

List of Hazard Summary Sheets

Flooding D.2

Tropical Storm/ Category 1 Hurricane..... D.3

Category 2 Hurricane D.4

Category 3 Hurricane D.5

Category 4 Hurricane D.6

Category 5 Hurricane D.7

Severe Weather and Tornadoes..... D.8

Wildfire D.9

Drought D.10

Extreme Heat..... D.11

Winter Storms/ Freezes D.12

Erosion D.13

Sinkholes D.14

Seismic Events D.15

Tsunami D.16

Solar Storm..... D.17

Technological Hazards D.18

Hazardous Materials D.19

Nuclear Power Plant D.20

Mass Migration D.21

Terrorism..... D.22

Hazard Summary

<i>Hazard</i>	<i>Frequency of Occurrence</i>
Flooding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Annual event <input type="checkbox"/> Every 5 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Every 10 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Every 30 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Greater than 30 years

Flooding occurs every year in Florida and is caused by severe weather or is cyclone-related. In August 2008, Tropical Storm Fay caused extensive rainfall flooding in South Florida.

<i>Impacts</i>	
<i>Public and Responders</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High risk to loss of life and injury, displacement, increased distress • May affect drinking water; can increase risks to health • Risk to life and safety while responding to populations affected by flooding
<i>Continuity of Operations and Program Operations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operations may be interrupted if affected by flooding • Staffing difficulties are possible (personnel unable to drive to work)
<i>Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High impact • Utility outages, transportation infrastructure closures, and isolated populations • Varying levels of damage to structures in low-lying areas
<i>Delivery of Services</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High risk to disruption of basic life support systems, typically for short duration
<i>Public's Confidence in Jurisdiction's Governance</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Governor is the Chief Executive of the SERT. His/her approval rating fluctuates when the public gives feedback on the response of the SERT.
<i>Economic Condition</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact dependent on severity of flooding • High impact on insurance industry
<i>Environment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased risk of exposure to hazardous materials • Displacement of wildlife may increase public health and safety issues • Increased arboviral vectors

Hazard Summary

<i>Hazard</i>	<i>Frequency of Occurrence</i>
Tropical Storm/Category 1 Hurricane	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Annual event <input type="checkbox"/> Every 5 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Every 10 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Every 30 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Greater than 30 years
Forty-four land-falling Category 1 hurricanes have affected the state since 1851. 136 tropical storms have affected the state since 1900.	
<i>Impacts</i>	
<i>Public and Responders</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injuries or casualties caused by preventable circumstances • Increased fatigue and distress • Food and water issues if residents are unprepared to shelter in place for duration of event • Injuries/fatalities possible when responding to calls for service during the event • Increased fatigue and stress from hazardous conditions • Status of responder’s family will affect the responder’s ability to perform his/her duties
<i>Continuity of Operations and Program Operations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local governments may have to shut down non-essential functions for duration of event • State EOC is rated to withstand the winds of a Category 5 hurricane
<i>Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor damage to buildings and structures • Damage primarily to unanchored mobile homes; some damage to poorly constructed signs • Also, some coastal road flooding and minor pier damage
<i>Delivery of Services</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor disruption in the service delivery. • Some operations may choose to continue business while others may suspend actions
<i>Public’s Confidence in Jurisdiction’s Governance</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Governor is the Chief Executive of the State Emergency Response Team (SERT). His/her approval rating fluctuates when the public gives feedback on the response of the SERT. Former Governor Crist’s approval rating rose based on feedback of SERT response to Tropical Storm Fay.
<i>Economic Condition</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly unlikely to affect the overall economic condition; however, uncontrolled rumors could worsen the situation
<i>Environment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negligible damage to environment

Hazard Summary

<i>Hazard</i>	<i>Frequency of Occurrence</i>
Category 2 Hurricane	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual event <input type="checkbox"/> Every 5 years or less <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Every 10 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Every 30 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Greater than 30 years

Thirty-four land falling Category 2 hurricanes have affected the state since 1851.

