saint Augustine	088207 0040	29.915229	-81.389551	SST	260			Verizon, Sprint	Shrouded (Folded unipole for 1170 kHz
T-026	Bakersville	4	7	29	257 Zygmont Ct	Saint Augustine	086407 0150	29.918178	-81.393391	GL	380			WSOS, WKLN	WSOS-FH 94.1 MHz 19KW, WKLN 1170 kHz, unipole
T-027	Bakersville	5	7	29	4040 Inman Road	Saint Augustine	086520 0110	29.925644	-81.403281	SST	150			T-Mobile	
T-028	Bakersville	9	7	29	4645 CR 205	Saint Augustine	029780 0000	29.908039	-81.479433	GL	290				Several government agencies using tower
T-029	Bakersville	19	7	29	2650 Water Plant Rd	Saint Augustine	095585 0000	29.878746	-81.418218	GL	400			Owner	County Tower
T-031	Bakersville	19	7	29	3850 Industry Center Road	Saint Augustine	096510 0030	29.904078	-81.382221	GL	400			AT&T	
T-032	St. Augustine	11	7	29	875 SR 16	Saint Augustine	089790 0000	29.915405	-81.360035	SST	328			FHP, Sprint, Nextel, MetroPCS	height increased from 160 ft to 328 ft on 3/2002, file name: TOWER 2001-07
T-033	St. Augustine	56	7	29	Levin Speedway	Saint Augustine	103150 0000	29.916293	-81.330896	GL	41			WKLN, 1170kHz AM	Studio location. STL on tower.
T-034	St. Augustine	50	6	29	St. Augustine Airport	Saint Augustine	074810 0000	29.956765	-81.344145	GL	75			Northrop Grumman	Possibly FAA or avionics antennas, tower is an array of four.
T-035	St. Augustine	36	6	29	4425 Avenue A	Saint Augustine	073400 0000	29.94144	-81.337292	SST	120			St. Johns County Emergency Ops Ctr.	Owner
T-036	St. Augustine	51	7	29	Collins Avenue	Saint Augustine	102870 0000	29.924632	-81.346018	SST	190				St. Augustine Technical Center, narrow aspect ratio, may require guying to add antennas.
T-037	St. Augustine	55	7	30	3303 N Ponte de Leon Blvd	Saint Augustine	154880 0000	29.923369	-81.327309	MP	102			Verizon	
T-039	Palm Valley	3	4	29	394 ATP Tour Blvd	Ponte Vedra Beach	068208 0000	<null>	<null>	SST	260			T-Mobile, Sprint, Alltel	NDRCSPL 2018000038
T-040	Palm Valley	3	4	29	033 AIA N	Ponte Vedra Beach	061921 0020	30.184412	-81.378178	MP	150			Verizon, MetroPCS, AT&T, Sprint	Owned by St. Johns County, SJC Interoperable Radio System
T-041	Palm Valley	49	4	29	50-A Dixon Pl	Ponte Vedra Beach	068940 0020	30.144244	-81.389229	SST	210			AT&T, T-Mobile, Sprint	Cell # 13
T-042	St. Augustine	12	7	29	300 Big Joe Ln	Saint Augustine	093090 0230	29.90987	-81.39017	MP	140			AT&T, T-Mobile, Sprint	St. Augustine Park off Masters Drive.
T-043	Elton	4	8	29	2499 State Road 207	Saint Augustine	136310 0000	29.834536	-81.382145	SST	180				NW side of SR-207, adjacent to Stagecoach RV Park.
T-044	Elton	33	8	28	4955 CR 13 S	Elton	033380 0010	29.761075	-81.476596	SST	200			Self South Mobility	Inf. verified by Julie, a field engineer visiting the site.
T-045	Riverdale	38	8	27	7475 Jefferson Rd	Saint Augustine	020040 0010	29.833251	-81.539127	GL	190			CATV	Useful if IMD and height problems can be overcome.
T-047	Spuds	28	9	28	8260 White Tower Rd	Hastings	048570 0060	29.899041	-81.465247	GL	460				This tower could stand more antennas.
T-048	Spuds	6	10	29	9800 County Road 13 S	Hastings	041700 0000	29.857324	-81.415095	GL	150				Would require replacement to support more antennas.
T-049	Spuds	2	10	28	5889 Light Avenue	Hastings	000300 1213	28.683319	-81.447528	GL	170			Owner	Would require replacement to support more antennas.
T-050	Dinner Island NE	5	10	30	400 CR 204	Hastings	187920 0000	29.658541	-81.300006	SST	190			AT&T	Old AT&T uWave Tower
T-051	Dinner Island NE	4	10	30	18020-T US 1 S	Saint Augustine	444444 4444	28.662465	-81.266798	SST	320			DOT, MetroPCS	South St. Johns County
T-052	Dinner Island NE	31	9	30	370 CR 204	Hastings	186980 0010	29.682659	-81.321015	SST	180				South St. Johns County

