

Alachua County

***Flood
Warning and
Response
Standard
Operating
Procedures***

November 2015

Alachua County
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Flood Warning and Response Standard Operating Procedures
Alachua County Emergency Management

Subject: Flood Warning and Response Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)		Standard Operating Procedure # 29
Date: November 17, 2015	Related Capability: EOC Operations	Prepared By: David Donnelly

I. Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to provide the framework for response operations related to flooding incidents and to ensure the safety of residents, businesses and visitors to Alachua County.

II. Hazard Analysis

A flood is defined as an overflow of water that submerges land which is usually dry. A large percentage of the eastern half of Alachua County lies in the 100-year floodplain. Floodplain is an area of land adjacent to a river or stream that stretches from the banks of its channel to the base of the enclosing valley walls and experiences flooding during periods of high discharge. Alachua County also has areas of floodplain that are associated with closed basins that have no outfall to other external bodies of water such as a stream or river. The primary cause of flooding for the County is direct rainfall rather than riverine flooding. Certain areas of the county are low-lying and more vulnerable to flooding from rising water. These areas include those in the extreme southeast portion of the county along the shores of Newnans, Orange and Lochloosa Lakes; portions of Gainesville along Hogtown Creek; the Santa Fe River and closed basin areas such as Paynes Prairie and Kanapaha Prairie.

The other flooding threat involves storm water runoff that occurs in many locations. Stormwater runoff can be exacerbated by an increase in impervious surfaces associated with development in areas subject to flooding. The Alachua County Stormwater Management Master Plan documents flooding problem areas. This study provides a prioritized list of flooding problems areas and descriptions of these areas including estimates of peak stage conditions in design storm events as well as suggested remedies for each area. Additionally, this plan documents the last significant flooding events which occurred in Alachua County in 2004 and 2005. Flooding within the floodplain of the Santa Fe River did occur in 2012 associated with Tropical Storm Debbie.

In addition to providing flood insurance and reducing flood damages through floodplain management regulations, the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) identifies and maps Alachua County's floodplains. Mapping flood hazards creates broad-based awareness of the flood hazards and provides the data needed for floodplain management programs and to actuarially rate new construction for flood insurance. Lack of flood insurance could result in large uninsured losses in those areas. The nine municipalities in Alachua County, as well as Alachua County, all currently participate in the NFIP.

The NFIP's Community Rating System (CRS) provides discounts on flood insurance premiums in those communities that establish floodplain management programs that go beyond NFIP minimum requirements. Under the CRS, communities receive credit for more restrictive regulations, acquisition, relocation, or flood proofing of flood-prone buildings, preservation of open space, and other measures that reduce flood damages or protect the natural resources and functions of floodplains. Alachua County is a participant in the CRS and is currently, a class 6 community. This translates into a 20% savings on flood insurance policyholders in the unincorporated County. The City of Gainesville is also a CRS participant with a rating of class 7, giving their residents a 15% discount on flood insurance policies.

Alachua County has experienced several El Niños to include two very strong incidents, one in 1982-1983 and the other in 1997-1998. The 97-98 event was particularly severe bringing three feet of rain to Alachua County within three months' time. In addition to flooding, severe weather is a potential consequence of El Niño. During the 97 – 98 event, the state of Florida was impacted by no less than six severe storms. One storm produced a strong F3 tornado that killed 25 people in Central Florida. Alachua County had severe weather impacts from the Presidents' Day storm on February 16, 1998.

As a result of flooding, several homes were impacted in the Kanapaha Prairie area as well as others. The outer lanes of US 441 that cross Payne's Prairie had to be closed due to floodwaters. Additionally, the bridges that cross the Santa Fe River were monitored by the Florida Department of Transportation for potential closure as well. The total damages to Alachua County were \$986,097.00, which would be nearly \$1.5 million in today's dollars.

III. Flood Threat Recognition (FTR) System

This section addresses
Community Rating System (CRS) Standard
Flood Warning Response | Flood Threat Recognition System | 6.12.a

Alachua County has several ways to gather information on the status of the stream flows and lake heights. These tools are used to determine potential impacts to life and property.

A. Weather Information Reception (Situational Awareness)

Situational Awareness is the perception of elements in the environment within the volume of time and space, the comprehension of their meaning and the projection of their status in the near future. In other words, knowing what is going on so you can figure out what to do. Determining and communicating Situational Awareness, or a Common Operating Picture, is one of the primary functions of the Emergency Operations Center. This is achieved in part by utilizing WebEOC, a critical information management system. WebEOC allows users to see what is going on during an incident whether they are at the EOC, their office or at a command post. The EOC staff must know which areas of the community have been affected the most in order to ensure the appropriate number of resources are committed to resolving the issue.

i. Forecasts

Emergency Management has a Duty Officer position that rotates amongst staff on a weekly basis. As part of the weekly checklist, the Duty Officer reviews the daily forecast as well as the Hazardous Weather Outlook. These products are the starting point for any type of response.

ii. Watch/Warnings

The National Weather Service Office in Jacksonville (NWS Jax) is the entity responsible for issuing weather watches and warnings. A

Flood Watch is issued when conditions are favorable for flooding. It does not mean flooding will occur, but it is possible. A Flood Warning is issued when flooding is imminent or occurring. Emergency Management maintains a good working relationship with NWS Jax. Typically, if there is the potential for flooding, NWS Jax not only issues a warning but will call the impacted counties to discuss the situation.

iii. Stream Gages

1. United States Geologic Survey (USGS) - The United States Geologic Survey has five local automated stream gauges located on the Santa Fe River in Alachua County. These gauges provide river height information and forecasts in real time. During heavy rain events, Emergency Management monitors the gauges via the Internet. The locations of the river gauges can be found in **Appendix B**.
2. Suwannee River Water Management District (SRWMD) – Suwannee River Water Management District maintains a stream gauge in the pool at Poe Springs Park in Alachua County. This data accessible via the Internet.
3. St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) – St. Johns River water management District maintains 25 gauges on creeks and lakes central and eastern Alachua County. Data is also available on the Internet at the district's website. The locations of these gauges are in **Appendix C**.

iv. WeatherBug Meso-network

Alachua County Emergency Management operates and maintains a network of nine WeatherBug weather stations located throughout the County. These stations monitor rainfall, temperature, wind speed and direction. Additionally, Alachua County Public Schools operates a station located at Santa Fe High School. All of this data is access via the internet. The list of WeatherBug locations is found in **Appendix D**.

v. Weather Spotters

Alachua County has sponsored several National Weather Service Weather Spotter classes and would also rely on reports from these individuals for situational awareness in flooding areas.

IV. Emergency Warning Dissemination (EWD) System

This section addresses
Community Rating System (CRS) Standard
Flood Warning Response | Emergency Warning Dissemination | 6.12.b

A. Preparedness Actions

i. Pre-Scripted Messaging

1. Emergency Notification Messages

In 2011, Emergency Management became an Authorized User of the Emergency Alert System (EAS). This allows the County to send emergency messages to the public via radio, television and cell phone. The County is authorized to send thirteen different Non-Weather Related (NWR) messages. The County is not permitted send out weather specific products. However, several of the NWR products can be used for weather related impacts. For example, an Evacuation Immediate (EVI) could be sent to advise the public to evacuate due to flooding. A list of all the products Emergency Management is authorized to send with pre-scripted messages for each product can be found in **Appendix E**.

2. Public Service Announcements

The County Communications and Legislative Affairs Director, working with County and municipal public works, public health, emergency management as well as others, has developed pre-scripted messages to be distributed to the public through various channels. Some of these scripts will be utilized for flooding before it occurs and others will be used in response to flooding impacts.

The PSAs cover a range of topics, such as:

- a. Know Your Flood Hazard
 - i. Flood Zone Determination
- b. Insure Your Property for Your Flood Hazard
- c. Protect People from Hazard
 - i. Be Informed (Flood Warning System)
 - ii. Turn Around, Don't Drown
 - iii. Reporting flooding, damages and sinkholes
 - iv. Boil Water Notices
 - v. Wild Animal Displacement
- d. Protect your Property from Hazard
 - i. Sandbags
 - ii. Yard Debris in Culverts
- e. Build Responsibly
- f. Protect Natural Floodplain Functions

Copies of the PSAs are in **Appendix F**.

ii. Public Outreach

Before an emergency or disaster occurs, public awareness and education is critical for the community to take the necessary protective actions. An informed, knowledgeable public is more likely to respond and react in a timely, efficient and safe manner. The County's public awareness and outreach efforts focus on individual and family preparedness, business continuity, and disaster planning for other community entities, such as hospitals, state agencies, etc.

1. Press Releases

An example of press releases that Alachua County will utilize for Public Awareness can be found in **Appendix F**.

2. Hazard, recovery and mitigation information release

To ensure all segments of the community are informed of the hazards in Alachua County, and to disseminate recovery and mitigation information in a pre and post disaster environment, Emergency Management will:

- Advertise and conduct public presentations, participate in public fairs and other venues, provide educational workshops at the University and in other educational settings; and speak to the local and seasonal population.
- Promote and maintain the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) program.
- Advertise the National Flood Insurance Program and Special Needs Registry via the Emergency Management Section website, the local telephone directory and utility mail outs.
- Advertise and promote **3-1-1** telephone number for public inquiries. Rumor Control serves as a secondary point of contact for the general public during response and recovery activities. The number Rumor Control number is **352.264.6557**.
- Promote an 'open door' policy with the local media as a means to elevate public awareness. The EOC media room is available to the media to gather information, for reporting, and conducting interviews. A Joint Information Center (JIC) will be established by Public Information in the Media Room adjacent the EOC.
- Encourage local radio and television stations to place a high priority on local disaster news coverage, including information related to disaster recovery and mitigation.

iii. Continuity Operations

Each partner agency will be expected to be able to carry out flood related Mission Essential Functions (MEFs) despite impacts to facilities, equipment or personnel. Each department should ensure that their Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plans are up to date and can be implemented in a moment's notice. Additionally, departments should ensure that their employees have disaster plans and are prepared to come to work during a flood related crisis.

iv. Partner Engagement

Emergency operations are a team effort. This team is made up of not only County departments, municipalities and elected officials but includes educational entities, non-profits, regional and state partners as well as the private sector. Alachua County has and will continue to identify potential allies that will have a role in responding to flooding incident in our community. As part of this outreach, the County will engage these partners to determine the best method of communication as well as each agency's resource availability.

Additionally, the same parties may be impacted by flooding and need assistance. During an EOC activation, Volunteers and Donations (ESF 15) and Business and Industry (ESF 18) will be the conduit for gathering information and resource requests for these entities.

A list of partners contributed to the development of this document can be found in **Appendix G**.

B. Emergency Response Actions

i. Warning and Notifications

Alachua County Emergency Management utilizes the following emergency notification tools to warn the public of an impending emergency and what protective actions to take. These same systems are used to notify partners of said emergency and any response actions they must take:

1. Emergency Alert System (EAS)/Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA) (EWD5)

The Emergency Alert System (EAS) is a national public warning system that requires TV and radio broadcasters, cable television systems, wireless cable systems; satellite digital audio radio service providers, direct broadcast satellite service providers and wireline video service providers to offer the President of the United States the communications capability to address the American public during a national emergency. The system also may be used by state and local authorities to deliver important information such as AMBER alerts and emergency weather information targeted to a specific area.

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC), in conjunction with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) National Weather Service (NWS), implement the EAS at the national level and only the President determines when the EAS will be activated at this level and has delegated the administration of this function to FEMA. Accordingly, FEMA activates the national EAS and directs national EAS test and exercises. The NWS uses the EAS on a local and statewide basis to provide the public with alerts and warnings regarding dangerous weather and other emergency conditions.

The EAS allows authorized state and local authorities to quickly distribute important local emergency information. A state emergency manager can use the EAS to broadcast a warning from one or more major radio stations in a particular state. EAS equipment, other radio and television stations, and cable TV systems in that state, automatically monitor and rebroadcast the warning information.

Alachua County is an authorized user of the EAS. Through this system Emergency Management can broadcast Non-Weather Related (NWR) messages to the public. For a list of specific message codes and procedures to activate the Emergency Alert System, refer to the **Alachua County Local Emergency Alert System (EAS) Plan**.

2. CodeRED/WeatherWarn (EWD6) – call, text, email

Alachua County Emergency Management acquired the rapid emergency notification system, CodeRED, in 2010. This system is an ultra-high-speed telephone communication service for emergency notification and the distribution of information considered to be important. CodeRED provides the means to telephone targeted areas or all of the County in case of an emergency situation that requires immediate action, such as evacuation, contaminated water, chemical spill, etc. The system is capable of dialing large portions of the County within minutes. It delivers a prerecorded message describing the situation to a live person or an answering machine in the affected area, possibly including instructions requiring immediate action on the part of the recipient. Additionally, texts and emails can be sent to all subscribers in a given area.

Alachua County has also provided the Weather Warning Service from CodeRED that calls individuals in the warning area for a tornado, severe thunderstorm or flood.