<i>Impacts</i>	
<i>Public and Responders</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evacuation of homes near coast that cannot withstand Category 1 hurricane conditions • Injuries/fatalities caused from preventable circumstances. • Injuries/fatalities possible when responding to calls for service after the event • Increased fatigue and stress from hazardous conditions • Status of responder’s family will affect the responder’s ability to perform his/her duties
<i>Continuity of Operations and Program Operations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local governments will shut down non-essential functions for duration of event • Implementation of continuity of operations (COOP) for essential functions. • State EOC is rated to withstand the winds of a Category 5 Hurricane
<i>Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considerable damage to mobile homes, poorly constructed signs, and piers • Some roofing material, door, and window damage of buildings • Coastal and low-lying escape routes flood 2–4 hours before arrival of the hurricane center • Small craft in unprotected anchorages break moorings
<i>Delivery of Services</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruption in the delivery of services for the duration of the event • Non-essential services are suspended for several days to a week until recovery functions are implemented
<i>Public’s Confidence in Jurisdiction’s Governance</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Governor is the Chief Executive of the SERT. His/her approval rating fluctuates when the public gives feedback on the response of the SERT. Former Governor Crist’s approval rating rose based on feedback of his response to Tropical Storm Fay.
<i>Economic Condition</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low impact to the industries in the area of storm’s path; however, could also affect industries in other areas if import/export schedules are interrupted • Uncontrolled rumors could worsen the situation
<i>Environment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considerable damage to shrubbery and trees, with some trees blown down

Hazard Summary

<i>Hazard</i>	<i>Frequency of Occurrence</i>
Category 3 Hurricane	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual event <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Every 5 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Every 10 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Every 30 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Greater than 30 years

Twenty-nine land falling Category 3 hurricanes have impacted the state since 1851, with 4 occurring in the 2004 and 2005 seasons (2004: Ivan, Jeanne; 2005: Dennis, Wilma).

<i>Impacts</i>	
<i>Public and Responders</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evacuation of low-lying residences within several blocks of the shoreline may be required • Increased fatigue and distress • Food and water issues if residents are unprepared to shelter in place for duration of event • Injuries/fatalities caused from hazardous conditions • Injuries/fatalities possible when responding to calls for service after the event • Increased fatigue and stress from hazardous conditions • Status of responder’s family will affect the responder’s ability to perform his/her duties
<i>Continuity of Operations and Program Operations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May have to relocate if government offices are damaged • Implementation of COOP for essential functions • State EOC is rated to withstand the winds of a Category 5 hurricane.
<i>Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some structural damage to small residences and utility buildings, with a minor amount of curtain wall failures • Low-lying escape routes are cut by rising water 3–5 hours before arrival of the center of the hurricane • Debris
<i>Delivery of Services</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruption in the delivery of services for the duration of the event • Non-essential services are suspended for several weeks to a month until recovery operations are implemented
<i>Public’s Confidence in Jurisdiction’s Governance</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Governor is the Chief Executive of the SERT. His/her approval rating fluctuates when the public gives feedback on the response of the SERT. Former Governor Crist’s approval rating rose based on feedback of his response to Tropical Storm Fay.
<i>Economic Condition</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low to moderate impact to the industries in the area of storm’s path; however, could also affect industries in other areas if import/export schedules are interrupted • Uncontrolled rumors could worsen the situation
<i>Environment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to shrubbery and trees, with foliage blown off trees and large trees blown down. • Terrain continuously lower than 5 feet above sea level may be flooded inland 8 miles • Increase in debris and hazardous materials