STRUCTURE	QUAD	SECTION	TOWNSHIP/RANGE	ADDRESS	CITY	R/W	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	TYPE	HEIGHT	PROVIDERS	WARRANT ID	COUNTY OWNED	NOTES	FCC REGISTRATION NUMBER	
T-053	Dinner Island NE	1	9	29	702-5R 206 W	Saint Augustine	145865 0040	26.747978	-81.322101	SST	240	AT&T/Verizon, T-Mobile, MetroPCS		This is a inactive tower.	1001874	
T-054	St. Augustine Beach	6	8	30	3170 US 1 S	Saint Augustine	171840 0010	26.838924	-81.322904	GL	60					
T-055	St. Augustine Beach	6	8	30	2492 C/O Houlihan Rd	Saint Augustine	171816 0010	26.830741	-81.324384	SST	180	AT&T, T-Mobile, MetroPCS, Sprint				
T-056	St. Augustine Beach	35	7	29	597 Lewis Point Road Ect	Saint Augustine	101807 0010	26.83938	-81.320485	GL	400	WSP-PA 105.5MHz, Adel Bank, Inc.			Folded Unlabeled for AM, WARR 91.1MHz, Older Tower.	1027312
T-057	St. Augustine Beach	35	7	29	2420 Double Road	Saint Augustine	095510 0111	26.849252	-81.323605	SST	300	AT&T, Sprint			FCC records, Jacksonville Cellular/Teles	1029500
T-060	St. Augustine Beach	46	7	29	2305 Double Rd	Saint Augustine	107760 0040	26.837209	-81.323609	SST	320	Verizon			Tower may be close to full.	1027466
T-061	St. Augustine Beach	46	7	29	1200-A 58-207	Saint Augustine	107760 0001	26.845409	-81.324756	GL	400	FRAL			FRAL St. Johns Substation	1025237
T-064	St. Augustine Beach	25	7	29	203 Hastings Rd	Saint Augustine	098370 0000	26.874356	-81.329152	MP	151	FRAL				
T-066	St. Augustine Beach	28	7	29	185 Palm Island Road	Saint Augustine	101820 0001	26.835241	-81.327646	SST	300	AT&T/Verizon, T-Mobile, Alltel, Sprint				
T-067	St. Augustine	41	7	29	58-214 S Madison	Saint Augustine	111620 0000	26.899177	-81.329179	SST	163	Verizon, T-Mobile			St. Augustine Public Works.	
T-068	St. Augustine	41	7	29	441 N Volusia St	Saint Augustine	111940 0000	26.902346	-81.326829	SST	201	Verizon, T-Mobile			Old AT&T Unlabeled Tower	1027266
T-069	St. Augustine	41	7	29	450 Jewish St	Saint Augustine	105611 0000	26.899745	-81.335319	GL	250	Alltel			Receive only site, ask for Randy or Tom for technical info.	1056687
T-071	Dunbar	31	5	28	1790 US 1 N	Ponte Vedra	023400 0020	30.249405	-81.469769	GL	480	Sprint, Metrol	INDUSTRIAL 007000154		FCC records, T-Mobile Communications, Inc. Now Pasco Comm.	1049479
T-074	Dinner Island NE	33	9	29	8970 US 1 South	Saint Augustine	187220 0020	26.967603	-81.299942	SST	250	Sprint, Metrol			Blog Permit #182486, St. Johns County	1041233
T-075	Bakerville	28	6	28	4400 S French Rd	Saint Augustine	027910 0000	26.97335	-81.455067	MP	195	Alltel		Owner	Blog Permit #182486, St. Johns County	