Emergency Management utilizes CodeRED to notify partner agencies via calls, emails or texts of incipient disaster conditions. Emergency Management has entered into agreements with the Alachua County Sheriff's Office and the University of Florida for access to the CodeRED system.

This provides the Combined Communications Center with one of the same notification tools used by the County.

The public can subscribe to CodeRED at:
<http://codered.alachuacounty.us>.

3. Accessible Hazard Alert System (AHAS) (EWD8)

The Accessible Hazard Alert System or AHAS is a service that the County has acquired from Deaf Link, Inc. The system offers Emergency Management the capability of warning and alerting persons who are Deaf, Blind, Hard of Hearing or Deaf/Blind. Additionally, persons with low literacy can benefit from AHAS.

AHAS sends messages generated by the National Weather Service or Emergency Management's CodeRED system in accessible formats to Internet and video capable devices such as computers, cell phones, iPads and braille readers. Alerts are offered in American Sign Language (ASL), English voice and text.

The public can subscribe to AHAS at:
<http://alc.ahasalerts.com/Register.aspx>.

4. Social Media (EWD8)

Emergency Management utilizes social networks, such as Twitter and Facebook, as well as a traditional website to communicate weather and disaster information to the public.

5. Web Notice (Emergency Management Website)

Emergency Management utilizes RSS feeds sent via CodeRED to post emergency information to its home page:
www.alachuacounty.us/em.

6. Door to Door – Law Enforcement would utilize every means necessary, in the field, to communicate to need to evacuate to include the utilization of Air 1, the Sheriff's Office helicopter.

Refer to the Alachua County Sheriff's Office **All Hazards Response Plan – Field Operations** for more information.


Time In	Emergency Notification System To Be Used
	Emergency Management homepage/ CodeRED Emails/ Social Networks/ Accessible Hazard Alert System (AHAS) / Community 12 Cable TV / Media Advisories/ Rumor Control / 311
	Emergency Management homepage/ CodeRED Emails & Texts / Social Networks / Accessible Hazard Alert System (AHAS) / Emergency Alert System/ NOAA Weather Radio / Rumor Control / 311
	CodeRED Phone Call & Texts / Emergency Alert System/ Wireless Emergency Alerts/ NOAA Weather Radio / Social Networks / Accessible Hazard Alert System (AHAS)

Figure 1. Notification Systems used by Timeframe

ii. Critical Facilities Notifications

Emergency Management has issued a NOAA Weather Radio to each public and private school in the County. These are tested regularly with functionality checks completed by local amateur radio volunteers. Additionally, Emergency Management requires each health care facility that submits a plan for annual review to demonstrate that their facility has a weather radio. Weather warnings are issued by the National Weather Services and would be received by NOAA Weather Radio at each of these locations. Advanced notifications of an incident are sent to Emergency Response Team (ERT) partners, to include Alachua County Public Schools and the hospitals.

iii. System Testing

Alachua County Emergency Management test each of the systems listed in B.i on a monthly basis.

Refer to the **Alachua County Warning and Notification Standard Operating Procedure** for further information.

V. Flood Response Operations

This section addresses
Community Rating System (CRS) Standard
Flood Warning Response | Flood Response Operations | 6.12.c

Alachua County and its partners are taking the following actions to prepare their agencies and the public for potential flooding impacts:

A. Trigger Points

Due to the source of potential floodwaters, the nature of Alachua County topography and at risk areas, Emergency Management utilizes the following trigger points or a combination thereof:

i. Warnings

As major storm systems approach Alachua County, meteorologists from the National Weather Service forecast location, quantity and timing of expected precipitation and issue a flood watches and warnings. Once the storm arrives and run off begins, forecasts are updated and issued as necessary to local agencies

Forecasts of sustained storm patterns resulting in the potential for long term flooding, impacts to multiple residences and businesses, the need for coordinated field operations or requests for support from local agencies will be a point when the EOC activates.

ii. Stream Gages

When streams are forecasted to rise above certain pre-determined stages (major flood stage), emergency management personnel will determine the impacts residences and businesses and activate the EOC as necessary.

iii. Flood Trouble Areas

County and municipal public works monitor known flood trouble areas throughout the year and particularly during heavy rainfall events. These locations (such as Heatherwood, Robin Lane and the Red Lobster basin) are monitored, evaluated and pumped as needed leading up to or after a flood incident. A list of these locations is found in **Appendix I**.

iv. Other

Calls from the public and reports from Weather Spotters would be another source of flooding, particularly in the urbanized areas of Alachua County. These would be responded to by Law Enforcement and/or Fire Rescue to determine the extent of the threat to the area and the potential need to evacuate.

B. Protective Actions/Flood Response Tasks (Levels of Service) (FRO7)

i. Door to Door Evacuation/Public Address Notice

Law Enforcement would utilize every means necessary, in the field, to communicate to need to evacuate to include the utilization of Air 1, the Sheriff's Office helicopter. This assistance includes, but is not limited to transportation of evacuees and traffic control on evacuation routes.

Refer to the Alachua County Sheriff's Office **All Hazards Response Plan – Field Operations** for more information.

ii. Sandbags

Both Alachua County and the City of Gainesville would provide sandbags and sand to residents once a Local State of Emergency (LSE) has been declared. Other municipalities may acquire sandbags from these two entities or other sources as determined by need and availability.

iii. Search and Rescue

The Search and Rescue function is jointly staffed by Alachua County Fire Rescue (ACFR) and the Alachua County Sheriff's Office (ASO). Fire/EMS would respond to emergencies as required. Additionally, ACFR would acquire watercraft whenever and wherever necessary. Both agencies would assist the evacuation of imperiled citizens and protect property to best of abilities, i.e. fire protection; water removal with fire engines if needed.

Fire Rescue will collect a database/resource inventory of watercraft available from local and state municipalities, i.e. Sheriff, Florida Fish and Wildlife Commission, other fire departments.

iv. Rumor Control/311

Once significant flooding or the imminent threat of flooding is realized, the County's Rumor Control and 311 Citizens' Information Line would be activated along with the EOC. This center provides the public with a non-emergency phone number to report non-life threatening incidents and to receive incident related information such as road closures, shelter openings, etc. The Rumor Control number is **352.264.6557**. The Alachua County 311 number is only accessible from within the County.

v. Shelters

Shelter openings will be determined based on the need (population evacuating), proximity to incident (nearest facilities) and the cause of flooding (i.e. tropical weather vs. excessive rain event). Alachua County Community Support Services (CSS), working in collaboration with Alachua County Public Schools (ACPS), provides staffing at risk or hurricane shelters, which are typically school based. Non-risk

shelters can be utilized and CSS will work with the Red Cross to determine the best locations based on the above criteria.

Refer to the **Alachua County Sheltering Operations Standard Operating Guidelines (SOG)** for more information.

vi. Road Closures

Road Closures shall be determined by agency responsible for roadway ownership (Florida Department of Transportation, Alachua County Public Works or a municipal Public Works Department). Road Closures shall conform to that agency's standards. Road closures can also be determined by a law enforcement agency. The closure shall remain in effect until a responsible party determines that it is safe to reopen the road.

vii. Road Repairs

Road repairs shall be the responsibility of the agency responsible for that roadway's ownership. If it is determined during a flood, that the roadway needs repairs, the agency responsible for ownership shall perform an Initial Damage Assessment (IDA) to be submitted to Alachua County.

viii. Potable Water Sources

Gainesville Regional Utilities (GRU) has established and maintains several potable water sources that can be made available to the public during times of flooding. Requests to open these would be made through the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

ix. Animals/Livestock

Animals that are either left behind by owners, wildlife displaced by flood waters that threaten residential areas or livestock that are isolated due to floodwaters will be referred to Animal Protection and Agriculture (ESF 17) for resolution.

x. Situational Awareness/Briefings

Throughout the life cycle of a flood, Emergency Management will be responsible for collecting, analysis and dissemination of situational awareness to the ERT. Once the EOC is activated, Emergency Management, in the capacity of Information and Planning (ESF 5), will develop and maintain the incident Common Operating Picture and brief the ERT and others on the current situation as part of the planning process.

xi. Public Information

The County Communications and Legislative Affairs Director serves as Public Information (ESF 14) when the EOC is activated. ESF 14 would work with Emergency Response Team partners and the County Coordinating Officer (CCO) to disseminate timely information to the public before, during and after a flood incident.

xii. Sinkholes

Sinkholes reported by the public should be reported to the State Watch Office (SWO) and the Florida Geological Survey (FGS). The appropriate jurisdiction should be notified if a determination is made of whether or not the sinkhole is encroaching on a public road, right of way, retention pond or other public structure. Sinkholes on private property will be turned over to the property owner for resolution. In either case, the subsidence should be cordoned off until it can be filled.

A Subsidence Incident Report Form is found in **Appendix J** and should be completed by the agency evaluating and/or mitigating the reported sinkhole.

C. EOC Activation

The Emergency Operations Center activates to support local emergency operations. However, the EOC may activate at the request of the State. Activation is accomplished in stages to facilitate response and recovery. There are three levels of activation that are tied to the size of an incident:

- **Level III – Monitoring** – Level III is typically a monitoring phase. Notification will be made to those agencies and Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) that would need to act as part of their everyday responsibilities. The County EOC will be staffed by Emergency Management personnel.
- **Level II – Partial Activation** – This is a limited agency activation. All core Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) are notified. Emergency Management and the necessary ESFs will staff the County EOC.

The core Emergency Support Functions are:

- Communications (ESF 2)
 - Public Works (ESF 3)
 - Firefighting (ESF 4)
 - Information and Planning (ESF 5)
 - Mass Care (ESF 6)
 - Health and Medical (ESF 8)
 - Public Information (ESF 14)
 - Law Enforcement (ESF 16)
- **Level I – Full Activation** – Level I is a full-scale activation with 24 hour staffing of the County EOC. All primary and support agencies under the County plan are notified.

Depending on the scope of the event, the Alachua County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will activate to one of the following:

Incident Type	EOC Activation Level
Type 5 (i.e. single family residential fire)	Level III – Monitoring
Type 4 (i.e. multi-family residential fire)	
Type 3 (i.e. vehicle accident involving hazardous materials)	Level II – Partial
Type 2 (i.e. Category 1 Hurricane)	Level I – Full
Type 1 (i.e. Category 3 Hurricane)	

Figure 2. EOC Activation Levels by Type of Incident

D. The Emergency Response Team (ERT)

When the Emergency Operations Center is activated, it is staffed by the Multi-Agency Coordination Entity known as the Emergency Response Team or ERT. This team is comprised of Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) that enable rapid and efficient response and recovery operations. Each function may have several support agencies to assist in their mission. There are eighteen functions, delineated below with their lead agencies:

Emergency Support Function	Number	Lead Agency
Transportation	1	Regional Transit System
Communications	2	Combined Communications Center
Public Works	3	Alachua County Public Works
Firefighting	4	Alachua County Fire Rescue
Planning and Information	5	Alachua County Fire Rescue – Emergency Management
Mass Care	6	Alachua County Community Support Services
Resource Support	7	Alachua County Purchasing
Health and Medical	8	Alachua County Public Health
Search and Rescue	9	Alachua County Fire Rescue
Hazardous Materials and Environmental Protection	10	Alachua County Environmental Protection
Food and Water	11	Alachua County Fire Rescue
Utilities	12	Alachua County Public Works
Military Support	13	Alachua County Fire Rescue – Emergency Management
Public Information	14	Alachua County Communications Coordinator
Volunteers and Donations	15	Alachua County Community Support Services
Law Enforcement	16	Alachua County Sheriff's Office
Animal Protection and Agriculture	17	Alachua County Public Works Animal Services/ Alachua County Cooperative Extension
Business, Industry and Economic Redevelopment	18	Alachua County Economic Development/ Visitors and Convention Bureau

Figure 3. Emergency Support Functions

In the Emergency Operations Center, the Support Functions are organized into Branches of like disciplines:

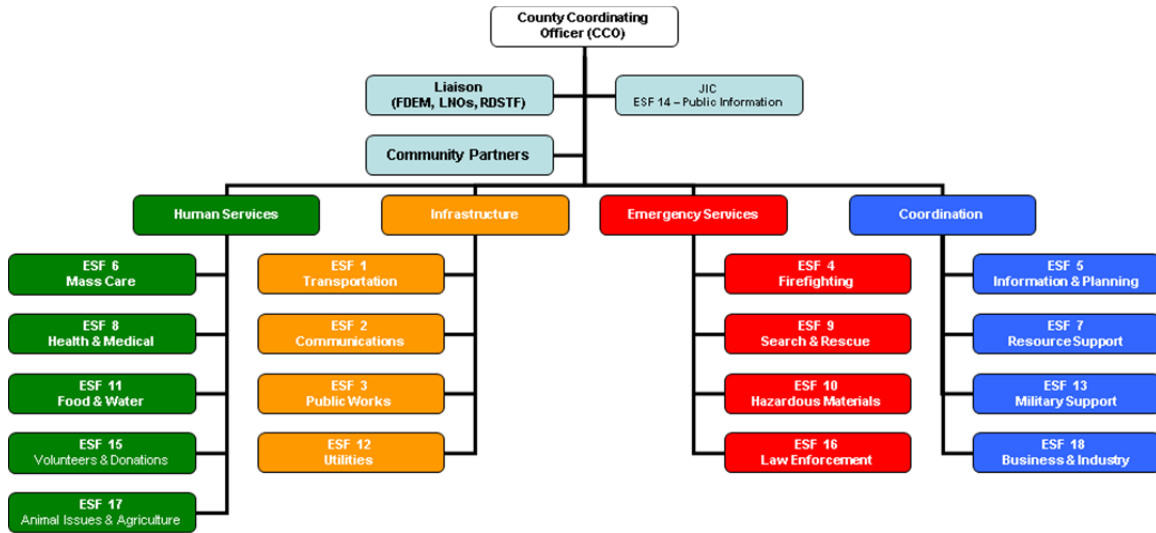


Figure 4. EOC Branches and Emergency Support Functions

The Emergency Management Director acts as the County Coordinating Officer (CCO) overseeing the operations as well as communicating with Elected Officials and other agencies. Each branch has a Branch Director leading it. The Emergency Management staff serves as the Coordination Branch Director (CBD), supervising the information and resource management process and operations in the EOC.

