WALTON COUNTY, FLORIDA

ALL HAZARDS PREPAREDNESS GUIDE

BE INFORMED. MAKE A PLAN.
BUILD YOUR KIT. GET INVOLVED.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
WALTON COUNTY

A NOTE FROM OUR TEAM

TO WALTON COUNTY RESIDENTS AND VISITORS,

Disaster readiness starts with YOU! Being prepared begins with making your plan, building your disaster kit, staying informed, and getting involved in your community. Walton County Emergency Management is dedicated to providing our community with the knowledge and resources to better prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters.

We encourage you to take advantage of this guide by educating yourself on our area's hazards and how you can become more disaster resilient. For more information on emergency preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery, visit our website at WaltonCountyEM.org.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

WHAT IS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT? 1

STAY CONNECTED 1

TYPES OF HAZARDS 2
- HURRICANES 3
- TORNADOES 6
- EXTREME TEMPERATURES 8
- PESTS 9
- DISEASE OUTBREAK 10
- URBAN AND WILDFIRE 11
- FLOODING 12
- TRANSPORTATION 13
- HAZMAT 14
- TERRORISM 15
- CYBER 16

PREPARING FOR A DISASTER 17

DISASTER CHECKLIST 18

PREPAREDNESS CHECKLIST 19

WHAT'S NEXT? 21

AFTER THE DISASTER 23

BE IN THE KNOW 25

IMPORTANT CONTACTS 26

REFERENCES 28

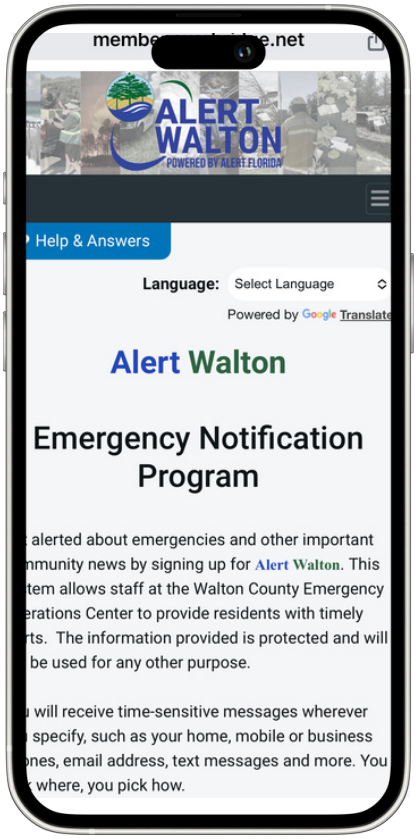
EVACUATION MAP 29

WHAT IS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT?

Emergency Management is the link to emergency response. Walton County Emergency Management (WCEM) is responsible for the coordination and management of resources pertaining to the mitigation of, preparedness for, response to, and recovery from an emergency. The goal of the Emergency Management department is to help our community recognize and reduce the vulnerabilities to disasters, as well as provide a framework for an effective response and return to normalcy as soon as possible.

The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) coordinates with on-scene incident managers and other system entities to:

- Set response priorities and scene support
- Aquire, assign, and track resources
- Manage information flow between incident and public
- Liaise with other areas of government
- Lead recovery efforts and the return to normalcy



STAY CONNECTED

AlertWalton is a mass notification system that allows our staff to provide Walton County residents and visitors with timely alerts. Sign up by entering your contact information and subscribing to notifications of interest. The information provided is protected and will not be used for any other purpose.

Emergency notifications will be issued when there are imminent threats to life, health, and safety in Walton County. This can include, but is not limited to, severe weather events, hazardous material emergencies, and evacuation orders. This service allows you to opt-in to receive notifications via text message, email, or phone call.

Scan the QR code or visit www.alertwalton.org to register today!

@WaltonCountyEM **@WaltonCountyEM** **www.waltoncountyem.org**

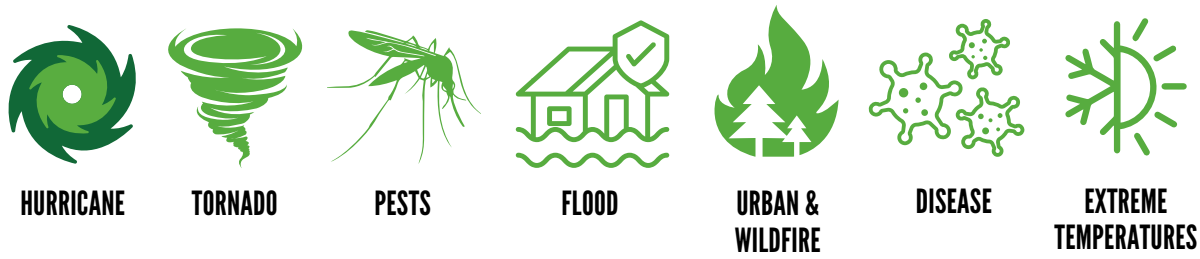
TYPES OF HAZARDS

Walton County, Florida is 1,240 square miles of pride, preservation, and conservation, with roughly 80,000 residents and 5.3 million visitors, annually. [1] With 26 miles of sandy beaches along the Gulf of Mexico, 129 square miles of the Choctawhatchee Bay shared neighboring Okaloosa County, and home to portions of Elgin Air Force Base, Walton County is susceptible to a variety of different hazards. [2]

According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), there are three types of hazards Walton County is susceptible to: Natural, Technological, and Human-Caused hazards. Within this guide, you will learn about the different types of hazards and steps you can take to better prepare.

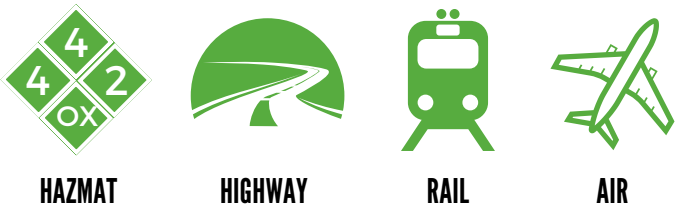
NATURAL HAZARDS

Our most common hazards, typically called "natural disasters," are defined as environmental phenomena that have the potential to impact societies and the human environment.



TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARDS

Usually, little or no warning precedes incidents involving technological hazards, and in many cases, victims may not know they have been affected until much later.



HUMAN-CAUSED HAZARDS

These are hazards that rise from deliberate, intentional human actions to threaten or harm the well-being of others. Examples include school violence, terrorist acts, or sabotage.

HURRICANES

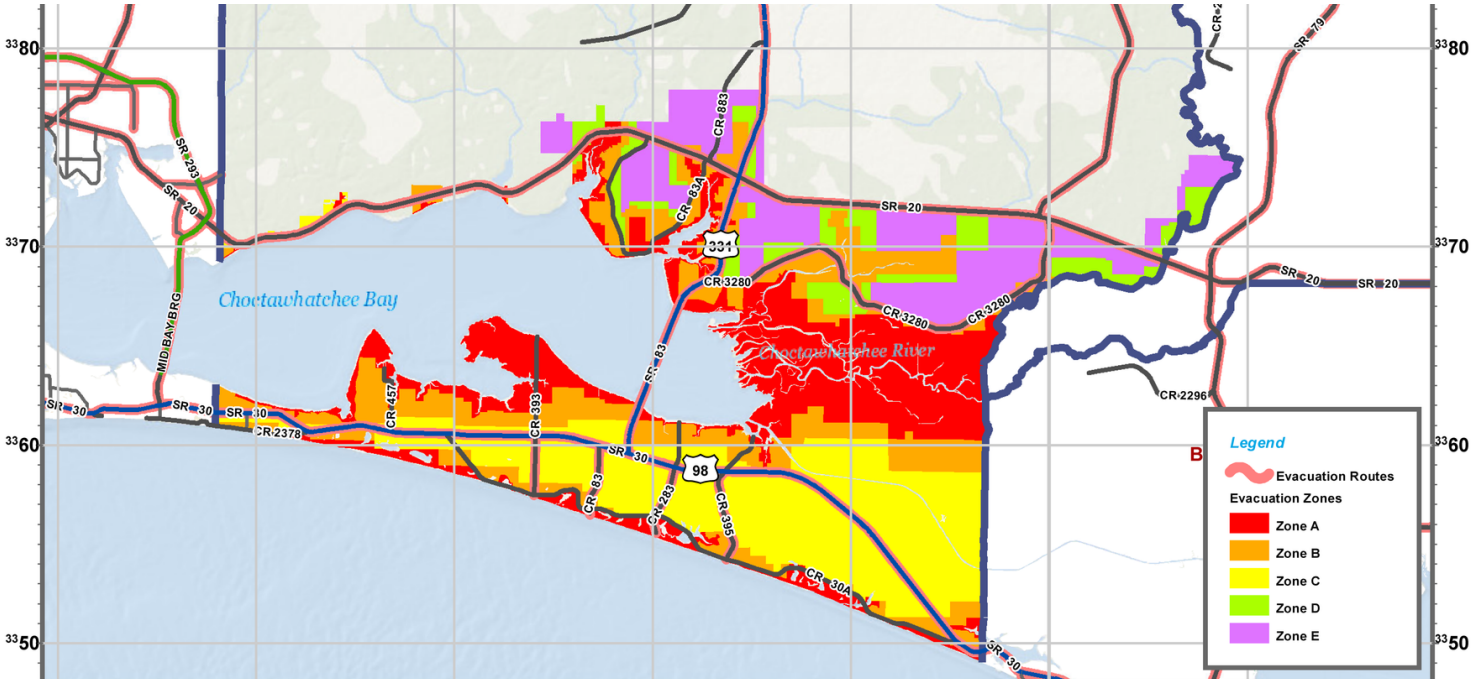
ATLANTIC HURRICANE SEASON: JUNE 1 – NOVEMBER 30 (SEASON PEAKS FROM AUGUST TO OCTOBER)

Know Your Hurricane Risk Two facts – 1. Hurricanes are not just a coastal hazard, as they can push hundreds of miles inland; and 2. No storm is the same. Consider facts from credible sources and adhere to local officials' warnings.