Hazard Summary

<i>Hazard</i>	<i>Frequency of Occurrence</i>
Category 4 Hurricane	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual event <input type="checkbox"/> Every 5 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Every 10 years or less <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Every 30 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Greater than 30 years
Six land falling Category 4 hurricanes have affected the state since 1851.	
<i>Impacts</i>	
Public and Responders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Massive evacuation of residential areas as far inland as 6 miles • Injuries/fatalities caused from hazardous conditions (e.g., flood, fire, downed electrical lines). • Injuries/fatalities possible when responding to calls for service after the event • Increased fatigue and stress from hazardous conditions • Status of the responder’s family will affect the responder’s ability to perform his/her duties
Continuity of Operations and Program Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May have to relocate if government offices are damaged; implementation of COOP for essential functions. • State EOC is rated to withstand the winds of a Category 5 Hurricane.
Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More extensive curtain wall failures, with some complete roof structure failures on small residences • Complete destruction of mobile homes • Extensive damage to doors and windows
Delivery of Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruption in the delivery of services for the duration of the event • Non-essential services are suspended for a month to several months until recovery operations are implemented
Public’s Confidence in Jurisdiction’s Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Governor is the Chief Executive of the SERT. His/her approval rating fluctuates when the public gives feedback on the response of the SERT. Former Governor Crist’s approval rating rose based on feedback of his response to Tropical Storm Fay.
Economic Condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate to extensive impact to the industries in the area of storm’s path; however, could also affect industries in other areas if import/export schedules are interrupted • Uncontrolled rumors could worsen the situation
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shrubs and trees are blown down • Terrain lower than 10 feet above sea level may be flooded, requiring massive evacuation of residential areas as far inland as six miles • Contamination of inland environment with seawater mixed with debris and other hazardous materials could affect aquifer

Hazard Summary

<i>Hazard</i>	<i>Frequency of Occurrence</i>
Category 5 Hurricane	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual event <input type="checkbox"/> Every 5 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Every 10 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Every 30 years or less <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Greater than 30 years

The Labor Day Hurricane in 1935 and Hurricane Andrew in 1992 are the only land falling Category 5 storms in a 100- year period.

<i>Impacts</i>	
<i>Public and Responders</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Massive evacuation of residential areas on low ground within 5–10 miles of the shoreline may be required • Injuries/fatalities possible when responding to calls for service after the event • Increased fatigue and stress from hazardous conditions • Status of the responder’s family will affect the responder’s ability to perform his/her duties
<i>Continuity of Operations and Program Operations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May have to relocate if local government offices are damaged • Implementation of COOP for essential functions • State EOC is rated to withstand the winds of a Category 5 hurricane
<i>Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete roof failure on many residences and industrial buildings • Some complete building failures, with small utility buildings blown over or away • Complete destruction of mobile homes • Major damage to lower floors of structures located less than 15 feet above sea level and within 500 yards of the shoreline
<i>Delivery of Services</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruption in the delivery of services for the duration of the event • Non-essential services are suspended for a month to several months until recovery operations are implemented
<i>Public’s Confidence in Jurisdiction’s Governance</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Governor is the Chief Executive of the SERT. His/her approval rating fluctuates when the public gives feedback on the response of the SERT. Former Governor Crist’s approval rating rose based on feedback of his response to Tropical Storm Fay.
<i>Economic Condition</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive to catastrophic impact to the industries in the area of storm’s path; however, could also affect industries in other areas if import/export schedules are interrupted • Uncontrolled rumors could worsen the situation
<i>Environment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All shrubs, trees, and signs blown down • Contamination of inland environment with seawater mixed with debris and other hazardous materials could affect aquifer