In addition to the Emergency Support Functions, Community Partners are part of the ERT and coordinate with the EOC from their own incident facilities. The Community Partners are the municipalities, the educational facilities and the Elected Officials of Alachua County.

E. Response Priorities

Response priorities are pre-established as part of any EOC activation. Those priorities are:

- i. Life Safety
- ii. Incident Stabilization
- iii. Incident Command Support
- iv. Protection of Property/Environment

F. Special Needs Clients

Alachua County Emergency Management is required by Florida Statute (FS) Chapter 252 to maintain a registry of persons with special needs (PSNs) located within the jurisdiction. The registration shall identify those persons in need of assistance and plan for resource allocation to meet those identified needs. Alachua County maintains this registry, updating it annually, and

entering registrants into CodeRED for warning and notification purposes.

County Public Health staffs Special Needs shelters and would work with Community Support Services and other partners in opening Special Needs shelters, particularly in non-risk facilities.

Emergency Management would warn PSNs via CodeRED and notify them of which shelters were opening. Transportation dependent PSNs would be instructed to contact Public Health for transport to and from Special Needs shelters.

G. Cost Tracking and Documentation

Once protective actions or a response to flooding is determined, each impacted agency should begin tracking costs of employee time, supplies and equipment usage as part of the response. Documentation will be critical to acquiring a Presidential Disaster Declaration and subsequent reimbursement for costs incurred as well as mitigation funding to implement pre-identified projects.

H. Extreme Events/Additional Impacts

Flooding can occur due to tropical weather, excessive summer rainfall or El Niño related rainfall. However, with each of these events, additional associated hazards can occur.

- i. Flash flooding is a rapid and extreme flow of high water into a normally dry area, or a rapid water level rise in a stream or creek above a predetermined flood level, beginning within six hours of the causative event (e.g., intense rainfall, dam failure, ice jam). However, the actual time threshold may vary in different parts of the country. Ongoing flooding can intensify to flash flooding in cases where intense rainfall results in a rapid surge of rising flood waters.
- ii. Tornadoes are violently rotating columns of air, usually pendant to a cumulonimbus, with circulation reaching the ground. They nearly always start 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.
- iii. Microburst is a convective downdraft with an affected outflow area of less than 2½ miles wide and peak winds lasting less than 5 minutes. Microbursts may induce dangerous horizontal/vertical wind shears, which can adversely affect aircraft performance and cause property damage.
- iv. Straight Line Winds are, generally, any wind that is not associated with rotation, used mainly to differentiate them from tornadic winds.
- v. Sinkholes are circular depressions in a karst area caused by the dissolution of the underlying bedrock. Their size depends on the local geology. Sinkhole formation has been accelerated by both natural and man-made events. Flooding, heavy rains and drought can all cause sinkholes to develop. The Florida Geologic Survey request that all sinkholes be reported. A Subsidence Incident Report

Form is found in Appendix I and should be completed by the agency evaluating and/or mitigating the reported sinkhole. The form can be faxed, emailed or mailed to the FGS.

VI. Post Flood Recovery

A. Re-Entry (FRO6)

Re-entry into flooded areas will be conducted in accordance with the County Evacuation Annex.

- i. Public Safety will conduct an initial damage assessment to determine the safety of the area, including roads and utilities.
- ii. Damage assessment teams from Codes Enforcement will conduct damage assessments to determine the safety of structures. Public Works assesses the damage to public infrastructure.
- iii. The decision for reentry will be coordinated at the incident command post or EOC.
- iv. Security will be maintained in the evacuated area until the area is stabilized, as resources permit.
- v. Public notification of reentry will be communicated through the media, media hotline, website, social networks, variable message boards, and rumor control.
- vi. Routing of returning evacuees will be coordinated between Law Enforcement, Public Works, and FDOT.

B. Permitting (FRO6)

Once a disaster is declared, permitting fees may be waived in an effort to expedite this process to begin rebuilding damaged homes and businesses. Additionally, permitting sites may be established at facilities near the flooded community or co-located with a Disaster Recovery Center (DRC).

VII. Mitigation

A. Flood Mitigation Project Implementation (FRO6)

As part of the Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS) effort, Alachua County and its jurisdictions has spent considerable time on identifying hazards, of which flooding is one, and developing projects to mitigate those threats. When a project is developed, it is submitted to the LMS Work Group's Project Ranking Task Force and scored to determine its priority for potential funding. Once funding is made available, typically post-disaster, the ranked project list is submitted for the available funding.

Several jurisdictions in Alachua County have been successful in leveraging Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) dollars to implement flood mitigation projects. For more information, refer to the **Alachua County Local Mitigation Strategy**.

B. Flood Mitigation Outreach (FRO6)

Agencies responsible for flood mitigation, i.e. public works, emergency management and municipalities, conduct outreach through events, presentations, websites and social media.

Additionally, as CRS participants, both Alachua County and Gainesville are required to mail flood mitigation measures to Repetitive Loss (RL) property owners annually in an effort to engage those property holders about flood mitigation and insurance rate reduction.

VIII. Critical Facilities Planning

This section addresses
Community Rating System (CRS) Standard
Flood Warning Response | Critical Facilities Planning | 6.12.d

A. Identification of Critical Facilities

Alachua County Emergency Management maintains a database of critical facilities that provide essential services to the community. It is included in the Alachua County Local Mitigation Strategy, which can be referenced for specific information. The data is also provided to the Florida Division of Emergency Management. The particular facilities that would support emergency management operations are communication, transportation, and utility facilities.

B. Critical Facilities Notifications

Facilities identified in the Critical Facilities Inventory (CFI) have their respective contact information uploaded into CodeRED for notification purposes. Facilities not part of the CFI are encouraged to register their business on CodeRED. For more information refer to **Section B.ii** above.

IX. Continued Plan Management

Alachua County Emergency Management will be the custodian of this plan and will update it annually, or post flood incident as needed. Additionally, Alachua County will participate in exercises annually.

Appendix A: National Weather Service (NWS) Flood Level Descriptions

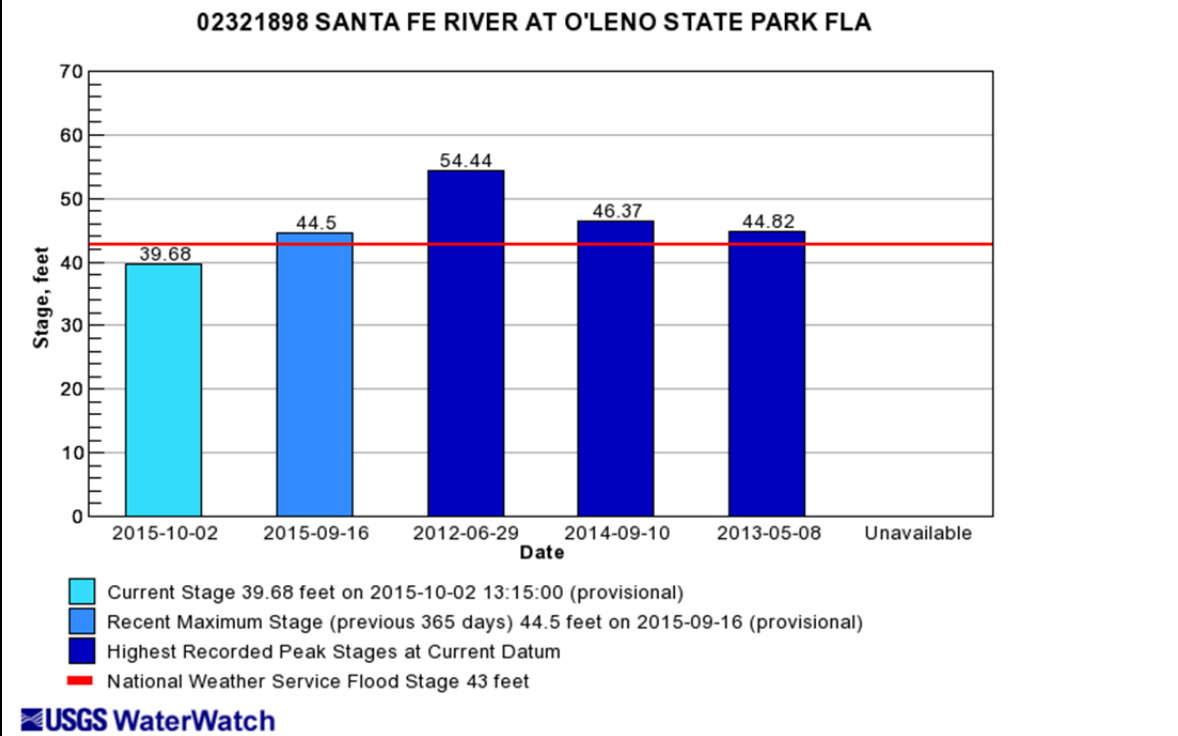
Action Stage	The river level approaches bankfull. This is the level where river forecasts are initiated.
Minor Flood Stage	Minimal or no property damage, but some public threat. Typically, flooding is limited to roadways and boat ramps in proximity to the river.
Moderate Flood Stage	Some inundation of structures. More widespread road closures/impacts to bridges. Some evacuations of people or movement of property to higher elevations is needed.
Major Flood Stage	Extensive inundation of structures and roadways. Bridges likely closed. Significant evacuations of people or movement of property to higher elevations is needed.

Appendix B: United States Geological Survey Stream Gages
(Listed in geographic order west to east)

Santa Fe River at Poe Springs Pool	
http://water.weather.gov/ahps2/hydrograph.php?wfo=jax&gage=POEF1	
Action Stage	28 feet
Minor Flood Stage	30 feet
Moderate Flood Stage	32 feet
Major Flood Stage	35 ? feet
Impacts Statements:	
Historical Record Stages	
N/A	
Santa Fe River near High Springs (US 27 Bridge)	
http://water.weather.gov/ahps2/hydrograph.php?wfo=jax&gage=HSPF1	
Action Stage	34 feet
Minor Flood Stage	35 feet
Moderate Flood Stage	38 feet
Major Flood Stage	41 feet
Impacts Statements:	
46 feet – Water will reach the floor of the US Highway 27 Bridge.	
36 feet – High water will begin to impact docks and boat ramps in the area.	
Historical Record Stages	
N/A	

Santa Fe River at O'Leno State Park	
http://water.weather.gov/ahps2/hydrograph.php?wfo=jax&gage=OLPF1	
Action Stage	41 feet
Minor Flood Stage	43 feet
Moderate Flood Stage	47 feet
Major Flood Stage	? feet
Impacts Statements:	