Start Preparing Today Talk through your emergency plans with your family, friends, and co-workers. Have a family plan. Know what to do and where to meet when a disaster strikes. Building a business continuity plan will ensure your business can continue operating when disaster strikes. Consider your daily routine in your planning process, including the office, childcare, and anywhere else you frequent.

Know your Evacuation Zone *Run* from the *water* and *hide* from the *wind*! Knowing what evacuation zone you live in is critical in emergency response. In Walton County, we have five (5) evacuation zones: A, B, C, D, & E. It is important to know these five zones represent the level of threat from storm surge, not the wind or storm category. [4]

Clearance times for evacuation zones are the time required from the point an evacuation order is given until the last evacuee can either leave the evacuation zone or arrive at a safe shelter within the county. Evacuation zones are based on storm surge, not wind speed (category of storm). **Visit our website, www.waltoncountyem.org or click on the "preparedness" tab and click on "Know Your Evacuation Zone" for more information.**

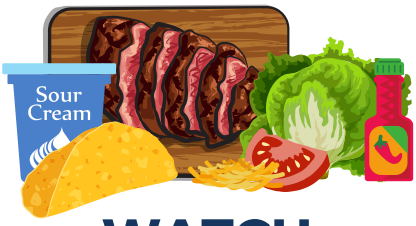


TERMS YOU SHOULD KNOW

- **Tropical Disturbance** – A tropical weather system with organized flow (generally 100-300 miles in diameter) originating in the tropics or subtropics.
- **Invest** – A weather system for which a forecast center, such as National Weather Service, is interested in collecting specialized data sets and/or running model guidance.
- **Potential Tropical Cyclone** – A disturbance that is not yet a tropical cyclone but poses the threat of tropical storm or hurricane conditions to land areas within 48 hours.
- **Tropical Cyclone** – A rapidly rotating storm system characterized by a low-pressure center, a closed low-level atmospheric circulation, strong winds, and a spiral arrangement of thunderstorms that produce heavy rain and sudden violent wind gusts. . A generic term that can mean a tropical depression, storm, or hurricane.
- **Tropical Depression** – A tropical cyclone with maximum sustained winds of 38 mph or less.
- **Tropical Storm** – A tropical cyclone with maximum sustained winds of 39-73 mph.
- **Hurricane** - A tropical cyclone with maximum sustained winds of 74 mph, or greater.

WATCH VS. WARNING

DO YOU KNOW THE DIFFERENCE?



WATCH

INGREDIENTS FOR A TACO.

WARNING

WE'RE HAVING TACOS, NOW!

THE SAFFIR SIMPSON WIND SCALE

According to National Weather Service, the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale is a 1 to 5 rating based on a hurricane's sustained wind speed. This scale estimates potential property damage. Hurricanes reaching Category 3 and higher are considered major hurricanes because of their potential for significant loss of life and damage.

While the scale measures the wind speed of the storm, it does NOT address the potential for other hurricane-related impacts, such as storm surge, rainfall-induced floods and tornadoes. Hurricane damage can rely on other factors, including the duration of the high winds, a change in wind direction, and the age of structure. [5]

Remember - Prepare for the hazards, not the category!

CATEGORY 1	CATEGORY 2	CATEGORY 3 (MAJOR)	CATEGORY 4 (MAJOR)	CATEGORY 5 (MAJOR)
SUSTAINED WINDS 74 - 95 MPH	SUSTAINED WINDS 96 - 110 MPH	SUSTAINED WINDS 111 - 129 MPH	SUSTAINED WINDS 130 - 156 MPH	SUSTAINED WINDS 157 MPH OR HIGHER

COMMON HAZARDS FROM TROPICAL CYCLONES

For a tropical cyclone to develop from a tropical wave, the water temperature must be 80 degrees F or greater and have winds at the mid and upper levels of the atmostphere (roughly 10 – 50 thousand feet above ground level) that need to be weak and rotating clockwise. The warmer the water and direction of the upper-level winds from the east the better the potential for development. Just like fingerprints, every storm will be different and bring a unique set of hazards. Common hazards include inland flooding, high winds, tornadoes, and storm surge.

- **Storm surge** is the abnormal rise of water generated by a storm, over and above the predicted highest tide. It's the change in the water level that is due to the presence of the storm. Storm surge is the difference between water levels, it does not have a reference level. The orientation of the storm track with the coast line, intensity, size, and forward speed of the storm are all factors for storm surge.
- **Storm tide** is the water level rise during a storm due to the combination of storm surge and the highest predicted tide. Since storm tide is the combination of surge and tide, it does require a reference level. A 15 ft. storm surge on top of a high tide that is 2 ft above mean sea level produces a 17 ft. storm tide.

What causes storm surge? It is primarily caused by strong winds in a hurricane or tropical storm. Wind circulation around the eye of the hurricane blows on the ocean surface and produces a vertical circulation in the ocean/Gulf of Mexico. Once the hurricane reaches shallower waters near the coast, the vertical circulation in the water becomes disrupted by the ocean/Gulf of Mexico bottom. The water can no longer go down, so it has nowhere else to go but up and inland. In general, storm surge occurs where winds are blowing onshore. The highest storm surge will occur where the strongest winds of the hurricane occur.

Due to low elevation and proximity to beaches and other tidal waters, storm surge has the potential to travel far inland in Walton County. [4]

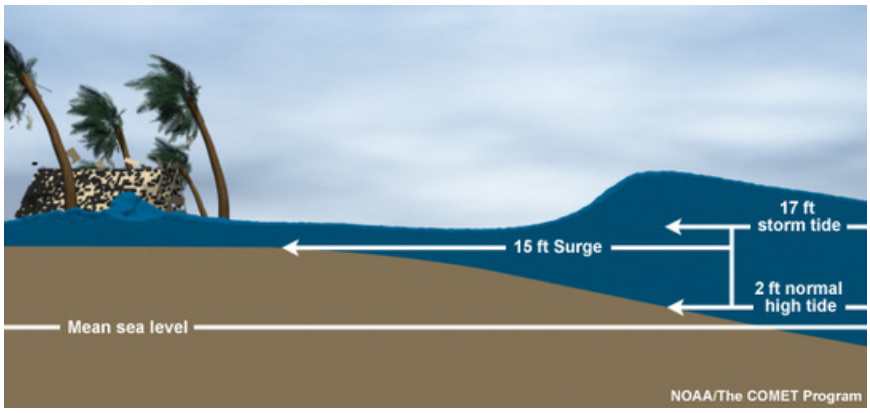


Figure 1: Storm Surge and Tide Model, NOAA

Figure 2: Effects of Storm Surge from Hurricane Michael in Mexico Beach, Weather Underground

TORNADOES

Tornadoes are violently rotation columns of air that extend from a thunderstorm, which contact the ground. Tornados are created when a strong vertical wind shear creates a rotating cylinder of air.

As the funnel-shaped cylinder of air becomes stretched from the thunderstorm, the storm becomes become stronger and faster. Tornadoes bring intense winds, measuring over 200 miles per hour, causing catastrophic damage in a short amount of time. Florida ranks 4th in the country for frequency of tornadoes and 19th total deaths from a tornado. [7]

Can Happen Anytime, Anywhere Given the nature of this storm's quick development, the public can sometimes have little time to react. Know the signs, which include a rotating, funnel-shaped cloud, an approaching cloud of debris, or a load roar like a freight train.

Sheltering Ensure you identify your shelter-in-place-space in your home or business. The best place to shelter during a tornado warning is in an interior room or hallway away from windows.

Stay Connected Pay attention to the Emergency Alert System (EAS) or local alerting systems, register for Alert Walton (www.AlertWalton.org). Consider purchasing a NOAA Weather Radio and tune into 162.450 MHz for Walton County updates.

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING A TORNADO

Prepare for a Long-Term Stay at Home

- Gather your emergency supplies, cleaning supplies, non-perishable foods, water, medication and medical supplies.

Shelter in Place VS. Evacuating

- Manufactured Home or Mobile Home: Get out! Go to a sturdy building, into the interior of the building, away from windows and doors, as soon as possible. Manufactured structures such as mobile homes are unsafe during a tornado. Evacuate to a safe location.
- Single or Multistory Building: Go to the basement or lowest level in the structure. Go to a small, interior, windowless room in the sturdy building.

COMMON HAZARDS FROM TORNADOES

- Nothing can be done to prevent tornados, but there are actions you can take to protect your health and safety from the hazards that occur.
- Extremely high winds can cause flying debris and falling objects During and after the storm, you run the risk of personal injury.
- Compromised structures Do not enter a damaged building until local authorities have determined if it is safe. Possible structural, electrical or gas leak hazards may be present.