Hazard Summary

<i>Hazard</i>	<i>Frequency of Occurrence</i>
Severe Weather and Tornadoes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Annual event <input type="checkbox"/> Every 5 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Every 10 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Every 30 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Greater than 30 years
<p>Severe weather affects Florida every day during the summer season. However, extensive severe weather events occur an average of five times annually, most often in the spring and fall. Extreme strong winds level tropical storm force and intense lengthy period of lightning. In 1998, 42 people were killed and more than 200 injured when tornadoes struck in central Florida and damaged or destroyed scores of buildings and knocked out power. Annually, fatalities occur as a result of tornadoes.</p>	
<i>Impacts</i>	
<i>Public and Responders</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for minimal loss of life and injuries resulting from severe weather • Potential for mass fatalities and large number of injuries resulting from tornadoes • Requires shelter operations • Major impact on mental and physical health • Injuries/fatalities possible in areas affected by tornadoes • Protective actions required for responders from hazards; personal protective equipment (PPE) is required for emergency worker safety from downed utility line, hazardous materials, and debris; basic responder needs must be met. • Status of responder's family will affect the responder's ability to perform his/her duties
<i>Continuity of Operations and Program Operations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact unlikely to cause relocation of government operations as a result of severe weather; locally affected government agencies may be forced to relocate to continue essential operations as a result of impact from tornadoes
<i>Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe weather may cause utility outages and transportation infrastructure closures • Tornadoes may cause massive failures in electrical, communications, and other critical infrastructures
<i>Delivery of Services</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local disruption in services, typically of short duration. • With regard to tornadoes, the area impacted may have widespread disruptions • 911 systems may be overwhelmed
<i>Public's Confidence in Jurisdiction's Governance</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2007, the Groundhog Day tornadoes resulted in 27 fatalities in Central Florida. Former Governor Crist did not receive any negative publicity for his quick response in declaring an emergency for the impacted counties.
<i>Economic Condition</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate to extensive impact on affected area's economy depending on the type of hazard
<i>Environment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate impact • Impact on environmental tolerances can easily be overwhelmed from any of the hazards classified under severe weather • Debris and hazardous materials could be released into the environment

Hazard Summary

<i>Hazard</i>	<i>Frequency of Occurrence</i>
Wildfire	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Annual event <input type="checkbox"/> Every 5 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Every 10 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Every 30 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Greater than 30 years
Wildfires occur annually in Florida. In 2001, the Mallory Swamp fire burned almost 500,000 acres of woodland. In 1998, Flagler County was totally evacuated due to wildfire; that year, more than one million acres burned, along with 100 structures of various sizes. In May 2008, fires damaged or destroyed 162 homes in Brevard County and caused more than \$16 million in damage.	
<i>Impacts</i>	
<i>Public and Responders</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health affected from smoke inhalation • Displacement possible • Special needs populations will require more attention • Increased distress • Increased exposure to smoke inhalation • High risk to health and safety of responders
<i>Continuity of Operations and Program Operations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If affected, operations may have to be relocated or suspended
<i>Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate impact to the transportation and utility infrastructure, damage to properties
<i>Delivery of Services</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate impact to the delivery of services • Services likely to be temporarily interrupted in affected areas
<i>Public's Confidence in Jurisdiction's Governance</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive impact to wildlife and vegetation
<i>Economic Condition</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact on Florida's agricultural and timber industry • High impact on insurance industry
<i>Environment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The public's confidence is reflected in the Governor's approval rating. The Governor kept a high approval rating during the 2007 wildfires.

Hazard Summary

<i>Hazard</i>	<i>Frequency of Occurrence</i>
Drought	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual event <input type="checkbox"/> Every 5 years or less <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Every 10 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Every 30 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Greater than 30 years
<p>Since 1900, nine drought cycles (typically of two-year periods) have occurred in Florida. Most often, the area of impact was regional rather than Statewide. Most summer seasons have micro-heat waves based on a geographic area of Florida. Florida averages 12 heat-related fatalities annually. In 1993 and 1999, 241 and 68 fatalities, respectively, were the result of heat waves affecting the southeastern United States.</p>	
<i>Impacts</i>	
Public and Responders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drought conditions may require water use restrictions, which could cause distress to agricultural concerns • Increase in heat-related illnesses • Infants and children, elderly and access and functional needs populations, and pets may require more attention • Increased risk of dehydration • Prolonged exposure to severe conditions • Overexertion required by job will increase risk of heat-related illness
Continuity of Operations and Program Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low impact to government • Prolonged drought periods may require the suspension of services
Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low impact to property, facilities, and infrastructure • Heat-sensitive components may be compromised
Delivery of Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low impact to the delivery of services • Non-essential services (e.g., park and recreational area watering, public property watering) may be suspended
Public's Confidence in Jurisdiction's Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Governor is the Chief Executive of the SERT. His/her approval rating fluctuates when the public gives feedback on the response of the SERT.
Economic Condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High impact to agri-business, public utilities, and other industries reliant upon water for production or services
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low impact • A reduction in ground water supplies creates a situation conducive to sinkholes • Non-domesticated animals will be directly impacted Flora may die off