T-077	Orangeville	29	4	27	227 Orange Avenue	Saint Johns	023400 0000	30.214111	-81.43065	MP	180	AT&T/T-Mobile, Alltel, Sprint, MetroPCS, Verizon			Blog Permit #182486, St. Johns County	
T-078	Bakerville	6	7	25	2450-A SR 16	Saint Augustine	087560 0001	26.91907	-81.434001	MP	195	AT&T, Alltel, MetroPCS			Blog Permit #182486, St. Johns County	
T-079	Elton	38	8	28	6335 Scenic Rd	Elton	025860 0000	26.777428	-81.451844	SST	370	T-Mobile, Sprint			Tower Com	1287765
T-080	Palm Valley	51	4	25	2122 Palm Valley Rd	Ponte Vedra	058550 0000	30.216407	-81.390694	SST	300	AT&T/Verizon, T-Mobile, Alltel, Metro PCS			American Tower Site 21801	
T-081	Orangeville	23	5	27	9330-T CR 210 W	Saint Johns	059400 0051	30.491135	-81.563848	MP	195	AT&T/T-Mobile, Verizon, Sprint, Metro PCS			Site FL 7034	1275033
T-082	Bakerville	38	6	28	2400 International Golf Pkwy	Saint Augustine	028187 0030	26.978782	-81.445541	MP	185	T-Mobile, Sprint, MetroPCS				1055520
T-083	Dinner Island NE	4	10	30	970 Fowler Dylms Rd	Saint Augustine	187861 0151	26.622725	-81.275626	SST	200	AT&T			American Tower Site FL 7054	
T-084	St. Augustine Beach	24	8	29	5800 Grandview Technical Ct	Saint Augustine	145480 0015	26.736577	-81.3711	SST	195	Verizon, Sprint, MetroPCS				
T-085	St. Augustine	37	7	30	68 Lewis Blvd	Saint Augustine	114440 0020	26.897158	-81.322751	MP	150	T-Mobile, Sprint, MetroPCS				1280725
T-086	St. Augustine	19	7	30	1200 Shoreside St	Saint Augustine	021160 0001	26.882348	-81.345331	MP	150	Verizon				
T-087	Elton	25	8	28	93740 Madison Rd	Elton	025860 0000	26.732376	-81.484946	GL	173	Verizon				
T-088	Elton	3	8	28	3357-T Deepwater Blvd	Elton	134615 0130	30.282591	-81.37973	SST	199	AT&T/T-Mobile, MetroPCS				1230498
T-089	Orangeville	36	4	27	3989 Raco Track Rd	Saint Johns	062720 0010	30.184948	-81.359146	MP	199	Verizon, T-Mobile, Alltel, Sprint, MetroPCS				
T-091	Proctor	18	6	28	6700-T CR 15A	Saint Augustine	021210 0000	26.945515	-81.37973	SST	180	Verizon, MetroPCS				
T-092	St. Augustine	55	6	29	3950-T Lewis Speedway	Saint Augustine	081970 0010	26.938572	-81.372786	MP	120	Verizon, T-Mobile, Sprint				1255559
T-093	Dunbar	4	6	28	128 Industry Pl	Saint Augustine	071440 0003	30.011817	-81.322275	MP	118	Verizon				
T-094	Palm Valley	27	3	26	455 Emerald Way	Ponte Vedra Beach	061510 0010	30.313044	-81.37679	MP	180	AT&T/T-Mobile, Verizon, Sprint, MetroPCS				1235418
T-095	Proctor	24	6	27	280 Irish Rose Rd	Saint Augustine	015971 0023	26.968255	-81.353729	MP	180	Verizon, T-Mobile				