SAFETY TIPS

- Take additional cover by shielding your head and neck with your arms and putting materials such as furniture and blankets to protect you.
- Go inside as quickly as possible and bring all pets indoors. Don't forget to include these family members in your family's emergency plan!
- If you are trapped, cover your mouth with a cloth or mask to avoid breathing dust. Try to send a text, bang on a pipe or wall, or use a whistle instead of shouting.
- Take your go bag with you, including critical documents and medical supplies.
- If in a vehicle, do not try to outrun a tornado. If you are in a car or outdoors and cannot get to a building, cover your head and neck with your arms and cover your body with a coat or blanket, if possible.
- DO NOT ENTER damaged buildings until you are told they are safe. Stay clear of fallen power lines or broken utility lines.
- Wear appropriate gear when cleaning up, such as thick-soled shoes, long pants and work gloves, use appropriate face coverings or masks if cleaning mold and debris.

Figure 3: EF 1 Tornado over Sandestin, June 2023

ENHANCED FUJITA (EF) SCALE

EF RATING SCALE					
0	1	2	3	4	5
3 SECOND GUST (MPH)					
65-85	86-110	111-135	136-165	166-200	Over 200

Figure based on National Weather Service EF Scale

EXTREME TEMPERATURES

Heat is one of the leading weather-related killers in the United States, resulting in over 1,000 fatalities each year. Some of the most vulnerable populations for heat impacts include young children and infants, older adults, people with chronic medical conditions and pregnant woman.

Heat Affects Everyone Never leave children or pets alone in closed vehicles.

Healthy Habits In the event of high temperatures in the forecast, ensure you are drinking plenty of water, avoiding caffeine, and eating a balanced diet.

Know Where to Cool Down In the event of a power outage, find a designated shelter or building with air conditioning. If you are required to be outside in these conditions, ensure you find shaded areas and take frequent breaks in a vehicle or building.

TERMS YOU SHOULD KNOW

- **Heat Exhaustion** - Symptoms include heavy sweating, weakness or tiredness, nausea and dizziness. Act fast by moving to a cooler area, loosen clothing, sip cool water, and seek medical help if symptoms don't improve.
- **Heat Stroke** - Throbbing headache, confusion, nausea, dizziness, body temperature about 103 degrees, rapid and strong pulse. Heat stroke is a severe medial emergency and a delay of calling for help can be fatal. Move the victim to a cooler environment and reduce body temperature. DO NOT give fluids. Call 911! [17]
- **Heat Index** – A measure of how hot it really feels when relative humidity is factored in with the actual air temperature.

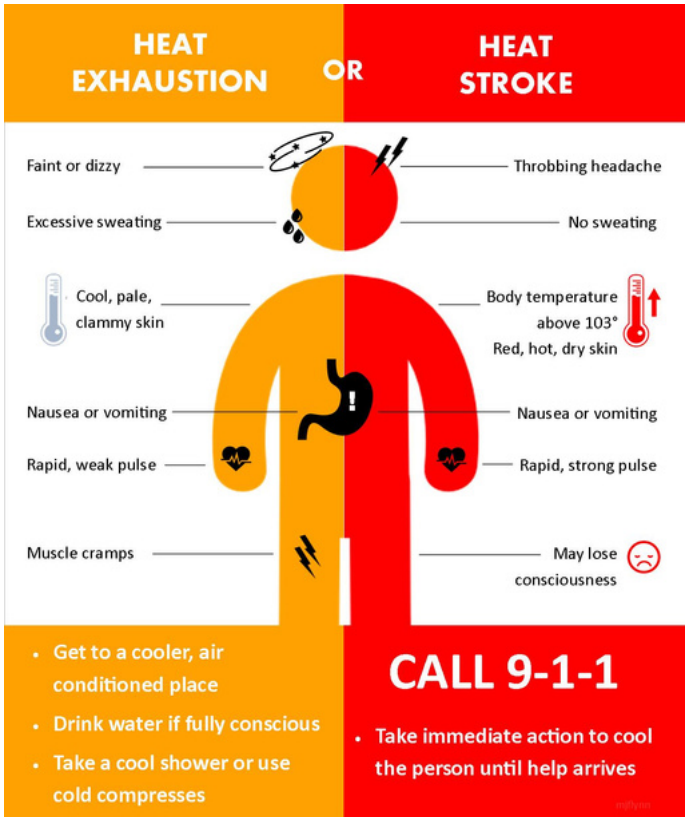


Figure 4: Heat Exhaustion vs. Heat Stroke Graphic, NWS

Although in Florida, it is possible for Walton County to experience extremely cold temperatures. Artic air combined with brisk winds can lead to dangerously cold wind chill values. Freezing temperatures can impact people, pets, livestock and your property.

Stay Warm When the Power is Out If the power goes out during a time of extreme cold temperatures, keep your home warm by closing blinds and curtains, stuff towels or rags in the cracks under doors, close off rooms to avoid wasted heat, and dress in layers of loose-fitting, warm clothing.

Fill Up on Gas In the event of a power outage, a full tank of gas can ensure you can stay warm in your car or can fill a generator until power is restored.

Protect Your Pets, Livestock and Property Whether pets or farm animals, be sure to have plenty of water, food, and shelter for these family members. Take precautions to ensure your water pipes do not freeze and know the thresholds of your plants and crops.

PESTS

Ranging from invasive pests and diseases to crop biosecurity, agricultural pests can create local, state, and national disasters. Pest management strategies can be implemented at home to control weeds, insects, fungi, viruses, and bacteria. Walton County is home to over 600 farms, encompassing over 140,000 acres. Common commodities include cotton, peanuts, pecans, hay, cattle and small livestock. [11] Both farmers and residents should be mindful of the risks that agricultural pests and disease have on the health of crops, livestock, and humans.

Pest Prevention The key to avoiding pests is removing their sources of food, water, and shelter. Fix leaky plumbing, close off places for pests to live, and research safe options for pesticides. [13]

Remember the five Ds of protection:

- **Drain** any standing water around your house to avoid breeding
- **Dress** in light-colored, loose-fitting clothing with sleeves.
- **Dusk to Dawn** avoid mosquito mealtimes in the early evening and more hours.
- **Defend** by choosing a mosquito repellent, such as DEET, Picaridin, or oil of lemon eucalyptus.

Impacts to Production In the event of a wide-spread pest outbreak, there can be impacts to the production of locally sourced crop, leading to health and economic impacts.

Stay Informed Did you know Walton County has a IFAS (Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences) Extension office that provides valuable agricultural information, as well as workshops and activities for the family? Go to the UF/IFAS Extension Walton County website at www.sfyl.ufl.edu/walton for more information.

MOSQUITO CONTROL DISTRICTS IN WALTON COUNTY

NORTH WALTON MOSQUITO CONTROL DISTRICT
PHONE: (850) 892-8183

SOUTH WALTON MOSQUITO CONTROL DISTRICT
PHONE: (850) 267-2112

DISEASE OUTBREAK

Disease outbreaks can happen at any time and can quickly travel globally. A pandemic is a disease outbreak that spans several countries and affects many people. As we've experienced during the COVID-19 pandemic, it is important to stay connected and adhere to the guidance of your local authorities.

Ways it Spreads A disease outbreak can spread directly from person to person or indirectly through germs from a non-living object. Cleaning and disinfecting high-touch objects and surfaces is critical.

Practice Healthy Habits Proper hand washing, disinfecting surfaces, covering coughs and sneezes, and staying home when sick can all help slow the spread of the disease.

Practice Social Distancing Stay at least six (6) feet apart from other people who are not a part of your household. Avoiding crowds, large groups of people and face-to-face contact with others can help prevent the spread.

TERMS YOU SHOULD KNOW

- **Outbreak** - Sudden increase in the number of people with the same infection
- **Epidemic** - An outbreak that becomes widespread in a large area.
- **Pandemic** - epidemic that spreads across a large region, like multiple countries or more than one continent. [16]

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING A DISEASE OUTBREAK

It is Normal to Feel Anxious or Stressed Engage virtually with your community through video and phone calls. Take care of your body and talk to someone if you are feeling upset.

Accurate Information is Key Sharing bad information about the disease or treatments for the disease may have serious health outcomes. Ensure you are sharing credible information and correcting misinformation in your community or on social media.

What To Do if Exposed In the event you are exposed or are experiencing symptoms of the disease, contact your healthcare provider and follow their quarantine instructions. If it is a medical emergency, dial 9-1-1 and shelter in place with a mask, until help arrives.

Figure 5: Know When to Wash Your Hands, CDC

URBAN & WILDFIRES

Did you know that nearly half of Florida is covered in forests and land that is both fire dependent and fire prone? As the population of Walton County grows, many communities are now a part of the wildland urban interface, meaning they are near forests and wooded areas at risk for a wildfire. [15] There are many ways to reduce the effects of a catastrophic wildfire, including creating defensible space around your home and reporting suspicious arson activity.

Defensible Space Create a minimum of 30 feet of defensible space around your home to reduce the chances of wildfires damaging your home. Reduce or remove flammable vegetation, use fewer flammable species, and clear all combustibles from your exterior space. In the defensible space, use noncombustible materials such as gravel, brick, or concrete.