Historical Record Stages



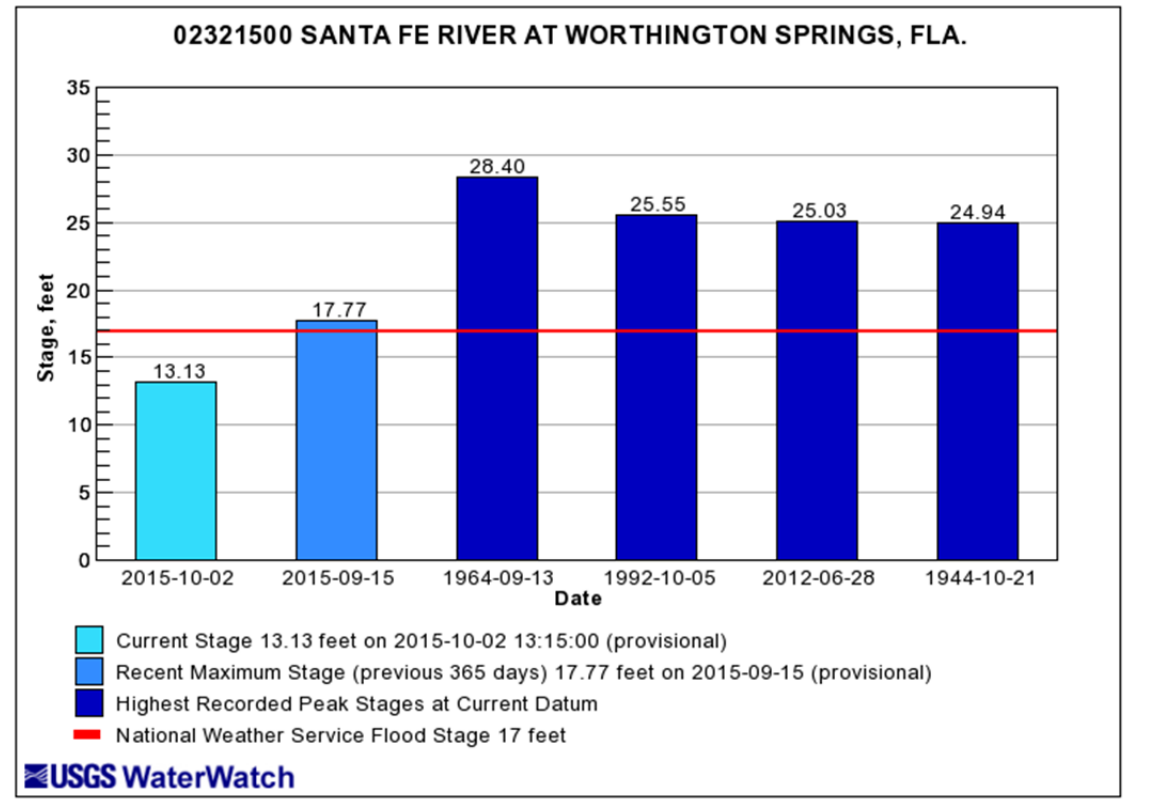
Santa Fe River at Worthington Springs

<http://water.weather.gov/ahps2/hydrograph.php?wfo=jax&gage=WORF1>

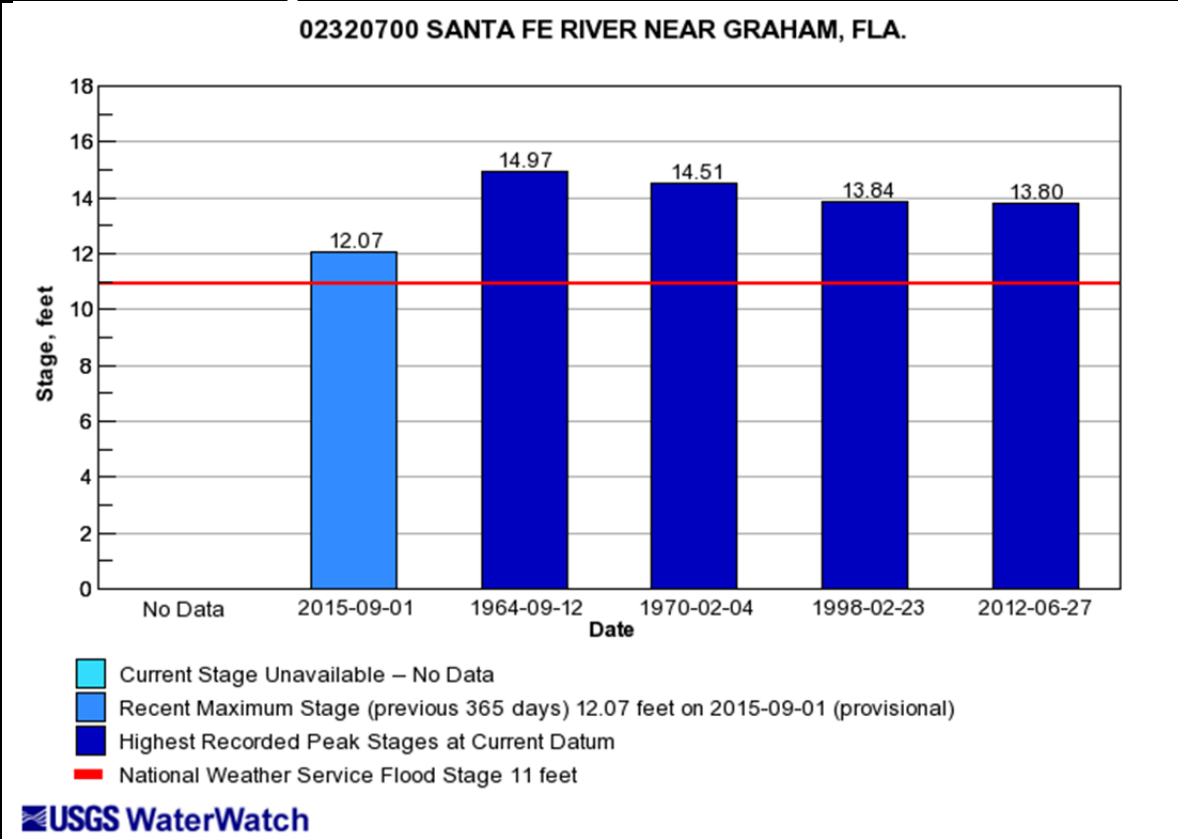
Action Stage	15 feet
Minor Flood Stage	17 feet
Moderate Flood Stage	21 feet
Major Flood Stage	? feet

Impacts Statements:

Historical Record Stages



Santa Fe River near Graham	
http://water.weather.gov/ahps2/hydrograph.php?wfo=jax&gage=GRMF1	
Action Stage	9 feet
Minor Flood Stage	11 feet
Moderate Flood Stage	13 feet
Major Flood Stage	? feet
Impacts Statements:	
Historical Record Stages	



Appendix C: St. Johns River Water Management District Stream Gages

Alachua County F-3	
Action Stage	
Minor Flood Stage	
Moderate Flood Stage	
Major Flood Stage	
Impacts Statements:	
Historical Record Stages	
N/A	

Alachua County F-5	
Action Stage	
Minor Flood Stage	
Moderate Flood Stage	
Major Flood Stage	
Impacts Statements:	
Historical Record Stages	
N/A	

Alachua County Fairgrounds	
Action Stage	
Minor Flood Stage	
Moderate Flood Stage	
Major Flood Stage	
Impacts Statements:	
Historical Record Stages	
N/A	

Balu Forest SA	
Action Stage	
Minor Flood Stage	
Moderate Flood Stage	
Major Flood Stage	
Impacts Statements:	
Historical Record Stages	
N/A	

Bill Holblack	
Action Stage	
Minor Flood Stage	
Moderate Flood Stage	
Major Flood Stage	
Impacts Statements:	
Historical Record Stages	
N/A	

Camps Canal at Rochelle	
Action Stage	
Minor Flood Stage	
Moderate Flood Stage	
Major Flood Stage	
Impacts Statements:	
Historical Record Stages	
N/A	

Cross Creek on CR 325 at Gainesville	
Action Stage	
Minor Flood Stage	
Moderate Flood Stage	
Major Flood Stage	
Impacts Statements:	
Historical Record Stages	
N/A	

Hatchet Creek at Gainesville	
Action Stage	
Minor Flood Stage	
Moderate Flood Stage	
Major Flood Stage	
Impacts Statements:	
Historical Record Stages	
N/A	

Hawthorne Tower	
Action Stage	
Minor Flood Stage	
Moderate Flood Stage	
Major Flood Stage	
Impacts Statements:	
Historical Record Stages	
N/A	

Hogtown Creek at Arredondo	
Action Stage	
Minor Flood Stage	
Moderate Flood Stage	
Major Flood Stage	
Impacts Statements:	
Historical Record Stages	
N/A	

Lake Forest Creek at Kincaid Hills (CR 329B)	
Action Stage	
Minor Flood Stage	
Moderate Flood Stage	
Major Flood Stage	
Impacts Statements:	
Historical Record Stages	
N/A	

Lochloosa Creek South at Grove Park	
Action Stage	
Minor Flood Stage	
Moderate Flood Stage	
Major Flood Stage	
Impacts Statements:	
Historical Record Stages	
N/A	

Lochloosa Lake at Hawthorne	
Action Stage	
Minor Flood Stage	
Moderate Flood Stage	
Major Flood Stage	
Impacts Statements:	
Historical Record Stages	
N/A	

Lochloosa Well at Hawthorne	
Action Stage	
Minor Flood Stage	
Moderate Flood Stage	
Major Flood Stage	
Impacts Statements:	
Historical Record Stages	
N/A	

Lybass at Phifer	
Action Stage	
Minor Flood Stage	
Moderate Flood Stage	
Major Flood Stage	
Impacts Statements:	
Historical Record Stages	
N/A	

Newnans Lake Baker at Gainesville	
Action Stage	
Minor Flood Stage	
Moderate Flood Stage	
Major Flood Stage	
Impacts Statements:	
Historical Record Stages	
N/A	

North Branch Little Hatchet Creek	
Action Stage	
Minor Flood Stage	
Moderate Flood Stage	
Major Flood Stage	
Impacts Statements:	
Historical Record Stages	
N/A	

Lochloosa Creek South at Grove Park	
Action Stage	
Minor Flood Stage	
Moderate Flood Stage	
Major Flood Stage	
Impacts Statements:	
Historical Record Stages	
N/A	

Orange Lake at Boardman	
Action Stage	
Minor Flood Stage	
Moderate Flood Stage	
Major Flood Stage	
Impacts Statements:	
Historical Record Stages	
N/A	

Orange Lake Outlet at Citra	
Action Stage	
Minor Flood Stage	
Moderate Flood Stage	
Major Flood Stage	
Impacts Statements:	
Historical Record Stages	
N/A	

Orange Lake Weather Station	
Action Stage	
Minor Flood Stage	
Moderate Flood Stage	
Major Flood Stage	
Impacts Statements:	
Historical Record Stages	
N/A	

Paynes Prairie Cannel	
Action Stage	
Minor Flood Stage	
Moderate Flood Stage	
Major Flood Stage	
Impacts Statements:	
Historical Record Stages	
N/A	

Paynes Prairie Buffalo Pasture at Micanopy	
Action Stage	
Minor Flood Stage	
Moderate Flood Stage	
Major Flood Stage	
Impacts Statements:	
Historical Record Stages	
N/A	

Prairie Creek at Gainesville	
Action Stage	
Minor Flood Stage	
Moderate Flood Stage	
Major Flood Stage	
Impacts Statements:	
Historical Record Stages	
N/A	

River Styx at Micanopy	
Action Stage	
Minor Flood Stage	
Moderate Flood Stage	
Major Flood Stage	
Impacts Statements:	
Historical Record Stages	
N/A	

Sweetwater Branch at Gainesville	
Action Stage	
Minor Flood Stage	
Moderate Flood Stage	
Major Flood Stage	
Impacts Statements:	
Historical Record Stages	
N/A	

Appendix D: Alachua County WeatherBug Stations

Weather Station	Address	City
EOC	1100 SE 27th Street	Gainesville
http://weather.weatherbug.com/forecasts/now/gainesville-fl-32603?station=3:GNLCM		
Fire Rescue HQ	913 SE 5th Street	Gainesville
http://weather.weatherbug.com/forecasts/now/gainesville-fl-32603		
Fire Rescue Station 8	5715 NE US Hwy 301	Orange Heights
http://weather.weatherbug.com/forecasts/now/hawthorne-fl-32640		
Fire Rescue Station 16	1600 Fort Clarke Boulevard	Gainesville
Fire Rescue Station 17	401 NW 143rd Street	Jonesville
Fire Rescue Station 19	2000 SW 43rd Street	Gainesville
http://weather.weatherbug.com/forecasts/now/gainesville-fl-32603		
Fire Rescue Station 20	16935 NW US Hwy 441	High Springs
Fire Rescue Station 23	14380 Earle Street	Waldo
Fire Rescue Station 27	17128 SW Archer Road	Archer
http://weather.weatherbug.com/forecasts/now/archer-fl-32618		
Santa Fe High School		Alachua
http://weather.weatherbug.com/forecasts/now/high-springs-fl-32643		

Appendix E: Non-Weather Related Emergency Message Products and Scripts

*** Administrative Message* (ADR)**

Definition: A non-emergency message that provides updated information about an event in progress, an event that has expired or concluded early, pre-event preparation or mitigation activities, post-event recovery operations or other administrative matters pertaining to the Emergency Alert System.

Sample Script: N/A

***Civil Danger Warning *(CDW) Priority 1**

Definition: A warning of an event that presents a danger to a significant civilian population. The CDW, which usually warns of a specific hazard and gives specific protective action, has a higher priority than the Local Area Emergency (LAE). Examples include contaminated water supply and imminent or in-progress military or terrorist attack. Public protective actions could include evacuation, shelter in place, or other actions (such as boiling contaminated water or seeking medical treatment).