Hazard Summary

<i>Hazard</i>	<i>Frequency of Occurrence</i>
Extreme Heat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Annual event <input type="checkbox"/> Every 5 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Every 10 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Every 30 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Greater than 30 years
While extended extreme heat events are not as common, the State of Florida routinely experiences excessive heat outlooks, watches, and warnings/advisories throughout the State.	
<i>Impacts</i>	
<i>Public and Responders</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extreme heat leads to an increase in heat-related illnesses • Infants and children, elderly and access and functional needs populations, and pets may require more attention • Increased risk of dehydration • Prolonged exposure to severe conditions • Overexertion required by job will increase risk of heat-related illness
<i>Continuity of Operations and Program Operations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negligible impact to government
<i>Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negligible impact to property, facilities and infrastructure
<i>Delivery of Services</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low impact to the delivery of services • Non-essential services (e.g., outdoor government activities) may be suspended to mitigate impacts to staff and attendees.
<i>Public's Confidence in Jurisdiction's Governance</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Governor is the Chief Executive of the SERT. His/her approval rating fluctuates when the public gives feedback on the response of the SERT.
<i>Economic Condition</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High impact to tourism, agri-business, public utilities, and other industries tasked with caring for the population or providing services for comfort
<i>Environment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low impact • A reduction in ground water supplies creates a situation conducive to sinkholes • Non-domesticated animals will be directly impacted Flora may die off

Hazard Summary

<i>Hazard</i>	<i>Frequency of Occurrence</i>
Winter Storms/Freezes	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual event <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Every 5 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Every 10 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Every 30 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Greater than 30 years
<p>During the winter of 1989–1990, 26 Floridians died of hypothermia. Because of normally mild temperatures, Florida homes often lack adequate heating and insulation and the Florida outdoor lifestyle leads to danger for those not prepared. In addition to the actual temperature, when the wind blows, a wind chill is experienced on exposed skin.</p>	
<i>Impacts</i>	
Public and Responders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of hypothermia and extreme loss of heat if residents are not prepared for conditions • Infants and children, elderly and access and functional needs populations, and pets will require more attention • Low impact to emergency workers • Exposure to extended periods of cold weather increases the risk for hypothermia, frostbite, fatigue, etc.
Continuity of Operations and Program Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low impact to government • Prolonged severe cold weather periods may strain utility company
Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High impact • Risk of electrical outages and frozen or broken water pipes • Road closures due to ice or debris on roadway
Delivery of Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low Impact • Impacted services would include medical facilities, nursing homes, and assisted living facilities • Organizations that use vehicles to provide services could be subjected to harsher conditions
Public's Confidence in Jurisdiction's Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Governor is the Chief Executive of the SERT. His/her approval rating fluctuates when the public gives feedback on the response of the SERT.
Economic Condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prolonged periods of extreme cold weather could greatly affect agriculture, especially susceptible plant and animal industries within the state • Impact on Florida's produce can have national repercussions
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate impact • Damage or loss of susceptible plants and animals

Hazard Summary

<i>Hazard</i>	<i>Frequency of Occurrence</i>
Erosion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Annual event <input type="checkbox"/> Every 5 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Every 10 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Every 30 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Greater than 30 years
During the 2004 and 2005 hurricane seasons, tropical storms and hurricanes made landfall along Florida's coastline. Nearly all of the state's sandy beach shorelines were affected.	
<i>Impacts</i>	
<i>Public and Responders</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low impact on majority of public • There may be isolated incidents of distressed citizens • Public may not be able to visit beaches while erosion repair is underway • Low impact to responders • There may be isolated incidents of responding to calls
<i>Continuity of Operations and Program Operations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimal impact on operations
<i>Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate impact on property near or on the coastlines • Facilities and infrastructure near the coast could be impacted
<i>Delivery of Services</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low impact • Services normally provided in the areas near the coast may be shut down during repairs
<i>Public's Confidence in Jurisdiction's Governance</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal erosion is a major topic within the state. How erosion is prevented and corrected can affect public confidence. Changes in legislation, rules, and decisions can change the opinion of the population that is concerned about this hazard. Residents on the coast, whose property value declines because of erosion, may lose confidence if no actions are taken to restore the coastline of their property
<i>Economic Condition</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$3 million and \$5 million per mile to restore a coastal shore
<i>Environment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate impact to coastline. Beaches serve as a natural barrier