Harden Your Home There are many ways to protect your home from the effects of wildfires, including the installation of smoke detectors, regularly cleaning your roof and eves, and creating defensible space surrounding your property.

Emergency Vehicle Accessibility Consider the potential obstacles an emergency vehicle would face accessing your property. Ensure your address is clearly visible from the road and emergency vehicles have access to your home.

Burn Safely Escaped yard waste burning is one of the leading causes of wildfires. Ensure yard waste is 150 ft from occupied buildings, 25 feet from your home and other woods or brush, and 50 ft from paved public roads. Have a garden hose ready to prevent the fire from getting out of hand. Do your research before you burn!

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING A WILDFIRE

Stay Connected A wildfire is an unplanned fire that can spread very quickly. Listening to officials and following evacuation orders are critical. Know your county's evacuation routes and shelter locations.

If Trapped, Call 911 Give your location, but be aware that emergency response could be delayed or impossible.

Protect Yourself and Your Belongings Wear an N95 mask to keep particles out of the air you breathe and wear protective clothing to prevent burns from falling ash or debris. Keep all important documents in a fireproof safe and create password-protected digital copies.

Figure 6: Are You Firewise? National Interagency Fire Center

FLOODING

Flooding is an overflow of water onto normally dry land. The inundation of a normally dry area caused by rising water in an existing waterway, such as a river, stream or drainage ditch. Damaging floods may happen with only a few inches of water, or it may cover a house to the rooftop. Floods can occur within minutes or over a long period of time, and may last days, weeks, or longer. Floods may:

- Result from rain, coastal storms, storm surges and overflows of dams and other water systems.
- Develop slowly or quickly. Flash floods can come with no warning.
- Can cause power outages, disrupt transportation, damage buildings, and create hazardous driving condition.

Know Your Risk For Floods Visit FEMA's Flood Map Service Center to know the type of flood risk in your area.

Purchase Flood Insurance It's important to protect your most important financial assets – your home, your business, and your possessions. Homeowner's insurance policies do not cover flooding and flood coverage is typically a separate policy. It typically takes up to 30 days for a policy to go into effect so the time to buy is WELL before a disaster. Get flood coverage under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), visit floodsmart.gov for more information.

Document and Protect Flood insurance is a separate policy that can cover buildings, the contents in a building, or both. To ensure a smooth process for any insurance claims, keep important documents in a waterproof container and create password-protected digital copies of all records.

Preparing for a Flood Start by making a plan for your household, including pets. Learn and practice evacuation routes, shelter plans, and flash flood response. Ensure drains and gutters are decluttered and consider installing check valves and sump pump with a battery for your property.

TERMS YOU SHOULD KNOW

Flash Flooding - Caused by heavy or excessive rainfall in a short period of time, generally less than six (6) hours. Densely populated areas are at risk for flash floods, due to the increase in runoff and absorbed rain from developed buildings, highways, driveways, and parking lots. Additionally, areas near rivers and in low-lying areas are at risk for flash flooding.

Areal Flooding - occurs when prolonged rain falls over several days, when intense rain falls over a short period of time or a debris jam causes a river or stream to overflow onto the surrounding area, or from the failure of a water control structure, such as a dam or levee.

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING A FLOOD

Be Prepared to Evacuate

- Evacuate immediately, if told to by authorities. Never drive around barricades, local responders use them to safely direct traffic affected areas.
- Move to higher ground or a higher floor. Only get on the roof if necessary and once there, signal for help. Do not climb into a closed attic to avoid getting trapped by rising flood water.

Contaminated Water Avoid waiting in floodwater, which is likely contaminated and could contain dangerous debris. Underground or downed power lines can also electrically charge the water.

Turn Around Don't Drown! Do not underestimate the force and power of water. Never drive around the barriers blocking a flooded road, as a mere 6 inches of fast-moving water can knock over an adult and 12 inches can carry away most vehicles. [14]

DID YOU KNOW?

- Floods are the most common and widespread of all weather-related natural disasters.
- In the US, floods kill more people each year than tornadoes, hurricanes, or lightning.
- Just one inch of floodwater can cause up to $25,000 in damage.

TRANSPORTATION

Thousands of residents, visitors, and consumer goods travel through Walton County daily by air, rail, and highway. Volume of traffic can vary throughout the year, so it is important to know how these hazards can impact you.

Florida 511 Connect. Know. Go. with Florida Department of Transportation's (FDOT) mobile app. This serves as the state's official source for real-time traffic information.

Emergency Shoulder Use (ESU) In the event of a mass evacuation, FDOT could implement an ESU, which temporarily increases traffic flow and capacity by utilizing existing paved shoulders. Walton County's portion of I-10 is not included, but you should be informed of this program if you are evacuating from another area of the state.

Move Over, It's the Law Florida Law requires you to move over a lane – when you can safely do so – for stopped law enforcement, emergency, sanitation, utility service vehicles, tow trucks or wreckers, and maintenance or construction vehicles with displayed warning lights. In the event you cannot move over, decrease your speed to 20 mph less than the posted speed limit.

Be Aware Roadways, railways, and air transportation exist throughout the county. Knowing where and what these forms of transportation are transporting can help you better prepare.

HAZMAT

HAZMAT, an abbreviation for “hazardous materials” – are substances in quantities or forms that may pose a reasonable risk to health, property, or the environment. HAZMATs include substances such as toxic chemicals, fuels, nuclear waste products, and biological, chemical and radiological agents. Remember, some toxic chemicals are order less and instructions any different depending on the threat and risk of exposure.

The Local Role Walton County Emergency Management serves as a part of the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), who is responsible for collecting information about hazardous chemicals and materials in the County. Understanding what materials and where they are located provides a better response. In addition, WCEM manages the hazardous materials facility inspection program and inspects facilities that store certain types and quantities of chemicals.

Know Your Ventilation System In the event of a HAZMAT incident, knowing how to operate your home’s ventilation system can help keep chemicals from spreading throughout your home.

Make Your Plan Whether you are told to evacuate, shelter in place, or you are outside, communicating where you need to be and what steps you need to take can make the biggest difference.

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING A HAZMAT INCIDENT

- Listen to local radio or television stations for detailed information and follow instructions carefully.
- Depending on the incident, the safest option may be to shelter inside your home or to evacuate.
  - **If Evacuating** Your first step is to find out which areas are affected and where the chemical is coming from. If the chemical is in your building, get out of the building as soon as possible, without passing through the contaminated area.
  - **If Sheltering in Place** Bring all pets inside and seek shelter in an internal room. Close and lock all exterior doors and windows and close all vents and as many interior doors as possible. Seal the room with plastic sheeting and duct tape.
  - **If Outside** Quickly decide what is the fastest way to find clean air and move away immediately, in a direction upwind of the source. [21]

STEPS TO DECONTAMINATE IF EXPOSED

1.Remove all clothing and other items in contact with your body
2.Wash hands with soap and water
3.Flush eyes with water
4.Gently wash face and hair with soap and water
5.As soon as it is safe, proceed to a medical facility for screening and professional treatment

TERRORISM

Terrorism is the use of force or violence against persons or property in violation of the criminal laws of the United States for purposes of intimidation, coercion, or ransom. Their main goals are to create fear among the public, try to convince citizens their government is powerless, and to get immediate publicity for their causes. Acts of terrorism include threats of terrorism, assassinations, kidnappings, hijacking, bomb scares and the use of chemical, biological, nuclear and radiological weapons.

See Something, Say Something Being aware of your surroundings and leave an area if something does not seem right. If something looks suspicious, do not be afraid to notify authorities.

Plan Ahead When out and about or travelling, be aware of emergency exits and plan ahead in the event of an emergency. Be prepared to do without services your normally depend on, including electricity, telephones, natural gas, gasoline pumps, cash registers, ATMS, and Internet transactions.

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING A TERRORIST ATTACK

There are different types of terrorism that we plan for, including Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive (CBRNE) incidents.

- **Chemical** agents are poisonous vapors, aerosols, liquids, and solids that have toxic effects on people, animals, and plants. Chemical attacks can come with little warning and some chemicals can be odorless and tasteless. Like a HAZMAT response, be aware of your home's ventilation system, close all windows and doors, and evacuate if told to do so.

- **Biological** threats are organisms or toxins that can kill or incapacitate people, livestock, and crops. The three groups of agents include bacteria, viruses, and toxins. Deliveries of these threats can be delivered through the air (aerosolization), animals, food and water contamination, or person-to-person. If faced with a suspicious substance, move away quickly, wash your hands with soap and water, contact authorities, and seek medical attention if you become sick.

- **Radiological** dispersal devices or "dirty bombs" combine the conventional explosive device with a radioactive material, designed to scatter dangerous and sub-lethal amounts of radioactive material over a general area. The primary purpose for a terrorist to use this is the psychological fear and economic disruption.

- **Nuclear** blasts are explosions with intense light and heat, a damaging pressure wave, and widespread radioactive material that can contaminate the air, water, and ground surfaces for miles around. The amount of fallout will vary based on the size of the device and the proximity to the ground.

- **Explosives** are one of the most frequently used weapons, because the materials needed to create these devices can be easily found at a variety of hardware and auto supplies stores. If there is an explosion, get under a sturdy table to protect you from falling debris. [22]

Cyberattacks are malicious attempts to access of damage a computer or network system, which can lead to the loss of money or theft of personal, financial, or medical information. Examples of cyberattacks include the access to personal computers, mobile devices, gaming systems, or Bluetooth. This access can allow the thief to block your access or delete personal information and accounts and damaging your financial security. Larger cyberattacks can impact transportation and the power grid.