Sample Script:

The following message is transmitted at the request of Alachua County Emergency Management Gainesville/Alachua County Florida.

A civil danger warning has been issued at the request of the city of xxx due to a water break and potential contamination of the city's drinking water source.

Residents are advised to boil water before drinking and cooking.

Tweet/Text:

A Civil Danger Warning has been issued for your area. Visit www.alachuacounty.us/em or tune into local media for more information.

Civil Emergency Message* (CEM) - Priority 2 - *Use the more specific codes if possible; this is a catch all product.

Definition: An emergency message regarding an in-progress or imminent significant threat(s) to public safety and/or property. The CEM is a higher priority message than the Local Area Emergency (LAE), but the hazard is less specific than the Civil Danger Warning (CDW). For example, the CEM could be used to describe a change in the Homeland Security Alert System level in response to a terrorist threat.

Sample Script:

The following message is transmitted by Alachua County Emergency Management. [or at the request of Alachua County Sheriff's Office, Gainesville Fire Rescue, etc.]

A large...fast moving wildfire was located near *(location)* about *x* miles south of *(additional location)*. The fire has advanced northward *x* miles in about *xx* minutes and was reported to have advanced unimpeded the area. Citizens in the immediate path are being notified to evacuate to the south of *(additional location)* by way of *(evacuation route(s))*.

Very windy and dry conditions are expected to persist through the evening hours providing favorable conditions for continued wildfire advancement through the mid-evening hours. Stay

tuned to local media outlets for additional information.

Tweet/Text:

A Civil Emergency Message has been issued for your location. For more info go to www.alachuacounty.us/em or tune in to local media.

***Evacuation Immediate* (EVI)**

Definition: A warning where immediate evacuation is recommended or ordered according to state law or local ordinance. As an example, authorized officials may recommend the evacuation of affected areas due to an approaching tropical cyclone. In the event a flammable or explosive gas is released, authorized officials may recommend evacuation of designated areas where casualties or property damage from a vapor cloud explosion or fire may occur.

Sample Script:

An immediate evacuation has been ordered by *(agency)* for *(location)* in the vicinity of the *(additional location)* due to flooding in the area.

Leave now by car out of the area. Avoid the vicinity of *(location/street name)* and *(location/street name)* where the flooding is reported. Take only those essential items you have ready and can carry with you. Pets must be in a carrier or on a leash. Lock you windows and doors as you leave. Stay off the phone unless you need to report a life-threatening emergency at your location. However, if you are physically unable to leave your home unassisted call 9 1 1 for help. Follow all warnings from your local emergency management officials. Additional updates will be provided as available.

Tweet/Text:

An Evacuation Immediate order has been issued for your location. For more info visit www.alachuacounty.us/em or tune into local media.

***Fire Warning *(FRW)**

Definition: A warning of a spreading wildfire or structural fire that threatens a populated area. Evacuation of areas in the fire's path may be recommended by authorized officials according to state law or local ordinance.

Sample Script:

The following message is being transmitted at the request of Alachua County Fire Rescue.

An advancing wildfire continues to threaten homes in *(location)* to the northwest of *(additional location)*. Residents of *(location)* between *(street name)* road and *(additional street name(s))*...and between *(street name)* and *(street name)* road...should evacuate immediately. People should evacuate to the west or to the east *(or applicable direction)*.

Tweet/Text:

A Fire Warning has been issued for your area. For more info go to www.alachuacounty.us/em or tune into local media.

***Hazardous Materials Warning* (HMW)**

Definition: A warning of the release of a non-radioactive hazardous material (such as a flammable gas, toxic chemical or biological agent) that may recommend evacuation (for an explosion, fire or oil spill hazard) or shelter in place (for a toxic fume hazard).

Sample Script:

A hazardous materials warning for portions of *(location)* has been issued by Alachua County Emergency Management.

There has been an accident involving a (chemical name) leak in the vicinity of *(location)*. Persons near the xxx block of *(street name) [or within x miles of this facility/location]* ...should evacuate immediately. People should evacuate to the west or to the east *(or applicable direction)*.

Tweet/Text:

A Hazardous Materials Warning has been issued for your area. Visit www.alachuacounty.us/em or tune into local media for more information.

***Law Enforcement Warning* (LEW)**

Definition: A warning of a bomb explosion, riot, or other criminal event (e.g. a jailbreak). An authorized law enforcement agency may blockade roads, waterways, or facilities, evacuate or deny access to affected areas, and arrest violators or suspicious persons.

Sample Script:

The *(agency)* has issued a Law Enforcement Warning for your area. This warning applies to all persons receiving this broadcast. A riot broke out at *(facility)* at *(time)*. Two prisoners managed to escape on foot from the facility fleeing *(direction or location)*. *(agency)* officials have not yet located these prisoners. *(agency)* requires information on the whereabouts of the escapees. They were last seen at *(location)* wearing *(color)* clothing issued to prisoners. *(description of persons)*. Due to past crimes committed, these two men are considered armed and dangerous. Do not approach them. Instead, call 9-1-1 to report their location.

This is a Law Enforcement Warning issued at the request of *(agency)*. This warning applies to all receiving this broadcast.

Tweet/Text:

A Law Enforcement Warning has been issued for your area. For more information go to *(agency website)* or tune into local media.

***Local Area Emergency* (LAE) Priority 3**

Definition: An emergency message that defines an event that by itself does not pose a significant threat to public safety and/or property. However, the event could escalate, contribute to other more serious events, or disrupt critical public safety services. Instructions, other than public protective actions, may be provided by authorized officials. Examples include: a disruption in water, electric or natural gas service, road closures due to excessive snowfall, or a potential terrorist threat where the public is asked to remain alert.

Sample Script:

The following message has been transmitted at the request of *(agency)*. Two bears have escaped from a truck travelling on *(street name)*. These bears were being transported to confinement due to their aggressive behavior at *(state park name)*. Law enforcement cannot locate these animals. They have not been tested for life threatening disease. For your safety, limit your time in open space, such as fields, parks and forests. Do not approach undomesticated animals. If you receive an animal bite, seek medical attention immediately. Anyone who sees the animals in question should call 9-1-1 and report their location. Do not try to incapacitate or capture these animals on your own. You risk your safety by doing so. Listen to local media outlets for more information.

Tweet/Text:

A Local Area Emergency has been issued for your area. For more information, go to www.alachuacounty.us/em or tune into local media.

***911 Telephone Outage Emergency* (TOE)**

Definition: An emergency message that defines a local or state 911 telephone network outage by geographic area or telephone exchange. Authorized officials may provide alternative phone numbers in which to reach 911 or dispatch personnel.

Sample Script:

The following message is being transmitted at the request of *(agency)*.

Due to *(incident – damages, power outage)* has led to a 9-1-1 telephone outage. It has been determined that no calls can be made or received by 9-1-1 operators. If you require emergency assistance call your local police or fire station directly via their non-emergency numbers. You can also dial zero to speak to a non-emergency operator who will connect you with your local fire or police station. If you do not require assistance, please do not call the non-emergency number for your local fire or police station. These telephones lines must be kept open for emergencies. Information about the outage will be covered by local media outlets and they will broadcast when service has been restored.

This is a 9-1-1 telephone outage broadcast by *(agency)*.

Listen to local media outlets as the situation develops.

Tweet/Text:

A 9-1-1 Telephone Outage Emergency has been issued for your area. Visit www.alachuacounty.us/em or tune into local media for more information.

***Nuclear Power Plant Warning* (NUW)**

Definition: A warning of an event at a nuclear power plant classified such as a Site Area Emergency or General Emergency as classified by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). A Site Area Emergency is confined to the plant site; no off-site impact is expected. Typically, a General Emergency is confined to an area less than a 10-mile radius around the plant. Authorized officials may recommend evacuation of medical treatment of exposed persons in nearby areas. (*Not applicable, as we are outside of the 10 mile Emergency Planning Zone*).

Sample Script:

The following message is transmitted by Alachua County Emergency Management.

At (time) Eastern Daylight/Standard Time, an (*Unusual Event, Alert, Site Area Emergency or General Emergency*) has occurred at Crystal River Nuclear Power Plant causing a release of hazardous chemicals into the air.

At this time, the area within 10 miles radius of the plant is under a mandatory evacuation order. Incoming traffic is likely to be heavy on routes from Citrus and Levy Counties. Avoid these roads. Parts of Alachua County are within the 50 mile Ingestion Pathway Zone and residents are advised to bring in pets, livestock and wash vegetables before consuming.

An all-clear message will be issued when appropriate.

Tweet/Text:

A Nuclear Power Plant Warning has been issued in Alachua County. Visit www.alachuacounty.us/em or tune into media for more information.

***Required Weekly Test* (RWT)**

Definition: All EAS equipment must be tested weekly. The required weekly test (RWT) consists, at a minimum, of the header and the end-of-message SAME bursts. Though a RWT does not need an audio or graphic message announcing the test, many stations will provide them as a courtesy to the public. Television stations are not required to transmit a video message for weekly tests. RWTs are scheduled by the station, on random days and times, and are generally not relayed.

Sample Script:

This is a test of the Emergency Alert System being conducted by Alachua County Emergency Management on Monday September 14th 2015. This is only a test. There is no need for any actions at this time.

***Shelter In Place* (SPW)**

Definition: A warning of an event where the public is recommended to shelter in place (go inside, close doors and windows, turn off air conditioning or heating systems and turn on the radio or television for more information). An example is the release of hazardous materials where toxic fumes or radioactivity may affect designated areas.

Sample Script:

A Shelter In Place Warning has been issued by Alachua County Emergency Management for *(location)*.

There has been an accident involving a (chemical name) leak in the vicinity of *(location)*. Persons near the xxxx block of *(street name) [or within x miles of this facility/location]* should seek shelter indoors immediately. Close all windows and doors...block outside air...turn off any air conditioners and fans...and bring in your pets. Turn on your television or radio for more detailed information. Do not call 911 unless you need to report an emergency.

Tweet/Text:

A Shelter In Place Warning has been issued for your area. Seek shelter now! Visit www.alachuacounty.us/em or tune into local media for more information.

Appendix F: Public Service Announcements (PSAs)

Video PSAs

Turn Around, Don't Drown PSA

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=el6mllHKrVY>

Flood Warnings and Wireless Emergency Alerts

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qYaFZ6SQpik>



Alachua County Fire Rescue

William K. Northcutt, Chief

CONTACT: David Donnelly, Emergency Management Director
Alachua County Emergency Management
PHONE: 352-264-6500
EMAIL: acem@alachuacounty.us
WEB SITE: www.alachuacounty.us/em
SUBJECT: Flood Preparedness: Permitting and Flood Zone Determination
DATE: month, day, year
FOR RELEASE: IMMEDIATE

Alachua County Emergency Management would like to remind residents and visitors that floods are the #1 natural disaster that can happen in the United States. They can happen anytime and anywhere. Types of flooding vary and include riverine flooding, ponding in streets and low-lying areas, as well as flooding from tropical weather.

According to the Unified Land Development Code Chapter 406, any development in the floodplain requires a flood hazard area permit. To request a flood zone determination, contact Alachua County Public Works at 352-337-6140, or the City of Gainesville Public Works at 352-334-5072.

Builders and homeowners can request a FEMA elevation certification or report suspected illegal floodplain development by calling the Alachua County Building and Zoning Department at 352-374-5244, or the City of Gainesville Building Inspection Department at 352-334-5050.

Additionally, in accordance with National Flood Insurance Program standards, Alachua County Building Code requires that if the cost of any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition or other improvements to a building equals or exceeds 50% of the building's market value, such work is considered a substantial improvement. The existing building is then required to meet the same standards as a new building. For residential structures, these requirements typically mean raising the living area of the building to the base flood elevation.

For more information, <http://floods.alachuacounty.us/> or call 352.264.6500.

end



Alachua County Fire Rescue

William K. Northcutt, Chief

CONTACT: David Donnelly, Emergency Management Director
Alachua County Emergency Management
PHONE: 352-264-6500
EMAIL: acem@alachuacounty.us
WEB SITE: www.alachuacounty.us/em
SUBJECT: Flood Preparedness: Flood Insurance
DATE: month, day, year
FOR RELEASE: IMMEDIATE

Alachua County Emergency Management would like to remind residents and visitors that floods are the #1 natural disaster that can happen in the United States. They can happen anytime and anywhere. Types of flooding vary and include riverine flooding, ponding in streets and low-lying areas, as well as flooding from tropical weather.

Typical home owners' insurance does not cover flooding. FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) provides homeowners with a safeguard from financial loss caused by a flooding incident. A flood policy takes 30 days to become effective after purchasing. Make sure you know your zones and purchase the correct policy. Some homeowners who live outside the special flood hazard area (SFHA) can purchase a Preferred Risk Policy (PRP) at a much lower rate than a standard flood policy.