T-096	St. Augustine Beach	26	7	29	675-A S Holmes Blvd	Saint Augustine	094460 0040	26.871598	-81.379561	GL	179	AT&T, MetroPCS				1279918
T-097	Palm Valley	51	3	29	1000 PCA Fair Blvd	Ponte Vedra Beach	062380 0020	30.202391	-81.385508	BLDG	108	AT&T				
T-098	Proctor	9	6	27	5900 SR 13 N	Saint Augustine	010200 0000	26.968185	-81.359146	MP	199	Verizon, T-Mobile, MetroPCS				
T-099	Orangeville	9	5	27	14 Redemption Dr	Saint Johns	069810 0010	30.077718	-81.551558	MP	180	T-Mobile, AT&T				
T-100	St. Augustine	29	6	30	4125-T Coastal Hwy	Saint Augustine	145760 0000	26.950975	-81.37973	MP	106	Verizon, T-Mobile, MetroPCS				1236099
T-101	St. Augustine Beach	30	7	29	2382 Double Rd	Saint Augustine	102020 0070	26.854026	-81.35408	GL	300	Verizon, MetroPCS	CDMP000000054		WPC 81.3 PH	
T-102	Dinner Island NE	9	9	30	799-T SR 206 E	Saint Augustine	146000 0000	26.741792	-81.289385	MP	190	Towercom, MetroPCS				1242035
T-103	Bakerville	31	7	28	6998 CR 214	Saint Augustine	020170 0000	26.832346	-81.374356	SST	250	Verizon, Sprint	INDUSTRIAL 005000099		Tower 2001-04	1245397
T-104	Herring Island	44	5	26	848 Worth Rd	Saint Johns	001870 0000	30.069172	-81.647235	GL	500	Verizon, MetroPCS			Tower for network meter reading system	
T-105	Orangeville	18	5	28	3740-T CR 210 West	Saint Johns	024400 0020	30.064237	-81.528266	MP	190	Verizon, T-Mobile				
T-106	St. Augustine Beach	10	8	30	2 Brandyville Rd	Saint Augustine	127740 0010	26.869818	-81.240419	BLDG	0	AT&T/T-Mobile, Verizon, Sprint, MetroPCS				
T-107	Proctor	26	81	30	6245 AIA S	Saint Augustine	182942 0011	26.79134	-81.265322	BLDG	0	T-Mobile				
T-108	Hickory Landing	46	4	29	1104 AIA N	Ponte Vedra Beach	060570 0000	30.181521	-81.382626	MP	190	T-Mobile, Verizon, Cellular				1244128
T-109	St. Augustine	18	7	30	24 Colonial Pl	Saint Augustine	137160 0000	26.829254	-81.32089	BLDG	0	Verizon				
T-110	Dunbar	24	5	28	2310 CR 305	Elton	031970 0010	30.249268	-81.476985	SST	350	Verizon	TOWER000000032			1241311
T-111	Dunbar	24	5	28	640 Nocate Center Way	Ponte Vedra	070820 0001	30.095943	-81.445462	MP	100	T-Mobile, Sprint	INDUSTRIAL 008000053			1245408
T-115	Proctor	3	7	27	7795 CR 208	Saint Augustine	010880 0000	26.94638	-81.571413	SST	250	Verizon	TOWER000000053			1240713
T-117	Dunbar	41	5	29	156 Stratton Rd	Saint Augustine	071010 0000	30.043995	-81.432022	SST	188	T-Mobile, Verizon	TOWER000000051			1244380
T-119	Palm Valley	40	3	29	280 N Breeze Blvd	Ponte Vedra Beach	065760 0025	30.20836	-81.405868	MP	135	T-Mobile, Verizon	INDUSTRIAL 008000043			1249767