Limit Your Personal Information The best way to protect yourself from a cyberattack is to keep your information private. Limit the personal information you share online and update your privacy settings to not share your location.

Have Good Cyber Health Protecting your home/work Wi-Fi network and accounts by changing passwords frequently will help reduce a hacker's ability to gain access.

Know Your Risk Be mindful of who you have shared personal information with, including medical offices, banks, and employment opportunities. Watch for suspicious activity that asks you to do something right away, offers something that sounds too good to be true, or needs your personal information.

Think Before You Click Do not click on emails, texts, or links from people you do not know. Scammers can make links to fake websites and email addresses. Even if the scammer is identifying as someone you know, be sure to check the source before clicking.

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING A CYBER ATTACK

Check your credit card and bank statements for unrecognizable charges, as well as your credit score to see if any new accounts or loans have been opened.
If you start to see suspicious activity, change your passwords immediately.
Consider turning off the devise that has been affected. Take it to a professional to scan for potential viruses and remove any that they find. Remember: A company will not call you and ask for control of your computer to fix it. This is a common scam.
After the attack, follow up with these agencies:

- **United States Office of the Inspector General** If you think someone is using your Social Security number illegally.
- **FBI Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3**) Will review the complaint and refer to the appropriate agency.
- **Federal Trade Commission (FTC)** To report identity theft or if receive messages of anyone claiming to be a government agent. [23]

PREPARING FOR A DISASTER

COMMUNICATE YOUR OPTIONS, MAKE YOUR PLAN

Making your plan goes farther than getting supplies and riding out the storm. After seeing disasters throughout the state, our team can speak to the devastation and under preparedness of those impacted. **It is recommended to have at least 7 days worth of supplies for each family member and pet.** These supplies include food, water, medication, batteries, etc. Here are the steps you should take to start formulating your plan:

1. **Complete a Personal Assessment**
   - **Assess Your Needs** Make a list of all personal needs and property needs, based off of the resources you have and need in a disaster environment.
   - **Be Realistic** Understand your personal and financial limitations when communicating and formulating your plan.
2. **Stay Informed and Educate Yourself on Local Hazards**
   - **Know the Hazards** After reading this guide, you should have a better idea of the different hazards that impact Walton County.
   - **Education is Key** Research Walton County's disaster plans, sign up for AlertWalton, and know what your role will be in the disaster response.
   - **Know Your Home, Know Your Zone** Visit the evacuation map and know the evacuation routes and their alternatives.
   - **First Aid/CPR & AED** Take a local first aid and CPR/AED class.
3. **Gather Important Documents and Prepare Your Disaster Kit**
   - **Stock Up!** Gather enough supplies to last every individual in your home for at least seven (7) days, including your pets. This includes a crate for any pets, in case you need to evacuate to a shelter or hotel.
   - **Document** Gather copies of important family records and other documents (birth and marriage certificates, Social Security cards, wills, deeds, financial, insurance, medication/immunization records, vet paperwork, and copies of current bills) in a safe deposit box or other safe location.
   - **Make record of your possessions** Whether in writing or video, document your possessions to help you claim reimbursement in case of loss or damage.
4. **Reduce Your Home's Risk**
   - **Utilities** Know how and when to turn off water, gas and electricity at the main switches and valves. Keep tools near gas and water shut-off valves.
   - **Safety Devices** Stock up on fire extinguishers, smoke detectors, and ensure they are inspected annually.
   - **Inspect Your Home** Have defective electrical wiring and leaky gas connections repaired. Inspect your roof for any covering foliage and consider trimming or removing surrounding trees and shrubs that could damage your home in high winds.

DISASTER SUPPLY CHECKLIST

General

- ☐ Two week minimum supply of medication, regularly used medical supplies, and a list of allergies
- ☐ A list of the style, serial number, and manufacturer information of required medical devices
- ☐ Batteries
- ☐ Flashlights
  Do not use candles
- ☐ NOAA Weather Radio
  Battery operated or hand cranked
- ☐ Cash
  Banks and ATMs may not be available after a storm
- ☐ Cell phone chargers
- ☐ Books, games, puzzles or other activities for children

Phone Numbers

- ☐ Maintain a list of important phone numbers including:
  County emergency management office, evacuation sites, doctors, banks, schools, veterinarian, a number for out of town contacts, friends and family

Clothing

- ☐ Rain gear such as jackets, hats, umbrellas and rain boots
- ☐ Sturdy shoes or boots and work gloves

Special Needs Items

- ☐ Specialty items for infants, small children, the elderly, and family members with disabilities

First Aid

- ☐ First Aid Manual
- ☐ Sterile adhesive bandages of different sizes
- ☐ Sterile gauze pads
- ☐ Hypoallergenic adhesive tape
- ☐ Triangular bandages
- ☐ Scissors
- ☐ Tweezers
- ☐ Sewing needle
- ☐ Moistened towellettes
- ☐ Antiseptic
- ☐ Disinfectant wipes
- ☐ Hand sanitizer
- ☐ Thermometer
- ☐ Tube of petroleum jelly
- ☐ Safety pins
- ☐ Soap
- ☐ Latex gloves
- ☐ Sunscreen
- ☐ Aspirin or other pain reliever
- ☐ Anti-diarrheal medicine
- ☐ Antacid
- ☐ Laxative
- ☐ Cotton balls
- ☐ Q-tips

Food and Water

- ☐ Food
  Nonperishable packaged or canned food and beverages, snack foods, juices, baby food, and any special dietary items to last at least 7 days
- ☐ Water
  1 gallon per person per day
- ☐ Non-electric can opener
- ☐ Paper plates
- ☐ Napkins
- ☐ Plastic cups
- ☐ Utensils

Important Documents

- ☐ Insurance cards
- ☐ Medical records
- ☐ Banking information
- ☐ Credit card numbers
- ☐ Copies of social security cards
- ☐ Copies of birth and/or marriage certificates
- ☐ Other personal documents
- ☐ Set of car, house, and office keys
- ☐ Service animal I.D., veterinary records, and proof of ownership
- ☐ Information about where you receive medication, the name of the drug, and dosage
- ☐ Copy of Will

**Items should be kept in a water proof container*

Vehicle

- ☐ Keep your motor vehicle tanks filled with gasoline

Pet Care Items

- ☐ Pet food and water to last at least 7 days
- ☐ Proper identification
- ☐ Medical records/microchip information
- ☐ A carrier or cage
- ☐ Muzzle and leash
- ☐ Water and food bowls
- ☐ Medications
- ☐ Supplies for your service animal

Find more disaster preparedness tips at FloridaDisaster.org

DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
FDEM
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Figure 7: Disaster Supply Kit, FDEM

PREPAREDNESS CHECKLIST

☐ FORM YOUR PERSONAL SUPPORT NETWORK

- Give a trusted member of your support network a key to your home,
- Show members of your support group where you store your emergency kit and run through your disaster plan.
- Arrange for multiple members of your support group to check on you in the event of a disaster.

☐ COMPLETE A PERSONAL ASSESSMENT

- Make a list of personal needs and your resources
  - How do I receive emergency alerts?
  - What is my shelter plan?
  - What is my evacuation zone?
  - What is my family/support network's communication plan?

☐ GET EDUCATED, GET INFORMED

- Know the specific hazards that threaten you and Walton County
- Learn more about Walton County's disaster plans and warning systems
- Learn your evacuation routes

☐ PREPARE AN EMERGENCY KIT

- Stock enough supplies for all family members and pets for seven (7) days
- Emergency medication and first aid kit

☐ MAKE A PLAN FOR YOUR PETS

- Include medications, vet paperwork, collars with ID tags, and sturdy leashes
- Don't forget to pack your pet's favorite toys and comfort items
- NEVER leave your pets behind - it's the law!

☐ UTILITIES

- Know how and when to turn off water, gas and electricity at the main switches and valves
- Keep tools handy near the gas and water shut off valves
- Turn off utilities only if you suspect lines are damaged or if local officials tell you to do so.

☐ SAFETY DEVICES

- Ensure all members of the household know where fire extinguishers are located and how to use them.
- Install smoke alarms on every level of your home, especially near bedrooms. Test annually.

☐ INSURANCE COVERAGE

- Check with your insurance agent or carrier to make sure you have adequate insurance coverage.
- Even if you don't live in a flood zone, flood insurance is ALWAYS a good idea.

☐ IMPORTANT RECORDS AND DOCUMENTS

- Keep copies of important family records and other documents in a safe deposit box, fire-proof box, or other safe location.
- Keep a digital copy of all records on a password-protected thumb drive.

☐ FIRST AID / CPR & AED

- Take fist aid and CPR/AED classes when available locally, specifically through local fire departments.
- Sign up for Walton County Community Emergency Response Team course, offered three times a year.

☐ INVENTORY POSSESSIONS

- Make a record of your possessions - in writing or video - to help you claim reimbursement in case of loss or damage.

☐ REDUCE HOME HAZARDS

- Have defective electrical wiring and leaky gas connections repaired
- Place large, heavy objects on lower shelves
- Hang pictures and mirrors away from beds
- Have cracks in ceilings and foundations repaired.