Depending on your property location, your home is either considered at high-risk or at moderate-to-low risk for a flood. Your insurance premium will vary accordingly. In order to protect your property against flooding, residents should consider the following:

- Know your flood risk. Speak to an insurance professional to understand
- Renters should buy flood insurance for their belongings.
- Since Alachua County participates in the NFIP, you are eligible to purchase flood insurance, even if you are located outside the floodplain.
- Property owners outside of the special flood hazard area can take advantage of low-cost Preferred Risk policies.
- Get local alerts by signing up for Alachua County CodeRED Notifications.

For more information, <http://floods.alachuacounty.us/> or call 352.264.6500.

end



Alachua County Fire Rescue

William K. Northcutt, Chief

CONTACT: David Donnelly, Emergency Management Director
Alachua County Emergency Management
PHONE: 352-264-6500
EMAIL: acem@alachuacounty.us
WEB SITE: www.alachuacounty.us/em
SUBJECT: Flood Preparedness: Be Informed
DATE: month, day, year
FOR RELEASE: IMMEDIATE

Alachua County Emergency Management would like to remind residents and visitors that floods are the #1 natural disaster that can happen in the United States. They can happen anytime and anywhere. Types of flooding vary and include riverine flooding, ponding in streets and low-lying areas, as well as flooding from tropical weather.

Information is critical before, during and after a disaster. Alachua County uses to the following methods to warn the public during an emergency:

- CodeRED – <http://codered.alachuacounty.us>
- Accessible Hazard Alert System for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing - <http://alc.ahasalerts.com/Register.aspx>
- Emergency Alerts System (EAS)/Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA)
- Social Media – Twitter, Facebook
- Website – <http://alachuacounty.us/em>

However, no one system can deliver notices to the whole population in a timely manner. Therefore, depending on the speed and severity of event, one or more tools will be used to warn the public. While Alachua County Emergency Management provides the means for notification, it is still incumbent on the individual to ascertain the best tools for them and sign up or opt in.

A NOAA Weather Radio remains the most effective way to receive timely and official emergency notifications.

For more information, <http://beinformed.alachuacounty.us/> or call 352.264.6500.

end



Alachua County Fire Rescue

William K. Northcutt, Chief

CONTACT: David Donnelly, Emergency Management Director
Alachua County Emergency Management
PHONE: 352-264-6500
EMAIL: acem@alachuacounty.us
WEB SITE: www.alachuacounty.us/em
SUBJECT: Flood Preparedness: Flood Safety
DATE: month, day, year
FOR RELEASE: IMMEDIATE

Alachua County Emergency Management would like to remind residents and visitors that floods are the #1 natural disaster that can happen in the United States. They can happen anytime and anywhere. Types of flooding vary and include riverine flooding, ponding in streets and low-lying areas, as well as flooding from tropical weather.

The first step in flood safety is to know your hazard. Inland flooding is the leading weather-related cause of death in the United States. During a flood, Residents should:

- Monitor your NOAA Weather Radio for current and forecasted conditions in your area.
- Listen for instructions issued by Alachua County Emergency Management.
- When walking, do not attempt to cross flowing streams.
- Stay away from power lines and electrical wires.
- Be cautious at night when it is harder to recognize flood dangers.
- Find a place where your family can safely meet up after an evacuation order is issued.
- When driving, do not enter water that is crossing the road.
Remember, Turn Around, Don't Drown.

For more information, <http://alachuacounty.us/em> or call 352.264.6500.

end



Alachua County Fire Rescue

William K. Northcutt, Chief

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Alachua County Emergency Management
PHONE: 352-264-6500
EMAIL: acem@alachuacounty.us
WEB SITE: www.alachuacounty.us/em
SUBJECT: Flood Preparedness: Reporting Flood Damages
DATE: month, day, year
FOR RELEASE: IMMEDIATE

Alachua County Emergency Management would like to remind residents and visitors that floods are the #1 natural disaster that can happen in the United States. They can happen anytime and anywhere. Types of flooding vary and include riverine flooding, ponding in streets and low-lying areas, as well as flooding from tropical weather.

When flooding occurs in your neighborhood, Alachua County needs your help identifying areas flooding, homes that are at risk or flooded as well as additional hazards, such as downed power lines or sinkhole formation.

Sinkholes threatening public roads, right of ways or retention ponds should be reported to 911. Sinkholes on private property are the responsibility of the owner. Any sinkhole should be cordoned off until it can be filled.

All life threatening situations should be reported to 911. All other flood or damage reports can be called into **311** or Alachua County Rumor Control at **352.264.6557**.

For more information, <http://alachuacounty.us/em> or call 352.264.6500.

end

Please note: This was prepared for use by county health department PIOs in a public health incident. Remember to remove headers/footers before using.

UPDATED: 04/2015

Please note: This was prepared for use by county health department PIOs in a public health emergency. Remember to remove headers/footers before using.

****TROPICAL STORM/HURRICANE INFORMATION SHEET****

BOIL WATER NOTICE

Due to flooding and damage caused by (insert name of storm), the Florida Department of Health (DOH) is advising residents under a boil water notice to take precautions against unclean water, mainly those with flooded private wells. If your well has been covered with flood water, your well water may contain disease-causing organisms and may not be safe to drink.

DOH recommends one of the following for private well owners:

- Boil water before use, holding it at a rolling boil for at least 1 minute before using it for drinking, cooking, making ice, brushing teeth, or washing dishes; or
- Disinfect water by adding 8 drops (about 1/8 teaspoon – this would form a puddle about the size of a dime) of plain unscented household bleach (4 to 6 percent active ingredients) per gallon of water and then let it stand for 30 minutes. If the water is cloudy after 30 minutes, repeat the procedure. Use a container that has a cap or cover for disinfecting and storing water to be used for drinking. This will prevent contamination; or
- Use bottled water, especially for mixing baby formula.

After the flooding subsides:

- Disinfect your well using the procedures available from your local health department or provided by the Department of Health at <http://www.floridahealth.gov/environmental-health/private-well-testing/index.html>; and
- If the service is available, have your water tested by your county health department or by a laboratory certified by the state to perform a drinking water analysis for coliform bacteria.

For more information, please contact your county health department or visit www.floridahealth.gov or www.FloridaDisaster.org.

Please note: This document has been approved by FDOH central office for use by county PIOs during a public health incident. Please be sure to add appropriate letterhead before distributing.

UPDATED: 04/2015

FLOOD INFORMATION SHEET

HEALTH RISKS FROM DISPLACED ANIMALS

The Florida Department of Health advises Florida residents and visitors to protect themselves against injury from animals that may become displaced because of flooding and storms.

How to Prevent a Snake Bite

- Be aware of snakes that may be swimming in the water to get to higher ground and those that may be hiding under debris or other objects.
- If you see a snake, back away from it slowly and do not touch it.

Signs of a Snake Bite

Pay attention to signs that indicate you may have a snake bite. If you have to walk in high water, you may or may not feel a bite. The signs and symptoms may include:

- A pair of puncture marks at the wound
- Redness and swelling around the bite
- Severe pain at the site of the bite
- Nausea and vomiting
- Labored breathing (in extreme cases, breathing may stop altogether)
- Disturbed vision
- Increased salivation and sweating
- Numbness or tingling around your face and/or limbs

What to Do

- Try to see the color and skin pattern of the snake, which can help with treatment of the snake bite.
- Keep the bitten person still and calm. This can slow down the spread of venom if the snake is poisonous. Seek medical attention as soon as possible.
- Dial 911 or call local Emergency Medical Services.
- Apply first aid if you cannot get the person to the hospital right away.
 - Lay or sit the person down with the bite below the level of the heart.
 - Tell him/her to stay calm and still.
 - Cover the bite with a clean, dry dressing.

What NOT To Do

- Do not pick up the snake or try to trap it (this may put you or someone else at risk for a bite).
- Do not apply a tourniquet.
- Do not slash the wound with a knife.
- Do not suck out the venom.
- Do not apply ice or immerse the wound in water.
- Do not drink alcohol as a pain killer.
- Do not drink caffeinated beverages.

How to Prevent Fire Ant Stings and Bites

- Anyone with a history of severe allergic reactions to insect bites or stings should discuss their allergy with their primary health care provider who may recommend carrying an epinephrine auto injector (EpiPen). We recommend you also wear a medical identification bracelet or necklace stating their allergy.
- During flooding conditions, colonies of fire ants are capable of floating in clusters or “rafts,” posing a threat to anything encountering them.
- Colonies can also be formed under rocks, wood or other debris on the ground, edges of bodies of water, trash cans and areas with spilled food or sugary drinks.
- Expect indoor invasions. Fire ants can easily enter structures through tiny cracks and crevices after a flood. Occasionally, entire colonies will migrate into structures and nest in wall voids, children’s or immobile person’s beds.
- Do not disturb or stand on or near ant mounds.
- Be careful when lifting items (including animal carcasses) off the ground, as they may be covered in ants.
- Fire ants may also be found on trees or in water, so always look over the area before starting to work.

First Aid for Fire Ant Bites

- Rub off ants briskly, as they will attach to the skin with their jaws.
- Antihistamines may help.
 - Follow directions on packaging.
 - Drowsiness may occur.
- Seek immediate medical attention at an emergency medical facility immediately if a sting causes severe chest pain, nausea, severe sweating, loss of breath, serious swelling, or slurred speech.

Preventing Rodent Infestations:

- Surviving rodents often relocate to new areas in search of food, water and shelter.
- Removing food sources, water and items that provide shelter for rodents is the best way to prevent contact with rodents
- Dispose of garbage on a frequent and regular basis inside and outside of the home.
- Thoroughly clean areas with signs of rodent activity to reduce the likelihood of exposure to germs and diseases.
- For information on rodent control and diseases please visit:
<http://www.floridahealth.gov/environmental-health/rodents/index.html>

For further information, please contact your local county health department or visit www.floridahealth.gov or www.FloridaDisaster.org. The Florida Emergency Information Line: 1-800-342-3557.



Alachua County Fire Rescue

William K. Northcutt, Chief

CONTACT: David Donnelly, Emergency Management Director
Alachua County Emergency Management
PHONE: 352-264-6500
EMAIL: acem@alachuacounty.us
WEB SITE: www.alachuacounty.us/em
SUBJECT: Flood Preparedness: Sand Bags
DATE: month, day, year
FOR RELEASE: IMMEDIATE

Alachua County Emergency Management would like to remind residents and visitors that floods are the #1 natural disaster that can happen in the United States. They can happen anytime and anywhere. Types of flooding vary and include riverine flooding, ponding in streets and low-lying areas, as well as flooding from tropical weather.

Sandbagging is a common protective measure for flooding. Alachua County and the City of Gainesville only distribute sandbags and sand when a Local State of Emergency has been declared. Residents and business owners should determine their need for sandbags prior to an event. To request a flood zone determination, contact Alachua County Public Works at 352-337-6140, or the City of Gainesville Public Works at 352-334-5072.

Other actions to take when a flood threatens are:

- Elevate furniture above flood protection levels
- Create floodway openings in non-habitable areas, such as garage doors
- Seal off sewer lines to the dwelling to prevent the backflow of sewage

For more information, <http://floods.alachuacounty.us/> or call 352.264.6500.

end



Alachua County Fire Rescue

William K. Northcutt, Chief

CONTACT: David Donnelly, Emergency Management Director
Alachua County Emergency Management
PHONE: 352-264-6500
EMAIL: acem@alachuacounty.us
WEB SITE: www.alachuacounty.us/em
SUBJECT: Flood Preparedness: Build Responsibly
DATE: month, day, year
FOR RELEASE: IMMEDIATE

Alachua County Emergency Management would like to remind residents and visitors that floods are the #1 natural disaster that can happen in the United States. They can happen anytime and anywhere. Types of flooding vary and include riverine flooding, ponding in streets and low-lying areas, as well as flooding from tropical weather.

According to the Unified Land Development Code Chapter 406, any development in the floodplain requires a flood hazard area permit. To request a flood zone determination, contact Alachua County Public Works at 352-337-6140, or the City of Gainesville Public Works at 352-334-5072.

Builders and homeowners can request a FEMA elevation certification or report suspected illegal floodplain development by calling the Alachua County Building and Zoning Department at 352-374-5244, or the City of Gainesville Building Inspection Department at 352-334-5050.

Additionally, in accordance with National Flood Insurance Program standards, Alachua County Building Code requires that if the cost of any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition or other improvements to a building equals or exceeds 50% of the building's market value, such work is considered a substantial improvement. The existing building is then required to meet the same standards as a new building. For residential structures, these requirements typically mean raising the living area of the building to the base flood elevation.

For more information, <http://floods.alachuacounty.us/> or call 352.264.6500.

end



Alachua County Fire Rescue

William K. Northcutt, Chief

CONTACT: David Donnelly, Emergency Management Director
Alachua County Emergency Management
PHONE: 352-264-6500
EMAIL: acem@alachuacounty.us
WEB SITE: www.alachuacounty.us/em
SUBJECT: Flood Preparedness: Protecting Natural Resources
DATE: month, day, year
FOR RELEASE: IMMEDIATE

Alachua County Emergency Management would like to remind residents and visitors that floods are the #1 natural disaster that can happen in the United States. They can happen anytime and anywhere. Types of flooding vary and include riverine flooding, ponding in streets and low-lying areas, as well as flooding from tropical weather.