STRUCTURE	QUAD	SECTION	TOWNSHIP/RANGE	ADDRESS	CITY	PIN	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	TYPE	HEIGHT	PROVIDERS	WATS ID	COUNTY OWNED	NOTES	FCC REGISTRATION NUMBER	
T-118	Durbin	11	5	28	10448 US 1 N	Ponte Vedra	023840 0050	-30.070262	-81.451045	HP	180	T-Mobile, Verizon	NDRCSTPL2008000044		Rease Communications Facility	1269174
T-120	Bakersville	9	7	28	1990 County Road 13A N	Saint Augustine	029740 0002	-29.902918	-81.491418	SST	250	Verizon	TOWER2009000002			1265939
T-121	St. Augustine Beach	28	7	30	865 Fish Island Rd	Saint Augustine	161930 0000	-29.865175	-81.292381	HP	150	MetropCS				
T-122	St. Augustine	55	7	30	3303 N Ponce de Leon Blvd	Saint Augustine	154880 0030	-29.92359	-81.377284	HP	120	Verizon			Located in the city	
T-123	Jacksonville Beach	01	0	0	4400 South Beach Pkwy	Jacksonville Beach		-30.253238	-81.39471	HP	0	AT&T			Located in Duval	
T-124	Elkton	29	7	29	2980 County Road 214	Saint Augustine	100930 0011	-29.862209	-81.394448	MP	180	Verizon	TOWER2009000003			
T-125	Durbin	59	4	29	500-T Davis Park Rd	Ponte Vedra	068050 0051	-30.109178	-81.383377	MP	160	Verizon	NDRCSTPL2009000013			1265708
T-126	Orangedale	13	5	27	293-T Willow Winds Pkwy	Saint Johns	009840 0003	-30.073553	-81.553254	MP	199	T-Mobile, Verizon, ATT	NDRCSTPL2009000047			
T-127	St. Augustine	52	6	29	5114 Avenue B	Saint Augustine	081931 0070	-29.558758	-81.347617	MP	159	AT&T, Verizon	NDRCSTPL2009000055	Owner		1271662
T-128	St. Augustine	50	6	29	50 Honeycomb Tr	Saint Augustine	074530 0020	-29.83257	-81.362671	MP	160	T-Mobile	TOWER2008000003			1275101
T-129	Orangedale	39	5	27	7610 Longleaf Pine Pkwy	Saint Johns	000700 0010	-30.044919	-81.617311	MP	180	Verizon	MODCP2010000021			
T-130	Spuds	6	10	29	9785 County Road 13 S	Hastings	141692 0000	-29.467575	-81.419398	SST	250		NDRCSTPL2010000100			
T-131	Orangedale	33	4	27	2620 Race Track Rd	Saint Johns	249000 3007	-30.113435	-81.595773	MP	150	Verizon	TOWER2010000001			1277629
T-132	Flaming Island	42	5	27	1217 Stone Road 13 N	Saint Johns	010530 0061	-30.098058	-81.626255	MP	150	MetropCS	TOWER2008000001			
T-134	Bakersville	7	7	29	3057 Agricultural Center Dr	Saint Augustine	047550 0010	-29.905722	-81.414593	SST	250		NDRCSTPL2011000063	Owner	SIC Interoperable Radio System	1284760
T-135	St. Augustine	34	6	29	3655 Caldas Rd	Saint Augustine	073050 0060	-29.93889	-81.362154	SST	120		NDRCSTPL2011000064	Owner	SIC Interoperable Radio System	1284761
T-136	Flaming Island	39	5	27	1762 Borrow Pit Rd	Saint Johns	003500 0000	-30.083333	-81.630072	SST	250		NDRCSTPL2011000065	Owner	SIC Interoperable Radio System	1284762
T-137	St. Augustine Beach	41	7	30	1555 Old Moultrie Rd	Saint Augustine	134980 0011	-29.873722	-81.327139	SST	250		NDRCSTPL2011000068	Owner	SIC Interoperable Radio System	1284763
T-138	Orangedale	19	5	28	10005 Cartwheel Bay Av	Saint Johns	026430 0020	-30.059778	-81.5345	SST	250		NDRCSTPL2012000003	Owner	SIC Interoperable Radio System	1284764
T-139	Picolata	38	7	28	5985 County Road 208	Saint Augustine	030670 0000	-29.910167	-81.516583	SST	250		NDRCSTPL2011000067	Owner	SIC Interoperable Radio System	1284765