☐ CONSIDERATIONS FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES /SPECIAL NEEDS

- Contact your physician to discuss emergency planning
- Know how to connect and start a back-up power supply for essential medical equipment
- If you use electric wheelchair or scooter, have a manual wheelchair as a back-up
- Label medical equipment, assistive devices and other necessary equipment and attached laminated instruction for equipment use. Also include your identification information
- Store back-up equipment (mobility, medical, etc.) at the alternate location
- If you have visual sensory disabilities, plan for someone to convey essential emergency information if you are unable to use television or radio
- If you use personal care attendant from home healthcare agency, check to see if they agency has special provisions for emergencies (i.e. providing services at another location should an evacuation be ordered)
- If you live in an apartment, ask the management to identify and mark assessable exits and access to all areas designated for emergency shelter or safe rooms
- Have a cell phone with an extra battery
- Learn about devices and other technology available to assist you in receiving emergency instructions and warnings from local officials.
- Consider getting a medical alert system that will allow you to call for help if you are immobilized in an emergency.

BRACING FOR IMPACT - WHAT'S NEXT?

PREPAREDNESS WALKTHROUGH

- **Double Check Your Kit** Make sure all items are stocked and supplement items, as needed.
- **Read Through Policies** Ensure your important documents are up-to-date and leave yourself enough time to contact providers for any adjustments. Be mindful, certain policies cannot be updated or changed if under a State of Emergency.
- **Property Check** Perform a walkthrough of your property to remove any objects that can become airborne or damage your home. Consider installing hurricane shutters or reinforcing material to make your home more wind-resilient.
- **Staying or Leaving** Depending on the potential impacts, your plan may change. Know if you plan to evacuate or shelter-in-place. Communicate your plan with loved ones for after the threat has passed.

EMERGENCY 30-DAY MEDICATION REFILLS

Did you know you can get a 30-day refill of your prescription medication - even if you have just refilled it? If you live in a county that:

- Is under a hurricane warning issued by the National Weather Service; or
- Is under a state of emergency executive order declared by the Governor; or
- Has activated its emergency operations center/emergency management plan.

Under these specific circumstances listed above, any health insurer, managed care organization or other entities licensed by the Office of Insurance Regulation must waive the "refill too soon" restrictions on prescriptions.

SAFETY TIPS

- If you shelter in place, the most interior parts of your home are the most safe or a room with no windows and a door.
- Be sure to leave a clear bath to exit, in case of a fire.
- Have a list of personal contacts that could call on a cell phone that could help you evacuate or leave your home, if you need assistance.
- If you need to evacuate, make sure to have a vehicle emergency supply kit, including fix a flat kids, spare tire, jumper cables, a flashlight, and paper maps.

SHELTERING IN WALTON COUNTY

Walton County's primary shelter for general population, pets, and special needs registry clients is located at Freeport High School. Other shelters may be opened, pending the disaster.

- **Freeport High School, 12615 US-331 BUS, Freeport, FL 32439**

Special Needs Registry The Florida Department of Health in Walton County has developed a registry for persons with special needs to register with Walton County Emergency Management to receive assistance during a disaster. Medically-dependent residents can register if they meet the following:

- Need electricity to operate medical equipment; or
- Need transport services to evacuate due to a medical condition; or
- Needs assistance assessing medication during a disaster.

UNDERSTANDING THE FORECAST

No matter the track, we prepare for impact. While forecasts are extremely helpful in the decision making process, it should not impact your level of preparedness. Be mindful that different models show different hazards. Listen to your local officials and only share credible information.

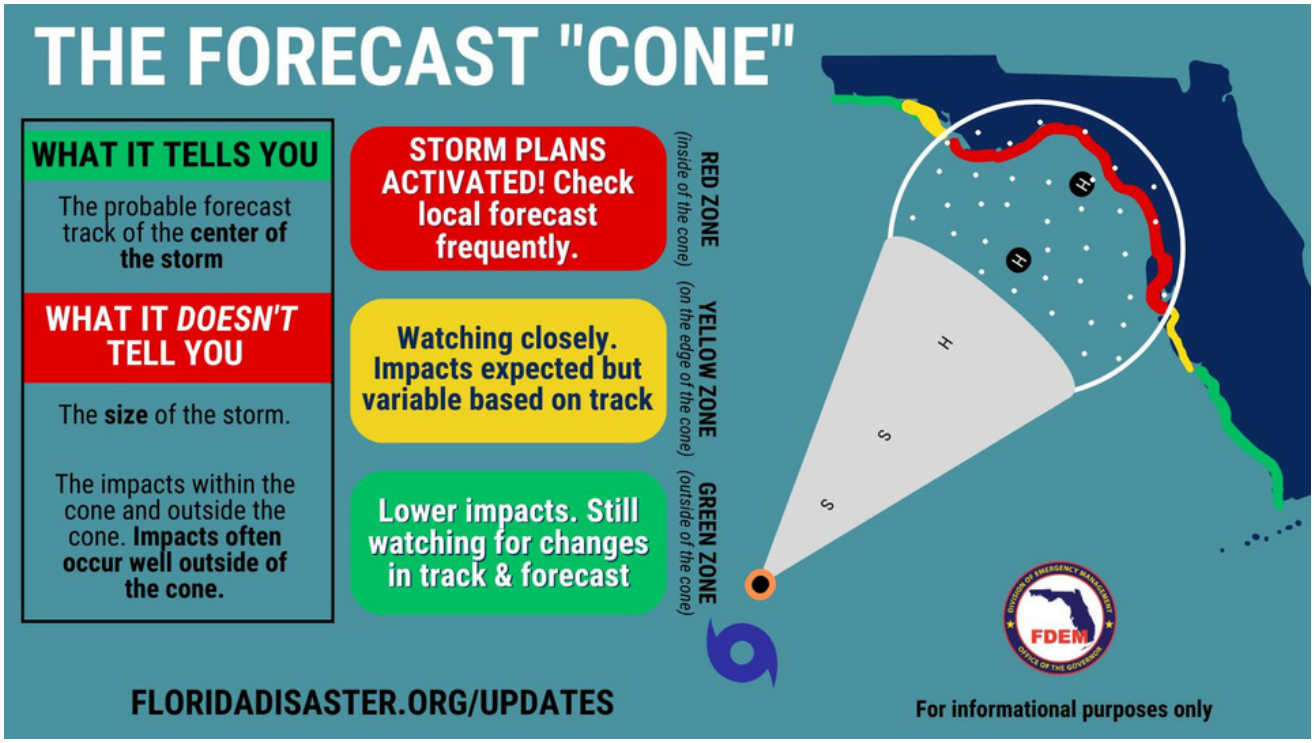


Figure 8: Forecasting Graphic, FDEM

AFTER THE DISASTER

WHAT TO EXPECT AFTER A DISASTER

- **Stay inside until the Threat has Completely Passed** Do not attempt survey damage until officials have deemed the threat has passed.
- **Stay out of Flood Waters** Avoid driving through flood waters and never allow children to play in standing flood waters.
- **Stay Informed** Listen to local news or a NOAA Weather Radio to stay updated on future watches and warnings.
- **Practice Generator Safety** Never use a generator indoors or in a garage, keep the generator area dry, and keep generators 20 feet away from windows, doors, vents, and air conditioning equipment.
- **Emotional Health** Following a disaster, it is important to know it is natural to experience different and strong emotions. Be mindful of these changes and connect with family, friends, and your community for resources.
- **Assessing the Damage** Once the threat is cleared by officials, check to see if your property is damaged. Wear long pants and sturdy, closed-toed shoes when walking through debris. Document the damage with photographs and connect with local officials on down power lines.
- **Be Mindful of Scammers** Unfortunately, scammers are frequent after a disaster. Be aware of the red flags and always ask for identification.
- **Food Safety After Power Outage** Throw away any food that has made contact with flood or storm water anf items that have been exposed to temperatures greater than 40 degrees for more than 2 hours. Use a digital thermometer to check the internal temperature of the fridge and do not taste food to determine if it is safe to eat.
- **Applying for FEMA Assistance** Depending on the disaster declaration, you may apply for FEMA Assistance. We recommend EVERYONE apply for FEMA assistance, in the event you will need assistance later in the recovery process.
  - **How to Register** Get FEMA assistance by visiting DisasterAssistance.gov, on the FEMA mobile app, or by phone at (800) 621-FEMA (3362) or TTY 1-800-462-7585.
  - **If your FEMA claim is denied, file an appeal.** It is possible it was denied for insurace coverage, damages did not meet the need, damage home is not your primary residence, missing documentation, or inspectors haven't gotten proper information from the homeowner.
- **Disaster Recovery Centers** These locations are a one-stop shop for recovery. Please bring your Social Security number, address of your damaged home or apartment, description or documentation of the damage, insurance information, and banking information for direct deposit of funds. [5]

HOW TO CLEAN UP AFTER A DISASTER

Before you begin the clean-up process, make sure the homeowner has taken pictures of all damages. Ensure all utilities are turned off, including electrical, gas, and water. Inspect your home to ensure it is structurally sound to enter by looking at the roof and exterior for damage. Before entering the home, ensure you are wearing a respirator, protective suit, goggles and gloves.

Cleaning This includes clearing outing the home. Household garbage can be disposed in black garbage bags and will be picked up through your typical garbage disposal process.