Floodplains, wetlands and land use regulations, such as zoning, can be used to steer development away from sensitive or natural areas. Additionally, storm water management systems need to be kept clear of debris. Residents should not dump grass clippings or other items in storm drains and should keep our creeks and streams clean and free from debris.

For more information, call 352.264.6500.

end

Appendix G: Flood Operations Planning Partners

Alachua Police Department
http://www.cityofalachua.com/index.php/police-department/ @AlachuaPolice https://www.facebook.com/AlachuaPolice
Alachua County Community Support Services
http://alachuacounty.us/Depts/CSS/Pages/CommunitySupportServices.aspx
Alachua County Crisis Center
http://alachuacounty.us/Depts/CSS/CrisisCenter/Pages/CrisisCenter.aspx https://www.facebook.com/AlachuaCountyCrisisCenter
Alachua County Emergency Management
http://alachuacounty.us/em @Alachua_Co_EM https://www.facebook.com/AlachuaCoEM
Alachua County Fire Rescue
http://alachuacounty.us/Depts/PublicSafety/Pages/fr.aspx
Alachua County Growth Management
http://growth-management.alachuacounty.us/
Alachua County Property Appraiser's Office
http://www.acpafl.org/
Alachua County Public Health
http://alachua.floridahealth.gov/
Alachua County Public Schools
http://www.sbac.edu/pages/ACPS @AlachuaSchools https://www.facebook.com/AlachuaCountyPublicSchools
Alachua County Public Works
http://alachuacounty.us/Depts/PW/Pages/PW.aspx
Alachua County Sheriff's Office
http://www.alachuasheriff.org/ @AlachuaSheriff https://www.facebook.com/Alachua-County-Sheriff-127800077278/
Alachua County Risk Management
http://alachuacounty.us/Depts/Risk/Pages/RiskManagement.aspx
Alachua County Tax Collector
http://www.alachuacollector.com/ https://www.facebook.com/AlachuaCollector
City of Archer
http://www.cityofarcher.com/ @ArchFL
Gainesville Fire Rescue
http://www.cityofgainesville.org/GainesvilleFireRescue(GFR).aspx https://www.facebook.com/Gainesville-Fire-Rescue-126611297438842/
Gainesville Public Works
http://www.cityofgainesville.org/PublicWorks.aspx @GACSmarttraffic https://www.facebook.com/GainesvillePublicWorks https://www.facebook.com/GainesvilleAlachuaCountySmartraffic
City of Hawthorne
http://www.cityofhawthorne.net/pages/index

Regional Transit System

<http://go-rtts.com/>
<https://www.facebook.com/RegionalTransitSystem>

Santa Fe College

<http://www.sfcollege.edu/>
@SantaFeCollege
<https://www.facebook.com/santafecollege>

University of Florida

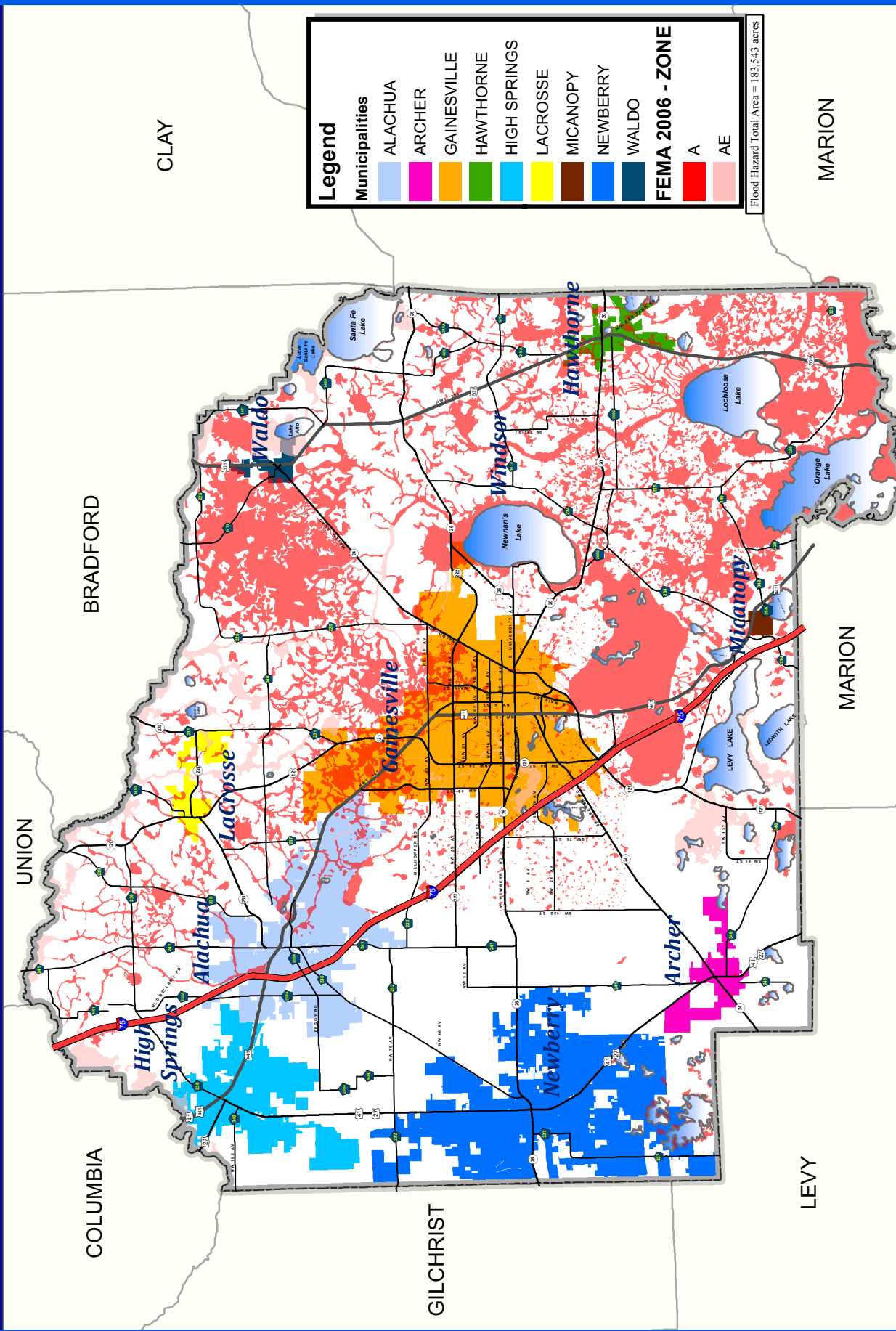
<http://ufalert.ufl.edu/>
@ufpublicsafety
<https://www.facebook.com/ufalert>

City of Waldo

<http://www.waldo-fl.com/>

Appendix H: FEMA Flood Prone Areas in Alachua County

FEMA FLOOD PRONE AREAS



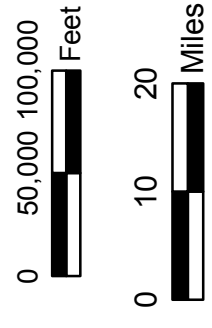
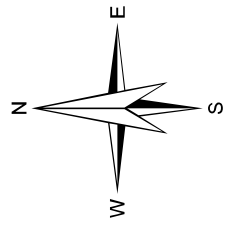
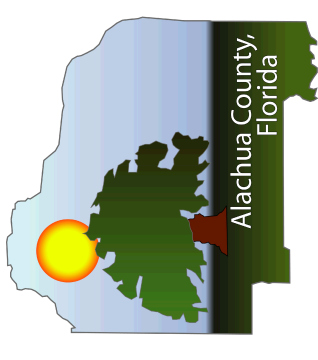
ALACHUA COUNTY PROPERTY APPRAISER
ED CRAPO, CFA, ASA, AAS
 Property Appraiser

Prepared By:
 Alachua County Property Appraisers GIS Services
 515 North Main Street Suite 200
 Gainesville, Florida 32601

Appendix I: Flood Trouble Spots

Alachua County

1. **North Florida Regional Doctor's Park / Red Lobster Basin** (Including Tower Road) - severe loading has occurred near the Doctor's Park and Red Lobster which has impacted NW 69th Terrace. Also, flooding of the stormwater basin at the Home Depot site across I-75 near Tower Road has occurred.
2. **Robin Lane** (Including NW 75th Street) - area experienced severe flooding which closed access to subdivision and flooded a house.
3. **Meadowbrook / Hills of Santa Fe** (Including NW 39th Avenue / NW 98th Street) - severe flooding closed road and flooded the golf course and many homes. Many other homes were nearly flooded. County has had to initiate pumping for relief.
4. **Oak Crest / Eagle Point** (Including Fort Clarke Boulevard / NW 17th Place) - home flooding has occurred in the low areas of the subdivision as well as at the stormwater pond at the intersection of Fort Clarke Boulevard and NW 17th Place during severe rainfall events.
5. **NW / SW 91st Street** - flooding at an old sinkhole location has caused road flooding in the past. County has had to initiate pumping for relief.
6. **Emerald Woods** - a control structure of one of depressional areas in the subdivision is suspected to be undersized resulting in house flooding.
7. **Royal Oaks** (Including SW 10th Lane / SW 96th Street) - cumulative runoff has cause sinkhole depressional area to flood which has impacted garage of resident. Poorly managed runoff along SW 8th Avenue also impacting area.
8. **Heatherwood** - excessive runoff has caused high stages in a depressional area in the subdivision. County has had to initiate pumping for relief.
9. **Richmond** - poor outfall structure design has resulted in high stages in Moon Lake which has caused property flooding. County has had to initiate pumping for relief.
10. **Hayes Glen / Balmoral** - non-attenuated runoff from across SW 8th Avenue has flooded subdivision near the intersection of SW 112th Street and SW 10th Lane causing property impacts. County has had to initiate pumping for relief.
11. **Pine Hills Estates** - excess runoff has caused home flooding in low area near intersection of 107th Terrace and NW 18th Court.
12. **Ft. Clarke Forest** - excess flow is diverted to small swale in an existing County easement. Attenuation needed to avoid impacts to homes.
13. **Sunningdale / Westchester** - flooding of depressions along SW 1st Place has caused County to initiate pumping for relief.
14. **SW 56th Avenue** - sheet flow passes over roadway causing flooding and access problems. There is lack of a defined outfall for this location.
15. **Shenandoah** - high stages in a depressional area near NW 23rd Avenue caused backflow into the subdivision and cased the pond and a barn to flood.
16. **Northridge** - excess runoff from offsite areas has caused high stages in depressional areas which have resulted in flooded roads and homes.
17. **Newberry Road** - roadway flooded by runoff from north
18. **Meadow Wood** - excessive runoff has caused high stages in a depressional area on several parcels located directly adjacent to NW 23rd Avenue. County had a drainage study performed in 1989 that identified properties for acquisition and construction of retention facilities.