Hazard Summary

<i>Hazard</i>	<i>Frequency of Occurrence</i>
Sinkholes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Annual event <input type="checkbox"/> Every 5 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Every 10 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Every 30 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Greater than 30 years

Florida has more sinkholes than any other state in the nation. The average sinkhole is 3–4 feet wide and 4–5 feet deep. There are more than 3,175 sinkholes within the state. Sinkholes are a common naturally occurring geological phenomenon and one of the predominant landforms in Florida.

<i>Impacts</i>	
<i>Public and Responders</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low impact on public outside of immediate collapse • Risk to health if drinking water is contaminated due to sinkhole encroaching into the aquifer • Low impact to emergency workers
<i>Continuity of Operations and Program Operations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimal effect on the state’s COOP
<i>Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimal impact overall, but isolated homes or businesses may be affected • Sinkholes can affect the infrastructure by draining unfiltered water from streams, lakes, and wetlands directly into the aquifer. If a sinkhole directly affects a structure, it could be extremely costly to repair.
<i>Delivery of Services</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low impact on delivery of services
<i>Public’s Confidence in Jurisdiction’s Governance</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sinkholes are a problem in some parts of the state. Residents affected by sinkholes may look to local and state governments for assistance.
<i>Economic Condition</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low impact to all industries
<i>Environment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate impact to the environment; sinkholes can affect the environment by threatening water supplies by draining water from streams, lakes, and wetlands directly into the aquifer; this could affect wildlife habitats

Hazard Summary

<i>Hazard</i>	<i>Frequency of Occurrence</i>
Seismic Events	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual event <input type="checkbox"/> Every 5 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Every 10 years or less <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Every 30 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Greater than 30 years
<p>Seismic events were more common approximately 30–100 years ago, ranging from slight tremors to a 6 on Modified Mercalli intensity scale.</p>	
<i>Impacts</i>	
<i>Public and Responders</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate impact • Risk to health and safety from falling debris • Stress and fatigue are also possible if incident is severe enough • Risk to life and safety while responding to affected populations • Stress and fatigue from working long hours • Status of responder's family will affect the responder's ability to perform his/her duties
<i>Continuity of Operations and Program Operations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate impact • Alternate facilities may be unusable; COOP of last resort will be used • Resources to continue operations may be limited (i.e., phones, Internet)
<i>Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High impact • Major damage to property, facilities, and infrastructure
<i>Delivery of Services</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High impact on services if infrastructure is disrupted
<i>Public's Confidence in Jurisdiction's Governance</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public's confidence will be reflected in the Governor's approval rating.
<i>Economic Condition</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High impact on overall economic condition if seismic event is severe enough
<i>Environment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High impact • Fallen trees and debris could be hazardous for wildlife

Hazard Summary

<i>Hazard</i>	<i>Frequency of Occurrence</i>
Tsunami	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual event <input type="checkbox"/> Every 5 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Every 10 years or less <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Every 30 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Greater than 30 years
<p>Daytona Beach experienced a tsunami event on July 7, 1992. Between 1,500 and 2,000 vehicles were parked on the beach. Twenty people were injured. This tsunami is believed to have been meteorologically induced.</p>	
<i>Impacts</i>	
<i>Public and Responders</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive impacts to the public; more than two-thirds of the population resides near the coast • Extensive impact on responders • May be overwhelmed with calls for response • Status of responder's family will affect the responder's ability to perform his/her duties
<i>Continuity of Operations and Program Operations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operations may be interrupted if affected by a tsunami
<i>Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive impact on property near or on the coastlines • Facilities and infrastructure near the coast could be impacted
<i>Delivery of Services</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any and all services may be interrupted depending on the severity of the tsunami
<i>Public's Confidence in Jurisdiction's Governance</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The public's confidence is reflected through the Governor's approval rating. The type of feedback will be based on the response of the SERT.
<i>Economic Condition</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive impact to industries in the affected area, most notably agriculture and tourism; other industries will be indirectly impacted depending on where the tsunami strikes
<i>Environment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive impact to the coastlines and nearby areas