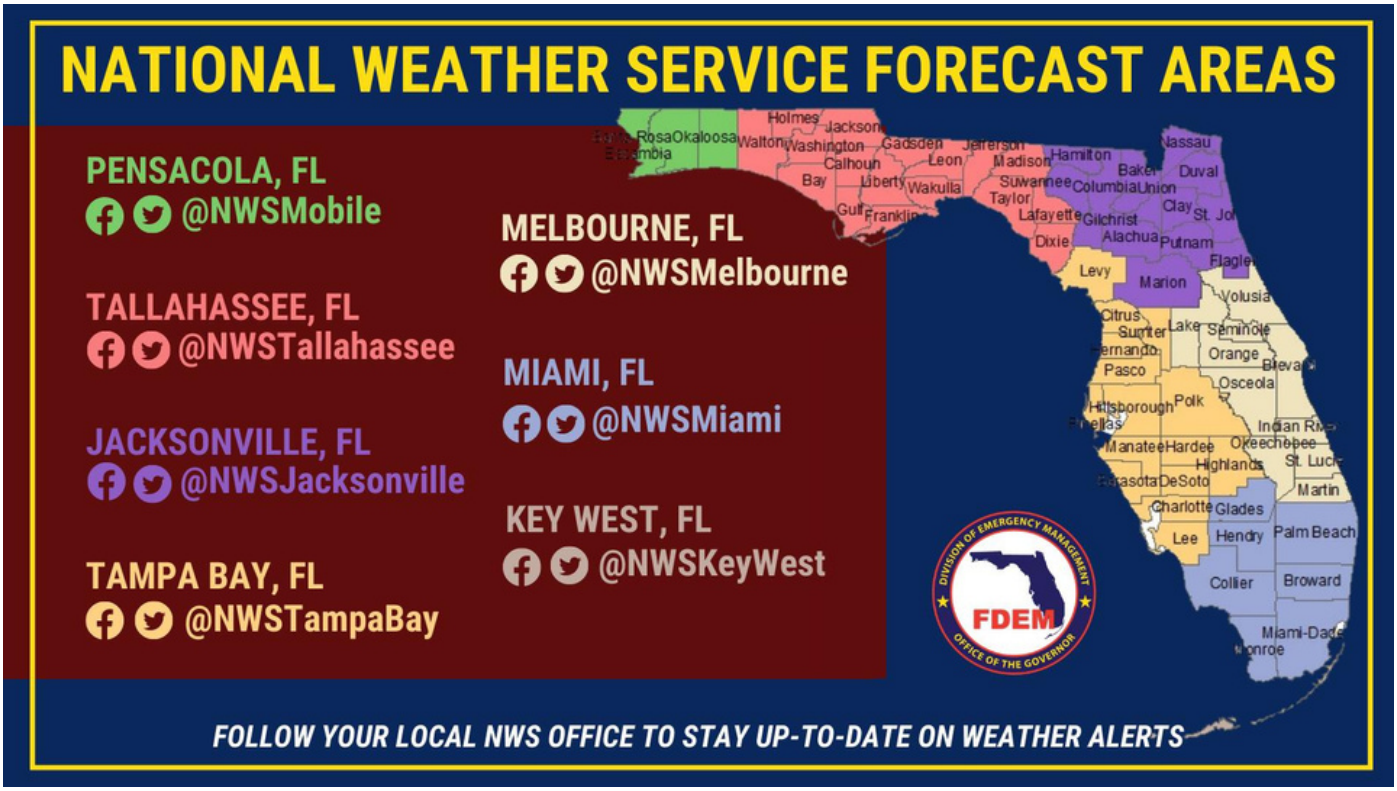
- REMEMBER - When separating your storm debris, vegetative, construction material (C &D), and household garbage must be SEPARATED.

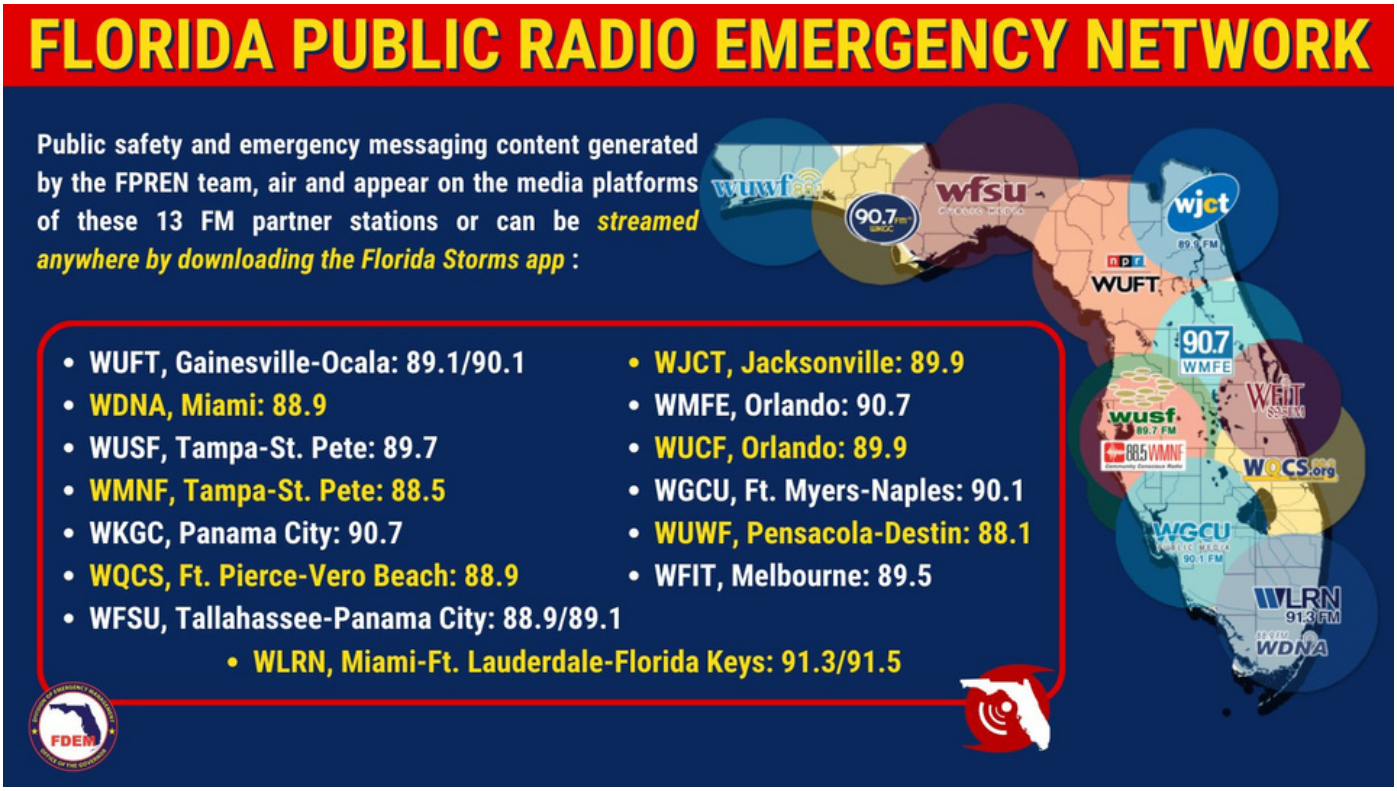
Mucking Use a flat shovel to remove as much mud and debris as possible. This will make for a safer workspace when gutting debris.

Gutting Remove affected baseboard, door trim, casings, and doors from home. Remove at least 4 feet of drywall for easier repair. Remove any insulation and place in CLEAR, CONTRACTOR trash bags.

Figure 9: Debris Graphic, FDEM

BE IN THE KNOW





Figures 10 & 11: Communications Graphics, FDEM

IMPORTANT CONTACTS

EMERGENCY CONTACTS

Walton County Emergency Management
Administrative Office: 850-892-8065
www.waltoncountyem.org
www.facebook.com/waltoncountyem
www.twitter.com/waltoncountyem
www.alertwalton.org

Emergency
Number: 911
Text: 911

Poison Control
800-222-1222
www.floridapoisoncontrol.org

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Walton County Sheriff's Office
850-892-8111
www.waltonso.org
www.facebook.com/WCSOFL
www.twitter.com/WCSOFL

Defuniak Springs Police Department
Administrative Office: 850-892-8511
www.defuniaksprings.net/187/City-Marshal-Police
www.facebook.com/DefuniakSpringsPolice

FIRE RESCUE

Walton County Fire Rescue
Non-Emergency: 850-892-8111
Administrative Office: 850-892-6162
www.facebook.com/waltoncountyfirerescue
www.twitter.com/WCFRFL

Defuniak Springs Fire Department
Administrative Office: 850-892-8515
defuniaksprings.net/196/Fire-Department
www.facebook.com/DefuniakFire

Argyle Volunteer Fire Department
Administrative Office: 850-892-4702
www.facebook.com/argyle.volunteer

South Walton Fire District
Non-Emergency: 850-267-1298
www.swfd.org
www.facebook.com/southwaltonfire
www.twitter.com/swfdinfo

Liberty Volunteer Fire Department
Administrative Office: 850-892-5833
www.facebook.com/LVFD07