T-140	Elkton	34	8	28	6245 State Road 207	Elkton	033660 0000	-29.763667	-81.461208	SST	250		NDRCSTPL2011000068	Owner	SIC Interoperable Radio System	1284766
T-141	St. Augustine Beach	24	8	29	5125 Crescent Technical Ct	Saint Augustine	140430 0050	-29.796111	-81.332167	SST	250		NDRCSTPL2011000069	Owner	SIC Interoperable Radio System	1284767
T-142	Durbin	41	5	29	235 N Stratton Rd	Saint Augustine	070920 0000	-30.045278	-81.424135	SST	250		NDRCSTPL2011000070	Owner	SIC Interoperable Radio System	1284768
T-143	Spuds	2	10	28	9685 Light Av	Hastings	050300 1213	-29.663528	-81.447389	SST	250		NDRCSTPL2011000071	Owner	SIC Interoperable Radio System	1284769
T-144	Dinner Island NE	29	9	30	9355 US 1 S	Saint Augustine	186920 0020	-29.684972	-81.294722	SST	250		NDRCSTPL2011000072	Owner	SIC Interoperable Radio System	1284770
T-145	Dinner Island NE	4	10	30	10022 US 1 S	Saint Augustine	444444 4444	-29.662444	-81.286669	SST	166					
T-146	Dinner Island NE	24	9	29	302-2 Interstate 95	Saint Augustine	141330 0010	-29.704954	-81.32882	SST	190				DOT	
T-147	St. Augustine Beach	41	7	30	400 Heath Park Blvd	Saint Augustine	135120 0050	-29.863035	-81.517243	BLDG	0	AT&T, Verizon				
T-148	Palm Valley	16	3	29	160 Marsh Cove Dr	Ponte Vedra Beach	051200 0000	-30.244356	-81.396491	JMP	170	MetropCS	TOWER2012000001		stealth tower	
T-149	St. Augustine Beach	33	7	30	860 W 16th St	Saint Augustine	162929 0090	-29.855558	-81.293202	MP	70					
T-150	Spuds	14	9	28	100 Bee Farm Rd	Hastings	038270 0260	-29.735494	-81.457195	SST	250	Verizon	TOWER2013000001			
T-151	St. Augustine Beach	18	8	30	4774 US 1 S	Saint Augustine	181930 0000	-29.802528	-81.319118	MP	170		TOWER2012000092			
T-152	St. Augustine Beach	41	7	30	1932 US 1 S	Saint Augustine	135075 0000	-29.885287	-81.320733	MP	150	AT&T	TOWER2013000002			
T-153	Durbin	31	4	29	1280 Palm Valley Rd	Ponte Vedra	048130 0020	-30.105124	-81.432889	MP	160		TOWER2014000092	None		
T-154	Dinner Island NE	10	10	29	3210 County Road 204	Hastings	141650 0000	-29.65288	-81.370835	SST	250		TOWER_2014000001	None		
T-155	Picolata	37	6	28	3507 Focetti Rd	Saint Augustine	027600 0000	-29.84142	-81.500092	MP	180	T-Mobile	TOWER_2015000003	None		
T-156	Elkton	10	8	29	4432 Golf Ridge Dr	Elkton	137385 0010	-29.813471	-81.377203	MP	60		NDRCSTPL2016000078	Owner	Radio Tower	
T-157	St. Augustine Beach	48	6	30	189 Wildwood Dr	Saint Augustine	185136 0000	-29.813448	-81.325669	MP	150	T-Mobile	TOWER_2015000001	Owner		
T-158	Durbin	32	4	29	859 Ricaltee Pkwy	Ponte Vedra	088160 0020	-30.115339	-81.410653	MP	180		TOWER_2015000002			
T-159	Durbin	61	5	29	1630 Las Calinas Blvd	Saint Augustine	072150 0004	-30.044139	-81.388814	MP	150		TOWER_2017000001			
Trns Two -2	Palm Valley	40	3	29	SR-210A	Ponte Vedra Beach	064180 0000	-30.193795	-81.405702	TT	140	Jacksonville Beach Utilities			Two joined poles	
World Golf Village	Bakersville	10	6	28	1 World Golf Pl	Saint Augustine	027010 0020	-29.891409	-81.470303	BLDG	120			Owner	Availability unknown, under construction.	
WT St. Johns County	Bakersville	5	7	29	SR-16	Saint Augustine	085630 0142	-29.919361	-81.407252	WT	130			Owner		