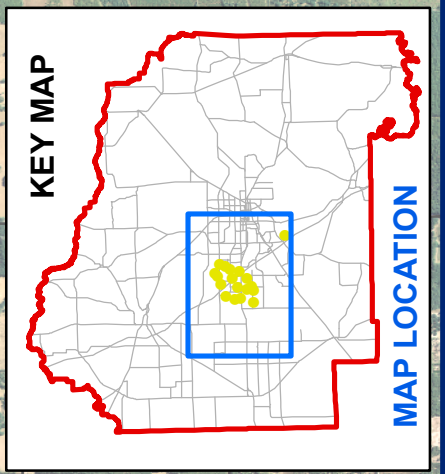
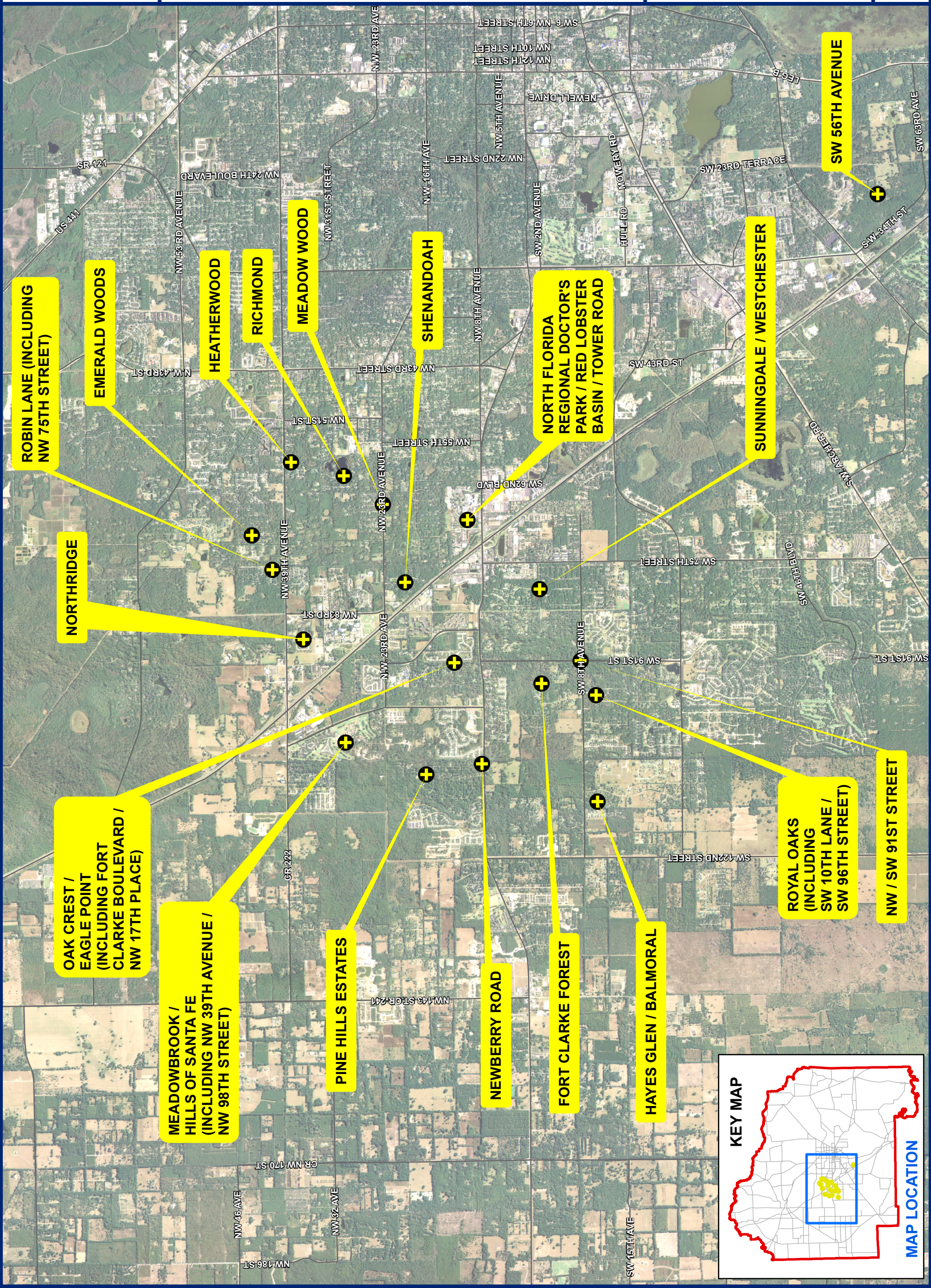


Legend
 ALACHUA COUNTY BOUNDARY
 HIGH PRIORITY PROBLEM AREAS

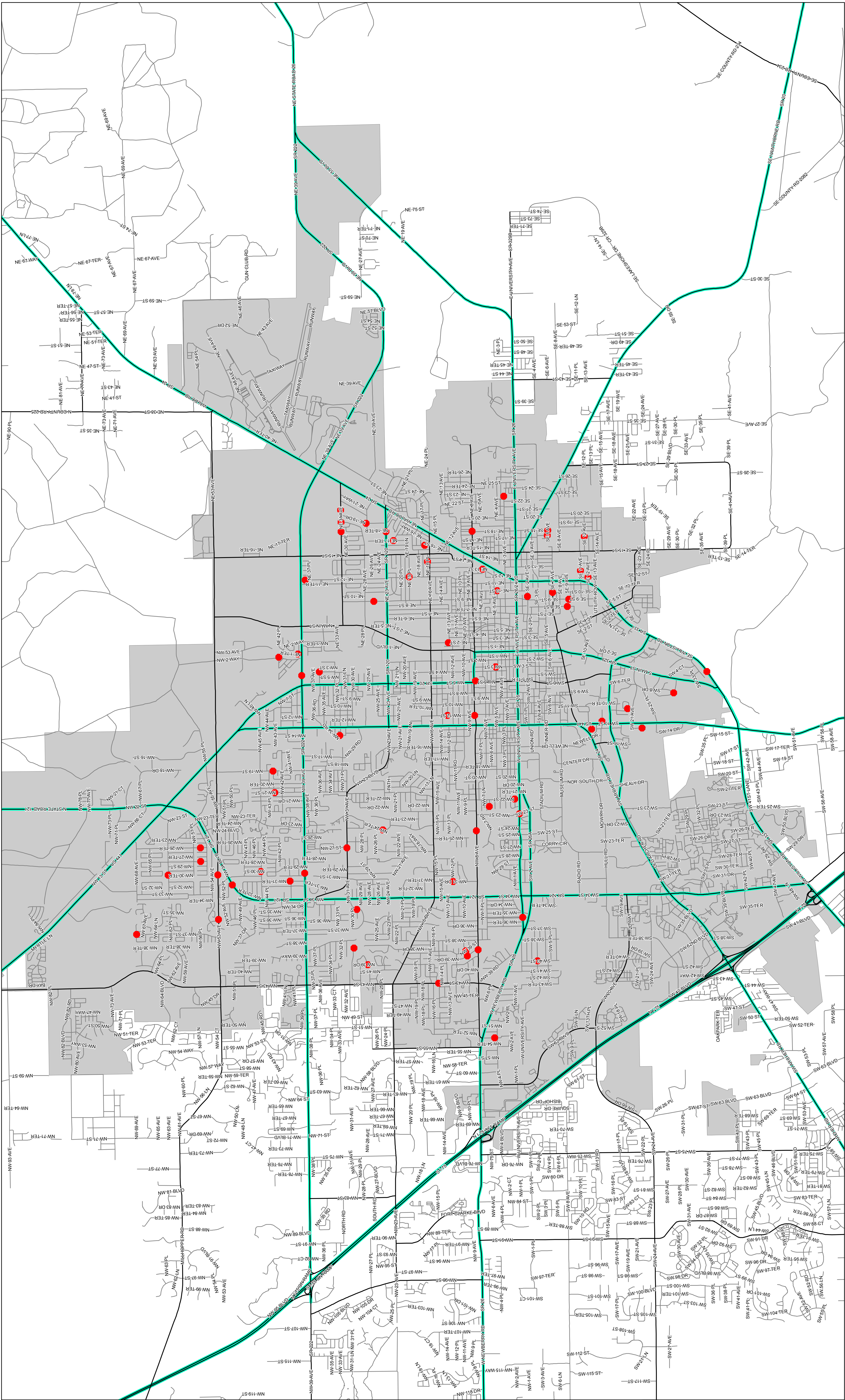
DATA SOURCES:
 COUNTY BOUNDARY: ALACHUA COUNTY, 2006
 AERIAL: ACPA, 2001

FIGURE 2-0
HIGH PRIORITY FLOODING PROBLEM AREAS

STORMWATER MASTER PLAN



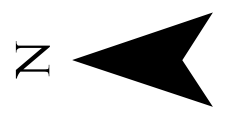
City of Gainesville



Blocked Drainage Locations

March 2015

— FDOT EM priority corridors



Appendix J: Subsidence Incident Report Form



SUBSIDENCE INCIDENT REPORT FORM



Please type first, then print and then scan and email or fax the completed form.

Please complete all applicable blanks.

This form has been prepared to help the observer collect data on new subsidence incidents. These reports, in conjunction with information from other sources, will provide a comprehensive data source of subsidence events and occurrences.

Contact Information of Person Reporting the Subsidence Incident:

Name: _____

Address: _____

Email Address: _____

Do you want to be contacted? Yes No

Phone #: _____

May we contact you? Yes No

DATE & TIME Subsidence First Occured: _____ AM PM

LOCATION Information: County: _____

Township: _____	Range: _____
Section: _____	1/4 of _____ 1/4

Latitude: Deg: _____ Min: _____ Sec: _____ N

Longitude: Deg: _____ Min: _____ Sec: _____ W

USGS Quad Name: _____

Address and/or physical description where the subsidence occurred:

Phone # at the location (if different than above): _____

SUBSIDENCE Feature Data: SHAPE: Circular OR Elongate

DIMENSIONS: Measured OR Estimated Length (FT.): _____ Width (FT.): _____

Depth (FT.): _____ Slope (degrees): _____ (degrees: 0 = flat land; 90 = vertical walls)

Is there WATER in the feature? Yes No Depth (FT.) to water below land surface: _____

Where do you think the water came from? Ground (water table/aquifer) Other

If you answered "Other" above, please describe where you think the water originated from:

Is there LIMESTONE visible in the walls of the feature? Yes No

Is there a CAVERN or CAVITY visible in the walls of the feature? Yes No

CIRCUMSTANCES of Subsidence: How long did it take for the subsidence feature to form? _____

Were there any possible TRIGGERING MECHANISMS, such as: heavy rainfall; well drilling nearby;

groundwater pumping; heavy ground loading; construction nearby; blasting nearby; Other

If you answered "Other" above, please describe the observed of theorised triggering mechanism:

Were there any PRE-SUBSIDENCE INDICATORS (check all that apply): ground cracks; ponding of water;

tilting/leaning of posts/trees; cloudy/turbid well water; changes in vegetation (wilting or dying);

small holes; Other



SUBSIDENCE INCIDENT REPORT FORM



Please complete all applicable blanks.

Page 2 of 2

CIRCUMSTANCES of Subsidence (CONTINUED):

If you answered "Other" above, please describe the observed or theorised pre-subsidence indicator:

Was there any property damage? Yes No

If you answered "Yes" above, please describe the resulting damage:

WAS the subsidence feature filled or repaired? Yes No WILL the feature be filled or repaired? Yes No

If you answered "Yes" to either of the above, please describe the nature of the repair:

TERRAIN CHARACTERISTICS:

What does the TOPOGRAPHY of the nearby area look like (check all that apply):

flat; hilltop; slope; depression; valley bottom; Other

If you answered "Other" above, please describe the area's topography:

Please describe any drainage channels (natural) or structures (manmade) in the area:

What is the LAND USE/COVER of the nearby area look like (check all that apply): grove; forest;

suburban (low density); urban (high density); industrial; wetland; cropland; pasture; Other

If you answered "Other" above, please describe the area's landuse/cover:

What is the SOIL TYPE at the site of the subsidence (e.g.: white clean sand, orange clayey sand, loam, paleosol, etc.)?

Is the subsidence feature in line or near other RECENT subsidence features? Yes No

Is the subsidence feature in line or near other OLDER subsidence features? Yes No

If you answered "Yes" to either of the above, please describe your observations:

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS OR OBSERVATIONS:

We encourage you to include additional pages with detailed notes, pictures, and sketches.

Need help with or have questions about the form? Call 850.617.0301

FAX or Mail to:

Office of the Florida Geological Survey
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
903 West Tennessee Street
Tallahassee, FL. 32304-7716
Phone: (850) 617-0301
FAX: (850) 617-0341

E-MAIL to:

clint.kromhout@dep.state.fl.us

OR

Appendix K: Acronyms

ACFR	Alachua County Fire Rescue
ACFS	Alachua County Public Schools
ADR	Administrative Message
AHAS	Accessible Hazard Alert System
AMBER	America's Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response
ASL	American Sign Language
ASO	Alachua County Sheriff's Office
CBD	Coordination Branch Director
CCO	County Coordinating Officer
CDW	Civil Danger Warning
CEM	Civil Emergency Message
CFI	Critical Facilities Inventory
CSS	Community Support Services
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
COOP	Continuity of Operations Plan
CRS	Community Rating System
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
ERT	Emergency Response Team
ESF	Emergency Support Function
EVI	Evacuation Immediate
EWD	Emergency Warning Dissemination
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FDOT	Florida Department of Transportation
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FGS	Florida Geological Survey
FRO	Flood Response Operations
FRW	Fire Warning
FS	Florida Statutes
FTR	Flood Threat Recognition
GRU	Gainesville Regional Utilities
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
HMW	Hazardous Materials Warning
HQ	Headquarters
IDA	Initial Damage Assessment
Jax	Jacksonville
JIC	Joint Information Center
LAE	Local Area Emergency
LEW	Law Enforcement Warning
LMS	Local Mitigation Strategy
LSE	Local State of Emergency
MEF	Mission Essential Function
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NOAA	National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration
NUW	Nuclear Power Plant Warning
NWR	Non Weather Related Messages
NWS	National Weather Service
PSA	Public Service Announcement
PSN	People with Special Needs
RL	Repetitive Loss

Flood Warning and Response Standard Operating Procedures
Alachua County Emergency Management

RSS	Real Simple Syndication
RWT	Required Weekly Test
SJRWMD	St. Johns River Water Management District
SOG	Standard Operating Guidelines
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SRWMD	Suwannee River Water Management District
SWO	State Watch Office
SPW	Shelter in Place Warning
TOE	911 Telephone Outage Emergency
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WEA	Wireless Emergency Alerts