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Solar Storm	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual event <input type="checkbox"/> Every 5 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Every 10 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Every 30 years or less <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Greater than 30 years
<p>An emerging threat with potential impacts to the electric grid, satellites, and technology.</p>	
<i>Impacts</i>	
<i>Public and Responders</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More frequent, minor solar storms have a low impact on the overall population. • Rare, major solar storms would have a high impact on the overall population • Responders may have difficulty due to widespread disruptions in the electric grid and lack of fuel
<i>Continuity of Operations and Program Operations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low impact to COOP for more frequent minor solar storms • Rarer, major solar storms would severely disrupt COOPs because of widespread disruptions to the electric grid, and communications
<i>Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor impacts for more frequent solar storms because the infrastructure can handle small energy fluctuations • Major solar storms could severely affect Infrastructure on a regional level if there are disruptions to the electric grid
<i>Delivery of Services</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low impacts to deliver of service from more frequent solar storms • Potential for high impact on delivery of services if wide spread disruption to power. • Communications, and GPS services could also be disrupted lading to difficulties in delivery of services
<i>Public's Confidence in Jurisdiction's Governance</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High confidence in handling minor, more frequent solar storms • Low confidence in handling rare, major solar storms
<i>Economic Condition</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for high to catastrophic impact on industries if the electricity grid fails.
<i>Environment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low impact to the environment overall

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Technological Hazards	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual event <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Every 5 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Every 10 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Every 30 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Greater than 30 years

The State Watch Office receives information regarding technological hazards on a daily basis. The type and magnitude vary.

<i>Impacts</i>	
<i>Public and Responders</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low impact on the overall population. Risk to health and safety in areas of occurrence • Shelter-in-place may cause distress and fatigue • Low impact to health and safety of responders as long as training and PPE are up-to-date and meet specifications • Critical Incident Stress Debriefing may be required
<i>Continuity of Operations and Program Operations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low impact to COOP • Operations within the vicinity areas affected
<i>Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilities near the affected areas may have to shut down • Properties may have to undergo decontamination • Infrastructure on a regional level could be severely affected if shut down
<i>Delivery of Services</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low impact on delivery of services
<i>Public's Confidence in Jurisdiction's Governance</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High confidence in the jurisdiction governance based on compliance of regulations. Florida has many facilities that house extremely hazardous materials per the EPA's listing of said chemicals all year round.
<i>Economic Condition</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low impact on the overall economic condition • Plenty of facilities in the State of Florida with duplicative nature can ensure there would never be a shortage of materials
<i>Environment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low impact to the environment overall; however, the areas affected could have moderate impact depending on the type of hazard

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<i>Hazard</i>	<i>Frequency of Occurrence</i>
Hazardous Materials	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Annual event <input type="checkbox"/> Every 5 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Every 10 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Every 30 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Greater than 30 years

782 hazardous materials events were reported to the State Watch Office from July 2011 to June 15, 2012. 6.8 percent of these reports involved evacuation of individuals from the area of impact.

<i>Impacts</i>	
<i>Public and Responders</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High impact to the health and safety of people living in the impacted area • May require shelter-in-place • Protective actions required for responders • Critical Incident Stress Debriefing may be required
<i>Continuity of Operations and Program Operations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low impact to COOP
<i>Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High impact to property, facilities, and infrastructure
<i>Delivery of Services</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low impact to the delivery of services
<i>Public's Confidence in Jurisdiction's Governance</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The public's confidence will be reflected in the Governor's approval rating.
<i>Economic Condition</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low impact to the economic and financial community of the impacted area
<i>Environment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High impact to the areas of highest concentration

Hazard Summary

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Nuclear Power Plant	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual event <input type="checkbox"/> Every 5 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Every 10 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Every 30 years or less <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Greater than 30 years

No nuclear power plant event has reached the General or Site Area classification in Florida.