WIND-BORNE DEBRIS REGIONS

St. Johns County Building Department
4040 Lewis Speedway
St. Augustine, FL 32084
Phone: 904-827-6800
www.SJCFL.us

Wind-Borne Debris Regions

-  Categories: II, III or IV
-  Categories: IV and Health Care Facilities

Wind Speeds Established in St. Johns County are as Follows

Category II structures is 132 mph.
Category II includes all residential,
most commercial, and buildings
or structures not included in
Categories I, III, and IV.

Category III and IV structures is 142 mph.
Categories III and IV include buildings
and structures with a substantial hazard
to human life and essential facilities.

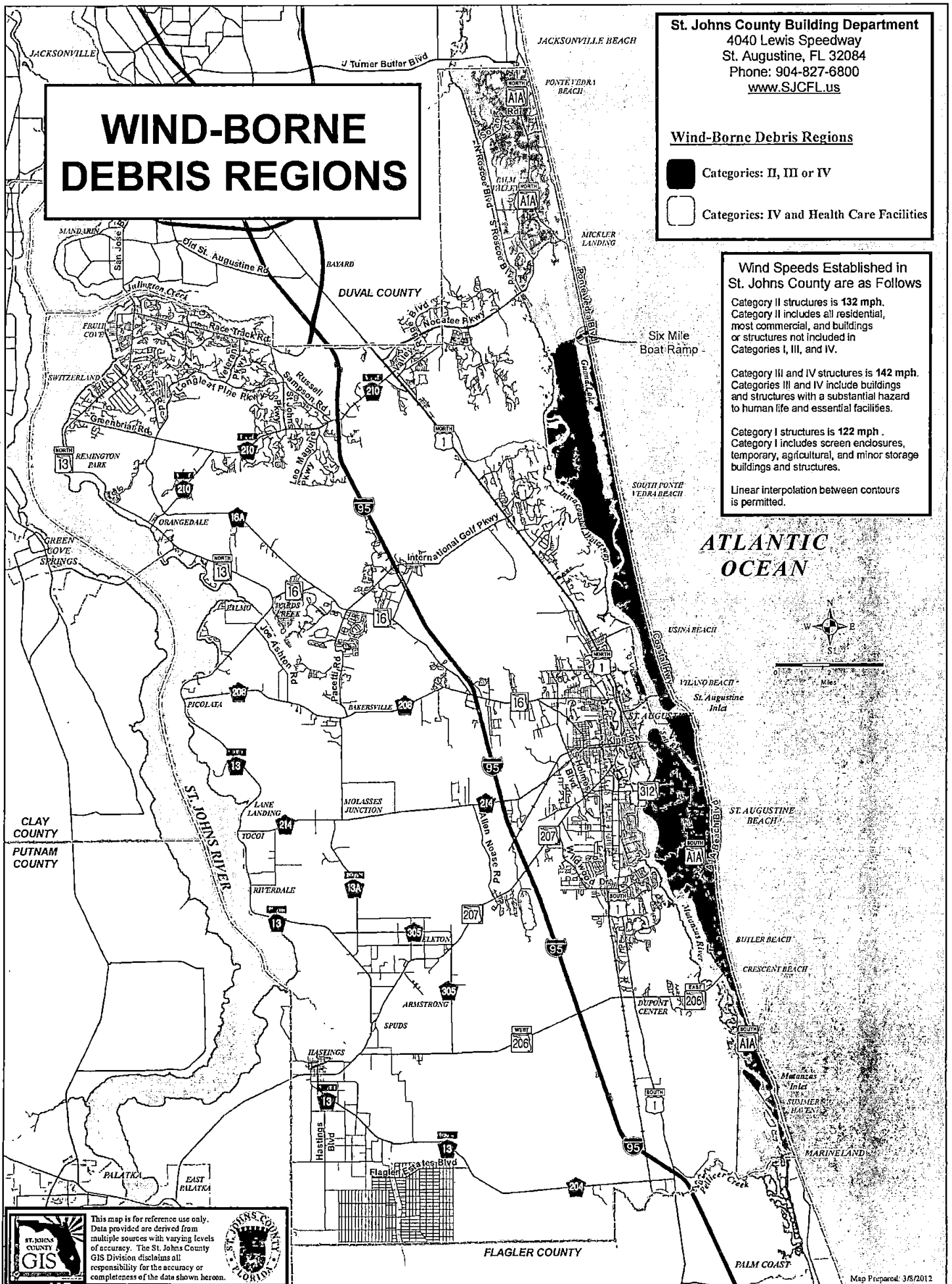
Category I structures is 122 mph.
Category I includes screen enclosures,
temporary, agricultural, and minor storage
buildings and structures.

Linear interpolation between contours
is permitted.

**ATLANTIC
OCEAN**



0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles



This map is for reference use only.
Data provided are derived from
multiple sources with varying levels
of accuracy. The St. Johns County
GIS Division disclaims all
responsibility for the accuracy or
completeness of the data shown hereon.



ST. JOHNS COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

2021

Appendix Q

Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement



A copy of the signed Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement is on file with St. Johns County Emergency Management.

ST. JOHNS COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

2021

Appendix R Emergency Contact List



Emergency Contact List

St. Johns County Emergency Management maintains an EOC Activation List that will be used in the event of an EOC Activation. Code Red will be used to call, email and text each individual on the list when notification becomes necessary. The following is a brief list of County and Municipal leadership contacts

Administration

500 San Sebastian View	904-209-0530	office
St. Augustine, FL 32084	904-209-0531	fax
Hunter S. Conrad	904-209-0530	office
County Administrator	904-814-5605	cell
Joy Andrews	904-209-6198	office
Assistant County Administrator for Community Services	904-495-5254	cell
Brad Bradley	904-209-0540	office
Assistant County Administrator for Operations	904-669-0328	cell
Patrick McCormack	904-209-0805	office
County Attorney	904-669-6667	cell

Board of County Commissioners

500 San Sebastian View	904-209-0300	office
St. Augustine, FL. 32084	904-209-0310	fax
James Johns	904-209-0301	office
District 1	904-615-7437	cell
Jeb Smith	904-209-0302	office
District 2 / Chairperson	904-669-2965	cell
Paul Waldron	904-209-0303	office
District 3	904-436-3973	cell
Jerimiah Ray Blocker	904-209-0304	office
District 4	904-679-2620	cell
Henry Dean	904-209-0305	office
District 5	904-325-3924	cell