ANIMAL SERVICES

Walton County Animal Services
Administrative Office: 850-892-8682
After Hours Emergency: 850-892-8111
www.waltonso.org/adopt
www.facebook.com/WaltonCountyAnimalShelter

Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation (FWC)
888-404-FWCC (3922)
www.myfwc.com
www.facebook.com/MyFWC
www.twitter.com/MyFWC

MUNICIPAL, COUNTY & CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICES

Walton County Administration
850-892-8155
www.co.walton.fl.us/891/administration
www.facebook.com/wcbccfl

Walton County Public Works
850-892-8108
www.co.walton.fl.us/186/Public-Works-Department

Walton County Geographic Information Systems (GIS) - 911 Addressing
850-892-2452
www.co.walton.fl.us/143/Georgraphic-Information-Systems-GIS

Walton County Parks & Recreation
850-892-8700
www.co.walton.fl.us/861/Parks-Recreation

City of Paxton
850-834-2489
www.paxtonfl.net
Facebook: bit.ly/46abk2x

City of DeFuniak Springs
850-893-8500
www.defuniaksprings.net
www.facebook.com/CityOfDeFuniakSprings

City of Freeport
850-835-2282
www.freeportflorida.gov
www.facebook.com/CityofFreeportFL

Walton County Property Appraiser
South Walton Office: 850-267-4500
Defuniak Office: 850-892-8123
www.waltonpa.com

Walton County Tax Collector
850-892-8121
www.waltontaxcollector.com
www.facebook.com/WaltonCountyTaxCollector
www.twitter.com/WaltonCountyTax

Walton County Supervisor of Elections
850-892-8112
www.votewalton.com
www.facebook.com/votewalton

Walton County Clerk of Courts and Comptroller
850-892-8115
www.waltonclerk.com
www.facebook.com/WaltonCountyClerk

Walton County Planning and Development
850-267-1955
www.co.walton.fl.us/433/Planning-and-Development

Walton County Code Compliance
850-622-0000
www.co.walton.fl.us/90/Code-Compliance

Walton County Building Department
850-892-8160
www.co.walton.fl.us/74/Building-Division

UTILITIES

Okaloosa Gas
850-729-4700
After Hours Emergency: 850-729-4700 or 800-239-3878
www.okaloosagas.com
www.facebook.com/OkaloosaGas/

CHELCO – Electric
850-892-2111
Outages: 850-307-1211
www.chelco.com
www.facebook.com/mychelco
www.twitter.com/MyCHELCO

Gulf Coast Electric Cooperative
850-265-3631
www.gcec.com

South Walton Utility
850-837-2988
www.swuci.org
Facebook: bit.ly/3tf2CI7

Regional Utilities
850-231-5114
www.regionalutilities.net
www.facebook.com/regional-Utilities

Mossyhead Waterworks
850-892-6154
www.mossyheadww.com

Inlet Beach Water
850-231-4498
www.inletbeachwater.com

Waste Management – Trash
850-892-8180
www.wm.com/us

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[3] Federal Emergency Management Agency. Types of Hazards. FEMA Training Website.
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[5] Florida Division of Emergency Management. 2023 Florida Hurricane Guide. Hurricane Preparedness Website.
[6] NOAA. Tornados – Nature's Most Violent Storms. National Oceanic Service Website.
[7] Disaster Center. Florida Tornadoes. Disaster Center Research Website.
[8] Federal Emergency Management Agency. Disasters and Emergencies – Tornado. Ready.Gov (FEMA) Website.
[9] United States Geological Society. Sinkholes | US Geological Society. USGS Website.
[10] Sheepdog Man. How to Prepare for Sinkholes. Art of Preparedness Website.
[11] US IFAS Extension. Agriculture in Walton County. IFAS Website.
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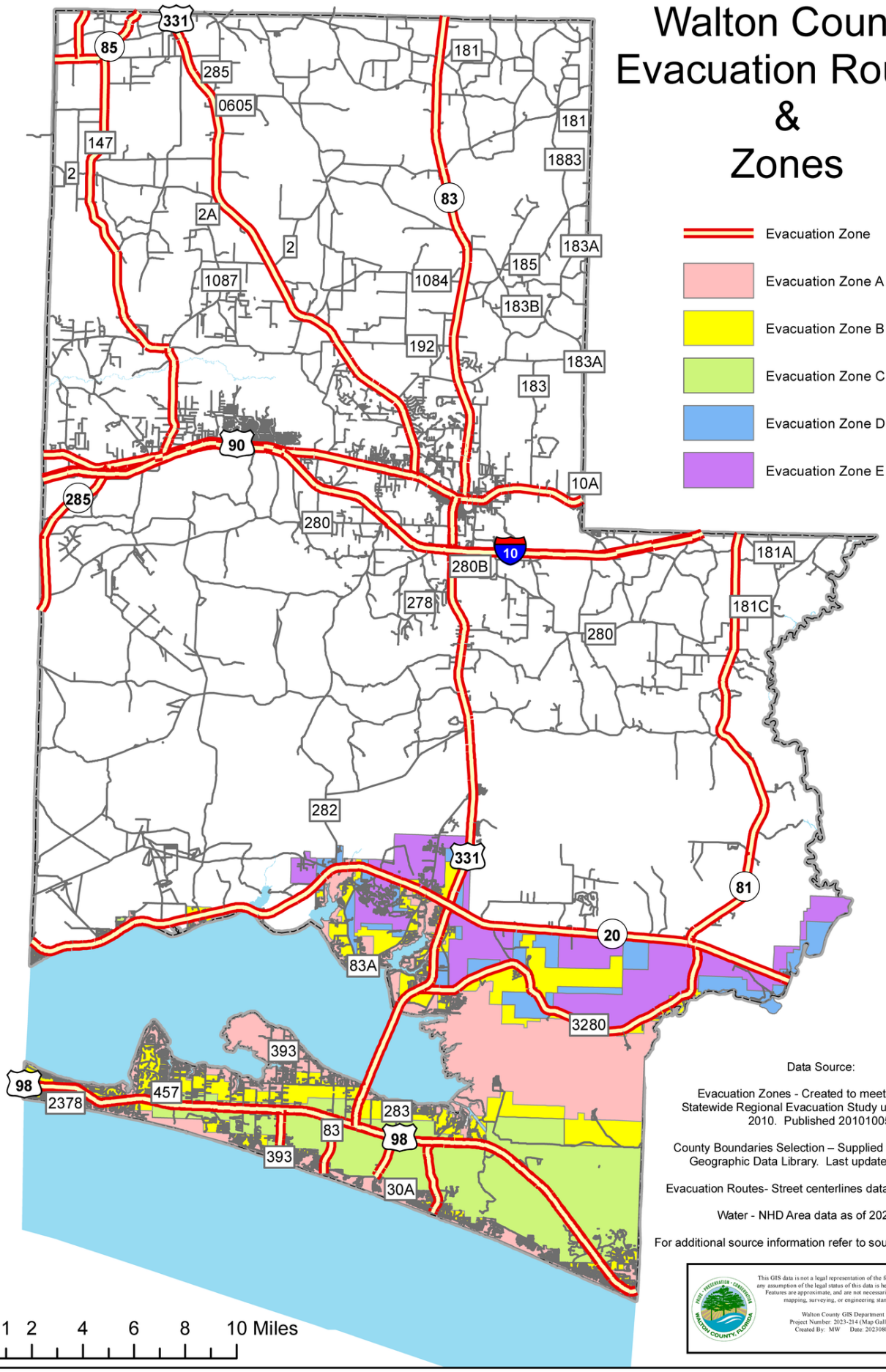
[13] Environmental Protection Agency. Safe Pest Control Do's and Don'ts. EPA Website.
[14] NOAA. Flood Safety Tips and Resources. National Weather Service Website.
[15] Florida Forest Service. Are YOU Wildfire Ready? Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Website.
[16] Washington Department of Health. Epidemic Preparedness and Response Guidelines. Washington State Department of Social and Health Services Website.
[17] NOAA. Heat Cramps, Exhaustion, Stroke. National Weather Service Website.
[18] Heat.Gov. Planning and Preparing. National Integrated Heat Health Information System Website.
[19] NOAA. Cold Weather Safety. National Weather Service Website.
[20] NOAA. What is HAZMAT? National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Website.
[21] Federal Emergency Management Agency. Disasters and Emergencies – HAZMAT. Ready.Gov Website.
[22] Federal Emergency Management Agency. Terrorism Training Material. Ready.Gov Website
[23] Federal Emergency Management Agency. Cybersecurity. Ready.Gov Website
[24] Weather Underground. Storm Surge Photo.
[25] Walton County. Local Mitigation Strategy Plan. Walton County, Florida Website.

Walton County Evacuation Routes & Zones



Data Source:

Evacuation Zones - Created to meet the Florida Statewide Regional Evacuation Study update process 2010. Published 20101005.

County Boundaries Selection – Supplied from the Florida Geographic Data Library. Last updated 20140403.

Evacuation Routes- Street centerlines data as of 08032023.

Water - NHD Area data as of 20221228.

For additional source information refer to source documentation.

This GIS data is not a legal representation of the features depicted, any assumption of the legal status of this data is hereby disclaimed. Features are approximate, and are not necessarily accurate to mapping, surveying, or engineering standards.

Walton County GIS Department
Project Number: 2023-214 (Map Gallery)
Created By: MW Date: 20230803