<i>Impacts</i>	
<i>Public and Responders</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low impact to the health and safety of personnel in the 10-mile emergency planning zone or 50-mile ingestion pathway zones • Moderate impact • Protective actions required to protect responders from radiation exposure
<i>Continuity of Operations and Program Operations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low impact to COOP
<i>Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low impact to property, facilities, and infrastructure
<i>Delivery of Services</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low impact to the delivery of services
<i>Public's Confidence in Jurisdiction's Governance</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the sensitive nature of nuclear power plants, the state assumes off-site responsibilities and coordinates with local government.
<i>Economic Condition</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low impact to the economic and financial community of the impacted area
<i>Environment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate impact to the areas of highest concentration of radiological particulate

Hazard Summary

<i>Hazard</i>	<i>Frequency of Occurrence</i>
Mass Migration	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual event <input type="checkbox"/> Every 5 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Every 10 years or less <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Every 30 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Greater than 30 years

The State of Florida’s refugee program is the largest in the nation, resettling more than 25,000 refugees and Cuban/Haitian entrants each year. Florida also becomes home to more than 2,000 asylum-seekers eligible for services each year.

<i>Impacts</i>	
<i>Public and Responders</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass influx to population density will affect the public, most likely in the southern part of the state and along major transit routes • Possible increase in crime rate • Civil disturbances may occur if presence of migrating population upsets the current residents of the area • Moderate impact on responders • Responders may be overwhelmed by increased calls to service
<i>Continuity of Operations and Program Operations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil unrest could lead to disruption in operations in affected areas
<i>Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate impact to property, facilities, and infrastructure • Influx in population could overtax these resources
<i>Delivery of Services</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate impact on services due to overwhelming demand caused by population influx • Medical services, in particular, may be unable to meet the demand
<i>Public’s Confidence in Jurisdiction’s Governance</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How the jurisdiction responds to incidents of mass migration will affect the public’s confidence. Members of the public may be of the same background as the people who migrate and may react to how the migrants are treated.
<i>Economic Condition</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate impact • Increased demands of deliverable goods • Increased crime in the affected areas could affect the tourism industry
<i>Environment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Massive increase in population could strain environment

Hazard Summary

<i>Hazard</i>	<i>Frequency of Occurrence</i>
Terrorism	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual event <input type="checkbox"/> Every 5 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Every 10 years or less <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Every 30 years or less <input type="checkbox"/> Greater than 30 years

On September 11, 2001, the United States was attacked by terrorists. Florida has many targets of opportunity for terrorists—political, industrial, historical, and military. South Florida experienced an Anthrax outbreak in 2001. In addition, several terrorist plots directed at Florida residents have been thwarted in recent years.

<i>Impacts</i>	
<i>Public and Responders</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate impact to the health and safety of people as the result of a CBRNE dispersal • Low impact if a result from a cyber-attack on an industry (identity theft or banking attack) • This could increase stress and fatigue • Localized higher impacts near any attacks involving explosives • Protective actions required to protect responders from hazardous exposure • Increase in stress and fatigue
<i>Continuity of Operations and Program Operations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High impact on the COOP if CBRNE dispersal is in vicinity
<i>Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High impact to property, facilities, and infrastructure depending on what is targeted
<i>Delivery of Services</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High impact to the delivery of services if either form of terrorism is conducted; a cyber attack on the mail system could result in delays; a delay in receiving mail financially affects the state
<i>Public's Confidence in Jurisdiction's Governance</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and state security have become important topics in light of current events. Poor prevention and response to an attack within the state could result in low public confidence.
<i>Economic Condition</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High impact to the economic condition of the impacted area, since terrorism attempts to change the operations of a target • Industries, infrastructure, and/or the delivery of services could be shut down from the incident
<i>Environment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High impact to environment if CBRNE dispersal • Florida's aquifer system is close to the surface, which results in extremely low tolerances for the notification of spills