Constitutional Officers

Vickey Oakes Supervisor of Elections	904-823-2238 904-599-3196	office cell
Dennis W. Hollingsworth Tax Collector	904-209-2250 904-209-2283	office fax
Brandon Patty Clerk of the Court	904-819-3601 904-	office cell
Eddie Creamer Property Appraiser	904-827-5550 904-	office cell
Sheriff David Shoar SJC Sheriff's Office	904-810-6601 904-669-1877	office cell

County Department/Division Heads

Paul Studivant, Manager Animal Control	904-209-0748 904-669-0112	office cell
Howard White, Director Building Services	904-827-6802 904-827-6849	office fax
Katie Diaz, Director Facilities Maintenance	904-209-0653 904-669-0840	office cell
Joe Giammanco, Director Emergency Management	904-824-5550 904-417-3430	office cell
Tim Wilson Extension Services	904-209-0430	office
Jeff Prevatt, Fire Chief Fire / Rescue	904-209-1701 904-	office cell
Mike Roberson, Director Growth Management Services	904-209-0581 904-209-0582	office fax
Gail Oliver, Director Land Management	904-209-0672 904-687-5655	office cell
Debra Rhodes Gibson, Director Library Services	904-827-6925 904-827-6930	office

Jesse Dunn, Director Office of Management / Budget	904-209-0568 904-209-0574	office
Wylie Thibault, Director MIS	904-827-6851 904-347-3792	office cell
Doug Batille, Director Parks and Recreation	904-209-0324 904-547-0858	office cell
Sarah Taylor Personnel Services	904-209-0545 904-347-5397	office cell
Neil Shinkre, Director Public Works	904-209-0266 904-669-7494	office cell
Leigh Daniels, Manager Purchasing	904-209-0154 904-814-2138	office cell
Laura Dodd, Manager Risk Mgmt / Safety	904-827-6889 904-669-0779	office cell
Ben Bright, Manager Road / Bridge	904-209-0252 904-814-9151	office cell
Bill Young, Director Utilities	904-209-2703 904-669-7476	office cell
Joe McDermott, Manager Veterans Service	904-209-6160	office

Municipalities**St. Augustine**

Tracy Upchurch Mayor	904-825-1006	office
John Regan City Manager	904-825-1006 904-669-1873	office cell
Barry Fox Chief of Police	904-825-1075 904-823-4323	office fax
Carlos Aviles Fire Chief	904-825-1098 904-671-3533	office cell

St. Augustine Beach

Margaret England Mayor	904-461-3454	office
Max Royle City Manager	904-471-2122 904-669-1970	office cell
Robert Hardwick Chief of Police	904-471-3600 904-626-0655	office cell

Agency Contacts

American Red Cross	904-358-8091	office
Council on Aging Pat O'Connell	904-209-3660 904-540-1147	office cell
Flagler Hospital Donna Degennaro	904-819-4583 904-347-9076	office cell
Florida Department of Health – SJC Dr. Dawn Allicock	904-825-5055 904-673-7864	office / ext 1004 cell
Salvation Army	904-824-6956	office
SJC School District Operations Paul Rose	904-547-8150 904-305-2488	office cell
SJC School District Transportation Al Pantano, Director	904-547-8814 904-540-0659	office cell

ST. JOHNS COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

2021

Appendix S

St. Johns County Emergency Alert, Warning and Dissemination Plan and Civil Emergency Message Procedures



**St. Johns County
Emergency Alert, Warning and Dissemination Plan and Civil Emergency Message
Procedures**

A copy of the St. Johns County Emergency Alert, Warning and Dissemination Plan and Civil Emergency Message Procedure is on file with St. Johns County Emergency Management.

ST. JOHNS COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

2021

Appendix T

Debris Management Plan



**St. Johns County
Debris Management Plan**

St. Johns County's Debris Management Plan is on file with Emergency Management as well as with the Department of Public Works.

ST. JOHNS COUNTY
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT PLAN

2021

Appendix U
County Ordinance



**St. Johns County
Emergency Management County Ordinance**

St. Johns County's Ordinance 2021-40, Emergency Management Ordinance is on file with the St. Johns County Emergency Management.

ST. JOHNS COUNTY
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT PLAN

2021

Appendix V
Evacuation Plan



St. Johns County's Evacuation Plan is a separate planning document available from St. Johns County Emergency Management.

ST. JOHNS COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

2021

Appendix W Temporary Housing Plan



St. Johns County's Temporary Housing Plan is a separate planning document available from St. Johns County Emergency Management.